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A

COPIOUS AND CRITICAL

ENGLISH-LATIN

LEXICON;

FOUNDED ON THE GERMAN-LATIN DICTIONARY

OF

DR. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES.

BY THE REV.

JOSEPH ESMOND RIDDLE, M.A.

OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD,
AUTHOR OF "A COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY," &c.

AND THE LATE REV.

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

RECTOR OF LYNDON,
AND FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

EIGHTH EDITION.

LONDON:

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J. AND F. H. RIVINGTON.

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editions of Kraft's work, which, in its present form, is the most copious of all the German-Latin Dictionaries, consisting of two very thick octavo volumes, which contain respectively 1426 and 1509 pages. Though we have occasionally consulted Kraft with benefit, we are decidedly of opinion that Georges is considerably superior to him in clearness of arrangement, and in the combination of sufficient fulness with a sound principle of selection; nor do we hesitate to give the preference to Georges even on the ground of scrupulous accuracy, though the occasional instances of inaccuracy that we have detected in Kraft are very rare exceptions to the general character of his work. Dr. Mühlmann, who published a German-Latin Dictionary in 1845, is almost entirely dependent upon Georges.

With respect to other helps, the 'Anti-barbarus' of Krebs, Döderlein's 'Synonymical Hand-book,' and Freund's 'Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache,' have been our constant companions. We have also derived considerable assistance from Bonnell's 'Lexicon Quintilianum;' and have often consulted with advantage Haase's notes to Reisig's 'Vorlesungen,' Hand's 'Tursellinus,' and Krüger's 'Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache.' Amongst other works, of which we have occasionally made use, we may mention Billerbeck's 'Flora Classica,' Kraus's 'Medicinisches Lexicon,' Ernesti's 'Lexicon Technologiæ Latinorum Rhetoricæ,' with Crusius's 'Vollständiges Wörterbuch' to Cæsar, and Billerbeck's to Cornelius Nepos.

About 150 pages of the work were printed off before either of us became aware that the other was engaged in the same task, and was drawing his materials from the same sources. For that portion of the work Mr. Arnold alone is answerable. When a joint publication was resolved upon, the portion (A—C), which Mr. Riddle had but recently sent to press, was withdrawn, and we exchanged the materials that each had prepared for the half which was to be executed by the other; but, to speak generally, Mr. Arnold is responsible for the first half, from A to K (inclusive), and for the letter U; Mr. Riddle, for the remainder. Mr. Arnold has to thank W. Frädersdorff, Esq., of the University of Berlin, for very useful assistance rendered to him during the progress of the work. Mr. Riddle has also some acknowledgements to make to the same gentleman; and is still more indebted to his own brother, the Rev. John B. Riddle, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

PREFACE.

THE work, now at length completed, has cost us many years of labour, —labour that has often seemed almost hopeless.

A very slight inspection of it will show that it aims at a far higher standard of accuracy and completeness than any of its English predecessors. Indeed, it can hardly be said to have had any predecessor in its own kind; for no English-Latin Dictionary hitherto published has even professed to give any account of the use of the words set down, their synonymical distinctions, the niceties connected with their employment by classical writers, with such remarks and cautions as a cursory glance at any important word in the following work will prove that it has at least attempted to supply.

The title-page states that it is founded upon the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. CHARLES ERNEST GEORGES, of which the first edition was published at Leipsic in 1833; the third, in 1845. That work consists of two octavo volumes, usually bound together in one very thick volume of 1820 pages. Dr. Georges had a predecessor of great merit in Dr. FREDERICK CHARLES KRAFT. As, however, the only edition of Kraft's Dictionary that we have consulted is the fourth edition ('remodelled and enlarged'), which appeared at Stuttgart in 1843, we cannot state exactly how far Dr. Georges is indebted to the earlier

We are very conscious that the work is still far from perfect ; but we feel a just confidence, founded upon the excellence of Georges' Dictionary, and a consciousness of our own diligence, that it possesses the general merit of strict accuracy, and is the only English-Latin Dictionary that a student can consult with the reasonable hope of finding what he wants, and the certainty of being able to trust what he finds.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE THIRD EDITION

It has been judged expedient to annex an Index of Proper Names to the Lexicon, instead of publishing one in a separate form. Such an Index has been appended by Professor Anthon to his American reprint of our work, and we have gladly availed ourselves of his labours in this edition of the Lexicon. It "has been prepared," as the Professor tells us, "from the best sources ; but more particularly from Quicherat's '*Vocabulaire des Noms Géographiques, Mythologiques et Historiques de la Langue Latine*,' Mühlman's '*Verzeichniss der Geographischen, Mythologischen und Geschichtlichen Namen*,' Freund's '*Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*,' Klotz's '*Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*' (as far as published), Sharpe's '*Nomenclator Poeticus*,' Leusden's '*Onomasticon*,' &c., and Bischoff and Möller's '*Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der alten, mittleren, und neuen Geographie*.'"

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

qs = *aliquis*.
 qd = *aliquid*.
 cs = *alicujus*.
 ci = *alicui*.
 qm = *aliquem*.
 qam = *aliquam*.
 qo = *aliquo*.
 qā = *aliquā*.
 qrm = *aliquorum*.

~~cs~~ cs, ci, &c., alone = *the gen. or dat. of a person.*

cs rei, ci rei = *the gen. or dat., respectively, of a thing.*

aby = *any body*.

athg = *any thing*.

cmly = *commonly*.

esply = *especially*.

fm = *from*.

g. t. = *general term*.

JN. = *the words are found in this connexion and order.*

mly = *mostly*.

sts = *sometimes*.

v. pr. = *the proper word*.

wch = *which*.

C. = *Cicero*.

H. = *Horace*.

L. = *Lucy*.

Np. = *Nepos*.

O. = *Ovid*.

Q. = *Quintilian*.

S. = *Sallust*.

T. = *Tacitus*.

V. = *Virgil*.

The names of other authors are abridged in the usual way,—*Cæs., Ter., Plin., &c.* When *Plin.* stands without "*Ep.*" (= *Epistles*), the *Natural History* of the elder *Pliny* is meant.

Auct. Herenn. = *the author of the 'Rhetorica ad Herennium,' amongst Cicero's Works.*

Obd. Theod. } = *Code of Roman laws drawn up by command of Theodosius and Justinian, respectively.*

Dig. = *Digests (the body of Roman laws).*

Inscriptt. = *Inscriptions. Inscript. Orell.* =

Orelli's Collection of Latin Inscriptions.

JCt. = *Juris Consulti (with reference to technical terms of Roman law).*

* prefixed to a word or phrase means that it is not found in a Classical author, but is the best substitute the compilers can give. Very many phrases to which this note is prefixed are from *Muretus, Ruhnken, Wyttienbach, &c.* Kraft has been very industrious in collecting these.

The meaning of a phrase printed thus: *See 'make way for,'* is, *See the phrase 'make way for,' under WAY.*

The initial letter of the word at the head of an article represents *that word*. The 3rd sing. of a verb, or the plur. of a substantive, is represented thus (supposing the word to be '*DRIVE*') *d.'s.*

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ROMAN AUTHORS*.

B.C. (about)		(Name of reigning Emperor).	
240	Livius Andronicus (<i>singles the first Play at Rome</i>).	T. Flavius Vespasianus.	69
235	Cn. Nevius.		
212	Q. Fabius Pictor.	T. Flavius Domitianus.	81
204	Nævius banished from Rome.		
201	Cato the Censor.		
184	Ennius. Plautus.		
166	Death of Plautus.		
149	Terentius.		
133	Pacuvius. Attius.		
130	Afranius.		
100	Lucilius.		
77	Lucretius.		
64	Terentius Varro.		
63	M. Tullius Cicero.		
48	C. Valerius Catullus.		
44	Sallustius. Cornelius Nepos †. Hirtius.		
[31] Cæsar Octavianus Augustus]			
[AUGUSTAN AGE].			
	B.C.		
	28	Virgilius.	
		Horatius.	
	A.D.		
	1	Tibullus. Propertius.	
		Ovidius.	
		Livius. Trogius Pompejus.	
		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Hirt. and Zumpt.</i>	
		<i>See A. D. 41, 69, 193.</i>)	
		Vitruvius.	
		Rutilius Lupus.	
	12	The Fasti Capitolini and Prænestini.	
(Name of reigning Emperor).			
Claudius Tiberius Nero	14	Monumentum Ancyranum.	
	15	M. Annæus Seneca.	
		Vellejus Paternulus. Valerius Maximus.	
		T. Phædrus (<i>Phædræ, Pædæ</i>).	
Gaius Cæsar Caligula.	37	Cornelius Celsus.	
Tiberius Claudius.	41	Pomponius Mela.	
		L. Junius Moderatus Columella.	
		Scribonius Largus.	
		Asconius Pedianus.	
		Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to St. Croix; see A. D. 69, 193.</i>)	
		Q. Rhemmius Fannius Palæmon.	
Nero Claudius Cæsar.	54	L. Annæus Seneca.	
		Persius. Lucanus. Silius Italicus.	
		Petronius Arbiter (<i>according to the usual belief; see A. D. 222.</i>)	
		(Name of reigning Emperor).	
		A. D.	
		69	Plinius Major.
			Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Buttmann</i>).
			Valerius Flaccus.
			Papianus Statius.
			Dec. Junius Juvenalis.
			M. Valerius Martialis.
			Terentianus Maurus (<i>as generally supposed. See 260.</i>)
			M. Fabius Quintilianus.
			Tacitus.
			Suetonius Tranquillus.
			L. Florus.
			Plinius Secundus.
			Javolenus Priscus.
			S. Pomponius.
			Gajus.
			Justinus.
			A. Gellius.
			Appulejus.
			Domitius Ulpianus.
			Julius Paulus.
			Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus †.
			Q. Curtius Rufus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
			Petronius Arbiter (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
			Cælius Apicius (<i>cookery</i>).
			M. Minucius Felix.
			Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus.
			Terentianus Maurus (<i>according to Niebuhr</i>).
			Commodianus.
			Arnobius.
			L. Cæcilius Lactantius Firmianus.
			Hilarius Pictaviensis.
			S. Aurelius Victor.
			Flavius Eutropius.
			Hieronymus.
			Ammianus Marcellinus.
			Ambrosius Iosippus.
			Aurelius Augustinus.
			Cælius Aurelianus (<i>physician</i>).
			Codex Theodosianus.
			Priscianus Grammaticus
			Corpus Juris Justinianum (528—534).

* Extracted from F. Passow's *Grundzüge der Griechischen und Römischen Literatur- und Kunstgeschichte*.

† The age of the work that goes under his name is disputed.

‡ Names in Italics are those of Christian writers.

ENGLISH-LATIN LEXICON.

ABA

A. *Letter of the Alphabet, A. The letter A, A litera.*—*Short A, A brevis. Great A, A grandis* (opp. *minuta*).—*To end in the letter A, in A literam exire* (Q.).—*To learn one's A, B, C, (1) lit. alpha et beta discere* (Juv.), *literarum nomina et contextus discere* (*their names in order*).—(2) *fig. prima elementa discere. *prima elementis or literis imbui.*

A. *Indefinite article: untranslated: but if it is to be intimated that the word is not to be understood definitely, aliquis is used: e.g. 'in the definition of a thing,' in definitione alicujus rei (in definitione rei would mean: of the thing already mentioned, or going to be mentioned). I A certain one, a particular individual, though it is not necessary, or perhaps possible, to name it, quidam; e.g. 'A peasant did this,' hoc fecit rusticus quidam. I 'A' is also transl. by quidam, when a particular individual is referred to a class: e.g. 'in the house of a host named Camillus,' in hospitio ejusdem, nomine Camelli, domo. 'Fabius a Pelignian,' Fabius, Pelignus quidam. I 'A Pinto,' to express a man like Plato, a man of Plato's genus, &c. is generally transl. by the plural: e.g. 'We speak of a Paulus, a Cato, a Gallus, a Gallus Paulus, Catones, Gallos. I Often = such a one, is qui; e.g. who would not be favorably disposed to a king who &c. quis non ei regi faveret, qui &c. (with subj.) I Each, with numerals. 'A' omitted, and a distributive numeral used: 'a day,' 'a month,' &c. *my* singuli, singulis diebus, mensibus, &c. (*but also quot diebus, mensibus, &c.*): in singulas horas, in singulos dies (*but also in horas, in dies*).—*There were two hunts a day for the free days,* binæ venationes per dies quinq.—*'A man,'* *my* omitted, and distributive num. used. 'Two acres a man were allotted to the common people,' bina jugera atri plebi dividebantur.—*All to a man,* ad unum omnes. I 'A' before the participial subst. is to be transl. by sup.: 'to go a hunting,' venatum ire.*

ABAPT, *Stern, puppis.* I *Towards the stern,* puppi versus. *Phn.* in puppi sedere.

ABANDON, relinquere (*to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not*).—*derelinquere* (*to a. it deliberately, and care no more about it*).—*deserere* (*to a. what one ought not to give up*).—*dimittere* (*to give up what one cannot retain: a property, one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance*).—*abjicere, deponere* (*what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope*).—*desistere* qd re or de qd re (*implies a sudden change of intention*).—*omittere* (*to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity*).—*destituere* (*to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected*).—*Jn.* relinquere et deserere: deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.—*Phn.* affligere causam suspectam (*a. and so ruin it*): causam cs deponere: a causâ cs recedere. I *Give oneself up to,* ci rei se dedere: studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere. *Phn.* voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire, astrictum esse, deditum esse. I *Renounce, (VID.)* ci rei renunciare.

ABANDONED, perditus, &c. See WICKED.
ABANDONMENT, *either by the verbal substantives*
ABANDONING, *Im the verbs under ABANDON:*
relictio (C.), derelictio (C.), desertio (L.); dimissio, abjectio, depositio, ceditio (C.);—*or, much more emly, by their past participles: one's, a. his friends, relictii (deserti, destituti) amici.*

ABASE. I *Humble oneself, se demittere, se submittere;* descendere (*all three also fig.*). *Phn.* se ad cs pedes sub, de-mittere. I *Depress; humble, minuire;* Imminuere cs auctoritatem: elevare qm or cs auctoritatem. I *A. myself to atq,* probabi ad qd, descendere ad qd, se projicere in qd. I *Disgrace* (1)

ABH

oneself, minuire suam dignitatem.—*se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere.* I *A. one's eyes, oculos in terram demittere, dejicere; oculos dejicere; vultum demittere; terram intueri.* *before abq,* oculos ci submittere: terram modeste intueri.

ABASEMENT, *lit. demissio, submissio. PARTCP.* 'The a. of Caius,' imminutio Caii auctoritatis, dignitas.

ABASH, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†)—*ruborem ci afferre* (T.).—*I am abashed, pudor suffunditur mihi: at atq,* pudore afficitur qd re. I *ABASHED, pudore suffusus, &c.* See ASHAME.

ABATE, *TRANS.* I *Lessen. VID.* I *Bate VID.*—*Imminui, minui, se minuire, and minuire* (V. Herzog ad Cæs. B. G. iii. 12).—*Imminui* (*to be lessened inwardly*).—*remitti:* se remittere, and remittere only (*to leave off; of rain, cold, a fever, &c.*).—*levare, sublevari* (*to be lightened*).—*leniri, mitigari* (*to be softened; mitigated*). *A fever a's, febris levatur, conquescit, decrescit.*—*Phn.* ira deferrescit: sermo hominum refrigeratur.

ABATEMENT, *remissio; decessio de summâ, or decessio only (C).—*To make an a.* remittere de pretio indicato, *to make an a. of 10 per cent.* *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere I *Lessening. VID.*

ABBACY, *abbatis munus (*his office*).—*concessum abbati beneficium (*his prebend or benefice*).

ABBESS, abbatisa (*Hieron.*).—*antistita virginum sacrarum—*Virgo maxima (the title of the High-priestess of the Vestal Virgins).*—(*If the a. is a princess*), regina abbatisa (*as Xen. I. regina sacerdos*).

ABBEY, *abbatya.

ABBOT, abbas (*Ecccl.*).—archimandrita (*a president of Monks. Sidor.*).

ABBREVIATE, E, imminuere (*a word in pronouncing, as audisse for audivisse*). I *To write compendiously, notare; scripturâ compendio uti; per notas scribere.* See ABBREVIATION. See SHORTEN; ABRIDGE; CONTRACT.

ABBREVIATION in writing, verborum nota; (*scripturâ*) compendium.—*To write with a's, notare* (opp. *perscribere*). See SHORT-HAND.

ABDICATE, deponere.—*an office, magistratum deponere; magistratu se abdicare* (*very seldom*, magistratum abdicare); magistratu or honore abire; abscedere munere (L. 9, 3); the dictatorship, dictaturâ se abdicare; a government, imperium deponere.

ABDICATION of an office, abdicatio muneris (*e.g. dictaturâ*); and *Crel.* with abdicare se munere. 'You have driven Lentulus to an a. of his office,' Lentulum ut se abdicaret magistratu coegistis.

ABED, *Crel.* To be still a., nondum surrexisse; nondum cubito or lectulo surrexisse.

ABERRATION, *Im departure from the right way, declinatio. Im reason, aspernatio rationis.*

ABET, I *Assist, qm juvare or adjuvare* (*assist him, in qd re: aid, with infn.*).—qm opera adjuvare in qd re faciendâ; ci operam suam commodare ad qd (*to assist him by one's services*).—*Excite to, &c. incitare, excitare, concitare* (*rouse up, set into action*).—*instigare, stimulare, extimulare* (*prick or spur on*).—*inflammare, incendere, accendere* (*inflame*).—*impellere, commovere.* *All qm or cs animum ad qd.* See EXCITE. I *Exhort, hortari, adhortari* (*qm ad qd, or with ut*).

ABETTOR, concitator (belli, seditionis, &c.).—*Impulsor* (*one who urges to an action*).—*qui adjuvat.*

ABEYANCE, spes succedendi.—*in a. of lands, &c.*, vacuum.

ABHOR, detestari qd or qm.—*abominari qm or qd* (*shrink fm as ill-omened*).—*aversari qm or qd* (*turn fm with dislike, antipathy, &c.*).—*abhorreere qm, qd, or a qd re* (*to shudder ut*).—*animio esse aversissimo a qo.*

B

ABHORRENCE, *aversatio* (cs rel).—*detestatio* (cs rel); *Gell. not C.*—*animus aversissimus a qo.*

ABHORRENT, alienus a qâ re (*foreign to, irreconcilable with*).—*ci rei contrarius (opposed to).* || *To be utterly inconsistent with, abhorrere a qâ re* [a personâ hominis gravissimè abhorrere. C.].

ABIDE, *intra*. || *Dwell at, habitare* (qo loco); *domicilium* or *sedem* ac *domicilium habere* (qo loco).—*degere, or degere vitam, vivere qo loco (to live at).*—*with aby, in ca domo or apud qm habitare*—*apud qm or in cs domo diversari (for a time, as a guest)*—*cum qo habitare (to live together)*.—*commorari (to be stopping at or abiding for a time)*. || *Remain, manere, permanere. To a. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventi: by a promise, promissis stare. by an opinion, in sententiâ suâ manere, permanere, perseverare. by aby, ci non deesse, qm non deserere, destituere, &c.* || *Last, endure, permanere, durare.*

ABIDE, *trans*. || *Wait for a man's coming, cs adventum expectare or praestolari (but cs adventum manere, Liv. is poetical).* || *Bear, endure. Vtd.*

ABILITY, || *Power, potentia (absolute power)*.—*potestas (power derived fm legal authority)*.—*copia (possibility of doing althg with convenience)*.—*facultas (capacity; possibility subjectively)*. || *Mental power, ingenium (connate mental power, talent, genius)*.—*sollertia (mental dexterity, practical genius)*.—*docilitas (power of learning, of improving)*.—*ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit; not talents collectively, which is ingenium)*.—*facultas with gen. (power to do althg, e. g. to speak, dicendi)*.—*I don't give him credit for a. to accomplish something, qm qd efficere non posse duco (after Nep. Alcib. 7, 2)*.—|| *A's, mental powers collectively; ingenium, facultates (Cic. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.)*; animi vis, virtus, hominis sollertia. *To cultivate one's a's, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable a's, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.*—|| *Riches. Vtd.*

ABJECT, *abjectus* (*flung away as worthless; hence* (1) *worthless, low, (2) despised*): *demissus (beaten down; of one who has lost his spirit)*; *summissus (subjected; hence submissive, servile, low-minded)*; *humilis* (*low, opp. to altus*); *illiberalis (unlike a free man; ungentlemanly, sordid)*.—*Videndum est ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum, abjectumque faciamus (C. Catil. 2, 1)*.—*Jn contemptus et abjectus*.—*perculus et abjectus (in despair)*. *A. poverty, gravissima paupertas; summa egestas; paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicantia (Cic. Parad. 6, 1, extr.)*. *A. flattery, summissa adulatio (Quint. 11, 1, 30). See Contemptible; Vile.*

ABJECTION (*of mind*), *humilitas (lowliness)*.—*illiberalitas (feelings unworthy of a free man)*.—*abjectio or demissio animi (C. despondency, despair)*.

ABJECTLY, *humiliter*; *illiberaliter*; *abjecte*; *demisse*. See *Syn. in ABJECT*.

ABJUDICATE, *abjudicare* ci qd (*to deprive aby of althg by a judicial sentence*).

ABJURATION, *Crcl. with verb or ptep. meaning to abjure. His a. of his country, ejurata patria.*

ABJURE, *abjurare* (*to deny upon oath that I owe it*).—*ejurare or ejurare (to renounce a thing with an oath: e. g. patriam, patrem, &c. Postaug.)*.—*renunciare ci rei (e. g. public life, publicis negotiis; oysters for the rest of my life, oetris in omnem vitam)*.

ABLAQUEATION, *ablaqueatio* (*the digging about the roots of a tree*).

ABLATIVE case, *Ablativus casus* (Q.); *Latinus, sextus (Varro in Diom. p. 277, P.)*.

ABLE (*of persons*), *ingeniosus (fertile of new ideas)*.—*sollers (dexterous in combining and working out ideas)*.—*docilis (apt to learn and comprehend)*.—*capax ca rei (Postaug.)*.—*To be ABLE, posse; cs rei faciendæ facultatem habere.*—*He is able to do althg, nihil non efficere potest.*

ABLE-BODIED, *valens, validus (strong, actively, opp. imbecillus)*.—*firmus (firm, immovable; strong, passively: opp. imbecillus, infirmus)*.—*robustus (compact; strong, passively: opp. tener)*. *Jn. firmus et robustus, valens et firmus; robustus et valens.*

ABLENESS. See *ABILITY*.

ABLEGATE, *legare*; *allegare (despatch on a mission: qm ad qm or cl, in Africam: eo)*.—*legatum mittere (to send as an ambassador)*. || *Ablegare and amandare are, to send away, on some pretext or other, a person whom one wishes to get rid of.*

ABLEPSY. See *BLINDNESS*.

ABLUTION, *ablutio (Macrob. Plin.)*, *lavatio (Pl.)*, *lotio (Virr.)*, *lotura (Plin.)*. *To perform one's ablutions,*

(2)

lavari; per lui (to bathe, wash oneself in a stream, Cæs. 1).—*manus, pedes, &c., lavare.*

ABNEGATION, *infinitio (the denial, reply of debt)*. *A. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio et despectio (C. Tus. 1, 40, 95)*; *of one's self, dolorum et laborum contemptio (utter disregard of pain and toil)*; *animi moderatio (complete government of the mind)*.

ABOARD. *To go a., conscendere or ascendere navem or in navem; in fine weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate conscendere.*

ABODE, *domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there)*.—*sedes (as the fixed spot where one resides)*.—*habitato (dwelling-house or chamber, as long as one resides therein: hence also, lodging)*. See *HOUSE*. || *Time of one's residence, commoratio*.—*statio, mansio (opp. itio, decessio: implying a stay of some length)*; *habitato (the dwelling at a place)*. *A. in the country, rusticatio*. || *Make an abode. See ABIDE.*

ABODE, *ABODEMENT*. See *BONE, BODEMENT*.

ABOLISH, *tollere* (v. pr.: e. g. *an office, law, magistracy, tax, &c.*); *abolere* (v. hist. *quite to remove and make invalid laws, customs, religion, wills*); *abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people; a law, decree; also a magistracy)*; *derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition; but sit with acc. for abrogare, Oechin. Cic. Eclog. p. 85)*; *abrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment)*; *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to abolish a custom, &c., also adimere consuetudinem, T.)*; *rescindere (to cancel and make void: e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.)*; *inducere (to strike out, a resolution, a decree, of the Senate, a contract, locationem)*; *pervertere (abolish by violence; laws, justice, &c.)*. || *Destroy, delere (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence)*.—*extinguere (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.)*.—*tollere (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.)*.—*evertere (to overthrow, urbem, rempublicam, reipublicæ fundamenta)*.—*subvertere (to overthrow, imperium, leges, libertatem)*.—*perdere (to destroy completely, fruges, &c.)*. *To utterly a., funditus tollere, evertere, &c.*

ABOLITION, *sublatio (judicii, the reversal of a sentence)*.—*abolitio (of a tax, law, sentence)*.—*dissolutio (e. g. of a law)*. || *A. of debts, tabulæ novæ.*

ABOMINABLE, *foedus (of althg that excites loathing and aversion)*.—*abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (detestable: of men, aversabilis, Lr.)*.—*nefarius (shameful; of men, and their thoughts and actions)*.—*nefandus (of shameful actions)*.—*immanis (shocking; of actions)*.—*also detestatus, pass. (C. Legg. 2, 11, detestataque omnia hujusmodi)*.—*teter (hideous, shocking; then abominable, in character and conduct)*. || *An a. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis; homo impurus; monstrum hominis.*

ABOMINABLY, *foede, foedissime; nefarie; teterime*. || *Excessively; grossly. See those words. A. ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.*

ABOMINATE, *abhorrere qm or qd or a qâ re (to recoil fm an object with shuddering)*.—*abominari qm or qd (to wish it away, as of evil omen)*.—*detestari qm or qd (to appeal to the gods against a person or thing)*.—*aversari qm or qd (to turn away from in disgust)*.—*animo esse aversissimo a qo.*

ABOMINATION, || *Aversion, detestation, aversatio (in silver age, cs rei)*; *detestatio (in Gell. cs rel. un-Cic. in this sense)*; *animus aversissimus a qo.* || *Abominable action, res nefanda or infanda; res atrox or nefaria. ABOMINATIONS = abominable actions, nefaria, pl. adj. Detestable wickedness, foeditas, immanitas.* || *Pollution, contaminatio, pollutio (both in later writers only)*.—*macula, labe (the stain itself)*.

ABORIGINES, *Aborigines, um (m., the original inhabitants of a country; a particular people in Italy, the name being either from ab and origo, or 'Aborigenes = descendants of the Abori, Ombri or Umbri. Grotefend.)*.—|| *Autochthones (Appul.)*.—*The original inhabitants of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.*

ABORTION, || *Premature bringing forth, abortio, abortus*. || *Produce of such a birth, abortus (C.)*.—*To cause an a., abortum facere (also = abortum pati, to bring forth prematurely)*.

ABORTIVE, || *Brought forth prematurely, abortivus*. || *Unsuccessful, cassus (empty, hollow; hence profitless, of labours)*.—*inanis (empty, unsubstantial; inane contentiones)*.—*irritus (invalidated; as good as undone, irrit. inceptum; labor)*.—*Jn. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus. To make a. attempts, operam perdere, or frustra consumere, or contere; oleum et operam perdere.*

ABORTIVELY, || *To propose, frustra, nequidquam, inessum.* See **VAIN**.

ABOUND, || *Have in great plenty*, qā re abundare (qā re redundare *is, to have in too great plenty*).—suppeditare qā re (to have an adequate supply, *supply of means for an end*. C. Cat. 2, 11, 25).—affluere (to abound; in pleasures, leisure, genius, &c. C.).—circumfluere (copia, gloria, C.).—scatēre (belongs to poetry and late writers). || *Be in great plenty*, abundare, suppesse (be in abundance); suppeditare (to be in sufficient quantity); circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.). Jm. circumfluere atque abundare.

ABOUT, circum (prep. and adv. denotes (1) motion round a centre: circum axem se convertere; (2) motion from one to another of a number of objects: e. g. to send abq. circum amicos, circum insulas, &c.; (3) position, entirely or partly, round an enclosed object: capillus circum caput reiectus).—circa (prep. and adv. denotes proximity, considered as a point or points in an enclosing line or space, rather than as an extended portion of such line or space. "Circum urbem commorari, est in concūsa vicinitate versari; circa urbem, in propinquā regione, haud procul." Hand. Turs. ii. p. 50. Not used by Plaut. Ter. Lucr. Sallust, and seldom by Cic.). || *Nearly, in approximate statements, fere, ferme (two forms of the same word: a., both of time and number, not as a loose statement, but of a statement believed to be accurate as possible or necessary)*.—ciriter, circa, ad (a., of time and number; ciriter as adv. and prep. with acc. Cic. never uses circa in this way, but Liv. Curt. &c. do).—sub (with acc.).—quintā fere horā = in the course of the fifth hour. Hand.—ciriter andiam horam.—*A. soon, ciriter or ad meridiem. A. the fourth part, ciriter pars quarta. A. 500 were taken, ad quingentos capti sunt. A. Pompey's days, circa Pompeium (Q.), circa Pompei ceteratē (Plin.).* || *Concerning, circa (with respect to: where earlier writers use in, de, ad, &c., &c. after negligētia, assiduus, circa bonas artes socordia, Tac. To be employed a., in qā re versari. Later writers, circa quam rem versari. In qā re occupati esse).*—de (after audire, dicere, judicare, scribere, &c. legatos de qā re mittere).—super (with abl. to write or de latius, super qā re, C. To be sent, super qā re, C. Nep.). || *To go or set about atq.*, aggredi, conari, moliri, &c. See **BEGIN, UNDERTAKE**. || *To take abq. a. the waist, qm medium completi. What are you a? quid agis? || To bring about, qd efficiere; effectum dare or reddere. || About, before infm. is to be translated by the partic. in rus.*

ABOVE, A. || *PREP. super (a., opp. sub, super).* supra (opp. infra, a., with implied reference to something below, used of position, not of motion). || *Of degree, super (famosissima super ceteros cōna, Suet. super omnia, L.: with numerals, super octingentos et quadraginta ante annos, T.)—supra (supra modum; vires humanas; fidem; and with numerals, sociorum supra milia viginti, L.).—ante (ante alias pulchritudine insignis, L.).—præter (nobilitas præter ceteros)—plus, amplius (before numerals, quam being omitted, but the subst. not being placed in the abl., plus ducentos milites desideravit: qui septingentos jam annos amplius. . . nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt). Ex. eos super se collocavit: domos super se ipsos concremaverunt: supra terram est cœlum. || Out of; sese (Deus) extra omnem culpam posuit. PHR. To be a. abq., supra qm esse; superiorem esse qo; qm infra se positionē habere. To be a. abq.'s praise, se laudibus majorem esse. A. a year, plus annum, or annum et eo diutius (e. g. to live with a person). A. forty years old, major quadraginta annis or annorum. natus est annos magis quadraginta; annum quadragiesimum excessit (a year et quod excurrit belongs to late Lat.). To put one thing a. another, rem alii antepone. To honour abq. a. all men, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. To have nobody a. oneself, neminem habere superiorem, priorem. B) || *Adv. Supra (quæ supra scripsi). || From above, desuper (vulnerare, protegere, Cas.).—superne (gladium superne jugulo deiegere, L. incessere, Curt.).**

ABOVE-MENTIONED, qd supra dictum est; qd supra dixi (not supra dictus or prædictus).

ABOVE-WRITTEN, qd supra scriptum est; qd supra scripsi (not supra scriptus).

ABOVE, to be. || *To be better, præstare. || To stand out from, exstare (ex aquā, &c.).—|| To be a. doing abq., non eum esse qd faciat. You ought to be a. making pleasure your chief good, temperantior esse debes, quam qui summum bonum in voluptate ponas. The water is hardly a. the knees, aqua vix genua superat (L.). Let all be fair and a.-board, ne qua fraus,*

ne quis dolus adhibeatur (C.). nihil sit non apertum atque simplex.

ABREAST, || *To go abreast, pariter ire (Q. una pariterque cum equitibus accurrere (Hirt. Bell. Afr. 69).—una ire æquatis frontibus (after Virg.). Two Phrygians were the first who drove two horses a., bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio (Plin.). Two horses yoked a. to a chariot, bifuges equi (V.).*

ABRADE, abrâdere. derâdere (also, to make smooth by cutting away).—subrâdere (to shave off from beneath).—circumrâdere (to shave off all round).

ABRASION, circumrasio (paring round, Plin.).

ABREPTION, raptus (virginis, forcible abduction, C.).—ereptio (opp. emptio, C.).

ABRIDGE, contrahere (to draw in; orationem, C.).

—in angustum cogere (commentarios, S.).—amputare (to prune away superfluities, narrationem).—præcidere (to cut at the end: to cut short; a speech, &c.).—minuere (to lessen: e. g. power, authority, expenses).—imminuere (to lessen, and so weaken, libertatem, C.); detrahare qd de qā re. breve qd facere, ad justam brevitetem revocare.

|| *To show how the labour of teaching may be abridged, brevia docendi monstrare compendia (Q.).*

|| *To abridge a work, in angustum cogere. in epitomen cogere (Aus.). To a. a voluminous author, qm per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere. redigere (= 'reduce,' with ad before the size to which the work is reduced: hosce ipsos ad vi. libros redegit Diophanes, Varr.). See **LESSEN**.*

ABRIDGMENT, || *Of a book, epitome.—summarium (about Seneca's time, brevilarium, Ep. 39, 1)—electa (selections).—excerpta (extracts). To publish an a. in six volumes of the whole of Dionysius's voluminous work, totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscribere (Colum.). || A lessening, imminutio (e. g. dignitatis, C.).—diminutio (a lessening by subtraction, of liberty, taxes, &c.).*

ABROAD, foris (out of a place; out of doors; foris cœnare, to dine a. or out).—peregre (in another country: e. g. habitare, to live a.). To go **ABROAD**, (1) appear in public, in publicum prodire or procedere. See **GET abroad**, 'COME abroad.' (2) visit foreign countries, peregre proficisci. To be **ABROAD**, (1) to be in a foreign country, peregrinari. (2) not to understand, qd nescire, ignorare. cs rei ignarum esse. in qā re non multum intelligere (e. g. in statues, pictures). in qā re rudem esse. cs rei rudem or imperitum, or rudem et imperitum esse. in qā re peregrinum atque hospitem esse. To return from a., peregre redire. || To publish atq. a., qd foras proferre; in apertum proferre, divulgare. To be spread a. far and wide, late longaque diffundi. To get a., emanare (to leak out, of secrets). To be generally talked a., omnium sermone celebrari.

ABROACH. To set a cask a., dolum relinere (opp. to oblinere, to fasten it up with pitch or resin).

ABROGATE, abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but sit with acc. for abrogare, Ochsner).—obrogare legi (to repeal it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

ABROGATION, abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio, obrogatio. See **SYN.** in **ABROGATE**.

ABRUPT, abruptus (of what sinks suddenly and perpendicularly).—præruptus (abruptly steep; but rough and craggy). || *FIG. Sudden, subitus. repentinus. non ante provius, improvisus, &c. See **SUBDUE**. An a. style, abruptus sermo. abruptum sermonis genus (obscure from over-conciseness and want of connexion). An a. beginning, abruptum initium (the vehement impetuous beginning of an oration).*

ABRUPTION, abruptio (the breaking off: e. g. corrigæ).—avulsio (the tearing off).

ABRUPTLY, abrupte, prærupte. **SYN.** in **ABRUPT**. || *Suddenly, subito. repente, dērepente, repentinu, nec opinato, &c. See **SUBDUE**.*

ABRUPTNESS, No one word, except when celeritas, &c. may do. It may generally be translated by an adj. or adv.—The a. of his departure, repentina, necopinata, &c. ejus profectio. With a., abrupte, &c.

ABSCÈSS, ulcus (general term for a suppurating wound).—apostēma, ktis. abscessus (abscess).—I have an a. under my tongue, sub lingua aliquid abscedit.

ABSCISSION, desectio. resectio (general term).—amputatio (pruning).

ABSCOND, delitescere, additum latere, in occulto se continere, additum et inclusum in occulto latere (to lie hid).—se abdere. se abdere in occultum (to hide oneself).—se occultare ei or a conspectu cs (to hide from a person).—clam se subducere, cs subtrahere.

ABSENCE, absentia.—*In his a., dum qd abest; absente qd, or absens (in agreement with the person meant: in absentia or per absentiam cs, Curt. Just. should not be imitated).* *Leave of Absence.* See FURLOUGH. *|| A. abroad, peregrinatio.* *|| A. of mind, *animus varietate rerum diductus. *animus alienis rebus distentus (i. e. distracted with other thoughts).*

ABSENT, absens.—*To be a., abesse loco or ex loco. —to be a. abroad, peregrinari.* *|| Fig. To be a., animo excurrere et vagari.—I was a. when I did it, *aliud cogitans feci.*

ABSENT ONESELF. *|| Withdraw oneself, se amovere. a. re qd recedere, or se evocare, se removere. —To a. oneself (for a time) from the forum, senate-house, foro, senatu cære.* *|| Not to appear, non comparere. In conspectum non venire.—domi or domo se tenere (keep myself at home).*

ABSOLUTE. *|| Complete, absolutus, perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus. perf. atque abs. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatque. perfectus completusque.—perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus.* *|| Unconditional, simplex, absolutus, mly together; simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione: e. g. necessity, necessitudo, C.).—To pay a. obedience, ci sine ullâ exceptione parere.* *|| Unlimited, infinitus (not terminated).—summus (the highest).* *A. power, infinita or summa potestas. A. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur. quum principis arbitrium, or libido regi, pro legibus est (v. Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio. A. necessity, summa or extrema necessitas.* *|| Not relative, considered in itself, simpliciter et ex sua vi consideratus (v. C. Invent. 2, 33, 102).* **THE ABSOLUTE, in philosophy, id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi, et tale, quale est.**

ABSOLUTELY. *|| Completely, perfecte. absolute (without defect).—plane, prorsus, omnino (quite).* *|| Unconditionally, sine adjunctione. sine exceptione (without condition or exception).* *|| In an unlimited manner, arbitratus suo (according to his own judgement).—libidine or ex libidine (by his own arbitrary will).* *|| Separately, per se. simpliciter, et ex sua vi.*

ABSOLVE. *|| Of Judges, propr. et impropr.: absolvere; from athg, cs rei (e. g. injuriarum, capituli, &c.), or, with reference to athg, qd re, de qd re (e. g. de regni suspitione; de prævaricatione).—exsolvere, fm athg, qd re (e. g. suspitione).—liberare, fm athg, qd re (discharge).—To be absolved, liberatum discedere. innocentem or innoxium absolvi. ex judicio emergere.* *|| Of priests, *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine. *fatentibus peccata remittere. To a. one under Church censures, *qm resacrare († Nep. Alcib. 6).*

ABSOLUTION, *|| Acquitall, absolutio, of a person, cs; of a crime (as rei).—liberatio (fm athg, cs rei).* *|| Forgiveness of sins, pœnæ meritis remissio (S.); veniæ pronuntiatio, *veniæ peccatorum.—To pronounce a., veniæ pronuntiationem facere (?). *peccatorum veniam et impunitatem promittere Dei nomine.—To receive a., *peccatorum veniam impetrare. To receive priestly a. (of a person under Church censures), *per sacerdotem resacrari († comp. Nep. Alcib. 6).*

ABSONANT; **ABSONOUS,** **absônus** (a re qd or ci rei). See CONTRARY.

ABSORB, absorbere (swallow up athg, whether dry or liquid).—**exsorbere** (to suck up).—**devorare** (of solids).—**exhaurire** (to absorb part of a larger body).—**Fig. To occupy the whole of, absorbere** (e. g. of a speech; a man's attention). *To be absorbed in a business, in negotio qd versari. negotio implicatum esse: to be absorbed in business, occupatissimus esse. multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicitum esse. valde negotiosum esse. multis occupationibus distineri.—The interest a's the capital, usuræ sortem mergunt (L.).* *|| To appropriate to oneself, exsorbere (e. g. the booty, prædas).* *|| To a. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere (to drink it in).*

ABSTAIN, abstinere or **se abstinere** (a re).—**se continere** a re (to hold oneself back fm athg).—**temperare** sibi quominus &c., temperare (sibi) a qd re (restrain oneself: not temperare ci rei, which is, to restrain athg within limits). *Temperare qd re is not Lat., for in Liv. 30, 20, risu is the dat.).—To a. fm food, se abstinere cibo; fm fighting, supersedere pugni or prælio; fm tears, lacrimas tenere, temperare a lacrimis (Virg.: temperare lacrimas, to moderate them, Liv.); fm laughter, risum tenere or continere; fm a person's society, cs aditum sermonemque defugere: fm committing injury and wrong, ab injuriâ atque maleficio temperare, or se prohibere.—Not to be able to a. fm, sibi tempe-*

rare or se continere non posse (followed by quin): a se impetrare non posse quin.

ABSTEMIOUS. See **ABSTINENT.** *An a. man, homo moderatus, temperans.* *An a. life, vita moderata, modica, temperata.*

ABSTEMIOUSLY (Syn. in **ABSTINENCE**), **moderate, modeste, temperanter, continenter.** *To live a., continentem esse in omni victu cultuque.*

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, **moderatio** (the avoiding upon **ABSTINENCE**, principle of the too much, as an action).—**temperantia** (general and habitual self-government).—**continentia** (opp. to libido, command over all sensual desires).—**modestia** (is an habitual preference of the modus or true mean: the three last words are qualities).—**abstinentia** (command over the desire for what is another's).—**Jn. temperantia et moderatio, moderatio et continentia, continentia et temperantia.**—*Cic. Off. 3, 26, has, moderatio continentiae et temperantiae.*

ABSTINENT, moderatus (seld.), modicus.—**moderatus**—**temperans, temperatus, continens.** **Jn. moderatus ac temperans, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans.** Syn. in **ABSTINENCE.**

ABSTINENTLY. See **ABSTEMIOUSLY.**

ABSTRACT, v. || Trans. to separate in the mind, cogitatione separare. mente et cogitatione distinguere. animo contemplari qd. avocare se a corpore, et ad rei cogitationem curâ omni studioque rapi (all Cic.).—|| To take away fm, abstrahere, &c. See **TAKE AWAY.** *|| Reduce to an epitome, in angustum or in epitomen cogere.* *|| Intr. to abstract fm: i. e. take no notice of, put aside, mittere, omittere, misam facere. Abstracting fm all the rest, remotis his omnibus; ut hæc omnino aliam or taceam.*

ABSTRACT, adj. avocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum, ab aspectibus judicio remotus.—*An a. notion, *notio rei a materiâ sejunctæ et simplicis. *notio solâ mente percipienda.* *|| Abstruse, abstrusus (hard to comprehend). In the abstract, cogitatione (opp. re, in the concrete, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24). To cultivate habits of a. thought, animus or aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum subducere. mentem ab oculis, a sensibus evocare. animus ad se ipsum avocare. animus a corpore abstrahere or secernere.*

ABSTRACTION, || The power of a., animus a corpore abstrahendi vis (ast. C. Somn. Scip. 9).

ABSTRACT, || Epitome, epitome, summarium.—later brevium. *|| Extract, e. g. from plants, dilutum (e. g. absinthii). || Sum of many things, containing all in one, summa, summa summarum (Plaut. Lucr. Sen.).*

ABTRUSE, abstrusus, obscurus, occultus, involutus, occultus et quasi involutus. Profound and a. learning, literæ non vulgares, sed quedam interiores et recondite. *A somewhat a. discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.).*

ABTRUSELY, obscure.

ABTRUSENESS, obscuritas.

ABSRUD, insulsus (= in salsus).—absurdus (foolish, senseless).—ineptus (= in-aptus, without tact and propriety).—infecius (opp. facetus).—All three of men and things).—fatuus (weak, foolish, of persons).—Jn. ineptus et absurdus. Somewhat a., subabsurdus. Very a., per-absurdus.—To be a., ineptire, nugari, nugæ agere. || Contradictory to reason, rationi repugnans. To be a., rationi repugnare.

ABSRUDITY, insulsius, absurditas, fatuitas Syn. in **ABSRUD.** *|| An absurdity, res insulsa, absurda, inepta, inficeta.—ineptiæ, nugæ.—deliramentum (a piece of mad a.).*

ABSRUDLY, inepte, absurde, infecie, insulse. *|| Foolishly, fatue, stulte, stolidè. || Childishly, pueriliter. Somewhat a., subabsurde. Very a., per-absurde.*

ABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (the having somewhat more than one uses).—**uberitas** (a large supply, without reference to what is required). *A. of provisions, copiæ (Cæa. B. G. 1, 30). A. of goods, supeditatio bonorum. A. of all things, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia. affluenties omnium rerum copiæ. Also Jn. saturitas coplaque. || To have abundance. See ABOUND.*

ABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—**uber** (e. g. produce, fructus).—**optimus** (e. g. harvest, messis). *We have a reason to complain, justissime or jure optimo querimus. non sine causâ querimus. justissima est causa cur queramur, or querendi. To reap an a. harvest, large condere.*

¹ As in 'the abstract of all faults,' Shak., 'the abstract of them all,' Dryd.

ABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis superque (*more than enough; denote a quality*).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—cumulate (in heaped up measure).—prolixè, effuse (in super-abundance). Jm. prolixè effusè. quæ. large effusè. —A. furnished with althg, liberatè instructus qà re.

ABUSE, v. § *Use improperly*, qà re perverse uti or abuti.—immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice abuti qà re (to exceed the limits of modesty or moderation in using althg: e. g. ex indulgentiâ, patientiâ).—Fm the context, abuti qà re may do alone, but its real meaning is only to use copiously. To a. to or for althg, ad qd. § *Abuse the person*, qà abuti. § *To rail at*, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis connectari, incensere. ci maledicere. qm maledictis insectari. maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conjicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare. maledictis qm figere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.—To a. aby through thick and thin, omnibus maledictis qm vexare. omnia maledicta in qm conferre. To a. aby in his absence, ci absenti maledicere. contumeliose dicere qd do absente. qm abentem dente maledico carpere.

ABUSE, s. § *The improper use of althg, *usus, or abusus, perversus (a perverse use)*.—*usus, or abusus, immodestus, intemperans, insolens (a use exceeding the bounds of propriety).—Fm the context, abusus alone might do, though it means only the using up of althg). § *Improper custom*; mos pravus (agat correct and established custom).—quod contra jus fasque est (agat human and divine laws). An a. pravitè, percrebrescit mos pravus (T. Ann. 15, 19, init.). to remove abuses, *mores pravos or ea que contra jus fasque sunt abdicere. § *Railing language*, maledictum (any injurious word).—convicium (any abusive word).—probrum (any attack on another's honour). To heap a. on aby, or load aby with a., omnibus maledictis qm vexare: omnia maledicta in qm conferre.

ABUSER, § *One who uses improperly*, homo perverse (perversely), immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, insolenter et immodice qà re abutens.

ABUSIVE, contumeliosus (injurious to a man's honour).—probrus (the same); but implying a violent outbreak in words).—maledicus (using injurious words). In a. word, vox contumeliosa; verbum contumeliosum. An a. lampoon, carmen probrum.

ABUSIVELY, contumeliose, turpiter.—maledicè.

ABUT ON, finitimus, vicinus, confinis ci esse (esp. of a nation bordering on another).—adjacere, imminere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (esp. of adjoining territories; the latter implying a consequent friendship).

ABUTTING ON, finitimus, confinis (having a common boundary).—conjunctus ci loco (locally connected with).—contiguus ci loco or cum qo loco (joining it).

ABYSS, infinita or immensa altitudo.—vorago (a. of charm).—gurgès (whirlpool).—barathrum (is a poet. expression).—profundum (with or without maris; a. of the sea). § *Pic. Manifest overwhelming danger*; vorago. pestis, perniciès. To plunge into an a. of danger, ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci. in præceps ruere.

ACACIA, Acacanthus (the Egyptian Ac. Mimosa Nilotica. Linn.).

ACADEMIC, academicus (properly, relating to the Academia, and consequently to the school of Aristotle).

ACADEMICIAN, *academicus socius.

ACADEMY, § *Association of learned men*, academia. To be chosen member of an a., academicum socium adscribi. § *School*, schola (as a place where instruction is given in the sciences).—ludus discendi or literarum (a place where young people are taught to read and write).

ACCEDE, accedere ci rei or ad qd (e. g. to a plan; opp. abhorre a re).—astipulari ci; sentire cum qo (assent to).—qd probare (to approve of).—annuere (absol. or with acc.; to nod assent). To a. to an opinion, sententiam assentiri. sententiam accipere (to receive it favorably). To a. to aby's opinion, ca sententiam assensione comprobare (approve of it).—ca sententiam sequi (to follow it)—ad ca sententiam accedere (a. to).—ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in ca sententiam (to a. to an opinion; of a senat's passing to the side of him whose opinion he supports; transire implying that a different opinion was at first entertained). Not to a. to an opinion, sententiam repudiare. abhorre a re. assensum cohibere a re. se ab assensu sustinere. assensum retinere. To a. to a league, ad societatem accedere or se applicare.

ACCELERATE, accelerare qd (to endeavour to bring

althg about quickly).—maturare qd, or with inf. (not to put off althg which should be done now; but admaturatione is only to bring althg to maturity. Cæs. B. G. 7, 54).

—repræsentare qd (to execute althg without delay; even before the time).—præcipitare qd (to a. it too much). To a. his departure or journey, maturare or accelerare iter. propere proficisci (to hasten to set out).—mature proficisci (to set out in good time). To a. one's arrival, maturò venire. To a. one's ruin, maturare sibi exitum. To a. a man's ruin, præcipitentem impellere.

ACCELERATION, acceleratio, maturatio (both in Auct. ad Herenn.).

ACCENT, v. § *In pronunciation*, certum vocis admovere sonum. cum sonum quodam vocis pronuntiare. § *In writing*, apponere syllabæ notam or apicem (the last, if it is long).

ACCENT, s. § *In pronunciation*, vocis sonus (C.).—accentus, tenor (Q.).—tonus (Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25). Acute a., sonus vocis acutus. § *In writing*, vocis nota (Gell. 13, 6).—apex (the mark of a long syll., but different from the circumflex. Spald. Quint. 1, 5, 23). To place an a. See ACCENT, v.

ACCENTUATE. See ACCENT, v.

ACCENTUATION, vocalio (Nigid. ap. Gell.).—accentus (Gell.).

ACCEPT. A) PROPRI. § *To receive something offered*, accipere.—money fm aby, pecuniam a quo (to allow oneself to be bribed). § *To undertake*, suscipere. recipere (the former, exply, of free will; the latter, on being asked. Both of accepting an office, &c.).—not to a. althg (e. g. an office), deprecari munus. B)

IMPROPRI. § *Approve of; am satisfied with; accipere (a. it)*.—probare (approve of it).—admittere (permit, approve).—agnoscere (acknowledge; e. g. praise, honour). A an invitation, *promittere se venturum esse; an invitation to dine with aby, promittere ad cœnam, or promittere ad qm (not condicere ci, which is, to invite myself to dine with aby).—Not to a. an offered honour, oblatum honorem respuere; an offer of battle, pugnam detractare. To a. aby us ball, qm vadem accipere. To a. a proposal or terms, conditionem accipere. ad conditionem accedere or (after long consideration) descendere (opp. conditionem respuere, repudiare, or aspernari). To a. it very gladly, *conditionem cupidissime accipere; without hesitation, *non dubito accipere quod deferatur: not to a. the proposals of peace, pacis conditiones dimittere. The conditions of peace are accepted, pacis conditiones conveniunt: so a. an excuse, excusationem or causam or satisfactionem (a justification) accipere. I a. your explanation or excuse, valet apud me excusatio tua. § *Approve and follow*. To a. advice, consilium accipere; to a. consultation, consulationem suscipere. To act towards a person with partial regard, ca rationem habere. Not to a. the persons of men, nullius rationem habere. delectum omnem et discrimen omittere. auctoritates omittere.

ACCEPTABLE, acceptus (gladly received, welcome).—gratus (causing in us a feeling of obligation fm its value to us).—jucundus (causing in us the feeling of delight).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (s. d. sweet, m. soft; agreeably affecting the mind. All these of persons and things).—carus (dear).—dilectus (valued, beloved), gratus ci or apud qm (high in his favour). An a. time, commodum tempus. opportunum or idoneum tempus.—Very a., pergratus, perjucundus. To be a., jucundum esse, placere (both of persons and things).

ACCEPTABLENESS, jucunditas, gratia, dulcedo, suavitas. See SYN. in ACCEPTABLE.

ACCEPTABLY, jucunde, suaviter. § *At the right time*, opportune, peropportune.

ACCEPTANCE, acceptio.—comprobatio (improper approval).—A. of bail or security, satisfactio (Pompon. Dig. 45, 1, 5).

ACCEPTATION. See MEANING.

ACCESS, § *Approach, as place*, aditus. To close every a., omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, præcludere. omnes aditus obstruere (to block up). § *Means or liberty of approaching*, aditus.—To have a. to althg, habere aditum ad qd. aditus ci ad qd patet. To debar aby fm a., aditum qm prohibere. aditum ci intercludere. Easy of a., ad qm faciès sunt aditus. He is easy of a., aditus ad eum est facilis. eum adire possunt omnes. He is easy of a. to private individuals, faciles aditus (sunt) ad eum privatorum. He is difficult of a., aditus ad eum sunt difficiliores; convenientibus est difficilis; rari est aditus. To give a. to, patefacere ci aditum ad qd. To obtain a. to althg, aditus sibi comparare ad qd. § *Increase, addition*. See ACCESSION. § *Return or fit of a distemper*, accessio

(febris, &c.).—novæ tentationes (morbi, &c. relapses, opp. to vetus morbus. *Cic. Att.* 10, 17, 2).

ACCESSIBLE, patens, facilis accessu (of places).—ad qm facilis sunt aditus (of persons). To be a., patere (of places) for persons. See 'easy of access, under ACCESS'. To render *athq* a. to aby, aditum ci dare ad qd; patefacere ci aditum or viam ad qd. *He is a. to fultores*, aliquem or faciliem aditum ad aures cs adulatores habent.

ACCESSION, accessio (both a. in the abstract; and the added portion, or a. in the concrete).—incrementum (increase). A's of fortune and dignity, accessiones et fortunæ et dignitatis (C.). To receive a's, crescere, accrescere, augeri. Incrementis augescere. cumulus accedit ci rel. To receive large a's, magnus cumulus accedit ci rel. They were constantly receiving fresh a's,angebatur illis copia. || Act of joining a party, &c. *Crcl.* with verb. Your a. to our party, quod tu in partes nostras transiisti, or te nobis adiunxisti, &c. || Time of arriving at: e. g. accession to the throne, initium regni (beginning of reign); or by *Crcl.* with regnare cepisse, &c. The day of his a., dies quo regnare primum cepit.

ACCESSORY, adj. See **ADDITIONAL**.

ACCESSORY, s. cs rei or ci rei affinis (e. g. facinorî, noxæ, &c.).—consciûs.—corrêus (a legal term for one put on his trial at the same time on the same charge. *Ulpian*).—particeps cs rei (e. g. conjurationis)—socius (e. g. sceleris). *These words do not express an accessory as opposed to a principal. See ACCOMPLICE.*

ACCIDENCE, grammaticæ elementa (Q.). *He is learning his a., primis elementis or literis imbutur.*

ACCIDENT, || *Accidental occurrence*, casus, res fortuita. Generally to be translated by v.: it was an a., casu factum est. By a., forte (by chance; without particular stress on the chance).—casu (by chance; opp. consulto).—fortuito, fortuitu (by mere chance; opp. causâ). Jn. casu et fortuito or fortuito; temere (without previous reflection; implying that it would not have been done with it).—forte fortunâ (by a lucky chance). To trust to the chapter of a's, rem in casum ancipitis eventûs committere (to trust *athq* to chance).—casum potius quam consiliu sequi (to trust to chance rather than counsel). It happened by a., &c., forte venit ut. casu accidit ut. forte ita incidit ut. To mention *athq* by a. in mentionem cs rei incidere. || *Accidents* = non-essential properties, accidentia, pl. (rerum, &c. Q. τὰ συμβεβηκότα).

ACCIDENTAL, fortuitus.—forte oblatu (accidentally offered, as an opportunity).—In casu positus (depending on chance).—non necessarius (not necessary).—adventitius (not customarily added to it). The a. course of atoms, fortuitus concursus atomorum.

ACCIDENTALLY. See 'By accident' under **ACCIDENT**.

ACCLAIM, s. See **ACCLAMATION**.

ACCLAMATION, acclamatio, clamores (accl. esp. of the people shouting out in honour of a popular person, in the historians; for in *Cic.* it means a shout of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamoresque. To receive *athq* with a's, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; with loud a's, magno clamore approbare qd. To receive *aby* with a's, acclamare ci (in C., to cry out against). To receive *aby* with loud a's, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere. With loud a's, cum plausibus clamoribusque.

ACCLIVITY, acclivitas (collis, Czs.).

ACCLIVOUS, acclivus or acclivis (opp. declivis).

ACCOMMODABLE, *Crcl.* with accommodari posse ad qd.

ACCOMMODATE, *Trns.* accommodate qd ci rei or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re (to make *athq* agree with another).—To a. the expression to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare. sententias accommodare vocibus. The thoughts are accommodated to the opinions and habits of men, sententia aptæ sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus. To a. a speech to the place, the circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis. || To be conformable to. See **SUIT**. || Oblige *aby* in *athq*, accommodare ci de qâ re (Cic.).

ACCOMMODATE, adj. See **SUITABLE**, **FIT**.

ACCOMMODATING, obsequens (ready to comply with the wishes of another).—facilis (opp. difficilis, complainant; easily brought to meet the wishes of others).—officiosus (ready to perform services). To be a. towards *aby*, cs voluntati morem gerere, obsequi. Know that you are a great deal too a., te esse auriculâ infimâ molliorem scito (C.). The liberality and a. spirit of the

magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum (C.).

ACCOMMODATION, || *Adaptation*, accommodatio ad qd. || *Convenience*, *Crcl.* e. g. to be an a., utile esse, usuui esse, ex usu esse, utilitatem afferre, &c.

ACCOMPANY, A. *Propri.* comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, præbere, adjungere (to accompany as a companion).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend, for the purpose of testifying respect).—deducere (to attend, as a mark of respect, e. g. a Roman senator from his house to the forum; or from the forum to his house; also a bride to her new home).—sectari, assectari (to attach oneself to a superior, as one of his followers; e. g. of scholars and dependants).—intercomites cs aspici (to be one of his companions). To a. *aby* to his residence, prosequi, deducere qm domum; to be a.'d by a crowd, stipari (e. g. non usitatâ frequentia).—B) *Impropri.* || To do or testify *athq* to a departing friend, prosequi qm (e. g. with tears and good wishes lacrimis votisque). To a. one's gift with obliging words, munus suum ornare verbis; a song with music, or music with the voice, vocem sâdibus jungere. ad chordarum sonum cantare; a song with the lute, carmen formare citharâ (s. *Gierly*, *Plin.* Ep. 4, 19, 1). To a. a singer with the flute, concinere ci pronuntiari: the horns which a. the lyre, cornua ea quæ ad nervos resonant in cantibus.

ACCOMPLICE, crimini affinis.—consciûs (possessing a guilty knowledge).—corrêus (a legal term. *Ulpian*, in *Pandect.* The *Cod. Just.* uses it, qui opem ci flagitio dederunt (4, 18, 8); ii, qui ministerium ad qd exhibuerunt).—To declare his a's, consocios edere; to conceal them, consocios celare.

ACCOMPLISH, conficere (v. pr. e. g. its yearly course, cursus annuus; a task, negotium).—efficere, ad effectum perducere (e. g. cs mandata).—exsequi, persequi (to follow up to the end; e. g. negotia, cs mandata, imperium).—peragere (to go through with, to employ oneself about it from beginning to end; e. g. consulatum).—ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere (to bring *athq* to its end).—absolvere (to finish *athq* and have done with it).—perficere. || To fulfil, ratum esse jubere. To be accomplished; of prophecies, &c., evenire, evadere, exitum habere. Our dreams are accomplished, somnia, or quæ somniavimus, evadunt.

ACCOMPLISHED (as partic. v. **ACCOMPLISH**). || Possessing some elegant learning, tinctus literis. elegantiorum literarum studiosus or amans.—elegantiarum literarum intelligens. || It is accomplished, actum est.

ACCOMPLISHER, confector, exsecutor, effector. See verbs under **ACCOMPLISH**.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, || *Completion*, confectio, exsecutio, effectio. (See the verbs under **ACCOMPLISH**).—|| State of perfection, absolutio, perfectio. Jn. absolutio perfectioque. || *Accomplishment*s, elegantiores literæ. Ingenue et humanæ artes (but these phrases have a more extensive meaning than accomplishments).—humanitas (when spoken of collectively, as forming a character; e. g. I value him on account of his a's).

ACCORD, v. *Intr.*, concinere (to be in tune with; to harmonize).—concordare (to have the same mind, but may be used of things).—consentire (to think the same thing, but may be used of things).—convenire, congruere (come together; hence agree, suit, fit). To a. with *aby* or *athq*, cum qo or qâ re concinere, consentire, congruere. To a. together, inter se concinere, concordare, &c.—*Trns.* || To accord (= grant) a request, preces cs audire, precibus cs cedere. See **GRANT**.

ACCORD, s. || *Agreement*, consensus, consensio, concentus, conventientia. *Syn.* under **ACCORD**, v. With one a., uno ore (of exclamations, &c.), omnium or communi consensu. Of one's own a., sponte (opp. casu or necessitate; voluntarily).—sponte suâ (opp. rogatus, provocatus, invitatus; quite of one's own a.).—ultro (in an over-ready, unusual, or unaccountable manner).—voluntate (opp. metu, invitatus, coactus, willingly).

ACCORDANCE. See **ACCORD**.

ACCORDING AS, pro eo ut. generally prout (but not prouti, nor, in this meaning, pro eo ac or pro eo quod).—a. as the occasion requires, prout res postulat. Also by phrases with pro, ex, e: a. na each man's circumstances permitted, pro cuiusque facultatibus: a. as circumstances require; a. as occasion may arise, pro re; pro re natâ, pro tempore; e re; ex tempore; ex re et ex tempore.

ACCORDING TO, ad or secundum (with acc.: in agreement with).—ex (in consequence of; of an action arising fm, or out of, something).—de (preceding fm).

—pro (in proportion to; for). To speak a. to truth, ad veritatem loqui; a. to nature, secundum naturam; a. to the laws, secundum leges (opp. contra leges); a. to your opinion, ex sententiâ tuâ, or de sententiâ tuâ; imperatores de omnium populorum sententiâ delecti.
—a. to law, ex lege (as a consequence of, and in conformity with, a particular enactment); a. to circumstance, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore; a. to my consular authority, pro auctoritate consulari.
—a. to my regard for you, pro eo, quanti te facio; a. to their several weights, pro eo quantum in quoque sit ponderis.—Often by the abl. alone: a. to his custom, instituto suo; a. to the custom of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum. || Suitably; in agreement with: convenienter et congruenter ei rei; apte ad qd.

ACCORDINGLY. || In conformity with something before mentioned; ad, secundum, convenienter, &c., governing the thing meant, which is generally omitted in English, or by ut, uti (as) with a verb.
|| Consequently, itaque (and so, of a consequence naturally following what has been stated).—igitur and ergo (consequently, therefore: the latter dwelling more emphatically on the necessity of the consequence).—quæ quom ita sint; res quom ita se habet (this being the case).

ACCOST, alloqui qm (the usual expression for addressing a person: e. g. to salute, warn, comfort, &c.).—affari qm (to accost in a feeling or solemn manner; a more select expression than alloqui, and therefore less common in prose. Used in the pres. indic. except the 1st pers.: in partec. infin. and 2nd pers. imperat.).—appellare qm (to address him for the purpose of drawing him into conversation, and saying to him something of importance; or of preferring a request).—compellare (in prose, is to address in a harsh, reproachful manner). To a. by by name, nominatim or nominans qm appellare (nominatim qm compello, implies a personal attack). To a. in a friendly, intimate manner, blande, familiariter alloqui qm; courteously, politely, liberaliter appellare qm.

ACCOUCHMENT, partus.—less freq. puerperium.—To be near her a., vicinam esse ad pariendum. At her first a., primo partu.

ACCOUNT, ratio (account, generally; and also = reckoning: often rationes when the account is a complex one).—nomen (the a. of an individual who is in a man's books). A little a., rationeula. An a. of receipts and expenditure, ratio accepti et expensi. To have a settlement of a.'s with aby, putare rationem cum qo; calculum ponere cum qo; ei rationem reddere (of the debtor): qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). To examine an a., rationem cognoscere; rationes inspicere. To go through a man's a., rationes cs excutere, dispungere. To state and balance an a., rationes conficere et consolidare. To cast up an a., rationes et calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere. The a. agrees, or is right, ratio constat, convenit, apparet. His a. of receipts and disbursements comes right, ratio accepti et expensi par est. The a. comes right to a farthing, ratio ad numum convenit. To have an a. with aby (e. g. as a partner, creditor, &c.), ratione cum qo conjunctum esse. He has a heavy a. against me, grandem pecuniam ci debo. I have a heavy a. against him, magna ratio mihi cum eo contracta est. To settle an a., rationem expedit, solve, exsolvere. To demand the settlement of an a., nomen exigere. To draw up or make out an a., rationem conficere. To bring to a., imputare (det. of person against whom); ci expensum ferre (to set a sum down in one's a.'s as paid to aby); rationibus inferre; in rationem inducere; or inferre, inducere only; in codicem accepti et expensi referre: to set it down in one's a. as given to aby, in rationibus ci datum inducere qd. Set it down to my a.; i. e. against me, mihi expensum feras. To adjust or settle one's family a.'s, rationes familiares componere. To return or give in one's a., rationes referre or ad ærarium referre (of a magistrate who has received public money). On my own a., meo nomine (prop.; then impr. at my own risk). || Reckoning, explanation: to call a man to a., rationem ab qo repocere. To give an a., rationem reddere. The day of a., *dies rationis reddendæ. || Advantage, questum, lucrum; to find his a. in athg, questum facere in qâ re; satis lucri facere ex qâ re. || Regard, respect to, ratio: to take a. of, i. e. consider, regard, cs rei rationem ducere or habere. To take no a. of, negligere qm or qd, nihil curare qd. To make no a. but

that, non or nihil dubitare quin &c. || Narration, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. Postquam). rei gestæ expositio. To give an a., narrare ci qd or de qâ re.—exponere, explicare (to give a full a.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly a.).—Also pluribus verbis exponere: rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habet. There are two a.'s of that, de qâ re duplex memoria est, or (for reports of recent events) duplex fama est. There are different a.'s (in books, &c.), variatur memoria actæ rei. || Estimation, value. To be of small or of no a., nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things).—tenui or nullâ auctoritate esse; in nullo esse numero (of persons). To be of a., qd loco et numero esse apud qm; multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm. || On account, in antecessum (i. e. in advance, with dare, solve, accipere. Sen. Postquam). ON ACCOUNT OF, ob (for; for the sake of; referring to an object to be attained or benefitted: e. g. to 'an advantage to be attained,' the commonwealth to be benefited, merit to be rewarded, &c.).—propter (denotes a proximate cause or motive; it properly denotes vicinity).—per (denotes dependence on something).—de (with respect to).—causâ (fm the cause; for the sake of: denotes a thing or person viewed as the cause of an action).—gratiâ (with gen., out of favour; for the sake of).—ergo (with gen., in consideration of a fact stated).—pro (for; in proportion to, or agreement with; in return for).—præ (denotes the preventive cause: hence only in negative sentences).—for some advantage, ob qd emolumentum: to take money for judging a cause, ob rem judicandam: she could not do it on a. of her age, per ætatem: on a. of the season of the year, propter anni tempus; propter hanc causam, quod; ob eam causam, quia; certis de causis; omnium salutis causâ; ætatis atque honoris gratiâ. To be heard with difficulty on a. of (= for) the noise, præ strepitu vix audiri. To be praised on a. of something, cs rei nomine laudari; a qâ re laudari, commendari. To march negligently on a. of (= in consequence of) his success, negligentius ab re bene gestâ ire (L.).

ACCOUNT, v. || Esteem, ponere with in and the abl.: to a. athg a vice, ponere qd in vitia.—ducere (with dat. of what one esteems it; ducere sibi qd laudi).—numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to a. a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco).—To a. athg a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16).

ACCOUNT FOR, rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur: eur credam, afferre possum. To a. for this, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre: to a. satisfactorily for, justas causas afferre cs rei, or cur with subj.—illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (not affundere), dare lumen ci rei (to throw light upon).—explanare qd (to make athg plain).—aperire (to uncover, unveil)—all these are said of what was before dark or confused). To a. for a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To a. for one thing from another, causam cs rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to a. for, difficile habere explicatûs (of what it is difficult to make intelligible). || To have to render an account of, rationem reddere cs rei or de qâ re.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, rationes (properly, accounts).—codex accepti et expensi: fm the context, codex or tabulæ alone may do.—adversaria, orum (a day-book, from which items were transferred to the ledger, codex or tabulæ). To keep an a., rationes, codicem instituere; tabulas conficere. To set down in an a.-b., in rationes, in codicem, in tabulas, in adversaria referre.

ACCOUNTABLE, ci ratio reddenda esse. || One who makes himself answerable; to be a., præstare qd. I am a. for that, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself a., qd in se recipere (to take it on oneself).

ACCOUNTANT, tabularius, calculator, rationarius (all terms of the Rom. empire).—actor summarum (cashier, steward, book-keeper; who had to collect his master's rents, &c. time of empire).

ACCOUTURE, armare (to provide with arms or other implements).—instruere (to furnish with).—ornare, adornare, exornare (to fit out or equip with what is ornamental or necessary). Jx. ornare (exornare) atque instruere.

ACCOUTUREMENT, armatus (the action of equipping; not instructio).—arma (n. pl.), armatura (the thing with which one is accoutred).—ornatus; ornamenta, n. pl. (handsome equipment). || Garments, vestis; vestimenta, n. pl.

ACCREDIT, confirmare; ci rei fidem addere or facere. An accredited ambassador, legatus cum publicâ auctoritate et testimonio missus (v. C. I Ferr. 3, 7).

¹ Thus a sentence like, 'to believe rightly and to live accordingly,' must be turned into, 'to believe rightly and to live according to his belief,' or 'as he believes.'

legatus cum publico testimonio missus (*O. Arch.* 4, 8); legatus publice missus (*C. 2 Verr.* 3, 13).

ACCRETION, accretio (*opp.* to diminutio: *used by C. of the moon's light*).

ACCURERE, provenire (*spring up, grow, as crops, &c.*).—*accedere* (*to be added to*).—*ex q̄ re nasci, oriri* (*to be born, to arise*).

ACCUBATION, accubatio (*accubatio, false reading*); accubitus, ūs.

ACCUMULATE, cumulare, accumulare (*the former to heap up to the full measure; the latter to heap up more and more*).—*accervare, coaccervare* (*to make a heap of alth; to heap together*).—*aggerare, exaggerare* (*to heap up high: Postaug. in prose*).—*augere* (*to increase*).—*addere qd ci rei. To a wealth, pecunias coaccervare; acervos numerorum construere* (*opes exaggerare, Phædr.*).

ACCUMULATION, accervatio (*Plin.*), coaccervatio (*Gaj. Dig.* 2, 1, 11: *by C. as a fig. of rhetoric*).—*accumulatio* is only used in the sense of *heaping up earth about the roots of trees*.

ACCUMULATOR, accumulator (*opum accumulator, T.*).

ACCURACY, cura, accuratio (*the latter, C. Brut.* 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—*Jx. cura et diligentia*.—*subtilitas* (*acuteness, subtlety: e. g. with mathematical a.*), *geometricā subtilitate docere qd.*—*sometimes diligentia* (*close application and attention*).—*With the greatest a.*, accuratissime, exactissime, or sometimes diligentissime.

ACCURATE, diligens (*one who pays close attention to his work, that he may fail in no respect*).—*accuratus* (*made with exactitude: only of things*).—*exactus* (*perfectly what it ought to be; of things only: of persons, it is only found in the div. age: perfect*).—*exquisitus* (*far sought: hence of extraordinary excellence*).—*subtilis* (*acute, espy of an orator who, with fact and acuteness, chooses the best expressions, illustrations, &c.: then of things which give proof of such acuteness; e. g. of a speech*).—*limatus, politus* (*of a refined, polished orator and style*).—*Jx. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus*.—*An a. style, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. An a. knowledge of alth, cs rei interior scientia. An a. judgement, iudicium subtile, or limatum et politum. To subject alth to an a. investigation, diligenter exquirere, subtiliter quærere qd. To give an a. description of alth, accurate or diligenter describere qd. To give (= write) ab an a. account of alth, diligenter scribere de re ad qm. ¶ With accuracy. See ACCURATELY.*

ACCURATELY, diligenter, accurate. *Jx. diligenter et accurate; accurate et exquisite; exacte; subtiliter.* (*Syn. under ACCURATE.*)

ACCURSE. See CURSE.

ACCURSED, devotus (*actually under a curse pronounced*).—*execrabilis, execrandus* (*deserving execration*).—*nefarius, nefandus* (*impious, wicked: espy against what is holy. The latter of things only*).

ACCUSABLE, accusabilis, accusandus, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensioe or vituperatione dignus. (*Syn. of repr. and vitup. under BLAME.*)

ACCUSATION, accusatio, incusatio, insinulatio, criminatio (*all as actions. Syn. under ACCUSE*).—*crimen* (*charge*).—*calumniā* (*false accusation*).—*To defend aby against an a.*, crimen defendere a qo. *To defend oneself against an a.*, crimen amoliri, propulsare; *culpam a se amovere*.—*crimen diluere* or *criminationem dissolvere* (*to show its injustice or groundlessness*).—*¶ As a law term, querimonia, querela* (*complaint: the former from a sense of injustice; the latter from a feeling of vexation*).—*delatio nominis* (*giving the name of the accused to the judge*).—*periculum* (*as causing danger to the accused*).—*actio* (*g. t. for the legal proceedings whether in a civil or criminal cause*).—*accusatio* (*the charge made, espy in a crim. court*).—*petitio, postulatio* (*in civil causes: demand for restitution or redress*).—*vindicatio* (*civil action to recover a thing*).—*condictio* (*civil action on account of a person*).—*formula* (*the pleading: the formula according to wch the acc. was drawn up*).—*libellus* (*the written accusation*).—*¶ Dicā, dixi = actio, in civil causes, when the trial spoken of took place in a Greek court.*

ACCUSATIVE (*case*), accusativus (*sc. casus, Q.*).—*quartus, casus accusandi* (*Varro*).

ACCUSATORY, accusatorius. —*An a. libel: i. e. written charge, libellus, accusatio* (*not accusatorius libellus*).—*To prefer or set forth an a. libel against aby, libellum de qo dare* (*Plin.*).—*In an a. manner, accusatorie, accusatorio more et jure.*

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ACCUSE, accusare (*to a. in a criminal court*).—*incusare* (*to a., but not in a court of justice*).—*insinulare, in cs rei insinulationem vocare* (*to cause aby to be suspected of a crime, whether justly or unjustly*).—*arguere crimine* or *de crimine* (*ἀλγυειν, to charge. and make the charge good by proofs, whether in a court of justice or not*).—*culpam in qm conferre, in culpā ponere qm, ci culpam attribuire* (*lay the blame of alth on aby: culpam is poet. and Postaug.*).—*crimen ci afferre* or *inferre*; *in crimen vocare* or *adducere*; *crimen in qm conferre; crimine compellere* (*to tax or charge a man with, whether justly or not*).—*crimari* (*to accuse in a bad sense: e. g. for the purpose of blackening a man's character*).—*condemnare qm cs rei* (*properly to condemn; but sometimes the antecedens of condemnation, to accuse justly: e. g. qm iniquitatis. Herzog, B. G. 7, 19*).—*reum facere* or *agere* (*bring before a court as a defendant*).—*calumniari* (*to a. calumniously, sophistically, &c.*).—*qd ci obijcere* or *objectare* (*to cast alth in a man's teeth; reproach him with*).—*To a. falsely, falso crimine* or *falsis criminationibus insinulare; falso conferre qd lu qm; crimen* or *qd criminis ci* or *in qm confingere*.

ACCUSED. *An a. person, or the a., reus* (*if in a court of justice*).

ACCUSER, accusator. —*criminator, calumniator.* (*See verbs under ACCUSE.*)—*actor* (*the manager of a judicial impeachment*).

ACCUSTOM. *To a. aby, consuescere qm with inf. or ut, ne. To a. aby alth, qm assuefacere qd re* (*C. Cæz.*), or (*Postaug.*) *ci rei* or *ad qm*.—*The trans. use of the originally intrans. consuescere, assuescere re was unknown to the great prose-writers. To a. oneself, consuescere or assuescere with infn. or abl. (Postaug. also with dat. or ad qd; ass. even in Cæz. B. G. 6, 28); assuescere in qd.—also se assuefacere qd re.*

ACCUSTOMED, assuefactus, assuetus qd re. *To have grown a. to living at Alexandria, jam in consuetudinem Alexandrinæ vite venisse.* ¶ *Usual. Vid.*

ACE, unio (*late: Tertull.*). *Not to batē an a. of alth, *ne pilum quidem unum deminuerē or detrāhere de qd re.*

ACERBITY, austeritas, acerbitas, amaritas. *Syn. under SOUR.*

ACHE (*no Latin word expresses the notion of ache as a particular kind of pain*), dolor (*pain generally, whether of body or mind*).—*cruciatūs* (*excruciating pain*).—*tormentum* (*toriture; racking pain*).

ACHE, v. dolēre (*in body or mind*).—*condolescere* (*mly in perf.*). *The wind had made my head a., caput mihi de vento condoluit* (*Plaut.*):—*my side ached, condoluit mihi latus* (*so pes; dens; tactum dolore corpus*).

ACHE-BONE, coxa, coxendix; *os coxæ.

ACHIEVABLE, quod effici, ad effectum adduci potest.

ACHIEVE, conficere (*to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.*).—*efficere, ad effectum adducere* (*to bring to actual existence*).—*perficere* (*to carry through to the end; to make alth perfect: opp. inchoare, to begin*).—*absolvere* (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete: opp. inchoare, instituire*).—*Jx. absolvere ac* (*et*) *perficere*.—*peragere* (*to carry a business through*).—*exsequi, persequi* (*to follow up till it is done: espy of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata*).—*ad finem adducere* (*to bring alth to its intended end; to complete*).—*patrare* (*of important actions publicly performed: an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first: strenghened, perpetrare*).—*sometimes facere alone* (*opp. cogitare*).—*To be able to a. alth, *parem esse ci rei exsequende. ¶ Obtain by exertion, adipisci, assequi* (*the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*).—*To a. peace, pacem perpetrare* (*L.*).

ACHIEVEMENT. *¶ Completion; performance, executio. ¶ Heroic action, facinus magnum* (*any great action*).—**res præclare gesta. ¶ Achievements, res gestæ* (*not confined to successes in war*).—*¶ Eacutheon, insignie generis* (*cf. C. pro Sulla, 31, 88*).

ACHING, s. See ACUE.

ACID, acidus (*opp. dulcis: sour to taste or smell*).—*Jx. acer acidusque*.—*Somewhat a.*, acidulus, subacidus. *Very a.*, acidissimus, peracerbus, acerbissimus, peracer, acerrimus.—*maum acidum = an apple sour, though ripe*; *u. acerbum, an apple sour, because unripe. To be a, acere, acidum or acerbum or acrem esse gustatu. To be turning a., acrescere, coacrescere*.—*See SOUR*

ACIDIFY, acidum facere.

ACIDITY, aciditas (late)—acidus sapor (acid taste). [Something acid, maldum. To correct a., amaritudines hebetare (Plin.).]

ACKNOWLEDGE, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognise sth., then to a. it to be what it is).—appellare qm (with acc. of a title: to a., e. g. a king, &c.).—To a. a man for one's son, agnoscere qm filium: not to a. him as one's son any longer, abdicare filium. To a. a man as king, regem appellare qm (to declare him king), ei parere (to obey him): not to a. a man for one's king, detectare ca imperium. [I confess, fateor (my implying a previous question), confiteor, profiteor (conf. reluctantly, from being unable to conceal); prof. freely, openly, often joined with prae se ferre. To a. openly, honestly, freely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue, libere confiteri. libere profiteri. To a. a debt, confiteri se aleumum (xii. Tab. ap. Gell. &c.), confiteri nomen; fateri se debere. Not to a. a debt, initiari debitum. To a. a crime, suscipere crimen, agnoscere, confiteri (C.). agnoscere erratum suum (C.). To a. a sin, confiteri peccatum (C.) or se peccasse. To a. the truth of Christianity, "Christum sequi." doctrinam Christianam profiteri. [To allow that one has received, implying that one owes a return: to a. kindnesses, beneficia grate interpretari (Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 9). To a. that they are conquered, unatufi, &c., confiteri se victos, imperitos, &c.]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, agnitio (act of recognizing)—confessio (act of confessing). To bring a man to the a. of sth., qm adducere ad confessionem ca rei (by kind means); ei exprimere confessionem ca rei or exprimere ut qs confiteatur qd (by force). To force a man to a. a., exprimere or extorquere ut fateatur; cogere ut confiteatur or concedat. The a. of error, "error agnitio."—To bring a man to an a. of his sins, "facere, efficere, ut agnoscat, intelligat se peccavisse."—[To send a man a small a., munusculum ci concinnare (if small present) will do.] Acknowledgement of the payment of a debt, apocha. To give an a., apocham dare.

ACME, the highest point, the height. CACL. by adj., the a. of folly, transl., 'the greatest folly.' [Crisis of a disorder, critica morbi accessio (August. Confess. 6, 1, end).]

ACONITE, æconitum (Wolfbane).

ACORN, glans, ndis.

ACORUS, (bot.) acorus, calamus odoratus or aromaticus, calamus (if the species need not be mentioned).

ACUSTICS, "acustica.

ACQUAINT, [I inform, vid.] Acquaint oneself with, noscere, cognoscere (easily by experience).—discere (to learn).—percipere (to get a clear notion of, easily by one's own observation and experience).

(a) ACQUAINTED, to be or become; with PERSONS. To become a. with each other, se inter se noscere. To become better a. with aby (i. e. with his character), propius inspicere qm. To be well a. with a man, qm bene, optime, pulchre, propius nosse (g. t.). pulchre cognoscere ca sensum (his opinions), qui vir et quantus sit altissime inspicere (his intellectual or moral greatness), qm penitus cognoscere, qm cognoscere et intelligere. To be thoroughly a. with aby, qm penitus inspicere, penitus nosse qui qualis sit. Intus et in cute nosse (Pers.). To make a man a. with another, qm ad qm deducere (to introduce him). To be a. with aby by night, qm de facie nosse. Not to be a. with aby, non nosse qm qm mihi est ignotus, ignorare qm (rare in the sense of being unacquainted with his person, as Nep. Arist. 1, 4: mihi not to know his character). [Expressing or implying intimate acquaintance: to be intimately a. with, qm familiariter or intime ut. in familiaritate cs versari. I am intimately a. with, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas.]

(b) ACQUAINTED, to be; with THINGS. qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere. multum in qd re versatum esse (to have had much practice in it).—ca rei peritum esse (to be skilled in it).—ca rei gnarum esse. (SYN. in UNDERSTAND.) Not to be a. with sth., qd ignorare or nescire. In qd re rudem or peregrinum, or hospitem esse. cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse.

ACQUAINTANCE, A) of persons. [An acquaintance, notus.—clamicus (a friend).—ci familiaris (an intimate a.). He is an a. of mine, usus mihi et consuetudo or familiaritas mihi cum qo intercedit.—An intimate a., qo or cs amicitia familiariter ut.] Acquaintance, noti, amici, familiares. To have an extensive a., multos habere amicos. "multis notum esse et familiarem." Acquaintance with aby, cognitio ca (the becoming acquainted with a man: dignus

cognitio, worth knowing).—notitia ca (the being acquainted with).—usus, usus et consuetudo (intercourse with, intimacy).—familiaritas (habits of great intimacy). To make a. with, qm cognoscere. B) with things: cognitio ca rei (the becoming acquainted with it).—notitia ca rei (the being acquainted with it).—scientia ca rei (thorough knowledge, the result of mental activity).

ACQUIESCE, acquiescere ci rei, dat.; or qd re (say nothing against it; weaker than assentiri and approbare. C. Acad. 2, 46. acquiescere in qd re is, to find satisfaction in sth.).—qd re contentum esse (to be contented with).—qd probare, approbare. accipere (to approve of, receive favorably).

ACQUIESCENCE, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (approval).—consensio, consensus, assensus (assent).—With your a., to consentire or probante. Without your a., to adversante, renuente, nolente.

ACQUIRABLE, "quod adipisci queas."—quod obtineri potest (SYN. under OBTAIN).—Impetrabilis (what can be obtained by entreaties).

ACQUIRE, parare, comparare (provide, procure by one's own means).—querere (obtain by seeking: e. g. likelihood, victum; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam).—acquirere (to obtain what one has striven for).—colligere (collect: e. g. good-will, favour, &c.).—nancisci (obtain with or without trouble: even against one's wish).—adipisci (to achieve by exertion).—consequi (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance).—assequi (to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavours).—obtinere (to obtain and keep possession). To a. credit, parere sibi laudem; money, pecuniam sibi facere; a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere; great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnamque nomen facere; extensive knowledge, "magnas opes eruditionis sibi comparare. To endeavour to a., captare qd (e. g. popularity, &c.). To a. strength, se corroborare.

ACQUIREMENT, [Act of acquiring, comparatio, adeptio.—A. of popularity, conciliatio gratie. [Knowledge acquired, doctrina, eruditio, literæ. A person of extensive a., multarum rerum cognitione imbutus. eruditissimus. optimis artibus eruditus. homo in quo multe sunt literæ: of extensive and various a's, in quo est copia et varietas studiorum.]

ACQUISITION, comparatio (act of procuring for oneself).—adeptio (the obtaining what one has striven for). A. of popularity, conciliatio gratie.

ACQUIT, [Set free, liberare re or a re.—exsolvere re (release fm).—eximere re or ex re (to deliver fm).—levare re (relieve fm what is disagreeable, e. g. fear, sorrow, pain).—expedire re (extricate fm).—extrahere ex re (drag out of).—eripere ex re or a re (snatch fm).]

The three last of extricating fm unpleasant circumstances: e. g. dangers.—[Pronounce guiltless, absolvere (pr. et impr.), of alth, qd re or de qd re (e. g. regni suspicione, de prævaricatione).—exsolvere qd re (e. g. suspicione).—liberare qd re (set free, g. t.).—To be acquitted, liberatum discedere. innocentem or innoxium absolvi. ex judicio emergere. [Discharge a duty, officium exsequi, officio defungi. officii partes expiere. To a. oneself admirably, &c., officium cumulate reddere (C. ad Dio. 5, 8, 2).—See DUTY. [To a. oneself like a man, virum se præstare.]

ACQUITTAL, absolutio (aby's, cs. cs rei, e. g. majestatis).—liberatio (cs rei, e. g. culpe).

ACQUITTANCE, apocha, accepti latio (the former implying payment of the debt; the latter any release fm the necessity of payment).—A formal a., or an a. under hand and seal, "apocha manu sigilloque firmata. To give aby an a., apocham dare.

ACRE, jugerum (really about two-thirds of an a. See ADAM).

ACRID, acer (hot and biting, like mustard, garlic, onions).—acerbus (of sth. that contracts the tongue: e. g. unripe fruit, sour, opp. suavia).—amarus (opp. dulcis; nauseously bitter).

ACRIMONIOUS, [Acrid, vid.] FIG. of words, &c., amarus (bitter).—acerbus (sour).—asper (rough).—mordax (biting).—invidiosus (calculated to raise a prejudice agst the person attacked).—aculeatus (stinging). A. words, verborum aculei.

ACRIMONY, acerbitas, amaritas (SYN. under ACRID).—acrimonia (seld. in lit. sense before Plin., and only of sharpness to the taste; an invigorating, strengthening sharpness. Not fig. in the sense of our acrimony).

ACRITUDINE. See ACRIMONY.

ACROSS, adv. in transversum, ex or de transverso. per transversum.—Smth comes a. my mind, qd mihi

de improvviso obicitur. || *Crosswise*, vid. *To shake hands* a., *cs manus decussatim constringere.

ACROSS, pr. trans.—*To march an army a. the Rhone*, trahere exercitum Rhodanum or trans Rhodanum.

ACROSTIC, ea quæ ἀποστίχῃς dicitur (C. Div. 2, 54).

ACT, v. || *Do*, agere, facere (ag., like πράττειν, refers more to the simple acting than to the results of it; facere, like ποιεῖν, refers to the action and its results: to act well or ill, recte or male agere and recte or male facere; but the latter only so far as the effect of the action is, or is not, what it should be). || *Behave*, se gerere (e. g. shamefully). || *To a. like a man*, virum se præstare. || *Exert force*, vim habere (not vim exserere, which is not Lat.).—efficacem esse (to work or be effective).—*The medicine a.'s*, concipitur venis medicamentum; does not a., medicamentum imbecillius est quam morbus.—*The medicine a.'s so powerfully*, tanta vis est medicamenti.—*The medicine a.'s well*, commode facit (Cels.).—*To a. upon athg*, vim habere or exercere in qd; on athg, qm or cs animum movere, commovere. *It a.'s upon me in different ways*, varie afficit qd re. *It a.'s differently upon me*, qd aliter fero. || *To be in effective action*: of things, in effectu esse (e. g. machines). || *Act a part on the stage*, or in life, agere qm or cs partes, cs personam tueri (not cs pers. agere). tractare personam (see PART).—simulare qm, or with acc. and infin. (to pretend to be athg).—*Not to a. to lude*, qm is uncl.; exhibere qm vult. *To a. a play*, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, which is said of the author only). *To forbid the players to a.*, histrionibus scenam interdiceret (Sw.). *The players will not a. to night*, *histriones hodie in scenam non prohibent.

Act, n. factum (what has been actually done).—facinus (deed, contemplated as the act of a free agent, and as an evidence of strength of character, for good or for evil).—opus (work; the product of a faciens).—|| ACTS, facta (g. t.).—res gestæ; gesta, orum, st res only (acts performed in the line of one's duty or office: expy exploits, achievements in war).—acta (actions performed according to particular rules; measures, e. g. of a politician).—actiones (doings; goings on; implying a continued course. Herz. ad B. Civ. 1, 5). *A.'s of the Apostles*, *Apostolorum acta or res gestæ. || *A noble a.*, egregie or egregium factum; facinus præclarum. *An immortal a.*, facinus or opus immortale. *Honorable, glorious a.'s*, laudes, decora, pl. *To perform an a.*, facinus facere, conficere; opus edere: a wicked a., facinus, flagitium, scelus committere; scelus facere, perficere, admittere. || *In the very a.*, in manifesto facinore (e. g. to be caught, apprehendi; in re præsentis, on the spot where the occurrence took place). || *Act of a mæsty*, oblitio sempiterna (C.).—oblitio quam Athenienses ἀμνηστία vocant (V. Maz.).—lex ne quis ante actuum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (a law). See AMNESTY. || *Acts of a court*, tabulæ (g. t.).—literæ publicæ (archives).—acta publica, or acta only (recorded proceedings of the Senate, people, or individual magistrates). *To record in the a.'s*, in acta referre. *To be contained in the a.'s*, in actis esse.

ACTION, || *Thing done*. V. ACT. || *Acting*, actio (doing, and thing done).—actus. *To be in a.*, in actu esse (Sen.). || *Action*, in law, actio (the legal proceedings; the trial).—lis (the actual trial or contest).—causa (the grounds of it; each party's case).—res (the subject of it; the whole case).—*δικα* (Gr. only of a civil case before a Greek court). *A civil a.*, causa privata. *A criminal a.*, causa publica (for an offence against the state; causa capitalis, if the penalty is death). *To bring an a. against athg*, (1) generally: lego agere cum qd (not in qd); actionem ci intendere; formulam ci intendere (to prefer a written accusation against him); iudicio experiri cum qd; iudicio persequi qm; on account of athg, (lege) agere cs rei or de re; iudicio or legibus experiri de re; against athg, lege agere in or adversus qd. (2) in civil causes: qm in ius vocare (to call him before a court).—dicam ci scribere, subscribere, or impingere (to prefer a written acc. with name of accuser, defendant, &c.—before a Greek court). (3) in criminal causes: delationem nominis postulare in qm (prop. to ask permission of the judge to deliver in the name of the accused person; then to accuse generally).—nomen cs ad iudicem or iudices deferre.—iudicium postulare in qm.—qm in iudicium adducere. qm in ius educere. qm ducere or educere (to bring him before a court).—periculum ci creare or facessere (to put him in peril).—qm reum agere or facere (to make him an accused person).—qm (reum) citare (to cite him before a court).—qm accusare (to accuse him formally).—for athg, nomen cs deferre (10)

de re; deferre qm cs rei (also with ad iudices); qm reum cs rei citare or agere; qm iudicio cs rei, or velle qm cs rei accersere; qm reum cs rei postulare; and postulare qm cs rei or de re. *To bring an a. against athg for damages*, qm iudicio recuperatorio persequi. (See RECUPERATOR.) *I have an a.*, i. e. ground of a., habeo actionem. est actio in qm. *An a. lies against athg*, actio competit in qm. *To show a man how he must bring his a.*, actionem ci demonstrare. || *Of an orator*, including both voice and gesture, actio. || *BATTLE*. Vid. || *Of a play*, actio (an incident in it; or its incidents).—argumentum fabulæ (its general subject). *A play abounding in a.*, fabula actiosa: deficiente in a., *parum actiosa.

ACTIONABLE, (res) accusabilis (Oechen. Cic. Ecl. p. 105). *Athg is a. or not a.*, est cs rei (nulla) or nulla actio. *A person's conduct is a.*, est actio in qm. || *Stip.*, pœnâ or supplicio dignus (the latter of the severest punishment).—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment).

ACTIVE, industrius, navus, operosus, laboriosus. assiduus, diligens, sedulus (Syn. under ACTIVITY), actuosus (opp. nihil agens, inclined to action, full of activity: e. g. of virtue, the mind, &c.; or opp. quietus, of an active life. It cannot be used safely in any other relations: still rarer is activus, which occurs in Sen. in philosophia activa, opp. contemplativa).—acer (full of fire and energy).—impiger (setting to work vigorously; unwearied by exertions).—strenuus (vigorously and earnestly active: e. g. mercator).—agens, ciens (active in philos., opp. patibilis, passive).—N. navus et industrius. Industrius et acer. acer et industrius, operosus et semper agens aliquid et moliens. *A. in business*, in rebus gerendis acer et industrius. *To be always a.*, semper agere qd (et moliri). *To be a.* (of things), vigere. *To be a. in athg's cause*, niti pro quo: 'he used to say that he was never more a. than when he was doing nothing,' dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret. || *Active* verb, verbum agens (opp. verbum patiendi, Gell. 18, 12, end).

ACTIVELY, naviter, strenue, impigre, enixe (with all one's might).—|| *With agility*, perniciter, agiler (both Postag.).

ACTIVITY, opera (a., unemphatically; opp. momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or advising).—labor (labour, toil).—industria (habitual a. of an elevated kind: e. g. in heroes, statesmen).—navitas (the useful a. of ordinary men).—sedulitas (bustling a. in small matters).—assiduitas (persevering industry).—diligentia (careful, close application).—impigritas (unweariedness).—actio (acting). || *Agility*, pernicitas (a. and dexterity in all bodily movements).—agilitas (opp. tarditas).

ACTOR, artifex scenicus (g. t.).—actor scenicus or actor only (actor, the most respectful term).—histrio (the middle term: player).—ludio, ludius (the lowest term: pantomimic performer; a player and dancer). *Tragic actor*, Tragedus. *Comic actor*, Comœdus. || *Company of a.'s*, familia histrionum; grex histrionum.

ACTRESS, artifex scenica, also scenica only (late). In earlier times even female characters were acted by men).

ACTUAL, verus (true, real).—germanus (one's own, complete, genuine: germanus fateri; germanus Stoicus, a genuine Stoic).—solidus (substantial, real).—certus (certain).—ipse (the thing itself).

ACTUALLY, re, re verâ, reapse. re et veritate (really, not in words only).—sane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). *Sts quid est alud (nisi)?*

ACTUARY, scriba.—actuarius (in silo. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court. Suet. Cæs. 55).

ACTUATE, movere, commovere (to move).—ciêre (set in motion, stir up).—incitare, concitare (set in violent motion).—impellere (drive or urge to).—adducere, inducere (to draw to).—Also agere qm (Heind. Hur. Sat. 2, 2, 13).

ACULEATE, aculeatus (armed with a thorn).

ACUMEN. See ACUTENESS.

ACUTE, || *Sharp*, propr. Vid. *An a. angle*, angulus acutus. || *Of the senses*, acutus.—sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling; sagacius). *Ovis oculi acuti*; oculi acres et acuti; visus acer. acer videndi sensus: nares acutæ, nasus sagax, aures acutæ. || *Of the mental faculties*, acutus (sharp).—acer (vigorous, of powerful comprehension, penetrating).—subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately).—argutus (over-acute; making too fine distinctions).—peraplix (clear-sighted).—*An a. understanding*, ingenium acre or acutum. meus acris. *Very a.*, peracutus, peracer. *To be very*

a., acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio. ingenii acuminē valēre. To be an a. thinker, acumen esse in cogitando.

ACUTELY, ¶ *Of the senses, acute* (cernere, audire).—acriter (intueri qd.). ¶ *Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter* (Sv. under ACUTE).

ACUTENESS, ingenii acumen or acies (*the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability*) and acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*).—subtilitas (*fine discrimination*).—sagacitas (*the power of accurate investigation*). A. in disputatione, acumen discernendi. To possess natural a., naturā acutum esse. ¶ *Of sight, acies oculorum.*

ADAGE, proverbium (v. pr.).—verbum (*a saying*).—adagio and adagium are very rare, and never met with in the best prose-writers. There is an old a. that,—an old a. says,—est vetus proverbium or verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est. According to the old a., veteri proverbio. As the old a. says, ut est in proverbio: quod proverbii loco dici solet: quod aiunt; ut aiunt; ut dicitur. See PROVERB.

ADAMANT, adamans.

ADAMANTINE, adamantinus.

ADAPT, accommodare qd. ci rei or ad rem.—facere or efficere ut qd. congruat or conveniat cum re (to make *athq* suit another thing). To a. the words to the thoughts, verba ad sensus accommodare; sententias accommodare vocibus: a speech to the place, circumstances, and persons, orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis.

ADAPTION, accommodatio.

ADAPTED, accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (*adapted to*).—aptus ci rei or ad qd. (*fit for*).—conveniēns, congruens (swel. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re (*agreeing with, suitable to*).—idoneus (*perfectly suited for some particular purpose, ad qd.*). To be a., aptum esse, apte convenire ad qd. Not to be a. to, alienum esse; parum convenire.

ADAYS. See NOWADAYS.

ADD, adjungere qd.; to *athq*, ci rei or ad qd.—addere qd. (ci rei or ad qd.). To add; used also of writing something additional).—adjicere qd. to *athq*, ci rei or ad qd. subicere, to *athq*, ci rei (*ad qd.*) used also of additions made by word of mouth or writing: subj. also of additions in writing; subj. is always, to add below: e.g. an example, exemplum).—attribuere (to assign or allot: e.g. a district to a country, see Cæs. B. C. 1, 35, end. C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33).—aspergere qd. to *athq*, ci rei (to add incidentally: to add a sprinkling of, e.g. of written remarks: hoc aspersi ut scires, &c. C. Not therefore annotations or scholia aspergere, but addere, if they are a regular series).—appondere (to place by; to add: also of written additions), to *athq*, ci rei or ad qd.—~~Sub~~ Subjungere and subnectere in class. writers = to add co-ordinately. I have added a copy of the letter, exemplar literarum subscripti, or subscriptum est; litterarum exemplar ad te misi. ¶ To a d d up, summam ca rei facere (to find the total).—computare (to reckon up).—numerare (to count).—ratiocinari (to calculate).

ADDER, vipera. [coluber verus, Linn.] ¶ An a.'s loath, blood, &c., dens, sanguis, &c. viperinus.

ADDERSTONGUE (plant), *ophioglossum (Linn.).

ADDEDIT, deditus ci rei.—studiosus ca rei (*fondly pursuing it*).—addictus ci rei (*devoted to it*).—Jn. additctus et deditus. Also Postag. devotus ci rei. Jn. deditus devotusque. ¶ To be addicted to, se dare, dedere, tradere ci rei (to give oneself up to).—indulgēre ci rei (to indulge in it).—studēre ci rei (to pursue it with pleasure). To be wholly a. to, multum esse in re (e.g. venationibus): totum esse in re. To be a. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse: statim in voluptatibus collocare: libidinis se servum præstare.

ADDITION, studium ca rei (*eager pursuit of *athq**).

ADDITION, adjunctio.—appositio (*the placing of, or adding: e.g. of examples, exemplorum*).—adjectio.—accessio (*something added: in rhetoric, an addition that completes a definition*).—additamentum (*thing added*). Pnx. To improve a work by a.'s and corrections, librum crebris locis inleucare et reficere (C.): to ref *athq* forth with *ing* a.'s, mendaciunculis aspergere qd. To make many important a.'s to his edict, multas res novas in edictum addere (L. 1, 30). ¶ *Arithmetical addition*, calculorum subductio.—computatio (*calculation generally*). By a. and subtraction, addendo deducendoque.

ADDITIONAL, e.g. a. observations, *observationes quæ prioribus addendæ sunt.

ADBLE. ¶ A. egg, ovum inane, irritum; ovum

zephyrinum; ovum urinum; ovum hypenemium; ovum cynosurum. ¶ *Addle-headed, addle-pated, levis* (*slightly, thoughtless*).—vanus (*empty, idly chattering, &c.*).—inconsultus. inconsideratus (*acting without previous consultation or consideration*).

ADDRESS, ¶ *Accost*. Vid. ¶ *Address oneself, se parare or se comparare; to *athq*, ad qd (to prepare oneself for it)*.—aggredi ad qd (e.g. ad dicendum, to approach it; set about it). ¶ *Address a letter to *athq*, ci inscribere epistolam*.—dare literas ad qm; literas mittere ci or ad qm (to write to, send a letter to: not scribere ad qm).

ADDRESS, ¶ *Dexterity, habilitas* (*dexterity of body*).—habitus (*the d. gained by the practice of an art or virtue*).—ars (d. in an art).—usus ca rei (*experience and consequent skill*).—facultas (*the power of doing *athq*, capacity*).—ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (*mental aptitude*).—ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only: to *athq*, ad qd (*readiness and cleverness in conduct towards others: worldly system*. L. 28, 18, and 37, 7, end. In the sense of "*dexterity*" generally, it is not Lat.).—¶ *Of a letter; direction, præscriptio.*

¶ *Designation by name and place of abode. What is your a. ubi habitas? To pay one's addresses to, qm petere.*—ca amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with: cause for effort). ¶ *Speech, alloquium* (a. of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind. A soft a., blandum or lenè alloquium. L.).—allocutio (*speaking to*).—appellatio (*accosting a man quietly: e.g. to request *athq**).—compellatio (*direct a. in a speech: rhet. term*).—oratio (*formal studied speech*).—conclo (a. to a popular or military assembly, harangue).—sermo (*speech of an unpremeditated, conversational kind*).

ADDUCE, producere (*lead forwards a person*).—afferre, proferre (*bring forwards*).—memorare, commemorare (*make mention of*).—laudare (*praise*).—citare (to call forth: e.g. qm auctorem, as one's authority: but rare in this sense). To a. witness, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimonium, afferre testimonium, a passage, locum afferre, laudare: a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e.g. cur credam, afferre possum. C.).—~~Pro~~ Since producere testem is correct, we may say producere or afferre scriptorem; but not locum, rationem. citare locum, indicare, afferre, are wrong: also allegare exemplum.

ADDUCIBLE, qui produci, afferri, &c. potest. See ADDUCE.

ADDUCTION. ¶ *Of examples, passages, &c. prolatio*.—commemoratio (*the mentioning of them*).

ADEPT, ¶ *Skilful, expert*. Vid. ¶ *Initiated, mysteriis initiatus; also mysta or mystes*.

ADEQUACY, prps bonitas (goodness).—justus numerus (proper number).—convenientia (suitableness).

ADEQUATE, quod satis esse videtur or visum est.—par.—satis idoneus (sufficiens: used absolutely in this sense belongs to a late age). An a. knowledge of *athq*, *satis idonea ca rei scientia. ¶ An a. supply, satis with gen.

ADEQUATELY, satis (sufficienter late Lat.).—convenienter, congruenter ci rei: apte ad qd.

ADHERE, adherere ci rei.—Hence to cling to; of properties, cutanea, &c.: hæerere ci rei.—manere (to remain).—Sin a.'s to him, hæret ei peccatum. ¶ *Cling to; am devoted to, adharesco ci rei*.—amplector or amplexus teneo qd. To a. to justice and virtue, justitiæ honestatque adhaerescere: justitiam honestatemque amplecti. ¶ Hence = to be an adherent of *athq*, deditum, additctum esse, favere, studēre ci rei: favere ca partibus; studiosum esse ca; esse e partibus ca, sequi, sectari qm; sequi ca auctoritatem; assectari qm; assectam or sectatorem esse ca (the last three *copy of the followers of some more powerful person*). To a. to a philosophical sect, sequi philosophiam; esse a qd disciplina.

ADHERENCE, coherentia (mutual adherence).—alligatio (*the tying together, knitting together*). ¶ *Attachment, studium, amor ca*.—voluntas in qm (with or without propens).—caritas ca or in qm (*affection arising from high estimation*).—observantia (respectful attention).

ADHERENT, assecla (*my term of contempt: also scholar, follower of a philos. sect*).—sectator and assectator in this sense belong to sivo. age).—socius, amicus (friend).—fautor, studiosus ca (favourer).—cultor, admirator (admirer). A man's a.'s (in a polit. sense), qui sentiunt cum qo, qui stant cum a qo; qui faciunt cum qo; qui ca partibus favent; qui ci student. An a. of the nobility, nobilium amicus, optimatum fautor

nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. *Female adherent, faultrix.*—*cultrix.*—*cs studiosa.* *To be an adherent.* See under ADHERERE.

ADHESION. *Adhesiveness, lentitia.*—*tenacitas.* *Attachment to a person or party; prps studium cs: better by Crel.*

ADHESIVE, tenax (*sticky, tenacious, e. g. wax*).—*resinaceus (like resin).*—*glutinosus (like glue).*

ADHESIVENESS, lentitia (*glutinosity*).—*tenacitas.* ADHIBIT. See EMPLOY.

ADHORTATION. See EXHORTATION.

ADIAPHANOUS, non pellucidus. non translucidus. *To be a, non per- or trans-lucere; 'uocem non transmittere.*

ADIEU, vale! valeas! *To bid a, to aby, qm salvère jubeo; ci valedecere (sile. age and post.: to bid a final a, supremum valedecere (t)).* *Fig. to bid a, to (e. g. life, vice), renuntiare (vitæ, vitiis).*

ADJACENT, finitimus (*lying on the borders of*).—*confinis (having a common boundary).*—*vicinus, propinquus (near: all four with dat.).*—*conjunctus ci loco, continens ci loco, or cum qo loco.*—*affinis in this sense hardly belongs to class. prors (though found L. 28, 17, 5): contiguus, contemnuus poet. and late: imitaneus very late.* *To be a, to, adiacere ci terræ, or qm terram; imminere ci terræ. tangere, attingere, contingere terram.*

ADJECTIVE, appositum, adjectivum. *An a, epitheton (Q.).*

ADJOIN, TR. *addere, adjungere, ad-, sub-icere (qd ci rei or ad qd: sub. only ci rei).* *SYM. in ADD- (INTR.).* *To be adjacent to, of, countries.* See ADJACENT. *Of buildings, continuari ci loco (to join it).*

ADJOINING, *Nearest, proximus.* *Adjacent.* VID.

ADJOURN, differre, proferre, conferre (*diff. may be used of an indefm. adjournment; but not pro- or conferre*).—*prolatore (e. g. comitia, diem, &c.: to put off).*—*rejicere, reservare (to put off what should be done now).*—*prodicere (diem; to fix a more distant day).* *To a, to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere: to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; in posterum diem conferre: for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovère.* See PUT OFF.

ADJOURNMENT, dilatio, prolatio. *A. of causes, admonitio dilata (C. Fam. 2. 8). To pray for an a., petere dilationem.* *By a., differendo, proferendo.*

ADJUDGE, addecere (*g. t.*).—*adjudicare (pronounce it his, judicially or authoritatively).*—*the property to aby, bona ci addicere: the kingdom to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæ: a triumph, honours, a sum of money to aby, decernere ci triumphum, honores, pecuniam.* *Fix a punishment, constituere, dicere.*—*irrogate had not this meaning till the time of the empire: before this it meant to propose the punishment to be inflicted on aby by the people.* *To a, aby to suffer such a punishment, constituere ci pœnam: to pay such a fine, dicere ci multam.*

ADJUDICATE, facere judicium. *sententiam dicere (by word of mouth) or ferre (by tablets): about athg, cs rei or de qâ re: about aby, de qo.*

ADJUDICATION, *Act of adjudging property to aby, additio, e. g. bonorum (C.).*—*adjudicatio (Dig.).*

ADJUNCT, s. i. e. an accessory thing or person: accessio (*e. g. Syphax was an accessio Punici belli, a mere adjunct, not the principal enemy. A lean-to or building added to a house was an accessio: and Pliny speaks of cups so ornamented with jewels that the gold was a mere accessio*). *An associate or assistant in office, adjutor.*

ADJUNCT, adj. joined to, junctus, conjunctus. *'If death were a, to my act' (Shakesp.), si pœnam sequi oporteret, ut supplicio afficerer.*

ADJUNCTION, adjunctio. *appositio (act of placing by or after).*—*adjectio.* *Thing joined, accessio.*—*aditamentum.*

ADJUNCTIVE, *That which is joined, adjunctivus (e. g. modus, the subjunctive, Diom.).* *s. one who joins, adjunctor (C. but only in a bitter, taunting passage).*

ADJURATION, *Act of proposing an oath: Crel. by verbs under ADJURE.* *Form of an oath proposed to aby, juris jurandi verba or formula. Jusjurandum. See OATH.* *is earnest entreaty, obtestatio, obsecratio (SYM. in ADJURE).*

ADJURE, *Impose a prescribed form of oath, jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm adicere; qm sacramento adigere or rogare (of soldiers).*—*Jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare (12)*

(bind by an oath).—*Jusjurandum a qo exigere. Jusjurandum ci deferre.* *Nearly = implorare. obtestari (to call God to witness and implore aby in a suppliant manner, Dig.).*—*obsecrare (to implore urgently by all that is holy; by all a man holds sacred).* *JN. implorare et obtestari.* *By aby, per qm. To a, by all that is sacred, all you hold dear, &c., multis, omnibus, infinitis precibus petere, orare; omnibus precibus orare et obtestari qm.*

ADJUST, ordinare (*g. t. to bring into order, regulate: disciplinam, L. item, C. res publicas, H.*).—*In ordinem adducere, redigere.*—*disponere (to dispose, according to a plan, in various places).*—*digerere, in ordinem digere (to distribute so that what belong together may be placed together, and each group be separated fm the rest. Jus civile in genera. C.).*—*dispensare (to distribute proportionately).*—*componere (to arrange, so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance).*—*collocare, constituere (to fix).*—*describere (to sketch, arrange by a written order, describere classes centuriarum ex censu, L.).*—*explicare (unfold; to arrange a confused, entangled mass).* *To a, hair, capillum componere; crines or capillos digere (t); capillos disponere (O.); capillos comere; comam in gradus formare, frangere: the folds of a mantle, &c., collocare chlamydem ut apte penderet (O. Met. 2, 733): componere pallium or pallam (for chl., pal., see MANTLE). To a, one's affairs, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: a plan of military operations, totius belli rationem describere: a merchant's or tradesman's affairs, cs negotia explicare: limits, boundaries, fines constituere, terminare. To a, disputes, controversias componere (Cæs.).* *Adapt one thing to another, accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd.*—*facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.* See ADAPT.

ADJUSTER, ordinator, dispositor (*both in silv. age*).—*qui qd ordinat, disponit, digerit, &c.*

ADJUSTMENT, ordinatio. *constitutio (e. g. religionum, C.). institutio (e. g. rerum, C.).*—*accommodatio (rei ad qd).*—*Or by Crel. with verbs under ADJUST.*

ADJUTANT, adjutor tribuni militum (*Asi. Orelli. Insc. 3517, where adj. cornicularii*).—**adjutor castrensis. [optio = prps, sergeant.]*

ADMEASUREMENT, dimensio. *assignatio (allotment, e. g. agrorum, C.).*

ADMEASURATION, dimensio (*measurement*).—*assignatio (allotting, allotment. Obs. not attributio, which is the act of referring aby to some other person for payment).*

ADMINISTER, administrare (*to manage or a. athg, negotium, rem, bellum, rempublicam, magistratum*).—*fungi qâ re (to perform athg thoroughly, and to one's own satisfaction: munere, officis, honoribus).*—*gerere (to bear, to carry on; with reference to one's conduct in power: magistratum, imperium, honores, rempublicam, rem, rem bene, male).*—*præesse ci rei (to preside over it).*—*procurare (to manage athg for another in his absence. Cf. Afford. Vid. Contribute to Vid. PHR. To a, an oath to aby, ci Jusjurandum deferre (to put him on his oath; to tender an oath to him).*—*Jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare (to bind aby by oath).* *To a, physic to aby, dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd).*—*medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a draught).*—*adhibere medicinam ci (to employ it in aby's case).* *To a, poison to aby, venenum ci infundere.* *To a, the sacrament of the Lord's supper, *celebrare eucharistiam. To a, justice, judicium facere (of coming to a decision in a particular case).*—*Jus dicere, dare, reddere (g. t. for pronouncing sentence, eply of the prator, and governors of provinces).*—*Judicium exercere (to preside over a judicial investigation, as Judge).*

ADMINISTRATION, administratio (*g. t. e. g. reipublicæ, prædii rustici, &c.*).—*functio (performance of the obligations laid upon one by athg, honorum, &c.).*—*procuratio (management for another in his absence: e. g. alienorum bonorum).* **Body entrusted with the management of a nation's affairs, *qui tollit reipublicæ administrandæ præpositi sunt. *qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. *rerum publicarum curatores. procuratores regni, or qui in procuracione regni sunt (i. e. who rule in the name of a king who is a minor, imbecile, &c.).* **Task or office of managing a nation's affairs, administratio reipublicæ; negotia publica; summa imperii, rerum.*

ADMINISTRATOR, administrator. —*procurator (manager for another).*—*qui qd administrat, ci rei præest, &c.*

ADMIRABLE, *Worthy of admiration, admiratione dignus; mirandus; admirandus; mirabilis; admirabilis.* *Excellent, egregius, eximius, excellens, præcellens, præstans, præstabilis. [SYM. in EXCELLENCE.]*

ADMIRABILITY, ADMIRABLENESS, } admirabilitas.
ADMIRABLY, } in a manner that calls for
admiration, admirabiliter, admirandum in modum.
Wonderfully, mirum in modum. mirum quantum
(in an extraordinary manner, or degree). } Excell-
ently, admirabiliter, egregie; eximie; excellenter.

ADMIRAL, praefectus classis; dux praefectusque
classis; qui classi praest. To make aby an a., praepo-
neret qm navibus; praeficere qm classi. To be an a.,
classi praesse, praepositum esse; totio officio maritimo
praepositum esse. The a.'s ship, navis praetoria. The
*a.'s flag, *Insigne navis praetoriae.*

ADMIRALSHIP, summa imperii maritimi.

ADMIRALTY, totio officio maritimo praepositi (Cass. B. C. 3. 5).

ADMIRATION, miratio, admiratio. To excite a.,
admirationem facere, efficere. admirationem habere
(adm. movere, to excite astonishment, of things). To be
seized with a., admiratio me capio et incescit. Full of
a. (astonishment), mirabundus.

ADMIRE, mirari (wonder at something new, strange,
etc.).—admirari (opp. contemnere, to regard something
with admiration as being great or good).—suspicere (to
look up to with a sense of inferiority). To a. exceed-
ingly, vehementer admirari. To be admired, admira-
tionis affici: to be much admired, in magna admiratione
esse. A man who speaks with eloquence and wisdom is
greatly admired, magna est admiratio copiose et sapienter
dicentis. } Colloquially = to be in love with,
amore cs teneri or captum esse; qm in amore habere;
amare.

ADMIRER, admirator. To be a great a. of aby,
admirationem celebrare qm. } Lover, amans (one who
really loves).—amator (one who acts as if he loved,
whether he does or not:—a professed lover): of a thing,
amans, amicus, amator cs rei (the amator showing his
feeling by his actions).—cultor cs rei (one who shows a
high estimation of it).—studiosus cs rei (taking a lively
interest in it).—consecrator cs rei (pursuing it eagerly).

ADMIRINGLY, in admirantia modum.

ADMISSIBLE, accipiendus, dignus qui (quae quod)
accipiat (acceptabilis only Eccl.).—probabilis, proban-
dus (meriting approbation of).—aequus, commodus
(fair: of proposals, conditions, &c.).—licitus (allowed).
} What is ought to be conceded, concedendus.

ADMISSIBILITY, } Worthiness of being re-
*ceived, sts *commoda ratio, commoditas (agreeableness,*
suitableness).—aequitas (fairness).—probabilitas
(degree of approbation). But mly by Crcl.: to deny the
a. of aby, rem accipiendam esse negare. A. of aby's
evidence, fides (so far as it deserves credit); gravitas (so
far as it has weight).

ADMISSION, } The being admitted, or privilege
of being admitted, admissio (Postaug. the
privilege of an audience with the Emperor, &c.); aditus:
*To pray for a., *peto ut intromittar or recipiar. There*
is no a., nemini aditus patet. To procure aby a., to aby
or abq. ci aditum patefacere ad qm or qd. The a. of
light, admissus solis. To refuse aby a., ci aditum
negare; ci aditum conveniendi non dare (to refuse him
an audience): januam prohibere. qm aditu januam arcere.
qm excludere. } Concessio, concessio. This a.
being made, qm concessio. quibus concessis. See what
an a. I make you, i. e. without compulsion, videte quid
vobis largiar.

ADMIT, intromittere, admittere.—recipere, excludere
(to receive).—stis infundere (to allow to flow in: e. g.
homines humiliores in alienum genus, C. agmina in
Græciam, Curt.). To a. the enemy into the town, hosti
patefacere urbem; hostem in urbem accipere. Not to
a. aby, qm introitu prohibere, ci introitum praeccludere
*(g. t. to prevent fm entering). See *Refuse a admis-*
sion' under ADMISSION. To a. aby, ci aditum dare,
qm admittere (g. t.).—ci aditum conveniendi dare: ci
copiam sui dare (to grant an audience). Persons of the
lowest rank are admitted to him, nemo tam humilis est,
cui non aditus ad eum patet. } To concede, concede-
re, largiri (to concede graciously, without compulsion).
—fateor (opp. celare, discere abq.).—confiteor (confess
in consequence of questions, menaces, compulsion).—dare
(to present an opponent with it as a preliminary conces-
sion). Do you a. that &c.? danet' with acc. and
inf. Who can hesitate to a. this? quis hoc non dederit?
If you a. this, you must also a. the former, dato hoc,
dandum erit illud. A. this to be so, or to be the case,
stis sane; fac' or demus ita esse. } A. admit, admit' =
be capable of receiving, suffering, &c. [See SUFFER.]
To a. of some excuse, habere qd excusationem. To a. of
no delay, dilationem non pati; dilationem or cuncta-

tationem non recipere (both of things).—This a.'s of no
doubt, de hoc dubitari non potest.

ADMITTANCE, see ADMISSION.

ADMIX, admiscere qd ci rei: or qd qd re; or cum
qâ re (Columell.).

ADMIXTION, } admixtio (as action).—admixtum
ADMIXTURE, } or res admixta (as thing).

ADMIONISH, monere, admonere, to alig, qd or with
ut (to warn by appealing to a man's reason and judge-
ment; the latter, mly, by putting him in mind of some-
thing past).—hortari, hortari (to appeal to his will
and resolution, mly fm a friendly motive, and by point-
ing out the advantages of the proposed line of conduct:
to exhort); to alig, qm ad qd (in qd not good) or
with ut.

ADMIONISHER, monitor, admonitor—hortator, ex-
hortator (exhorter, encourager).

ADMIONISHMENT, } monitio, admonitio.—moni-
ADMONITION, } tus, admonitio (only in abl.).

—as thing, monitum, admonitum.—hortatio, exhortatio.
SYN. in ADMIONISH.—Not to listen to aby's a.'s, qm
momentem non audire. To listen to aby's a.'s, a.
**audire or facere ea, quae quis sapienter monuit. By*
my a., me monente: for your a., tui monendi causâ (or
with particip. e. g. te moniturus hæc dico).

ADMIONITIONER, prps, admonitor non nimis vere-
cundus (C. Fam. 9. 8).—censor, or censor castigato-
que.—patrus (uncle; so used proverbially, H. Sat. 2,
2, 97).

ADMIONITORY, monitorius (Sen.).

ADO, } Trouble, difficulty, negotium. With
much a., vix, ægre, ægerime, magno labore, multo ne-
gotio, multo operâ, multo labore or sudore. To have much
a., to suffer, ægre or ægerime qd pati; to compel them,
plurimum negotii habere, ut cogam, &c.: to get them
across the river, ægerime conficere ut flumen trans-
eant. There was much a. to get it done, difficulter atque
ægre sebat. } Bustie, tumultus, turba or turbæ (seld.),
tumultus. To make much a., tumultum facere, tumultu-
ari: about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut
dicitur (Prov. C. de Legg. 3, 16, 36); magno conatu
magnas nugas dicere (if in words. Ter.). } With no
more a., sine morâ or dilatione: stalm.

ADOLESCENCE, adolescentia (fm 17 to 30 or even
40). See YOUTH.

ADOPT, adoptare (a minor).—arrogare (an older per-
son; who may even be the father of a family). } Im-
PROPR. } To a. a resolution, consilium capere or inire
(faciendi qd); or with ut, or inf.; or de qd rei):—
constituere (to resolve, to fix). To a. a reading, lectionem,
scripturam recipere.

ADOPTER, adoptator (Gell. Ulp. Dig.); arrogator
(Gaj. Ulp.).—pater adoptivus (Ulp.).

ADOPTION, adoptio. ARROGATIO (SYN. in ANOPT).

ADOPTIVE, adoptivus (C. e. g. filius, pater).

ADORABLE, venerandus, venerabilis: sancte vene-
randus, sanctus.

ADORATION, veneratio; adoratio (early and in
Livy, &c.).—cultus. See ADOR.

ADORE, venerari, adorare (the latter the stronger,
not used by C.: both with the addition of ut deum, when
spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—} In a
wider sense = to love and honour, colere (e. g. a
female).

ADORER, venerator (poet. O.).—cultor. A zealous
or constant a., assiduus cultor. } Of a female, &c.
cultor (Ov.). To have many a., in magnâ admiratione
esse.

ADORN, ornare (g. t.).—decorare (opp. to what is
ordinary or unseemly): ornare, opp. to what is paltry
and incomplete. D.).—exornare (to dress or deck out:
also of adorning a speech).—distinguere (to relieve, by
ornaments placed here and there: also of a speech).—
cômere (to dress, i. e. arrange ornamentally, e. g. the
head, hair: also fig. a speech). With ath, ornare, ex-
ornare, distinguere, or distinguere et ornare (see before),
qâ re: excolere qâ re, or ornatu cs rei (to embellish
with): e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmori-
bibus; a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum pic-
tarum ornatu. To a oneself, se exornare (to dress myself
out). The heaven adorned with stars, cœlum astris dis-
tinctum et ornatum. } Be an ornament to, decori,
ornamento esse, deus asperre (all ci or ci rei).

ADRIFT, Crcl. according to the meaning, fluctibus
or tempestate jactatus: in salo fluctuans (C.); detervis
remis; nullo gubernante: gubernaculo non habilis or
**inhabilis (Vellei. 'neque habilem gubernaculo'); afflic-*
tus. } Fia. To run a., = to wander without
guidance (of the mind, &c.), vagari errore; vagari et
errare.

ADROIT, dexter (*prps. Postaug. in prose*).—ingeniosus (*fertile in expedients, in new ideas*).—sollers (*possessing practical genius and inventive power*).—acutus (*having tact, mother-wit, and the faculty of combination*).—callidus (*clever fm acquired knowledge of men and the world*).—catus (*discovering and knowing secret ways and means*).—prudens (*naturally judicious*).—peritus (*as rei, skilled in it*).

ADROITLY, dextre (L.), sollerter, ingeniose, commodè, scienter, perite, docte. *More a.*, dexterius (H.). *He managed the affairs so a., that*—rem—ita dexter egit, ut—(L.).

ADROITNESS, ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas only (ad qd, L. of tact in conduct towards others; in the sense of 'adroitness' generally, it is not Lat.).—sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia: ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (*natural a., in a particular respect*).—**SYN.** in ADROIT.

ADRY, sitiens. *To be a., sitire.*

ADSCITITIOUS, adscitus or ascitus (*particip. ; opp. natus*).

ADSTRICITION, adstrictio (*adstringent power. Plin.*).

ADULATION, adulatio, assentatio (*See FLATTERY*). *Servile a., blanditias verniles (such as slaves brought up in their master's house used. T. Hist. 2, 59, 4).*

ADULATORY, adulatorius (T.), adulabilis (*late, Ammian.*).—blandiens, blandus.

ADULT, adultus; adultæ ætatis; adultâ ætate. *An a., pubes.*

ADULTERATE, v. corrumpere (*corrupt by an internal change of quality*).—vitare (*g. t. to make faulty, spoil: e. g. pecunias, merces*).—adulterare (*to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine: e. g. nummos, gemmas*).—interpolare (*to give a thing a good appearance by dressing it up; with additions, e. g. merces: to falsify a document by additions and erasures*).—transcribere (*to falsify in copying*). || *Commit adultery, adulterium facere, inire, committere, &c.* **See ADULTERY.**

ADULTERATE, } corruptus, vitiatius, adulteratus, **ADULTERATED**, } &c.—*See ADULTERATE, v. A. money, nummus adulterinus (a coin of a. metal).*

ADULTERATION, adulteratio. [vitatio (*Postaug. and very rare*; corruptio, C. twice, but very rare)]—depravatio (C. otherwise rare).

ADULTERER, adulter (*μοιχεύς*).—alienarum corruptor feminarum (*seducer of other men's wives*). || *A. of coin, adulterator (monete. Claud. Saturn. Dig.)*

ADULTERESS, adultera (*μοιχίς*).

ADULTERINE, adulterinus; adulterino sanguine natus (Plin.).

ADULTEROUS, adulter, a, um. *To have had a. intercourse with a by's wife, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem.*

ADULTEROUSLY, *more adulterum.

ADULTERY, adulterium. *To commit a., adulterare. adulterium inire, committere, facere*.—conjugii fidem violare (*to break one's marriage-vow: all of single acts*).—adulteria exercere (*of the habit*):—with a by's wife, cs uxorem adulterare, or adulterio cognoscere. *Taken in a., in adulterio deprehensus: in stupro compertus (of a female).*

ADUMBRATE, adumbrare (*more than to draw an outline, the outline being shaded. Freund: also to give an imperfect representation in words*).—delineare (*to draw an outline*).—**PHR.** formam ac speciem cs rei adumbrare. tantummodo summas attingere (*opp. res explicare*).

ADUMBRATION, imago adumbrata (*opp. effigies solida et expressa*).—adumbratio (*act, and thing formed: also impropr. imperfect representation in words, an attempt, opp. perfectio*).

ADUNATION, adunatio (*very late, Cyprian*).—conjunctio (C. joining together).

ADUNCITY, aduncitas (e. g. rostrorum, C.).

ADUST, exustus (*burnt or dried up: e. g. ager*).—adustus (*burnt or scorched by the sun; hence embrowned, brown; adustus color*).—concupiendo igni aptus (*inflammable*).—facilis ad exardescendum (*easily ignited*).—*sic fragilis (easily broken fm being dry)*.

ADVANCE, Tn. || *More forwards, propr. promovere (a camp, troops, chessmen, &c.).* || *Promote to honour, qm augere, tollere, attollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state)*.—*fovere (to show favour to by one's acts)*.—ornare, exornare (*to distinguish*).—gratia et auctoritate suâ sustentare (*support by one's influence*).—*Jv. augere atque ornare, augere et adjuvare; fovere ac tollere; sustinere ac fovere*.—*to aly, producere ad dignitatem (to raise to a post of honour)*.—*promovere ad or in munus or ad locum (to*

a. to an office: time of empire. Not promovere alone).—muneri præferre (*set over aly*).—munere ornare. *To a. aly to a higher rank or office, qm promovere ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia.* || *Forward: to a. aly's interests, servire cs commodis; rebus or rationibus cs consulere or prospicere: the interests or welfare of a state, salutem reipublicæ consulere; republicam favere, tuere; reipublicæ salutem suscipere: a study, studis favere, studia concelebrare (by pursuing it eagerly: of several persons, Ctc. Invenit. 1, 3, 4).* || *Enlarge, promovere (e. g. imperium, monia, &c.).* || *To a. aly's fortune, cs fortunam amplificare.* || *Adorn, Vid. || Accelerate, accelerare qd (to hasten aly).*—*maturare qd or with inf. (to endeavour to bring that to pass which should be performed now)*.—*repræsentare qd (to do without delay, even before the time)*.—*præcipitare qd (to hurry it on too much)*. || *Propose, bring forward, &c.* || *To a. an opinion, sententiam dicere (to give or declare an opinion); tuere (to maintain it); aperire (to open or disclose it), &c.* || *Pay in advance. See ADVANCE, s.*

ADVANCE, INTRANS. || *To come forward, procedere (g. t.: also of a player)*.—*progredi (also of a general)*.—*prodire (to come forth: hence also to project)*. || *Of an army, see MARCH.* || *Make progress, procedere, progredi, procedere et progredi, proficere: in aly, in re; processus (never in old age. age profectum) facere in re. To a. in virtute, procedere et progredi in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem.*

ADVANCE, s. progressus, progressio (*propr. et impr.*).—processus (*impr.*). || *Money paid or received in a., *pecunia in antecessum data or accepta, respectively.* || *To pay aly in a., pecuniam ei in antecessum dare.* || *A step forward, as it were, to meet a lover and fix his attention: prps the nearest notion is blandimentum, blanditias.* || *To make a's, to petere, prps, per blandimenta agredi (used by Tac, of a mother towards her son)*.—*pellicere (ad sese) qm, or cs animum.*

ADVANCE-GUARD, primum agmen.—*antecursores or antecessores agminis (small detachments, sent forward to observe the enemy, fax upon the ground for encamping, &c.).*

ADVANCER, adjutor cs rei (*helper, promoter*).—auctor cs rei (*the adviser and principal promoter*).—minister cs rei (*assistant in a bad action: accomplice, abettor*).—*fautor cs or rei (favourer, supporter)*.

ADVANCEMENT, || *Promotion, preferment, dignitatis successio, officium amplius.* || *To hinder aly's a., aditum ad honores ci intercludere.* || *To receive a., honore augeri; muneri præfeci (of a. to a particular office): further a., promoveri ad (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia; ascendere (ad) altiore gradum: fm aly, by aly's interest or support, per qm; cs beneficio; autem adjutumque a qo.* || *See ADVANCE.*

ADVANTAGE, commodum (a.: also of the a.'s belonging to an office).—utilitas (*serviceableness, a. to be derived from aly*).—fructus (*the produce of aly, the profit we derive fm a harvest, possession, business, &c.*).

—lucrum (*opp. damnum: gain, generally*).—questus (*gain sought for and earned by trade or any continued labour*).—compendium (*a saving: according to D. 'a single gain of considerable amount': opp. dispendium*).—emolumentum (*according to D. 'opp. detrimentum: gain falling to one's share without any exertion of one's own': all the other authorities make it the opp.: 'gain designedly aimed at, and obtained by our own exertions'*)—nulla emolumenta laborum, J.). *A. of ground, loci opportunitas.* || *To derive a. fm, utilitatem or fructum ex qâ re capere or percipere. lucrum or quantum ex qâ re facere. It is of a. to me, est e re meâ; est in rem meam; est mihi utilitati.* || *To be of a. to, utilitem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse (to be serviceable)*.—utilitatem er usum præbere, utilitatem afferre: prodasse, conducere: to aly, esse ex usu cs. esse ex re or in rem cs (of a thing): ci prodasse, &c. (of persons and things). || *To offer great a's, mirabiles utilitates præbere (of a person's services).* || *To do aly with a. to himself, qd ad suam utilitatem facere.* || *To have an eye to his own a., qd ad fructum suum referre. privato suo commodo servire (of the habit).* || *To have a keen, or sharp, eye to his own a., ad suum fructum callere or callidum esse.* || *Superiority, principatus, prior locus*.—*excellencia, præstantia (excellence).* || *To have the a. of aly, qd potiore, priorem esse; qm antecedere: in aly, qâ re præstare ci or superare, vincere qm.* || *Circumstances of a advantage (as properties), virtus (any mental excellence)*.—*bonum (any good thing, valuable properly)*.—*laus (any property that deserves praise in the eyes of another). External a's, externa bona; bona in specie posita. A's of mind and body, bona animi et corporis*

3 *The a. was with the Romans, i. e. the victory, res Romana erat superior. In the skirmishes the Gabini mostly had the a., parvis prœliis Gabina res plerumque superior erat.* || *Opportunity of gain unfairly taken: To take a. of atq., ex qâ re suam occasionem petere (e. g. ex incommodo ca.)—qd quæstul habère: qd in suum turpissimum quæstum conferre (of several things. C.).* || *To advantage. To appear to a., placere; solito magis placere, &c. Not to appear to a., parum placere; solito minus placere; displicere. To be dressed to a., vestiri honeste (opp. quod satis est: vestiri, mod.).* || *Advantage. ground, locus opportunus. loci opportunitas: vis. locus excelsus et illustris (C.).*

ADVANTAGE, *v.* prodesse (to be or make for atq.: opp. obesse, to make agst him: ad qd.)—conducere (to contribute to his advantage: ad or in qd: only in 3 s. and p.)—expedire (to extricate: hence to be of a. in difficult circumstances: ad qd.)—esse ex usu ca. esse ex re or in rem ca. (to be for his interest). To a. aby little, longe ci obesse (of a thing). || *Intr. utilem esse. usui esse. ex nau esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere; utilitatem afferre.—prodesse, conducere.*

ADVANTAGEOUS, quæstuosus (bringing rich profit: e. g. mercatura).—lucrosus (gainful: of gain accruing from the thing itself: e. g. fraus).—utilis (serviceable for the purpose of gaining an advantage): all three also; to aby, ci.—commodus (convenient, serviceable).—opportunus (conveniently situated or circumstance for assisting in the attainment of an object, of time and place).—fructuosus (bringing profit to be enjoyed).—saluber, salutaris (healthy; salutary). || *To be a.* See **ADVANTAGE**, *v.*

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, utiliter, bene, salubriter.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. See **ADVANTAGE**.

ADVENT, adventus (arrival, coming). *The first Sunday in Advent, dominica prima Adventus (Ecclesiastical Concil. Trident.).*

ADVENTITIOUS, adventicius or -tius (i. e. "extrinsecus ad nos perveniens: non nostrum aut nostro labore paratum." Ern.: opp. proprius, innatus, inaltus). Jx. externus et or atque adventicius.

ADVENTURE. See **ACCIDENT**, **CHANCE**. || *Enterprisa, periculum (danger).—alea (game of hazard: hazard).—facinus, facinus audax (bold deed).—dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarum, vitæ or capitis (danger where one's property or life is at stake). || At all a's, temere. || Strange or remarkable occurrence, casus, *causâ mirificæ, res miræ, mirificæ, inusitatæ. I met with an a., res miræ, &c. eveniret mihi.*

ADVENTURE, *v.* **TRA**. qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam ca rei (to peril or risk atq.).—qd audere (to dare atq.).—periculum ca rei or in qâ re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). Jx. experiri et periclitari.—one's life, committere se periculo mortis.—**INTR.** || Aleam subire, adire. se in casum dare (to run the risk).—audere (to dare).

ADVENTURER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam; *qui incerta fata quærit (one who seeks adventures)—homo vagus (a wanderer from land to land).

ADVENTURESOME. See **ADVENTUROUS**.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. See **ADVENTUROUSNESS**.

ADVENTUROUS, audens (bold, in a good sense, reply of a single act).—audax (bold in good or bad sense: of the habit).—confidens (full of self-confidence, in a bad sense).—temerarius (rash). Jx. temerarius atque audax. To be a., audacem or audaciâ confidentem esse. || Hazardous, dangerous, of things, periculosus (full of danger).—anceps (threatening equal danger fm two sides).—dubius (doubtful, as to how it may turn out). Jx. periculosus et anceps.

ADVENTUROUSLY, audacter, confidenter, temere.

ADVENTUROUSNESS, audentia (boldness as a laudable spirit of enterprise).—audacia (boldness, in good or bad sense).—confidentia (presumptuous self-confidence).—temeritas (rashness).

ADVERB, adverbium. A. of place, loci adverbia (Q.).

ADVERBIAL, adverbii vicem obtinens.

ADVERBIALLY, adverbialiter (Dion. Chrys. Prisc.). To be used a., adverbiorum obtinere vicem (Q.): in adverbium transire (Q.).

ADVERSARIA, || *Note-book, common-place book, libellus, commentariolum, commentar place Schütz Lex. Cic. and vo.* **ADVERSARIA** is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

ADVERSARY, adversarius (any opponent, in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.)—qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (opponent in a learned argu-

ment).—qui ci adversatur (of any opponent).—In the speeches of an advocate, the opponent is my designated by iste, without any contemptuous meaning). To be aby's a., ci resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions): ci adversari (to be opposed to aby's opinion, wishes, views). || If = enemy. Vid

ADVERSATIVE, adversativus (Prisc.).

ADVERSE, || *Opposite, adversus, contrarius. A wind, ventus adversus, contrarius. To have a. winds adversis ventis uti; ventus mihi adversum tenet.* || *Agst aby's purpose and wish, adversus. A fortune, adversa fortuna, casus tristis, adversus: a. circumstances, res adversæ, incommode. || Person ally opposed, adversus (opposite).—intensus (enraged agst). Jx. infensus et adversus.*

ADVERSITY, adversa (neut. pl., opp. secunda or prospera; unfavorable events, whether happening to individuals or states).—res adversæ, fortunæ afflictæ, or fm the contest fortunæ only (unfortunate circumstances; espily with reference to property, and civil relations).—fortuna adversa (an unhappy fate, the result of blind chance).—casus adversus, or fm the contest casus only (a misfortune happening to an individual).—calamitas (an accident attended with great loss or injury: also in war).—miseria (wretchedness caused by a long continued pressure of evil). Fortuna mala (evil Fortune considered as a Deity).—acerbitates, 'sour adversities,' Shakspeare. To be in a., to suffer a., in malis case, jacere; in malis versari; in miseriâ esse, versari. To suffer much a., multum malarum rerum sustinere.

ADVERT, animum attendere, advertere ad qd. advertere qm. animum intendere, or defigere et intendere, in (seid. ad) qd; tenere animum attentum, referre animum ad qd; cogitationem intendere ad rem (turn one's thoughts towards atq.).

ADVERTENCE or **-ENCY**, animi attentio (C.).—offenser intentio (both, the turning the attention towards atq.).—diligentia (the care with which one treats a subject).—audientia (attention to a speaker, for which intentio may be used). A. to atq., observatio ca rei (noting it, observing it).

ADVERTISE, attentus, intentus (with a mind attentive, or on the stretch).—erectus (with the mind excited).

ADVERTISE, || *Inform, nunciare ci qd (announce, by letter or by a messenger).—per nuncium declarare ci qd (by a messenger).—certiorum facere qm ca rei or de qâ re (give him certain information: by letter, per literas).—docere qm qd or de re (to give him information).—defezere, perferre qd ad qm (to convey information to aby).—significare ci qd (to give aby to understand; espily under a promise of secrecy: to give a hint of atq.: by letter, literis or per literas. posthac quicquid scripsero, tibi præconium deferam, C. Att. 13, 12). || To give public notice of, declarare (to announce publicly that something is going to happen; e. g. gladiatorial shows, munera: also ostendere).—prædicare (to proclaim by a herald: κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν).—pronunciare (παράγγελλειν, publish, cause to be proclaimed by a herald, e. g. orders, names of the conquerors in games, &c.).—aperire, patefacere (to spread the knowledge of).*

ADVERTISEMANT, indicium, significatio (both as the act of giving information and information given)—nuncius (information given, espily by a messenger, but also generally).—|| *Declaration, public notice, prædictio, pronuntiatio (Syn. in ADVERTISE). || Admonitio, monitio, admonitio (action and thing).—monitum, admonitum. præceptum (as thing).*

ADVERTISER, index.—delator (one who gives information to a magistrate: both often = proditor).—nuncius (one who brings intelligence). || *As a name of a newspaper, the nearest expression is acta diurna, orum.*

ADVICE, consilium (g. l.).—præceptum (direction given by one qualified to teach).—auctoritas (declared opinion of a person of weight and influence). To give a. to aby, ci consilium dare: consilii auctorem esse ci. To give aby good, sound, or sensible a., ci rectum consilium dare; honest a., fidele consilium ci dare; excellent a., maxime utilis ci suadere. To ask aby's a., qm consulere; by letter, per literas (also of consulting physician), petere consilium a qo. To follow aby's a., sequi ca consilium; ca consilio uti; ca consilio obtemperare. To act by aby's a., facere de or ex ca consilio. By my a., me auctore, suasore, consuasore; me auctore et suasore; or me suasore et auctore; me suasore et impulsore.—me hortante (by my exhortation). To despise aby's a., ca consilium spernere (Ov.); qm momentum spernere (if it is warning advice, Ov.). To assist aby with a., ci adesse, præsto adesse, non deesse. || *Delit*

deration. VID. *With a*, consilio, consulte (not consulto), considerate, remotā temeritate. *Without a*, sine consilio; inconsiderate; temere. || *Intelligence.* VID. || *Prudent consideration*, consilium.

ADVISABLE, utilis.—fructuosus (bringing gain, profit).—saluber, salutaris (wholesome, salutary). *To be a*, utilis esse.

ADVISABLENESS, utilitas.

ADVISE, consilium dare. *To a*, to alth, to do alth, auctorem esse *cs* rei or *inf*. (of an adviser whose advice is that principally considered).—suasorem esse *cs* rei. hortari *ci* qd or *mi*, with *ut* (to advise by aiming at influencing the understanding).—hortatorem esse *cs* rei. hortari qd. hortari (qm) with *ut* (to exhort; to aim at influencing the will). *Jx*. suādere et hortari: auctorem et suasorem esse.—monēre (to give warning advice, appealing to the consciousness and judgement; followed by *ut*, ne).—censeo (to give it as one's opinion; with *ut*, or *subj*. without *ut*). *To a*, to concord, hortari ad concordiam: to peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suādere. *I a*. you to leave off, censeo desistas. || *Inform.* VID. || *Consult.* VID.

ADVISED, || *Acting with deliberation*, &c. consideratus.—circumspectus (circumspect),—cautus (cautious).—providens, prudens (acting with foresight).—*Jx*. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus. || *Done or chosen with consideration*, consideratus. circumspectus. || *Ill a*, inconsideratus (of person and thing: acting or done without deliberation).—temerarius (rash).—incautus (incautious).

ADVISEDLY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate).—caute (opp. incaute).—consulto, consilio (considerately, with deliberation).—*de* or *ex* industria. data or deditā opē (with pains; purpose). *To do alth a*, consulto et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio.

ADVISEDNESS, consideratio, considerantia (deliberation).—consilium (mature deliberation).—attentio. diligentia (heedful care).—cautio (caution).

ADVISEMENT, || *Information.* VID. || *Advice.* VID.

ADVISER, suasor, hortator (SYN. in ADVISE).—impulsor (one who urges on).—monitor (a warning a.).—auctor consilii or consiliator, or *fm* context auctor only (the first proposer or principal adviser of the plan).—*Jx*. auctor et consuator; suasor et auctor; auctor et impulsor.—consiliarius (g. t., a counsellor: one who stands by aby to assist him with his advice).—consiliorum minister, or minister only (a subordinate adviser). *To be aby's a*, qm consilio regere. *To give aby to aby as an a*, qm *ci* in consilium dare. *The people has bad a's*, populus malis utitur ministris.

ADVOCACY, advocatio, patrocinium, procuratio (SYN. in ADVOCATE). || *Defence*, patrocinium. defensio, propugnatio.

ADVOCATE, causarum actor, causidicus (g. t., a lawyer who manages causes: the latter a depreciating term). *The a*, in a cause, defensor (one who defends another in a court of justice).—advocatus (the lawyer who assists and advises aby in the management of his cause).—actor (one who conducts a judicial accusation for aby).—patronus causae, patronus (the a, who spoke in court for his client). *In private causes*, cognitor (the agent who managed the case of a party who has himself appeared in court).—procurator (who conducts the case of an absent person in his own name). See **LAWYER**. *A noisy or blustering a*, rabula de foro; rabula latratrice. *To be an a*, causas agere, acitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro. *To be aby's a*, causam dicere pro qo; in alth. de qā re. defendere qm de qā re; *ci* causae actorem intercedere. *To employ an a*, adoptare sibi patronum, defensorem; deferre causam ad patronum. || *Champion of a cause*, defensor, propugnator (e.g. libertatis, C.).—patronus (e.g. foederum). **ADVOCATE**, v. pugnare, propugnare pro qā re; defendere qd.

ADVOWEE, *patrōnus. f. patrōna.

ADVOVSON, jus patrōnatūs (Pandect.). *To have the a*, jus patrōnatūs exercere.

AERIAL, aerius (existing in, or consisting of our denser atmosphere).—aetherius (existing in, or consisting of the upper and purer air).—aer, spirabilis, flabilis (fit for respiration).—caelestis (existing in, coming from, &c. heaven).—|| *Lofty*, aerius (poet. of mountains, towers, &c.).

AERIE, nidus. See **NEST**.

AEROLITH, lapis qui cœlo decēdit.—aerolithus (f. t.).

AEROMANCY, aeromantia (Isid. Orig. 8, 9).

AEROMETER, aerometron (f. t.).

AERONAUT, *aeronauta (f. t.).

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AERONAUTICS, *ars aeronautica.

AFAR, procul (opp. juxta, at a considerable distance, but *mi* within sight).—longe (opp. prope, at a great distance: *mi* out of sight.—Both procul and longe = to a great distance and *fm* a great distance).—eminus (opp. comminus: at such a distance as to be in reach only of missiles).—e longinquo (opp. e propinquo, *fm* a really great distance).—peregre (*fm* a foreign land). *To be a*, off, procul or longe abesse: to come *fm* a, e longinquo venire. *To follow a*, off, magno or longo intervallo seque.

AFEARD, territus, exterritus, perterritus, trepidus. See **AFRAID**.

AFFABILITY, affabilitas; affabilitas sermonis. *sts*, civilitas (in a prince). comitas. SYN. in AFFABLE.

AFFABLE, affabilis (pleasantly conversing with inferiors).—cōmis (kind and condescending towards inferiors; obliging towards equals).—civilis (of princes, behaving towards their subjects as their fellow-citizen: Postaug.). [*sts*] humanitas is a higher virtue, of such affabilitas, comitas, &c. are partial manifestations).

AFFABLY, affabiliter (Macrob.)—comiter. *Very a*, affabilissime (Gell.). *To behave a*, to every body, erga omnes so affabilem præstare.

AFFAIR, res (g. t.).—negotium (business). || *Affairs* = property, &c., res familiares. res domesticæ, or domesticæ ac familiares. The confusion of his a's, Implicatio rei familiaris. *To manage aby's a's*, *cs* negotia, or rationes negotiaque procurare. || *Sts* = engagement. See **BATTLE**.

AFFECT, v. || *Work or have influence upon*, vim habere or exercere in qd (vim exercere is not Lat.).

|| *Work upon* (move, touch) the mind, movere, commovere, permovere (g. it.).—tangere (to touch, make an impression on; qm, *cs* animum).—frangere (to raise gentle feelings in aby, qm or *cs* animum).—percutere (to affect violently).—afficere (e.g. lætitia, voluptate, &c. [*sts*] afficere cannot properly be used absolutely for affect in this sense, but only in such combinations as, 'Your letter affected me so', literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, *ut* &c.: 'they were so affected', eorum animi ita affecti sunt, *ut* &c.: it affects me a little, modice me tangit qd: not at all, non laboro de re. I care nothing about it: e.g. de *cs* morte). *To be violently affected*, vehementius moveri. || *Work upon injuriously*, afficere (e.g. hunger, cold, &c. the body).—debilitare (weaken).—frangere (to oppress the mind).—violently, grievously, &c. conficere (almost to destroy; empty of pain of body or mind). *To a*, the eyes, oculorum aciem obtundere: the cold a's aby, *frigus horrore *cs* corpus afficit: to a his body and mind, nervos mentis et corporis frangere: the whole liver is affected, pulmo totus afficitur (Cels.). || *Put on the appearance of alth*, simulare (pretend).—ostendere. jactare. præ se ferre (to assume ostentatiously).—affectare (to strive after alth too much: not till silo age).—to a the philosopher in his exterior, philosophiae studium habitu corporis præ se ferre: constancy, friendship, tears, knowledge of alth, constantiam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam rei simulare: another person's gait, incessum *cs* inepte exprimere: a serious look, a solemn pace, &c., qs sibi vultum, incessum fingit, quo gravior videatur. || *Aim at, endeavour after*, affectare qd (to pursue an object with eagerness, e.g. imperium in Latinis, regnum, L. magnificentiam verborum, Q.).—petere, appetere (aim at, long for: e.g. honores, præturam, principatum eloquentie, regnum).—expetere (pursue one object selected from others, and therefore the more eagerly, pecuniam, divitias).—aspirare ad qd (rare: ad *cs* pecuniam, ad laudem).—captare qd (try to catch or obtain: plausum, voluptatem).—sequi (to pursue: otium et tranquillitatem vitæ, virtutem). Also persequi, sectari, consecrari qd; studere *ci* rei; concupiscere qd; servire, inservire *ci* rei; niti, adniti ad qd. [See **STRIVE**.]

|| *To be fond of*. See **LOVE**.

AFFECTATION, affectatio (the endeavour to say or write something surprising. V. Bremi ad Suet. T. b. 7).

—Ineptia Imitatio (insipid, unnatural imitation).—ineptie (affected graces in one's carriage, manners, &c.).

—putida elegantia (in writing).—simulatio (hypocritical imitation of alth) ars nimia, nimia diligentia, nimia religio (of over-anxiety about accuracy, the result of *we*ch is something unnatural and constrained).—affectatio et morositas nimia (over-anxiety in the choice of words, &c. Suet.).

AFFECTED. A) of men, putidus (one who overdoes the thing: empty in speaking).—ineptus (forced).—molestus (occasionally silly).—arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus.—vultuosus (grimacing).—gesti-

evaluationibus molestus (*veering one by his gestures, attitudes, &c.*). To be *a. in gait*, mollis incedere (of a mincing, tripping, effeminate gait); magnifice incedere (of a stately one);—*in manner*, in gestu mollem esse, gesticulationibus molestum esse: *in speech*, putide (in an exaggerated manner) or inepte (in a forced manner) dicere or loqui. || B Of things, putidus (overdone, exaggerated).—molestus (troublesome).—questus (sought with pains).—acutus (borrowed from others, not natural; opp. natus). A. words, apparatus verba. One a. d. in his gait, in incessu mollior (Ov. A. A. 3. 306).

AFFECTEDLY, putide, inepte.—(of gait), mollis (mincingly, trippingly), magnifice (in a stately way). To behave a., *putide se gerere. SYN. IN AFFECTED.

AFFECTEDNESS. See AFFECTATION.

AFFECTION. || Love, &c., amor (g. i., but esp. a passionate love).—caritas (any tender, unsensual a.; esp. that of parents towards their children: not used of things, except country, patrie or erga patriam, reipublicam).—pietas (dutiful a., natural a.: e. g. a towards the gods, one's relations, country, &c.).—benevolentia (good-will).—studium, voluntas (inclination, liking for).—indulgentia (indulgent a., overlooking of faults, faults, &c.).—In Postag. prose, affectio (Plin. Tac. &c.); affectus (Tac. Suet. Q.). A. towards or for aby, amor in, erga, adversus qm; also amor ca; pietas, benevolentia, voluntas, in or erga qm: studium in qm, also ca. Maternal a., materni amoris cura; fraternal a., fraternus amor in qm. To love aby with extraordinary a., singulari amore qm amore: qm in deliciis habere; summum me tenet ca studium. To gain aby's a., ca amorem, benevolentiam, voluntatem sibi conciliare. To cherish aby's a., ca amorem fovere; ca caritatem retinere. From a., propter amorem, or benevolentiam; amore impulsus, incitatus, ex amore: fm pure a., ipsa qd re captus: for a., prae amore. || Affection for a thing, amor, studium ca rei. To have an a. for alth, ca rei esse amantem, studiosum, appetentem, cupidum: ca rei studio teneri, captum esse: sis qd petere, concupiscere [See ILLUSTRATION]. || A state produced in a body or mind, affectio (generally of a temporary state, but also of a permanent one: e. g. affectio animi constans, C. διαθεσις ψυχῆς).—(animi) affectus (in the best prose-writers, only, state or disposition of mind. but in Quintilian's time = πάθος; and in pl. 'the affections' generally: also, a. of body, Cels.). || Passion of any kind, affectio, affectus (see just before).—animi concitatio, animi impetus. (stronger) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (violent emotion).—animi affectio, the state or disposition: animi motus, commotio, or permutio, emotion of the mind generally. A temporary a., temporarius animi motus (A. Quint. 5. 10, 28) Vehement or violent a., acerrimus animi motus; vehementis animi impetus. [See PASSION.]

AFFECTIONATE, tener (tender: sensitive).—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (mly with gen. of a person tenderly beloved: e. g. uxoris).—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults). Jx. amans indulgensque. [See] affectuosus in very late writers: Macrobi. Cassiodori. Tertull. || A. upbraidings, molles querelae:—to write an a. letter to aby, literas amoris plenas dare ad qm: very a. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

AFFECTIONATELY, blande, amanter, pie. To look a. at aby; prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10. 609): to behave a. towards, ci multa blandimenta dare.

AFFECTIONATENESS, pietas (a. as exhibited to wards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—or by Crcl. with adj.

AFIANCE, fiducia (v. pr.).—fides (belief in a man's honesty).—spes firma or certa (confident expectation).—To have a. in alth or aby, fidere, confidere ci rei or ci: fretum esse qd re or qo (to build on alth): fiduciam habere ca rei (to rely confidently on alth). || Marriage contract, sponsalia.

AFIANCE, v. spondere, despondere (ci qm: desponsare, late).—destinare ci (jam destinata erat egregio juveni, Plin.). In Postag. in the sense of despondere ci. To a. oneself to aby, despondere sibi qm (of the man); ci desponderi (of the woman). || Affiance, sponsus; to aby, sponsa, desponsa ci (of the woman).

AFIDAVIT, no exactly corresponding term: prps testimonium (as opp. to testis or praesens testis) or testimonium recitatum ('testimonia quae recitari solent.' Callistr. Dig.).—['testimonium affirmare (=cum iurjurando) scriptum (!) or *consignatum iurejurando (!)]—Sic iurjurandum only, or *fides iurjurando

data. To make a., *affirmare scribere (!) with acc. and inf.—iurare: iurjurando firmare.

AFFILIATION. See ADOPTION.

AFFINITY, affinitas. To make a. with (Bible Tr.), affinitatem cum qo conjugere: cum qo affinitate sese conjugere, sese devincire. Relations by a., affines. Affinitate conjuncti. To be connected by a., affinitate inter se jungi, devinciri. || Close connexion, similarity, cognatio, conjunctio. To have an a. with alth, cognationem habere cum qd re; propinquum, finitimum, propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is some a. between our souls and the gods, animus tenetur quadam conjunctione deorum: not to bear the least a. to alth, remotissimum esse a. re. || Power of attracting, *attrahendi, quae dicitur, vis (propr.).—*vis ad se illicendi or attrahendi (improp.).

AFFIRM, ajo (opp. nego: absol. or with acc. and inf.).—affirmare (assert that something is so).—confirmare (a. and support the assertion by reasons). || Confirm a contract, law, judgment, &c., sancire (pactum, legem, &c.); ca rei auctorem fieri (e. g. legis; of its reception by the senate): ratum facere, efficere; ratum esse jubere (see CONFIRM).

AFFIRMATION, affirmatio. || Confirmation (Vid.) of a law, &c., confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.

AFFIRMATIVE, ajens (opp. negans, 'negantia contraria ajentibus', C.).—affirmans (asserting that something is so: in late grammarians affirmativus). An a. answer, affirmatio.

AFFIRMATIVELY, no exactly corresponding word: affirmanter in Gell. is 'with confidence.' affirmate, C. &c. is 'positively,' with an oath.

AFFIX, v. figere, affigere qd ci rei (join one thing to another: also, with nails)—alligare qd ad rem, annexere qd ad rem or ci rei (to bind one thing to another).—assuere ci rei (to stitch together).—agglutinare ci rei (to glue together).—appondere qd ci rei or ad qd (v. pr. of placing one thing by another).—adjicere qd ci rei (to add a supplementary remark, &c., to something before said). To a. a. fine, ci multam dicere (of the judge: irrogare, of the accuser). To a. a. name to alth, ci rei nomen vix vocabulum imponere: a meaning to a word, verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subijcere.

AFFIXION, affixio (very late)—alligatio (Cels.).

AFFLICT, angere (to fill with fear, anguish:—of future things).—torquere, cruciare, excruciare (to torture, &c.).—ci egre facere, ci injuriam inferre (of persons).—qm mordere, pungere (to sting, vex, &c., of things).—fodicare, fodicare animum (prop. to dig this: hence vex, sting).—vexare (to vex, harass). dolorem ci facere, efficere, asserere, commovere, inculcare; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere. To a. oneself, affliccare se (C.), afflicti (C.), angere; cruciari; laborare; sollicitum esse. To a. with disease, morbo afficere. See AFFLICTED.

AFFLICTED, TO BE. dolere; in dolore esse; dolore angere; in morore jacere: sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; about alth, laborare, sollicitum esse de re; afflicti de re (C.): anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about aby, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm. || With disease, morbo laborare, affectum esse, vexari. See DISEASE.

AFFLICTED (as adj.), sollicitus; ægritudine affectus, æger animo or animi.

AFFLICTEDNESS. See AFFLICTION.

AFFLICTER, vexator.—afflictor (found but once: a person who injures or destroys: a. dignitatis, &c.).

AFFLICTION, || Subjectively as a state of mind, miseria (wretchedness).—ægritudo, ægritudo (opp. alacritas; sickness of soul fm a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense).—dolor (opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief).—tristitia, maestitia (the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief).—angor (passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it)—mæror (is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation).—afflictio (= 'ægritudo cum vexatione corpora, C.).—luctus (is mourning: i. e. by conventional signs). || Objectively; as an affliction, malum. pl. mala.—ægrumna (an old and half-poetical word: but used by C. as a hardship that almost exceeds human strength).—caus adversus, or, fm context, causus only. res adversæ, fortune afflictæ.—fortuna adversa.—calamitas, miseria, acerbitates (SEN. IN ADVERSITY). Time of a. res misere, afflictæ, angustie temporum, tempora luctuosa. || Infortunium is used by the Comic writers only, of a corporal punishment. To be in a., in miseria esse or versari, miserum esse: in summâ infelicitate versari: in malis

esse, jacere; malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimam fortunam uti. angri; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angri intus sensibus: angore cruciari: *about aithg, dolere* ex morere rem or re; *dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (to feel oppressed and dispirited by it): in great a. about aithg, m-gnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: to come into a., in miseriam incidere; in mala praecipitare: to relieve aby fm a., miseriam qm levare: to deliver him, a miseriam vindicare; ex miseriam eripere: to endure a., miseriam ferre, ærumnas perpeti (i. e. patiently to the end).*

AFFLICTIVE, tristitia.—**mlær**.—**acerbus**.—**luctuosus**.—**gravis**.

AFFLUENCE, } divitiae (*riches, g. s.*), copia rei
AFFLUENCY, } familiaris.—**opulencia** (*stronger: the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself*)—**vita bonis abundans**. *To live in a., divitem esse; satis divitem, &c.* See **AFFLUENT**.

AFFLUENT, fortunatus (*C.*)—**abundans**. **dives**. **locuples**. **satis dives**. **satis locuples** (*dives, rich = πλοῦσιος, opp. pauper: locuples, wealthy = ἀνεύσιος, opp. egenus, egenus*).—**bene numatus**. **pecuniosus** (*having much money*).—**opulentus**. **copiosus** (*opulent; opp. inopi; rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.*).—**copia rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus**.—**Fery a.**, beatus. **predives**, **predives**. **locupletissimus**, **opulentissimus**. *To become an a. man fm a poor one, ex paupere divitem fieri: to become a., fortunatus augeri; fortunam amplificare, ad opes procedere; locupletari.*

AFFLUX, } affluentia (*act of flowing to*). *There*
AFFLUXION, } *was a great a. of men there, magna erat hominum eo loco frequentia, celebrata: of men to Athens, multi Athenas confuxerunt. ¶ An afflux: quod ad qm or qd affluit.—allapsus (occurs twice: serpentium, H. fontis, Appul.). Sits accessio (if it means something additional): of men, concursus.*

AFFORD, } *Yield, of the earth, trees, &c.: ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field: fund. and effund. = yield abundantly).—a. fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; efferre (copy of a field). The tree a. its fruit, arbor fert. ¶ Produce, cause, &c., afferre (to bring).—facere, efficere (to cause).—esse (with dat.).—præstare. To a. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usui or voluptati esse: to a. any body continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam præstare ci: comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, afferre, solatio or solatium esse. To a. no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis: a. hope, qm in spem vocare or adducere (ad. also of things): of aithg, cs rei spem ci afferre, ostendere or ostentare; spem cs rei ci offerre (of things); spem ci rei præbere: an expectation, expectationem movere, commovere, facere, concitare: assistance, auxilium or opem ferre ci (agst aithg, contra qd).—qm opéra adjuvare in qâ re, ci opitulari in qâ re faciendâ, ci operam suam commodare ad qd, ci operam præbere in qâ re (to serve or assist in the execution of aithg: the last copy of assistance with one's own hands). ¶ To be able to buy with prudence, *tanti, tam care, tantâ pecuniâ emere posse: tantam impensam facere posse (of a large outlay).—suum facere posse (to be able to make aithg one's own). I cannot a. aithg, *multo pluris est qd, quam ut ego emere, or meum facere, possim. ¶ To be able to sell without loss, or with sufficient profit. I cannot a. for less, non possum minoris vendere.*

AFFRANCHISE See **FREE**, v.

AFFRAY, v. See **FRIGHTEN**.

AFFRAY, s. pugna (*the general term for a fight, whether of two persons or more*).—**pugna in arto** (see **Walch, Tac. Agr. 36, p. 365**).—**tumultus** (*a tumultuous concourse, uproar, &c.*).

AFFRICTION, affricatus (*Plin.*).—[**affricatio** (*Cæli Arel.*)].

AFFRIGHT, v. See **FRIGHTEN**.

AFFRIGHT, s.

AFFRIGHTMENT, } See **FEAR**.

AFFRONT, } *Meet, or go to meet, occurrere (obviam).—offendere qm; incidere ci or in qm (by accident).—obviam ire ci (to go to meet). See MEET. ¶ Meet in a hostile manner, &c., occurrere, obviam ire (g. s.).—esse offerre ci rei (e. g. periculi).—resistere; confidenter resistere. ¶ Offer an insult to, contumeliam ci imponere, qm contumeliâ insequi.—contumeliâ insectari. maledictis vexare (to insult with insolent words).—sugillare (affront scornfully, contemptuously).—offendere qm (to affront, displease; whether intentionally or not).—qm ignominia afficere, igno-*

miniam ci imponere, injungere (*of gross insults, causæ ing publicæ disgrace*). *To be affronted, ignominia or contumeliâ affici: offendi (to feel affronted). To a. with words, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare. contumeliam ci dicere. To feel affronted, injuriam sibi factam putare; at aithg, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere: *qâ re se lesus or violatum putare.*

AFFRONT, contumelia (*a wrong done to one's honour*). **offensio** (*a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it*).—**injuria** (*an a. felt to be a wrong*).—**opprobrium** (*a. conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon aithg as an a., qd in or ad contumeliam accipere. ignominia loco ferre qd, ignominia or probro habere qd. To put an a. on aby, contumeliam ci imponere. See AFFRONT, v. ¶ Attack. Vid.*

AFFRONT, qui ci ignominiam or injuriam injungit.

AFFRONTING, } contumeliosus.—**injurious** (*injus-*
AFFRONTIVE, } *rious to one's honour*).—**ignominious** (*causing a loss of reputation, outward respect, rank, &c.*).—**probrosus** (*attacking one's moral character*). *A. words, verborum contumeliæ. voces mordaces or aculeatæ: verborum aculei (stinging words). To be of an a. nature, habere qd offensivis (of a thing).*

AFFUSE, affundere ci (*poet. and Postaug. prose, T. Pl.*).—**admiscere** qd qâ re or ci rei; qd in qm rem (*Pl. cum qâ re, Col. to mix it with*).—**superfundere** qd rei (*to pour it upon: chiefly poet. and Postaug. prose*).

AFFUSION. **Crel. by partic. To melt aithg by an a. of wine, liquefacere qd affuso vino (Plin.).—Sis suffusio** (*a suffusion; a pouring in fm below: Postaug.*).

AFFY, } *Be troth, spondere, despondere (despon-*
AFFY, } *sare, Postaug. Suet.) ci qm. See BERTROTH.*

AFIELD, *in or ad agrum or agros. *To go a., *in agros domo exire.*

AFLOAT. *To make a ship a., navem deducere — to get a ship a. (that has struck a rock), navem acupolo detrudere (Virg.).*

AFOOT, pedibus. *To go, come, travel, &c. a., pedibus ire, venire, iter facere. See 'On Foot.'*

AFORE. See **BEFORE**.

AFOREGOING, antecedens, præcedens.—**prior**, superior (*præteritis not to be used in the sense of just past, of time*).

AFOREHAND. See **BEFOREHAND**.

AFOREMENTIONED, } de quo supra commemo-
AFORENAMED, } ravimus; quem supra
AFORESAID, } commemoravimus, dixi-
mus; quod supra scripsi; de quo a nobis antea dictum est:—*also by ille only.*—[**supra dictus, commemoratus; prædictus, preminatus, utcl.**] *In the aforemen-*
AFOREMENTIONED, } *tioned, &c. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi.*

AFRAID, anxius, trepidus (*full of anxiety, confusion*).—**solicitus** (*anxious fm fear of a future evil*).—**formidinis plenus**. **terrītus** (*frightened*): **exterritus**, **perterritus** (*deadly frightened*). **Afraid of aithg, timens, extimescens, reformidans, &c. qd (if a partic. will suit the meaning).**—qâ re or metu cs rei perterritus.—**solicitus de re qâ. Not a. of death, non timidus ad mortem.**—**non timidus mori (poet.). ¶ To be afraid, anxium, trepidum, &c. esse: of aithg, timere (qm or qd), metuere (qm or qd), extimescere, perterritus, vereri (qm or qd), pavere (qd or ad qd), horrere, formidare, reformidare (SYN. in **FEAR**). In metu ponere or habere qd. JN. **metuere ac timere; metuere atque horrere. Not to be a., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bonum habere animum. bono esse animo (to be of good courage).**—**accursum esse (to apprehend no danger).**—**Don't be a., bono sis animo: bonum habe animum; noll timere or laborare; omitt timorem. Not to be afraid of aby or aithg, contemnere qm or qd (to despise). To be a. for or about aby or aithg, metuo, timeo ci (rei), or de qo, qâ re; extimesco, perterritus de re, vereor ci rei. To begin to be a., ad timorem de re, vereor ci rei. To begin to be a., ad timorem se convertere. To be a little a., subtimere (of aithg) qd; that &c., ne; subverberari (ne &c.). To make aby a. of one, sui timorem ci injicere. ¶ That, 'not', 'lest', are translated by ne after verbs of fearing: 'that-not', 'lest-not', by ut or ne non (stronger); and that the Eng. fut. becomes in Lat. the pres. subj.—See **FEAR**.****

AFRESH, denuo (*νέοθεν ἐκ καὶνῆς, when what had ceased begins again*).—**de or ab integro** (*ἐκ ὑπαρχῆς, when what had disappeared, began lost, &c. is reproduced by the same causes: Sile. age, ex integro*).—**iterum** (*a second time*).—**rursus** (*again*). *It is often translated by re (red) prefixed to a verb: e. g. a sedition breaks out a., recrudescit. To begin a., repetere (v. pr.).—iterare (for*

the second time).—reintegrare (*quite fm the beginning*).—retrahere (*to go over a lesson, &c. again; think over again*).—iterum legere (*to read a book again for the second time*).—~~non~~ non iteratim or repetitâ vice.

AFT. a. puppis. To sit a, sedere in puppi (C. but *fig. of an influential statesman*).

AFTER. 1. Of succession in time, post.—secundum (*immediately after*).—still stronger sub with statim, of things connected in order of time.—a. ab (from: after, of what has been done, or not done, fm a point of commencement to be strongly marked).—e, ex (*nearly = a, ab, but intimating a closer dependence of one thing on another; a passing into one state fm another, &c.*). After this, I ask, &c., secundum ea, quero, &c. A. three days, post ejus diem diem tertium: a. three years, post tres annos: a. some years, aliquot post annos: a. many years, post multos annos (multis post annis = many years after). A. ab's consulship or proconsulship, post qm consulem, proconsulem. A. (immediately after) the consul's donation, secundum donationem consulis. Immediately a. those (letters), yours were read, sub eas statim recitatae sunt tum (so statim sub mentionem ea). The Germans bathe as soon as they get up, Germani statim e somno lavantur: after the day when &c., ex eo die, quo &c.: one evil a. another, aliud ex alio malum (Ter.). to go into Gaul a. his consulship, ex consulatu in Galliam proficisci: day a. day, diem ex die. diem de die (not de die in diem): to look (i. e. in expectation) day a. day, diem de die prospectare (aequod auxilium—appareret. L.).—Immediately a. the battle, confestim a praelio (redire): Homer lived not very long a. them, Hom. recens ab illorum ætate fuit: the hundredth day a. the death of Clodius, centesima lux ab interitu Clodii: (immediately) a. that meeting ambassadors were sent, ab illâ concione legati missi sunt.—as soon as I came to Rome a. your departure, ut primum a tuo digressu Roman veni.—one a. another, ordine, deinceps (in a row).—continenter. continue (Præ- and Post-class. unless in two passages of Quint. where the best MSS. have continuo, Freund.: continuo = statim, nullâ morâ interpositâ).—alter post alterum. altus super altum. So many days one a. another, tot dies continu. *Sts. reply in Cass. the abl. only is used: e. g. ca adventu, discessu, fugâ; solis occasu (a. ab's arrival, departure, flight; a. sunset).*—After post the action is often expressed by a participle: e. g. a. the taking of Veii, post Velos captos: so post urbem conditam: post hanc urbem constitutam (a. the building of the city).—*Sts. ablati. abs. are used (when the action or state described by the abl. abs. is the cause or condition of what follows): anno interfecto (a. a year): Hannibal in Italiam pervenit Alpihus superatis (after crossing the Alps).*—|| Succession in order, a. a. &c. secundum (post is only 'after' of succession in time: in space it is 'behind, opp. ante).—Generally by secundum, proximus a quo, or proximus ci (next a. in place, til, or fig.). A. you, I like nothing so well as solitude, secundum te nihil est mihi amicus solitudine.—proxime: next a. these, those are dear to us, &c., proxime hoc, cari &c. (C.) [Tac. juxta: e. g. juxta deos.] || Of a rule followed, proportion to, conformity with, &c., secundum.—e, ex, *its de (when the thing is also a cause).*—pro (in proportion to).—ad (of a rule, copy, &c. that is followed. ~~non~~ Juxta in the sense of secundum belongs to sinking Latinity).—to live a. nature, secundum naturam vivere (or nature convenienter).—to take a. a. its intrinsic value (Bacon), ex veritate qd æstimare: a. the example of, ad exemplum; a. the model, pattern, &c., ad exemplum, ad effigiem; a. the manner, de more. a. my own manner, meo modo (Pl. Ter.). a. my own original way of speaking, meo pristino more dicendi. || After a sort, quodam modo.

AFTER, conjunct. postquam, posteaquam.—ut, ubi (æ)—quum (when). ~~non~~ a) ut, ubi intimate the immediate succession of the second event, whereas postquam only states it to be after the first. Hence they prefer the perf. to the pluperf., and often take statim, repente, primum, &c.—b) postquam in direct narrative may take the perf. or present: *vid. the plup. except in the form 'so many days, years, &c. a. another event happened.'*—c) For ubi, ut, quum, see WÆXEN.—d) quum can only be used when things are stated as facts in a narrative: not of local relations, e. g. of passages in a book; where postquam or ubi must be used. Passages like C. Tusc. i. 48, 103. Acad. ii. 32, 104, &c. only appear to be at variance with this rule.—Three years a. he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat: tertius annus or tertio anno postquam redierat: tertio anno quo re-

dierat. The day a. I left you, postridie quam a vobis discessi. The year a., postero anno quam &c.—Very often PARTICIP. are used instead of these particles (abl. abs. if the 'subject' of both clauses is not the same): e. g. most speeches are written a. they have been delivered, pleræque scribuntur orationes habitæ jam: a. the murder of Dion, Dionysius again became master of Syracuse, Dione interfecto Dionysius rursum Syracusarum potitus est. || After is often untranslated, the notion of it being already contained in the verb: e. g. to follow a., sequi, sectari; to thirst a., sitire qd; to ask or enquire a., querere rem or de re; inquire in qd, to long a., cupere qd, &c.—to make a. a. the pattern of something else, imitari qd; qd imitando exprimere, effingere, &c.: to run a. abq, qm sectari: to send a. abq, qm accersere, &c. || = after wards. VII.

AFTER., in composition, may *its* be translated by posterior (opp. superior); secundus; serus (too late).

AFTER-AGES, posteritas, posteris.

AFTER ALL, may *its* be translated by ipse, *sts* by ne multa; ne longum faciam: 'a principle for which, after all, they have no ground, but,' sententia, cui et ipse nihil subest, nisi &c., or 'cujus ipsius, ne longum faciam, rationem afferunt nullam, nisi &c.—*sts* by ad summam (in short, at last, after other things are mentioned): often in questions, by tandem: 'but after all what is your own opinion?' 'at quid tandem ipse sentis? *sts* by quid enim? (implying that the person addressed cannot deny the assertion.)

AFTER-BIRTH, secundæ (partû).

AFTER-COST, reliqua (pl., the unpaid portion of the expense, v. pr.).—|| Fio. 'incommoda quæ qd sequuntur. You will have to pay the a., postmodo senties.

AFTER-GAME. || To play an a. (= repair an evil), *ca rei or ci rei medicinam adhibere*: 'ci Incommodo seram medicinam reperire, damnum sarcire, restituere: detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare.

AFTER-GATHERING, spicilegium (a gleaming).—racematio (in a vintage). To make an a., spicilegium facere; racemari. impr. 'omissa colligere.

AFTER-MATH, fœnum auctumnale or chordum: to cut it, secare.

AFTER-NOON, a. dies pomeridianus (Sen. Ep. 65, 1).—tempus pomeridianum. hore pomeridianæ. In the a., post meridiem; tempore pomeridiano; horis pomeridianis.

AFTER-NOON, adj. postmeridianus, pomeridianus (both forms used. C. prefers the latter. Orat. 47, 157: but see Orell. on Tusc. iii. 3, 7). To make an a. call on abq, qm post meridiem convenire (on business), invisere (to see how he is).—*qm officio pomeridiano prosequi (of a call of ceremony fm an inferior for the purpose of showing respect: off. pom. was the afternoon attendance of a client on his patron). The a. service, *sacra pomeridiana: a. preacher, sacerdos qui sacris pomeridianis interesse debet.—~~non~~ conlocator pomeridianus would be an a. haranguer. The a. sermon, *oratio in sacris pomeridianis habenda (if not yet delivered), habitâ (if delivered).

AFTER-PAYMENT, *pensio postea facta.—numi additi (additional sum paid).

AFTER-PIECE, *fabella argumenti brevioris, quæ post comediam agitur. The a. will be —, *hanc fabulam sequetur —.

AGAIN, rursus or rursum (again).—iterum (a second time).—denuo (= de novo, anew; relates to time, denoting repetition after an interval).—ex integro (in Silv. age also integro; quite afresh; relates to the thing itself, which is to be brought back to a former state).—vicissim (in turn; in the same manner that another has done it in before).—With verbs it is often translated by the re (red) of a compound verb: to rise again, resurgere. || Hereafter, post, posthac, postea. That this may never happen a., id ne unquam posthac accideret possit; whom I was not likely ever to see a., quem non eram postea visurus. || In turn, contra, vicissim. || As used in a discourse to introduce an additional reason, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (besides this; never in good prose, super hæc, super ista, adhuc).—jam, autem (when the discourse is carried on in parts).—accedit, accedit quod. huc accedit quod. addendum, eodem est, quod. adijce quod. ~~non~~ porro. || Again and again, etiam atque etiam.—iterum et sæpius.—semel et sæpius, semel atque iterum, semel iterumve (the two last less strong = several times, more than once). || As big again, altero tanto major (so longer, &c.), duplo major. As much a., alterum tantum, duplum.

AGAINST, || Direction towards, adversus.—in with abl. (after expressions of hate, displeasure, anger, a. aby). The hatred of the people a. this man was so

great, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis. So
saviliam exercere in qo; vim adhibere in qo (to use
violence a. him). || *Direction with the notion of
opposition to:* a) of departure from, excess
above a limit: præter, e.g., a. expectation (not con-
tra but) præter opinionem. So præter spem, secus ac
speraveram (a. i. e. worse than my hope and expecta-
tion): præter jus fasque; præter ca voluntatem (but
also contra legem, contra ca voluntatem, of direct in-
tentional opposition to them). To act a. a law, legem
violare or migrare. a. one's will, intuitus (adj.): a. the
will of Caius, Caio invito. b) of hostile op-
position. contra, adversus, in with acc.: a. the stream,
adverso flumine; contra aquam (See STRAMM). a. the
wind, vento adverso (navigare): the wind is a. aby,
(naviganti) ci ventus adversum tenet. A remedy a.
athg, remedium adversus qd (that works against it:
e. g. adv. venenum); remedium ca rei or ad quod (that
is good for any disease: e. g. morbi, timoris, ad ocu-
lorum morbos). To write a. aby, contra qm scribere:
in, adversus qm scribere: librum edere contra qm (of
publishing a. aby). To speak (i. e. as an orator) a. aby,
contra qm dicere.—qd in qm dicere (to say athg a. aby):
to strive a. aby, adversus qm contendere: to argue a.
athg, contra qd disserere. To help a. athg, see HELP.
—AGAINST after a substantive must be transl. by a
participle or rel. sentence: e. g. the speech a. Socrates,
oratio contra Socratem habita; oratio quæ habita est
contra Socratem: the war a. the Persians, bellum contra
Persas gestum; bellum quod contra Persas gestum est.
To sin a. aby, peccare in qm. To excite the people a.
aby, populum inflammare in qm: to be a. aby, facere
contra qm (of the opp. party); disadversum qm (to be
of a different opinion): to fight a. aby, pugnare contra
qm (exadversus qm is, opposite him in the enemy's
ranks): to fight for life and death a. aby, dimicare ad-
versus qm. 'Sto 'against' is transl. by cum to mark
the mutual relation of two parties (e. g. pugnare, queri,
querelæ cum qo). The poor can make good no rights
a. the rich, nihil cum potentiore juris humani relin-
quitur inopi. After verbs of defence, &c. (tegere,
munire, tutum esse, &c.) a. g. a. i. s. t. is generally transl.
by a. ab, (as in English by 'from', i. e. with respect to
danger proceeding fm such a quarter): e. g. vasa a.
frigoribus munire; forum defendere a Clodio; but they
also use adversus or contra if the 'against' is to be
strongly marked: e. g. munire adversus or contra qd
(S. Jug. 89, 4. C. ad Div. 4, 14, 3); se defendere contra
qd: qm defendere contra inimicos. To match a com-
batant a. another, comparare qm ci (Su. Catig. 35),
committere qm cum qo (T.). || *Opposite to.* Vio.
|| *Of an object against which athg is done:*
after a verb of motion; ad, In. To run a. aby,
incurrere in qm; to strike, dash, knock oneself a. athg,
qd ad qd offendere (e. g. caput ad fornicem, Q.);
offendere qd (e. g. scutum, L.). offendere in qd (e. g. in
stipitem, Colum.). the waves beat a. the shore, fluctus
illiduntur in litore or in litus (Q. doubtful reading).
|| *A. g. a. i. s. t. = close by or to, juxta.* See BY. To put
a ladder up a. a wall, scalas ad murum applicare: lean
a. See LEAN.—|| *Of time, by which athg is to be done, in
with acc.* ad. sub (a little before): focum lignis ex-
struere sub adventum lassæ viri. H. || *For and
against*, in utramque partem: with respect to my
journey, many reasons occur to me for and against it,
permuta mihi de itinere nostro in utramque partem
occurrunt (C.).—Like other prep. it may often be un-
translated, the notion of it being already contained in
the verb, e. g. by a compound with ob. To rail a. aby,
ci conviciari (with dat. in Q. only): qm increpitare: to
lean a. athg, acclinari ci rei: to run a. aby or athg,
offendere qm or qd: to struggle a. the stream, oblucri
flumini (Curt.). to fight a. aby, oppugnare qm: to be
a. aby, adversari ci.

AGAMIST, qui ab uxore ducendâ abhorret; cs ani-
mus abhorret a nuptiis.

AGAPE, hians (partec.: e. g. in, to stand a.). To
set aby a., qm in stuporem dare, obstupescere, stu-
pidum tenere.

AGATE, Achates, m.

AGARIC, agaricon (Plin. 25, 9, 57).

AGE, 1) The natural duration of athg, esp. of
a man: ætas (poet. ævum).—2) Time of life or
a certain portion of it, ætas. The flower of one's
a., ætas florens; flos ætatis; ætas viridis or integra:
military a., ætas militaris; of or about the military a.,
militæ maturus: the maturity, weakness of a., ætatis
maturitas, imbecillitas: the strength of full a., ætatis
robur, nervi: to be of the same a. as aby, æqualem esse
ei: nearly of the same a., ætate proximum esse ei: to

be in the flower of his a., integrâ ætate esse; in ipso
ætatis flore or robore esse: to be of a great a., longius
ætate propectum esse: of a great a., grandis natu,
ætate decrepita (the latter if accompanied with weak-
ness): to be of such an a., id ætatis esse. || To be of
or under age. Of a., sui juris. sum potestas (no
longer under the father's power).—sum tutelæ (not re-
quiring a guardian).—sui potens (g. i. for one who can
act as he pleases, but sui iudicii is a different thing:
one who acts boldly up to his own principles).—to be of
a., sui juris esse: to be nearly of a., prope puberem
ætatem esse; to be coming of a., sui juris fieri; in suam
tutelam venire, pervenire: to declare a son of a., em-
ancipare filium.—under a., infans. (of a very young child),
nondum adultâ ætate (g. i.), peradolescentulum, perado-
lescens (still very young): sons under a., filii famili-
arum (Sall. Cat. 43, 2).—with ref. to ascending the
throne, nondum maturus imperio: to appoint aby regent
till his own children shall come of a., regnum ci com-
mendare, quoad liberum in suam tutelam pervenirent (N.
Eum. 2, 2). See MIXON. || Old age, senectus, senilis
ætas (age, whether with ref. to the weakness or to the
experience of age: poet. senecta). ætas extrema or
exacta; summa senectus (extreme old a.).—senium (the
time of feebleness). ætas decrepita (decrepitude).—ve-
tustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long
kept: e. g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green old a., cruda
ac viridis senectus (Virg.). to live to or attain old a.,
senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire: to die at
an advanced a., senectute diem obire supremum; ex-
actâ ætate mori: to die of old a., qm senectus dissolvit:
to be worn out with old a., ætate or senio confectum
esse: to make provision agst old a., senectuti subsidium
parare. Age does not change the man, 'lupus pilum
mutat, non mentem. Age gives experience, seris venit
usus ab annis (Ov.). Widow and experience belong to
old a., mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est. || To
be so many years of age, natum esse with acc. of
the years; or esse with the gen. of the years: to be above
so many years of a., vixisse, conficisse, complivisse,
so many years.—Thus: he is nineteen years of a., decem
et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum
est: he is above ninety years of a., nonaginta annos
vixit, confecit, complavit: also, nonagesimum annum
excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three
years of a., major (or minor) annos tres et triginta
natus; or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta:
also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natus:
major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta. He
died at the a. of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et
triginta natus: in the thirtieth year of his a., tricesi-
mum annum agens. || An age = certain period
of time, ætas (g. i.): also of those who lived at the same
time).—sæculum (large indefinite period: an age or
generation: according to some, 30...33 years: accord-
ing to Etruscan and Roman usage 100 years. In the
times of the empire, a reign, each emperor bringing in
a new order of things).—tempus, tempora (the times or
days of). The golden a., ætas aurea: a learned a.,
sæculum eruditum: the a. of Homer is uncertain,
Homeri incerta sunt tempora: Socrates was not under-
stood by the men of his a., Socratem ætas sua parum
intelligit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum
intelligebatur: there are hardly two good orators in an
a., vix singula ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles con-
stitere: for that a., ut in ætate (i. e. of athg good,
&c. for that a.). The spirit of the age, sæculi,
hujus ætatis ingenium (so Aug. Wolf for the bad form
sæculi genius, or indoles temporis. Tac. has aulæ
ingenium).—mores sæculi or temporum (its moral
character, customary proceedings, &c. Flor. Plin.): fm
context, mores only (such is the spirit of the a., its
mores habent. Sall. Fell.).—temporum natura, atque
ratio (circumstances of the times: ast. Cic. ad Divin. 6
8, 8).—sæculum (corruptere et corrupti non ille
sæculum vocatur, T. the spirit of the age; the fashion
of the times).—tempora (the times).—the licentious spirit
of the a., licentia temporum: the irreligious spirit
of the a., quæ nunc tenet sæculum ne licentia dei (deum
L.). || The wants of our or the present age,
*quod hæc tempora requirunt: *quod nostris tempori-
bus desideratur. || The history of our a., *no-
stræ ætatis historia; æqualis nostræ ætatis memoria
(C. de Legg. 1, 3, 8).

AGE, 1) ætate provector or grandior, ætate jam
senior (in advanced age); ætate affectus (feeling the
effects of old age, aged: all of men).—vetus or vetulus
(pretty old, of men and things).—grandia, grandior (with
or without natu).—ætate gravis, pergrandis natu, ex-
actæ jam ætatis (very a.).—senex (an old man: never

Am.)—*decrepitus, ætate* or *senio confectus* (*old and weak*). *As a. max.* senex, homo ætate grandior. *See* OLD. **AGENCY**, *Operation*, effectus (*both the power of working possessed by athg and the effect*).—*vis* (*power*). *Is vis et effectus*—*efficientia* (*working*).—*Sis impulsus* (*impulsion*), appulsus (*approximation of an effectual mens or cause*; *emply of the sun*: *then, generally, the working of one thing on another*).—*Office of a agent, procurator* (*g. t.*).—*cognitura* (*office of a procurator or agent, emply in fiscal matters*).

AGENT, actor (*cs rei*: *doer of athg. often auctor et actor. Cae. lio auctore atque agente. B. C. 1, 26*). *conductor* (*one who completes a work*). *To be a free a.*, sui juris, or sum potestatis, or in sua potestate esse. *integre ac solidè potestatis esse* (*to be one's own master*).—*nulla necessitate astrictum esse* (*bound by no necessity*).—*not to be a free a.*, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (*but not aliunde or extrinsecus pendere, its given, without reference to the contest, fm Cic. ad Div. 5, 13, 2*). [*Natural agents, inanimata* (*pl. opp. animalia*).—*res naturales*.—*ratione carentia. rationis expertia*. *To be a's agent* (= *manager of his affairs*), *ci a rationibus esse* (*fm an inscription*).—*cs rei ac rationes curare*.

AGGLUTINATION, congelatio (*Postaug.*). **AGGLOMERATE**, agglomerare (*poet.*).—*glomerare, conglomerare*.—*complicare* (*fold together*).—*conglobare* (*roll up in a ball*).—**INTRANS.** conglomerari (*Lucr.*).—*coagulari*.—*concresecere* (*grow together*).

AGGLUTINANTS, que qd sanant, ut coeat. **AGGLUTINATE**, agglutinare (*ci rei. C.*).

AGGLUTINATION, conglutatio (*glueing together: aglutinatio not found*).

AGGRANDIZE, amplificare (*to make of larger extent, e. g. urbem, rem familiarem: then vto. to make more important, either by actions or words, opp. minuire, infirmare: cs gratiam dignitatemque, to aggrandize a person: cs gloriam: cs auctoritatem apud qm*).—*distare* (*to extend the superficies of athg, e. g. castra: cs imperium: then vto. to increase athg by spreading it, e. g. cs gloriam*).—*propagare* or *proferre qd or fines* *cs rei* (*to increase by extending its boundaries: e. g. imperium, fines imperii*).—*augere* (*to increase by addition*).—*multiplicare* (*to multiply*).—*maius reddere* (*to make larger*).—*efferre* (*raise*).

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *Of a person with respect to his rank: dignitatis accessio.*—*Enlargement, amplificatio* (*enlargement of the contents of athg, as an action: e. g. glorie, rei familiaris*).—*auctus* (*increase*).—*incrementum* (*increase, as thing added: e. g. rei familiaris, dignitatis*).—*propagatio, prolatio finium* (*the enlargement of a territory or kingdom*).—*Also by Cæcilius with the verbs under AGGRANDIZE*.

AGGRANDIZER, amplificator (*of aby, cs dignitatis*). **AGGRAVATE**, aggravare (*Postaug. but often in Liv.: summam, pondus, dolorem, &c.*).—*gravius, majus reddere*.—*augere* (*g. t. increase: e. g. molestiam, dolorem*).—*amplificare* (*dolorem. C.*). *To aggravate* (*rhetorically*), *angere, e. g. cs facti atrocitatem; culpam* (*C.*).

AGGRAVATION, *Cæcilius by verbs under AGGRAVATE*. **AGGREGATE**, *a. summa*.

AGGREGATE, *v. aggregare* (*C.: less common than adungere, and only in prose. qm or qd, ad qm or qd: qm ei*).—*congregare* (*hominis in locum. C.*)

AGGREGATION, *Cæcilius by verb.*—*congregatio* (*gathering or heaping together*).

AGGRESS, aggredi qm or qd (*e. g. inermes, bene comitatum—januam, regionem*).—*petere qm*.—*invadere in qm*.—*bellum ultro inferre*.

AGGRESSION, *Aggressive war, *bellum quod ultro inferitur: *bellum ultro inferendum, or (if already begun) illatum.*—*Sis impetus. incursum, incursum* (*attack, g. t. the two last of violent attacks*). *Unprovoked injury, generally injuria only*.

AGGRESSOR, *In war, qui bellum suscepit: to be the a., bellum ultro inferre.* *Generally: qui injuriam ci fecit, intulit, imposuit: qui injuriâ qm læcessit.*

AGGRIEVANCE. *See* GRIEVANCE.

AGGRIEVE, *Causes grief* (*to*; *fidicare, fidicare minimum* (*to vex: of things*).—*ci egre facere. ci injuriam facere* (*of persons*): *qm or cs animum offendere* (*of persons or things*).—*qm moriêre or punire* (*of things*).—*quam acerbissimum dolorem ci inurere* (*of persons*). *To wrong, lacerare* (*g. t., to hurt*).—*injuriâ afficere qm; injuriam ci facere, inferre, imponere: injuriam jacere or immittere in qm* (*to wrong*): *to think himself aggrieved, cs læsum putare. egre or molesto ferre: pro molestissimo habere* (*se, &c.*).

AGHAST, terribus, exterritus, perterritus, perturbatus, (*animo*) consternatus (*beside oneself with agita-*

tion).—(*animo*) confusus (*confounded*).—*commotus, permotus* (*deeply moved*).—*Sis, afflictus, percussus, attonitus, fulminatus, exanimatus*. *Jm. obstupefactus ac perterritus: confusus et attonitus. You look a., vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert. To make aby stand a., cs mentem animumque perturbare: in perturbationem concitare; consternare; percutere* (*not percellere*). *To stand a., stupere; cs animum atupor tenet*.

AGILE, pernix (*opp. lentus: dexterous and active in all bodily movements*).—*agilis* (*poetical, and in Liv. &c.: supple, pliable: hence also dexterous in acting*).—*velox*.

AGILITY, pernicitas (*nimbleness, as bodily strength and agility*).—*agilitas* (*suppleness; quickness and dexterity in moving and acting*).

AGIO, collybus. *To make a deduction for the a., deductionem facere pro collybo* (*C. Verr. 3, 78, 181*).

AGITABLE, *That can be put in motion, mobilis, quod moveri potest. That can be disputed, quod in controversiam vocari, deduci, adduci potest: quod in disceptationem vocari potest*.

AGITATE, *PROPR.* *To put in motion, movêre, commovêre*.—*agitare* (*to move to and fro, up and down, &c.*).—*quaterre, quassare, concutere, conquassare* (*to shake*).—*incitare* (*to put in rapid motion: opp. tardare*).—*labefacere, labefactare* (*to make to totter*).—**IMPROPR.** *To disturb, commovêre* (*to move*).—*turbare, conturbare* (*to disturb*).—*percutere, percellere* (*fig. to strike violently: make a violent impression, the former of a sudden, the latter of a abiding impression and its consequences*).—*the mind, animum impellere, gravius afficere, commovêre, permovêre: aby, qm percutere: cs animum graviter commovêre: the state* (*seditionally*), *rempublicam quassare, concutere, convellere, labefactare, dilacerare* (*the last, to tear to pieces*): *violently, remp. atrociter agitare* (*S. Jug. 37, 1*): *the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: the people, civium animum sollicitare; cives, plebem, &c., sollicitare, concitare*.—*seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovêre, concire* (*of exciting them to an uproar*). *A question: agere rem or de re* (*g. t. to treat it, discuss it*).—*disputare, disserere de qâ re* (*of the discussions of learned men; the latter, emply, of a continued discourse*).—*sermo est de re* (*of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more*).—*qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere* (*to call it into dispute*). *Agitate* (*questionem, i. e. to think it over, weigh it in the mind*). *To be agitated: in controversiâ esse or versari; in controversiam deducum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to begin to be agitated, in contentione venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci*.

AGITATION, *Motion: motus* (*in nearly all the acceptations of the Engl. word 'motion'*).—*motio* (*act of setting in motion*).—*agitatio* (*the moving to and fro, &c.*). *jacatus, jactatio* (*teasing and swelling motion: e. g. of the sea*). *To be in a., moveri, agitari*.—*semper esse in motu* (*to be in constant motion*). *Violent motion of the mind: animi motus, commotio, concitatio*.—*violent a., animi perturbatio. See* AFFECTION. *To be in a state of violent a., perturbatum esse. Often by particip. in great a., valde, vehementer perturbatus: magno animi motu perturbatus: magnâ animi perturbatione commotus.* *Controversial discussion: questio* (*g. t. for an enquiry into*).—*disputatio* (*discussion of a controverted point, mly between two persons of different opinions*).—*tractatio* (*the handling of, e. g. questionum, Q.*). *To be in a. (of plans, &c.)*, *agi. It is in a. to destroy the bridge, &c., id agitur, ut pons dissolvatur.* *Disturbed state of populace: motus, motus concursusque, tumultus, turba.* *Act of agitating the people: prps, sollicitatio plebis.*

AGITATOR, *i. e. one who seditiously agitates the people, turbæ ac tumultus concitator, stimulator et concitator seditiois. novorum consiliorum auctor, seditiois fax et tuba* (*of those who raise an uproar of the people*).—*concitator multitudinis, turbator plebis or vulgi* (*one who agitates them, unsettles their mind*).—*concionator* (*as haranguer: opp. animus vere popularis. C. Cat. 4, 5, 9*).

AGNAIL, paronychium or paronychia (*παρωνυχία. ov.*).—*pus Lat. reduvia. To remove a., reduvias or paronychias tollere.* *Pterygium* (*πτερίγιον*) *is a different disease: when the skin grows over a nail of the finger or foot*.

AGNATE, agnatus (*related by the father's side*). **AGNATION**, agnatio (*relationship by the father's side*). **AGNITION**, agnitio (*once in C.—Plin. Macrob. &c.*). **AGNIZE**, agnoscere.

AGNOMINATION, agnominatio (= *Peronomasia* Auct. ad Herenn.).

AGO, abhinc (with acc. or abl.).—*Sis ante with hic. Three years a.*, abhinc annos tres (or tribus annis).—*Sis months a.*, ante hos sex menses.—*Sis the abl. only will do*: paucis hic diebus (a few days ago); and ante is found for abhinc without hic: e. g. quicquid millibus annorum ante occiderunt. *Long a.*, pridem (opp. nuper; marking a distant point of time).—*dudum* (opp. modo; marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours). *All often used with jam*. He died long a., jam pridem mortuus est. You ought to duci jam pridem oportebat.—*Long a.*, ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat.—*Long a.*, wch goes with the perf. definite: jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.' No long time ago, haud ita pridem. How long ago? quam pridem? quam dudum?—An immense time ago! (in answer to a question: how long?) longissime! (Plaut.)

AGOG, appetens, cupidus, avidus cs rei. To be or be et al., concupiscere qd. trahi or trahi ducique ad cs rei cupiditatem. tenet me cupiditas cs rei or de (in respect of) re. avide affectum esse de re. cupiditate cs rei ardere; incensum, inflammatum esse. ardet animus ad qd faciendum. ardent, flagrantissime cupere, sitire. silenter expetere, &c.—*To set oby a.*, qm cupiditate (cs rei) incendere, inflammare. ci (cs rei) cupiditatem dare or injicere. qm in cupiditatem (cs rei) impellere.

AGOING. To set agoing, movere (to set in motion).—initium facere. auspiciari (qd, to make a beginning; as a trial, as it were, of one's luck).—(ci) auctorem, or suasorem et auctorem, or hortatorem et auctorem esse cs rei (to be the principal adviser of it).

AGONIZE, ¶ To suffer agony: cruciari, excruciaci, disruciari.—torqueri.—**TRANS.** ¶ To inflict a agony: cruciari, disruciari, excruciaci, excarnificare.—qm omnibus modis cruciari.

AGONY, cruciatus (any pangs natural or artificial: applicable to pangs of the conscience).—tormentum (empty pangs caused by an instrument of torture). Both often in plural.—also cruciamentum (a torturing. cruciamenta morborum, C.). To be in a., cruciari; excruciaci; disruciari; torqueri.

AGRARIAN, agrarius.

AGREE, concordare (to live or be in harmony: fratres concordant. Just. iudicia opinionisque concordant: also qd cum qd re: caput cum gestu, Q.: sermo cum vita, S.).—concinere (to sing the same tune together; to agree harmoniously; together, inter se, or concinere absolutely. mundi partes inter se concinunt: videsne, ut hæc concinunt?—with aby in alth, cum qd qd re. used also of agreement in words; opp. discrepare).—congruere (opp. repugnare; with aby, ci or cum qd: with alth, ci rei or cum qd re: together, inter se or absol.: used also of agreement or coincidence in time).—convenire (seldom except as under next head. convenire ad qd=st, suit).—consentire (prop. and esp'y of agreement in opinion: but, also, by a sort of personification, of things: dat. or with cum: together, inter se: e. g. vultus cum oratione; oratio secum; omnes corporis partes inter se).—convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. To a. in opinion, is also, idem sentire cum qd (not adicere ci. Görrens).—Not to a., discrepare. dissentire, dissidere.—alienum esse re or a re. To a. with (debe consistent with) himself, sibi (ipse) consentire. sibi or secum constare. The letters seemed to a. with the speech, litteræ consentire cum oratione vise sunt, C. So: sententia non constat cum—sententia, C. ¶ Enter into, or accede to, an agreement: convenit ci cum qd; inter qos (not convenio cum qd). We agreed, inter nos convenit. I agreed with Deiotarus, mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut &c.—constituere qd (to agree about alth to be done). Pass. to be agreed. It was agreed, convenit or (if by treaty) pacto convenit (L.). Even the consuls were not thoroughly agreed, ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. All are agreed, inter omnes convenit. Of a thing, also personally, res convenit ci cum qd, or inter qos: the peace had been agreed upon, pax convenerat. What had been agreed upon, quæ convenerat. If alth could be agreed upon between them, si posset inter eos qd convenire (C.). The terms of peace had been agreed upon, conditiones pacis convenerat. ¶ Assent to, assentiri or (less emly) assentire ci, that, ut, &c. (C. ad Alt. 6, 3, 1.).—annuere (absolute).—In disputations: concedere qd. confiteri qd.—largiri or dare qd (of a voluntary concession). ¶ To agree to alth, consentire ci rei or ad qd (to an offer or proposal: e. g. ad industias).—concedere ci rei (to yield to it: e. g. ca postulati (to aby's demand).—to a. to the terms, conditi-

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ones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (esp'y of coming in to them after long hesitation). ¶ To agree=to live in harmony, concorditer (concordissime) cum qo vivere.—mira concordia vivere (T.). ¶ To agree (of food, climate, &c.), salubrem esse;—not to agree, gravem, parum salubrem esse: (of food only), stomacho idoneum or aptum esse, convenire (Cels.).—sedere ci (H.; not to rise).—I Agree (in Grammar). = be adapted, accommodari ad qd (gestus ad sensus magis, quam ad verba accommodatus, Q.). ¶ Agreed! (as a form of accepting to bet) en dextram! (here's my hand upon it).—cedo dextram (give me your hand upon it).

AGREE. **TRANS.** ¶ Reconcile. **VIN.**

AGREEABLE, gratus (valued as precious, interesting, worthy of thanks).—acceptus (welcomed).—jucundus (delightful, bringing joy to us).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (sweet, pleasing to the senses, and secondarily to the affections. All these both of persons and things).—carus (dear: of persons).—urbanus (courteous, and so pleasing: of conversation, &c., or persons).—lepidus, factus. festivus (agreeable: of witty, spirited conversation, and of persons remarkable for it).—Of places, amoenus (agreeable to the senses).—lætus. Very a., pergratus, perjucundus. ¶ Consistent with: accommodatus ci rei or ad qd.—aptus ci rei or ad qd.—conveniēns, congruens (uncl. congruus), consentaneus ci rei or cum re. Jm. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens. To be a. to, consentire, congruere, &c., with dat. or cum. [See to AGREE.] If it is a. to you, quod commodum tuo fiat: nili tibi molestum est.

AGREEABLENESS, jucunditas (agreeableness; g. t. also of a pleasant style).—gratia (gracefulness, beauty: also, of style, Q. 10, l. 65 and 96).—venustas (beauty).—suavitas (sweetness, attractiveness: of voice, speech, &c.).—dulcedo (sweetness, amiability). Jm. dulcedo atque suavitas (e. g. morum).—amœnitas (beauty: esp'y of places).—festivitas (pleasant, lively humour).—lepos (gracefulness and tenderness in words, style, a speech, one's ordinary conversation, &c.). A. and fulness of style, suavitas dicendi et copia. ¶ Consistency with, convenientia, to alth, cum qd re (C.).—(congruentia, Postaug. and very rare.)

AGREEABLY, jucunde. suaviter. amœne. venuste. festive. [Syn. in AGREEABLENESS.] To speak a., suavem esse in dicendo, quasi decore loqui (of an orator): suaviter loqui. To tell a tale a., jucunde narrare. To write very a., dulcissime scribere. ¶ Consistently with, convenienter, congruenter ci rei. apte ad qd. To live a. to nature, naturæ convenienter or congruenter vivere; secundum naturam vivere; accommodate (stronger, accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere.

AGREEMENT, conventus, conventum; constitutum (an agreement or understanding, not formally binding).—sponsio (an a. by which one party binds himself to another: in war, an alliance or peace concluded by the commanders-in-chief, but not ratified by the authorities at home: non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est. L.).—pactum, pactio (a formal public compact, legally binding on both parties: pactio, as act, pactum, as the thing agreed upon). To enter into or conclude an a. with aby, paciacti, depaciacti, cum qd; pactiōnem cum qd facere or conficere: about alth, de qd re paciacti. To keep an a., pactum præstare; in pacto manere; pactis or conventis stare. If an a. is not brought about, si res ad pactiōnem non venit (C.). According to or by a., ex pacto; ex convento (as C. ad Alt. 6, 3, 1.); ex conventu (as Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 16). Jm. ex pacto et convento. ¶ Consistency with, convenientia cum qd re. ¶ Resemblance, quædam or nonnulla similitudo.

AGRICULTURAL, rusticus. agrestis. A. operations, res rusticæ. A. population, rustici: the a. population of Sicily, qui in Sicilia arant. To be devoted to a. pursuits, agriculturæ studere. Devoted to a. pursuits, rustica rebus deditus.

AGRICULTURE, agricultura, or agri (agrorum) cultura; or agri (agrorum) cultio (g. H.).—aratio (tillage).—arandi ratio (the method of tilling). To follow a. as a pursuit, agrum colere, agriculturæ studere; arare (also to live by a.).

AGRICULTURIST, rusticus rebus deditus (if it is a favorite pursuit).—homo rusticus. agricola, agri cultor.

AGRIMONY, agrimonia (Cels. Plin.).—Eupatorium cannabinum (Linn.).

AGRIOPHYLLUM, agriophyllum (Appul.).

AGROSTIS, agrostis (Appul.).

AGROUND. To run a., vado, in vadum, or littoribus illidi (to run on a sandbank or the shore).—in litus

ejlici (to be stranded and wrecked).—in terram deferri (to run ashore).—The fleet ran a., and was wrecked near the Balearic islands, classis ad Baleares ejlicetur.—To be a., sidere (to touch the bottom, and so stick fast).
 § FIO. To be a. i. e. in difficulty, unable to proceed, in luto esse (Plaut.), herere, hesitare (Ter.), difficultatibus affectum esse.—to be in debt, aere alieno obutum et demersum esse.

AGUE, febris frigida. febris intermittens. To have the a. febrim (frigidam) habere, pati. frigore et febris jactari (after C.'s æstus et febris, Cat. 1, 13, 31). To catch the a., febrim (frigidam) nancisci, in febrim incidere; febris corripi.

AGUE-FIT, febrim frigus. frigus et febris (after C.'s æstus et febris).

AGUIISH, febriculosus.

AH! Ah! (expressing pain, vexation, astonishment).
 § As expressing exultation, ha! ha! hæ! (in the comic writers.)

AHA! Aha! (in the comic writers: of censure, or refusal: also of pleasure and exultation).—Eu, Euge (of somewhat ironical praise).

AHEAD, ante qm, &c. To get a. of, præterire; victam (navem) præterire (Virg. 5, 156). § FIO. To run a., evagari (to wander away at will).—modum excedere (L. to transgress the bounds of moderation).

AID, juvare, adjuvare, opem adjuvare (opp. Impedire: to assist a person striving to do something, which our help may enable him to do sooner or better: in athg, in qd re).—auxilium ferre ci; auxiliari ci; esse ci auxilium. opem ferre ci. opulari ci (opp. destituere, deserere: to help a person in distress. In auxilium ferre, &c., the helper is conceived rather as an ally, bound to assist: in opem ferre, &c., as a generous benefactor. Agi athg or aby, contra qd or qm).—succurrere ci (to run to aby's assistance in danger or difficulty).—ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire (to come to aby's assistance in danger or distress: also, of soldiers).—sublevare qm (to help a person up; assist in supporting him: e. g. qm facultatibus suis, C.). [See HELP.] To a. aby in doing athg, ci opulari in qd re faciendā. ci opem suam commodare ad qd. ci opem præbere in qd re (the last, copy of manual labour). Their bodily strength did not a. them, nihil lis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.).

AID, a. auxilium (help considered with respect to the person assisted, whose strength is thereby increased: pl. auxilla, auxiliary troops).—ops (any means of assisting another; help, with reference to the giver).—subsidium (assistance provided agst the time of need: of troops, the reserves).—adjutamentum (assistance, as what helps us to compass an object: e. g. adj. rei gerendæ).—præsidium (protecting assistance; securing the obtaining of an object).—opera (active help rendered; service).—medicina or rei (remedial a., serving for the prevention or removal of an evil). By aby's a., cs auxilium; cs ope; cs ope adjutus; qd adjuvante: qd adjutore; cs opem.—Without foreign (i. e. another person's) a., sub sponte, per se. By the a. of God, juvante Deo, divinā ope, or (if spoken of conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. By the a. of athg: my the abl. only: e. g. ingenio et cogitatione. To offer one's a. to aby, offerre se, si quo us opem sit: towards or for athg, ad qd opem suam profiteri: for any purpose whatever, in omnia ultro suam offerre opem. To bring a. to aby, ci auxilium, or opem auxiliumque, ci præsidium, or suppetas, or subsidium ferre. ci auxilium afferre: ci præsidium offerre (of aid implored; see Liv. 3, 4): ci auxilio or adjumento or præsidio esse: ci adesse or præsto esse. [See AID, v. and ASSISTANCE.] To seek the a. of a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad segrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnis ratio atque institutio vitæ adjumenta hominum desiderat. § A sub i d g, collatio (contribution of money to the Roman emperors).—stips, collecta, m (a contribution).

AID DE-CAMP, *adjutor castrensis.—adjutor ducis, or imperatoris (after Orell. Inscript. 3517, where adjutor circularii is found).

AIDANCE, see AID, s.

AIDER, adjutor, qui opem fert ci, &c.

AID, v. § Pain, dolorem mihi affert qd (mental).—dolet mihi qd (bodily or mental).—ægre facere ci (mental). § Indefinitely, to affect. What ails you, that you &c.? quid est causæ, cur &c.? quidnam esse causæ putem, cur &c.? (both with subj.). To be ailing, tenui or minus commodā or non firmā valetudine uti. To be always ailing, semper infirmā atque etiam egri valetudine esse.

AIL, s.

AILMENT, } See DISEASE.

AIM, s. A) PROPRI.—scopus (silver age. Suet. Dom. 19, the mark at which one a.'s). To miss one's a., *scopus non ferre.—ictus cs deerrat (Pl. 28, 3, 16).—B) FIO. propositum.—is, qui mihi est or fuit propositum, exitus.—finis (the thing principally aimed at: it is only used objectively: e. g. domus finis est usus, C.). Hence it must be used carefully, and not be supposed synonymous with consilium, propositum, mens. With what a.? quid spectans? with this a., hac mente, id spectans.—Cic. uses the Greek, σκοπος: so Macrob. Ipeum propositum, quem Græci σκοπος vocant. To propose to oneself an a., finem sibi proponere; to miss one's a., a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi. To have a single a., *ad eadem semper contendere. To propose to oneself high or ambitious a.'s, magna spectare. To arrive at, attain to, &c. an a., propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenire; quæ volumus, perficere. What is the a. of all this? quorsum hæc spectant?

AIM, v. A) PROPRI.—telum (sagittam, &c.) collinere quo.—telum dirigere or intendere in qm or qd.—petere qm or qd (more generally, to try to hit).—collinere is also, to aim truly (C. de Div. 2, 59, imi).—They did not wound the heads only of their enemies, but whatever part of the face they aimed at, non capita solum hostium vulnerant, sed quem locum destinassent oris (L.): to a. at a particular mark, destinatum petere (L.).—B) FIO. To have for one's object, spectare qd or ad qd. moliri qd (of great things).—petere qm (of aiming a blow at a person).—velle qd (to wish to obtain it).—rationem referre ad qd (to act with reference to an object).—In animo habere qd.—sequi qd; (animo) qd intendere.—consilium aliquod sibi proponere. Of aiming at a person in a speech, by an insinuation, &c., designare, denotare qm. § To guess. Vid.

AIR, s. aer (air as an element: as distinguished from æther it is the denser air from the earth to the region of the moon).—æther (the purer air of the upper regions of the sky: say from the moon to the stars: the heaven).—anima (the air as an element: vital air: my poetical, but used four times by C., e. g. inter ignem et terram aquam Deus animamque posuit. Univ. 2).—aura (gently waving and fanning air).—spiritus (the power that sets masses of air in motion: breath-like current of air: the cause of aura and ventus. Semper aer spiritum aliquo movetur).—coelum (the whole atmosphere, comprehending both aer and æther; but as used for the one, as for the other, Voss. ad Virg. Ecl. 4, 52). A salubrious a., coelum salubre. coeli salubritas, aer salubris: cool a., aer refrigeratus: cold a., aer frigidus. The density of the a., aeris crassitudo. The a. ascends in consequence of its lightness, aer fertur levitate sublime. To mount into the a., sublime (seldom in subl.) ferri, efferri; or (of living things) sublimem abire. To fly through the a., per sublime volare. To expose athg to the a., qd aer exponere: to let in the a., aerem immittere, or (if by cutting away) coelum aperire ci rei: to protect athg from every breath of a., ab afflatu omni protegere qd: curare ne aer qd tangere possit: to deprive it of every breath of a., ci rei omnem spiritum adimere. To breathe a., animam or spiritum ducere. spirare. To live on a., vento vivere (= live on nothing; late). To sleep in the open a., sub divo cubare. Change of air, loci mutatio (e. g. profuit ci. C.). PROV. To build castles in the a., somnia sibi fingere (see Lucr. 1, 104). To speak to the a., verba dare in ventos (Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42); verba ventis loqui (Ammian.); verba ventis profundere (Lucr.): in pertusum doliolum dicta ingerere (Plaut.).—aurdo or surdis auribus canere (V.). frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt.). § To take the air = walk, Vid. To take the a. in a carriage, on horseback, carpento or equo gestari. vectari: to take a. (= to get abroad: of secrets, &c.), emanare (to leak out), &c. See AEROD. § Mien, manner, look: vultus (v. pr. the countenance; the character as indicated by the motion of the eye, the serene or clouded brow, &c.).—os (the habitual expression of the eye and mouth).—aspectus, visus (look); species. forma. facies (these five, of living or lifeless things: forma also, beautiful appearance). A dignified a., ad dignitatem apposita forma et species. To have a noble a., esse dignitate honesta: an imposing, commanding, majestic a., formā esse imperatoris or augusti: an a. of health, bona corporis habitudo esse; *corporis sanitatem prae se ferre: an a. of kindness, esse humano visu: an effeminate a., mollem esse in gestu: an a. of probability, verisimile videri; simile vero videri. He has an a. of being &c., videtur, with nom. and infn. To give athg an a., ci rei speciem addere or præbere. § A ira, pl., jactatio

foolish boastfulness).—*gloriatio (insolent boastfulness)*. To give oneself a's, se jactare (to boast foolishly: intolerant); arrogantiam sibi sumere.—se ostentare (to do it for the purpose of concealing real insignificance). Jx. se magnifice jactare atque ostentare. (If the gait is alluded to), magnifice incedere. ¶ *An air*, as a musical term, *canticum, quod Italis *Aria* vocatur.—modi, moduli: alio cantus.

AIR, *v*. aerī exponere (to expose to the air).—aerem in qd immittere (to let the air into atq; hence to air an enclosed space). To a. a room, cubiculū fenestras patefacere, sic ut perflatus aliquis accedat (after Cels. 3, 19).—perflatum in cubiculum totis admittite fenestris (aft. Ov. A. 3, 87; and Plin. 17, 19, 31). ¶ To dry: siccare, exsiccare. ¶ To air oneself. See 'to take the Air.'

AIR-BALLOON, *machina aerobatica.

AIR-BATH. To take an a.-b., *corpus nudum aerī exponere.

AIR-BLADDER, vesica (g. f. for bladder).—vesica super quam nant (for swimming with: aft. Curt. 8, 8, 6).—bulla (bubble in the water).

AIR-GUN, *telum pneumaticum (f. t.).

AIR-HOLE, spiramentum. spiraculum.—lumen (any opening through wch light and air can penetrate).

AIRING. To take an airing, equo, carpento vectari, gestari.

AIRLESS, aere vacuus.

AIR-PUMP, *antlia pneumatica (f. t.).

AIR-SHAFT, estuarium (Plin. 31, 3, 28. aest. quæ gravem illum halitum recipient).

AIR-SHIP, *navium per aerem vehens.

AIRY, *PROPR.* 1) ¶ Consisting of air, aerius (of our denser air).—aetherius (of the purer air of the upper sky).—spirabilis, fiabilis (breathable)—hence IMPR. ¶ *As thin as air*, tenuissimus (very thin), levissimus (very light: both of clothes, &c.). To be clad in 'thin and a. habitis' (Dryd.), levissimis vestimentis esse. A most a. habit, ventus textilis (Publ. Syr. in Petron. Sat. 55).—nebula linea (ibid.: of of linen). ¶ *As light as air*, levissimus (of men and things). A. notions, opinionum commenta.—2) ¶ Existing in the air, aerius (in our denser air).—aetherius (in the upper, purer air). 3) ¶ Exposed or pervious to the air, aerī expositus (placed in the air).—perfiabilis, aerī pervius (through wch the air can blow: the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit. quod perflatum venti recipit (to wch the air has access).—frigidus (in a wide sense, cool). ¶ *Gay, sprightly*: hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment or habitually).—alacer gaudio (at the moment).

AISLE, ala (of a side aisle).—spatium medium (the nave). No term for our middle aisle: the barbarism of leaving only a path-way between pews being a modern invention.

AIT (or *ETERT*), *insula in flumine sita: or insula only.

AKIN, *PROPR.* propinquus (g. f.).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus (by the mother's side).—consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood: epi of full brothers and sisters). ¶ These may be used subst., as propinquus meus, &c. To be a. to aby, ci propinquum esse. ci or cum qd propinquitate conjunctum esse.—consanguinitate ci propinquum esse. sanguinis vinculo ci or cum qd conjunctum esse (by blood). To be near a., aretā propinquitatē ci or cum qd conjunctum esse. propinquā cognationē ci or cum qd conjunctum esse (if by the mother's side).—IMPR. ¶ Propinquus (ci or ci rel).—finitimus, vicinus (ci or ci rel). Jx. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. The poet is near a. to the orator, oratori finitimus est poeta. All the arts and sciences are a. to one another, omnes artes quasi cognatione aliqua inter se continentur.

ALABASTER, gypseum. alabastrites. An a. box, alabaster, alabastris, pl.

ALACK, eheu! pro dolor! vae mihi! pro dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deū fidem!

ALAMODE. To be a., in more esse. moris esse (of customs). An article quite a., merx delicata (Sen. Benet. 6, 38, 3). See FASHIONABLE.

ALARM, s. ad arma! (call to arms). To give or sound an a., conclamare ad arma.—IMPR. Disturbance: turba (noise, confusion, wild disorder)—tumultus, tumultuatio (noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual: then, like trepidatio, the fear, &c. caused by it).—streptus (roaring, bawling noise). Jx. streptus et tumultus. A false a., tumultus vanus. To raise an a. about nothing, excitare fluctus in simpulo (prov. C. de Legg 3, 16, 36). To make an

a., tumultuari. tumultum facere. strepere. To give an a. of atq; clamare, proclamare, clamitare qd: of fire, ignem or incendium conclamare (Sen. de Ir. 3, 43, 3). To be in a., trepidare. There is terror and a. everywhere, omnia terrore ac tumultu strepunt (L.). The whole house is in a. and confusion, miscetur domus tumultu (V. Æn. 2, 486).—¶ Fear, Vio.

ALARM, *v*. *PROPR.* To call to arms, conclamare, ad arma! ¶ Disturb, turbare, conturbare, perturbare.—miscere, commiscere. confundere.—concitare. ¶ Disturb with apprehension, commovere; sollicitare; sollicitum facere.—turbare, conturbare, perturbare. This a.'s me, hoc male me habet; hoc me commovet, pungit: a.'s me exceedingly, est qd mihi maximo terrori.

ALARM-BELL, *campana incendii index (for fire).—*campana incursionis hostium index (for invasion).

ALARM-POST, *locus quo milites ad arma conclamati conveniunt.

ALARMING. To send a very a. report, pertumultuose nunciare.

ALARUM, *suscitabulum. ¶ Alarm, Vio.

ALAS! oh! (expressing emotion).—pro! or prohi! (expressing complaint; also astonishment).—eheu! heu! (expresses pain or complaint.) vae! (expressing sorrow, displeasure, &c.). vae mihi! vae mihi misero! proh dolor! miserum! Alas! for heaven's sake, proh dii immortales! deos immortales! pro deū fidem! Alas! so are we degenerated! tantum, prohi! degeneravimus. Alas! shall I ever ...? en umquam ...? (in questions implying a vehement desire.)

ALAS-A-DAY, }

ALAS-THE-DAY, } See ALAS!

ALB, *alba (cc. vestia. ut diaconus ... albā induitur. Conc. Carth. iv. 41).

ALBEIT, see ALTHOUGH.

ALBUGO, albugo. oculi albugo (Plin.).

ALCAID, ¶ Judge of a city. ¶ Juxta urbanus. ¶ Governor of a town or castle, prætorius urbis, oppidi, castelli.

ALCHYMIST, *alchymista.

ALCHYMY, *alchymia.

ALCOHOL, *spiritus vini.

ALCORAN, *Coranus.

ALCOVE, zotheca (cabinet: for sleeping in by day. Plin.).—dimin. zothecula.

ALCYON, alcædo (poet. alcyon).—('alcædo isplida, Linn.).

ALDER, alnus.

ALDERLIEVEST (Shaksp. the German, allerliebet), dilectissimus. unice dilectus.

ALDERMAN, decurio (according to Rom. usage).—præp *magistratus municipalis.

ALDERN, alneus.

ALE, cerevisia (a drink of the ancients brewed from corn. To describe the Germ. beer. T. uses Crel.: humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus. Germ. 23, 1).—zýthum (ζύθος, Pl. Pand.). To brew a., *cerevisiam coquere. A bottle of a., *lagena cerevisiae. A barrel of a., *dolium cerevisiae. A glass of a., *vitrum cerevisiae. A jug of a., *cantbara cerevisiae.

ALE-BREWER, *cerevisiae coctor.

ALE-CELLAR, *cella cerevisiarum.

ALE-HOUSE, caupona (g. t. public-house). To keep an a., cauponam exercere.—*cerevisiam dividere.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER, caupo.

ALE-KNIGHT, potator. acer potor.

ALEMBIC, *alembicum.

ALENT, alacer (energetically active and in high spirits).—vegetus (awake: alive both in body and mind)—vividus, vigena (full of life and energy).—promptus (ready, always prepared). Jx. alacer et promptus: acer et vigena. To be on the a., vigilare, cavere, ne &c. ¶ Pert, smart: prociac (boisterously forward in assurance and impudence).—protervus (impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward).—lascivus (full of fun and high spirits).

ALERTLY, alacri animo (alacriter late. Ammian.).—acriter (with fire and energy).—hilarare (cheerfully, gladly).

ALERTNESS, alacritas (energetic vivacity, evincing spirit and activity).—vigor (vigorous activity).—hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).

ALEXANDRINE, *versus Alexandrinus.

ALEXIPHARMIC, alexipharmacum (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).

ALGEBRA, *algēbra.

ALGEBRAIC, }

ALGEBRAICAL, } *algebraicus

ALGID, algidus.

ALGIDITY, algor.

ALGIFIC, algificus (Gell.).

ALGOR, algor.

ALIAS, sive, acu.—vel.

ALIEN. ¶ Foreign, PROPR. See ALIEN. s. ¶ Foreign to, alienus (not relating or belonging to me: opp. to meus or amicus): fm aly, ci rei, qā re, ab qā re: fm aly, ci, ab qo. To be a fm, alienum esse, abhorrere a, &c.

ALIEN, s. alienigena (born in a foreign country: opp. patrius, indigena)—advēna (one who has come into the country fm the country of his birth: opp. to indigena: but the proper opp. to advēna is aborigines, autochthōn, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (one traveling or sojourning in a country, and therefore not possessing the rights of citizenship: the political name of a foreigner: opp. civis).—hospes (opp. to popularis: foreigner, but, as such, claiming from us the rights of hospitality). ¹⁶²⁵ exterus and externus denote a foreigner, whether now in his own land or not: externus being a geographical, exterus only a political, term.—extraneus means what is without us; opp. to relatives, family, native country: extrarius, opp. to one's self. All these, except hospes, are used adjectively. Jx. externus et advēna (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advēna; peregrinus atque hospes.

ALIEN, v. See ALIENATE.

ALIENABLE, quæ alienari possunt.

ALIENATE. ¶ Part with to another possessor, alienare, abalienare.—vendere. Jx. vendere et alienare; vendere et abalienare: a part of aly, de, diminutive de qā re. To be alienated, alienari: venire atque a vobis alienari; or veni atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari. ¶ Strange, alienare qm (a se: sibi Fell. 2, 112); cū voluntatem, animum alienare (a se, or absolutely, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10).—abducere, abstrahere, subducere qm ab qo (of things). To be alienated, alienari, voluntate alienari.—descliscere ab qo.—deserere qm.

ALIENATE, adj. ab qā re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—ci or in qm malevolus (wishing him ill).—ci inimicus. To be a fm aly, ab qo animo esse alieno or averso.

ALIENATION. ¶ Act of parting with property: alienatio, abalienatio (v. pr.).—venditio (sale).—a of part of a property, diminutio de qā re. ¶ Estrangement, alienatio: fm aly, ab qo (also, ab qo ad qm).—Jx. alienatio disjunctioque.—disjunctio animorum (with reference to both parties).—defectio (desertion: of a fm a public character: fm a man's party).—dissidium (dissension, and consequent keeping aloof).

ALIGHT, descendere: fm one's horse, ex equo; to a hastily, desilire ex equo (See DISMOUNT); fm one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. ¶ Of a bird, devolare (to fly down: in qm locum: fm, de): to a there, devolare illuc.—in terram decidere (Or.). ¶ To a. at aly's house (as a guest), devolere ad qm.—devolere ad qm in hospitium. ¶ Fall upon, decidere (in qd: e. g. imber in terram).—ferire (strike).

ALIKE, pariter (in an equal degree, i. a.).—æque (in an equal manner). We do not all want aly alike, qd re non omnes pariter or æque ægimus (C.).—eodem modo (in the same manner).—juxta (without any distinction: not in C. Cæs. or Nep.: common in L. and S.).—good and bad a., juxta boni et mali; juxta boni malique, S. (So: juxta obsidentes obsessosque, L.; hiemem et æstatem juxta patii, S.; plebi patribusque juxta carus, S. &c.).—tamquam (as well as). This is the only cause in which all think a., hæc sola est causa, in quā omnes sentiant unum atque idem, C. (Suet. idemque et unum sentire). ¶ Used adjectively, similis, consimilis, assimilis.—geminus (exactly alike).—Jx. similis et geminus: exactly a., geminus et similis (in aly, qā re): similis and maxime geminus: to be a., similes esse (in face, facie): to make things a., hanc rem ad similitudinem illius fingere. fingere, as-similare hanc rem in speciem illius. T. [See LIKE.]

ALIMENT, alimentum, cibus.—nutrimentum, pabulum, pastus, victus. SYN. in Food.

ALIMENTAL, in quo multum alimenti est. magni cibi (e. g. casei). magni cibi (opp. minimi cibi).—valens, firmus, valentis or firmæ matæ (opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillæ or infirmæ matæ, Cels.). ¹⁶²⁵ alibis only Farr. nutritibilis very late.

ALIMENTARY, alimentarius (Cæli. in C. Fam. 8, 6). ¶ Nutritious. See ALIMENTAL.

ALIMONY, alimonium (but not as term. techn. for the allowance for a wife's support).—prps. * in alimonium quod satis sit (alt. in fœnus Pompeii quod satis sit, C. Att. 6, 1. alimonium, post-class. Suet. Catig. 42. 'collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellæ recepti').

ALIVE, vivus, vivens (opp. mortuus: vivus denoting existence only: vivens, the manner of existence).—apirans (still breaking).—salvus (safe). To burn aly a., qm vivum comburare: to make a. again, a morte ad vitam revocare; ab inferis excitare; ab Orco reducere in lucem facere: to escape a., vivum effugere; salvum, incolumem evadere: whilst I am a., dum vivo, me vivo, in mea vitā: to be a., vivere, in vitā esse. vitam habere. vitā or hac luce frui: to find aly a., qm vivum reperire: still alive, qm adhuc spirantem reperire. ¶ Pro. vividus, vegetus, acer, alacer, &c. ¶ To keep aly alive (Ag.), e. g. affection, nutrire, alere, alere atque augere (e. g. desiderium, opp. extinguere). ¶ As used with superlatives: e. g. 'the wisest man alive,' longe, multo; omnium.—multo. The handsomest man a., omnium hujus ætatis multo formosissimus. ¶ As used with negatives: e. g. no man alive, qui ætatis sum (of a past time); ætatis hujus, eorum, qui nunc or hodie sum (of a present time).

ALKALINE, alcalinus (t. t.): e. g. *sal alcalinus.

ALL, omnis (every, all: pl. omnes, all, without exception: opp. nulli, pauci, aliquot, &c.).—cuncti (all collectively, considered as really united: opp. dispersi, sejuncti). Hence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns: e. g. senatus cunctus).—universus, universal (all, as united in our conception: opp. singuli, unusquisque. It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more reference to the whole, than to the separate units that compose it). ¹⁶²⁵ omnis Italia, geographically: Italia cuncta, Ag.=all the inhabitants of Italy.—ALL is also expressed strongly by two negatives, nemo non, nullus non, nemo with quin.—e. g. all see it, nemo non videt: all did it, nemo est, quin fecerit. ¶ All = each, quisque. quisque (each one, the predicate being asserted of each and all alike).—quisvis (any one, without selection, but one only).—unusquisque (each single one). Thus; in all places, quoque loco. I had rather suffer all manner of evils, quidvis malo pati. ¶ When ALL stands with an adj. to denote a whole class, the Romans generally made each individual prominent by the use of the superlative with quisque. All the best men, optimus quisque. ¶ ALL = whoever, whatever, quicumque: a. who are engaged, will know, quicumque prælio interfuit, sciet.—Sis quod (with est or habeo) with the gen. A. the time I can spare fm my forensic labours, quod mihi de forensi labore temporis datur: I sent to the Prætors to bring you all the soldiers they had, ad Prætores misi, ut, militum quod haberent, ad vos deducerent. ¶ ALL = any, after without (e. g. 'without all doubt'), ullus (for which the Comic writers and Or. sts use omnis). If a negative precedes, aliquis or omnis. ¶ All in all, or ALL used substantively, may be transl. in various ways: e. g. his son is a. in a. to him, filius ci unus omnia est; filium fert or gestat in oculis: he has lost all, eversus est fortunæ omnibus. ¶ At ALL: omnino, prorsus: after negatives, nihil (the negative being untransl.). Nearer at a., omnino nunquam: nothing at a., omnino nihil: nowhere at a., omnino nusquam: hardly, if at a., vix, aut omnino non: not much, if at a., non multum, aut nihil omnino. ¶ At all times, omni tempore, semper. ¶ With CUM, COULD. A. I can, quantum possum or (if relating to the future) potero. I would strive a. that ever I could, quantum maxime possem contendere. A. that in me lies, or is in my power, quantum in me erit (relating to the future). He did a. he could to overthrow the state, temp., quantum in ipso fuit, everit: to labour a. I can, quantumcumque possum, laborare. ¶ To BE ALL ONE. It is a. one to me, nihil mea interest or referit: it is a. one to Caius, nihil Caii interest or referit. ¶ qd negligo, non or nihil curat, qd mihi non curæ est: it is a. one to him what people think of him, negligit, non or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat. ¶ For ALL (1) = although, VID. (2) in spite of, adversus: he is a fool for a. his age and grey hairs, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canities. Sts by in with abl. (e. g. noscitantur tamen in tantâ deformitate, for a. their pitiable appearance): for a. that, tamen; nihilo secius; nihilo minus. ¶ Whilst—all the while (as used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist): quum interea or quum only: e. g. bellum subito exarsit,—quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est ('whilst L. all the while', &c.). ¶ ALL ALONG, semper (always): contententer (uninterruptedly; incessantly). ¶ ALL AND EACH, omnes ac singuli; singuli universique. ¶ ALL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, omnes ad unum, or (less commonly) ad unum omnes (here unum is newer, but now and then agrees with the subj.: us, naves onerarias omnes ad unam sent exceptæ, C. Lentul. in C. Ep

12, 14, 2). || NOT AT ALL (*in answers*), non.—minime vero. minime . . . quidem: also ino. imo vero. imo enim vero. Imo potius (*with an assertion of the opposite of that which the question implies*). Instead of non only, non with the verb of the question is only used: non irata es? not at all! non sum irata!—don't you believe this? an tu hæc non credis? not at all! minime vero!—num igitur peccamus? not at all! minime vos quidem!—sicine hunc decipis? not at all: it is he who is deceiving me, imo enim vero hic me decipit.—No; not so at a. I non ita est. It is not so—not at a. I non est ita!—non est profecto. || ALL THE BETTER, tanto melior! (*a conversational form of approbation or encouragement*). Plaut.—omnes xycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argumentum.—Tanto melior!—See Freund's Lex. Tanto.) || ADDITIONAL PHRASES. A. or nothing, nihil nisi totum: a. and each, omnes singuli: a. without exception who, omnes quicumque: before a. things, omnium primum, ante omnia; also, imprimis: against a. expectation, præter opinionem, ex inopinato: a. on a sudden, Improvisio, repente (Syn. IN UNEXPECTEDLY): against a. chances, ad omnes casus: a. mankind, universum genus hominum; universitas generis humani: now you know it a., rem omnem habes; habes consilia mea (*of a person's views*): is that a.? tantumne est? It is a. o'er, actum est (de . . .): to be a. in a. to aby, omnia esse ci: with a. one's might, omnibus viribus or nervis, &c. (see MIGHT): in a. possible ways (omni ratione): e. g. to plunder aby, exinanire. He is a. deceit, totus ex fraude constat. It a. depends on (any thing being, &c.), totum in eo est, ut (if on aby not being done, nē. See C. Q. Præf. 3, 1): it is agreed on a. hands, constat inter omnes or omnibus (Cæs. B. G. 4, 29, end): to be a. for himself, suo privato compendio, privatæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum, ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit; nihil alterius causâ, et metiri suls commodis omnia. Men are a. for themselves, omnes sibi esse melius, quam alteri malunt.

ALL-KNOWING, cs notitiam nulla res effugit.—*qui eventura novit omnia, ac velut præsentia contemplantur.

ALL-POWERFUL. See ALMIGHTY.

ALL-SEEING, *qui omnia videt, contuetur.

ALL-WISE, *cs absoluta est et perfectissima sapientia. || perfecte planeque sapiens.

ALLAY, v. lenire (v. pr.: e. g. a disorder, pain, hate, wrath, sorrow, &c.).—mitigare, mitiorem facere (e. g. pain, a fever, melancholy, &c.).—levare (to lighten: also elevare ægritudinem, sollicitudinem, &c.). To a. thirst, sitim reprimere, sedare.—sitim re-, extinguerere, depellere (of entirely quenching it).

ALLAY, s. Pr. n. Lat. word to denote it as thing. See ADULTERATION. Impr. mitigation. levatio. allevatio (alleviation).—mixtio, permixtio (mixing; as action and thing).—mixture (mixture, as manner and thing).—adulteratio (adulteration).—depravatio (deterioration produced by the admixture of something).

ALLAYMENT, levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (cs rei).—medicina (cs rei)

ALLEGATION, sententia (opinion).—indictum, significatio (declaration of a witness).—testimonium (allegations of a witness): of witnesses, authorities, &c., prolatio. commemoratio.—affirmatio (assertion of a fact). || Plea, excuse, excusatio.—causa (reason alleged).

ALLEGGE, || Affirm, affirmare (to maintain as certain, affirm).—asserere (to affirm strongly). || asserere is uncl. || To bring forward evidence, &c., afferre testimonium: a passage, locum afferre: a reason, rationem, causam afferre: to a. aby as an excuse, excusare qd.

ALLEGEMENT. See ALLEGATION.

ALLEGOR. crcl. by verbs [commemorator, Tert.]. ALLEGANCE, obedientia—fidelitas. fides. To retain aby in his a., qm in officio retinere: qm in ditone atque servitute tenere (if the subject of a despotic monarch or government): to swear a. to, in verba cs or in nomen cs jurare (to take an oath of fidelity: of citizens, magistrates, soldiers, &c.).—in obsequium cs jurare (to swear obedience: of persons holding places of high trust: e. g. commanders-in-chief. Just. 13, 2, 14).—qm venerantes regem consulaturo (to salute or acknowledge as king: of Eastern nations. T.).

ALLEGORICAL, allegoricus (late. Arab. Tert.).

ALLEGORICALLY, per translationem.—allegorice (late).—operte atque symbolice (Gel.).

ALLEGORIZE, *continui translatioe uti.—(allegorizare very late. Tert. Hieron).—aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendere (Q.'s definition of allegory).

ALLEGORY, allegoria (Q. Latin and Greek: in 8, 6, 44, he explains it by inversio: genus hoc Græci appellat ἀλλήγορια, C.).—continuæ (C.), continuatæ (Q.) translationes ('quum fluxerunt continuæ plures translationes.' C.).—continuus translatiois usus (ast. Q. 8, 14).

ALLEGRO, *cantus, or modus incitator.

ALLEVATE, lenire (to soften): to make less painful or disagreeable: e. g. dolores, miseriam, ægritudinem).—mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).—mollire (to soften: iram, impetum).—levare, allevare (to lighten: partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam: also levare qm luctu, L. allev. sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (pericula, offensionem, res adversas).—laxare (to lessen the tightness of aby that compresses: laborem, L.).—expedire, explicare (to render the performance of aby easier).—temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling: e. g. hilaritatis or tristitiae modum, C.).—To a. aby's labour, partem laboris ci minuire: to a. in some degree, qd ex parte allevare.

ALLEVIATION, levatio. allevatio, mitigatio (as act or thing: a. administered).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing: a. received).—laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot).—delenimentum (not C. or Cæs.).—medicina cs rei (remedy for it).—fomentum (a soothing application: fomenta dolorum. C.).—To cause or bring with it some a., habere levationem cs rei (e. g. ægritudinem); levationi or levamento esse: to find or seek for some a., levationem invenire ci rei (e. g. doloribus).

ALLEY, ambulatio (for the purpose of walking up and down).—gestatio (a place planted with trees for driving round for exercise).—xystris (explained by Vitruv. to be hypæthra ambulatio: a walk with trees or clipped hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). || Lane in a town: angiportus, us (also angiportum).

ALLIANCE, fœdus (treaty, alliance).—societas (state of being allied). Jn. societas et fœdus; amicitia societasque. To make or form an a. with aby, fœdus cum quo facere, locere, ferire, percutere: fœdus jungere or inire cum quo: fœdere jungi ci; societatem cum quo facere; qm sibi sociatæ et fœdere adungere. To be in a. with aby, mihi cum quo ictum est fœdus. To observe the terms of an a.: to be true to an a., fœdus servare, fœdere stare; in fide manere (opp. to breaking its terms; fœdus negligere, violare, rumpere, frangere). Impr. || Close connexion in private life, conjunctio. societas. Jn. conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (the mutual relation in wch friends, colleagues, patron, and client, stand together).—copulatio (rare, C. de Fin. 1, 20, 69).—conjunctio affinitatis, affinitatis vinculum (by marriage).—communio sanguinis, consanguinitas, consanguinitatis or sanguinis vinculum (of relationship). The a. of friendship, conjunctio et familiaritas. To form an a. with aby, societatem cum quo inire, coire, facere: to break it off, dirimere. A very close, the closest possible a., colligatio artissima societatis (ast. C. Off. 1, 17, 53). To form a closer a. with aby, artiora necessitudinis vincula cum quo contrahere. || = Marriage: to form an a. with aby, affinitatem cum quo jungere; cum quo affinitate sese conjungere or devincire: to form an a. with such a family, filiam or virginem ex domo qd in matrimonium petere (of the mæn: ast. L. 4, 4, mid.). nubere or inlubere in qm familiam or domum (of the female). To form a matrimonial a. (i. e. with the person married), matrimonio jungi or conjugui; nuptiis inter se jungi. See MARRY.

ALLIENCY, *atrahend, quæ dicitur, vis (magical attraction).—*vis ad se illucendi or atrahendi (impr.).

ALLIED, ptep. fœderatus. fœdere junctus.—socius (as ally). || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus, cum quo propinquitate conjunctus (g. l.).—necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, its = prop. of a distant degree of relationship).—agnatus (by the father's side).—cognatus, cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side).—affinis, affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus (connected by marriage).—consanguineus, consanguinitate propinquus (by blood; equally of full brothers and sisters). Closely a., artè propinquitate or propinquâ cognatione conjunctus. cum quo conjunctus. || Fic. closely connected, propinquus, vicinus, finitimus (ci or ci rei). Jn. propinquus et finitimus: finitimus et vicinus. || Affinis, in this sense, is without any sufficiently old authority.

ALLIGATE, alligare (qm, or qm rem, ad qd: qd rei)

ALLIGATION, alligatio (Colum. Vitruv.)

ALLIGATOR, crocodilus.

ALLIGATURE, *alligatura* (Colum.).

ALLISION, offensio.—pulsus. impulsio. *allisio* (Treb. digitorum allisione).—collisus (*rive. age*).

ALLITERATION, *vocabulorum similiter incipientium continuatio.

ALLOCATION, adjunctio, adjectio.

ALLOCATION, allocutio (Post-Aug.). See **ADDRESS**.

ALLODIAL, proprius. **allodialis*. *A. lands*, agri immunes liberique.

ALLODIUM, ager immunis liberque.

ALLOO. See **HALLOO**.

ALLOQUY, *alloquium* (L.—a hortatory, consolatory, or animating address).

ALLOT, dissipare, distribuere (*the former, with reference to the act of division; the latter, to its just and proper performance*).—impertire qd ci (*to give in a friendly manner*: e. g. laudem ci).—tribuere (*to give in a just or judicious manner*: e. g. ci priores partes).—assignare (*to point out to each his portion*: e. g. militibus agros: *used also of duties, tasks, &c.*, munus humanum a deo assignatum defugere, C.).

ALLOTMENT, assignatio (*act of allotting; empty of land to a colonist*).—pars (portio in class. Lat. occurs only in the form pro portione).—*Sis ager*, possessio (a property, possession).—quod sorte ci evenit; quod sortitus est (*what he has received by lot*).—*Assignatio* may be used for 'an allotment': e. g. adimere assignationem, Ulp. Dig. 38, 4.

ALLOTTERY. See **ALLOTMENT**.

ALLOW, ¶ *Ad mit*, in argument, concedere (g. t.).—confiteri (*without being convinced*).—assentiri (*assent to fm conviction*).—dare qd (*to allow previously*).—See on all these C. Tusc. 1, 8, 16, and 11. 25. ¶ *Per mit*, concedere (*only on being entreated*: opp. repugnare).—permittere (opp. vetare: *permis*).—largiri (*fm kindness or complaisance*).—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere ci rei. permittere licentiam, ut &c. (*to put it in aby's power to do it*).—ca rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (*to show indulgence in atq*).—*It is allowed, concessum est* (g. t.); licet (*is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional*). ¶ *Allowing that*. See 'GRANTING THAT'. Jx. licitum concessumque est.—*fas est* (*by divine law, including the law of conscience*). Jx. jus fasque est.—*As far as the laws a.*, quoad per leges licet (*or licitum est, for present time*).—*In great danger fear does not a.* of any compassion, in magno periculo timor misericordiam non recipit. ¶ *Suffer*, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See **SUFFER**. ¶ *Allow oneself atq* or in atq (=indulge): sibi sumere (*of what might seem presumptuous*)—sibi indulgere. ¶ *Allowed*, licitus, permixtus, concessus. ¶ *Allowed = acknowledged*, cognitus, probatus, spectatus (*proved*).—confessus (*acknowledged*). *A man of a.* integrity, vir spectatus integritatis. ¶ *Allow* (*the items of an account*), probare (singula era, C.). ¶ *To allow* (*of wages*), dare ci mercedem opere. mercedem es constituere (*to fix it at so much: the sum being in apposition*). *To a.* so much for atq, pecunias ad qd decernere (e. g. ad ludos, for public games): *to a.* the expenses of a journey, viaticum ci reddere. ¶ *To allow an excuse* (=acknowledge its validity), excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: non *to a.* it, non accipere, non probare: *to a.* a debt, confiteri ses alienum, or nomen (*acknowledge it*). ¶ *To allow* (=make allowance) for atq in a calculation or action (e. g. for waste in selling goods; for the wind in aiming at a mark), prps es rei rationem habere. Not *to a.* for atq, qd negligere. *To a.* something in selling, &c., qd de summa deducere, or detrabere. qd deducere (*not detrabere*).

ALLOWABLE, licitus, concessus.

ALLOWABLENESS, by CML. *to deny the a. of atq*, rem licitam esse negare.

ALLOWANCE, concessio, permissio (*in abl. concessu, permissu*). ¶ *Abatement of rigour on any account*, indulgentia, venia: *to make a.*, concedere, condonare qd (e. g. aetati ci, *to pardon atq on account of a person's age*). ¶ *Acceptance*, acceptio, comprobatio. ¶ *An allowance*, alimenta (pl., *all that is allowed for aby's support*).—cibarium (*allowance for food*).—vestiarius (*allowance for dress*).—*quod quis ci prastat: *to make aby an a. for food and clothing*, ci prastare cibarium, vestiarius. *To keep on short a.*, qu arte contenteq habere (Plaut.). exigue ci sumptum prabere. ¶ *Abatement*, deductio.

ALLOY. See **ALLAY**. Without a., purus, sincerus: (*in metals also*) solidus.

ALLOY, v. vitare, depravare.—adulterare (*to corrupt by mixing what is spurious or bad with what is genuine*: e. g. nummos).

ALLSPICE, *piper Jamaicum.

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ALLUDE, significare qd or de qd re.—designare qm (*oratione sub, Cæs.*).—cavillari qd (*to a.* fm a bantering manner).—locari in qd (*to a.* playfully: see Liv. 32, 34).—spectare, respicere qd: covertly, tecte.—*He alluded often and plainly to his intention not to &c.*, multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, ne &c. (Sw. Ner. 37.). ¶ *Alludere ci rei is unci.* Found only in Val. Max.; innuere not Lat. in this sense.

ALLURE, v. allicere, allectare. Jx. invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare; alit qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (*attract by a bait*).—illicebria trahere. *To a.* by promises, promissis inducere.

ALLURE, s. esca, illecebra (*propr. et improp.*).—cibus ad fraudem ca positus (L.), also fm context cibus only. *To take by an a.*, cibo inescare. *A bird used as an a.* is illex.

ALLUREMENT, ¶ *As action*: allectatio (Q. Inst. 1, 10, 32). ¶ *As thing*: invitamentum, incitamentum.—*A.*, illecebræ.—*sic blandimenta*. *A.'s to sensual pleasures*, also lenocinia.

ALLURER, allector (Col.).—illex (*a bird used as a lure by fowlers*; *g.* a misleader, &c., Plaut. Appul.).

ALLURING, blandus.—dulcis.

ALLURINGLY, blande.

ALLURINGNESS, illecebræ; blandimenta (pl.).

ALLUSION, significatio (*also in plur. in Suet. Ner. 37, Bremi*).

ALLUVIAL, } fluminibus aggestus (Plin.).—allu-
ALLUVIOUS, } vius (Var.). per alluvionem adjectus
(Gaj. Dig.).—qui fluminum alluvie concrevit (Col.),
accrevit (Gaj.).

ALLUVION, alluvies. fluminum alluvies (Col.).—alluvio.

ALLY, ¶ *Join one thing to another*, conjungere qd cum qd re. adjungere qd ci rei, or ad qd (*both propr. et improp.*). copulare qd cum qd re (*join fast, unite as if by a band, thong, &c.* fig.). connectere qd cum qd re (*connect as if by a tie or knot*: fig. e. g. orientem et occidentem; amicitiam cum volutate). ¶ *Unite or league oneself with*, se jungere, conjungere cum qo (*join: generally*).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (*enter into a company, league, &c.*); foedus facere (*of an actual alliance*): by marriage, matrimonio qm secum jungere. ¶ *To be allied*, foedere conjungi cum qo. ¶ *To be akin to*, &c. See **ALLIED**, fig.

ALLY, socius, foederatus. *To be aby's a.*, foedere or societate et foedere jungi ci; socium ci esse. *To procure a.*, socios sibi adolcere.

ALMANACK, fasti; ephemeris.—calendarium (late. Inscript. Grat. 133. In Jurists a debt-book. Post-Aug. Sen.).

ALMIGHTINESS, omnipotentia (Macrob.). *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima. *The a. of God*, præpotens Dei natura.

ALMIGHTY, ca, numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpotens (C.); omnipotens (poet. V.). *God is a.*, *nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.

ALMOND, A) *PROPA*, as fruit: amygdala, amygdalum (*with the shell*): nucleus amygdalis (*the kernel*). *As adj.*, amygdalinus. B) *IMPROPA*, = tonsil, tonsilla.

ALMOND-MILK, *lac amygdalinum.

ALMOND-OIL, oleum amygdalinum: or oleum ex amygdalis expressum.

ALMOND-TART, *panificium amygdalinum.

ALMOND-TREE, amygdalus; amygdala.

ALMONER, *qui est principi or regi (*as the case may be*) a largitionibus.

ALMOST, prope, pæne (*almost, nearly, but not quite*). fere, ferme (*with omnes, &c.* prope, pæne, *make a positive assertion*; fere, ferme *decline doing this: it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true*).—tantum non (*μόνον οὐ, δὴτοι δεῖ*: an elliptical form used by Liry and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not,' &c.).—propemodum (*what is not far removed fm the right measure*: 'almost what it should be').—When, almost = 'within a little,' it may be translated by haud multum or non longe ault, quin &c. (*not ut*); prope erat or factum est, ut &c.: propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c. *I almost believe*, non longe abest (*not absum*) quin credam: *the left wing was a defeat*, d. prope erat ut sinistrum cornu perelleret.

ALMS, stipa (*as a gift*).—beneficium (*as a good deed*). *To give a.*, stipem spargere, largiri: *to collect a.*, stipem cogere, colligere: *to beg for a.*, stipem emendicare a qo: *to live on a.*, alienâ misericordiâ vivere mendicantem vivere (Plaut. by begging for a.); stipem precariâ vicitare (Ammian. 26, 10): *to live by aby's a.*

*ope ea sustentatum vivere: to hold out one's hand for an a., manum ad stipem porrigere (Sen.).

ALMS-DEED. *Cacl.* by stipem spargere, largiri.

ALMS-GIVER, *qui stipem confert in egenes.

ALMS-HOUSE, ptochotrophium, ptochium (*Cod. Just.* 1, 2, 15, and 19; 1, 3, 35).

ALMS-MAN, *qui alienā misericordiā vivit: qui mendicans vivit.—mendicus (*beggar*).—planus (*vagrant*).

ALMUG-TREE, Santalum album or Pterocarpus Sandalium (*Sandal-tree*).

ALOES, aloē, es. † Agallocha excaecaria; agallochum (*a tree of which the bark and wood are used as perfumes in the East*).

ALOPT, sublime (in sublime, *Post-aug.*). To be borne or carried a., sublime ferri (of living creatures and things).—sublimem abire (of living things).—pennis sublime ferri, pennis or alis se levare (of birds).

ALONE, adō, solus.—unus (opposed to several or all = my single self; by myself: for *we* each alone, unus solus).—sine arbitris, remotis arbitris (without witnesses, spectators, &c.). To be a., solum esse, solum esse (without any companion or attendant).—sine arbitris esse. To like to be a., secretum captare (in silo. age). One who likes to be a., solitarius. To let ab a., sinere qm. To let ab a., omittre qd: qd non facere. Let me a., sine me; noli me turbare. omittre me.

ALONE, adv. solum, tantum. *Not—alone, but, non tantum (or solum)—sed etiam.* See ONLY.

ALONG, prep. secundum (with acc.). *A. the coast, præter oram: to sail a. the coast, oram prætervehi: to sail close a. the shore, oram, terram legere.* † Along with; una cum, or cum only. † To go along with, see ACCOMPANY.

ALONG, adv. porro, protinus (forwards, on). To drive a herd a., armentum porro agere. Get a. with you, abili apage te!—amove te hinc. † All along, semper, &c. See ALWAYS.

ALOOF, procul (opp. juxta, at some distance, but *my* within sight: longe is of a greater distance, *my* out of sight). † To stand a. of from althg, qd non attingere (e.g. negotia, republicam, &c.): ab qd re se removere or sevocare; ab qd re recedere (all three of withdrawing *fm* what one has hitherto been engaged in).—To stand a. *fm* each of two parties, neutri parti favere; from parties generally, ab omni partium studio alienum esse.

ALoud, clare, clarā voce (e.g. legere, vivā voce is *uncl.*).—magnā or summā voce (with a very loud voice).

ALPHABET, alpha et beta (e.g. discere, to learn his A, B, C; *Juv.*)—alphabetum, *Eccl.*—litterarum nomina et contextus (the names and order of the letters: l. n. et contextum discere, Q.)—unius et viginti formæ litterarum (the shapes of the 21 letters of the Rom Alp.; C.). litterarum ordo (*Plin.*)—prima (litterarum) elementa (as the rudiments of learning. *Hor.*).

ALPHABETICAL, in litteras digestus. *litterarum ordine dispositus.—An a. list of rivers, amnium in litteras digesta nomina (*Virg. Seq.*). To explain althg in a. order, qd litterarum ordine explicare.

ALPHABETICALLY, litterarum ordine. To arrange althg a., qd in litteras digerere.

ALPINE, Alpina. *Alpine tribus*, Alpici (*Nep. Hann.*), Alpina; or Inalpinæ gentes: Inalpinii (populi).

ALPS, Alpes, ium. *Living or situated at the foot of the Alps*, subalpinus: on this side the A's, cisalpinus: on the other side the A's, transalpinus.

ALREADY, jam.—jam jam (stronger than jam).

ALSO, etiam, quoque (quoq., *wh* always follows its word, is merely a copulative particle, and can only render a single notion prominent: etiam is a *sy*gnificative, it enhances what has been said; it can also relate to a whole sentence).—The pron. idem is used where different properties are attributed to the same subject or object. Musici quondam idem poete (were also poets).—et ipse (when what is asserted of the person or thing in question is at the same time asserted, by implication, of other persons or things. Darius quum vincti suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, i.e. as well as they: or with them).—item (in like manner; likewise; just so: augur cum fraire item augure: litteræ—a patre vehementer, ab amicis item).—præterea, inasper (*besides; moreover*).—Nec non in the prose of the golden age connects sentences only, not nouns. On the occasional use of et for etiam (in Cic.), see HAND'S TOSSELLINUS. † And also, et etiam, et quoque (generally with a word between; else atque etiam should be used).

ALTAR, ara (g. t. whether made of stone or of earth, turf, &c.).—altaria, ium (a high altar: an ara with an ap., aratus for burnt-offerings. altare, altarium, in sing.

belong to a later age). A little a., arula: to build an a., aram statuere (g. t.). deo facere aram (to a deity). To dedicate an a., aram dicare, consecrare (C.). To swear before an a., aram tenentem jurare (the person who swore, touched the altar). To make abj swear before an a., altaribus admotum jurejurando adigere qm. To fly to the a's, ad (in) aras confugere: to drag fm the a's, ab ipsis aris detrahere: and slay, ab altaribus ad necem transferre.—The sacrament of the altar, *cœna Domini; *cœna or mensa sacra; eucharistia (*Eccl.*). See SACRAMENT.

ALTAR-CLOTH, *tegmen altarium.

ALTER, TRANS. mutare.—commutare (qd in qd re, of a thing that exists independently, as a house, &c.: de qd re, of what does not exist independently, as manners, customs, &c.).—immutare (mly of an entire change).—submutare (of a partial change).—novare (to give althg a new shape).—emendare, corrigere (improve by an alteration; emend; may be said of removing one or more errors, corrig. of making what was altogether bad good).—variare (to vary by changing: e.g. fortunam, animos, &c.).—invertere (to turn round: give a wrong turn to: e.g. corrupt the character).—interpolare (to falsify althg by altering its appearance). To alter althg written, a speech, &c., orationem, &c. rescribere: a will, testamentum mutare (g. t.); test. rescindere (to cancel it; of the testator: test. resignare is, to open a will). To a. a line of march, iter or viam flectere; iter convertere: a plan, consilium mutare or commutare: one's life, manner of life, morum institutorumque mutationem facere (opp. instituta sua tenere): one's custom, consuetudinem mutare: one's disposition, novum sibi induere ingenium (*L. 3, 33*): one's character, morum mutationem or commutationem facere (g. t.).—mores emendare (for the better); mores inverti (for the worse).—what can still be altered, quod integrum est: what is done, cannot be altered, factum infectum fieri non potest (T.). † To be altered. See ALTER, INTRA.

ALTER, INTRA. mutari. commutari. immutari (SYN. in preced. words).—variare (to change backwards and forwards; eply of the weather).—converti (to change round, whether for better or for worse: of fortune, plans, &c.). To change (of men, their characters, &c.), se inverti (for the worse): in melius mutari, ad bonam frugem se recipere (for the better). See also to a. the character, in ALTER, TRANS.—Not to a. sibi constare, a se non decedere. He has not altered, non alius est ac fuit; est idem qui fuit semper. antiquum obtinet. He is quite altered, commutatus est totus. You must begin to-day to be an altered man, hic dies aliam vitam deferit, alios mores postulat (Ter.). Men are altered, homines alii facti sunt. Times and opinions are altered, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio. Every thing is altered, versa sunt omnia. Which cannot now be altered, quod non integrum est.

ALTERABLE, mutabilis, commutabilis (unstable, changeable).—qui mutari, commutari, &c. potest.

ALTERATION, mutatio. commutatio. immutatio. conversio (SYN. see verbs under ALTER, TRANS.).—varietas, vicissitudo (the first more accidental, the last regular). A. of the weather, cœli varietas: a's of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudines. A. of opinion, mutatio sententiæ: receptus sententiæ (retraction).—to make an a., mutationem or commutationem ca rei facere (See ALTER, TRANS.): to cause an a., commutationem ci rei afferre: to undergo or be subject to an a., mutationem habere: to plan or endeavour to effect an a., mutationem moliri. An a. of circumstances is taking place, commutatio rerum accedit. A. of colour, mutatio coloris: of plan, consilii: of the state of things, rerum conversio.

ALTERCATION, altercatio (a contest of words with more or less of heat).—jurgium (an angry quarrel conducted with abusive words, when neither party will listen to reason). To have an a. with abj, altercari cum qo; verbis cum qo concertare; jurgio certare cum qo: to begin an a., altercat' incipere (cum qo); causam jurgii inferre. I get into an a. with abj, oritur mihi (de qd re) altercatio cum qo. A great part of the day was taken up by an a. between Lentulus and Cæcilius, dies magnā ex parte consumpsit altercatione Lentuli et Cæcili. A's took place in the senate, altercationes in senatu factæ (C.). No a. ever took place with greater clamours, nulla altercatio clamoribus habita majoribus (C.).

ALTERNATE, v. alternare (cum qo): alternare vices (O.).—qd qd re variare (e.g. otium labore; laborem otio).

ALTERNATE, adj. alternus. A. acts of kindness, mutua officia. beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta.

[On a days, alternis diebus. *A. angles, *anguli sibi oppositi.*

ALTERNATELY, alternis (*abl. of adj.*: *Varr. not C. one after the other*).—in vicem, per vices (when several follow immediately after others).—simul esse invicem, to exist each other alternately (*C.*).—~~vicissim~~ vicissim (in turn; on the other hand) does not belong here: and vicibus belongs to poetry and late prose. mutuo is 'reciprocally', 'mutually'.

ALTERNATION, alternatio (*Post-class.*).—vices (*pl.*), vicissitudo.—permutatio (*change*). varietas. *A. s. of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudines, varietas: of the seasons, temporum vicissitudo, varietas: of day and night, vicissitudines dierum, nocturnumque; vicissitudines diurnæ nocturnæque (C.).*

ALTERNATIVE. There is no word for it; but the notion may be expressed in various ways. 'Peace or war is our only alternative, inter bellum et pacem nihil medium est (*C.*). 'Either he must be punished by the state, or we enslaved: there is no other alternative, res in diuini adducta est, utrum ille penas reipublice luat, an nos servitium (*C.*). To offer any an a, *græmiam conditionem ei proponere.

ALTHOUGH, etsi (= 'even if, the concession made is here simply a supposition: if considered as really existing, the indic. is used; if merely as possible, the subjunctive').—etiāmi (*a fuller and stronger etsi* = 'you even if', 'even if'). Etiāmi and etsi differ nearly as 'though' and 'although'.—tamen etsi or tamēti (gives prominence to the improbability of the co-existence of the supposition and the asserted consequence: it is often followed by tamen, which has the force of 'yet never the less').—quamquam (= 'however much' the supposition really exists: the real existence of the supposition being granted, it takes the indicative in the best writers).—quamvis ('however much you, the person addressed, may possibly imagine the concession to exist really: hence *Cic.* only with the subj.).—~~quæquam~~ quæquam and quævis can only be used with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs, whose notion can be supposed to exist in a heightened degree of intensity.—licet (= 'granted the thing be so: let it be so, if you like: allowing a supposition, the correctness of which the speaker does not in any degree maintain himself, but allows the person addressed to maintain if he pleases: it is an impersonal verb, and takes the subj. governed by ut omitted. It may occur in other tenses: thus, detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit: and *C.* has quævis licet, *N. D.* 3, 36; *Tusc.* 4, 21).—~~thought~~ Though correcting or limiting a previous statement, or adding to it some circumstance to be kept in view in the application of it, is quamquam, less frequently etsi; the conjunction standing at the head of a sentence, which is then more than a mere subordinate clause. Thus confer te ad Manlium: inter patriæ bellum. Quamquam quid ego te iuvem, &c. f (*C.*) Deo, do, penas temeritatis meæ: etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas? (*C.*) Quum (with subj.), properly denotes the co-existence of two apparently inconsistent states, &c.—Ut has also the meaning of although (ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas. *O.*), and ne of 'although—not' (e. g. ne sit summum malum dolor, malum certe est. *C.*). *A.*—yet: sis ut—ita (ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum. *L.*).

ALTITUDE, altitudo.—excellentia.—sublimitas (*all three proper, and fig.*).—proceritas (*proper. 'tallness, height in reference to growth.* See SYN. in HIGH).—elatio (*fig. elevation: e. g. animi*). || *A.* of a mountain, altitudo or excellentia montis; or, if the highest point is meant, fastigium.

ALTOGETHER, *Altogether*, &c. prorsus (*opp. 'in some degree, or almost; quite, without exception*).—omnino (*opp. magnā ex parte, &c.: completely, quite; also 'altogether'—in one lot [e. g. vendere], opp. separatim. Plin.*).—plane (*quite*).—opp. pene. *e. g.* plane par: vix—vel plane nullo modo. (*C.*).—in or per omnes partes. per omnia (*in every respect*).—penitus (*through and through; thoroughly; quite: e. g. amittere, perspicere, cognoscere, &c., opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially'—funditus (from the foundations; utterly: eply with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving).* *A.* or in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte.—With ref. to a person, altogether may be translated by the adj. totus. 'He is altogether made up of falsehood and deceit; totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est. || = all together, cuncti (all collected together: opp. dispersi).—universi (all taken together, wherever they may chance to be: opp. singuli). || In

all, omnino (e. g. omnino ad ducentos. *C.*):—*sts* in summā (*Drusus erat—absolutus; in summā quatuor sententia. C.*).

ALUM, Alūmen. Containing or impregnated with a., aluminatus, aluminosus. One engaged in procuring or preparing a., aluminarius (*Inscr.*). *A.*—water, aqua aluminata.

ALUMINOUS, aluminatus, aluminosus.

ALWAYS, semper (*opp. nunquam*).—usque (*always, within a definite limit: semper. represents time as a space; usque as a continuing line. semper = omni tempore: usque = nullo tempore intermissio; continenter*).—perpetuo (*of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time*). || With superlatives always is translated by quisque: 'the best things are a. the rarest,' optimum quidque rarissimum est. || *Sts* always is used hyperbolically for 'nearly always,' mostly: it may then be translated by plerumque, or by a periphrasis with solere. He a. arrives too late, plerumque sero venit. I a. take a walk at this time, hoc tempore ambulare soleo. But ~~stis~~ this may stis be expressed by the simple present or imperf.: e. g. post cibum meridianum—paullisper conquelescebat: to be a. at a place, frequenter esse qo loco; assiduum esse qo loco or circa locum.

AM. See Bz.

AMAIN, vehementer; valde; graviter; acriter; acerbe; contemte.

AMALGAMATE. The nearest verbs are, temperare, miscere, commiscere (*qd*).

AMALGAMATION. The nearest nouns are, mixtio (*Vitr.*), commixtio (*Cat.*).

AMANUENSIS, amanuensis (*siiv. age*).—a manu (*sc. servus*).—librarius (*a copier of books; but also one employed in other kinds of writing: a secretary, &c.*).—scriba (*one who holds the office of scribe, whether as a public officer, or in the service of a prince—ab epistolis (sc. servus, the slave to whom the master dictated his letters). To be ab'ys, a, ci amanu esse; ci ab epistolis esse.*

AMARANTH, amarantus.

AMARITUDE, amaritudo.

AMASS, v. accervare. coaccervare (*to make a heap of althg. to heap together*).—aggarare, exaggerare (*to heap up high. Post-Aug. in prose*).—cumulare, accumulare (*the first, to heap up to the full measure; to heap up much: the latter, to keep adding to a heap; cum. also trop. to go on increasing althg.*).—augere (*to increase*).—addere qd rei (*to add something to althg.*). To a. treasures, opes exaggerare.

AMASS, s. accumulatio. coaccervatio.

AMATORY, amatorius.

AMAUROSIS, 'amaurosos' ὀφθαλμῶν ἀμαυρωσις).

AMAZE, v. in stuporem dare; obstupescere; ac mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem conjicere; consternare; percutere (*not percellere*). || To be amazed, obstupescere, and the pass. of the verbs above: stupere; ac animum stupor tenet. To be sore amazed at althg, qd re exanimatum esse. || = To be astonished at. See ASTONISH.

AMAZE, s. See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEDLY, 'stupentis in modum: or by particip. of perturbare, &c.

AMAZED, stupens, obstupescens.—admirans. admiratus (*astonished at*).

AMAZEDNESS. See AMAZEMENT.

AMAZEMENT, stupor.—admiratio (*astonishment, wonder*). To fill with a., see AMAZE, v.

AMAZING, stupendus.—admirabilia (*astonishing: e. g. audacia*).—mirus, permirus (*wonderful*).—ingens, immanis (*immense*). immanes pecuniae (*an a. sum of money*).

AMAZINGLY, stupendum in modum.—valde, vehementer.

AMAZON, Amazon, pl. Amazōnes.—*IMPR.* mulier or virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis, &c.

AMAZONIAN, Amazonicus: poet. Amazonius.

AMBAGES, ambāges (*only in abl. sing.; pl. complete, G. um*).

AMBAGIOUS, ambagiosus (*Gell.*).

AMBASSADOR, legatus. *A.* to treat for a peace, orator pacis or pacis petendæ (*v. C. de Rep. 2, 8; L. 36, 27*).—legatus pacificatorum or ad pacificandum missus (*eff. L. 5, 23; 7, 40*). To be an a., legatum esse: legationem gerere, administrare: legatione fungi: to send a. a., legatos mittere; a/o mittere only, with qui (*abl. subj.*): to send a. a. to aby, legatos ad qm mittere: aby n. a. to aby, qm legatum mittere, or qm legare ad qm (*de qd re, if the purpose is expressed*).

AMBASSADRESS, quæ missa est; oratrix.—uxor legati (*if ambassador's wife is meant*).

AMBASSAGE, } legatio. See *EMBASSY*.
 AMBASSY,
 AMBER, succinum. electrum (*the former the Latin name; the latter borrowed fm the Gk: gleum was its name among the Germans. Dillthey, T. Germ. 45, 6.*)
As adj. succineus.

AMBERGRIS, Ambarum, Ambra (*Kraft and Forbiger*).

AMBER-SEED, } *amomum granum Paradisi
 AMBER-TREE, } (*Linn.*).

AMBIDEXTER, ἀμφιδέκτρος (*Auson. Bida Orth. 2329, P.*). *The Greek ἀμφιδέκτρος, ἀμφιδέκτρος, might be used in familiar style. Thus (Ag.): 'ut plane Homerici appellatione ἀμφιδέκτρος, id est æquimānum te pronuntiem.' Symmach. Ep. 9, 101 (110).—dexter, vafcr, &c.—|| Given to double-dealing; homo bilinguis (double-tongued).—temporum multorum homo (Curt. 5, 3, 4: a temporizer; time-server).—prævaricator (as a lawyer).*

AMBIDEXTERITY, ἀμφιδέκτρος, ut Græco verbo utatur.—vafitutes, &c. || *Shuffling conduct, prævarication (of a lawyer).*

AMBIDEXTROUS. See *AMBIDEXTER*.

AMBIENT, qui cingit, circumfunditur, &c. *The a. air, circumfusio nobis aer.*

AMBIGU, farrago.

AMBIGUITY, ambiguitas (*g. f. verborum, &c.*).—amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία, in rhetoric). *A playful or ironical a., suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C. de Or. 2, 59, 278).*

AMBIGUOUS, ambiguus (*e. g. answer, responsum, that admits of two or more interpretations:—words, verba; and fig. —Not to be trusted, ingenium, fides, &c.*).—anceps (*prop. having two heads: hence wavering between two directions; what has a double or doubtful sense: oraculum, responsum*).—dubius (*doubtful, indeterminate*). Jx. dubius et quasi duplex (*e. g. words, verba*).—flexilloguus (*speaking what admits of two meanings*). Jx. flexilloguus et obscurus (*e. g. oracles, oraculum, C. de Div. 2, 56, 115*). An a. declaration, ex ambiguo dictum: a man of a character, homo ambigui ingenii, ambigui fide. To return an a. answer, ambigue respondere; nihil certi respondere.

AMBIGUOUSLY, ambigue. || = *With ambiguous faith, ambigui fide.*

AMBIT, ambitus (ūs).

AMBITION, ambitio.—studium laudis. studium cupiditasque honorum. cupido honoris or famæ.—aviditas or avaritia gloriæ. æstus quidam gloriæ.—sitis famæ (†).—*Sis fm the context, gloria only may do; cs gloriæ favere (C.). To be impelled by a., gloriâ ducti: to be possessed, enthralled, &c. by a., ambitione teneri: to burn with a., ambitione accensum esse or flagrare. He allowed himself to be hurried away by his a., eum absorbit æstus quidam gloriæ; or quasi quidam æstus gloriæ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit.*

AMBITIOUS, ambitiosus.—avidus gloriæ or laudis.—cupidus honorum. laudis et honoris cupidus. appetens gloriæ.—sitiens famæ (†). To be a., laudis studio trahi: gloriâ ducti. To be a. of alth, cs rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare: qd ardentem cupere.

AMBITIOUSLY, ambitiose (*e. g. petere qd.*)

AMBITIOUSNESS. See *AMBITION*.

AMBLE, v. totum incedere (*Varr. ap. Non. 4, 13: totum incursum carpere, Plin. 8, 42, 67, is a mere conjecture*). An ambling horse or nag, equus tolutarius (*Sen. Ep. 87, 9*).—equus gradarius (*Lucil. ap. Non.*).—equus, cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin. 8, 42, 67, end*).

AMBLE, a. ambulatura (= 'gradus minutus et creber et qui sedentem delectet et erigat.' *Veget. 6, 6, 6, &c.*).—gradus tolutilla (*Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26*).—mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (*Plin. 8, 42, 67, end*).—incessus gradarius (*K. and F.*).

AMBLER. See 'Ambling horse' in *AMBLE, v.*

AMBLINGLY, tolutim.

AMBROSIA, ambrosia. || *Name of a plant, ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys (Linn.). According to others the ἀμβροσία of Dioscorides is Artemisia arborescens.*

AMBROSIAL, ambrosius (†); ambrosiacus (*Plin.*).

AMBRY, armarium (cupboard or closet): armarium promptuarium (*Cato*).

AMBS-ACE, prps venus. To throw ambs-ace, venem jacere.

AMBULATION, ambulatio.

AMBULATORY, ambulatorius (*moveable: of machines, &c.: e. g. turres: also that serve for walking on: porticus ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig.*).

AMBURY, vomica.

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AMBUSCADE. See *AMBUSH*.

AMBUSH, insidiæ (*both the place and the men*).—locus insidiarum (*the place*).—latebræ (*lurking place: e. g. of a murderer*). To lay an a., insidias locare, collocare, ponere; insidias disponere (*in different places: e. g. silvestribus locis*): to place or post men in a., in insidiis locare, collocare; in insidiis disponere (*if in different places*): to lie in a., in insidiis esse or subsistere: to rise, &c. from one's a., ex insidiis consurgere; ex insidiis or latebris exsilire: to draw into an a., qm in insidiis trahere or perducere; qm in insidiis inducere: to fall into an a., in insidiis incidere; insidias intrare: insidiis circumveniri.

AMBUSHED, in insidiis collocatus, &c.

AMBUSHMENT. See *AMBUSH*.

AMBUST, ambustus.

AMBUSTION, ambustio (*Plin.*).

AMEL. See *ENAMEL*.

AMELIORATE, melius facere qd.

AMELIORATION, Crel. by melius facere.

AMEN! ita fiat! ratum esto!—"dixi (at the end of a speech).—amen (as a t. t. Et responsuri ferit aera vocibus a men." *Auson. Ep. in Orat. end. Prudent.*).

AMENABLE, cui ratio reddenda est; qui qd præstare debet: to a law, lege qd teneri; legere qm conservare debere; legi ci parere, &c. debere: to the authority, rule, &c. of alth, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subijunctus (*C. Rull. 2, 36, 98*).

AMEND, TRANS melius facere or efficere (*to make better*).—corrige (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.*).—emendare (*to free alth fm faults*).—Jx. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. To a. one's ways, mores corrigere or emendare.

INTRANS. || To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere. I am beginning to a., meliuscule est mihi. || To improve: of fortune, &c. 'My fortune amends' (*Sid.*), mem res sunt meliore loco. || With respect to morals, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

AMENDE (*French*), multa or mulcta. See *AMENDS*.

AMENDMENT, || *Correction, correctio, emendatio. Jx. correctio et emendatio (SYN. in AMEND, TRANS.). || Improvement in a sick person's health, convalescentia (Symm.). A considerable a. has taken place, inclinata jam in melius ægri valetudo est; ægrotus convalescit. || Of circumstances, *mellior rerum conditio. || Of morals, mores emendatiores.—vita emendator (Ulp. Dig.).*

AMENDER, corrector. emendator. Jx. corrector et emendator (*SYN. in AMEND, TRANS.*).

AMENDS, compensatio.—satisfactio (*what satisfies an injured person*)—expiatio (*atonement for a crime: sceleris, rupti fœderis, &c.*). To make a. for alth, qd compensare: satisfacere ci (*to give alth satisfaction*).—expiare qd (*of making amends for a crime: by alth, qd re. Also expiare qm qd re: to alth by alth, qd ci compensare qd re: for an injury suffered or loss sustained, ci dampnum restituere, dampnum præstare: to make oneself a. for a loss sustained, dampnum or detrimentum sarcire or resarcire; dampnum compensare (qd re). To accept a. for alth, satisfactionem accipere pro qd re. To seek a. res repetere (*not only of the Fœdalis, or Roman officer who demanded restitution fm a state, but also of a purchaser of damaged goods, &c. claiming his money back*). || *Recompence. See REWARD.**

AMENITY, amicitias (hortorum, fluminis, orarum et litiorum, &c.).

AMERCE, multa (*in alth, qd re*).—multam imponere (in qm). To be amerced, pecuniâ multari. || *Deprive, rob, deprive, spoliate, &c.*

AMERCER, qui multam imponit

AMERCEMENT, multa.—lis estimata (*the damages fixed according to an estimation of the injury*).

AMES-ACE. See *AMBS-ACE*.

AMETHYST, amethystus, f.

AMETHYSTINE, amethystinus.

AMIABILITY, amabilitas (*Plaut. and late writers*).—suavitas (*sweetness*).—venus/as (*loveliness, attractiveness*). A. of disposition, morum suavitas.

AMIALE, amabilis, amandus. amore dignus. dignus qui ametur.—suavis, dulcis (*sweet*).—venustus (*lovely*). An a. character, mores amabiles. Nothing can be more a. than this man, nihil est hoc homine dignius, quod ametur.

AMIABLENESS. See *AMIABILITY*.

AMIABLY, suaviter, blande.—amabiliter (= affectionately, has an active sense; e. g. amabiliter cogitare in qm. C.).

AMICABLE, amicus. benevŏlus. benignus, &c. See **FRIENDLY**.

AMICABLY, amice. benevole. amanter. familiariter. To live *a. with aby*, amice cum qo vivere; familiariter uti qo: to converse *a. with aby*, amice, familiariter loqui cum qo.

AMICE, amictus (Eccl. See Du Cange in Johnson's Dict.).

AMID, } inter. *A. the tumult, inter tumultum.*
AMIDST, } Also by in with the adf. medius: in mediâ qâ re.

AMISS, adeo. perverse. perperam (opp. recte). prave. *Sis secus (i. e. otherwise than the thing should be, than was expected, &c.). To judge or determine a., perperam judicare or statuere; prave judicare. To do a., peccare, delinquere; delictum admittere or committere.—labi, errare [See SIV, v.]. It would not be a. if you were to speak with Balbus on this subject, de quo nihil nocuerit, si cum Balbo locutus eris. I thought it would not be a. to relate, haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: or by censere only, followed by subj. (with or without ut) or by acc. with infn. Aŭg turns out a., res secus cadit; res minus prospere or non ex sententiâ cadit. To take aŭg a., qd perperam interpretari (to put a bad construction on it): qd in malam partem accipere (to take aŭg ill, in bad part). I take it a., that ſc., egre fero, with acc. and infn. To be somewhat a., leviter ægrotare. levi motuicula tentari (Suet.).*

AMITY. See **FRIENDSHIP**.

AMMONIAC, sal ammoniacus.

AMMUNITION, instrumentum et apparatus belli.—arma, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent (after C. Phil II, 12, 30).

AMMUNITION BREAD, panis militaris.

AMNESTY, venia præteritorum.—impunitas.—fides publica (these three may of a. granted to individuals or a small number).—oblivio, with or without rem ante actum or præteritum.—oblivio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστία vocant (Val. Max.).—lex, ne quis ante actum rerum accusetur, neve multetur (Nep.: act of a. passed). pactum abolitionis (Q.). Jm. venia et oblivio; venia et impunitas; venia et incolumitas. To proclaim a general a., omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire. In the hopes of an a., spe abolitionis (Q.). Pm. veniam et impunitatem ci dare; impunitatem largiri. To bind all parties to an a., omnes jurejurando astringere discordiarum oblivionem fore. To pray for an a., veniam præteritorum precari.

AMNICOLIST, amnicola (Ov.).

AMNIGENOUS, amnigenus (V. Placc.).

AMOMUM, amomum.

AMONG, } inter.—Sis in, apud. To be reckoned
AMONGST, } a. good men, in bonis viris haberi. To reckon a. good things, in bonis numerare. A. all nations, in omnibus gentibus. Apud is used of actions, &c. done a. certain persons: e. g. tantopere apud nostros justitia culta est, ut &c. C. hæc apud majores nostros facilitas. C. From amongst, e, ex (e. g. ex cunctis deligere).

AMORIST, amator. amator mulierum. That amator is often = amator mulierum (one who must always be in love with somebody) is proved by Tusc. 4, 12, 22. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38.

AMOROSO. See **near word**.

AMOROUS, amans (really in love with). amore capus or incensus.—venereus. libidinosus (in bad sense).—amatorius (relating to love: of things: e. g. voluptas, poësis, &c.). To have an a. look, *vultu or oculis amore proderi or fateri.

AMOROUSLY, amatorie (e. g. amatorie scribere).

AMOROUSNESS, amor (in good sense).—amor venereus. libido; venus (in bad sense: of lustful passion).

AMORT, tristitia, mæstus, &c. See **SAD**, **DEJECTED**.

AMORTIZATION. } Nothing nearer than alienatio.

AMORTIZEMENT. } abalienatio.

AMORTIZE, in perpetuum alienare (C.).

MOVE. See **REMOVE**.

AMOUNT, v. efficere, adeo esse.—explere. What does the whole a. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? To a., to a great sum, longam summam efficere, or conficere. The whole number amounted to more than 80,000 men, omnia numerus explebat viginti octoginta millia (Vell.). To what does this a.? id autem quantum est? (the a. being small). To a., to aŭg (= to have it for its result), eo or huc redire (Ter. &c.): hunc adeo exitum habere (have no other result than this: of actions, &c.). The evil at worst can only a. to a divorce, incommoditas huc omnis redit, si eveniat discessio

(Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35). Aŭg amounts but to this, that's &c., prope qd non ferme longius progreditur, quam ut &c. It a.'s to the same thing, idem est. par est (C. pro Muren. 19, 41). It a.'s to the same thing, whether—or, nihil interest, utrum—an. The whole argument of his letter a.'s to this, summa epistolæ hæc est. What he said amounted to this, exilus fuit orationis (Cæs. B. G. 4, 6, Herzog).

AMOUNT, s. summa. The whole a., solidum: an insignificant a., minuta summa or summula. } Abstract of a whole, summa, caput. See **SUM**.

AMOUR, res amatoria. A.'s amores. To have an a., amori operam dare (Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58): to pursue a.'s, amores sectari.

AMPHIBIOUS, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Flor.). An a. animal, bestia quasi anceps, in utraq. sede vivens (C. N. D. 1, 37, 103): animal, cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est (Plin. 1, 3, 6): animal, cuius et in terrâ et in humore vita (Plin. 8, 31, 48). } = Mongrel. Vid.

AMPHIBIOLOGICAL, amphibolus (Capell.).

AMPHIBOLOGY, amphibologia, C. (amphibologia, Charis. Isid.).

AMPHIBOLOUS, amphibolus (Capell.).

AMPHIBRACH, amphibrichus (G. yos).

AMPHIMACEE, amphimacrus (or —æc.).

AMPHIBÆNA, amphibæna (Lucan. Plin.).

AMPHITHEATRE, amphitheatrum (Suet. Plin. Tac. propr. et fig.). To present somewhat of the appearance of an a., velut amphitheatri or theatri edificare speciem (see Hirt. B. Afr. 37).

AMPHITHEATRICAL, amphitheatralis.

AMPLE, amplius.—laxus (not narrow; roomy).—spatiosus (roomy, spacious).—capax (able to hold much).—Often by satis: e. g. ample reason, satis cause: also gravis causa. Am a. garrison, abunde magnum presidium. } Liberal, &c., benignus. } Full (as in 'an ample narrative'), copious, verborum, longus. See **GREAT**.

AMPLENESS, amplitudo. laxitas. capacitas.

AMPLIARE, ampliare.

AMPLIATION, amplificatio (ampliation is 'adjournment': but in Terul. = amplificatio).

AMPLIFICATE, amplificare.

AMPLIFICATION, amplificatio (= 'enlargement, and also as t. of Rhetoric, exaggerating representation').

AMPLIFIER, amplificator, C. (sem. —atrix).

AMPLIFY, amplificare (= 'enlarge, and also 'set off by rhetorical exaggeration'). Also dilatare (as imperium, gloriam).—propagare or proferre (qd. linea cs rei, &c.).—augere.—multiplicare. See **ENLARGE**, **INCREASE**. } Exaggerate rhetorically, amplificare. verbis exaggerare.—multiplicare verbis (represent as more numerous than they really are: e. g. copias).—verbis augere. in majus (verbis) extollere.—in falsum augere (Tac.).

AMPLITUDE. See **AMPLENESS**.

AMPLY, ample.—copiose. large.—satis. abunde.

AMPUTATE, amputare (membra, C.). See **CUT OFF**.

AMPUTATION, amputatio (not found, I believe, of limbs: but as amputare is, it may probably be used. desectio, resectio are general terms).

AMULET, amuletum. phylacterium (siv. age and late).

AMUSE, oblectare (to supply a pleasant occupation: to amuse, whether by things or words).—delectare (to delight). To a. oneself with aŭg, se delectare qâ re. delectari qâ re (e. g. libris): se oblectare qâ re (e. g. ludis). The play a.'s the people (fabula oblectat populum). To be a.'d, oblectari qâ re. oblectari et duci qâ re. delectatione cs rei duci: voluptatem ex qâ re capere, percipere, habere. } Draw a man on (with hopes, promises, &c.). extrahere qm (v. L. 23, and 31).—qm variis frustrationibus differre, or variis dilationibus frustrare: qm per frustrationem differre.—qm eludere atque extrahere.—lactare qm et spe falsâ producere (Ter.).

AMUSEMENT, oblectatio (a.: a relative pleasure).—delectatio (delight: a positive pleasure). For the sake or purpose of a. delectationis causâ, animi causâ, voluptatis causâ; animi voluptatisque causâ. To indulge in some relaxation and a., se jucunditâ dare et animum relaxare. To lighten toil, labour, &c., by intervals of a., studia voluptatibus condire. To find a. in aŭg, delectari, oblectari qâ re; qâ re oblectari et duci;

1 In such a sentence as is given in Johnson: 'the errors of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner.'

delectatione et reducti. || *Amusement as thing, oblectamentum, delectamentum (Ter. C.).*

AN. See A.

ANABAPTISM, *anabaptismus (ἀναβαπτισμός).

ANABAPTIST, *anabaptista (ἀναβαπτιστής).

ANACHRONISM, *peccatum in temporis ratione. *To be guilty of an a., *a verā temporis ratione aberrare. *non servare ordinem temporum.*

ANAGRAM, *anagramma, ktis (ἀνάγραμμα, ατος).

ANALECTA, *analecta (pl.).

ANALOGICAL, analogicus (Gell.).

ANALOGOUS, analogous (Varr.). — similitudo (like, generally).

ANALOGY, analogia, —proportio (Varr. C.). — similitudo (likeness, generally).

ANALYSIS, explicatio; explicatio et enodatio; expositio. *A chemical a., *analysis chemica. To make such an a., *ad principia reducere; *in elementa reducere.*

ANALYZE, explicare; explicare et enodare; quasi in membra discerpere. (*In grammar*) *to a. words, *notare singula verba; *syllabas resolvere.*

ANAPÆST, anapestus.

ANAPHORA, anaphōra (Donat. Charis. Diom.).

ANACHRICAL, *An a. state, *civitas in quā libido multitudinis pro legibus est; respubliques quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitur (Afr. S. Jug. 41, 3).*

ANARCHY, *effrenata multitudinis licentia; *leges solutæ.

ANATHEMA, anathēma, atis (Eccl. August.). — excommunicatio (Eccl.). — sacrificiorum interdictio. *To pronounce an a. agst aby, qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.). — qm sacrificiis interdiceret (see Cæs. B. G. 6, 13) —also devovere qm (to pronounce a formal curse on aby: opp. resacrare. Aquæ et ignis interdictio can only be applied to that kind of Roman banishment).*

ANATHEMATIZE. See 'to pronounce an ANATHEMA.'

ANATOCISM, anatocismus (C. ἀνατοκισμός).

ANATOMICAL, anatomicus (late). *The a. school, theatrum anatomicum (as building).*

ANATOMIST, anatomicus (late); *corporum sector.

ANATOMIZE, incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. præf.); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen.); insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist. Gell.).

ANATOMY, sectio corporum (as action). — anatomia, or anatomica, anatomice (Cæli. Macrob.).

ANCESTOR, generis or gentis auctor (the founder of a race or family). — unus majorum (one of one's ancestors). — avus (grandfather: poet. forefather). || *Ancestors, majores, priores, patres*. — generis or gentis auctores (of the founders of the race or family).

ANCESTRAL, avitus; proavitus. *A. pride, naturalis nobilitatis superbia, patricii spiritus.*

ANCESTRY, ortus, genus, stirps. *Of noble a., nobili genere natus; nobili, haud obscuro loco natus (poet. splendidis natalibus ortus). The pride of a. See ANCESTRAL.*

ANCHOR, ancōra (poet. also vta. of a main-stay, &c.). — ora (the cable by which a ship was fastened to the shore). *To cast a., ancoram jacere. The a. holds, takes hold, ancora subsistit or sidit. To lie or ride at a., consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.): navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew: of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last vñ dum). To weigh a., ancoram or ancoras tollere (αἰρεῖν τὰς ἀγκύρας); oram solvere (but ancoras solvere, Cic. A. H. 1, 13, is unusual: ancoras vellere occurs in a doubtful passage, Lio. 22); solvere a terrā, or solvere only (navem undestood: like λῆναι). || *Fig. To anchor on altho, captare, appetere, concupiscere qd.**

ANCHOR, v. INTRAMS. constituere navem. consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras (to lie or ride at anchor). See the preceding word. — TRANS. navem deligare ad ancoras: a fleet, classem suppressime (Nep.).

ANCHOR-HOLD, fig. = security, ancōra (poet. Fabius ancōra ultima erat fessis. Sil. Ital.). — spes (hope).

ANCHORAGE, *fundus ubi ancōra sidere potest. *A good a., *egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus or locus. — locus consistendi; statio (place where ships are anchored). || Money paid for anchoring, *vectigal ancorale.*

ANCHORET, } homo solitarius. — eremita. ana-

ANCHORITE, } choreta. *To lead the life of an a., vitam solitariam agere.*

ANCHOVY, *ciupea encrasicolus (Linn) — Sarda (32)

was a kind of tunny. || *Anchovy-salad, acetarium encrasicolinum.*

ANCIENT, vetus (opp. novus: what has existed for a long time, whether we are speaking in praise or blame). — vetustus (old, as an epithet of praise. The comp. vetustior is also regularly used as comp. to vetus). — antiquus. *Very a., perantiquus (existing in old times: παλαιός, opp. recens). Jw. vetus et antiquus. — priscus (old, primitive: as a solemn word conveying the accessory notion of the sacred respect due to antiquity: ἀρχαῖος. Cæcilius had the same meaning, but was obsolete in the time of the best prose-writers). Jw. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus. — pristinus (existing at a former time: whereas ant., prisc. denote a time long past). — vetulus (of a person considerably advanced in years). — veteratus, more commonly inveteratus (having obtained a firm hold by reason of its age: e. g. Invet. ulcus; malum amicitia). — antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (made long ago: of works of art). — obsoletus (gone by, out of fashion). Jw. antiquus et obsoletus. || The a. writers, antiqui scriptores (inasmuch as they flourished at a distant age): veteres (inasmuch as they have influenced mankind for 2000 years). An a. family, genus antiquum: a. customs, pristini mores: a. acerbity, prisca severitas: an a. and hereditary custom, mos a patribus acceptus: a. rites or usages, caerimonie a vetustate acceptæ: a. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: the a. constitution, prisca reipublice forma: a pattern of a. integrity, prisca probitas et fidei exemplar; homo antiqua virtute et fide: an a. history, historia vetus et antiqua. A. days, i. e. the good old time, vetus or prior ætas. To put altho on its a. footing, qd in pristinum restituere. || The a. nations, veteres; antiqui; prisca, also priores, superiores: if = our forefathers, majores. See OLD.*

ANCIENT, subst. || *Flag of a ship, insigne navis (vid. Cæs. B. C. 2, 6). — vexillum (as the sign for attacking). See FLAG. || Flag-bearer, signifer. vexillarius (not vexillifer).*

ANCIENTLY, olim. — quondam (once, formerly: opp. nunc). antea, antehac (antea before that time: antehac before this time). — antiquitus (in ancient days). — patrum or majorum memoriâ (in our fathers' times).

ANCIENTNESS. See ANTIQUITY.

ANCIENTRY, generis antiquitas.

ANCLE, talus. *Reaching to the a.s, talaris (e. g. tunica).*

AND, et (= kai: joins words and notions, each of which is considered independently, and as of equal importance). — atque, ac (add what is of somewhat more importance: ac not before vowels or h: very seldom before g. C. Fam. 12, 7) — que (= ré: joins a word closely to another as an appendage to it). 'And' at the beginning of indignant questions is et (et quibusqum dubitabit, &c. 1). || AND is often untranslated: 1) when it unites single notions of the following kind: a) in certain combinations of frequent occurrence: e. g. 'horse and man,' equi viri; 'men and women,' viri mulieres. So ventis remis, &c. b) Before the last term of an enumeration, when the preceding terms are not connected by 'and.' 'Our country was preserved by my labours, counsels, and dangers,' patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est. 'There were present Greeks, Romans, and others,' aderant Græci, Romani, alii. || The particle 'and' is, however, inserted before the last term of an enumeration, it being omitted before the others, when that expresses the whole class, to which the preceding terms belong. c) Between the names of consults it is sometimes omitted. 2) When 'and' connects whole sentences. In English we often connect by 'and' sentences that relate to different times, or the latter of which is a consequence of the former, or describes a subsequent action of a person mentioned in the former. Such sentences are in Latin either: a) connected by the rel. qui: e. g. 'a messenger came and announced,' venit nuntius, qui nuntiabat: or, b) the subordinate sentence is turned into a participial clause: 'he came forward and spoke thus,' in medium prodians hæc locutus est: 'he left the city and retired to his country house,' urbe relicta in villam se recepit: or, c) causal particles are used, when statements stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, occasion and consequent action, &c.: e. g. 'Xanthippus was sent to aid the Carthaginians, and defended himself bravely,' Xanthippus, quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit. 'I saw him, and immediately recognized him,' postquam eum aspexi, illico cognovi. || AND so; AND ACCORDINGLY: itaque, ita que only (to intimate the rapid succession of the second

overs). ¶ **AND** AS IT WERE, et quasi, or less only tanquam (never atque (ac) quasi or tanquam, *Stürenberg*). ¶ **AND ALSO**, et—quoque (e. g. et sarmenta quoque in merce sunt).—nec non (to connect sentences; they should stand separately. They are not used in the best prose to connect two nouns like a simple etc.). If two adjectives or other attributions are spoken of one noun, 'and also' is translated by idemque, et idem (e. g. musicus idemque philosophus). ¶ **AND YET**, et tamen; atqui (at the beginning of a sentence). ¶ **AND THAT**, et is, iaque: if 'and that' relates to a verb or to a whole sentence, idque should be used (negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili). ¶ **AND NOT**, nec or neque; et nō; ac non: nec or neque when the negative refers to the whole of the second sentence: et non or ac non, when it belongs more particularly to a single word or notion in it, or when the 'and' is very emphatic. ac non only when the notion in the second clause corrects, or is opposed to, a notion in the first: e. g. 'we must use reason, and not follow the distorted rule of custom', adhibenda est ratio, nec utendum pravissima consuetudinis regulā: 'it would be tedious and is not necessary to relate', longum est et non necessarium commemorare. 'I would write to you at greater length, if the thing needed words, and did not speak for itself', pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur).—*How* In such a sentence as, 'it is a law and not B', it would be quite wrong to express the 'and' in Latin: e. g. tuā culpā factum est, non meā (not tuā culpā factum est, et non meā). ¶ **AND NOT RATHER**, ac non or ac non potius. ¶ **AND NOBODY**; AND NOTHING; AND NEVER, &c. nec quisquam, nec quidquam, nec umquam, if the negative belongs to the whole sentence; et nemo, et nihil, et numquam, when the negative belongs to the single word. ¶ In sentences of parallel construction, e. g. 'A does this, and B does that', &c., the 'and' should be translated by autem, which is a weak adverbial particle: e. g. voluptates impellere, quo velit: unde autem velit, deducere.—versus oēs appello, quorum mens celeriter versatur, callidos autem, quorum mens—usu concalluit.

ANDROGYNOUS, androgynus, l. (C. subst.): fem. androgynē. See *HERMAPHRODITE*.

ANECDOTE, fabula, fabella—narratiuncula (a pigment historical narrative).—facete, belle dictum, or dictum only (ἀνέκδοτα, don't use).—salse dictum, dictum (of a sarcastic kind).

ANEMOMETER, 'aerometrum.—'anemometrum.

ANEMONE, anemōne.

ANEW, denuo (rare except in *Plaut. Ter.*—when what had ceased begins again: νεωθεν ἐκ καὶν).—de or ab integro (Post-Aug. also ex integro: when what had quite ended or disappeared begins again to exist from the same causes as before: ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν).—ANEW is often expressed by re in composition: seditio recrudescit (breaks out anew).

ANFRACUOUS, anfractus habens.—currents in ambultum.—sinuatus.

ANFRACTURE, anfractus, ūs.

ANGEL, angelus, minister ac nuntius Dei (*Eccl.*).—You come like an a. fm heaven, venis de caelo misaus.—My A. I meā deliciis! mea voluptas! mea festivitas (amēntitas)! mea anima (vita)!—all in the Comic writers.

ANGEL, as adj. } angelicus.—coelestis, divinus.

ANGELIC, } —eximius, incomparabilis.

ANGEL SHOT, *globus cat-natus.

ANGER, ira.—iracundiā (of the habit of anger, proneness to a: also of a violent outbreak of this passionate temper).—billa (prop. the gall: hence meton. vexing and irritating displeasure: the feeling rather than the outward manifestation).—stomachus (prop. the stomach as the seat of anger fm the overflow of the gall into it: hence meton. for anger, passion).—indignatio (anger arising fm indignation, and therefore exciting respect).—exandescētia (= ira nascens: the waxing anger). *Aby's violent a.*, ira et rabies ca. The a. of the gods, ira coelestis. For a., prae ira or iracundiā: in a., per iram; iratus: —cum ira, irato animo; ira victus. To be a., iratum fieri; irritari: —ira incendi, exandescere; ira or iracundiā ardere (to be inflamed with a.). To excite aby's a., qm iratum reddere; iram, bilem, or stomachum ci movēre; bilem ci commovēre (C.); qm or ca ira irritare. To be under the influence of a., ira teneri: to give the reins to a., to surrender oneself to a., iracundiā parere: not to be able to restrain one's a., irā non potentem esse: to give vent to one's a. in tears, iram or bilem per lacrimas effundere: to vomit forth, or discharge one's a. agst

aby, iram evomere in qm; stomachum in qm erumpere: to lay aside one's a., iram missam facere; iram dil- or o-mittere: his a. coola, ira deservescit, deflagrat. *Prove to a.*, iracundiū; ad iram proclivis; praepare in iram.

ANGER, v. facere qm iratum; irritare qm or ca iram. stomachum ci facere or movēre; indignationem ci movēre; bilem ci movēre or commovēre.—pungere qm (to sting a man).—offendere qm (to annoy: of persons or things).—exacerbare qm (to make him bitter agst aby).—agere facere ci (*Plaut. Ter.*). ¶ To be angered, &c. See *ANGRY*.

ANGLE, **Mathematical angle*, angulus.—*A right a.*, angulus rectus; angulus ad normam respondens. *An obtuse a.*, angulus obtusus or hebes. *An acute a.*, angulus acutus. The a. of the eyes, angulus oculorum. Full of a's, angulosus (i. t. *Plin.*). A little a., angellus (*Lucr.*). ¶ Instrument for fishing. The nearest term is hamus; hamus piscarius (the hook; opp. to neta, &c.), or arundo (rod).

ANGLE, v. hamo piscari.—hamo pisces capere.—arundine pisces captare (with a rod. *Op. Met.* 8, 217).—*Impr.* to fish for agh, captare, aucupari qd.

ANGLER, piscator (g. l.).—qui hamo piscatur; qui arundine captat pisces, &c. See *TO ANGLE*.

ANGLE-ROD, arundo.

ANGLICISM, *proprietas Britannici sermonis.

ANGOUR, angor.

ANGRIPLY, irate.—irato animo.—iracunde. To look a. at aby, iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

ANGRY, iratus (*angry*: also of things that betray a person's a.: e. g. oculi): with aby, ci.—ira plenus (full of wrath: of persons).—ira incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans, iracundiā inflammatus (inflamed with a.: of high degrees of passion).—minax, trux (threatening, wild, fierce: of looks, &c.).—¶ To be angry, iratum esse; with or agst aby, iratum or offensum esse ci. He is a with me, illum iratum habeo. They are a. with each other, ira inter eoa intercessit. To grow a., irasci, iratum fieri; indignari; stomachari; ira incendi or exacerbari or exandescere. iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, effleri.—To make aby a., facere qm iratum; irritare qm or ca iram. exacerbare qm. To make aby a. agst aby, qm facere ci iratum. I am a. at agh, qd mihi stomacho est; qd aegre fero (in *Com.* qd mihi or meo animo aegre est); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd me male habet. I felt more a. about it than Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. ¶ To be angry (of wounds), inflammari.

ANGUISH, angor.—anxietas.—stimuli doloris. To suffer a., ang: about agh, animo ang de qd re: about aby, angorem capere pro qd. To suffer great a., angore confici, aestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; ang: intimis sensibus. To be tortured with a., angore cruciari.

ANGULAR, angularis (having angles).—angulatus (formed with angles): angulosus (having many angles).

ANGULARITY, CRCL e. g. from its a., ex eo, quod angulatum or angulosum est.

ANGULARNESS. See *ANGULARITY*.

ANGULATED, angulatus.

ANGULOSITY. See *ANGULARITY*.

ANGULOUS, angulosus.

ANGUST. See *NARROW*.

ANGUSTATION, CRCL with angustare (*Plin.*).

ANHELATION, anhelatio (*Plin.*).

ANIGHTS, nocte, noctu, nocturno tempore.

ANILENESS, } anilitas (*Catull.*).

ANILITY, }

ANIMADVERSION, ¶ *Reproof, censure, animadversio*. To escape a., animadversionem effugere (C.). See *REPROOF*. ¶ *Punishment, animadversio* (in qm). *Jm.* animadversio et castigatio. The censor's or dictator's a's animadversiones censorie, dictatorie. See *PUNISHMENT*. ¶ *Perception, animadversio*. See *PERCEPTION*.

ANIMADVERT, ¶ *Censure or punish a fault, animadvertere qd: upon a person, animadvertere in qm.*

ANIMADVERTER, animadversor (e. g. vitiorum).

ANIMAL, animal, animans (an living creature; animal, as belonging by nature to the class of living creatures; animans, as being now alive. The gen. of animans is determined by the subject of which it is supposed to be spoken; hence pl. animantia or animantes).—bestia (irrational animal; opp. homo).—belua (a great unweildy animal; as elephant, lion, tiger; whale, and other sea-monsters. In C. 2 N. D. 12, 9, for bestia).—pecus, ūdis, f. domestic animals—bullock, sheep, &c.; opp. belua, fera. A wild a., bestia fera or fera only (opp. cicur or pecus).—belua fera (of one of the

elus described under belua, living in a wild state; opp. p.icus).—*belua silvestris* (*opp. belua agrestis, dwelling in forests*). To paint a's very well, prosperime beatias exprimere (*ast. Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133*). The a. creation, genus animalium or bestiarum; genus animantium; animalia. | A stupid animal, pecus (*idlis*).

ANIMAL, as adj. animalis (*endowed with life*). | **Be-**longing to living creatures: by gen. animantium. *A. fere, ignis, qui est in corporibus animantium. A. life, vita, quæ spiritu et corpore continetur.* | **Pec-**uliar to the brute creation: by gen. beluarum or pecudum (*beluinus, bestialis not found in classical prose: e. g. a. instinct, beluarum or pecudum ritus*).—**IMPR** gross, sensual, &c.: by gen. corporis. *A. pleasures, iusta, &c., corporis voluptates, libidines.*

ANIMALCULE, bestiola (*animalculum is without any old authority*).—very small a's, immenses subtilitatis animalia.

ANIMATE, | **Make alive, &c., animare.** | **In-**cite, &c., excitare, incitare (*excite, incite*).—incendere (*to set a man on fire*).—**in**-licere ci qd (*e. g. hope, eagerness to fight, &c.*).—**impl**ere qm qd re (*to fill him with althg.*).—**erig**ere qm in or ad spem (*of filling him with hope*).—**ca** studium incitare; ca animum erigere, &c.—**To be animated, acriorem fieri, &c.**

ANIMATE, adj. animatus, animans, animalis. See **ANIMAL**, adj.

ANIMATED, | **Endowed with life, animatus;** animans; animalis. | **Lively, vigorous, vividus,** vegetus. **alacer** ad qd. | **A particip.** incensus qd re (*amore, officio, &c.*).—**impletus** qd re (*e. g. spe animique*).

ANIMATION, **CAUS.** *e. g. by gen. animandi, &c. (animatio, Tertull. &c. in C. melon).* | **Liveliness, vis,** gravitas, vehementia (*all three of a. in speaking*).—**alacritas, &c.**

ANIMATIVE, vitalis (*promoting or containing life: e. g. vitalis vis*).—**in** vivum calorem revocans (*post. O. Met. 4, 247*).

ANIMATOR, **CAUS.** (*animator, Tertull. &c.*).

ANIMOSITY, odium. Invidia. similitas. ira. (**SYN.** **HATRED**). To feel, cherish, entertain a. agst aby, odissæ qm. odium in qm habere or gerere. ci invidere. in similitate esse cum qd. *He entertains a feeling of bitter a. agst aby, acerbissimum est ca odium in qm. To conceive a. agst aby, odium in qm concipere, or erga qm suscipere.*—**Look for other phrases in HATRED.**

ANISE, **ANISEUM** (*Pimpinella anisum. Linn.*).

ANKER, *amphora dimidiata.

ANKLE, talus. *Reaching to the a's, talaris (e. g. tunica).*

ANNALIST, annalium scriptor.

ANNALS, annales. *The a's of history, historiarum monumenta.*

ANNATS, primitiæ (*first-fruits of athg.*).

ANNEAL, vitrum coloribus pingere; vitro picturam inurere. *The art of annealing, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ca picturam inurendi (ast. Plin. 35, 11, 41).*

ANNEX, annectere, adjungere qd ad qd or ci rei.—**addere, ad**dicere, agglutinare.—**sub**dicere qd ci rei.—**copulare** qd cum qd re.—**See ADD.**

ANNEX, a. accessus. accessio.—**See ADDITION.**

ANNEXATION, adjunctio. appositio. accessio. adjectio (**SYN.** in **ADDITION**).—**annexio** (*late Pallad. Mart.*); annexus, Æ (*Tac.*).

ANNEXMENT. | **See ANNEXATION.** | **See ADDITION.**

ANNIHILABLE, qui deleri potest.

ANNIHILATE, delere (urbem, hostes, &c.).—**ex-**tinguere (*extinguat: spem, &c.*).—**tolle**re (*remove out of the way*).—**Sis** evertere, subvertere.—**See DESTROY.**—**To a. an army, ad** interuentionem delere, redigere, adducere or cedere: occidione cedere or occidere. *To be annihilated, funditus luteri. totum perire (to perish utterly);—ad interuentionem venire or pervenire (*by a p. alliance, &c.*).*

ANNIHILATION, deletio; extinctio.—**interitus** (*death*).—**excidium** (*fragical end*).

ANNIVERSARY, a. festi dies anniversarii. sacra anniversaria.

ANNIVERSARY, adj. anniversarius (*returning every year: annuus is, lasting a year*).

ANNOISANCE. See **NUISANCE**.

ANNOTATE, annotare (*e. g. pauca de qd re*). See **ANNOTATION**.

ANNOTATION, annotatio (*t. t. of Post-aug. Gram.*).—***scholion** (*an explanatory note: σχολιον, Græc. in C. Alt. 16, 7, 3*).—**explicatio**. Interpretatio.—[**Nota**, properly, the censor's mark, t. e. censure, is defended by

Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn.] To write a few a's, pauca annotare (*de qd re: on a book, commentari librum (Sed. Gram. 2); commentaria in librum componere (Gell. 2, 6, beg.)*).

ANNOTATOR, interpres. explanator (*writer of explanatory remarks*).—**enarrator** (*a commentator who explains the meaning of a writer*). **AN** Annotator in *Plin.* is one who notes a thing.

ANNOUNCE, nunciare. renunciare (*ve. pr.—ren. apply when the announcement is the consequence of a commission, or the repetition of information received*).—**qm** certiorum facere de re (*give him information about it*).—**promulgare** (*to make publicly known*).—**pronun-**ciare (*to proclaim publicly*).—**obnunciare** (*to a. unpleasant occurrences*).—**denunciare** (*to make a threatening announcement*).—**indicare**.—**significare** (*by letter, per litteras*).—**docere, edocere** qm qd or (*less emly*) de qd re (*to give a person accurate information about a particular circumstance*).—**perscribere** qd ci or ad qm.—**mittere** qd or ad qm (*to send an announcement by letter or a messenger: with acc. and inf. of mere intelligence; ut, if it is a command*). | **To announce with authority, what is to be followed or attended to: imperare (to command)**.—**edicere** (*to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation*).—**proponere** (*to make known by a public notice*).—**Brutus** has announced that I may expect *Spintar* to-day; hodie *Spintherum* expecto; misit enim *Brutus* ad me.—**To a. a person, nunciare** (*qm venturum esse or venire (of a future or approaching arrival respectively)*; nunciare *qm venisse or adesse*. nunciare *ca adventum (of an actual arrival)*). **To a. a book, librum proponere** (*if it is in preparation*); librum indicare (*if it is out: both of the bookseller*).

ANNOUNCEMENT, nunciatio. renunciatio. significatio. denunciatio. indicium. promulgatio. pronuntiatio (*all as action. See the verbs under ANNOUNCE*).

ANNOY, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci; **aby** with althg, obtundere qm qd re (*e. g. literis, rogitando*): obstruere ci (*e. g. literis*).—**with entreaties, precibus** fatigare qm molestiam ci afferre; molestiâ qm afficere; ci qd re molestum or gravem esse.—**Sis** agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollicitare, &c. [**See VEX.**] I fear that I a. you, vereor ne tibi gravis sim. This a's me, hoc male me habet: hoc me commovet, pungit. | **Injure**, damno or detrimento esse. obesse. officere.

ANNOYANCE, molestia.—**onus** (*burden*).—**cura** (*anxiety*). To cause a. to aby, molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; molestiâ qm afficere: *some a., qd aspergere molestiam (t. e. as a drawback; the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind)*. | **An annoy-**ance, onus, incommodum. To be an a. to aby, ci esse molestiâ (*Plaut.*), oneri (*L.*). onerare qm (*C.*).

ANNOYER, **CAUS.** by verbs under **ANNOY**, qui ci negotium facessat, &c.

ANNUAL, annuus (*lasting a year; taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis. Farr.*)—**anniv-**ersarius (*returning at the expiration of a year: in this sense annalis is poetical*). *A. festivals, sacra anniversaria. festi dies anniversarii.*

ANNUALLY, quotannis. singulis annis.—**in** singulis annos (*for every year*).

ANNUITY, redditus status (*statum redditum præstare. Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5*).—**annua, orum** or **annua pecunia** (*g. t. Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. Tac. Ann. 13, 34, 1*).—**merces annua** (*if in payment of services*). To settle an a. on aby, annua or annuum pecuniam ci statuere, constituere. To pay aby an a., annua ci præbere or præstare. To allow aby an a. of 500,000 sesterces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingenta sestertia; qm quingentis sestertiliis annua sustentare. To receive the price an a. of 250,000 sesterces, ducenta quingenta HS annua mercede sunt mihi apud principem (*of a salary rather than an annuity*).

ANNUITANT, qui annuus or annua pecuniâ sustentatur.

ANNULL, tollere (*v. pr. of annulling a law, office, law, judgement, &c.*).—**abolere** (*v. hist., to a. laws, customs, religion, wills: not found in Cic.*).—**abrogare** (*by the authority of the people—a law, decree, a magistracy*).—**Inducere** (*to strike out, cancel: a resolution, decree, contract, &c.*).—**solvere, dissolvere, resolvere** (*a custom, friendship, military discipline*).—**pervertere** (*overthrow: e. g. rights, justice*).—**funditus tollere** (*remove quite away*).—**delere** (*blot out; destroy utterly*).

ANNULAR, } no exact word. *Sis* in orbem cir-
ANNULARY, } cumactus.—**in** orbem sinuatus.
[annularis, annularius, mean, 'relating to a ring: orbicularis, circularis, late.]

ANNULET, annulus (*ring*).—**anellus** (*dimin.*).—

[Round ornament on the capital of a (Doric) pillar, annulus (Vitr.).—astragulus.]

ANNUMERATE, annumerare (C.).

ANNUMERATION, *Cret.* by annumerare (annumerare, Dig.).

ANNUNCIATE, annunciare (Plin.). See ANNOUNCE. ANNUNCIATION. See ANNOUNCEMENT. [annunciat, Lectant.]

ANODYNE, dolorem sedans, finiens.—anodynos or us (Cels. anod. medicamentum). [*An anodyne, anodyne (Marc. Emp. 25).*]

ANOINT, ungere.—ungere.—perungere (all qd qd re) unguentis oblinere.

ANOINTER, unctor.

ANOINTING, unctio, inunctio (as act).—unctura (with reference to the kind or manner of anointing).

ANOMALOUS, enormia (irregularly arranged or built: c. g. vicius. T. Post-ang.).—anomalus (irregular as to declension or conjugation).—Sts incompositus, inuicatus.

ANOMALY, ἀνωμαλία (δυναμικά, Farr.).—inæqualitas (Gell.; all three of declension, conjugation, &c.).—enormitas (irregular arrangement. Q.).—minus apta compositio (want of symmetry: c. g. in the body).

ANON, [*Quickly, soon, confestim, illico, extempore, statim, continuo. See SOON. [Sometimes, now and then, internum. See SOMETIMES.*]

ANONYMOUS As a letter, litera sine nomine scripta. A poem, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata. A verse, sine auctore versus. As a writing or book, libellus sine auctore.—sine auctoris nomine emissa.

ANONYMOUSLY, sine nomine; sine auctore; incerto auctore.

ANOREXY, ἀνορεξία, ut Græco verbo utar.—facilius cibi expresses more: i. e. positive loathing.

ANOTHER, alius.—alter (another of two; alter must also be used when another is indefinite, but the action is done to or with but one other person: c. g. si cum altero contrahas. exitium alteri parare).—diversus (= different). A person's, another's, alienus (c. g. alienum puerum pro suo tollere). In such expressions as 'another Cato,' &c., alter or novus (c. g. alter Hannibal: novus Camillus, alius not illi die, age). A world, orbis alienus (Plin. i. e. another, strange, and virtually different, world). To adopt another plan, consilium mutare. [*At a time, alias; alio tempore. At a place, alibi (in this sense alias once in C. Att. 16, 11, 7). To a place, alio. In a manner, aliter. But more of this a. time, sed hinc alias pluribus. [ONE ANOTHER, alius alii, or alium, or (if there are two only) alter alteri, or alterum (i. e. one—the other; or one—the other).—inter se (or, if the nom. is 'we,' 'you,' inter nos, inter vos; when the predicate is spoken of a person or persons expressed in the nom. or acc. in that sentence; seldom in any other case).—[Oss. 'We know one another' is, novimus nos or novimus nos inter nos: but 'they know one another' is novit novit se (which is, 'to know themselves') or novit se inter se. To fear one another, timere inter se.—Inter ipso, inter se, are even its joined attributively to substantives: c. g. ad hesitationes atomorum inter se.—Inter ipso, when there is an opposition, expressed or implied, between the subjects spoken of and others.] Fidelity to one a., fides inter ipso (Suet.). So societas hominum inter ipso (C.).—mutuo (mutually, reciprocally: invicem is used in this sense, and vicissim has no such meaning).—ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro (= ab utraque parte. [Oss. ultra citro is Post-ang.]. To love one a., amare inter se. inter se diligere (invicem or mutuo diligere are post-cl. viciisim diligere, founded on a misapprehension of C. Lat. 9, 30, is wrong). To look at one a., inter se aspicere. [One after another, deinceps. See EACH other.*]

ANSWER, respondere, to athg, ad qd or ci rei (prop. by word of mouth: opp. respondere, then by word of mouth, or by letter).—responsum dare, edere, reddere (to give an a.).—respondere, to athg, ad qd or ci rei (to give a written a. to a written question).—excipere qm or ea sermonem (to take up the discourse: it can only imply that an a. is given to the preceding one). To a. an objection, referre, repone. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de iure. respondere (to a. legal questions whenever applied to: of iuris).—respondere, se defendere, se purgare (to a. an accusation: criminibus respondere). To a. a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quesita sunt: not to a., non respondere. tacere, obmutescere: to a. nothing, nullum responsum dare, nullum verbum respondere, omnino nihil

respondere: to answer boldly, *feracely, &c.*, fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to a. *courteously (by letter)*, rescribere humanissime. It is easy to a. ths, hujus rei facillia est prompta est responsio. [*To answer aby again, respondere ci. obliqui ci.—par pari respondere dicto (to give him as good as he brings. Plaut.). [To answer (= be accountable) for alig, rationem reddere os rei or de qd re. [To answer for (= be surety for) aby or alig, intercedere pro qd (also intercedere pecuniarum pro qd: to be his surety by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question):—præstare qm, qd or de re (to be surety, to a. for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qd. vadem fieri ejus sistendi (to a. for aby's appearance).—prædem fieri pro qd and ea rei; obidem ea rei fieri.—also vadem se dare ci pro qd. [SYN. in SUMPTU.] I will a. for it, that, præstabo with acc. and inf. [To answer to one's name, ad nomen respondere; vocatum (partic.) respondere. [Correspond to, suit with, respondere ci rei, or aboi.—ex altera parte ci rei respondere (to be its counterparty).—concine, congruere, convenire. [SYN. in AGREE.] To a. men's expectations, opinionum hominum respondere. The event does not a. his expectations, eventus ci non respondet ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat (or speraverat), evenit. There is no Latin word which a's more nearly to the Greek ἁπορίθην, voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ἁπορίθην, quam declarat voluptas. To a. the demands or claims of one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere: creditores absolvere or dimittere (Glerig. Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2). To a. aby's expectation, expectationem ea explere; respondere ea expectationi (opp. decipere ea expectationem, not to a., &c.). [To answer for (= serve for) alig, pro qd re esse or esse posse.—ci rei or ad qm rem utile esse (of being useful for a purpose). Ss usual esse ad qd.—idoneum esse ad qd, or bonum esse ci rei or ad qd. [To succeed, respondere (c. g. qd. . . quod non ubique fortasse, sed æquius tamen etiam respondet, Cels. Pref.). See SUCCEED. [To succeed well, prospere cedere, prospere or bene or pulchre procedere; prospere succedere, or succedere only. [Answer like an echo, resonare (gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago. C.). [A ship does not a. to the helm, non habilitate est gubernaculo (Vell.); impatiens est gubernaculi (Curt.).]*

ANSWER, s. responsio, responsum (g. i. the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the a. of an oracle).—defensio, excusatio, purgatio (reply to a charge).—oraculum, eors oraculi (oracular response).—rescriptum (written reply of a prince: sive. age). An a. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipse responsio, subjectio (ἀνθροποπόα). A. to an objection that might be made, antecoccupatio, præsumptio (ἀπολογία). Sharp, witty a's, acute responsa. [To give an a. See TO ANSWER. To receive an a., responsum ferre, auferre. I receive an a. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur. I got for a., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est. To bring back an a., responsum referre, renunciare.

ANSWERABLE, consentaneus, conveniens or congruens (all three ci rei).—accommodatus ad qd.—aptus ci rei.—JX. aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be a. to athg, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ci rei. Not to be a. to athg, alienum esse re or a. Athg a. to another, res ci rei simillima (very like), compar (quite like); ex altera parte respondens (correspondent; its counterparty). [Accountable, &c., ci ratio reddenda est (he must account for it). To be a. for athg, qd præstare. I am a. for it, mihi res præstanda est. To make oneself a. for athg, qd in se recipere (take it on oneself). [Admitting of a satisfactory answer, quod excusari potest (which can be justified).—cujus rei ratio reddi potest] of which an excusatory account can be given.

ANSWERABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei, apte ad qd.

ANSWERER, qui ci respondet, &c. [One who replies to another in a controversy, qui contra distit; qui contra disputat.

ANT, formica. A little a., formica parvula (t); formicula. Over-rus with a's, formicosus. An a's egg, ovum formice.

ANT-BEAR, Myrmecophaga.

ANT-HILL, formicarum cuniculus (Plin. 11, 31, 36).—formicetum is without old authority (K. and F. quote Appel.).

ANTAGONIST, adversarius (g. t.). See ADVER-

SARY. *Am a. musclic,* *musculus ci musculo adversus et contrarius.

ANTALGIC, dolorem sedans, finiens.

ANTANACLASIS, in RHEΤ. ἀντανάκλασις, ut Græco verbo utar (—cul [ἄνταρνασις]) confinis est ἀντανάκλασις, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio. Q. 9, 3, 68).

ANTAPOLECTIC. *Am a. remedy or medicine,* remedium adversus morbum, quem apoplexin vocant.

ANTARCTIC, ἀνταρκτικός (Varr.): antarcticus (Hygin. Appul.).

ANTECEDE, antere. antegrēdi. antecedere.—prætere. prægrēdi.

ANTECEDENCE, antecessio (C.).

ANTECEDENT, antecedens. præcedens.—prior, superior (former: not præteritus).

ANTECEDENTLY, antea. *A. to athg,* ante qd.

ANTECHAMBER, amphithalamus (ἀμφιθάλαμος, Vitr. 6, 7 [10], 2, ed. Schneid.: others read antithalamus).—procection (an ante-room to a bed-chamber where slaves used to wait: προκοκτῖον in Varr. R. R.).—vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there, waited: in vestibulo medium operis salutationem Cæsaris). To be on guard in the Emperor's a. excubias circa cubiculum Principis agere (Suet.).

ANTE-CHAPEL, pronas (ἀνταόας).

ANTECURSOR, antecursor.

ANTEDATE, v. i. e. take before the proper time, qd præcipere or præsumere.

ANTEDILUVIAN, *qui ante inundationem illam terrarum vixit, fuit, &c. *Old, primitive,* vetus. antiqua, præcua, &c. *Old-fashioned,* antiquus et obsoletus. obsoletus. exoletus.

ANTELOPE, antelope (Linn.).

ANTEMERIDIAN, antemeridianus.

ANTEMUNDANE, *qui ante mundum conditum or medicatum fuit.

ANTENNA, *antenna, quæ dicitur.

ANTEPAST, præsumptio cs rei (Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11). [Not præsensio, which is mental anticipation.]

ANTERIOR, antecedens. præcedens.—prior, superior (former: for former in point of time, præteritus is quite wrong).—[anterior is late: Ammian., Symm., Sulpic. Sever.]

ANTE-ROOM. See ANTECHAMBER.

ANTHEM, *canticum Ecclesiasticum.

ANTHOLOGY, anthologia, orum (Plin. 21, 3, 9).

ANTHONY'S-FIRE, erysipelas, itis (ἑρυσίπelas).

ANTHRAX (in medicine), anthrax (Æm. Mæcr.).—carbunculus.—anthracitis (Plin.): anthracis (Solin.).

ANTHROPOMORPHITES (a sect of schismatics), anthropomorphitis (August.).

ANTHROPOPHAGI, anthropophagi (Plin.).

ANTHYPOPHORA (Ag. in rhetoric), antihypophora (Sen.). Quintil. writes it in Greek characters.

ANTI-ACID. See ALKALI.

ANTIC. No corresponding word. Sits vultus distortus, or Crcl. by os distortore (if grimaces are meant). *As person.* See BUFFOON.

ANTICHAMBER. See ANTECHAMBER.

ANTICHRIST, antichristus (Ecc.).

ANTICIPATE, anticipare (e. g. molestiam, C.: also, to form a notion beforehand).—qual anticipare (to do before the proper time: e. g. ludos, Suet. Claud. 21).—præcipere (e. g. gaudia. spem. victoriam. consilia hostium. victoriam animo).—præsumere (e. g. officia heredum. Plin.—gaudium. lætitiā. Plin.—futura. Sen.—bellum spe. Virg.—qd cogitatione. Plin.).—occupare (present; forestall; do first: rates. Ov.—ortum solis. Curt.).

ANTICIPATION, anticipatio (a notion, the truth of which we anticipate, before it is proved: 'antecepta animo rei quædam informatio.' C. ἀντιπῆσι).—præsumptio (anticipated enjoyment).—[RHEΤ. ἀντιπῆσις (the answering of an anticipated objection), anticipatio. ante occupatio. —præsumptio.]

ANTIDOTE, antidotum. antidōtos or antidōtos, f. (Cels. Phædr. Quint. ἀντιδότην).—alexipharmakon (only Plin. 21, 20, 84).—remedium cs rei, ad qd.—contra qd (Plin.).

ANTIMONY, stibi (στίβι), or stimmi (στίμμι), or, Latinized, stibium. —*antimonium (C. f.).

ANTINOMIAN, an, antinōmus (used by the Lutheran 'Formula Concordiæ').

ANTIPATHY, discordia rerum. repugnantia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια).—odium.—fuga.—aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three espy of persons).—naturalis bellum (C. of the conse-

quence of a natural a. between animals: *est ci cum qo.* To feel an a. agst athg, abhorrere a re—aversari qd.—qd spernere, aspernari, respuere. Jw. aspernari ac respuere qd.—fastidire qm or qd *feel disgust, or loathing.* To entertain an a. agst aby, animorum contentione a qd discrepare: to feel a great a. agst athg, magnum odium cs rei me capit. There is a great a. between two things, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident.

ANTIPODES, qui conversi inter se pedibus stant (with relation to each other, Plin. 2, 65, 65). Our a.s, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντιπόδας vocant (C. Acad. 2, 39, 123); qui adversa nobis urgent vestigia (C. Somm. Scip. 6, in.).—qui sunt contrarii vestigiis nostris (Lact.).—In the sive. age, anti-pōdes, antichthōnes (ἀντιπόδες, ἀντιχθόνες).

ANTIPOPE. *antipapa.

ANTIQUARIAN. A. researches, studies, *antiquitatis investigatio or studium. *antiquarium literarum studia.

ANTIQUARY, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fund of antiquarian pursuits; a collector, &c.).—rerum antiquarum literate peritus (of antiquarian knowledge). *veterum librorum comptor (a collector of old books).—antiquitatis investigator (one who investigates antiquarian subjects).

ANTIQUE, adj. antiquus. antiquo opere factus. antiqui operis. Sre ANCIENr.—*Am antique,* opus antiquum. res antiqua. res antiquo opere facta. res antiqui operis. A cabinet or museum of a.s, *thesaurus quo vasa, statuas, alique res antiqui operis continentur. *horreum operum antiquorum. A collector of a.s, *rerum antiquarum studiosus.

ANTIQUATED, obsoletus (of dress, words): exoletus (of words).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (of words long gone out of common use): ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis temporibus repetitus (of words).

ANTIQUITY, vetustas (the long duration; and the olden time).—antiquitas (in all the meanings of the English word). An a., antiqua res. antiquum opus. A monument of a., monumentum antiquitatis. Roman a.s, *antiquitates Romanæ. Athg bears about it evident marks of a.s, plurima in qd re antiquitatis effigia.

ANTISPAST, antispastus.

ANTISTROPHE, antistrophē (Victorin.).

ANTITHESIS, contrarium (the opposite of athg). 'The a. of athg, by Crcl. with contrarius cs rei or ci rei (e. g. hujus virtutis contraria vitiositas, C.).—contentio (the placing together of opposite thoughts).—~~ANT~~ a) (oppositum does not intimate that the notion opposed to another is contrary to it. b) antithesis is a grammatical figure when one letter is put for another (as olii for illi); but antitheton is 'an antithetical notion,' so that antitheta may be used for 'antitheses.' (hæc quæ Græci antitheta nominant, quum contrariis opponuntur contraria. C. 'rasis Librat in antithetis, Pers.)

ANTITYPE. The Latin fathers use substantia, veritas, &c. (opposed to umbra, signum).

ANTLER, ramus (but not without cornu mentioned, Cas. B. G. 6, 26). Antlers (when used loosely for horns), cornua.

ANTONOMASIA, antonomasia (Q.).

ANTRE, antrum.

ANUS, anus.

ANVIL, incus, ūda.

ANXIETY, angor.—anxietas (anxietudo rare: angor is a temporary affection: anxietas, an abiding state)—solicitudo (a. caused by the apprehension of evil).—pavor (dread).—trepidatio (impatience of rest, as a bodily effect of a.).—afflictio (great a., anguish: not afflictio, which is removed from C. Tusc. in critical editions).—status (disturbed, perplexed state). Full of a., anxious, trepidans or trepidus. solicitus. To be in or feel a., angst; animo sollicito esse: animo tremere; pavere: about athg, (animo) angli de re: about aby, angorem capere, sollicitum esse pro qo. To be in great a., angore confici; æstare; angoribus preni, agitari, urgeri; angli intims sensibus. to be tormented with a., angore cruciari. To cause aby a., anxiliis curis implere cs animum; sollicitudinem ci struere; trepidationem ci injicere. To be an a., sollicitudinem esse (C.).

ANXIOUS, anxius.—solicitus (anx. espy from present causes; soll. from apprehension of future evils).—pavidus.—trepidus or trepidans (SYN. under ANXIETY). To be a. about athg, auxium esse re or de re, seld. with acc. or gen. sollicitum esse de re.—about aby, pro qo laborare. [See more under ANXIETY.] *Causing an anxiety,* anxius (not in C. in this meaning, but in L.). A cares, anxie curæ: an a. fear, timor anxius (V.). To make aby a., qm sollicitare, sollicitum habere.—Jw. anxiam ac sollicitum habere.—afflictare; sollicitudine

or ægritudine afficere; sollicitudinem or ægritudinem
ci afferre: very a., vehementer angere; vexare; urere;
cruciare, discruciare, miseriis modis sollicitare.

ANXIOUSLY, anxie; sollicite; pavidè; trepide.

ANY. ¶ *When all are excluded, quisquam and ullus* (1) *quisquam* is used in the sing. only, and as a substantive; never as an adj., except with personal nouns [e. g. scriptor, hostis, civis, homo], and, in Cic. personal nouns of multitude [e. g. ordo, genus hominum, legatio].—(2) *Quisquam* or *ullus* is used in negative sentences; in questions where the answer 'no' 'none' is expected; and after 'than,' 'scarcely' 'after' 'without.' 'any' is *aliquis* in a negative, *ullus* in a positive sentence.—[*'Any'* when all are included (i. e. = *any you please*), *quilibet*, *quisvis* (*quisvis* implies a deliberate thought/ai choice; *quilibet*, a blind, inconsiderate one,—*neque enim fuit quod tu plus providere posses*, *quam quisvis nostrum*, *any indistinctly*).—[*'Any'* after *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto*, is generally the indefinite *quis*; but *aliquis* is used when the 'any' is emphatic.—*Si quis* = 'if any body,' without any emphasis; *si aliquis* = 'if any body,' be he who or what he may (relating to quality); *si quicum* or *si there be any one*, though no more (relating to quantity), generally implying that there is probably none.—[*'Any'* in interrogations is often *equis* (so after *quære*, *cunctari*, &c. 'do you ask whether there is any hope?'), *queris equis* *pas* *sint* [*equis* or *equi*, *equa* or *equum*, *equid* or *equod*.—as *adj.*]. [*Any* (body) in interrog. an *quisquam?* (*Ter. Q.*), *quisquamne?* (*Q. A.*) [*Any* = 'some one or other,' 'some,' *aliquis*, *quispiam*, *aliquispiam*. ((1) *aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, *subst.*; *aliquis* or *aliqui*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, *adj.* (2) *aliquispiam*, *quispiam* (*subst.* and *adj.*) relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial which individual of that number is thought of. [*Any single person*; *any one singly*: *unus quilibet*, 'quibet *unus*, *unus quisvis*. [*After* a neg. 'any/body,' 'anything' are often omitted before a rel. clause: 'I have not any to send, or whom I can send,' *non habeo quem mittam*. I do not think *abey* can smile in these times, *non puto esse*, *qui his temporibus ridere possit* (C.).

non plus qu'un, qu'unus, with *non* and *tracere* (supra) (v.);
 ANTE, with, *ante*, *antequam*, *antequam*, *antequam*, *antequam*,
 usquam, with the same *antition* between aliqui
 (quiam, ullus). *At any time, aliquando, quando*
 (the latter when there is no emphasis; *exly after* *antequam*,
 quo, num, &c.); *umquam* (after negative, in questions,
 expecting the answer 'no,' after *tham*, 'scarcely').
At any where you please, ubi: if—where, ubi
(of rest); alio quo (of motion). If—where=any whither,
aliquo, quopiam, quouam, usquam with the same dis-
tinction as between aliqui, quipiam, quiquam, ullus.
For any where, alicunde. If for any where, alicunde.
Answer more than (after negative), non plus quam, &c.

ANY, before comparatives: nihilo, without non: the comparative only, non being expressed [his concessa, nihilo magis efficiatur, quod velitis;—non feram diutius].

APACE, celeriter. cito. festinanter. velociter. To run a., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); incitatus fluere or ferri (of streams).

APART, *seorsum* (opp. *una*)—separatim (opp. con junctim). Often expressed by *se* in compos.: to place or set *a.*, *seponere*: to go *a.*, *secedere*.—*Joking a.*, *remoto loco*.

APARTMENT, *conclave* (room that can be locked up, chamber—dining-room).—*cubiculum* (a. for reclining in; only sleeping a.).—*dieta* (any living room; e. g. a summer house with chambers attached).—*membrum* (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment).—*cubiculum hospitale* (dining-room).—*cubiculum dormitorium*. *membrum dormitorium* (sleeping a.).

APATHETIC, lentus (on wch nothing makes any impression), nihil sentiens, sensûs expers, a sensu alienatus.

APATHY, torpor (*properly numbness: hence deadness of feeling*).—indolentia or cunct. with nihil dolere (*insensibility to pain, with such dulness of mind is connected: ἀναισθησία*).—stupiditas (*stupid a. as a quality*).—socradia (*a. as far as it shows itself in thinking and resolving*).—animus durus. Ingenium inhumanum (*hard, unfriendly nature*).—lentitudo (*insusceptibility of any impression*).

¹ Cicero's practice is thus given by Stürenberg, using scriptor for the noun. NOM. quisquam (not ullus) scriptor. GEN. cujusquam (not ulius) scriptoris. DAT. cuiquam (not ulli) scriptori. ACC. quenquam or ullum scriptorem. ABZ. ullo scriptore: *once only*, quoquam homine.

APE, *simla*.—*simius*, *poet.* *A little a.*, *simiolus*.—*pithacium* (πιθήκιον, *Plant. contemptuously of a damsel*). | *Foolish imitator*, *simia*. **imitator ineptus*. *cacozēus* (κακοζήνος, *reply an imitator of bad things or properties, e.g. in an orator. Suet.*).

APF, v. perverse imitari: or *fr* context imitari only.—To a. aby's gait, *cs* incessum inepte exprimere.

APERIENT, catharticus. *To take a. medicine,*
purgatione alvum sollicitare. *One must take an a.,*
dejectio a medicamento petenda est.

APERTION, apertio (*Varr. Appul.*).
APERTLY, aperte.

APERTURE. || *Opening, foramen (g. i. for any opening made by boring)—cavum (burrow, pit, &c.)—hiatus (any yawning fissure)—fina (a sure; a cut made lengthwise)—hiura (a rent)—lacūna (a space not filled up: e. g. in a ceiling)—lumen (the opening of a window or door; any opening through which light can penetrate)—fenestra (a. of a window); os (mouth-like aperture: e. g. of a cave)—apertura (Pirr.). [It is in AIB-HOLZ, vid.] A. of a reef, vivid fistulae. || To make an a. in aithg, qd apirre (g. l.); perforare (to bore through it). To have a. a., aperturas habere (Pirr.). || Act of opening, apertio (Parr. patefactio only impr. as act of divulging).*

APEX, apex.
APHÆRESIS, *aphaëresis* (ἀφαίρεσις).
APHELION, "aphelium" (ἀφῆλιον. *f. t.*).
APHORISM, *sententia*.—dictum.
APIARY, *apiarium* (Col.). *alvear* or *alvearium*.
melarium (Varr.).

APIECE, to be translated by using a distributive numeral; with *ech*, however, *culque* or *unusquisque* with *gen. (subst.)*, or *singuli (adj.)*, may be used: 'the common people received an allotment of two acres a.' *bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur*. 'You are to receive an allotment of two acres apiece,' *culque vestrum bina jugera assignantur*. *The praetors receive eight thousand infantry a.*, *praetoribus octona milia peditum data*.

APISH, *cacozēlus* (*foolishly imitating, Swed.*).—*in*epte imitans qd, *in*epte exprimens qd. *Si* *in*eptus imitator; *in*epte imitatrix (*e. g.* "our apish nation," nos, *in*epti imitatores, or imitatores *only*; gens *in*epte imitatrix [*cs* rel]).—*vultuosus* (*grimacing*).—gesticulatio*nibus* molestus (*wearing one by airs and attitudes*).—*See* **AV-PECTED**. **SILLY**, **PLAYFUL**.

A-PIT-PAT. *My heart goes a., cor salt.*—pectus
tremidat (*On.*)

APLUSTRE, aplustre (*pl.* aplustra or aplustria.
dat. abl. aplustria or aulustribus).

APOCALYPSE, Apocalypsis (Tertull.).
APOCOPE, ἀπορροπή.
APOCRYPHA, apocryphi libri (Eccl. ἀποκρυφτοί).
APOCRYPHAL, suspectus.—auspicious (exciting great suspicion). Sts incertus, dubius. To be a., suspitione non carere.

APODICTICAL, *apodicticus* (*Gell.* argumento—non probò, neque apodictico).—certissimus. quod in dubium vocari nequit.

APOGEE, *apogæum (in *Plin.* venti apogæi, blowing from the land).

APOLOGETICAL, by *encl.* with *defensio*. *defendere*. se purgare, excusare (*in Tertull.* apologeticus [*e. g.* liber]; *defensorius*).

APOLOGIST, defenscr.—laudator (*panegyrist*).
 APOLOGIZE. *To a.* (= *plead*) for *aby*, causam *es*

defendendam auferre; dicere pro qo. = scribere pro qo (of composing a written apology). —qm purgare de qâ re. culpam cæ rei demovere a qâ. qm defendere de qâ re: for a thg, purgare qd (to prove one's innocence, the thing being either not done, or not being wrong): excusare qd (to bring grounds of extenuation for a fault confessedly committed: e. g. it having been done unintentionally, in ignorance).

APOLOGUE, *apologus* (—*narrationes apologorum*, of *fables*. C.).

APOLOGY, defensio (*a defence*).—purgatio. excusatio [SYN. under **APOLOGIZE**].
APOPTHEGM, sententia. dictum.—*A pithy a*,
 elogium (*e. g.* Solonia. C.).

APOPLECTIC, morbo, quam apoplexin vocant, correptus; apoplexi arreptus.—**apoplecticus**; apoplecticus (ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπώπληκτος: *Firm. Mathes.—Cæli. Aug. Acut.*); paralyticus (παρωλητικός).
APOPLECTY, apoplexia. apoplexia (*loss of all one's limbs, accompanied with loss of consciousness.* ἀπώπληξις, *ia* in *Cels.*)—**paralysis** (παράλυσις) or **nerve-**

rum remissio (*properly the loss of one's side or limb; but in Celsus' time—every kind of apoplexy*). To suffer, *g.*, a stroke of a. morbo, qm apoplexin vocant, corripit; apoplexi arripit.

APOSTOPEISIS, apostopeisis (Q.).—reticentia (C.).
 APOSTASY, *defectio a sacris. defectio (apostasía, *Salo. de Gubern. Dei*).

APOSTATE, defector (Tac.).—apostita (Terull. *Sedul.*—*ἀποστῆναι*). *desertor patrie religionis; *qui patria sacra: abjunct (Krebs).

APOSTATIZE, deficere, desicere a qo.—*patria sacra deserere. *Christianorum sacra deserere.

APOSTEMATE, suppurare.

APOSTEME, | ulcus. apostéma. abscessus. See

APOSTUME, | ANSCUSA.

APOSTLE, apóstolus (Eccl.). *Acts of the A's*, apostolorum acta (*pl.*) or res gestae.

APOSTLESHIP, | apostolatus (Terl.). *munus A-

APOSTOLATE, | postoli.

APOSTOLIC, | apostolicus (Terl.).—ad apostólo

APOSTOLICAL, | or apostolis traditus. *The a. age*, apostolica aetas (Terl.).

APOSTOLICALLY, *apostolorum more.

APOSTROPHE, | *A rhetorical fig.*, apostrophé. (2) | *Grammatical mark*, apostrophosor-us (Donat. *Dion.*).

APOSTROPHIZE, qm alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare (Syn. under Accosi). omnem orationem in qm or qm rem transducere, convertere; transducere et convertere.

APOSTUME. See APOSTEME.

APOTHECARY, medicamentarius (*a preparer of drugs, potions, &c., Plin.*). pharmacopóla (*drug-seller, mly of an itinerant vender; quack*).—medicus (*g. l.*). *An a's shop*, medicina taberna, or medicina only.—taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (*of a well-stored shop*). To be an a., medicamentarius or medicam exercere, facitare.

APOTHEOSIS, apotheosis (Terl.—*ἀποθεῖσθαι*).—consecratio (Tac. *Ann.* 13, 2, end).

APOZEM, apozéma, atis (*Æmil. Macer. Herb.*—*ἀπόζημα*, a decoction).

APPAL, qm terrere, exterrere. terrorem ci afferre, inferre, offerre, inficere, incutere.—qm in terrorem conficere. terrore qm complere. pavorem effundere ci.—perterrere, perterrefacere qm: pavore percillere cs pectus.

APPALEMENT. See DISCOURAGEMENT.

APPANAGE (*of a prince*), ci prebita annua (Suet.).

APPARATUS, apparatio (*as act*); apparatus (*as thing*). *Sis* qum ad qd pertinent.

APPAREL, vestis.—vestitus, cultus, vestis ornatus.

Jx. vestitus atque ornatus. See DRESS.

APPAREL, v. vestire. convestire, veste tegere, veste induere qm. veste qm amicare. To be apparelled, vestiri, amicti qd re. See DRESS.

APPARENT, | *Seeming*, opinatus (*imaginary, e.g. good, evil; opp. verus*).—simulatus, fictus, Jx. fictus et simulatus (*pretended: opp. verus*).—Imaginaris (*what is present, happens, &c. only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in Liv. neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessorum esse, 3, 41*).—adumbratus (*sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus*).—fucatus, fucosus (*deceiving by a fair appearance; hence not genuine: opp. verus*).—Speciosus is never '*seeming*,' but '*striking the senses by its fair exterior*.'—*Sis apparet* it may be translated a) by the adv. fide. 'An a. reconciliation,' gratia fide reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur, neque est; e.g. '*apparent expediency*,' ea quæ videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est. c) by species with the gen.: '*an apparent advantage*,' species utilitatis. | Indubitabile, plain, manifestus, apertus. Jx. promptus et apertus, apertus et manifestus.—perapicius. Jx. apertus et perspicuus. non dubius. certus.—evidens.—testatus (*proved by evidence*).—præsens (*already at hand*).—ante oculos positus, notus, cognitus (*known*).—luce clarior. It is a., patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculis incurrit. It is quite a., omni luce or sola luce clarius est (*not meridiana luce clarius est*). To make a thing a., aperire, patefacere, palam facere. To become or be made a., patefieri.—etenebris erumpere (*of things suddenly becoming visible; e.g. a conspiracy*).

APPARENTLY, stimulate, fide. Jx. fide et simulate. (Syn. in APPARET.) | Plainly, &c. a. aperte (*subjectively: e.g. mentiri, adulari; favere ci*).—manifesto (*objectively*).—evidenter.—scilicet, videlicet (*mly ironically*).—Also by manifestum est: '*apparently he is a fool*,' manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

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APPARITION, species (*any appearance, e.g. mortui, Appul.*).—simulacrum vanum (Ov., *deceitful appearance*).—umbra (*shadow, e.g. mortui, Suet.*).—larva (*disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night*).—visum (*something seen, a vision: also visum somni or somniantis [See VISION]*).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (*astounding appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*). A frightful a., objecta res terribilis. *Sis species nova atque insolita in a. of the night, visum nocturnum, species nocturna: in this hæcæus;—eidolon only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut. *Mœtellaris*. Appul. has also occuracula nocturnum.—bustorum formidamina, sepulcorum terribilia (*terrible spectres haunting graves*). To fear a's, simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by a's, umbris inquietari. I see a's, obvius mihi sunt species mortuorum. | A ppearance, adventus (approach).—præsentia (presence).—species. A sudden a., repentinus objectus (Nep. *Hann.* 5, 2).*

APPARITOR, apparitor.—accensus, viator (See *Dict. of Rom. Antiqq.*).

APPEAL, v. appellare qm (*to the tribunes of the people, the senate, the emperor, &c.*).—provocare ad qm (*espily to the whole people: tribunos plebis appello et provocho ad populum, L. 8, 33. Both verbs also stand absolutely*).—against aby or athg, appellare, provocare adversus qm or qd (also prov. qd): from aby to aby, a qo ad qm: to the people *fm a sentence*, ad populum provocare sententiam. | Call to witness, &c. testari, testem facere qm, &c.: to appeal to heaven, deum testari; deum invocare testem. | Call loudly upon, inclamare qm. invocare qm.

APPEAL, s. appellatio. provocatio [See APPEAL, v.]. to aby, ad qm, also cs: to aby from aby, a qo ad qm: to aby agst aby or athg, ad qm adversus qm or qo. To make an a., appellationem, provocationem interponere (Scaevol. *Dig.*): to receive or allow an a., appellationem admittre, recipere (Ulp. *Dig.*): to grant aby an a., dare ci provocationem or jus provocationis (adversus qm). A magistrate or punishment *fm wch there lies no appeal*, magistratus, pœna sine provocatione. | As appeal (*as writing*), libellus appellatorius (Ulp. *Dig.*). | A court of appeal, *judicium ad qd provocari potest. *senatus provocationum.

APPELLANT, | appellator (C.).—qui appellat, pro-

APPELLER, | vocat.

APPEAR, | *Become visible*, apparere.—in conspectum venire, conspici.—se offerre offerri (*to come in one's way suddenly*).—erumpere (*to come forth suddenly*).—existere (*of celebrated persons making their appearance in the world; in history*).—*Sis particular modes of approach to a country should be used, as appellere navem ad: e.g. Two hundred years later Pelops appeared in Argos*, appellere, escendere, or egredi may be used. To appear to a person in a vision, ostendere se ci in somnio; videri in somnis, per somnum, per quietem, in quiete. Day appears, dies venit; illuscescit. To a. in public, in publicum prodire, procedere, egredi: not to a. in public, domi se tenere; pedem domo non efferre (*not to stir out*); publico carere or abstinere (*not to appear in public*).—odisse celebritatem; hominum celebritatem fugere (*to shrink fm appearing in public; to hate a crowd*): seldom appearing in public, rarus egressu (Tac.). To a. in person, coram or præsentem adesse: to a. at a public meeting, an assembly of the people, in concione adesse. | To appear (*be published*) of a book, in lucem edi; *lucem videre; *prodire. | To appear before a court, in judicium venire: at an appointed time, se sistere (*of the accused person and his witnesses*); vadimonium sistere (*of a surety: opp. to vadimonium deserere, to forfeit his recognisance*): to a. in a court with aby, ci adesse in judicio (*to assist him with advice, countenance, &c.*). | Seem, videri. The impersonal form '*it appears*,' is mly translated personally: '*it appears as if our friends would not come*,' amici nostri non venturi videntur.—'*it appears as if we had lost the cause*,' causâ occidisse videmur. To a. in a body's eye, judicio cs esse; a qo existimari: videri ci; esse apud qm. | It appears—is evident, patet; apparet; liquet; intelligitur: it appeared from many proofs or signs, multis emanabat indicis. | To make it appear, that &c., docere, espily with argumenta. demonstrare, firmare, confirmare, espily with argumenta. efficere, vincere, evincere. See PROVE.

APPEARANCE, adventus (approach).—præsentia (presence).—vadimonium (*a. of a surety in court*). 'On the a. of the enemy all fled,' *hoste appropinquante

omnes terga verterunt. | *That each appears, res objecta (what is presented to the eyes: C. Acad. 2, 12, 33).*—*visum (what is seen, a sight, a vision).*—species (a form one believes oneself to have seen, whether when awake or in a dream).—*simulacrum (an image of the fancy, which, bearing a resemblance to some particular object, is supposed to be seen by a waking person. But spectrum = εἰδωλον in the sense of the Stoics).*—*ostentum, prodigium, portentum (prodigy, portent).* A sudden a., repentinus obiectus. An alarming a., obiecta res terribilis. An unusual a., species nova atque insolita: alio facies insolita (S. Jug. 49, 4). An a. in the heavens, phenomenon. *Sis quæ sunt may do (e. g. quæ mari cœloque fiunt). To make one's a. on the stage, in scenam prodire.* | Personal a., habitus e rporis. | *Appearance, opp. reality, species. To put on the a. of atqg, speciem cæ rei præbere: simulare qd (to put on an a. hypocritically: —also simulate with quasi and subj. or acc. and inf.). speciem cæ rei induere. To have the a. of atqg, speciem cæ rei habere (of things); speciem cæ rei præ se ferre. similitudinem quamdam gerere speciemque cæ (of persons).* In *APPAREANCE*, specie, in speciem (opp. respect): verbo, verbo et simulatione (opp. reversa, re ipsa). *Sis simulate, fecte et simulate. He only put on the a. of madness, simulavit se furere: simulavit furem.* He pretended to defend him, to save a's, speciem defensionis præbuit. *First a's are deceitful, prima fronte decipit (Phædr. 4, 1, 4). To judge by first a's, dijudicare qd ex primâ fronte.* | Under the a. (= *present, pretence*), specie, per speciem, nomine (under cloak of): sub prætextu ob obtentu *not classical*. In simulatione et nomine. fronte or in fronte (opp. pectore). In all appearance, haud dubie. But *my by Crcl. with verisimilis or videri. In all a. (or, to all a's) he will not come, verisimilimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor ut venturus sit. To all a's a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarurum esse videtur.* | To observe the a's of the sky, de cœlo servare (of augurs).

APPEASABLE, placabilis. To show himself a., placabilem inimicis se præbere, se prætare.

APPEASABLENESS, placabilitas. Ingenium placabile. animus placabilis. animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

APPEASE, placare (g. t., to pacify; e. g. numen divinum scelere violatum precibus; iram deorum; hostes r. publicæ).—*expiare (to a. by expiatory rites; numen; manes).*—*mitigare, lenire (to soothe, to soften down; ut eum tibi ordinem aut reconcilies aut mitiga. C.). To a. aby who is angry with another, animum cæ in qm offensorem recolligere: to a. aby towards another, placare qm ci or in qm; qm cum qm or qm or cæ animum ci reconciliare; qm cum qm reconciliare.* | To a. one's hunger or thirst, famem or sitim explere or depellere (depulsare more poet.).—*situm reprimere.*

APPEASEMENT, placatio (as act).—*reconciliation concordie or gratie. gratia reconciliata. reditus in gratiam.*

APPEASER, reconciliator gratias (ast. L. 35, 45, 3: comp. *Appul. Apul. p. 286, Agrippa, populi reconciliator*).

APPELLANT, appellator (C. Ferr. 4, 65, 146): qui appellat, provocat. | To a. battle: qui provocat; qui qm ad pugnam, ad certamen provocat; qui qm ad pugnam evocat, laocessit, ad certamen elicit.

APPELLE, | *Person appealed against*, qui appellatur (de qâ re). *Sis reus.* | *Entertaining appeals, &c.* An a. jurisdiction, iudicium ad qd provocari potest; senatus provocationum.

APPELLATION. See NAME.

APPELLATIVE. An a., vocabulum (= 'nomen appellativum').

APPELLATORY. 'The a. libel' (*Aylife*), libellus appellatorius (*Ulp.*).

APPELLEE. See APPELLATE.

APPEND, addere, adungere. adficere. agglutinare [See ADD]. *Not appendere, wch is to 'weigh out' atqg to aby; to 'weigh.'*

APPENDAGE, accessio (accessionem adungere adibus, C.; minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedonia fuit, L.).—*additamentum. appendix (vidit appendicem animi esse corpus, C.; exguam appendicem E-rusci belli conficere, L.). A small a., appendicula; quasi quedam appendicula os rei (C.).*

APPENDANT, qui (quæ, quod) ci rei heret, adherescit, &c. *Often by suus (ejus or illorum); proprius suus, or ejus, &c.*

APPENDANT, a. See APPENDAGE.

APPENDICATE. See APPEND.

APPENDICATION, adjunctio, appositio. | *Appendis.* See APPENDAGE.

APPENDIX. See APPENDAGE.

APPERTAIN, | *Belong*; of strict possession: esse cæ (not ci).—*qâ possidet qd. This a's to me, hic meus est. [So always the possessive pron., not the dat. of the personal one.]* | *Belong, relate to, &c.* *stinere ad qd. spectare ad qd. referri or referendum esse ad qd. It a's to a happy life, ad beatam vitam pertinet. Often by esse with the gen. | To be due to, deberi.*

APPETENCE, appetitus. appetitio. appetentia. See APPETITE.

APPETITE, appetitus. appetitio. appetentia (*striking after atqg; instinctive longing for it*).—*cupiditas. cupido (the latter more poet).*—*aviditas (greedy desire).*—*libido (a natural, very sensual, desire: lust: libidines, unbridled desires, lues).*—*desiderium (longing desire accompanied by a sense of want) See DESIRE.* | *Desire of eating, cibi cupiditas, aviditas, or appetentia. cibi appetendi avilitas (in Gell. appetitus). fames (hunger). Want of a., fastidium; cibi satieta (when one is full) | To have an a., cibum appetere: to have a good a., to eat with a., libenter cibum sumere (of an invalid); libenter cenare (g. t.; but of a particular instance, not of the habit): to have no a., *cibum fastidire. To have no more a., satiatiati esse, cibi satiata teneri. To create or produce an a., appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare. Wine creates an a., cibi appetentia invitatur vino. To give aby an a. (= make his mouth water), salivam ci movere (Sen.). To get an a. by walking, famem ambulando opsonare. To recover one's a., get a fresh a., aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare. To fall to with a good a., integrum famem ad cibum afferre.*

APPETITION, appetitio. appetitus. appetentia.

APPLAUD, plaudere, applaudere ci or ci rei; applaudere et approbare qd. To a. aby loudly, maximos plausus ci impertire. See PRAISE.

APPLAUDE, laudator (*præter, g. t.*).—*prædicator (vaunter, one who praises publicly).—præco (the herald of aby's praise).—buccinator (trumpeter; with con tempt, e. g. cæ existimationis).—approbator (approver C.). Plying uses plausus.*

APPLAUSE, plausus (*applause manifested by clapping hands*).—*acclamatio, clamores (applause manifested by cheers, &c.; accl. espily of the people greeting a favorite, in the historians; for in Cic. it is a cry of disapprobation). Jx. plausus clamoresque—laus, laudes (praise). To receive aby or atqg with a., probare qm or qd. approbare. comprobare qd (approve of).—laudare qm or qd (praise).—Jx. laudare et comprobare qd. ci applaudere. plausum ci dare or impertire. applaudere et approbare qm or qd. plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd. To receive or greet aby with clamoroso a., clamore et vocibus ci austrere: atqg, magno clamore approbare qd. With or amidst loud a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To court a., laudem venari; assensionem captare. Amidst the a. of the whole province, plaudente totâ provinciâ. A murmur of a., admurmuratio.*

APPLE, malum (*prop. a. and all similar fruits; e. g. a's, pomegranates, peaches, lemons, but not pears*).—*pomum (g. t. for any edible fruit). A's that have been gathered, mala strictiva (opp. cadiva, fallings): a's for preserving, mala condita. The core of an a., volva mali, pomi (Scrib. Larg. 104, end). | Pupil of the eye, pupula. pupilla: (as term of endearment: oculi, ocellus). To love aby as the a. of one's eye, qm in oculis ferre or gestare; qm oculis amare (Com.).*

APPLE SAUCE, *pulmentum ex malis coctum.

APPLE-TREE, malus.—*pomus.*

APPLE-WOMAN, pomaria.

APPLIABLE. See APPLICABLE.

APPLIANCE. See APPLICATION.

APPLICABILITY, usus.—*utilitas (serviceableness for a purpose).*

APPLICABLE, ad usum accommodatus. utilis. To be a., utilis esse: usum habere: *this is a. to him (i. e. can be applied to him). hoc ad eum pertinet; hoc in eo valet, or in eum cadit. Not to be a. to atqg, alienum esse, abhorrire a re.*

APPLICANT, Crcl. with verb 'to apply': qui rogat (qm qd); qui petit, poscit, contendit (qd a qo).

APPLICATION, | *Usa, usus.*—*usurpato (act of using in a particular instance). A had a., abusus. To admit of a wider a., latius patere | Application of mind, animi attentio (C.), utramque intentionem (act of directing the thoughts to atqg).—diligentia (care with*

which one attends to althg: opp. Indiligentia.—*In Cic.* applicatio animi is the attaching of the mind to an object with affection. To make a practical a. of althg, qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferas. *All the a.'s of an art, omnia, quæ qd arte effici possunt.* || *Application* (= particular use) of a word, must be transi. by *Crel.* with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere): subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a word in a rare a., verbum doctissime ponere. 'Cicero, too, makes a similar a. of the word,' item consimiliter Cicero verbo istud utitur. 'Cicero uses the word in a contrary a.,' contra valet quomodo Cicero—itā dicit. || *Act* of applying, *Crel.* by part. admotus. 'By the a. of herbs,' admotis herbis (animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis. O.). || To make the u. (e.g. of a tale), interpretari qd.

APPLY. || To make a particular use of althg, uti qd re. *Althg* to althg, adhibere qd ei rei, or in re, or ad qd (to use it for althg).—collocare in re. impendere in or ad qd. conferre ad qd (spend upon). To a remedy to a disease, adhibere remedia morbo. || To make use of as relative or suitable to something, transferre in rem. traducere ad rem.—accommodare ad rem. To a. what was said to oneself, 'qd de se dictum putare; 'qd de se interpretari. To a. a tale, &c., interpretari qd; de qo or qd re dictum putare. || Apply one thing to another, advovere qd ei rei or ad qd (g. i., to move one thing to another: e.g. ad ignem), apponere ad qd (e.g. manum ad os). || To apply oneself to a task, &c., diligenter adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re: to a. oneself very diligently to a task, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd.

APPLY, INTR. || To be applicable. To a. to aby, ad qm pertinere: in qm cadere; in qo valere. || To apply to (= make application to), confugere, perfugere, refugere, ad qm (fly to for help): se convertere or conferre ad qm; adire or convenire qm (to turn to, go to aby); se applicare ad qm (attach oneself to aby for protection; also for information).—rogare qm qd; petere, poscere, contendere qd a qo; supplicare ci pro re.

APPOINT. || *Fix*, statuere, constituere.—destinare (*fix, determine*).—designare (*mark out*). *Jn.* constituere et designare.—dicere (*say, fix, by word of mouth*).—eligere (*choose; fix upon by choice*).—finire, definire (*fix by assigning the limits; hence declare, fix*). So circumscribere. convenit inter nos (seldom convenimus inter nos; we agree together, &c.). To a. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere: beforehand, diem præstitueri, præfinire: to a. a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to a. a time for the assault, adundi (scil. castra) tempus definire: to a. time and place, tempus et locum condicere: to a. a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere: to a. a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere: a day for the execution, diem necis destinare ci. To a. a law, legem sancire. To a. aby wages, mercedem ci constituere: a residence, circumscribere locum habitandi ci: the bounds of his kingdom, terminare fines imperii. To a. aby one's heir, qm heredem instituere; qm heredem testamento scribere, facere;—qm heredem nuncupare (i. e. to name him as such before witnesses). To a. aby (king, &c.), constituere qm (regem, &c.). To a. aby the keeper of another, apponere qm custodem es: to a. aby the guardian of another, tutorem qm ci constituere (of a prince); testamento qm ci tutorem instituere (of a father appointing by will). Ss negotium ci dare, ut &c. || To appoint aby to an office, constituere qm ci munere: præficere or præponere qm muneri: mandare or deferre ci munus: to a. aby to succeed to another, qm in es locum substitui (g. t.); qm in es locum subrogare, sufficere (to choose aby to succeed another, who had died before the expiration of his office, &c.: subr. of the proposer, suff. of the people). To appoint aby or althg to or for aby or althg, destinare ci qd or qm (e.g. qm viro uxorem). || To appoint (= intend) aby or althg to or for any office, sale, purpose, &c., destinare ad qd or ei rei; designare ad qd (mark out for): seponere ci rei or in qd (to set apart for). To be appointed (= destined to althg by fate), ci rei or ad rem munus esse:—fatio fieri qd. 'It is appointed to all men once to die,' &c., æq. lege or hoc fato nati sumus, ut &c.; ita a naturâ generati sumus, ut &c. || *Fix* that a person should be present at such a time or place, qm adesse or venire jubere. To a. aby to appear at Rome early in the following spring, initio proximo v're Romæ qm adesse jubere: 'to a. that a person should come back to one,' qm ad se

reverti jubere: to a. a place or time, condicere tempus et locum (coeundi, Just.). || Well appointed, instructus, omnibus rebus ornatus atque instructus. See EQUIP.

APPOINTER. constitutor (Q. Lactant.). **APPOINTMENT.** constitutum. To have an a. with aby, habere constitutum cum qo (e.g. cum podagrâ, with the gout, C., playfully). || *Stipulation.* See AGREEMENT. To make an a. with aby, cum qo mihi convenit, ut. We made an a., inter nos convenit, ut &c. According to a., ut erat constitutum. ex pacto. ex convento. ex conventu. || Order, jussus, jussuum, mandatum. præceptum. See COMMAND. According to aby's a., jussu or auctoritate ca; jubente qo; also by jussus a qo: sis by a qo only (as in Athenienses, a quibus erat profectus, Np. Mill. 2, 3, Dühne). || Equipment. Vid. || Allowance, VID. || Act of appointing, constitutio. || To keep an a. (= appear at an appointed day), ad diem adesse or sistere se, or sisti.

APPORTION. assignare, distipere. distribuere. impertire. tribuere. [Syn. in ALLOT.] describere (if set down in writing: e.g. aum cuique munus describere) dimetiri. Sis dirigere qd ad qd: qd re dirigere qd: modulari qd qd re (i. e. to bring one thing into due proportion to another).

APPORTIONMENT. divisor (eplu of lands to colonists, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—assignator (Ulp.).—distributor (Trium. ad Æscul. p. 92, 26).

APPORTIONMENT, assignatio (e.g. agrorum: as act or thing).—attributio, percriptio (of money: the latter by writing).—pars (a portion).—divisio (act of dividing).—distributio. See ALLOTMENT.

APPOSE. See QUESTION. || Apply one thing to another. See APPLY.

APPOSER. See EXAMINER. **APPOSITE,** appositus (ad qd: ad judicationem, C. ad agendum, C.).—idoneus (ad qd).—accommodatus (ci rei or ad qd). consentaneus ci rei. conveniens ci rei or ad qd (suitable to).—aptus ci rei or ad qd.

APPOSITELY, apte (e.g. dicere, qd dispunere): to althg, ad qd apte, accommodate or apposite.

APPOSITENESS, by *Crel.* with accommodatum, aptum, idoneum, consentaneum esse; convenire or congruere (ci rei or cum qd re), &c.

APPOSITION, adjunctio.—appositio (e.g. exemplorum).—adjective, or by particip. admotus, appositus, adjunctus. || In Grammar, *appositio, quam Grammatici vocant.

APPRAISE, æstimare (g. t., to value).—Censere the act of the censor, &c., valuing property with a view to taxation.

APPRAISER, æstimator.—Valuer of property with a view to taxation, censor.

APPRECIABLE, *Crel.* by æstimari posse.

APPRECIATE, æstimare. æstimare ex æquo. **APPREHEND.** || Lay hold on. prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd: with althg, qd re.—prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus; manu prehendere or reprehendere qm (the latter, for the purpose of dragging him back: e.g. a soldier flying from the battle).—|| To arrest, &c., comprehendere (g. t.).—In custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (put in prison).—o fugâ retrahere qm (if he was flying). || Seize with the mind; comprehend: capere (to take a thing).—Intelligere (to understand it).—(mente) percipere (to take it in; see it clearly).—ascui (to follow it; hence to master it). || Fear, vereri, timere, metueri. See FEAR.

APPREHENSIBLE, quod intelligi or mente percipi potest.

APPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing: of arresting: e.g. sonitum, C.).—prehensio (in a judicial sense: e.g. jus prehensionis habere, of arrest).—|| Mental conception, captus (manner of apprehending: in class. prose, only in the phrase, ut est captus es or qm).—vis percipiendi (faculty of comprehending).—Intelligentia (power of understanding; understanding: Post-Aug. intellectus).—Intelligendi prudentia, or prudentia (the understanding as a faculty, and a clear view into the nature of things obtained by its means. C. de Or. 1, 20, 90, and Purit. Or. 8, 29).—Ingenuum (mental powers generally; quickness, talents).—Quickness of a., celeritas percipiendi; celeritas ingenii. Quick of a., docilis, in qd est ingenii docilitas (easy learning).—perspicax (seeing clearly through a thing). Slow of a., indocilis, tardus, stupidus. To descend to the a. of one's audience, ad intelligentiam auditum or auditorium descendere. Suited, adapted, &c., to the a. of ordinary men, ad sensum popularem

vulgareque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodare or accommodate: intelligentiā a vulgari non remotus: to descend to the a. of one's pupils, of beginners, ad intelligentiam discentium descendere: se summittere ad mensuram discentium (Q.): to be beyond one's a., fugere intelligentiā nostrā vim: to sharpen a's, ingenium or intelligentiā prudentiam acuerē. || *Notion, opinion.* Vid. || *Fear, anxiety.* Vid.

APPREHENSIVE, || *Quick of apprehension, docilis, perspicax. || Fearful.* See **FEARFUL**, **FEAR**, v. || *Sensitive*, "sensu praeeditus. Also patibilis (e.g. natura. C.). *Sto mollis, mollior, qui facile movetur.*

APPREHENSIVELY. See **FEARFULLY**.

APPREHENSIVENESS, intelligentia. intelligenti prudentia.

APPRENTICE, a. discipulus artificis or magistri (v. C. de Or. 3, 9, 35). puer discens (both for pupil generally: the latter, if he is a lad under 17).—tiro (one still a beginner in his art).—tabernæ alumnus (pupil, lad, &c., of a handicraftsman or shopkeeper: e.g. tabernæ sutrinae al., a shoemaker's apprentice). *None of these words fully express our notion of an apprentice: pps. "ab eo in disciplinam receptus, or ab eo in disciplinam sollemniter ritu receptus. To receive a lad as one's a., "puerum sollemniter ritu in disciplinam recipere.*

APPRENTICE, v. "puerum tradere officii in disciplinam (of the father, &c.).—"dare puerum in tabernam officii.

APPRENTICEHOOD, } annus or anni disciplinæ.

APPRENTICESHIP, } To serve one's a., "tirocinium ponere, deponere.

APPRIZE, docēre (g. s., to inform, teach).—edocēre (to impart sufficient information about a particular circumstance).—monēre (to give information by way of warning: all these qm qd or de re).—certiorem facere qm de re or cs rei. To be apprized of althg, certiorem fieri de re: edoceri qd: cognoscere rem.

APPROACH, || Of persons: accedere ad qd. appropinquare ad qd or ci rei. adventare (abs. to a. rapidly: eply of an enemy in the historians).—succedere qd. ad or sub qd (draw near to gradually). To a. (of a general), copias adducere, (propius) advovēre (e.g. ad urbem). || Of time: appropinquare, appeterē.—adventare (i. e. with rapid steps).—Imminēre, instare (to be at hand: of a threatening a.): prope adesse; subesse (to be near). The time a's when, prope adest, quum &c.: the seventh day was approaching, appetebat dies septimus: to have approached one's eighteenth year, prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. || To come near to, resemble, prope accedere (ad); accedere ad similitudinem cs rei; non multum abesse (a); simile esse cs. To a. the truth, prope accedere ad veritatem; non multum abesse a veritate; simile esse veritatis.

APPROACH, Tr. advovēre qd ci rei.

APPROACH, s. appropinquatio. accessus. adventus.—accessus (gradual a.: e.g. of enemies).—appulsus (rapid a.: e.g. of ships). Sudden a., adventus repentinus, improvisus: unexpected a., interventus, superventus (T. Hist. 2, 54, 1).—similitudo (a. in the way of resemblance). The a. of the sun, appulsus solis: the a. of death, mortis appropinquatio: at the a. of death, morte appropinquante: at the a. of night, nocte appete; sub noctem (nos nocte). || *Access*, (1) a place, aditus: to close all the a's, omnes aditus claudere, intercludere, praecludere, obstruere. (2) Liberty of approaching, aditus: to be easy of a. (of persons), aditus ad eum est facilis. See **ACCESS**. || *Approaches* (of a besieging army) must be translated by opera operibus. To make a's, opera urbi advovēre: urbem operibus aggredi.

APPROACHABLE, patens; facilis accessus (of places): ad quem faciles sunt aditus (of persons). See **ACCESSIBLE**, **ACCESS**.

APPROACHMENT. See **APPROACH**, s.

APPROBATION, probatio, approbatio, comprobatio (approval).—assenso or assensus (assent).—plausus (applause).—assensatio (hypocritical a.: in good sense, Post-Aug.).—acclamatio, clamores (cries of a.: but in C. secl. is a cry of disapprobation). Jn. plausus clamorque. To receive althg or aby with a., probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd (approve).—ci applaudere, plausum ci dare or impertire; applaudere et approbare qm or qd; plausu, plausu et clamore prosequi qd (to applaud it): assentire or assentiri ci or ci rei; ci assentari, suffragari, astipulari, album calculum adjicere ci rei (vote for it: the last Plin.). To express unanimous a. of althg, consensu et una voce approbare qd. Not to give, to withhold, one's a., assensum (also with a re) retinēre, cohēdere, sustinēre se ab assensu: to

express clamorous a. of aby, clamore et vo. astrepere: to express a. loudly, tragno clamore a. of bare qd. To receive, or be honoured with a., approba. aby's a., probari ci or a qo; ci placere: general a., omnibus probari or placere; ab omnibus laudari; omnium assensu comprobari. With clamorous expressions of a., cum plausibus clamoribusque. To meet with no a., improbari; displicere: a speech is received without any a., oratio frigit. To court a., assensionem captare; laudem venari. || *Liking for*, amor, studium cs rei. proclivitas ad qd (of a bad inclination for).—inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad qd. || *Attestation*, affirmatio, confirmatio. (To do althg) in a. of (= to confirm) althg, ut rem testimonio confirmet, &c., or by other Crcl. with fidem ci rei addere; qd testimonio confirmare, &c.

APPROOF. See **APPROBATION**.

APPROPRATE, appropriare.

APPROPINQUATE, } See **APPROACH**.

APPROPINQUE, }

APPROPRIATE, v. addeice ci qd (recognize it as his property).—dicare, dedicare ci qd (a. expressly to aby, whether to a god or to a man).—qd cs facere (qd meum, tuum, &c., facere for second and third persons): qd ci proprium tradere (C., to deliver it to him for his own): qd ci proprium facere (Hor.).—sacrare, consecrare (to dedicate to a god).—|| To appropriate to oneself, qd suum facere. qd sibi or ad se vindicare; also vindicare qd (to claim as one's property, whether justly or not).—In se transferre qd (to a. it unjustly).—arrogare alibi qd (to claim presumptuously what does not belong to one). sumere or assumere sibi qd (to take to oneself what does not rightfully belong to one).—sibi inscribere qd (of giving to oneself a title or character: e.g. nomen philosophi).—occupare qd (of seizing althg before another who might wish to do the same).—sibi uni qd tribuere. To a. to oneself a part of althg, partem cs rei ad se vindicare. qd ex qā re sibi arrogare (e.g. of another man's merit, ex aliena laude): qd ex qā re sibi decerpere (e.g. ex cs laude). The nobles appropriated to themselves three magistracies, tres magistratus nobilitas sibi sumpsit.

APPROPRIATE, adj. See **FIT**.

APPROPRIATION, assignatio (allotting, allotment, with agrorum expressed or understood).—adilectio (e.g. bonorum).—consecratio (religious dedication; prob. Post-Aug. for in C. Balb. 14, 35, it seems to be a gloss. sacratio, late: Macrobi).—dedicatio (dedication: e.g. templi, media: also the beginning to appropriate althg to a particular use: e.g. patinæ, Suet.).

APPROVABLE, probabillis.—laudabillis, laude dignus (deserving praise).—prædicabillis (deserving to be extolled).

APPROVAL,

APPROVANCE, } See **APPROBATION**.

APPROVE, probare qm or qd; approbare, comprobare qd.—laudare (to praise).—prædicare (to extol).—assentire or assentiri ci rei (assent to): album calculum addeice ci rei (Plin., vote for it).—ratum habere (to recognize as valid: e.g. the acts of a governor, &c.: of a law, sis jubere). To a. of what has been done, probare ea quæ facta sunt.—See more under **APPROBATION**. || To a. oneself to aby, se ci probare. To a. oneself faithful, &c., se fidum præstare, præbere. || To prove, probare qd ci, &c. Vid. || *Approved*, to be, probari ci or a qo: placere ci; laudari (to be praised, &c.): satisfacere (to satisfy). More under **APPROBATION**. || *Approved* (= tried and allowed to be so): probatus; spectatus; spectatus et probatus; spectatus et cognitus; spectatus jam et diu cognitus; confensus (allowed). A man of approved virtue, integrity, &c., homo probatus or spectatus; homo virtute cognitū; vir spectatæ integritatis.

APPROVEMENT. See **APPROBATION**.

APPROVER, approbator (e.g. protectionis meæ, C.: opp. auctor et impulsor).—probator (e.g. facti, C.).—comprobator (e.g. auctoritatis ejus et inventionia, C.).—laudator (praiser). || *Approver in law* must be translated by the gen. term index (informor).

APPROXIMATE, v. INTR. See **APPROACH**, INTR.

|| Tr. See **APPROACH**, Tr.

APPROXIMATE, propinquus, proximus.—Sis by Crcl. with prope accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qā re.

APPROXIMATION, appropinquatio, accessus. See **APPROACH**. To be on a. to althg, (prope) accedere ad qd; non multum abesse a qā re.

APRULS, appulsus (C.).

APRICOT, prunum Armeniacum: also Armeniacum or Armenium quædam. An a. tree, Armeniaca.

APRIL, Aprilis, with or without mensis. *The first A., Kalende Aprilis. The fifth of A., Nonae Aprilis. To make aby an A. fool, ludibrio habere qm. A. weather, varietas et inconstancia tempestatum; crebra tempestatum commutatio; cœlum varians.*

APRON, subligaculum, subligar (covering round the loins).—campestre (worn by young persons engaging naked in the exercises of the Campus Martius: wearing such an a., campestratus).—præcinctorium (a longer a.: lute). *A leather a., *præcinctorium corlarium (not ventrale or semicinctum). In gynaecy, operculum. In a.-hold, *feudum mullebre.*

APRON-MAN, opifex. Collectively ste, qui in tabernis sunt.

APROPOS, aud! dic quæso! *A. of atq., quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est (since this subject has been mentioned): sed quod mihi in mentem venit (but it just occurs to me). To come very a., opportune venire.*

APRIS, abals or apais, G. apaisid (A. & V.).
APT, *Fit*, idoneus ad qd; aptus ei rei or ad qd; conveniens, congruus (suet. congruus), consentaneus ei rei or ad qd (S. in ADAPTED). *Inclined to, propensus ad qd (easily moved to atq.).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in or ad qd (easily falling into atq.: e. g. diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before Tac. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore perceptive, inclinations).—studiosus ei rei (fond of). A. apt to do' atq., may often be translated by solers (of things and persons), assuevise, consuevise (of persons), with inf. In a. apt wit, ingenium acutum; docile; excoelens: prestant; eximium.*

APT, v. See ADAPT.

APTITUDE. See APTNESS.

APPLY, apte (e. g. dicere; qd disponere).—ad qd apte, accommodate, or apposite. *Sis convenienter, congruenter. Jn. apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque. Idonee, apposite, commode. Eaditely, quickly, prompt (Tac.).—celeriter, cito (quickly). bene, optime (well).*

APTNESS. *Disposition, proclivitas or animus proclivis (ad qd). Aptness for learning, ingenium ad qd aptum or habile; ingenii dexteritas; ingenium docile; docilitas. ingenii acumen. To have an a. for atq., habilem or aptum esse ad qd: a natural a., natum esse ad qd. Fitness, convenientia (opt agreement: e. g. partium, rerum).—congruentia (Suet.—morum, Augustus).—habilitas (aptitude for any purpose. corporis habilitates, C.).*

APTOTES (inedicibiles), aptōtia (ἀπρωτία.—Dion. Prisc.).

AQUA FORTIS, *aqua fortis; *chrysulca (t. t.).

AQUA MARINA, beryllus (according to O. Müller).

AQUARIUS, Aquarius.

AQUATIC, aquatilis (aquatiles beetle, C.; also arbores, frutices, Plin.).—aquaticus (aquaticus aves, Plin.).

AQUATILE. See AQUATIC.

AQUEDUCT, aquæ or aquarum ductus. *Often aqua only: e. g. 'the a. of Claudius,' aqua Claudia. To make an a. to the town, aquam in urbem ducere.*

AQUEOUS, aquatilis (having a watery taste, ὕδαρις: e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus is watery, wet: aqueous, watery, abounding in water.

AQUILINE. An a. nose, nasus aduncus. [Aquilinus is, belonging to an eagle; eagle-like.]

ARABESQUES, picture monstra (aft. Vitruv. 7, 5, 3).—rerum quæ nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines (aft. Vitruv. 7, 5, 4).

ARABLE, arabilis (Plin. not as a general epithet of such land: campus nullus, cum sileus est, arabilis tauris). *A. land, ager novalis (Farr.), or novalis (ac. terra), or novale (sc. solum: all, a field or land that must be ploughed). Sis by arva, pl.*

ARANEUS, araneus.

ARATION, aratio.

ARBALIST, arcuballista (Veget.).

ARBALISTER, arcuballistarius (Veget.).

ARBITER, arbitror (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a iudex is bound to decide by law: also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged: e. g. in disagreements and verbal disputes). *A private a. was arbitror honorarius or disceptator domesticus (at Rome.—Ruperti, il. p. 690). To choose aby as a. qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an a. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as a. esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be a. in a cause, arbitrum esse in qd: cs rei arbitrium est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (to*

adjust or settle a dispute); qd componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an a., arbitrium. Judge. Vn.

ARBITRAMENT. See ARBITREMENT.

ARBITRABLY, ad arbitrium; ad libidinem; ad voluntatem; ex libidine; ex voluntate; insolenter. *To form words a., verba fingere insolenter (Gell.) or licentius. Arbitrarily often implies cruelty, despotic conduct, &c., superbe, crudeliter. To act a., crudeliter ac regio facere; crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern a., crudeliter superbumque dominationem exercere (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).*

ARBITRARIOUS, arbitriarius (opp. certus, Plaut.; to naturalis, Gell.).

ARBITRARIOUSLY. See ARBITRABLY.

ARBITRARY, *Despotic, unlimited, absolute, infinitus (unbounded)—summus (highest)—imperiosus (in a lordly tyrannical way).—Jn. imperiosus et superbus.—Impetens, agens aby, ei (in a passionate, unbridled way: of both persons and things).—Importunus (hard, showing no mercy or consideration for others in one's conduct: opp. clemens).—Sis crudelis in qm; sumus in qm. A. power, infinita or summa potestas; imperium summum; quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur; or dominatio only: to possess a. power, summo imperio præditum esse. A. spirit, superbia. Depending on no rule, capricious: arbitrius (late: dependent on one's own will: e. g. motus, opp. naturalis, Gell.).—Libidine or ex libidine factus (formed by one's own will alone, and so capriciously)—insidens (venustus).—insolenter fictus (of words arbitrarily invented. Gell.).*

ARBITRARINESS, mostly by superbia. insolentia. impotentia.

ARBITRATE, *Decide judicially, disceptare qd. decernere qd, or de re, or abs. dijudicare qd (these three are also used of arbitration by the sword, ferro).—judicare qd or de re. decidere qd or de re. statuere, constituere qd. To a. in any matter, affirmare de re: in a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere dijudicare: de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. Act as arbiter, arbitri partes suscipere esse arbitrum or disceptatorem (inter qos). See 'to be an ARBITER.'*

ARBITRATION, arbitrium. *To refuse aby's a., arbitrum or disceptatorem qm recusare. To commit atq. to aby's a., rem cs arbitrio permittere: to the a. of the sword, controversiam ferro dijudicare, decernere, disceptare. Decision, dijudicatio, disceptatio (as action).—judicium, sententia (judicial sentence).*

ARBITRATOR. See ARBITER.

ARBITREMENT, arbitrum.—sententia. judicium (judicial sentence).—disceptatio. dijudicatio (act of deciding).

ARBORET, arbuscula (Farr.).

ARBOREOUS, arboreus.

ARBOROUS, arboreus.

ARBOUR, umbraculum.—casa frondea (poetical. Ov.).

ARBOUR-VINE, *convolvulus.

ARBUSCLE, arbuscula.

ARBUTE, arbutus.—arbutum (fruit of it: and melon, the tree).

ARC, arcus (in Mathematics: segment of a circle, &c.). *Arch. Vn.*

ARCADE, porticus.—ambulatio arcuata (K. and F.).

ARCH, arcus (g. t.).—fornix (arch, archway: both used of triumphal arches). An arched roof, camera (camera lapideâ fornicibus vincta). Cic. cœnæus Ennius's fornices cœli ('the arch of heaven') as a badly chosen image.

ARCH, v. arcuare (L.).—camerare, concamerare (to a. over: cover with a vaulted roof: camerare, Plin. only: nidos camerare ab imbril)—conformicare (Vitruv. a. over). To be arched, arcuari (g. t.), to be arched or curved)—fornicatum curvari (Plin.).—concamerari (to be arched over: covered with an arched roof). *Arch ed, arcuatus.—in formam archû incurvus (Mela).—In apside curvatus (Plin.).—cameratus, concameratus (arched or vaulted over). Sis convexus, gibbus (swelling out).*

ARCH, adj. petulans. lascivus.

ARCH—(as prefix =) chief. (a) In dignities and titles archi- prefixed, as in Archbishop, Archiepiscopus: in other words (b) often by summus or maximus (with or without omnium): by (c) caput or princeps with gen.; or (d) by qui totus ex quâ re factus est, or veratus in omni genere cs rei; or, lastly (in a few words in Plaut. and afterwards in Juv.), by the Greek prefix tri-. Thus, trifur, triscuria.

ARCHAIOLOGY, *antiquarum litterarum scientia. "antiquarum rerum scientia (according as acquainted with ancient literature or with other monuments of antiquity is meant).

ARCHAISM, verbum or vocabulum obsoletum, ex-
tinctum, ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermis-
sum.—dicendi, loquendi ratio obsoleta.

ARCHANGEL, Archangelus (Eccl.).—[*Dead-met-
tis*, palæpata, lamium.

ARCHBISHOP, Archiepiscopus (Cod. Just.).

ARCHBISHOPRIC, archiepiscopatus.

ARCHDEACON, archidiaconus.

ARCHDUKE, *archidux.

ARCH-PHILOSOPHER, summus philosophus.

ARCH-PRESBYTER, archipresbyter.

ARCH-PRIEST, summus sacerdos. archisacerdos.
archipresbyter (Eccl.).

ARCHED, See **ARCH**, v.

ARCHER, sagittarius. *A* wounded a., hippotoxōta.

ARCHERY, *sagittarum emissio. *erel*, by sagittæ
mittere. *As a game*, *lusum id genus, quo in orbis
ita consistunt.

ARCHETYPAL, archetypus (Juv.).

ARCHETYPE, archetypum (Farr. Macr. ἀρχέτυπον
is C.).—exemplum primum.—exemplum.—species
(used by C. for the Platonic idea.)

ARCHITECT, architectus (architecton, *Plaut. Sen.*).
[*Cœsivres*, auctor. parens. inventor. conditor.
effector. Juv. parens effectorque. princeps. architectus.
Juv. princeps et architectus. inventor et quasi archi-
tectus. molitor. instimulator. concitator. Juv. insti-
mulator et concitator. The a. of the world, creator or
precreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.

ARCHITECTONIC, architectonicus (Vitr.).

ARCHITECTURE, architectura (C.).—architec-
tonice (Q.).

ARCHITRAVE, epistylum.

ARCHIVARY, ab actis (*Isocr.*).

ARCHIVE, tabularium (archium, archivum, gram-
matophylacium, *Poet.-class.*). Archives, tabule publicæ.
(acta publica or acta are the records of the proceedings of
the senate, people, &c.—tabularium or tablinum a place
in a Roman house, where documentary papers were kept).

ARCH-LIKE, in formam arcūs incurvus, &c. See
ARCHED.

ARCHWISE, in formam arcūs. arcuatim (Plin.).

ARCTIC, septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.).—
aquilonaris regio (C.; *prop. relating to the north-east*).
[Arcticus circulus. *Hygien. Astron.* 1. 6.] *See* **Bore-
alis arcticus** and *poet.* See **NORTH**, **NORTHERN**.

ARCULATE. See **ARCHED**.

ARCUATION, arcuatio (*only in Frontin.*).

ARCUBALISTER, arcubalistarius (Poget.).

ARDENCY, ardor (sc. amoris, Tib.).ustus (offensive,
passions, &c.). *via*.

ARDENT, ardens. fervens or fervidus.—mestuous
(of raging heat). **IMPROPR.** calidus; ardens; fervens
or fervidus.—acer (vehement, fierce). *An a. temper*,
ingulum ardens or fervidum. [Ardens (of spirit),
&c.) fervidus (est. vina fervida. H.).

ARDENTLY, ardentiter; ferventer; acriter.—cupide,
avidè (*eagerly*). To desire a., ardentiter cupere qd;
vehementer cupere.

ARDOUR, *prop.* See **HEAT**.—**IMPROPR.** ardor,
fervor,ustus (the first the weakest, the last the strongest;
all three also with animi, when mental a. is meant).—
impetus (impetuosity). Youthful a., ardor juvenilis;
ardor or fervor matris.

ARDOUS, [High, Vid. Difficult, gravis
(heavy)].—difficilis. non facilis (difficult).—magnus
(great).—durus (hard).—impeditus (encumbered with
difficulties). *An a. task*, magnus opus atque arduum.

ARDOUSNESS, [Height, Vid. Difficult],
difficultas. negotium (the labour one must undergo to
attain one's object).

AREA, arva.—superficies (extension in length and
breadth). A small a., arēla.

AREAD, } See **ADVISE**.

AREED, }

AREFACTION, *ercl*, by arefacio, arefieri.

AREFFY, arefacere (Farr.).—atcare.

ARENACEOUS, arenaceus (Plin.).

ARENATION, arenatio (Vitr., for a stucco of sand).

ARENOSÉ, arenosus.

ARETOLOGY. See **MORAL** philosophy.

ARGENT, adj. argenteus.

ARGILLACEOUS, argillaceus (consisting of clay.
Plin.).—argillosus (abundant with clay. Farr.).

ARGOSY. See **SHIP**.

ARGUE, To discuss a question, agere rem or de re

(g. t.).—disputare, disserere de qâ re (of learned discus-
sions: disser, mix of a continuous discourse).—sermonem
habere de re (discuss is in conversation).—disceptare
qd or de qâ re (with a view to the settlement of a dis-
pute). To a. at great length, multis verbis disputare: to
a. on the other side, contra disputare: to a. on both
sides of a question, in utramque partem: on opposite
sides, in contrarias partes. [Produce argumenta,
argumentari (with neut. pron. or dependent clause).
docere argumenta. firmare, confirmare argumenta.—
efficere or evincere velle (to wish to establish an op-
inion).—[A causa, argue (with gen. abl. de, acc. with
inf. or ut). See **ACCUSE**.] Prove, infer (trans.), pro-
bare. evincere, ostendere, declarare.

ARGUER, disputator (*seld.—once in C.*).—qui dis-
putat, &c.

ARGUMENT, [Proof, reason, argumentum.—
ratio. To bring or allege a. a. s. argumenta or rationes
afferre: to derive a. s. fm, argumenta ex re docere,
sumere, eruere: to reject an a., argumentum rejicere:
to press on a., argumentum premere: to be an a., argu-
mento esse. *See* **ARGUE**.] An a. for alth, not argumentum
pro qâ re, but argumentum quo qd esse demonstratur,
&c. To bring many a. s for the existence of a God,
multis argumentis Deum esse docere. That is no a.,
nullum verum id argumentum est. To produce or
allege many probable a. s for that opinion, multa in eam
partem probabiliter argumentari (L.).—Argumentum
is often left out when an adj. is used: e. g. 'the strongest
a. for this is,' &c., firmissimum hoc afferri videtur,
quod Eccl. (C.) [Subject of a discourse or writing, sen-
tentia, sententiæ (the principal thought or thoughts).
—argumentum (subject matter of a speech, essay, &c.,
for which materia is never used in the classics).—summa
(the main subject: e. g. of a letter, conversation, &c.).
[Contents summed up by way of abstract,
summarium. epitōme [See **ABRIDGMENT**].—index
(Q.). [Subject under discussion, questio, questio,
controversia. res controversa. disceptatio. Often by *ercl*,
with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptionem.
[Dispute, discussion, concertatio. disputatio.
pugna. controversia. To make alth the subject of an a.,
rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere. An
a. arises, oritur certamen or controversia (de qâ recum
qo). To hold an a. about alth with aby, disputare de
qâ re cum qo.

ARGUMENTATION, argumentatio.—also ratio
(s. g. C. de Or. 2, 53, 214).

ARGUMENTATIVE, *prop* by gravis (weighty).—
firmus ad probandum, &c.

ARGUTE, argutus.

ARIA, *aria.

ARID, aridus (dry, fm an internal want of moisture,
caused by a heat acting within).—torridus (dry, fm
being burnt up by an external heat).—alidus (dry as
to the surface). Juv. exsiccatus atque aridus. See **DRY**.

ARIDITY, ariditas. aritudo.—siccitas (Syn. in
ARID). See **DRYNESS**.

ARIES, aries.

ARIETATION, arietatio (butting like a ram. Sen.).

ARIGHT, recte. iuste. vere. bene.—Sic sluera,
sine fraude. To judge a., vere or recte judicare de re.
To see or hear a., recte videre, audire. If I remember
a., si bene or recte memini.

ARIOLATION, hariolatio.

ARISE, a) *prop.* surgere. exsurgere.—con-
surgere (espely of several).—se erigere (to raise oneself up:
of little children trying to raise themselves from the
ground): from a seat, surgere e sella: from bed, surge-
re, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere
cubiti (*prop.*—ex morbo assurgere of leaving one's
bed after a disease): from table, surgere a cenâ; also
poscere calceos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of in-
tending to rise from table). [Mount up on high, se
levare (of bees, se sublimius levare. Plin.).—levari.—sub-
lime ferri. sublimem abire. Clouds a., nebule levantur
in nubes: smoke arises from the cottages, fumus evol-
vitur e tuguriis. A storm arises, tempestas cooritur.
nubilare cœpit; nubilatur. [Arise, of the heavenly
bodies, oriri. exoriri.—emergere (of the stars: not of
the sun). [Arise (of thoughts in the mind), subire
mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought arises in
my mind, subit cogitatio animus: a suspicion arises in
my mind, incidit mihi suspicio; venit mihi in sus-
picionem (both with acc. and inf.).—[Arise (from the
dead), reviviscere, in vitam redire.—ab inferis exal-
tere. ab orco reducem in lucem fieri (according to
heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari.
[Arise (=appear gradually) of the day, appetere: dies
appetit;—lucescit; dilucescit; dilucescit. As soon as

day arose, ubi primum illuxit. b) IMPR. || *Come forth, appear, prodire (to come forth).*—existere, ex efferre (of distinguished men).—exoriri (agreeing with our 'arise' in this sense: of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad: libido; ferrea proles, Sulla, Epicurus, &c. C.: ultor nostris ex ovisibus. V.). || *Rise up in a rebellious manner, or agst aby, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.).*—cooriri in qm: imperium cs detrectare.—consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued).

ARISTOCRACY, || *As an administration, paucorum et principum administratio.* || *As a form of government, ejus reipublicis status, quum est penes delectos omnium summa potestas; optimatum status: es imperii forma, qd vis omnis penes primores civitatis est (Aft. L. 1, 43).* || *An aristocratical state, respublica, quæ a principibus tenetur; optimatum civitas; civitas, in quâ cives per principes reguntur; civitas, quæ ab optimatibus (or optimatum arbitrio, C.) regitur; respublica optumata; respublica, quæ est penes principes.* || *Sway or power of an optimatum dominatus or potentia: potestas atque opes optimatum.* || *The aristocracy; see the Aristocrats.*

ARISTOCRAT, || *Defender of aristocracy, qui optimatum causam agit.*—optimatum fautor. nobilium amicus. nobilitatis fautor or studiosus. || *The aristocrats, optimates; proceres; principes civitatis; potentiores cives.*

ARISTOCRATIC, } qui optimatum causam
ARISTOCRATICAL, } agit (of a. opinions of the a. party).—quod ad optimatum imperium pertinet (relating to aristocracy).—quod ab optimatibus profiscitur (proceeding from the a.).

ARITHMETIC, arithmetica, orum (C.).—arithmetice, es, or arithmetica, æ.—notitia numerorum (the knowledge of numbers, gen —Q. 1, 10, 35). To teach a, *arithmetica profiteri. A teacher of a, *arithmeticeorum magister. || *An arithmetic-book, liber arithmeticus.*

ARITHMETICAL, arithmeticus.

ARITHMETICALLY. To explain atqz a., numeris qd explicare.

ARITHMETICIAN, arithmeticus. A good or expert a., bonus or diligens ratiocinator (good calculator).—in arithmetice satis exercitatus (C.).

ARK, || *Noah's ark, navis.* || *Ark of the covenant, arca fœderis divini.*

ARM, a. 1) a limb) || *Of men: brachium (fm the hand to the elbow: often for the whole arm, when distinction is not necessary).—lacetum (from the elbow to the shoulder: also for arm generally, espz when its strength or muscularity is meant).—tori (the muscular arm of the Athlete). Relating to the a., brachialis: having strong a's, lacertuosus. With his a's a-kimbo, ansatus (Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7): to carry atqz under one's a., qd sub alâ portare: what is carried under the a. (i. e. habitually), subalaris (telum subalare, Np.): to carry a child in one's a., puerum in manibus gestare: to take a child in one's a's, puerum in manus accipere: to embrace aby with one's a's, qm medium complecti: to clasp in one's a's, auctus amplexi qm: to sink in aby's a's, manibus cs excipit. || *Arms* = 'enfolding arms', 'embrace' is mly to be transl. by complex: to lie or be enfolded in aby's a's, hærire in cs complexu: to receive aby in one's a's, manibus qm excipere: to receive aby with open a's, libens ac supinis manibus excipio qm: to die in aby's a's, in complexu cs emori or extremum vitæ spiritum edere: Inter cs manus expirare: inter sublevantis manus extingui: to tear children fm the a's of their parents, liberos e parentum complexu avellere atqz abstrahere: to support with one's a's, qm sustinere in walking, getting into a carriage, &c.): qm collapsum excipere (to raise one who has fallen):—to fly to aby's a's (for protection), ad qm confugere; cs fidel se committere; se committere in fidem et clientelam cs (as a client to a patron): in cs sinum confugere (vile age).—|| IMPROPER. Power, strength, manus, potestas. Kings have long a's, longæ regibus sunt manus (O.). The secular a., imperium or potestas magistratuum. || *Of a river: pars.—cornu (winding arm, O.).—caput (mouth: also and more frequently the head, source).* || *Of a mountain chain, brachium (Taurus brachia emittit. Plin.).—ramus.* || *Of a tree, brachium. ramus (see BRANCH).* || *Of a chair, ancôn (Cat. Agr. Tard. 2, 1, 46).* || *In fortification: works to connect two points, brachium: more frequently lingua (oselln).* || *Arm of a catapult, brachium.* || *Arms of a pair of scales, caput**

(Vitr. 8, 5, 3, Schneid.). || *Arms of an anchor, anchoræ brachium or cornu.*

ARM, v. TR. armare (to furnish with arms: then to provide with what is necessary: agst aby, adversus qm).—armis instruere (to furnish with arms).—instruere. munire (to furnish with atqz considered as a weapon). || *Armed, armatus.*—in armis (tv δαμοι, in or under arms). || *To arm oneself agst atqz, præcavere qd. tutum or munium esse qd re.—se præparare ad qd (to make preparations agst).—animum præparare ad qd. se or animum componere ad qd (to prepare one's mind agst).—Se meditari qd: to be armed agst atqz, animum ad qd parato; tutum or munium esse qd re:—qd re se loricare (Plin.). [see ARM, v. intr.] || *To clothe aby with armour, lorica, thoracæ, cataphractâ induere qm (according to the kind of armour meant).**

ARM, v. INTR. arma sibi induere (to put on one's armour).—arma capere (to take to one's weapons: prepare for war: for which ad arma or ad saga ire is also found): arma sumere (to take one's weapons in one's hand to use them). || *To be arming (of nations), bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere: belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent, providere.*

ARMADA, naves bellicæ.—classis.

ARMAMENT, copie. mly of a naval armament: copie navales; naves bellicæ classis.

ARMATURE, arma, orum, n. armatura (the latter with reference to the nature, &c. of the weapons).

ARMED, || *Having arms. An a. chair, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cat. Agr. Tard. 2, 1, 46).—cathedra (a. chair of Roman ladies).*

ARM-GAUNT, macer.—strigosus. strigol corporis.

ARM-HOLE, ala (poet. alarum vallis, Catull.).

ARMILLARY, *armille similis.

ARMIPOTEUCE, armpotentia is used by Ammian. 18, 5.

ARMIPOTEUCE, armpotens (Lucr. Virg.).

ARMISONOUS, armisonus (Virg.).

ARMISTICE, indutiz. To conclude an a., facere or inire indutias. To agree to an a., consentire ad indutias. See TAUCE.

ARMLET, || *Little arm, brachiolum (Catull.).* || *Bracelet for the arm, brachiale (q. t.).—armilla (bracelet, armlet).—spintier (σπιντήριον?—armlet for the upper arm).—calbei were armlets given to soldiers as a reward (Fest.).—spathallum or spatillum, dardanum, viriola, viria, were also ornaments of the arm, of unknown form. To put on golden a's, brachia et lacertos auro colere (Curt.).*

ARMORER, faber armorum. || *Squire: one who puts on another's armour, pps armoriger.*

ARMORIAL, A. bearings, clypeus insignis. Insigne generis. One who has a right to a. bearings, *ei licet insigni frui (according to Roman custom, qui imagine familiæ suæ consecutus est).

ARMORY, armamentarium. || *Armour. VID.*

ARMORIAL bearings. See ARMORIAL.

ARMOUR, armatus, ūs (=manner of being armed: only in the abl.—dispari armatu; Cretico armatu).—arma, orum, a. (g. t. for arma).—cataphracta (iron or brass scale-armour, for men or horses, &c.).—lorica (leathern jerkin).—thorax (iron breast-plate, cuirass). JM. lorice thoraceque. To put on one's a., lorica, thoracæ, cataphractâ (according to meaning) se tegere or induere. To strip the bodies of their a., armora corporibus detrahere (L.).

ARMOUR-BEARER, armiger.

ARMPIT, ala (vallis alarum, poet. Catull.).

ARMS, arma (g. t., but of offensive armour, not applied to missiles), tela also fig., as arma prudentia, senectutis, legum).—tela (missiles).—Furnished with a's, armatus, armis instructus: without a's, inermis: to take a's, arma ire. arma capere (to arm oneself agst aby, contra qm): arma sumere (espz when other means might have been tried, contra qm); descendere ad vim atqz ad arma: to seize one's a's, arma arripere: they ran to a's, concursus est ad arma: to a's! ad arma! to sound to a's! ad arma conclamare (L.)! to lay down a's, arma deponere; armis decedere: to fling away their a's, arma abjicere: to take away aby's a's, arma ei auferre: to be under a's, in armis esse: to have 20,000 men under a's, milia viginti in armis habere: to grow old in a's, in armis consenescere: to bear a's agst aby, arma contra qm ferre: to turn one's a's agst aby, arma in qm vertere: to defend one's country by a's, patriam armis ac virtute defendere: to give up one's a's, arma tradiere (Np.): to defend oneself by the a's of prudence, arma prudentie se tueri ac defendere.

ARMY, exercitus.—acies (*army in battle-array*).—*agmen* (a. in marching order).—milites (*soldiers, epluy when the individuals are meant: also the sing. miles, when 'the soldier' = 'the soldiers,' or 'the army' generally*).—vires (*the military force*).—copias (*forces*): *often with armatorum, or peditem equitumque, or pedestres, equestres, pedestres equestresque, pedestres navalesque. To command or lead an a., exercitum ducere, exercitui præesse: to lery an a., exercitum scribere or conscribere; milites scribere or legere; delectum habere (of the Roman consuls: scr. or conscr. to enrol the names of those who ought to serve): exercitum colligere or conficere (not cogere) or parare, comparare: to hire an a. of mercenaries, exercitum or copias mercede conducere: to recruit an a., exercitui supplementum scribere (of setting down the names); exercitum supplere or reficere: to draw up an a. (in order of battle), aciem instruere or instituere: to disband an a., milites mittere, dimittere or missos facere; militibus missionem dare (Str. in DISSAND). ¶ *Great number*, exercitus (e. g. corvorum, Virg.). multitudo. copia incredibilib; vis magna.*

AROMATIC, aromaticus (*late*). ¶ *Aromatics*, aromata.

AROMATIZE, condire.

AROUND, prep. circum. circa. See ABOUT.—Adv. circum. totus circum.—in circuitu. *Often by circum in composition: to ride a., circumequitare or equo circumvehī (locum): to sit a., circumvolere (trans.), circumvolvi (intrans.). To roll by per: to look a., circumspicere. circumspicere. oculos circumferre. perlustrare (omnia, &c.). to wander a., pervagari (locum): to look a. in a threatening way, oculos minaciter circumferre: to dig a trench a. a city, oppidum fossā (vallo fossaque) circumdare.*

AROUSE, exauscultare; expergefacerē (e somno); excitare (e somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (†):—*all stand (without somno) also improp. for 'exciting,' 'animating.'* ¶ *Excite*, excitare. concitare (e. g. a man to atth; also to excite laughter, hatred, envy, compassion, &c.).—excire, concirere or concirere (in class. prose only — to excite violently to some activity: seld. to produce any passion or evil, &c.: e. g. iram, seditioem, terrorem, &c.): mōvere, commōvere qm (to stir, move, excite: then also to excite misericordiam, seditioem, bellum, &c.).—confiare (to kindle: e. g. ei invidiam, bellum, &c.).

AROYNT (*thee*), abi! apage te! abi in malam rem (Comie).

ARPENT, haba (in mid. ages).—ager triginta jugerum.

ARACK or **ARACK**, *humor ex oryzā in quadam similitudinem-vinl corruptus.

ARRAIGN. See ACCUSE.

ARRAIGNMENT. See ACCUSATION.

ARRANGE, ordinare.—in ordinem adducere or redigere. disponere. digerere. in ordinem digerere.—componere (to a. so that the whole may present a pleasing appearance).—collocare, constituere (place together; bring into a proper constitution). *Sts describe (to sketch a plan): explicare (to unravel).—dispensare (to weigh out in all its parts; arranging, that no part may come off short). To a. troops, copias ordinare or disponere: in order of battle, copias or aciem instruere: the order of march, *agmen ordinare: books or a library, libros or bibliothecam ordinare or disponere: bibliothecam digerere: asir, capillum componere: crines or capillos digerere (†): the folds of a chlamys, collocare chlamydem, ut apte pendent (O.); componere togam (H.): a plan of the campaign, describere totius belli rationem: one's family affairs, rem familiarem constituere; res suas ordinare; res familiares componere: a person's affairs, cs negotia explicare. To a. (words) alphabetically, (vocabulary) in literas digerere: words in a sentence (with reference to style), verba componere. verba apte collocare. A well arranged establishment, *domus omnibus rebus instructa, quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent. ¶ *Make a plan, or arrangement*, præcipere, decernere, constituere. *We arranged (to do so and so), inter nos convénit, ut &c. I arranged with aby (to do so and so), mihi cum qo convénit, ut &c.**

ARRANGEMENT, ordinatio. dispositio. descriptio. constitutio. institutio. [See to ARRANGE.] *The a. of a library, designatio librorum: of words (in a Lexicon), vocabulorum digerendorum ratio: (in a sentence), verborum apta compositio, collocatio; ratio collocandi. ¶ Order resulting from arrangement: ordo. ratio.—Sts præceptum. institutum lex. These a's are excellent, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt. It is a benefit*

cent a. of nature's that &c., salubriter a naturâ institutum est, ut or quod.

ARRANT. *To be transi. by summus, maximus, with or without omnium.—by caput or princeps with gen.—by totus ex qâ re factus est or constat; versatus est in omni genere cs rei.—In Plaut. by compounds with the Greek tri (trifur; triscuria). An a. rogue, trifurcifer (Com.).—caput scelerum (Plaut.).—princeps flagitiorum (C.).—veterator.—An a. thief, princeps omnium furtorum (C.); versatus in omni genere furandi atque prædandi.—Sts by a superlative adj.: an a. fool, stultissimus, stultissimus.*

ARRANTLY, turpiter. fæde. flagitiose. nefarie.

ARRAS, tapes, étis, m. (dawns: or Latinized, tapetum). ¶ *The tapetes of the ancients were of carpet-like texture (mly shaggy, and with colours or figures interwoven) for covering walls, floors, &c.*

ARRAY, s. ordo. ¶ *Battle-array, acies. To draw up an army in battle-array: to set in array, copias or aciem instruere, instituere. ¶ The array (= soldiers drawn up): ordines militum. ¶ Dress, vestis. vestimenta (pl.).—vestitus (kind of apparel). ¶ Jurors impanelled, prps judices selecti: turba selectorum (chosen, at Rome, fm the senators, knights and tribuni ærarii).—juratores (sworn valuers of atth. Plaut.).*

ARRAY, v. ¶ *Arrange. Vid. ¶ Dress, vestire. convestire.—inducere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui: veste ac amicare (to wrap oneself up in a garment: applied therefore to upper garments; not to garments drawn on, which is induere: vestire is general).—vestiri, amicti qâ re (velni qâ re, poet.). To be arrayed in gold and purple, inlaqueum auro et purpurâ conspici. The earth is arrayed with flowers, &c., terra floribus, herbis, &c. vestitur. ¶ To array a pannel, *judices seligere.*

ARREAR. See BEHIND.

ARREAR, } pecuniam residuum (old outstanding ac-
ARREARS, } counts).—reliquum. quod reliquum est. quod reliquum restat, quæ restant, or quod restat. pecuniam reliquum (the still remaining portion of a debt). To be in a., reliquari qd (e. g. amplam summam, debitum: ex administratione rei publice reliquari: and quibus [summis] reliquatus est. All Jct.).—reliqua habere or debere: with aby, nondum persolvissē ei, quod reliquum restat: to exact the a., pecunias reliquas or residuas exigere. He is so much in a., residere apud qm (i. e. such a sum residet apud qm. Marciā. Dig.).

ARRARGE. See ARREAR.

ARRECT, arrectus. erectus (aures arrigere. Ter. Virg.—erigere. C.).

ARREST, s. comprehensio.—To put under a., comprehendere (of the person arresting): in custodiam dare (of the person ordering the a.). To be kept under a., in custodiâ haberi or servari; custodiâ tenēri or retinēri.

ARREST, v. comprehendere. in custodiam dare [See ARREST, s.]. ei manus injicere (to lay hands upon, e. g. virgini . . . minister decemviri manus iniecit, L. 3, 44, 6). in vincula conjicere. To a. one who was flying, e. fugâ retrahere qm. ¶ *Stop, delay: morari. remorari. moram facere ei rei. moram afferre cs or ei rei. moram et tarditatem afferre ei rei (causa a delay in atth).—tardare. retardare (to retard the prosecution of atth: e. g. of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy).—tenere. retinēre. sustinēre (to stop the progress of something: a thief, a carriage, a horse).—reprimere (to check forcibly: fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere. cohēbere (to hold atth off, so that it may not approach). To a. aby, morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t. for delaying him): detinēre, demorari et detinēre qm (to draw him back, with reference to some object pursued by him). To a. aby on a journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari cs iter: to a. aby's pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a march or other obstacle): the progress of a war, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli: the onset of the enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum.*

ARRIDE, arridēre.

ARRIERE. See REAR.

ARRIERE BAN, *peribannus (Schrifts. Mater p. 153, 4, 1).—ad rempuliandum defendendam popuh universi convocatio (C.).

ARRIVAL, adventus. accessus.—appulus (arrival of a ship: with or without litoris). Sudden, unexpected a., adventus repentinus, improvisus, cs interventus, superventus (without any adj. Tac. Hist. 2, 64, 1). To expect aby's a. with eagerness, ca adventum non medioerit capere.

ARRIVE, venire, advenire. adventare.—accedere ad locum.—pervenire, devenire. attingere, nancisci locum (to succeed in reaching).—*afferri* (to be brought to: of things). To *a. on horseback*, equo adveni: in a carriage, curru adveni: in a ship, pervehi in locum, appellere [See to LAND]: the ship is arrived, navis appulsa est (not appulsi). To have arrived: often adesse. [MORPH.] *Reach*, assequi, consequi, adipisci (to arrive at an end aimed at; then to reach locum or qm).—pervenire ad qd (arrive at althg).—comptem fieri ca rei, pouiri qd re (obtain althg desired: e. g. a wish).

ARROGANCE, arrogancia (the exacting homage to ARROGANCY), one's endowments and privileges.—fastus (a presumptuous, contemptuous disposition).—superbia (self-sufficiency, pride, fm thinking others beneath oneself).—insolentia (insolence).

ARROGANT, arrogans.—insolens.—superbus.—fastuosus (Post-Aug. and very rare.—The superbus would outshine others; the arrogans would encroach upon them; the fastuosus despises them; the insolens insults them. Döderlein).—An a. speech, sermo arrogantis. To become a., arrogantiam sibi sumere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus.

ARROGANTLY, arroganter; insolenter.

ARROGATE, qd vindicare sibi or ad se: qd usurpare (appropriate to oneself unjustly: asserere is unclaim.).—sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (ascribe to oneself unjustly or unreasonably). I don't a. so much to myself, non tantum mihi sumo neque arrego: to a. to oneself great authority, magnam auctoritatem sibi sumere.

ARROW, sagitta.—telum (any missile: but properly one thrown by the hand). To shoot a.'s to any mark, &c., sagittas (or tela) conijcere qd. Like an a. (= very swiftly), incredibili celeritate. A cloud of a.'s, velut nubes (conjecta) sagittarum; or ingens vis sagittarum. Such a cloud of a.'s, tanta vis sagittarum creberrime grandinis modo (Cf. L. 28, 37).

ARROW-HEAD (a plant), sagittaria.

ARROWY: 'sharp sleet of a shower' (Millon), ingens vis sagittarum creberrime grandinis modo.

ARSENAL, armamentarium.—officina armorum (when weapons are also manufactured there).—navale, or pl. navalia (for ships).

ARENIC, arsenicum.—auripigmentum (orpiment). **ARISIS**, (in music or metre) sublatio (ἀραια, app. positio, θέσις: in late grammarians also arsis).

ART, 1) human dexterity: a) as opposed to nature: ars.—manus (the human hand).—by a., arte, p. r. arte (g. t.); manu, opere (by human labour). Fortified by a. (of a fortress, &c.), manu or opere munitus. b) opposed to what is merely mechanical: ars (g. t., as the theory or set of rules by which the artist works; the skill with which he works, or with which althg is made).—artificium (the skill with which althg is made). The healing a., ars medendi.—With a., arte, ex arte (e. g. scribe, canere); scelerator (scientifically: e. g. tibiale cantare): to bear upon it the stamp of a., artis signo notatum esse. 2) readiness or dexterity of one particular kind, obtained by practice: a) generally, ars.—scientia ca rei (experimental knowledge: e. g. philosophandi; fundendi eris).—studium ca rei (pursuit of althg: an a. so far as it is actually practised). The a. of painting, ars pingendi: the a. of securing every body's good will, ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem (the a. of conversation, of social intercourse, sermocinatrix (sc. ars: as transl. of the Greek ποσειδωνική). [Trick, artifice, ars (τέχνη).—artificium (only in Com.—also technia).] b) a particular trade, profession, arti, ars, artificium. To study an a., arti cl. studere: to follow or practise an a., artem colere, facitare; in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful. Krebs): to leave off an a., artem desinere: to reduce althg to an a., qd ad artem redigere; qd in artem vertere. War became an a., disciplina militaris in artis modum venit. The mechanical a.'s, artes sordide. questus sordidi. The liberal a.'s, artes ingenuae, or liberales, or honestae, or elegantes. Jy. artes elegantes et ingenuae; studia liberalia: the a.'s and sciences, artes et disciplinae; studia et artes: a lover of the fine a.'s, liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans. 'artium amator: all the liberal a.'s, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinae: the a.'s of war and peace, artes belli et pacis. [MASTER of arts, 'magister liberalium artium: to take the degree of Master of Arts, 'ad amplissimum magistri gradum promoveri. See MASTER.]

ARTERY, arteria.

ARTFUL, callidus, versutus, vafer, astutus, subdulus. Jy. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. [Syn. in CUMVINO.] Wrought

by art; not natural; artificiosus [artificialis, Q. artifex, poet.].—facticius, factus.

ARTFULLY, astute; callide; vafre; subdole.

ARTFULNESS, astutia, vafrities, verutia, calliditas, dolus. [Skill, ars, artificium.]

ARTHRITIC, arthriticus.

ARTHRITIS, arthritis.—morbis articularis or articularis.

ARTICHOKE, carduus, cinara (Cynara Scolymus, Linn.).—cactus (cardoon; Spanish a., Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.).

ARTICLE, 1) part: pars.—caput (head, chapter).—A. in a contract, conditio; caput. A. of a peace, lex; conditio; caput: of faith, caput doctrinae sacrae: in a Dictionary, vocabulum, verbum. 2) species: e. g. of wares, genus. The general term res may often be used: e. g. an a. of luxury, res ad luxuriam pertinens: this a. is much sought after, 'hujus generis merces cupide expetuntur. [In Grammar, articulus. [Articles by article, per partes, per capita. [Articles of war, lex militaris (with ref. to what is allowed or permitted in war).]

ARTICULAR, articularis (Suet. Plin.).—articularius (Cat. Plin.).—morbis articularis or articularius (the gout).

ARTICULATE, adj. clarus, planus, explanatus. An a. voice, vox clara (clear: opp. obtusa); vox explanabilis (opp. turbata. Sen. de Irâ, 1, 3, 5). An a. utterance, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum). To be an a. speaker, explanate esse linguam (after Plin.).

ARTICULATE, v. enunciare, efferre (See PRONOUNCE).—In Lucr. Appul. Arnob. articulare verba. [has voces] mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua. Lucr. 4, 551. To learn to a., primum fari cepisse (Suet. of children: loqui dicere (of beasts, &c.): to teach aby to a., qm verba edocere; qm sermoni assuefacere. [To make terms, to treat, de conditionibus tractare or agere (cum qd). [To draw up in articles, in capita conferre.]

ARTICULATELY, plane (so as to be understood).—clare, clarâ voce (with loud, clear voice). To speak a., plane et articulate loqui (so that each syllable is heard. Gell.).—clare or clarâ voce dicere.—verba exprime explanareque (Plin.).—explanate esse linguam (so to be habitually an articulate speaker).

ARTICULATENESS, explanatio verborum (Q.).—diluclia pronuntiatio, explanata vox (af. Plin.).—splendor vocis (clearness of voice).

ARTICULATION, [Of words, prolatio (utterance. L.). [pronuntiatio is the whole delivery = actio.] [Structure of bones, commissura (g. t. for mode of joining together: also of the limbs of the human body).—artus, articulus (joint: artus in sing. not ill poets of sivo. age). Jy. commissurae et artus.]

ARTIFICE, ars, artificium (only in Com.: also technia).—dolus.

ARTIFICER, artifex (g. t. eply of one needing mind and invention in his work).—faber (one who works upon hard materials, as stone, ivory, &c.).—opifex (a workman needing mechanical skill and industry: the author and producer of any work).—A distinguished a., artifex operibus suis præcipuus. [Maker, contriver, auctor, inventor, conditor, effector, molitor, princeps, parens, architectus. (SYN. IN ARCHITECT.) Jy. parens effectorque; princeps et architectus. The a. of the world, creator or procreator mundi; effector mundi molitorque.]

ARTIFICIAL, artificiosus (made or produced by art: opp. naturalis).—artifex, poet. Prop. Pers.: artificialia only in Q.).—quod habet artem, artis participes (what testifies to art as concerned in its production: opp. arte carens).—facticius, factus (made; not produced by nature: opp. naturalis). An a. address, oratio artis plena: whether this was natural or a., sive hoc est natura, sive artis; a natural or an a. memory, memoria naturalis aut artificiosa.

ARTIFICIALLY, artificiose; arte; manu et arte; affabre (as in affabre factus. C.).

ARTILLERY, [Large machines for shooting instruments of destruction, tormenta, pl. orum (comprehended in ancient warfare ballista and catapultæ, for shooting stones, &c.).—Heavy a., tormenta majora modi: horse a., tormenta quæ ab equibus administrantur. A captain in the a., 'cohors tormentariae præfectus. An a. weapon, 'curtus tormentarius: a park of a., tormenta, orum; 'apparatus tormentarius. The fire of a., 'ictus tormentarii. [The artillery (as a service, &c.), 'res tormentaria. [As a body, 'cohortes tormentariae, or tormenta only.]

ANTILLERY-MAN, *tormentarius.

ARTISAN, opifex. faber. artifex (Syn. in ARTIFICER), scilicet in (en a. whose occupation is of a voluntary kind). | ARTISANS, fabri; qui in tabernis sunt; opificum vulgus. A base a., opifex villissime meret.

ARTIST, artifex. [See ARTIFICER.] | Skilled in art, intelligent; sciens artium.

ARTLESS, | As praise rather than not, simplex. sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted: sine animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish: of things). | As blame rather than not, non utriusque. incoeditus. | Wanting art, unskilful, artis non peritus. artis ignarus.

ARTLESSLY, sine arte. nullo cultu.—ingenue. candida. aperte.

ARUNDINACEOUS, arundineus (arundinaceus, one in Plin.).

AS, I. | As a particle of comparison: ac, atque (after word denoting equality, similarity, &c.: sequo, item, par, &c.): quam (if exact equality is not meant, but excess or defect. Thus if a negative precedes sequo, &c., quam must be used, not ac, atque, for the negation destroys the exact equality. Heron. Cas. B. G. 2, 6).—et, ut, and (after item ac, atque, et, qui, eid, cum (as in Sall. and Tac.). We cannot maintain friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves, amicitiam tueri non possumus, nisi sequo amicos et noemet ipso diligamus: in what a situation our affairs are, you know as well as I do, quo in loco res nostras sint, juxta modum omnes intelligitis: they go away the same men as they came, iidem abeunt, qui venerunt. | After such, so great, so many (talis, tantus, tot), not quam but qualis, quantus, quot. He is such as he ever was, talis est, qualis semper fuit. | In forms of protection and swearing: as true as, ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: as true as I live, I shudder, &c., ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco: or (with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. As true as I am alive, I should like, &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, que opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. | As (so) well—as: et—et; tam—tam; quam—tum (with quum—tum, the clause with quum is the more general, that with tum the more special statement). Sis ut—sic; non minus—quam.

[Imp.] tam—quam in this sense does not belong to the perfect age. | Not so—as, non tam—quam. The Romans waged some wars not so successfully as bravely, Romani bella quamdam non tam feliciter quam fortiter gesserunt (or Romani bella quamdam fortius quam feliciter, or magis fortiter quam feliciter gesserunt).—Caisus is not so prudent as he is brave, Caisus fortior est quam prudentior (which allows him some prudence: magis fortis est quam prudens or fortis est quam prudentior. The form fortior est quam prudentior is that which belongs to the best age). | As—so: ut—ita or sic: quemadmodum—eodem modo: quemadmodum—sic; velut—sic or ita. | As much AGAIN, alterum tantum: this is as big again as that, hoc altero tanto majus est. | As MANY AS (= all who), quotumque: as much AS, quantumcumque. | As soon AS: simul et ac (atque). simul ut. also simul alone.—ut. ut primum. quam primum.—ubi (when).—postquam (after). All these take the perfect indic. in narratives where we should use the pluperf.; but when repeated actions or continued states are described, the principal verb being in the imperfect, the verb with postquam, &c. may be in the pluperf.—(stimulus se remiserat—reperiebatur. Np.) | As (= as if), as if: tamquam. I depart life as if as an inn, ex vita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio.

II) As a particle of explanation. | As if; just as if: tamquam; tamquam si; velut; haud secus ac si; non aliter quam si (all with subj.): the men flocked together as if something of great importance were at hand, tamquam summi momenti res ageretur, ita conveniunt homines. Sis eni. abs. si used: the enemy pursued as if the victory were already won, hostes insecuti, quasi parta jam victoria. | As if FORSOOTH: as if (ironically): as if forsooth I thought this, quasi vero id putem. | To denote a property: tamquam (expressing equality in point of manner and degree: 'as much as', 'as if'): ut (the relation, 'as far as'): loco (in the place of): instar (as good as, of equal value or weight with): nomine (under the name of). I love you as a friend, amo te ut amicum (so far as you are my friend): tamquam amicum (as much as a friend; as much as if you were my friend): to be as a son to aby,

illi loco esse ei: to be to aby as a father, ei parentis numero esse. Sis other forms must be used: e. g. we must do as physicians do, medicorum ratio or consuetudo imitanda est. To carry off as so much gain, lucri nomine tollere qd. Plato is, in my judgement, as good as all of them together, Plato est mihi instar omnium.—As with a substantive is here often translated by an adv. or by in modum. To behave as a woman, muliebriter se gerere: to act as a slave, serviliter agere: to obey as slaves, in modum servorum parere: to torture a free citizen as a slave, civem servilium in modum cruciare. | As; AS BEING. Here the property contains also the ground of the preceding statement, and quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui, are used. Quippe is often used with something of irony, and before principles or other attributives only (Democrito, quippe viro erudito, &c.): quippe or utpote qui mihi take subj. [Pract. Intr. II. 814.] They did not trust their own valour, as being men who had been often routed, non—sua virtute confisi sunt, quippe toties fusi fugatique. | As is often untranslated: e. g. with such verbs as to consider or look upon: as, this must be looked upon as the greatest evil, hoc maximum malum existimandum est: he is looked upon as a very just man, justissimus vir habetur. | As is also untranslated when—in the character of, or when I was. He dedicated, as dictator, the temple of Salus, which he had vowed when consul, eidem Salutis, quam consul voverat, dictator dedicavit. | AS FOR INSTANCE: ut; velut; veluti. Animals which are born on land, as for instance crocodiles, bestiae quae gignuntur in terra, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for instance with the giants, di quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—Sis vel is used in this sense: raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio literas: vel (as for instance) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. II. 542.]

III) As a particle of time. | As—when: quum. ut. ubi. [Ubi marks a point in time fm which something began: ut, an event which was succeeded by another: quum, the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or a momentaneous action introduced by 'as' either happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it. See EXCURS. II. to Grotendorf's Materials.]—Ut and ubi take the indic. (when no other reason requires the subj.) my the perf.—quum also takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also with the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions—as often ac); but in simple narrative has the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.—Very often the verb with 'as' is trans. by a participle, which will be in abl. absol. when the two propositions have not the same subject. | AS OFTEN AS: quoties. quum with indic. even of imperf. and pluperf. [Quum quamplurimam cohortes ex ore exceperat, hostes velocissime refugiebant. Cas.] | AS LOW AS: tam diu—quam or quam diu: usque adeo—quoad.—as relax, quamdiu (e. g. tenuit se uno loco quamdiu fuit hiems).—quoad (all the time until; as long as). | As—as whilst, dum, or by part. of pres. | AS SOON AS. See AS, I.

IV) As a causal particle—since; inasmuch as: quoniam (indic.).—quum (subj.): quando; quandoquidem (indic.).—See SINCE.

V) AS TO; AS CONCERNING; AS TOUCHING, &c.: quod attinet ad; quod; sis de. ad. As to the book, which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabit. As to retaining our liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinenda tibi assentior. As to (or, as for) Pompeia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pompeianam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim. As to my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia mea tibi assentior. As to your praying that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c. | As to, before infim. after 'so', 'such', ut: after a neg. or interrog. sentence, ut, or more cmly qui (with subj.). No man is so senseless as to believe this, nemo tam delirus est, ut (or qui) haec credat. [quis potest tam avertis a vero esse,—qui neget, &c.]—AS NOT to, quuln. No food is so hard as not to be digested, &c., nullus cibum tam gravis est, quin is—concoquatur.

VI) MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES WITH AS. Be it as it may, utumque res est or erit.—AS WAS LIKELY; AS WAS SURE TO HAPPEN: id, quod necesse erat accidere.—AS PEOPLE SAY, ut dicunt, ferunt, or aiunt: ut dictum, traditum, or fertur. As you observed, &c., id quod dixisti, &c.: as all allow, id quod omnes consentiunt, &c.—AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, quam celerrime: AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, quam brevissime: AS FAR AS I CAN, quoad ejus facere possum: AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AS FAR AS CAN BE DONE, quoad ejus

feri potest. As it *was* (*softening a strong word, &c.*), quass. *As far as appearance goes*, ad speciem (e. g. forum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatum. C.). *As far as I know*, quod sciam. *As far as I can* with a good conscience, quod salva fide or salvo officio possum. But with quantum *such limitations* are in the indic. [quantum—intelligo.]

ASBESTOS, asbestos. amiantus (not our asbestos, but amiantus).

ASCEND, ascendere.—sublime ferri. sublimem abire (of mounting on high, into the clouds, &c.: the latter only of living things). To a. gradually, gradatim ascendere. TRANS. To a. a wall, murum ascendere: a tree, in arborem ascendere: the rostrum, in rostra (in concionem) ascendere: ascendere in rostra: to a. the pulpit, *in sacrum suggestum ascendere: the throne, *in regiam sedem ascendere (prop.); regnum adipisci. regnum occupare (of obtaining royal power: the latter *emphatically*). || *Exo.* To ascend to honours, &c., ascendere ad honores, ad altorem gradum; also without ad. promoveri ad or in ampliore gradum. || The ascending lines (in genealogical tables), gradus ascendentium (Paul. Dig.).

ASCENDANT, fastigium, or by adj. summus. To be in the a., in (tam) sublime fastigium venisse, in honore esse. florere. vigere.—summam fortunam, summam gloriam consecutum esse: gloriâ florere. esse in laude. in claritudinem pervenisse. gloriâ circumfluere. omnium sermones celebrari. in magno nomine et gloriâ esse. magnâ celebritate famam esse (of persons only). 2) || Superiority, influence, præstantia. To have the a. in alth, qd re præstare ei. potiorum esse qd: qm antecedere, antecellere, antea, antistare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, superare. præpollere. prævalere (præv. L. præf.). || ASCENDANTS (in degrees of kindred), ascendentes (opp. descendentes. Paul. Dig.).

ASCENDENCY, præstantia vis. [See ASCENDANT 2).] To have a. over, vim exercere in qm: multum valere ad qd; momentum habere ad qd.

ASCENSION, ascensus, ſus (in qd. also of a. of the stars). ascensio (less common). consensio (in qd. act of climbing or mounting for the purpose of entering into: ascensus is without certain authority in the old writers, for in L. 34, 28, and T. Ann. 13, 39, 2, ascensus is now read). || A. to heaven, *abitus or ascensus in cælum. || Ascension-day, *dies per Christi in cælum abitum sacra; or *dies memorie Christi in cælum profecti sacra. In Rom. Cath. Church, festum [dies festus] ascensionis Domini.

ASCENT, 1) || Act of ascending, ascensus, ſus (in qd). ascensio (less comly). 2) || Way by which one ascends, ascensus. A steep a., ascensus arduus (C.). 3) || A. eminence, locus editus; locus superior.

ASCERTAIN, || Make certain, ostendere, declarare. probare. planum facere atque probare. Alth a.'s the meaning of a word, qd satis declarat, quemam sub voce—subjuncta sit sententia. || To ascertain a person of alth, probare ei qd. demonstrare. efficere (establish). vincere. evincere (prove agst all opposition). || To learn for certain, qd compere: to have ascertained, (pro) certo scire. exploratum habere qd or qd mihi exploratum esse. perscrutum planeque cognitum habere.

ASCERTAINMENT: the nearest *prps* regula or norma ad quam qd dirigitur.—Better by Crcl. with verbs under ASCERTAIN. 'For want of a. how far' &c., *quom nondum satis sit exploratum, quatenus &c.

ASCETIC, a. ascēta, se (fem. ascētica). ἀσκητική, quem vocant. || IMPROPR. vir vitâ durus. || ADJ. An a. life, vitâ parcellissima ac durissima. To lead an a. life, PROPRI. *ascetiarum more vivere: IMPROPR. parce ac duriter vivere.

ASCETICISM, immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis (C. Part. 23, 81).

ASCI, *qui loca ascia incolunt (loca ascia, Plin.).

ASCITES, ascites, se, m. (Cæl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. Plin. Valer. 3, 12. In Cels. de vitâ &c.).

ASCITIOUS, adscitus or ascitus (particip. opp. natiuus).

ASCRIBABLE, ascribendus, &c., or quod ascribi debet, potest, &c.

ASCRIBE, ascribere ei qd (to attribute alth, whether good or bad, to aby, as its author, inventor, or cause).—assignare ei qd (to attribute alth to aby, as proceeding from him; to impute it to him as a fault, or a. it to him as a merit).—addicere ei qd (to pronounce aby the author of a writing, book, &c. Gell. 3, 3).—tribuere or attribuere ei qd (to represent aby as the cause of alth; to lay the blame of it upon him). To a. the invention of alth to

aby, qd ei Inventori ascribere: to a. alth to fear, qd timori assignare: to a. an evil, a mischance, &c., to aby, ei casum adversum tribuere; ei incommodum ascribere. You a. all this to me, hæc tibi a me eveniunt.

ASH, fraxinus. || Of ash, fraxineus. || MOUNTAIN-ASH, sorbus (sorbus aucuparia. L.).—*mot ornus.

ASHAMED, pudore suffusus. To be a., pudet me (se rei: also with inf. Ter.).—pudor suffunditur mihi pudore affici (qd re).

ASHEN, fraxineus.

ASHES, cinis (remains of a burnt body, whether still glowing or burnt out.—Also both s. and pl. as a. of a burnt corpse).—lavilla (a. as light, floating particles: *emph* when still glowing).—lix. G. lias (a. from the hearth: cinis foet, Varr.—lye-a.). To burn or reduce alth to a., qd in cinerem redigere (for any purpose).—in cinerem or cineres vertere (= annihilare, destroy): to be burnt or reduced to a., in cinerem redigi (for any purpose: e. g. horn).—in cinerem or cineres verti (to be destroyed, annihilated).—conflagrare, deflagrare. consumi (to be burnt up or down). Reduced or burnt to a., in cinerem redactus.—ad cinerem ambustus (crumbled to a. by burning). The fire is burning under the a., cinere latet obortus ignis (trop. Lucr. 4, 924): ignis suppositus est cineri (dolosus. Hor. trop.). To lie in sackcloth and a., sordidatum or atratum esse (according to Rom. custom). To adjure aby by the a. of aby, obsecrare qm per cinerem mortui cas. Peace to thy a., tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.); tua ossa mollior cubent (O.); bene placeat quiescas (terrasque tibi sit super ossa levis. Tib.).

ASHORE, in litore (on the shore): in arido (on dry land): ad litus; in terram (to the shore). To go a., exire in terram; e navi exire or exire only: egredi, ascendere, ascensionem facere (in terram). To put soldiers, &c., a., milites in terram (or in terrâ) exponere. To run or be driven a. (of a ship), in terram deferri (to be carried to the land: stronger, in litus ejici; vado or in vadum or litoribus elidi). To run a vessel a. (intentionally), ad litus appellere. To be a. (of soldiers, &c.), expositos or in terram (or in terrâ) expositos esse.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, *dies cinerum sacrorum.

ASHY, cinereus, cineraceus.—cineraceo or cinericeo colore.—leucophæus (between white and black).

ASIDE, a seorsum (apart from others).—in latus.—oblique.—in obliquum. But alth with verbs compounded with se:—to call aby a., qm evocare: to take or lead aby a., qd seducere: to lay or put alth a., qd seponere (prop.); qd intermittere or omittere (fig. to give up alth; interm. for a time; om. entirely). To say alth a. to aby, qd ei in aurem dicere.

ASININE, asininus (belonging to or proceeding from an ass: not in the sense of 'stupid').—|| Stupid: stolidus. fatuus. stupidus. hebes. tardus. Jv. stupidus et tardus.

ASK, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qd: aby about alth, qm qd (or less commonly) de re: both g. i. to a. for the purpose of getting an answer from aby, or learning his opinion).—asciscit ex qd (to a. urgently; often from curiosity, with inquisitiveness, eagerness, or in an artful manner).—querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qd (to a. connectedly and accurately; to question for the purpose of arriving at certainty. Quer. is the proper word of a judge questioning an accused person).—percunctari de or ex qd (to desire to know every thing exactly: hence v. pr. for asking the price of goods. v. Gell. 9, 4, p. init.—whether, utrum; if or whether alth, equid or quid, not si quid). To a. in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: To a. aby for advice, consulere qm: to a. one's way, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. I had no occasion to a. that, hoc mihi non fuit querendum. || Request: rogare. petere (g. i. for asking, whether as a request or a demand; in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person: hence petere qd a qd; rogare qm qd). To a. almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to a. aby's life, petere vitam (innocenti) to a. alth as a matter of right, qd jure quodam suo postulare. To be able to a. alth as (a matter of) right, qd jure quodam suo postulare posse: justum postulandi causam habere.

|| In vite: invitare. vocare: to dinner, qd ad cenam vocare or invitare: to one's house, qm domum suam invitare. || Demand such a price: indicare (as proceeding, promittere, to offer so much). To a. 100 sestercies, indicare centum numis (or nummis). || Require: poscere. postulare. flagitare. Mly by gen. or adj. with esse: this a.'s prudence, cast prudentia. (causa, res, tempus poscit; quum res postulabit: quæ tempus et

decessitas flagitat. | To ask pardon. See PARDON.

|| To ask leave, veniam petere.

ASKANCE, ASKAUNCE, oblique.—In obliquum. To look a. at aby, qm limis oculis adspicere (Pleus.), qm limis spectare (Ter.).

ASKAUNT. See ASKAUNCE.

ASKER, rogator (e. g. hinc epistola non suavis est, sed rogatoria. C.).—interrogator (Ulp. Dig.).—Particip. rogans. interrogans. To reply to an a., interroganti ci respondere.

ASLAK (obs.), reprimere (e. g. ignem, altim).—opprimere (e. g. flammam).—compescere (e. g. incendium).—sedare (e. g. sitim).

ASLANT, oblique. In obliquum. ex obliquo.—transverso. transverse. In transversum (across).

ASLEEP, in somno. somno.—To be a., dormire (g. l.).—dormitare (to be in a deep sleep).—quiescere (to be at rest after exertion).—somnia capere (to fall a.). A person a., dormiens. I have not been a. all night, somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis (Ter.). totam noctem pervigilavi. To prevent aby fm falling a., qm somno prohibere. I easily fall a., facilis mihi est somnus (opp. difficile mihi est somnus). To put or lay a. sopire. consopire. ci somnum afferre, parere, conciliare (prop.).—securum, lentum or negligentem reddere or facere (fg. of making a person careless, lazy, &c.).

ASLOPE, oblique. In obliquum.

ASP, aspis (v. pr. *coluber in Linn.). The bite of an a., aspidia morsus.

ASPALATHUS, aspalathus.

ASPARAGUS, asparagus (aspharagus. Appul. Herb. 84).

ASPECT, | Look, aspectus (asp. letus, horridus, deformis turpisque). visus (not visum).—species. forma. facies (outward appearance, form: forma also of beautiful appearance: all five both of living and lifeless things).—os (with reference to the whole form of the face): vultus (with reference to the countenance).—| Look (act); act of beholding, aspectus. | Direction (of local position): Crcl. by spectro (mly with ad, in), less frequently aspectu with acc. To have an eastern a., ad orientem solem spectare. The situation and a. of a village are of great importance, permagni est, ubi sita posita villa, quo spectet (porticibus, ostiis ca fenestris. Farr.). | Situation or prospect of affairs: statua. conditio. locus.—temporum ratio, or tempora or res only, or a. vent. ad: the a. of things is brighter, omnia jam hilariora sunt: the a. of my affairs is brighter, res meae mellore loco sunt: is darker, res meae sunt minus meliores: deteriore loco statui: the a. of things is much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable or threatening a. of the times, iniquitas rerum or temporum. | A spect of the stars, aspectus (siderum. Plin.).—positus ac spatia siderum (T.).—positura stellarum (Gell.).

ASPECT, v. aspecare. spectare.

ASPEN, *populus tremula. | Adv. populeus.

ASPERATE, asperare (Farr. Col. T.).

ASPERITY, asperitas.—acerbitas (bitterness, roughness of things; of mind, voice, &c.: sharpness, e. g. of vinegar). To speak with a. aspere concitate dicere. Jx. tristitia atque asperitas. asperitas et immanitas naturae.

ASPERNATION, aspernatio (C.).

ASPERSE, aspergere qm qd re (not qm alone), or qd ci. (e. g. labem or labeculam (nonnullum) ci aspergere (C.): qm macula qd aspergere (C.): qm infamia or lingua aspergere (C.): ci qd mali faucibus afflari (rhetorical, C.).)—de fama or gloria cs detrachere: exaltationem cs oppugnare: incurere in cs famam.—calumniari (to accuse falsely with bad intention).—criminari (to blacken; to excite suspicion agst aby by accusation: qm apud qm).—male dicere ci (to speak ill of).—Also qm varis rumoribus differre.

ASPERSION, | Act of sprinkling; aspersio (aque. C.). aspersu (only in abl. aspersu: prpe only in Plin.). | Catus s; calumnia. criminatio. labe- or labecula ci aspersa. nota ci aspersa (Ulp.).

ASPHALTIC, bituminatus (e. g. aqua): bituminosus (e. g. terra. fontes. Virr.): bituminosus (O.).

ASPHALOTOS, bitumen (asphaltos).

ASPHODEL, asphodellus (asphodolus ramosus, Linn.).—pure Lat. albutinum (according to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84).

ASPIC, aspis, Ydis.

ASPIRATE, aspirare. To a. a consonant, consonanti aspirare or aspirationem adicere (Q.). Not to a. a consonant, consonanti aspirationem detrahere.

ASPIRATE, adj. An a., littera cui aspiratur or cui aspiratio adicitur (Q.).

ASPIRATION, | Earnest desire (of something great): desiderium cs rei: magnum, summum or incredible cs rei desiderium. To have lofty a., prpe alta mente prditum esse: excelsum quendam et altum, et humana despicientem genitum esse: altiore animo esse: *magno rerum bonarum desiderio teneri, incensum esse: elate atque ample sentire. | Pronunciation of a letter with a rough breathing: aspiratio. To pronounce no consonant with an a., nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uti.

ASPIRE RO, aspirare ad or in qd, or with local adv. in o (sis with dat. or absol.).—sectari or consecretari qd (to pursue it earnestly). Also petere or appetere qd: captare qd: studere ci rei: concupiscere qd. To a. to the praise we long for, ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare (C.): to a. to immortality, immortalitatem sectari: to a. to aby's good will, benevolentiam cs consecretari: to wealth or power, opes or potentiam consecretari: to which you aspire, quo tu aspiras.

ASQUINT: to look a., limis spectare (of a single case).—limis or perversis oculis esse, strabonem esse (to squint habitually).

ASS, asinus. Little a., asellus. Young a., colt of an a., pullus asininus. The a. brays, asinus rudit. A wild a., onager. | As a word of contempt (=fool, dolt) the Romans used asinus only of a simple, silly person. [In me quidvis harum rerum convent Quis sunt diotem in stultum, caudez, stipes, asinus, plumbea. Ter.] stipes: truncus: mague hebes ac pecus (C.).—Ass's skin, *pellis asinina: milt, lac asininum.

ASSAIL, adori, aggredi qm: impetum facere or invadere in qm (all of enemies: inv. also of dogs).—incurrere, incurare in with acc. (of running wildly agst: e. g. of dogs; also v. pr. of cavalry).—tentare qm (of diseases).—oppugnare qm (also apply of attacking a city: urbem oppugnare or impugnare).—insectari qm vehementius. Invehl in qm acerbis (of assailing with hard words). To a. with the sword, ferro petere qm, or (of provoking him) of acting on the offensive ferro lacerare qm. To a. aby fm behind, a tergo adori qm: to a. aby with stones, qm saxis incensere. with prayers, entreaties, &c., precibus agere cum qo: precibus fatigare qm (to weary him with prayers): orare qm supplicibus verbis: to a. aby with prayers and aim at with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obscicare qm.

ASSAILABLE, Crcl. by impugnari, oppugnari, &c. posse.

ASSAILANT, oppugnator (e. g. patrim. L. salutis mem. C.).—or by Crcl. with verbs under ASSAIL (qui, &c. adori qm, lacerat, impugnat qm, or by their participles (invadens, &c.).

ASSAILER, oppugnator. See ASSAILANT.

ASSASSIN, alcarus (one who makes murder a trade, of wch the sick is his tool).—percussor cs auctor necis (one who actually struck the death blow).—intersector (g. t. occisor only in Plaut. preceptor, interceptor, late).—To hire an a. to conduct qm ad caedem faciendam: to hire an a. to kill aby, percussorem emere in qm. percussorem ci subornare.—Sis lisditor (one who kills by treachery).

ASSASSINATE, caedem (*ex insidiis) facere, committere: aby, qm ex insidiis interficere.—qm percutere (to strike): trucidare (cut down like an ox: butcher). To employ aby to a. another, ci negotium dare, ut qm interficiat.

ASSASSINATION, caedes. *caedes ex insidiis facta: to accuse aby of a., accusare inter sicarios (C. Rose. Am. 32, 90).

ASSAULT, v. adori, aggredi qm. Impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere, incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c. also qm). With the sword, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adori qm. [Syn. in ASSAIL.] | To commit an assault on aby, ci manus afferre, admove, injicere. ci vim afferre (also = to lay violent hands on, to kill). ci vim et manus injicere (to commit violence).—plagam or plagas ci imponere, infligere, injicere (to strike aby).

ASSAULT, s. impetus. Incurus (both of enemies and of a disease).—oppugnatio, impetus in locum factus (a. on a town). A personal a., vis or verbera. To commit an a. upon aby, ci vim afferre (C.): vim facere in qm (Ter.). [See ASSAULT, v.] To accuse aby of an a., or bring an action of a. agst aby, qm rum facere de vi. To take a town, &c. by a., vi or impetu capere: vi or per vim expugnare: impetu facto scalla capere. To determine on an a., exercitum ad urbem oppug-

nandam admovere: *to order on a., urbem vi adoriri* *or oppugnare: scalis muros aggredi. To commit a criminal a., vim or stuprum asferre ei; stuprum inferre ei; per vim stuprare qm; decus muliebres expugnare (L.).* [See ATTACK, end.]

ASSAULTER, OPPUGNATOR. See ASSAILANT.

ASSAY, v. tentare, experiri, periclitari qm or qd. periculum facere ca or ca rei. [See diff. in ASSAY, s.]—explorare qd.—probare *is in this meaning without class. authority. To a. my strength, tentare quid possim: let us a. our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: to a. if qd., experiri, si qd.: whether—or, utrum,—an &c.* [Try, &c., tentare, conari. To a. (gold, &c.), qd ad obrusum exigere (obruiss., a. by fire); igni spectare qd and (fig.) qm (C.).—to a. *aby's fidelity*, ca fidem inspicere (O.).

ASSAY, a. tentatio, tentamen (q. t. for trial: the former as act: the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose).—experimentum (trial for the purpose of obtaining experience).—periculum (trial attended with risk). *A. of gold, obrussa (trial by fire): spectatio (e. g. pecunie). To make a. See to ASSAY, v.*

ASSAYER, spectator (e. g. pecunie).

ASSECUTION, comparatio, adeptio.

ASSEMBLAGE, Assembly. VID. Collection of things: acervus, cumulus, congeries, strues (heap, pile. SYN. in HÆAP).—multitudo.—thesaurus (a. of valuables). *Collectio is only the act of assembling: e. g. collectio membrorum Absyrti (C.): collectus occurs in Frontin. de Limit. (collectus aquæ pluvialis).*

ASSEMBLE, tr. cogere (prop. to drive together; to bring together to one point).—congregare (to drive together like a herd).—convocare (to call together).—conducere. contrahere (to draw together: e. g. troops).—to a. the people, concionem vocare or convocare: the senate, senatum cogere or convocare: the troops (for the purpose of addressing them), milites in concionem convocare: to a. troops at a given place, milites, copias in unum locum cogere, conducere, or contrahere.—*INTR.* cogi, se congregare, convenire, coire (to come together).—confluere, frequentes convenire (of flowing together in a large body)—convolare (to fly together in haste).—To a. in the senate-house (after being summoned), in senatum or in curiam cogi.

ASSEMBLING (participial subst.), congregatio; convocatio.

ASSEMBLY, Of persons: conventus (a. as meeting at a certain or appointed place).—cortus (a. as meeting to assist in a common purpose).—concio (a. as summoned to listen to an address: e. g. of the people, of soldiers)—circulus (a. as circle conversing together, or standing round a speaker).—corona (crowd encircling a speaker).—concessus (a sitting a.: e. g. of judges, spectators, &c.).—concilium (a. summoned a. in which one declares what is to be done).—consilium (an a. in which each person is to declare what he thinks should be done).—contia, pl., is an historical term for the meeting of the Roman people.—acroasis (ἀκρόασις, a conversation: an a. where one or more entertain the rest by singing, reading aloud, &c.).—A numerous a. celebris conventus, celebritas (so far as a place is visited by numbers: is of much resort).—frequentia (so far as an a. is itself numerous: so far as sufficient numbers are present). To summon an a., concilium vocare, advocare, or convocare: *aby to an a., qm ad concilium vocare: to hold an a., concilium or concionem habere: to dismiss an a., concilium or concionem dimittere (all these, of course, to be used according to the meaning of concio, concilium, &c.).*

ASSENT, v. assentiri or (more civilly) assentire ci (ut &c.).—annuere (aboi.).—consentire ci rei or ad qd (to an offer or proposal).—concedere ci rei (to yield to it).

ASSENT, s. assensio, assensus.—astipulatio, astipulatus. With my a., me assentiente; me annuente.

ASSENTATION, assentatio (C.).

ASSET, ajo (to affirm a proposition by simply expressing it: opp. nego).—affirmare, confirmare (to affirm it as certain: opp. to doubt and rumours, dubitare: difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, C. Arch. Poet. 15).—asseverare (to a. strongly and in earnest: opp. to a light or jocular affirmation).—defendere (to maintain a proposition that is attacked).—contendere (to perseveringly maintain an opinion agst contradiction).—dicere (to say, without any accessory notion). To assert that a thing is not so, negare.—Democritus asserts that nobody can be a great poet without something of madness, Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. *Not asserere. Defend, defendere. defensare.—in or agst aby, a*

go, contra qm, a qd re.—tueri, tutari (a go, a qd re, contra qm or qd).—propugnare pro qd re. Jx. defendere et protegere; defendere et propugnare [see DEFEND]. *Claim; vindicare a title to: rem sibi or ad se vindicare (by law or not).—tenere, obtinere (to make good one's right to a disputed possession).—retinere (to withhold a thing, not to give it up).—In the poets and later prose-writers, asserere qd ci (sibi), or asserere qui, se (cuius) asserere. O. So asseri the native skies, Dryd., i. s. claim to be heaven born.—nec laudes assero nostras. O. nec sapientia nomen sibi asseruit. Q.—To a. a right successfully, jus tenere, obtinere, retinere: to a. a right (—to endeavour to make it good), jus persequi: to a. one's liberty (i. e. to escape from an actual servitude), se in libertatem asserere: se asserere (O.).*

ASSERTION, affirmatio.—asseveratio (both as action).—sententia (opinion).—opinio, decretum, dogma (opinion of a school in philosophy). To retract an a., sententiam mutare. revocare. *Assertio is the maintaining, in a court of justice, that a person is a free man or a slave.*

ASSERTIVE, ajens (opp. negans).—[affirmativus in Gram.—Dion.]—In a confident and a. form, affirmative (C.). affirmativus (Gell.).

ASSERTOR, asseror ca rei (vindicator: e. g. gladius asseror libertatis, Sen.).—propugnator ca rei (e. g. libertatis. C. a champion of a cause).—defensor (a defender: also one who wards off a thing).—qui qd affirmat, &c. (affirmer: affirmator, late: Ulp. Tertull. Min. Fel.).

ASSESS, censere (to value aby's property with a view to taxation: to fix, therefore, not how much he is to pay, but what his whole rateable property is to be considered). To a. a town, &c., censere (to value all the property).—tributa in singula capita imponere (to put so much on each individual). Also by Crel. with tributum, vectigal, &c. imponere ci or ci rei: my estate is assessed very high, agris (meis) pergrande vectigal impositum est (C.). To be assessed, censi; vectigal or tributum mihi impositum est.—qd ex censu (quatuorannis) conferre or pendere (cf. omnes Siculi ex censu quatuorannis tributa conferunt. C.) I am assessed at two million sestertii, sestertii vices ex censu (quatuorannis) confero.

ASSESSMENT. The nearest words are: tributum (poll-tax; income-tax).—vectigal (land-tax).—census (aby's estimated property).—æstimatio (act of valuing). As act: *tributorum in singula capita distributio (dividing, amongst the rate-payers, the whole sum to be levied).

ASSESSOR, One who sits by another, in court or council-room to advise him: assessor; also synædros (among the Greeks, of a member of a collegium, &c. L.). One who is next in dignity: qui assidet ci (poet. after Hor. assidet inano): better qui ad qm or ci prope or proximus accedit: or by qui cum qd dignitate exæquatur (of actual equality): qui secundum locum dignitatis obtinet; qui ci dignitate proximus est (of occupying the second place). The a. of a throne, proximus or secundus a rege: secundum gradum imperii tenere. *Assessor of taxes:* *qui tributa in singula capita dividit.—censor (See ASSESS).—æstimator: *qui quantum a quoque viro ex censu conferendum sit, æstimat (!). exactor vectigalium (tax-gatherer).

ASSETS. The nearest, prps, fortuna tota (alone or with quam qd reliquit, if the person is dead. Phædr. 4, 5, 8).—bona (all his goods).

ASSEVER, asseverare. See ASSEAT, ASSEVERATE, firm.

ASSEVERATION, asseveratio. See AFFIRMATION.

ASS-HEAD, stipes, caudex, asinus.

ASSIDUITY, assiduitas (continued, uninterrupted exertion).—assiduitas (indefatigable bustling activity in small matters).—diligentia (careful and close application).—industria (industry of a high and elevated kind). See INDUSTRY.

ASSIDUOUS, assiduus (constantly active).—sedulus (busily active, bustling: opp. piger).—industrius (restlessly active in high matters: opp. segnius).—diligens (carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object). To be a. in any business, in re agendâ acrem et industrium esse.

ASSIDUOUSLY, assidue, industrie, diligenter. sedulo. SYN. in ASSIDUOUS.

ASSIEGE, See BESIEGE.

ASSIGN, assignare (to a. a thing to aby, esply of lands to colonists: also munus ci, a task. C.).—attribuere ci qd (g. t. for granting to a person: also of public lands, money, &c.).—delegare qm (to refer aby to another who is to do a thing; to appoint a third person to pay another

or to be paid by him: delegare est vice suū alium reum dare creditori vel cui iusserit, Ulp. Dig.: e. g. delegare debitorem, to refer aby to one who is in my debt and will pay him: I will a. you to Epicurus, he will pay you; delegabo tibi Epicurum: ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Also delegare ei qm, cui numeret, to order him to pay a debt due to me to a third person). To a. lands to aby, assignare ei agros: to a. public lands to the people, plebem in agris constituere; multitudinem in agris collocare: to a. the troops winter-quarters, hiberna constituere: to a. every man his task, suum cuique munus describere: money to aby, attribuire ei pecuniam.—ei pecuniam curare (sc. solvendam a qo, to order it to be paid by a third person). || To a. a reason, rationem, causam afferre: althg as an excuse, excusare qd. || In law: to prove or establish (as in, to a. error; false judgement; a waste, &c.), planum facere. planum facere atque probare.—testibus planum facere: op productis testibus probare (if by evidence). ASSIGNABLE, qui, &c. assignari potest; qui ceteri, nominari, dici potest. There is no a. cause, nulla ratio or causa afferri potest. nihil affertur, or affertur potest (cur &c.).

ASSIGNATS, *licet quæ de versura publica cavent.

ASSIGNATION, constitutum (a., and place of a.). To have an a. with aby, constitutum habere cum qo: to make an a. with aby, constituere ei (Juv. 3, 12, Ruperi).—to keep an a., venire ad constitutum. [Srv. These are general terms, not confined to the appointments of lovers. || The making over althg to aby: assignatio, attributio, perscriptio, delegatio. [Srv. of verbs in ASSIOX.]

ASSIGNEE: no exact expression. Crcl. by qui a qo delegatur.—qui mandata habet a qo.

ASSIGNER, qui assignat, describit, &c. See ASSIOX.

ASSIMILATE, simulare qd ei. assimilare qd ei. similem facere.—æquare. adæquare qd cum qā re: later, mly in the historians, ci rei. || To assimilate food: digerere cibos (to convey food in a proper manner to the different parts of the body. Cels.).—concoquere cibos (to digest food).

ASSIMILATION, simulatio. assimilatio. || Of food: digestio, concoctio (dig. is, according to Celsus, the passing of food, whether digested or not, to the proper parts of the body: conc. is 'digestion').

ASSIST, juvare, adjuvare, operā adjuvare qm: in althg, in qā re.—auxilium ferre ei: auxiliari ei: ease in auxilio ei. opem ferre ei. optulari ei.—succurrere ei. subvenire ei. subsidio venire ei. sublevare qm. [Srv. in AID.] To a. aby in doing althg, ei optulari in qā re faciendā, ei operam suam commodare ad qd: ei operam præbere in qā re. Their bodily strength did not a. them. nihil illi corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt (C.). To a. digestion, concoctiones adjuvare.

ASSISTANCE, auxilium. ops. subsidium. adjumentum. opera. [Srv. in AID. s.] By aby's a., ca. auxilio, ope, adjumento: ca. ope adjutus: qo adjuvante, qo adjuvare: ca. operā. Without foreign (i. e. another's) a., suā sponte; per se: by the a. of God, juvante Deo, divinā ope or (if spoken conditionally) si Deus juvet or adjuvabit. To offer one's a. to aby, offerre se, si quo usus operæ sit: towards or for althg, ad qd operam suam profiteri: to bring or bear a. to aby, ei auxilium, opem auxiliumque, præsidium, suppetias or subsidium ferre. ei auxilium offerre (et) opem et salutem, or opem salutemque ferre ei (C.). ei adesse or præsto esse (in time of need). To seek or call in the a. of a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere: for a sick person, medicum ad ægrotum adducere. In every circumstance of life we require the a. of our fellow-men, omnia ratio atque institutio vitæ adjuvantes hominem desiderat: to send aby to another's a., qm auxilio or subsidio mittere: qm auxilii causā mittere: to send the infantry to the a. of aby, pedites ei subsidio or suppetias mittere: to go to aby's a., ei auxilio venire: ei suppetias ire or proficisci; ei subvenire or succurrere: to beg, &c. aby's a., auxilium, or opem, or opem atque auxilium, or præsidium petere a qo.

ASSISTANT, adjutor (g. t., also assistant-teacher).—socius (partner in althg: e. g. furtorum).—minister, administrator (one who is present and assists in a subordinate capacity: apply in a bad sense).—collēga (colleague).—hypodidascalus (under-master).—Jv. minister et adjutor: socius et particeps ca. rei: servus et minister ca. rei. To be aby's a. in althg, ca. socium esse in re: in a crime, sceleris affinem esse: to take aby for one's a., qm socium sibi adjuvare: in althg, qm socium (81)

adhibere in re: to give aby for an a. in althg, ei dare qm ad rem adjuvarem.

ASSISTANT, adj. adjuvans. — To be a. to aby, juvare or adjuvare qm. See TO ASSIST.

ASSISTED, adjutor, qui opem, auxilium, &c. fert ei. qui ei adfuit, præsto fuit ei (in need), &c. See ASSISTANT.

ASSIZE, conventus (the coming together of persons, at a given time and place, for the trial of their causes). To hold an a. or the assizes, conventum agere: a judge of a., qui iure dicundo conventus circumit. See CIRCUIT. To have finished or returned fm the a.'s (i. e. a whole circuit), conventus peregrisse. || Assize of bread, *pretium panis constitutum.

ASSIZER of bread, *qui pretium panis constituit.

ASSOCIATE, v. tr. sociare. conjungere qd cum qā re. adjuvare qd ei rei.—aby with aby, qm socium or comitem addere ei. To a. aby with myself, ourselves, &c., qm in societatem assumere or ascribere (g. t.); qm in collegium optare (of election into a corporate body by the members).—INTA. || Keep company with: qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate ca. versari: also vivere cum qo; se comitem or socium adjuvare ei. || Join myself to, se jungere or conjungere cum qo (g. t.).—societatem inire, coire, facere cum qo (enter into a company, league, &c. with).—fœdus facere cum qo (of a league or compact).

ASSOCIATE, adj. fœderatus. fœdere junctus. — socius (ally).

ASSOCIATE, s. socius (partner, companion: bound to another by common interests: in althg, ca. rei: e. g. periculi; criminis).—socius (comrade, companion: bound to another by liking, for enjoyment, &c.).—particeps ca. rei. consors ca. rei (one who shares in an enjoyment or possession: the particeps [opp. exors], voluntarily taking a part: the consors [opp. exors], because without co-operating he is entitled to a share: socius imperii, a co-regent so far as he actually shares the business of a government; consors, as far as the office is merely honorary.—particeps ejusdem laudis; conjunctio, voluptatis.—consors laboris, mendacitatis, vitiorum,—in lucris atque furtis).—convictor (one who always lives with another).—comes (companion: one who keeps company with another, apply on a journey, in walking, &c.).—affinis ca. rei or ei rei (implicated in althg, mly in something bad, aff. criminis: noxa, culpa).—To declare his a.'s, consocios edere: to refuse to declare them, consocios celare.

ASSOCIATION, || Union, societas.—to have formed a friendly a., societatem caritatis colligere inter se. || A union of persons for a particular purpose: societas (for some common business: intellectual, commercial, &c.).—societas (a brotherhood; a union of companions: e. g. of certain priests at Rome; then of any similar a.: e. g. of the free-masons).—factio (a political party: mly in a bad sense).—collegium (a corporation: e. g. of merchants, priests, artisans, &c.). || Association of ideas: Hæd thinks that *associatio idearum must be allowed as term. techn.

ASSORT, in genera digerere (aft. C. de Or. I, 42, 190).—digerere, in ordinem digerere. See ARRANGE.

ASSORTMENT, || Act of arranging, &c., ordinatio.—Crcl. with in genera digerere, &c. || A collection of goods, &c. properly arranged: *merces in genera digestas, but mly by merces only, with a suitable adjective: e. g. 'an a. of foreign goods,' merces peregrinæ.

ASSUAGE, lenire. mitigare. mollire levare; allevare; sublevare. temperare. [Srv. in ALLEVATE.] To a. hunger or thirst, famem or altum sedare. sitim reprimere. famem or sitim explere, depellere. INTA. minui, se minuire, and minuire only: imminui. remitti; se remittere. levare; sublevare. leniri. mitigari. [Srv. in ABATE.]

ASSUAGEMENT, See ALLEVATION.

ASSUAGER, Crcl. by verbs under ASSUAGE. [sociator. Arnob.]

ASSUASIVE, dolorem leniens or mitigans.

ASSUBJUGATE. See SUBJUGATE.

ASSUEFACTION, Crcl. by assuefacere (ei rei, or with infm.).

ASSUETUDE, assuetudo (to althg, ca. rei).

ASSUME, || Take, sumere. capere.—To a. as a pretence, simulare. || Take or arrogate to oneself, sumere. sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare or tribuere.—qd vindicare sibi or ad se. qd usurpare. To a. the name of king, regium nomen assumere: regium nomen sibi asciscere: to a. the royal authority, regnum sibi vindicare: the praises of another, *alius laudes vindicare ad se: great authority, magnam auctoritatem

abī sumere. ¶ *Take for granted*: sumere or habere or putare pro certo: pro certo or comprobato ponere, or ponere only. *You have assumed that the gods are happy, deos beatos esse sumpsiſti: this being assumed and granted, hoc posito et concesso (posito alone is bad). All philosophers a., inter omnes philoſophos conſtat.*

ASSUMER, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMING, arrogans. insolens. superbus.

ASSUMPTION, vindictio (act of claiming to oneself).—*usurpatio* (*illegal a.*).—*Arrogance*: *arrogantia*.—*insolentia*.—*superbia* [See **ARROGANCE**.]—*Postulate*: *sumptio* (by which C. translates the Gk. ἄντημα)—*conjectura* (*conjectural a.*).—**premissa syllogismi* (in logic: *assumptio* is 'the minor' proposition).—On this *a.*, *hōc positū atque concessū*.—*Assumption into heaven* (e.g. of the Virgin Mary), *assumptio* in *cœlum*; or by *Crci.* with *in *cœlum assumi* (*qst.* *assumptus est in cœlum in the Creed*).


ASSURANCE, fiducia (v. gr. the laudable trust in things we actually can trust, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves);—confidentia (a blameable, presumptuous trust, particularly in one's own strength: opp. foresight and discretion);—audacia (confidence arising fm contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise);—audentia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise);—fidētia († Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciæ certū cum spe collocat. v. C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour);—spēs firma, spēs certa (confident expectation);—firma animi confisio.—animus certus et confirmatus. The full a. of safety, certa fiducia (e. g. salutis: opp. spēs). To cause a., fiduciam facere: ei fiduciam asserre. To feel a full a., certam spem habere; magnam fiduciam habere. With a. (firmness, boldness), fidenter, fidentī animo. (= in a spirit of rash confidence) confidēter. † Want of modesty, confidentia (e. g. videte quo vultu, quā confidentiā dicant. C.).—Impudentia.—os impudens or durum or ferreum: a man of consummate a., homo perfectus frontis. † A pledge of security for payment: fiducia (also a sale, on condition of being permitted to buy back the thing sold). To receive such an a., fiduciam accipere: to hold it, fiduciam commissam tenere. † Positive and confident statement: Crcl. by confirmare qd cit: confirmare de qre; or with acc. and inf. He gave them a solemn a., whē he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est et iurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos daturum. † Insurance. Vid.

ASSURE. *|| Maintain the certainty of athg: affirmare, confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically).--asserere (to maintain a thing earnestly; asserere is bad in this sense) in the golden age with de, or acc. and inf.--pro certo affirmare: sancte affirmare: with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He assured them with an oath that he would give &c., jurejurando confirmavit--datum &c. Be assured, persuadens tibi; persuasum tibi alt; crede mihi, or, more commonly, mihi crede (parenthetically); persuadens tibi velim; velim tibi ipsa persuadens: sic volo tibi persuadere. You may be assured that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam, &c., or scito inserted. Nothing, I a.you, could &c., nihili, scito, potuit &c. & yourself that nobody &c. (nam) cave putes--quemquam &c. To feel assured of aby's fidelity, ejus fides mihi cognita est. || Produce in aby the feeling of certainty about athg: fiduciam facere ci; fiduciam asserere ci. To feel assured of or about athg, magnam fiduciam habere cs rei. || Betroth: despondere qm ci; desponsare (Inter. Suet.).*

ASSURED. ¶ *Certain* (objectively: of things): certus. exploratus. non dubius. *It is an experience, inter omnes constat, or constat only: a man of a integrity, vir spectatæ fidei.* ¶ *Certain* (subjectively: of persons): certus. ¶ *Having unbecoming assurance:* impudens.

ASSUREDLY, *¶* surely; without doubt: certe, *certe* (the former relating more to the persuasion of the speaker; the latter to the real state of the case; both certe scio and certe scio occur; the latter more commonly: certe is used objectively in certe evenire. [*Pract. Latr. ii. 561, &c.*])—*liquido* (with clearness; with full certainty; without hesitation: e. g. dicere, confirmare. C. jurare. *Ter.*)—*hand duob.* sine uliâ dubitatione (like certe: to intimate that the speaker entertains no doubt of the truth of his assertion).—*profecto* *fr. s.* for a fact: a strong assertion, that the statement

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made is objectively true: also the 'doubtless' of *assumptio*; as in 'a. you are now at Rome,' *nunc quidam profecto Romae es*)—*sane* (certainly; of which a *maxime* cannot entertain a doubt: used also in replies).—*nunc* (nearly) = *profecto*, but stands only at the head of sentence, *my* before a personal pronoun).—*recte* (assuredly; you are right: a courteous assent in replies).—*utique* (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. chiefly in his letters, with imperat. subj. and other expressions of wishing, advising, or commanding).—*nimirum* (of what is so certain, that it would be surprising if it were otherwise: e. g. *nimirum recte*).  *'Assuredly,'* in a sentence containing a positive assertion, may often be transl. by non dubito, quiri etc. *A. this can happen, non dubito, quid hoc fieri possit.* || *IF NOT—TIT ASSUREDLY* (= at all events), *si non—at saltem; si non—certe.* || *'Assuredly,'* as an answer: *certe. sane* or *vero* (often with the verb used in the question).—*sane quidem* *Sis recte.* optime (of courteous assent).—*'Do you grant us this?'* *'Assuredly (I do),* *daane hoc nobis?* do *sane.* [*Pract. Intr.* ii. 148, 149.] || *Ironically:* *certe; quidem* *certe; nempe; scilicet; videlicet; nimirum* (of these, *certe* is the only one that can stand alone). || *I believe* *athq. a.*, *persuasum* *est mihi; persuasi mihi:* to know *a.*, *certo* (pro certo) *scire: pro explorato habere qd; certum, exploratum* or *compertum habere qd.*

ASSURER, qui cavet de or pro qâ re (*he who gives the security*): *qui cautionem adhibet ei rei (*he who takes the security*).

ASTERISK, asteriscus (ἀστερίσκος).

ASTERISM. See CONSTELLATION.

ASTERN; *by Crcl. with puppis.* 'Those atern,'
qui in puppi sunt or sedent.

ASTHMA, dyspnœa (*ἀσθμα*): anhelatio: spiritus angustior; angustiae spiritûs. *Also* meatus animæ gravior et sonantior (*aff. Plin.* 6, 16, 13). *To have the a.*, dyspnœa laborare: gravem tardumque spiritum expedire.

ASTHMATIC, } angusti pectoris. spiritus an-
ASTHMATICAL, } gustioris. dyspnoicus. asth-
maticus. *To be a.,* ei spiritus difficiliter redditur.

ASTONISH, in stuporem dare; obstupescere (to astonish). — *Crcl.* by mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You are* by &c., mirum mihi videtur, &c. to &c.: to be a'd. obstupescere; obstupesci; stupesci (to be astonished): also stupor me invidit: qd stupidum me tenet: mirari, admirari, demirari qd ac. with inf. or qd. *I am astonished at your not writing to me, mirror to be me nihil scribere. I am astonished at your not laughing, mirror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. See* ASTONISHMENT.

ASTONISHING, stupendus.—admirabilis. mirus. mirificus. mirabilis. *Sis* ingens, immanis (*huge, immense*). *An a. amount of money*, immanes pecunie. *To perform a. cures*, mirabiliter mederi aegrotis (*Plin.*).

ASTONISHINGLY, stupendum in modum.—mirum in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

ASTONISHMENT, miratio. admiratio. *To create a., admirationem efficere, movēre, habēre: to feel a., admiratione affici, admiratio me incendit: to fill abdy with a., qm in admirationem conjicere.*

ASTOUND. *See* **ASTONISH.**

ASTRADDLE. *To ride a., *eo, quo homines*
plent modo, equitare.

ASTRAGAL, astragalus.

ASTRAL. See STARRY.

ASTRAY. To go a., errare (also *fig.*): errore vagari. vagari et errare: to lead a., a recta via deducere (*propr.*).—Inducere qm in errorem (*fig.*): intentionally, purposely, scientem.—transversum agere qm (to lead him a. *fm the path of virtue*). To be far a. (*fig.*). in errore versari. errore captum esse.

ASTRICT, astringere (*opp.* solvere).

ASTRICTIO, *astriectio* (Plin.—*astringent power*)—*constrictio* (act of binding together: then, of the intestines by medicines. late).—*contractio* (g. i. opp. *remissio*; *porrectio*). *A. of the bowels*, *alvus astricta* or *restricta*.

ASTRICTIVE. See **ASTRINGENT.**

ASTRIDE. See **ASTRADDLE**.—*divaricare* is to stand with the legs wide apart: *divaricatis cruribus* or *pedibus* is 'with legs or feet wide apart.'

ASTRIFEROUS, astrifer (*Post. and Post-aug.*).
 ASTRINGE, astringere (*s. g. alvum: opp. solvere*
also of intense cold, &c.).—constringere (*to tie tightly*
together).

ASTRINGENCY, astrictio. astricteria via (*astringen*

power: herba gustus amari cum astrictione. *Plin.* : folia astrictoria vim habent. *Plin.*

ASTRINGENT, astrictorius (*Plin.* astrictoria vis).—constrictivus (*in late medical writers*).

ASTROLOGER, astrologus.—mathematicus. Chaldaei (as far as mathematicians and Chaldeans foretold events by the stars).—Chaldaei rationibus eruditus.

ASTROLOGICAL, by genit. astrologorum. (astrologica. *Boeth.*) *Sic* Chaldaicus : e. g., a. calculations, athenae Chaldaice.

ASTROLOGIZE, mathematicæ addictum esse (*ast. Tib. 69*).—Chaldaici rationibus eruditum esse.

ASTROLOGIA (*in classical Lat. the regular word for 'astronomy' afterwards = 'astrology'*).—ratio sideralis et scientia sideralis (*knowledge of the stars, esp. if used to foretell events by it: the former objective; the latter subjective*).—rationes Chaldaicæ (e. g., as art practised by the Chaldeans. *C.*).—mathematica (e. g. in mathematicis addictus. *Suet.*).—Chaldaicum prædiciendi genus (*C.*).

ASTRONOMER, astrologus; cœli ac siderum peritus.—astronomus (*Post. aug.*).—See **ASTROLOGER**.

ASTRONOMICAL, astronomicus.—ad sideralem rationem spectans or pertinens.

ASTRONOMY, astrologia, astronomia (*the former the classical word: the latter Post. aug.*).—cœli dimetiendi ratio or studium (*the measuring of the heavens: rat. the science, stud. the practice of it*).—lunaris ratio is observation of the moon, as a prognostic of the weather.

ASTUTE. See **CUNNING**.

ASUNDER, aecurum, but *only* by dis or se in composition : e. g. to cut or cleave a., discidere (ferro).—discindere (*also with ictu*).—diffundere : to be or remain a., distare (*inter se.—to be at a certain distance apart*).—separatum esse, disjunctum inter se esse : to saw a., terra discicare : to dwell a., aecurum et non una habitare : to draw a., diducere.—distrahere (*drag a. by violence*).

ASYLUM, asylum (*the strict sense, of a sacred place of refuge*).—perflugium (*g. i. any place, thing, or person, that offers security*).—refugium (*a sacred place of refuge, as far as possible removed from danger*).—receptus (*a place to which one withdraws*).—receptaculum (*a place to which recipients and protects one*). To offer an a. to aby, perflugium præbere; refugium dare. To flee to an a., in asylum perflugere.—See **REFUGIO**.

ASYMMETRICAL, non or parum æqualis. inæqualia, parum congruens. To be a., *parum inter se consentire : *nullus habere commensus proportionis.

ASYMMETRY, inæqualitas. ἀσυμμετρία, ut Græco verbo utar.

ASYMPTOTE,* linea quæ circum, &c. tangit, neque secat. *linea, quæ circum, &c. ita tangit, ut non secet.

AT. ¶ With names of towns, &c. : gen. case of sing. nouns of 1st or 2nd decl.—abl. of other nouns. *At Rome, Rome; at Athens, Athens; at Pessinus, Pessinus.*

¶ If the action did not take place in, but only near, the place, the prep. ad or apud must be used. *The battle fought at the Trebia, at Cannæ, &c., pugna ad Trebiam, ad Cannas (only with, but in L. also, without commissæ, for which Lte. once only uses the gen.—Si Trasimeni quæ Trebise, at Cannarum quæm Trasimeni pugna nobilior fuit).* *The meeting which began at Suero, seditio militum cepta apud Suconem.* 'To be waiting at Rome for a triumph' is, ad urbem esse (*the General claiming the triumph not being permitted to enter the city till his request was granted or refused*). To take ath for the temple of Diana at Ephesus, tollere qd Epheso (abl. sold. Ephed) ex fano Dianæ. [See *Pract. Intr. li. p. 271, Caution f.*] Cassius is at Antioch with his whole army, Cassius in oppido Antiochiæ est cum omni exercitu (*i. e. in Antioch. C.*): Cassius ad Antiochiam est cum omni exercitu (*i. e. before or near Antioch*). ¶ 'At,' with 'home,' 'house': gen. of domi. *Is your brother at home?* domine est frater?—at my house, domi meæ; but also in domo meâ, and domi apud me. With 'to dine,' (coenare) apud with acc. of the person, apud qm coenare.

¶ At my, thy, another's, &c. house, is *only* meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, alienum domi : but when there is another adj. or a gen. of the possessor, the prep. is more common : e. g. in domo Cæsaris, but also domi Cæsaris. To stay at home, domi manere, remanere.—domi se tenere or retinere. [See *HOME, HOUSE.*] ¶ With other local relations : *only* by ad. To stand at the door, ad ostium astare : to be at the gate, ante ad portas : but to halt, &c., at two miles' distance in, consistere, &c., a millibus passuum duobus. To learn ath at school, in scholâ qd discere (*Q.*).

¶ The prepos. 'at' after a verb is often not expressed : e. g. to aim at aby, petere qm : to laugh at ath, ridere qd : qd risu excipere (*to receive it with a laugh*).

AT, with relations of TIME.—abl. case : at that time, eo tempore. Of an appointed time, ad : to assemble at the day fixed, ad diem convenire. At the right time, at the nick of time, tempore, ad tempus (*of an appointed time*) : suo tempore (*of events, &c., happening at their proper time*). ¶ At a party, dinner, &c., in convivio (*Ter.*) : Inter cœnam (*of ath happening at dinner-time. C.*). ¶ AT ONCE—AND (= both—and); idem—idem (e. g. fuere qui idem ornate, idem veritate dicerent).

AT, of an occasion, &c., its ad. To raise his eyes at the name of Thebe, ad Thibee nomen oculis erigere (*O.*).

AT, with words of COST, PRICE, &c.—abl. of the price : e. g. to live at enormous expens, profusis sumptibus vivere : to be provided at a small charge, parvo curata esse. But (1) tanti, quanti, with their compounds, pluris, minoris, are always in gen.—(2) With verbs of waiting, magni, parvi, maximi, minimi, plurimi, also stand in gen. : but magno, permagno, parvo, are also found with æstimare.—(3) With verbs of price, magno, permagno, minimo, parvo, plurimo, nimio, vili, always in abl.—(4) Multi, majoris, are not used, but magni, pluris (majoris once in *Phædr.*).

¶ For such forms as 'at least,' 'at most,' 'at hand,' 'at once,' &c., see **LEAST, MOST, HAND, ONCE, &c.**

ATHEISM, æorum impletas, qui Deum esse negant.

ATHEIST, atheus (*C. ætheos*) : qui nullum esse omnino Deum putat; qui Deum (or deos) esse negat. homo impius (*g. i.*).

ATHEISTICAL, } impius

ATHEOUS, }

ATHIRST, sitiens.—siticulosus.—ag. ca rei avidus : appetens. [See *THIRSTY*.] To be a., sitire.

ATHLETIC, valens. validus. lacertuosus. corpore vigena. corpore validus. corpore robusto. Jm. robustus et valens. [See *IN STRONG.*]

ATHWART, in transversum. transverse. ex transverso. ¶ Across, prep. Vtd.

ATLAS, ¶ *Geographical A.* tabularum geographicarum volumen, or tabulæ geographicæ. ¶ A kind of silk, *sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

ATMOSPHERE, aer (*the denser air of the lower regions of the a. ; opp. ether, the upper, purer air*).—cœlum (*the heavens; the whole a. ; also temperature, climate*). A pure a., aer purus : healthy, cœlum salubre or bonum : aer salubris.

ATMOSPHERICAL, by gen. aeris or cœli.

ATOM, atomus, i. f. (ἄτομος) : corpus individuum (*C.*).—corpus individuum et solidum (*C.*).—corpus insecabile (*Vitr. Q.*). ¶ Used hyperbolically for a very small portion.—not an a., ne minimum quidem : ne tantillum quidem.

ATONE, ¶ *Agres, Vtd.* ¶ Atone (= expiate, &c.) ath or for ath, qd luere, expiare, pœnas ca rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere : by death, with his life, luere morte, capite.—Sic compensare qd cum qd re or qd re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it). ¶ Reconcile, placare, expiare. mitigare or lenire [See *IN APPARE*]. animum ca in qm offensatorem recolligere, placare qm ci or in qm. qm cum qd reconciliare or reducere or restituere in gratiam. ca animum ci reconciliare. To a. enemies, inimicos in gratiam reconciliare; componere gratiam inter inimicos (*Com.*).

ATONEMENT, satisfactio (*satisfaction for an injury : e. g. for killing a person*).—pœna (*g. i. for punishment*).—placulum (*in religious matters*).—placamentum (*that by which a. is made*). A sacrifice of a., *mors quâ nomen placatur or explatur. To require a. fm aby, placulum a qd exigere. To make a. for ath, qd expiare, luere. See **ATONE**. ¶ Reconciliation, &c., placatio (*act of appeasing*).—reconciliatio concordie or gratiæ (reconciliation).—reditus in gratiam. To make a. between persons, qm ci or in qm placare; qm cum qd reconciliare : qm or ca animum ci reconciliare.

ATOP, by adj. summus in agreement : 'a. of wch,' in quo summo.

ATRABILARIAN, melancholia.

ATRABILIOUS, melancholicus.

ATROCIOUS, dirus (*exciting horrors; a property of things : e. g. execrator*).—atrox (*exciting fear : e. g. facinus*).—foedus (*foet*).—abominandus. detestandus. detestabilis (*detestable*).—nefandus. nefarius (*the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions*).—immanis (*shocking; of actions*).—leter (*hideous, shock-*

ing; abominable in character and conduct). *An a. villain*, homo omni parte detestabilis. homo impurus. monstrum hominis.

ATROCIOUSLY, atrociter. immaniter. fœde. tetre.

ATROCIOUSNESS, { atrocitas. — fœditas. — immanitas. [*An atrocity*, atroc { facinus, &c.

ATROPHY, tabes (g. t.). — atrophía (in *Cels.* in *Gk* characters; afterwards in *Lat.*)

ATTACH, [*Bind to oneself*], qm sibi adjungere; qm sibi devincire: by *athg*, qâ re: by *presentia*, donis sibi obstringere qm; prœmilia sibi devincire qm. — *Sis capere (to captivate; of female beauty)*; tēnere. detinere. — qm ad se trahere, attrahere or perducere; qm in suas partes ducere or trahere; qm suum facere (to bring over to one's party or side). — qm sibi facere or reddere amicum; cs amicitiam sibi parare. comparare, conciliare; animum cs sibi conciliare et ad usus suos adjungere (to gain *aby's* friendship). [*Arrest*, comprehendere (g. t.). — in custodiam dare. In vincula conficere (throw into prison). — To a. great importance to the circumstance, that &c., plurimū faciendum existimare, quod &c. To attach a meaning to a word. See MEANING. § *Seiss*. VID.

ATTACHMENT, amor. voluntas. caritas. studium. benevolentia. [*SYN* in AFFECTION.] — towards *aby*, amor in, erga, adversus qm: benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm. From a., propter amorem or benevolentiam. [*More under AFFECTION*.] [*Arrest*, comprehensio (e. g. sōtium). — prehensio.

ATTACK, v. adori, aggredi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurere or incurare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (urbem, &c.; also qm): also signa inferre in hostem; signa infestis inferri in hostem: with the sword, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a torgo hostes adori; hostium terga impugnare: in front, in adversos hostes impetum facere: in flank, in latūs hostium incurere: in two bodies, signa bipartito inferre: to be attacked before and behind, ancipiti acie opprimi (*Cur.*). [*To attack with words*: dicto or convicio incescere, lacerare, insectari, consecrari, adori qm (g. t.). — (acerbius) invehi in qm (inveigh agst). — petere qm. — pugnare qm qd. impugnare qd. in controversiam vocare qd (combat a proposition). To a. a man's opinion, impugnare cs sententiam: a man's reputation, glory, &c., de famâ or gloriâ cs detrudere; dignitatem cs impugnare; cs existimationem oppugnare; incurere in cs famam: to a. openly, aperte petere qd: secretly, covertly, occulte cuniculis oppugnare qd (*C. Agr.* l. i. init.). To be attacked by a disease: tentari morbo (of a light a.). — corripui morbo (of a severe a.). — to a. the eyes, aciem oculorum obtundere.

ATTACK, a. petitio (act of aiming at). — impetus. incurso. incurus (g. t.; the two last mly of violent a's). — excursio (of light troops). — concursus. congressus (the mutual a. of two parties). — impugnatio. oppugnatio (espily assualt of a town). *An unprovoked a.*, bellum ultro illatum. *Frequent a's of cavalry*, procella equestris (*L.*). *At, or on, the first a.*, primo impetu; primo congressu: to order an a. of cavalry, immittere equites in hostem: to give or sound the signal for a., bellicum canere: to defeat an a., impetum frangere, reprimere, propulsare: to stand agst an a., impetum excipere, ferre, or sustinere: to check an a., impetum tardare or retardare: to be ready, &c., for making an a., infestis signis consistere. — In a wider sense, 'to make an a. on *aby's* property,' involare in possessiones cs: on a female's virtue, puellam pudicitiam aggredi or attentare; puellam tentare; puellam de stupro appellare. — feminam in stuprum illicere.

ATTAIN to, parare. comparare. acquirere. colligere. nancisci. adipisci. consequi. assequi. obtinere. [*More under ACQUIRE*.] [*Reach, equal*: consequi. assequi (to equal *aby* in a property: ass. mly of attaining to the property itself). — ædquare, exæquare (to a. to a property in an equal degree). [*X*. exæquare et assequi. — square (to equal *aby* in a property: less commonly to a. to a property in an equal degree). To be far fm having attained to an equality with *aby*, multum abesse a qo: to a. *athg*, or to an equality with *aby*, by imitation, qm or qd imitari: qm imitando consequi. [*Arrive at*. To a. to extreme old age, ad summam senectutem pervenire: the same degree of honour as another, eoe honorum gradus, quos alius, assequi. — an object, ad id, quod volumus (cupimus), venire or pervenire; eo, quo qz vult, pervenire: eo, quo qz intendit, ferri cs deduci. To a. a wish, the object of my desires, &c., optatum impetrare (by entreaty); voto compitum or participem fieri; voti daminari; voti potiri (t)

ATTAINABLE, quod adipisci queas. — quod obtineri potest. — impetrabilis (a. by entreaties).

ATTAINER, damnatio. condemnatio (*Post-eug.*). To reverse *aby's* a., resacrare qm (*Np.* — l. e. to retract the formal execration publicly pronounced agst a state criminal). [*S*tain: labes. macula.

ATTAINMENT, comparatio. adeptio [*SYN* in ACQUISITION]: of popularity or favour, conciliatio gratiæ. [*Attainments*: doctrina. eruditio. literæ. A person of great a's, multarum rerum cognitione imbutus; eruditissimus; optimis literis eruditus; homo in quo multæ sunt literæ: of great and various a's, in que est copia et varietas studiorum.

ATTAIN, damnare. condemnare. See CONDEMN.

Corrupt. See TAIN.

ATTEMPER, temperare. — moderari. — modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qâ re. — continere. coercere (to restrain it properly). — lenire. mitigare. mollire (soften; make less harsh). [*SYN* in TEMPER.] [*Fit to *athg**: accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem: facere or efficere, ut qd congruat or conveniat cum re.

ATTEMPERATE. See TEMPER.

ATTEMPT, v. tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd: e. g. periclitari Romanos. *Np.*) — periculum facere cs or cs rei. — moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work). — audere (to a. a great and dangerous work). See TRY. [*Attempt *aby's* mind*: sollicitare qm or cs animum: e. g. prolo. pecuniâ — pellicere qm.

ATTEMPT, s. conatus, ūs, m.; in plur. also constata (a., as the beginning of an undertaking). — periculum (trial by which, with danger to oneself, one arrives at experience: periclitatio, as action). — experimentum (trial, contrived for the purpose of learning the nature of *athg*). An unlucky or unsuccessful a., res infelicitis opere: res infelicitati tentata: a vain a., conatus frustra captus: to make an a., periculum facere: conatum incipere or facere (incip. of beginning to make it: fac. of actually carrying it through. *C. Cat.* 2, 12, 27). — agst *aby* or *athg*, contra qm or qd. To make an a. upon *athg*, tentare qd (e. g. on a camp, castra).

ATTEMPTER, tentator (weepagris. *Hor.* one who attempts to seduce a female).

ATTEND, [*Pay attention* to: attendere qm or qd (not ad qm, ad qd: but attendere animum or animos ad qd is correct. *Krebs*). — animum attendere, animum advertere ad qd. — curare qd (care about it; look after it). — servare. observare (observe). — cs rei rationem habere, ducere (regard it; take it into account). — to a. to the household affairs, negotia domestica curare: domûs officia exsequi (of the steward, &c.): to a. to one's studies, colere studia. deservire studiis. Nos to a. to, negligere qm or qd. [*INTRINS.*] [*Pay attention*, animum attendere, intendere, advertere, animo adesse (g. t.). — aures erigere animumque attendere, or erigi only, or se erigere (of auditors). — A! adeste animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite! (*C.*) [*See ATTENTION*.] [*Accompany* (as attendants), or be consequent to (as a following train), comitari qm or qd. comitem cs esse. comitem se ci dare, adjungere. — prosequi qm or qd. — deducere qm (i. e. a. a. Rom. Senator). [*SYN* in ACCOMPANY.] — sequi (to follow). — famulari (to a. as servants). — apparere (to be in attendance on a royal personage, or one in high office, as scribe, licitor, &c.). To be attended by a crowd, stipari (e. g. non usitatâ frequentiâ). To attend a sick person: ægrotum curare: assidue, &c., ægroti assidere. [*Wait for*: operari (qm or qd). — prætorari ci or (but not in C.) qm. — manere qm. — exspectare qm or qd. [*SYN* in WAIT FOR.] [*Wait*: manere ci qm or qm. — immineere (hang over him). To attend to a business: dare operam ci rei (one's business, duty, &c.). — munere suo fungi: muneri sui officii satisfacere: exsequi munus officii. colere, obire munus. [*Be present at*: to a. public worship, sacris adesse. [*Visit *aby**, convenire qm.

ATTENDANCE, ministerium (as domestic, scribe, &c.: ministratio in *Vitr.* only). — salutatio. officium (a. on a superior to pay him respect). Daily a., assidue quotidiana (carrying with it the notion of zeal, &c.). To dance a. on *aby*, assidue tam ci præbere: in *aby's* antechamber, in vestibulo ædium operari salutationem (*Gell.* 4, 1, init.). [*Body of attendants*, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (siv. age). — famuli. ministri (servants). — comitatus. associatio (attending body or train: the latter, train of clients, &c., following to show respect). — stipatio (dense crowd accompanying *aby* = 'suite', 'train'). [*Attention*. VID. § *A 6*

tendances on a sick person: curatio, cura, are the nearest words: *only by Crcl.*

ATTENDANT, comes (companion; *g. f.*)—*associator* (a servant, client, friend, &c., accompanying a person to do honour to him).—*deductor* (one who attends another to his house to do him honour).—*famulus* (domestic servant).—*minister* (servant or assistant for the performance of any office: *e. g.* the servants who wait at table).—*See 'body of attendants' under ATTENDANCE.* | To be an *a. at alth*, *adesse ei rei* (of mere presence): *interesse ei rei* (if present to take a share in managing it): *to be an a. at church*, *sacris adesse*.

ATTENT. *See ATTENTIVE.*
ATTENTION, *attentio animi* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 150*).—*more only* *intentio* (both, the steady direction of the thoughts towards an object).—*audientia* (*a. to a speaker: for which also intentio is used*).—*diligentia* (*careful a. to a task, &c.*: *opp. indiligentia*).—*studium*. *officium*. *officium et cultus* (*obliging a. to a person*).—*A. to alth*, *observatio* *ca rei* (*act of observing it*): *to oneself*, *animadvertio* (*C. de Off. 1, 29, 103*).—*To procure a. to oneself* (*of a speaker*), *sibi* or *orationi* *suum* *audientiam* *facere*: *the a. of an audience*, *auditores sibi* *facere* *attentos*: *to keep or rivet alth's a.*, *aures ca tenere*. *To direct one's a. to alth*; *to pay a. to alth*, *animum attendere*, *advertere* *ad qd*: *animum intendere*, *animum dedigere* et *intendere* (*in se* *ad* *qd*); *tenere* *animum attentum*, *referre* *animum* *ad qd*; *cogitationem intendere* *ad rem*. *To call alth's a. to something* (*that he might otherwise forget or omit*), *monere qm* *ut* *ut*. *To call or draw alth's a. to oneself*, *convertere qm* or *ca* *animum* *in* or *ad se*: *to attract a.*, *conspici* (*absol.*). *conspicuum esse*: *by alth*, *qd re* (*of things and persons that strike one by their unusual appearance*). *To draw people's a. to aby*, *qm* *conspicuum* *facere*. *Alth occupies the a. of men*, *qd* *occupat* *cogitationes* *hominum*. *To pay a.*, *adesse animo* (*or, of several, animis*).—*erigere mentem* (*of several, mentes*) *auresque* (*to prick up one's ears, &c.*, *to pay a. to a speaker*): *also* *Jx.* *aures* *erigere* *animumque* *attendere*.—*operam dare ei rei* (*e. g. to a play, fabulæ*). *To be paying great a. to alth*, *acriter* *animum* *intendere* *ad qd*. *To pay a. to a person*, *observare qm*. *colere* et *observare qm* (*C.*). *officium* et *cultum* *ei* *tribuere*: *marked a.*, *qm* *præter ceteros* or *perofficiose* *observare*. *diligenter* *observare* et *colere qm*. *significare* *studium* *erga qm* *non mediocre*: *marked and affectionate a.*, *perofficiose* et *peramanter* *observare qm* (*C.*). | *'With attention'*. *See ATTENTIVELY.*

ATTENTIVE, *attentus*, *intentus* (*with the mind on the stretch*).—*erectus* (*mentally excited*). *Very a.*, *perattentus*. *To be very a.*: *see 'to pay, &c., ATTENTION'*.—*to make aby a.*, *qm* *attentum* *facere*. *excitare animos*, *ut* *attendant*.—*More under ATTENTION.*

ATTENTIVELY, *attente*, *intente*: *very a.*, *perattente*. *To look at a.*, *acutus* *contueri*, or *only* *contueri*, *conspicere* (*Bremi ad Np. Chabr. 1, 2*): *acri animo* et *intento* *intueri*: *very a.*, *acerrime* *contemplari*. *To listen a.*, *diligenter* *attendere*, *attente* or *attento* *animo* or *sedulo* *audire qm*: *præbere se ei* *attentum* *auditorum*; *adesse animo* (*animis*); *erigere mentem* (*mentes*) *auresque*, et *qm* *dicentem* *attendere* (*of listening to an orator*): *alth*, *attente* *audire qd*. *He is not listening a.*, *aures qus* *peregrinantur*: *to follow alth a.*, *animo sequi qd*.

ATTENTIVENESS. *See ATTENTION.*

ATTENUATE, *attenuare*, *extenuare* (*to make thinner literally; then* *fig.* *to lessen, with respect to time or strength*).—*diluire* (*to dilute*: *e. g.* *vinum*, *potionem*).

ATTENUATE, *attenuatus*, *extenuatus* (*e. g.* *aer extenuatus*).

ATTENUATION, *extenuatio*.

ATTEST, *Attest*, *evidence*: *to testari* (*g. f.*).—*attestari*, *testificari*, *testimonio* *confirmare* (*confirm by one's evidence*).—*testimonio* *caso*, *testem* *esse* (*to be a witness: the former of things, the latter of persons*).—*affirmare* (*to affirm positively*).—*clamare* (*to cry out*).—| *Call to witness*: *testari qm*, *testem* *facere qm*: *God*, *Deum* *testari* or *Deum* *invocare* *testem*: *gods and men*, *deos* *hominisque* *testari*, or *contestari*.—*attestari qm* (*in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court*). *The question put was, licet attestari? If the party consented, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in C. pro Milone, 25, 68*.

ATTEST, *a.* | *testimonium*: *to give a.*, *testi-*

ATTIGATION, *i*, *monium* *dare* (*both of persons and things*): *to bring forward a.*, *testimonium* *perhibere* (*of persons*): *testimonium* *cs rei* *proferre*, *testi-*

monium cs rei afferre. To be or serve for an a., *cs rei* *casu* *testimonium*. *See WITNESS.*

ATTIRE, *v.* *vestire*, *convestire*, *veste tegere*, *veste induere* *qm*. *veste* *amicire* *qm*. *To be attired*, *vestiri*, *amiciri* *qâ* *re*. *See ARRAY, DRESS.*

ATTIRE, *a.* *vestis*, *vestitus cultus*, *vestis ornatus*. *Jx.* *vestitus atque ornatus*. *See DRESS.*

ATTITUDE, *status* (*manner in which alth stands; hence also position of a combatant*).—*habitus*, *corporis habitus* (*attitude*).—*To throw himself into an a.*, *of surprise*, *fear*, *fattery*, &c. (*of an orator*), *in habitum* *admiracionis*, *metus*, *adulationis* *se* *ingere* (*Q.*).—*An unwarily a.*, *status indecorus*. *An erect a.*, *status erectus* or *celsus*. *To have a status made in that a.*, *illo statu statum fieri* *volut*.

ATTORNEY, *causidicus* (*in a depreciating sense*).—*advocatus* (*legal assistant or adviser, who made himself useful to a party in an action by his presence and advice in court*).—*cognitor* (*in civil causes, the agent of a party present*).—*procurator* (*agent of one not present*).—*leguleius*, *formularius* (*a narrow-minded lawyer, who attended only to the letter of the law, not to its spirit: he may however be cautious and acute*).—*A noisy a.*, *rabula* *de foro*. *To strike a man's name off the roll of a.*, *se* *Præfixit*.

ATTORNEYSHIP, *opera forensis*, *causidicatio* (*g. f.* *the latter* *op. Fron. Ep. ad Marc. Anion.*).—*advocatio*, *procuratio*. (*SYM. in ATTORNEY.*)

ATTRACT, *propm.* *attrahere*, *ad* or *in* *se* *trahere*, *ad* *se* *allicere* et *trahere*. *The magnet a.'s iron*, *magnes lapsi* *attrahit* or *ad* *se* *allicit* et *trahit* *ferrum*: *to a moisture*, *humorem* *trahere* or *recipere*.—| *IMPROMPTU*.) *ad* *se* *trahere* or *attrahere*.—*allicere*, *ad* *se* *allicere* or *illicere* (*allure*). *To a hearers by novelty*, *audientium animos* *hovitare* *tenere*: *to a.* *by arts of allurement*, *illicebria* *ad* *se* *trahere*: *to a new or fresh pupils*, *discipulos* *novos* *attrahere* (*O.*).

ATTRACTION, *i* *Power of attracting*: *attrahendi*, *quod* *dicitur*, *vis* (*propm.*).—**vis* *ad* *se* *illicendi* or *attrahendi* (*fig.*). *Novelty is the only a. of that book*, *libro* *isto* *sola* *novitas* *lenocinatur*. *Alth has lost the a. of novelty*, *res* *novitatis* *gratiam* *exuit*. | *A n attraction*: *qd* *ad* *se* *attrahit* or *illicit*: *qd* *nos* *capit*, *delectat*, *delectiones* *allicit*.

ATTRACTIVE. *An a. person*, *homo blandus*: **cui magna* *ad* *se* *illicendi* et *attrahendi* *vis* *inest*: *an a. writer*, *lectorem* *tenens* *scriptor*: *an a. style*, *speciosum* *dicendi* *genus*: *fables* *are* *very a.*, *fabulæ* *habent* *multum* *delectionis*.

ATTRIBUTABLE, *Crcl.*—*its by* *referendus* (*that may be referred*).

ATTRIBUTE, *v.* *ascribere* *ei* *qd* (*ascribe alth, whether good or bad, to aby as its author, inventor, or cause*).—*assignare* *ei* *qd* (*refer alth to aby as the person* *fm* *whom it proceeds*: *to impute it in blame, or give the merit of it*).—*addicere* *ei* *qd* (*to declare aby the author of a composition*. *Geli. 3, 3*).—*tribuere* or *attribuere* *ei* *qd* (*to a. alth to aby as its cause, whether guilty cause or not*). *To a. the invention of alth to aby*, *qd* *ei* *inventori* *ascribere*: *the blame to aby*, *ei* *culpam* *tribuere* or *attribuere*; *culpam* *in* *qm* *conferre* (*throw into him*): *culpam* *in* *qm* *vertere* or *transferre* (*fm oneself*):—*to a. alth to fear*, *qd* *timori* *assignare*: *ill successu* *to aby*, *ei* *casum* *adversum* *tribuere*; *ei* *incommodum* *ascribere*: *alth to oneself alone*, *qd* *sibi* *soli* *ascribere*: *you have attributed this to me*, *hæc* *tibi* *a me* *eveniunt*.

ATTRIBUTE, *proprietates*, *proprium* (*the peculiar nature of alth*).—*natura* (*nature*).—*ratio*, *vis* (*the efficacy it possesses; its constitution*).—*qualitas* (*peculiar constitution*: *coined by C. as a trans. of uolunt*). *The divine a.*, *dei* (*or deorum*) *natura*.

ATTRIBUTE, *An a.*, *attributio* (*C.*).

ATTRITE, *attritus*.

ATTRITION, *attritus*, *as* (*Post-Aug. Plin. Sen.*).—*attritio* (*Lampr. Marc. Capell. pppe* *only in two passages*. *Freund*).—*fricatio* (*act of rubbing off*).—*also* *of polishing by a.*.—*fricatura* (*manner of rubbing off alth*).—*detrimentum* *in this* (*its proper*) *meaning only in Appul. Met. 6*. *In the Rom. Cath. sense* (*as less than contritio*), **cordis attritio*, *quæ* *dicitur*; or **attritio*, *quam* *Pontifici* *vocat*.

ATTUNE, *i* *Make harmonious*: *concentum* *efficere* *qm* *rerum*. | *Tune one thing to another*: **efficere* *ut* *qd* *eum* *qâ* *re* *concinat*; **efficere* *ut* *res* *concentum* *servent*: *to a. one harp to another or others*, *fidem* *its* *contendere* *nervis* (*Orell.* *reads* *numeri*) *ut* *concentum* *servare* *possit*: *to a.* *his* *voce* *to* *his* *lyre* **concentum* *vocis* *lyraeque* (*O.*) *efficere*.

ATWEEN. | *See BETWEEN.*

ATWIXT, |

AUBURN, flavus. flavens (of hair, &c., composed of green, red, and white. *Georges*).—aureus (golden).—[*SYN.* under **YELLOW**.]—colore nuceo (nut-brown).

AUCTION, auctio (g. t.).—auctio haec. hasta publica. hasta censoria (a. by public authority, a spear being fixed in the ground: the two first of confiscated property, the last of taxes and other sources of revenue).—sectio (division by a. of booty, confiscated property, &c.: hence sectores, persons who bought goods at such sales to get a profit by re-selling them).—To hold an a., auctionari. auctionem facere or constituere: an a. of public property, hasta posita auctionari: to proclaim or advertise an a., auctionem praedicare (by the herald): auctionem proscribere or proponere (by a notice).—They are announcing an a., conclamatur, auctionem fore: to sell by a., auctione constituta vendere qd; auctionem facere et vendere qd: hasta posita vendere qd (of sales of public property): to be sold by a., hasta posita vendi or venire (of public property).—to buy at an a., in auctione emere: to put off an a., auctionem proferre: never to attend a. of public property, numquam ad hastam publicam accedere: a constant attendant at a. (who goes about to markets to sell his purchases), circulator auctionum (C. Ep. 10, 32, 3).

AUCTION-MART, atrium auctionarium (C. Agr. 1, §. 7. *Inscr. Orrell*, 3883).

AUCTIONARY, auctionarius.

AUCTIONEER, *curator auctionum (the manager of an auction).—præco (the herald who cries out what is bid, &c.).

AUDACIOUS, audax (always in bad sense).—summæ audacie. singulari audacia.—confidens.

AUDACIOUSLY, audacter. Jx. audacter libereque. impudent. confidenter.

AUDACIOUSNESS, audacia. confidentia. —te-audacity, } meritas (rashness). To have the a. to do althg, audere with inf.—sumere hoc sibi, ut &c. (of presumption a.).

AUDIBLE, quod audiri or auribus percipi potest. To be a., audiri posse. With an a. voice clare. clare voce.

AUDIBLY, clare. clare voce.

AUDIENCE, [A dmission to a sovereign, &c.: admisso (with reference to him who grants it. Post-aug. but class.).—aditus (with reference to him who obtains it).—colloquium (the conversation during the a.).—To grant aby an a., admissionem or aditum ei dare; ad colloquium qm admittit: qm admittit or audire: ei senatum dare (of the senate): to give aby a private a., qm in secretum recipere: to obtain an a., admitti; audiri; datur ei aditus conveniendi: to be refused an a., ad colloquium non admitti. Aditum prohiberi: to beg, demand, &c., an a., petere aditum conveniendi; aditum ad qm postulare: to beg a private a., secretum petere a qm (in the time of the empire).] [Hall of a., saluatorium cubiculum (*aff. Plin.* 15, 10, 11).—atrium (the atr. in a Roman house, where great men received their visitors).] [Auditory: auditores. qui audiunt (g. t.).—coram quibus dicimus (those in whose presence an orator speaks).—corona (the crowd about a speaker, reply in a court of justice).—A numerous a., frequentia eorum, qui nos audiunt. Before a numerous a., frequentibus auditoribus: in magnâ (or maximâ) auditum celebrare or frequentia.]

AUDIT, v. To a. aby's accounts, ca rationes cognoscere, inspicere (to examine them), excutere, dispungere (to examine them with searching accuracy).

AUDIT, a. inspectio rationum (as act.).—dies rationum inspicendarum (*audit-day*).—dies rationis reddendæ (with reference to him who has to give account).

AUDITOR, qui ca rationes inspicit.

AUDITORY, auditores. audientes. qui audiunt.—coram quibus dicimus.—corona. Before a numerous a., (in) magnâ or summâ auditum celebrare or frequentia: multis auditibus. [*SYN.* in **AUDIENCE**.]

AUGMENT, augere. adaugere. Jx. amplificare et augere.—athg with athg, augere or adaugere qd qd re: addere qd rei or ad qd (add or append athg to athg).—amplificare (to make longer in compass).—multiplicare (to make numerically greater).—[*INTRANS.* augeri (of persons and things).—crescere (of things).]

AUGMENTATION, amplificatio (increase of extent, as action: e. g. glorie, rei familiaris).—propagatio or prolatio finium (a. of territory).—accessio (the addition made: e. g. medium; dignitatis).—incrementum (increase, as thing: urbis; rei familiaris; dignitatis).—Aleo by *Crcel.* with augere, adaugere, &c. By the a. of usury, multiplicandis usuris.

AUGUR, a. augur. See **PROPHET**. Augur's-staff, *lituus*.

AUGUR, v. TRANS. prædicere. prænunciare (g. t.).

—vaticinari (to prophesy althg).—canere (to prophesy in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the sight of birds, &c.: then generally).—To a. (=anticipate) althg, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjectura (C.) or mente (*Cur.*) augurari. To a. aby's fate, prædicere qd ei eventurum sit: his death, ei mortem augurari.—*INTRANS.* futura prædicere. prænunciare.—vaticinari (to prophesy: be a vates).

AUGURY, auguratio (by sight of birds).—prædictio (foretelling, generally).—vaticinatio. divinatio (prophesy). [*SYN.* in **PROPHET**.] [As thing: prædictum. vaticinium. augurium (thing foretold by a.; also the science of an a., sed non augurio potuit depellere postem).]

AUGUST, adj. augustus (sublime and sacred: empty of divine things).—altus. elatus. celsus. excelsus (high: propr. et fig. *SYN.* in **HIGH**).

AUGUST, s. Augustus. mensis Augustus: (in the time of the republic) Sextilis. mensis Sextilis. With *Nonæ*, *Kalendæ*, &c., it is used as adj. *Kalendæ Augustæ*.

AUNT, amita (father's sister).—matertera (mother's sister). [Great-aunt, &c., amita magna (grandfather's sister).—amita major. proamita (sister of great-grandfather)—amita maxima (great great-grandfather's sister).] [All these on father's side.—matertera magna (grandmother's sister).—matertera major. promatertera (great-grandmother's sister).—matertera maxima (great great-grandmother's sister).] [All these on mother's side. *Goj. Dig.* 38, 10, 1, and *Paul Dig.* 38, 10, 10].

AURICLE, auricula. [A. of the heart, *auricula cordis (med. t. t.).]

AURICULA, *primula auricula.

AURICULAR, in aurem dictus.—in aurem or aurea insuurratus. A. confession, *peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.

AURIST, medicus auricularius (*Ulp. Dig.*).

AUSPICE, auspicium. Under your a.'s, tuis auspiciis: under aby's a.'s, es auspicio or auspiciis (espally of successes gained by a General in subordinate command, who was said to have gained them under the a.'s of the Imperator).—In other senses, a qo adjutus. qo adjuvante or adjutore: ca praesidio fretus.

AUSPICIOUS, prosper. secundus. faustus. dexter. [*SYN.* in **HAPPY**.] auspiciatus, particip. (e. g. in auspiciatis reipublice omnibus. *Vell.*)

AUSPICIOUSLY, prospero. fauste (auspicato, *Plaut.* Ter.).

AUSTERE, austerus (αἰσχρογῆς: making the tongue dry and rough; harsh). Sometimes a., subausterus. [Of character: austerus (opp. jucundus or mitis: one who is an enemy to familiarity and frivolity, always seeking what is serious and real, at the risk of passing for dull).—severus (opp. comis: rigid, exacting from himself and others strictness of conduct, at the risk of being thought harsh).—tetricus (rigidly stiff and constrained, fm pedantry and want of temper: of persons or habits, discipline, &c.).—difficilis (not understanding the art of easy and agreeable conversation and intercourse, fm hypochondria and temperamental).—morosus (wishing everything to be done according to rule, fm intolerant scrupulousity).—tristis (opp. hilaris: gloomy; moody; scorning the agreeable).]

AUSTERELY, austere. acerbe.

AUSTERENESS, } austeritas (both of things and character).—acerbitas. amaritas (both propr. and fig.).—severitas (a. of character).—difficultas. morositas. tristitia. [*SYN.* in **AUSTERE**.] A gloomy a., tristis austeritas (Q.; opp. dissoluta comitas).

AUTHENTIC, } fide dignus.—certus.—verus.

AUTHENTICAL, } Ss genuinus. sincerus. An a. edition, *editio sincera (opp. *ed. adulterina: genuinus, fm gen root of gigno, intimates that the thing really proceeds from the source pretended: e. g. genuina *Plauti* fabula: sinc. = unadulterated).

AUTHENTICALLY, certo auctor: cum auctoritate. C. uses ἀδελφικῶς in his Letters: e. g. ἀδελφικῶς narrare, nunciare.

AUTHENTICNESS, } fides. fides veritatis.—authenticity, } auctoritas. Many persons entertain doubts of the a. of the book, *multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo, ad quem refertur, conscriptum esse: some persons attack the a. of the law, *sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam.

AUTHOR, beginner or mover of athg: auctor (the person to whom the plan or origin of athg is due, whether he carried it through or not).—inventor (the inventor).—parens (the a. who has produced athg).—conditor (the a. who has constructed athg, laid the

foundation of and arranged it).—effector (he who has carried it into effect).—princeps (he who stands at the head of a thing: e. g. of a conspiracy).—mollitor (he who sets a difficult thing a-going by a strong exertion).—architectus (planner, contriver, &c.: then in a depreciating sense, the author of something bad).—institutor, concitator (he who excites to a thing). Jx. parens effectorque, princeps et architectus, institutor et concitator. The a. of a law, legis inventor (he who first proposed such an enactment): legis auctor (he who first advocated it, recommended it, and caused it to be carried): legis latior (he who brought it before the people for their approbation). The a. of a crime, sceleris auctor, architectus or mollitor: the a. of all evil, omnium malorum seminator: to consider a thing the a. of a thing, putare ortum esse qd a qo. || Author of a book: scriptor: qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual writer of it).—auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.: hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context).—Roman a. a., Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin).—rerum Romanarum auctores (Lat. historians, who are our authorities for Roman history).—latinitatis auctores (writers of classical latinity). || Authors (as a class) without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.

AUTHORITATIVE, || Having due authority: auctoritatem, multum (plus, &c.) auctoritatis habens (eff. C. legum verba—quo plus auctoritatis habent, &c.).—qd magna auctoritate affirmatum (with all the weight that character, consent &c. can give it: both of things). || Having the air of authority: imperiosus, superbus, insolens.

AUTHORITATIVELY, magna, &c. auctoritate.—imperiose, pro imperio (e. g. qm discedere jubere).—superbe, insolenter, arroganter.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, *my* by insolentia, superbia, &c.

AUTHORITY, auctoritas (influence; weight as an a. for a thing; also an authority; e. g. for a statement).—arbitrium (freedom to act according to one's will).—potestas (power).—licentia (permission).—imperium (command).—testimonium, auctoritas testimonii (evidence).—I have a. to do a thing, mihi data est potentia or copia qd faciendi, also auctoritatem habeo cs rei faciendae. Public a., publica auctoritas: by the a. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs: to give a man a. to manage a thing, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere: to give aby unlimited a., infinitam licentiam ci dare. He does it by his own a., suo jure agit: by what a. ? quo jure? let us reign with equal a., paribus auspiciis regnum. Absolute or despotic a., potestas infinita, dominatio: to have great a. in the state, in republic plurimum polleere: the a. of reason, dominatio rationis. The a. for a report, (rumor) auctoritas (Plaut.). Aby's a. prevail, cs auctoritas valet: to disregard reason and a., et rationem et auctoritatem relinquere (C.): they have received a. to give laws from the Senate, habent auctoritatem legum dandarum ab Senatu: a thing seems to give a. to commit sin, qd videtur auctoritatem afferre peccandi: to lessen aby's a., cs auctoritatem diminueret, imminuere: to have a. (weight, influence), auctoritatem habere: to reject a., auctoritatem repudiare: to overthrow, destroy, or ruin a., labefactare or frangere auctoritatem: to despise a.'s (i. e. the great names produced as a.'s), auctoritates contemnere.—Great a. (= influence), auctoritas summa or amplissima: a person of great a., homo in quo summa est auctoritas atque amplitudo: to be of or have great a., magna esse auctoritate: auctoritate florere or vigere: to be of small a., tenui esse auctoritate: to obtain great a. by a thing, magnam auctoritatem sibi qd re constituere: to increase a., auctoritatem amplificare, augere: to do a thing by aby's a., qo auctore, or cs nomine (as his substitute) facere qd. || 'A. as authority,' auctor. Thucydides, a weighty a., locuples auctor Thucydides. || With authority, pro imperio (jubere qd: of one holding an imperium).—|| Authorities = magistrates. VId.

AUTHORIZE, ci copiam dare or potestatem facere: to do a thing, qd faciendi: cs rei faciendam licentiam dare or permittere.—mandare ci, ut (to commission him to do it). To be authorized to do a thing, potestatem qd faciendi habere, *its* mandata habere a qo. || Make a thing legal or right: sancire, ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse jubere. Often by Crcl. with nulla

est excusatio cs rei, si &c. Friendship cannot a. the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris; or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causa peccasse fateatur.—Sic probare, comprobare (to approve of: as in, 'desires we reason does not a.'). Some people consider that a great reason a.'s sin, guidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magna causa peccaverunt: their speeches a. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c. To think himself authorized to do a thing, sibi jus datum or potestatem datum putare: *not* to think himself authorized, non fas esse ducere, haud licitum sibi qd putare.

AUTOGRAPH, manu mea (tua, &c.) scriptus. An a. letter, epistola, quam mea manu scripsi; litteræ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87): aby's a., litteræ ipsius manu scriptæ: an a., chirographum (hand-writing). It was an a., ipsius manu scriptum erat. I will write the letter with my own a., mee chirographe utar (C. Att. 2, 20, 5).

AUTO-DA-FE, *supplicium hæreticorum.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, mea (ipsius, &c.) manu scriptus.

AUTOMATON, automaton (in Suet. Claud. 34, ab-rogator: in late writers in Roman characters).—A.'s, automataria, pl. (Ulp. Dig.)

AUTOPSY, spectatio (g. t.).

AUTUMN, ætumnus.—tempus ætumnale.—To be passing into a. (of summer), ætumnescere (Marc. Cap.).—to cause or produce a., ætumnare (Plin.). || A. ADV., see next word. || The a. of life, ætas gravior or grandior.

AUTUMNAL, ætumnalis, or gen. ætumni. The a. equinox, æquinoctium ætumnale or ætumni. A. or autumn weather, tempestas ætumnalis or ætumni; celum ætumnale. The weather is growing a., ætas ætumnescit (Marc. Cap.); ær ætumnat (Plin.).

AUXILIAR, || auxiliaria, auxiliarius. A. forces, AUXILIARY, || auxiliares or auxiliarii milites, copias, &c., or auxiliares only: auxilia, pl.—A. forces suddenly raised, auxilia repentina; milites subitarii (Læ. 3, 4, estr.).—A. verb, verbum auxiliare. To be a. to a thing, adjuvare qd, adjuvento esse ad qd.

AUXILIARY, || s. adjutor. See HELPER, ASSIST-AUXILIARY, || ANT.

AVAIL, v. valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy: with aby, apud qm).—utile esse, usu esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse, conducere. To a. much, magnam utilitatem esse, magnam utilitatem afferre, plurimum or valde prodesse: to a. little, non multum prodesse, parum prodesse (too little). To a. aby, prodesse ci: esse ex usu cs: esse ex re or in rem cs.—Sic proficere may be used: patientia acaile nothing, nihil proficies or nihil proficetur patientia. Conjecture does not a., nihil valet conjectura.

AVAIL, a. utilitas; usus, commodum; emolumentum, lucrum; fructus.—My by verbs under AVAIL, v. To be of much a. towards doing a thing, multum valere ad qd faciendum. A thing is of little a. agat a thing, qd parum valet contra qd.

AVAILABLE, utilis (useful). My by Crcl.

AVANT-GUARD. See ADVANCE-GUARD.

AVARICE, avaritia.—habendi cupiditas or cupido. Jx. cupiditas et avaritia.—pecunia studium or cupiditas or aviditas. Greedy a., avaritia hians et imminens. Mean a., sordes.

AVARICIOUS, avarus, habendi cupidus, aliquid cupido avidior ad rem, pecunie cupidus or avidus.—From the context, *its* cupidus or avidus may stand alone in this sense: e. g. homo castus ac non cupidus (C.).

AVANT, abi! apage! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem (Com.).

AVENGE, v. ulcisci qm or qd.—vindicare qm or qd, persequi cs pœnas, or Post-avg. exsequi qm, pœnas capere pro qo or cs rei, punire qd. Jx. ulcisci et punire. [For SYN. see REVENGE, s.] To a. aby's death, cs mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to a. aby by the blood of his murderer, ci or cs manibus sanguine cs parente (Herzog. Cass. B. G. 7, 17, estr.). To a. oneself on aby, ulcisci or persequi cs injurias: ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning): vindicare in qm; pœnas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on aby for a thing, or to a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qd re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.): vindicare qd a qo (to visit a thing upon aby): pœnas cs or cs rei repetere a qo. To go to a. oneself upon aby, qm ultum ire: *not* to a. oneself (for a thing), qd inultum et impunitum dimittere: *not* to a. oneself

¹ Æsopus auctor quod materiam reperit. Hanc ego polvi verbis senarum. Phædr. Apud quodam auctores non invenio Lucretium Consulm. Liv.

injurias acceptas non persequi; injuriam inultam et impunitam dimittere. *I will be sure to a. myself of him, inultum id nunquam a me auferet. I am already sufficiently avenged, satis est mihi supplicii.*

AVENGEANCE, } See REVENGE, s.
AVENGEMENT, }

AVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei : punitor cs rei. ultor injuriarum. SYN. in REVENGE, s.

AVENUE, aditus (approach).—xystrus (explained by Virg. to be hypæthra ambulatio, a walk with trees or clippi hedges on either side, and generally adorned with statues).

AVER. See ASSERT.

AVERAGE, *my* by plus minus; plus minusve (more or less); circiter (about). They received on an a. 10,000 sesteritia a year for honey, nunquam minus, ut perque ducerent, dena millia sesteritia ex melle recipiebant.

AVERSION. See AVERSION.

AVERSE, a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus. *Not to be a. to do sth, non displicet with inf.; not to be a. to their opinion, haud penitet eorum sententiae esse (L.).*

AVERSENESS. See AVERSION.

AVERSION, odium (hatred, dislike, cs or cs rei).—animus alienus or aversus (a qo. aversion).—declinatio (cs rei) : opp. appetitio; the shunning it by stepping aside out of its way).—fuga (the flying fm it).—tædium (sensation of weariness and disgust; cs rei).—odium in qm conceptum or erga qm susceptum. [aversionis, Q. S.] To have an a. to a/q, alienum esse or abhorrere a qâ re : tædium mihi qd affert or adducit. *I have a great a. to sth, magnum cs rei odium me cepit. Sty is my a., or, to have an a. to sty, a qo animo esse alieno, or averso (or aversissimo); odium gerere adversus qm; odium suscepisse adversus qm; odium concepisse in qm; qm odiosae odio habere. To es-cite a., odium concitare, creare, or conciliare; stomachum movere : agst a/q, odium cs rei facere.*

AVERT, PROPR., avertere. amovere : one's eyes fm a/q, oculos deijcere a qo (not avertere oculos, but oculos a qo in alium avertere to correct); a blow, see PARRY.—one's thoughts fm a subject, cogitationes avertere a qâ re, and a qo.—IMPR. to a. an evil, amovere, deijcere (to remove it).—depellere (to drive off an approaching evil), repellere (to drive back one that has approached).—propulsare. defendere (to ward it off).—deprecari (to a. it by prayers).—averruncare (of the gods). To a. a calamity by prayers, deprecari a se calamitatem : a war, amovere bellum; defendere bellum.

AVIARY, aviarium.

AVIDITY, aviditas.—cupiditas. cupido. Great a., (cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; stila. To read books with a., vorare literas.

AVOCATION, [That which calls aside : quod (animum, cogitationem, &c.) avocet, abducit. [Business; munia, pl. officium negotia. The a.'s of business, negotia or occupationes, quibus qs implicitus est, or negotia only.]

AVOID, fugere. defugere (sty fm, and so keep out of the way).—vitare. devitare (to go out of the way of).—declinare (to lean aside fm). To a. a battle, prælium defugere : a danger, periculum fugere, defugere (not to expose oneself to it), vitare (being exposed to it, to get out of its way at the right time). Reason teaches us what to do, and what to a., ratio docet, quid faciendum fugiendumve sit : to a. hurtful things, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.

AVOIDABLE, quod evitari potest.—[vitabilia. evitabilia, are poetical.]

AVOIDANCE, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.). fuga (cs rei).—declinatio (cs rei).

AVOUCH. See ASSERT, ALLEGUE.

AVOW, profiteri (to a. freely and fully, whether questioned or not).—confiteri (to confess in consequence of questions, threats, &c.)

AVOWAL, professio (s. g. stultitiae, bonae voluntatis). AVOWEDLY, the nearest are, aperte (openly, subjectively).—ex professo (S. Q.). libere. ingenuae. Crcl. with libere profiteri, ingenuae confiteri.

AWAIT, manere ci or qm (are in store for).—imminere ci (hang over).—[Wait for : operiri qm or qd. præstolari ci or (but not C.) qm. manere qm. expectare qm. (SYN. in WAIT FOR.)

AWAKE, } TRANS., excitare; expergescere
AWAKEN, } (e somno); excitare (e) somno : suscitare somno or e quiete (t) (all stand, also, without e somno, in the fig. sense of arousing). To a. fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis; qm a morte ad vitam revocare; qm ab orco redicere in lucem facere, His

conscience is awakened, conscientia mordetur. [Fie See EXCITE, KINDLE, CAUSE.]

AWAKE, INTR., experscisci, experscieri (propr. and fig.).—somnia solvi. somno excitari (propr.—exc. without somno also fig.).—suddenly, somno excitû (t). Awakening at the dawn of day, ad primam auroram excitus.

AWAKE, adj. vigilans.—exsomnia (one whose eyes no sleep visits).—To be a., vigilare (propr.); excubare (fig. to be watchful. C. ad Die. 10, §. 5) : remain a. the whole night, pervigilare noctem. noctem perpetua vigilis agere. noctem insonnem agere (the two first of voluntary, the last of involuntary, sleeplessness).

AWAKEN. See AWAKE.

AWAKENING, Crcl. qui exsuscitat, &c.

AWAKENING, exsuscitatio (only impropr.).

AWARD, v. addicere. adjudicare : property to a/q, bona ci addicere : the sovereignty to Ptolemy, adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo : a triumph (money, &c. to a/q), decernere ci triumphum, &c. : to a. punishment, poenam ci constituere, dicere (under the emperor's irrogare) : a fine, dicere ci multam.

AWARD, s. judicium. arbitrium. decretum. sententia. (SYN. in JUDGEMENT.)—[As act : addictio (s. g. bonorum).—adjudicatio (Dig.).

AWARE, cautus. cautus providusque. prudens. Not a., ignarus (ignorant). To be a., scire. novisse. qd cognitum habere. non nescire. non ignorare. cs rei non ignarus esse. me non fugit or præterit qd. Not being a. that the dictator was come, ignari veniasse dictatorem.

AWAY, [A way with : tolle (tolle) : aufer (aufer) qd.—away with you, abici apage te]—move to hinc. ab in malam rem (Com. = 'go to the devil') Away with you, go profane, procul este, profani! Away with this nonsense, pellantur istæ ineptiæ. contemnna-mus istas ineptias. A. with this kind of deliberation, hoc quidem genus deliberantium tollatur e medio!

TO BE AWAY, abesse. procul esse. [In compos. 'away' is *my* transit. by verbs compounded with a, ab, de, pro, ex. To fly a., avolare : to hasten a., aufugere, avolare, se propere : to flee a., aufugere, profugere (the latter imply secretly) : to lead a., abducere. deducere : to drive a., abigere (propr.). pellere. propellere. expellere : to carry a. with one, secum asportare. to drag a. by force, vi abducere or abstrahere : to go a., abire; discedere. [To away with a/q = en-dure], see BEAK.

AWE, s. verecundia (fear of lowering oneself in the eyes of one whom we respect : then respect for a person or thing).—reverentia (the feeling and conviction that a person deserves one's reverential respect).—veneratio (reverence towards the gods and sacred things : the reverence of worship).—admiratio (awe accompanied with wonder, felt and expressed).—To be restrained by a secret a., tacitâ quadam veneratione inhiberi. To feel a. at a/q, vereri or revereri qd : verecundiam habere cs rei : sit pavere or expavescere. timere or extimescere qd (to tremble at the thoughts of it) : to feel a. of a/q, verecundiam habere cs; qm revereri; reverentiam adversus qm adhibere. suspicere qm (to look up to).—To throw aside all feeling of a., reverentiam exuere; omnem verecundiam effundere.

AWE, v. ci injicere admirationem sui (to make him gaze at one with admiration).—timorem or pavorem ci injicere or incutere (to strike fear into them) : efficere ut qs qd or qm vereatur or reveretur (to cause him to reverence).

AWFUL, by Crcl. with verbs under AWE, v.—[Feeling awe : the nearest are venerabundus (of persons).—pavidus, pavens (trembling of persons or things).—[Inspiring fear or grief, as, 'an awful catastrophe', funestus or luctuosus rerum exitus, &c.]

AWHILE, aliquamdiu. paullisper (during a short time), ad tempus (only for a time). parumper (only for a short time, and not after that; imply of mental actions : paullisper imply of bodily actions. Dîd.).

AWKWARD, agrestis (rustic, rude).—lævus (left-handed : without dexterity).—rudis (rude, uncultivated).—inacutus (without the requisite knowledge).—incompositus (without apt arrangement; imply of oracles and orations).—JN. rudis atque incompositus.—incultus (uncultivated, whether in manner or mind).—impolitus. intonsus (unpolished). JN. intonsus et incultus. —inurbanus (uncourteous).—invenustus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (tasteless).—inconcinuus (without the grace of symmetry or harmonious proportion).—To have an a. gait, corporis motu esse agrestem. A. manners, mores rustici, rusticitatis.

AWKWARDLY, rustice. rusticus. —incompositae.

liberaliter. inurbane. inelegant. insecte. To behave a., rusticum se præbere: rustice facere.

AWKWARDNESS, rusticitas (*sile. age*). inelegantia. incontinentia. incetitia. [SYN. in AWKWARD.] insultatus (the making a disagreeable impression on people of taste).

AWL, subula. Cobbler's a., fistula sutoria (Plin. 17, 14, 33).

AWN, arista.

AWNING, velarium (Juv. 4, 121).—*tegumentum between.

AWRY, oblique. prave (*prop. and impr.*).

AXE, securus (any axe—the butcher's, executioner's, wider's, woodman's, &c. &c.).—bipennis (double-axe, used by woodmen and soldiers).—ascia (a carpenter's a., to lay and square wood with).—dolabra (pick-axe).

AXIOM, pronuntiatio (*dīnoma*, Cic.—later, axioma, Itin.).

AXLE, axis (in all the meanings of the English word).

AY. See YEA.

AZE. See ALWAYS, EVER.

AZURE, adj. cæruleus. cyaneus.—colore cæruleo or cyaneo.

B.

BAA, balare (to bleat: of sheep).—blaterare (of rams. *Ant. corn. de Philom.* 56).

BABBLE, balbutire (to speak inarticulately, like a child).—garrire (to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, from fondness for speaking).—blaterare (to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said).—barricari (to talk senseless stuff, like an insane talker).—alucinari (to speak without any thought or consideration).—nugari (to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three may transit. with acc.).—fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cedere (Athen. conviv. of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way).—effutire (qd., or absol. C.).

BABBLER, garrulus; loquax (the garrulous is irreverent from the quality, the loquax from the quantity, of what he says).—qui silere tacenda nequit.

BABBLING, garrulus (*late*).—garrulitas.—loquacitas.—confabulatio (good-natured chattering conversation of one or more.—*late*).

BABE. See BABY.

BABOON, simia pavianus (L.).

BABY, infans.—pupus; pupulus (of a male infant).—pupa; pupula (of a female: these four also as terms of endearment).—~~leu~~ leucula pællaris, in some recent ed. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture.

BACCHANAL, bacchans, homo violentus ac dissolutus.

BACCHANALIAN, baccheus (belonging to Bacchus, poet. baccheus or bacchius).—bacchanitibus similis. [Drunkard; riotous liver: homo violentus ac dissolutus. dissolutus. luxuriosus.—potator (fond of drinking).—vini capacissimus.

BACCHANALS, bacchanalia, pl. (drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus.)

BACCHANTE, Baccha (a woman who celebrates the rites of Bacchus).

BACHELOR, cælebs, qui uxorem nunquam habuit (it is also applicable to a widower). A redoubled b., qui abhorret ab uxore ducenda: a confirmed old b., qui a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut liber lectulo neget esse quicquam jucundius. [In the academic sense: *baccalaureus (one who has taken his first degree, which degree is called baccalaureatus).

BACK, tergum (in opp. to frons).—dorsum (the b. of a quadruped: in opp. to venter or alvus. According to Diderot, dorsum, from *dēpar*, denotes the b. in a horizontal direction; consequently, the back of an animal, in opp. to the belly, like *verro*: tergum, the b., in a perpendicular direction; consequently, the part between the shoulders in a man, in opp. to the breast, like *parapleuron*. Hence dorsum montis denotes the uppermost surface: tergum montis, the hinder part of a mountain). With the b. towards one, aversus: with his b. to the light, aversus a lumine. B. to b., inter se aversi.—to bind the hands behind the b., religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: to put the hands behind the b., rejicere manus in tergum: to walk up and down with the hands behind the b., manibus in tergum rejectis inambulare: to take on the b., *qm or qd in tergum accipere (Cic. de N. D. 2, 63, 159): to lift on one's b., qm or qd humeris attollere:

to lie on the b., supinum cubare (in opp. to in faciem cubare, Juvon. 3, 280): the wind is at one's b., tergum afflat ventus. To lay upon its b., resupinare: to turn their b.'s, terga vertere or dare (take to flight): as soon as my b. was turned, simul ac discesserim: to turn one's b. upon any one, ei tergum (of several, terga) obvertere (literally); qm deserere (to leave in the lurch); ei deesse (to fail him): behind any one's b., clam qd, or qd inscio, qd absente: to speak ill of a person behind his b., ei absenti male dicere. [Back part: pars aversa. aversa (pl.). tergum, pars posterior: b. of the paper, charta aversa. Written on the b., scriptus in tergo (J.). The b. of the head, aversa pars capitis. occiput: b. of the island, aversa (pl.) insula: of the mountain, aversa montis. aversus mons: at the b. of the house, (in) aversa parte domūs (i. e. in the b. side of the principal building); in postico. (in) postica parte ædium. (in) postica domo (in the b. buildings). He lives at the b. of the house, *habitat in aversa parte domūs (i. e. his windows look into the court): *habitat in postica ædium parte (in some of the b. buildings). There was a garden at the b. of the house, hortus erat posticus ædium partibus.

BACK, adv. retro, retrorsum.—when used elliptically it is expressed by cede! cedite! recede! recedite!—mly expressed by re in composition: e. g. to call b., revocare: to turn b., reverti (the past tense *sum* perf. reverti: hence revertentem, &c., *veld*, reversus *sum*. But particip. reversus has the active meaning): (of a driver), equos flectere: to run b., recurrere: to fly b., revolare: to roll b., revolvare: to drive the enemy b., fm the city, hostes ab urbe repellere or rejicere: to go b. to the origin and head of a thing, qd alte et a capite repetere.

BACK, v. a. [M]onit., conscendere (e. g. equum, to b. or mount a horse).—[T]o back or take the part of any, suffragare ei; ei favere: juvare or adjuvare qm; adjumento esse ei; qm consilio et re tueri, or operâ et consilio juvare. sustentare. sustinere.—[T]o back or retreat, se recipere, retrorsum movere: to b. water, navem retro inhiibere: inhiibere navem remis, or inhiibere remis only.

BACKBITE, tr. a. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention); falso criminari qm apud qm.—de famâ or existimatione ea detrahere.—male dicere ei.—To speak ill of behind the back, absente rodere (Hor.). de qo absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumeliosque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134); ei absenti male loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am back-bitten, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

BACKBITER, calumniator; calumniatrix; obtrectator.

BACKBONE, spina, or spina dorsi.

BACKDOOR, postica (sc. janua); ostium posticum, also merely posticum.—Janua aversa or interior (with the same distinction as in BACK-GATE).

BACK-GATE, porta aversa (opp. to front gate). porta postica, or postica only (gate in the b. buildings): of a camp, porta decumana.

BACK-GROUND, recessus.—of a painting, quæ in picturâ abscedunt or recedunt. To be in the b.-g., recedere, abscedere (opp. prominere).

BACK-HOUSE, domus postica, posticum.

BACKSIDE, pars posterior; pars aversa. [Of an animal: nates (of a man)—clunes (buttock, of men or animals: dim. clunicalæ).

BACKSLIDE, *patris sacra deserere. *Christianorum sacra deserere.

BACKSLIDING, *defectio a sacris.

BACKSLIDER, defector (T.); apostata (Eccl.).

BACKWARDS, adv. retro; retrorsum: to go b., retro ire, or ambulare, or gradi: b. and forwards, ultro citroque. [To go b. = become worse: deteriorem, deterius fieri; in deterius mutari; in pejorem partem verti et mutari. He goes b. in his learning, non discit, sed deditit. His affairs go b., res ejus deteriore loco sunt. [With the back turned towards the spectator, aversus. Bears creep down from trees b., ursi arbores aversi derrepunt.

BACKWARD, adj. a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienus. tardus (opp. to celer, velox: also of the mind).—lentus (opp. to citus, and, of the mind, to acer).—ægnus (opp. to promptus.—According to Diderot, tardus denotes slowness with reference to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with reference to quickness of motion. Hand-book, p. 209).—b. in transacting business, tardus in rebus gerendis: b. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: b. in learning, tardus ad discendum, or in discendo; lentus in discendo; ingenio tardus; piger (loth-ful). [Loitering, &c., cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans; moram faciens. [Late, with reference to

time: serus, serotinus: b. Age, serm fci: grapes, serotinus uvæ.

BACKWARDNESS, ignavia (opp. to industry and alacrity). Jm. tarditas et ignavia; accordia atque ignavia: pigritia: inertia; segnitie (Str. in SLOWNESS); fuga laboris; desidia; languor et desidia: or (if b. is seated in the will), animus alienus; animus inivitus.

BACON, lardum (contr. of lardum. Plaut.).

BAD, || In a physical sense, malus: b. weather, tempestas mala, adversa, fœda: a b. journey, iter difficile, incommodum: a very b. road, via deterrima: b. money, numi adulterini: a b. throat, angina: b. eyes, oculi lippi: to have b. eyes, lippire: he who has b. eyes, lippius: a b. head, porrigo. || In a moral sense, malus (b. by nature: opp. to bonus): pravus (corrupted by b. habit): b. by nature and corrupted by habit, malus pravusque: homo nequam (a b. or worthless fellow. opp. to frugi): to have a b. heart, esse ingenio malo pravoque: a b. conscience, conscientia mala: to be in b. repute, male audire: to get on badly, male proficere in qâ re. (According to Diderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to roguish tricks, in opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction, in a physical, or intellectual, or moral, point of view, in opp. to rectus. Hand-book, p. 131.) b. times, tempora iniqua, aspera, luctuosa; temporum iniquitas; temporum calamitates (the badness of the times): b. news, nuncius tristis, acerbus: to hear b. news, malum nuncium audire: a b. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna: b. company, *socii mali: to set a b. example, esse exempli mali: to try to mend a b. business, rem proclinatam adjuvare. || With ref. to health: æger (b. in health), æger atque invalidus: very b., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall into a b. state of health, in adversam valetudinem incidere: to be b. again, in morbum recidere: de integro in morbum incidere: to be b. or sick, egrotare (opp. to valere); egrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse: valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari, or confictari, iniquâ valetudine confictari: to be very b., graviter or gravi morbo ægrum esse. [See SICK.]

BADGE, signum; nota; indicium (in a general sense). Insigne (a badge of honour). insignia triumph; ornamenta triumphalia: many have attained badges of merit without deserving them, insignia virtutis multi meritis sine virtute assecuti sunt.

BADGER, ursus meles (L.—The meles or meles of the ancients is, however, more probably the martens. See Schneid. Farr. R. 3, 12, 3). —|| One who speculates in corn or provisions, fenerator or tocullo, ex annonæ caritate lucrans (Suet. Ner. 45).

BADGER, v. a. cruciare; excruciare; torquere; stimulare; angere; vexare: to b. with questions, qm rogitando obtundere: to b. to death with questions, qm rogitando enecare: to b. with entreaties, qm precibus falgare: to b. with complaints, qm querellis angere. [The *canis vertiguis (hound employed in badger hunting. L.) expels with difficulty the badger from his hole ('caverna ursi melis), when the animal is hunted for his skin, *pellis ursi melis; hence to annoy incessantly is 'to badger,' or treat as you would a badger.]

BADINAGE, ludus; jocus; nugæ; trice. To employ b., jocularia fundere; ridicula lacticare; ludere; jocari; cum qo ludere, jocari; cum ludibrio habere: away with your b., quin tu mitte istas tricas; aufer nugæ!

BADLY, male; prave; nequiter: to think b. or have a bad opinion of a person, male opinari de qo: to speak b. of a person, ci male dicere: to behave b. to a person, injuriam ci facere or inferre: to turn out b., male or secus cadere: to manage matters b., male rem gerere: he is afraid that he may come off b., metuit, ne malum habeat: aby is coming off b., male se habet q; male agit cum qo.

BADNESS, || B. of character: Ingenium malum pravumque; Improbitas; nequitia. || Of conduct: flagitium; probum; scelus.

BAFFLE, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (Avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense: it is strictly 'to reduce to nothing.' Lucr. Liv.). —disturbare (unsettle what had been settled). —perimere (destroy). —To be baffled, irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, or recidere, or venire: to b. expectation, spern fallere, or ludere, or destituere: to see one's hopes baffled, spern perdere; spe excidere; a spe decidere; spe delici: one's hope is baffled, spes ad irritum cadit, or redigitur: to b. all a person's plans, conturbare ci (60)

omnes rationes: If some accidents or avocation had not baffled his design, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium permittebat: death baffles all his hopes and all his plans, omnem spern atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. In this manner was this undertaking baffled, ita frustra id inceptum fuit.

BAG, saccus; culeus (a larger b. of leather, for sewing paricides in, and for various purposes). —foliis (a leathern b. for money, or leathern purse). —marsupium (a money-b.). —crumena (a small money-b. or purse; according to Plaut. Trin. 3, 6, 37, and Truc. 3, 1, 7, worn about the neck). —zona (a small b. or purse slung around the body). A little b., sacculus. sacculus. folliculus.

BAG, v. a. In saccum, or sacco condere (to put in a b.). *sacco ingerere. intræ. tumescere; intumescere; extumescere; turgescere (to swell like a b. that is full). —deformem in modum sinuari (of clothes).

BAGATELLE, res parvi momenti. nugæ. apinæ (Mart. sunt apinæ tricaque et si quid villus istis). I look upon a Greek as a mere b., qd mihi jocus or ludus est. To the Athens, false testimony is a mere b., Græciæ ius-jurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus.

BAGGAGE, sarcinæ; impedimenta, orum, m. (both also of an army: sarc. that of individuals, imp. that of the whole army, eply as carried in wagons or by beasts of burden). —impedimenta et carri (the b. and wagons by wch they are transported). —To plunder the b., impedimenta diripere: to take the b., impedimenta capere; impedimenta potiri: to take all their b. from the enemy, omnibus impedimentis hostem exuere: to lose the b., impedimenta amittere; impedimenta exui: soldiers without b., milites expediti: to fight whilst encumbered with their b., sub onere conficere: to attack the enemy whilst they were encumbered with their b., hostes sub sarcinis adoriri. || As a word of contempt, sordes; lutum; scortum.

BAGNIO, || A bathing-house: balneum or balneum; plur. mihi heteroci. balneæ or balneæ, seldom (in C. never) balinea or balnea, orum (the plur. is used of public baths, the sing. of private. Farr. L. L. 8, 41, § 68). [See BATH.] —balnearia, orum (private bathing-places in gardens, villas, &c. Cic. Att. 13, 89, 2. Cic. Qu. Fr. 8, 1, 1, § 1). —thermæ (public buildings erected by the emperors for bathing and taking exercise). —lavatio (a place for bathing: by later writers lavacrum). —|| lupanâr; lustrum (a brothel).

BAGPIPER, utricularius (Suet. Ner. 54).

BAIL, sponsio; fidejussio; vadimonium (a reconnaissance or bail to appear in a court of justice). —cautio (a security). —satisfactio (guaranty, or security for the performance of a stipulation). —To promise b., vadi-monium promittere: he who has made the promise, qui est in vadi-monio: to give b., sponsonem or vadi-monium facere; sponsonem se obstringere; satisfactio: to take b., satis accipere: to forfeit b., vadi-monium desere-re: to demand b., vadem poscere: of aby, qm vadari. —|| A bail, or one who gives bail: sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadis, m.; præ. || According to Diderlein, sponsor is a surty in a general sense, who guarantees any thing whatever; whereas vas and præ are sureties in a court of justice; vas, one who gives security for the appearance of one or other party in court; præ, who gives security for a claim of government. (Hand-book, p. 203). —To give leg b., clam se subducere. fugâ se subtrahere.

BAIL, v. || Give bail for aby, sponsorem, prædem esse pro qo. —apondere, fidem interponere pro qo; vadem fieri ci standiti (for his appearance); prædem fieri pro qo or ca rei; obidem ca rei fieri. —vadem se dare ci pro qo. || Accept bail for aby, vades (prædes) accipere ca rei. vadi-monio interposito qm liberare (of a person who would otherwise be kept in prison).

BAILIFF, administrator. —procurator (manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission). —villicus (an under-steward of a manor). —To commit the management of an estate to a b., villicum fundi familiarique præponere. —apparitor (an officer of a court of justice, whose business it is to execute arrests, &c.; also licitor: but these words answer in part only to our b. or catch-poll). —The high b., questor ac iudex primus.

BAIT, v. || To furnish a hook, &c., with a bait, escam imponere or obducere (a hook, hamo). || To allure by food a fish, &c.; i. e. to bait for: inescare: cibo inescare; cibo allicere. || On a journey, subsistere in itinere, iter intermittere (to suspend one's journey). —devertere. deverti. deversari (to turn in for refreshment, &c.): at aby's house, ad or apud qm: any where, ad or in locum. || Divertere cannot be used except where the parties separate, and some go to one inn, some

to another. To *b. horses*, equorum reficiendorum causâ subsistere (ast. Cæs. B. Civ. 2, 42, end).—equorum reficiendorum causâ apud qm, or ad qm locum deversari. || To *set dogs upon*, immittere canes ci or in qm. || To *attack as dogs do*, morsu apprehendere; mordicus premere qd; morsu appetere qm. *rio* = *assail pertinaciously*: invadere in qm. incurrare in qm. vexare, agitare, lacerare qm. || To *bait a bear or a bull*, *ursum or taurum cum canibus committere.

BAIT, a. esca, illecebra (prop. and impropr.).—cibus ad fraudem ca positus: also fm context, cibus only. To *catch with a bait*, cibus inescare. || BULL-bait. See BULL.

BAITING-PLACE, deversorium, taberna deversoria, deversiculum.

BAIZE, *pannus laneus crassioris telæ.

BAKE, coquere (g. i. for making hard by heat; bread, bricks, &c.).—torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, parch, &c.: e. g. igni fruges; terram solis ardore).—ITERA.) coqui, percoqui. excoqui.—Bricks baked in a kiln, lateres cotti or coctiles.—to *b. bread*, panes coquere.

BAKE-HOUSE, pistrina; pistrinum.

BAKER, pistor; furnarius; furnarius xeroens (pistor is the slave employed in baking; furnarius, the freeman exercising the trade): a *b. of fancy-bread*, pistor dulciarius or merely dulciarius.—a *b.'s wife*, furnarius xeroentis uxor (Suet. Vit. 2).—a *female b.*, pistrix (Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138).—the *guild of b.'s*, *corpus, collegium furnariorum.—a *b.'s apprentice*, furnarius xeroentis (according to Suet. Vit. 2) or pistrinus alumnus (according to Tac. Ann. 15, 34, 3).—*b.'s bread*, panis a propolis emptus (Cic. Pis. 27, astr.).—the *b.'s market*, forum pistorum.—*b.'s man or boy*, opera pistoria (mly in pl. opera pistoria).

BALANCE, a. || For weighing: trutina (τρονίχιν: prop. the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays: then, g. i. for balance: trutinæ quæ statères dicuntur. Vitr. 10, 3, 8, 4).—libra (a pair of scales).—statéra (mly steelrod; said. pair of scales).—lanx (the scale of the *b.*). To *weigh in a b.*, pendere: trutinâ examinare (Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159).—to *weigh in too* twice a *b.*, non auriſſis statêrâ, sed populari trutinâ examinare.—librare. || Equality of weight, momentum par. [not æquilibrium, or æquilibrium. See Dict.] The *b. is disturbed*, portum equitas turbatur: to *disturb the b. of the mind*, æquitatem animi turbare (Suet.).—in a *b.*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratus.—to *maintain a b. of power*, providere, ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur.—to *lose one's b.*, labi. || That which is wanting to make equal, or the difference, quod reliquum restat. || Of a watch, libramentum || *rio*, consideratio; reputatio; deliberatio; comparatio.

BALANCE, v. || To *keep in equilibrium*, qd suis ponderibus librare.—ITERA.) suis ponderibus librari (ast. C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69). Librare; pendere; pensare; ponderare; trutinâ examinare: to *b. virtues and vices* agere each other, pendere vitia virtutesque: to *b. every word*, unumquodque verbum statêrâ examinare (Verr. Non. 455, 21. Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159). || To *balance an account*, rationes consolidare (C.). || To *balance or make equal*, adæquare qd cum qo.

BALANCER, pensator; to *b. a most minute b. of words*, esse verborum pensitorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1).

BALCONY, podium.—Mænianum (in the circus, to view the games. See Bremi, Suet. Cal. 18).—solarium denotes a sort of terrace, on the houses of the Romans, for basking in the sun.

BALD, glaber (φιλός, by nature or by shearing: applies to the parts of the body, but not of the head, where hair is wanting; and to places where plants, trees, &c., should stand).—calvus (without hair or feathers by nature, or through old age: with reference to men it merely applies to the head: with reference to animals, to the whole body).—B. in front, præcalvus: b. behind, recalvus (both Post-Aug.).—a *b. head*, calvitium (not calvities or capitis levitas): b. places, where nothing grows, glabreta, orum, æ.—to *b. b.*, calvêre; calvus esse; glabrêre; glabrum esse.—to *grow b.*, calvem fieri; calvus fieri: to *b. growing b.*, calvescere; glabrescere: to *make b.*, calvem facere; glabrum facere; glabrare. || According to Diderlein, levîs, levîs (λεῖος) means smooth, in opp. to rough and rugged, and gives a pleasant impression of elegance; whereas glaber (γλαυρός), in opp. to rough, covered with hair, and grown up, and gives an unpleasant impression of deficiency. || Unadorned, inelegant (of style); inornatus, incompus, ineultus, impolitus.

exilis. || Mean, worthless: abjectus, humilis, vilis.

BALDERDASH, farrago (with ref. to the contents), sartago (with ref. to the words. Pers.).

BALD-HEAD, calvitium (not calvities). || He who has a bald head, calvus (by nature or age: opp. to comatus).—pilis defectus (by age. Phæd. 5, 7, 2).

BALDNESS, calvities; capitis levitas.

BALDRIC, cingulum, zona (the former as genuine Latin, zona as derived fm the Greek, ζώνη: zona applies only to the finely-wrought girdles of females; both apply to the division of the earth, and the girdle in which money is carried). || 'The b. of the heavens' (Spens.), the zodiac, orbis or circulus signifer; circulus, qui signifer vocatur; also merely signifer: by later writers the Greek term zodiacus (ζωδιακός) was introduced.

BALE, fascis, *fascis mercium (of goods): to *make into b.'s*, *in fasces colligare; merces in fasciculis colligare. A heavy b., mercium moles. || Calamity, miseria; res misere or afflictæ; calamitas; malum; damnum.

BALEFUL, infelix; miser; calamitosus; luctuosus; perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis; funestus: to *b.*, perniciet esse; nocêre.

BALE OUT, v. exhaustire.—not exanclare in good prose.

BALISTER, [military engine, kind of crossbow, ballista or ballista.

BALK, [A beam, tignum; trabs. || Between two fields: confinium (space left uncultivated, to divide two fields. Boetius and C. Of. 2, 18, 64).—limes (crossway forming the boundary between two fields. S. Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6, where lim. et conf.). || Disappointment, frustratio; ludificatio.

BALK, v. || Disappoint, frustrate: fraudare (v. pr. to cheat, injure, or rob aby by an abuse of his confidence)—decipere (to deceive; outwit by a suddenly executed plot)—circumvenire (outwit by an artfully laid plot).—destituere (to leave in the lurch: also to deceive, beguile, of: deos mercede, H. specm. L.).—frustrare, more emly frustrari (to let any expect in vain the fulfilment of a promise or hope: qm spe auxilii, L. expectationem es, Plin. spes me frustrata est, Ter.).—eludere (to make sport of; also to evade an attack: qm; manus scrutantium, Petr. vim leges, Suet.).—ludificari (ea, quæ hostes agent, L.).—ad vanum or ad irritum, or vanum et irritum redigere (to render what has been done useless)—disturbare (throw into confusion, and so destroy). To *b. any's hope, expectation, &c.*, spem fallere, ludere or destituere: to *b. balked, fall* (to be deceived); irritum fieri; ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire: to *see one's expectation balked*, spem perdere; spe excludere; a spe decidere; spe deijci; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: frustrari spe (Sall.): spes qm frustrata est (Ter.). To *b. all a man's plans*, conturbare ci omnes rationes. Death has balked all his hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. || Omis, refuse. VId. || Attempt to shun, eludere (qm; hastas); declinare (impetum, C.).

BALL, [Any round body, pila.—a *b. to throw or play with*, pila with or without lusoria (The Romans had four kinds of balls: pila trigonalis or trigon (a small hard *b.* stuffed with hair, played by three persons who stood in the form of a triangle, each striking it to the other with the hand or with a racket, Mart. 4, 19, 5: to play with this ball was datatum pilâ ludere. Plaut. Curc. 3, 17).—follis, folliculus (a large leathern *b.*, also called follis pugillarius. According to Georges and Dict. of Antiqu. it was filled with air, but Martial would seem to make it stuffed with feathers: plumæ seu laxi partitis pondera follis, 4, 19, 7. To play with this *b.* was, pilâ expulsim ludere, Varr. in Non. 104, 27).—paganica (a large *b.*, but smaller than the follis: it was stuffed with feathers, and played with in the open air in country districts, &c.—in pagis).—harpastum (ἁρπαστον, ἁρπάζω: a *b.* filled with cloth, feathers, &c. It was played by two parties, each of wch endeavoured to snatch it fm the other and keep it fm them: hence Mart.: sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, 4, 19, 6).—to throw a *b.*, pilam iactare or mittere: to return a *b.*, pilam remittere, repercutere or retorquere: the *b. slips*, pila e manibus labitur: to keep the *b. up*, pilam cadentem revocare: to raise it up again after it has fallen, repetere pilam, quæ terram contigit.—to play at *b.*, pilâ ludere; pilâ se exercêre: pilâ exerceri: to be fond of playing at *b.*, ludere studiosè pilâ; pilæ studio teneri: a good player at *b.*, lusor bonus or exercitatus et doctus (opp. to tiro et indoctus): a play-

fellow at b., collusor: we are but b.'s in the hands of the gods, dii nos quasi pila homines habent (Plaut. Capt. Prolog. 22).—*a. a billiard-b., "globulus eburneus. Foot-b., follis, folliculus. — I Any round mass, globus, pila. The earth-b., pila terræ, or better globus terræ. The eye-b., pupula, pupilla, acies. The b. of the thigh-bone, caput osse femoris. Ink-b. used in printing, "folliculus typographicus. The b. of the foot, plantæ pars extantior.—For musket-b. we may say glans; for cannon-b., globus; for bomb, pila. A little b., globulus, pilula, folliculus. An entertainment for dancing, saltatio: to give a b., saltationem instituire: to go to a b., "saltatum ire: to be at a b., saltationi interesse.*

BALLAD, *præps carmen epicolyricum. A street-b., carmen triviale (Juven. 7, 55, Euperti).*—*b.-singer, "cantor circumforaneus.*

BALLAST, *saburra. To b., or take in b., navem saburrâ gravare; navem saburrare.*

BALLET, *pantomimus. embolium (C.; interlude, C. Sest. 54, 116).* *B.-master, "qui pantomimum docet. B.-dancer, pantomimus (sem. pantomima); embollaria (of a female, Plin.).*

BALLOON, "machina aerobatica (*air-b.*).

BALLOT, "globorum suffragia: to b., "globis suffragia ferre: a b.-ball, globus; tessera; calculus: a b.-box, arcula; capsula; cistula, in quâ tessere conductur.—to b., "globis suffragia ferre. *To pass a law that the votes should be by b., for the security of the voter, legem ferre ut non voce suffragium pronuntiant, sed tabellâ inscriberent, quasi securo et liberio iudicio, or, ut non voce cives sed tabellis uterentur, ut libere suffragia sine inimicitiarum metu ferre possent (C.).*

BALL-ROOM, locus quo utriusque sexûs juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (*ast. C. Lest. 15, 36*).—"ocus in quo saltant.

BALM, balsâmum (*tree and gum*). opobalsamum. balsami succus or lacrima (*Plin. 12, 35, 54*).—balsami oleum (*Plin. 23, 4, 47*).—unguentum; fomentum. apiasmum (*balm-gentle, species of mint*). "pio. solatium (*comfort*).—fomentum (*soothing application*).

BALMY, "Of balm; balsaminus (*βαλσαμίνος, Plin. 23, 4, 47*). "Smelling of balm, balsamodorus (*βαλσαμώδης, Plin. 12, 19, 43*).—suaves odores spargens. *emittit a b. fragrance, suaves odores afflantur e floribus. A soft, mollis, lenis, dulcis, suavis.*

BALSAM. See **BALM**.

BALSAMIC. See **BALMY**.

BALUSTRADE, pluteus or pluteum. — cancelli. elatri.

BAMBOO, arundo Indica. calamus Indicus (*Plin. 16, 36, 65: arundo Bambos. Linn.*). *B.-spears, haste gramineæ (C. Verr. 4, 50, 125).*

BAMBOOZZLE, circumvenire; illudere et destituere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere, consingere; fallere; ci imponere, ci fucum facere. qm circumducere *healed him by the nose. Com.*—ci verba dare (*SYN. IN DECEIVE*). *He got his associates into a scrape, deceived, abandoned, and completely bamboozled them, socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et peridiâ fessit (C.).*

BAMBOOZZLER, fraudator. — homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscriptor.—præstigator.—deceptor. *A complete b., homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus: to be a complete b., totum ex fraude et fallaciis constare.*

BAN, "An interdiction: (1) secular, aquæ et ignis interdictio; to place under a b., aquâ et igni interdiciere ci.—(2) Ecclesiastical, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, atis, s. excommunicatio.—to place under a b., sacrificiis interdiciere ci (*Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, where the expression is thus explained: quibus ita interdictum, ut numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberent; ils omnes decedunt, additum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque ils potentibus vis redditur, neque bonos ullus communicatur; qm anathematizare; excommunicare (Eccl.); also devovere qm. Curse, execrator; devotio; imprecatio. Banns of marriage, "præconia sponsalitia. "futurarum nuptiarum promulgatio. In the canon law, proclamationes sponsi et sponsæ in ecclesiâ fieri solitæ. Bann of the empire, proscripio ab imperatore et ordinibus Germaniæ irrogata, end fm contract merely proscripio.*

BAN, v. execrari; devovere; diras ci imprecari; qm detestari; detestari in caput ci minas et pericula.—detestari in caput ci iram deorum.—According to Döderlein, execrari means 'to curse,' when one would

exclude a guilty person fm human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse,' when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods against a person or thing, in opp. to 'praying in behalf of' (*Hand-book, p. 1*).

BAND, s. "That which binds, vinculum.—ligamen- tum; ligamentum. "That which binds together, copula. "For the hair, redimiculum; tertia; fascia. "For wounds, fascia; vinctura; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum.—mitella (*for a broken arm*). "An ornament for the head, vitta; infula (*for the priestess*); lemniscus (*ribbon of a garland*). "Of iron about a beam, armilla. "A troop or company, globus; turba; caterva; grex; manipulus; turma (*of cavalry*); manus; multitudo.—b.'s of robbers, latronum globus.—a b. of conspirators, conjuratorum globus.—armed b.'s, armatorum copia.

BAND, v. sociare; consociare; se jungere; se conjungere ci or cum quo se conjungere cum copiis ci; arma consociare cum quo; signa conferre ad qm.

BANDAGE, s. fascia; (if small) fasciôla; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum; vinctura.

BANDAGE, v. deligare, alligare, obligare.

BAND-BOX, capsula; capsula.

BANDIT, sicarius (*one who lends and hires out his hand to a secret assassination*).—also fm contract in- aldiator; latro.

BANDY, ultro citro agere, modo huc modo illuc pulsare. "Agitate, agitare, vexare, exagitare. "To b. looks, fidenter inter se aspicere.—words with one, verba commutare cum quo (*as a friend*); cum quo altercari.

BANDY-LEGGED, varus; valgis; vatus; cruribus varis, or valgis, or vatilis. compennis (varus and valgis mean bent outwards, or 'bow-legged'; vatus and compennis, bent inwards, or 'knock-kneed').

BANE (poison), venenum, virus. "That which destroys, pestis, perniciës.—(ruin, mischief), perniciës, exitium.

BANEFUL, venenatus; veneno imbutus, infectus or tinctus. "pio. acerbus; perniciosus; exitiosus: exitialis; funestus; damnosus: to be b., perniciës esse; nocere: who does not know that this is of a b. nature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere?

BANEFULNESS, vis nocendi (*Tac. Ann. 15, 34*).—natura perniciosâ, exitialis, or damnosâ.

BANG, s. percussio; percussus; plaga. [See **BLOW**.] *A b. on the head, percussio capitis.—a b. at the door, pulsus ostii. A noise, ingens fragor, or ingens sonitus.*

BANG, v. pulsare qd qd re. percutere qd qd re.—*To b. one's head agst the wall, caput illidere or impingere parieti (t. e. with a murderous intention fm despair).*—to b. aby with fist, qm pugnis cadere or colaphis pulsare: with a stick, qm fusti verberare.—to be an adept in banging and beating, ad pulsandos verberandosq; homines exercitissimûs esse.—to b. or drub somebody, mulcare, with or without male.

BANISH, ci aquâ et igni interdiciere, exsilio afficere, in exsilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exturbare; relegare (*to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property*).—deportare (*to transport to a distant, desert place; this was the severest kind of banishment, and subjected a person to the loss of citizenship and of property, and cut off all hope of return*).—for ten years, relegare in decem annos.—any one on an island, qm relegare, deportare, projicere in insulam.—"pio. To banish somebody, expellere dubitationem.—all suspicion, delere omnem suspicionem ex animo.—low fm the heart, amorem ex animo ejicere, amovere.—the authority of the senate fm the state, exterminare auctoritatem senatus e civitate.—to b. sorrow, morositiam ex animis pellere. A banished man, exul (*who has been driven fm his country, or has fled fm it in order to escape fm punishment*): extorris patriâ, extorris (as being homeless, without reference to punishment): relegatus, deportatus.

BANISHMENT, interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio (involuntary, to a distant, desert place, and attended with the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship), deportatio: (to an appointed place, with no forfeiture), relegatio: exallium (*state of banishment, voluntary or involuntary*). To go into b., in exsilium ire, proficisci, pergere; exsulatum ire, abire; solum vertere exsilii causâ, solum mutare. To live in b., in exsilio esse, exsulari. To return fm b., exsilio redire. Place of b., exsilium.—to recall fm b., revocare de or ab exilio; reducere de exilio; in patriam revocare, or restituere.

BANISTERS (corrupted fm **BALUSTERS**), epimædion (*Inscript. Orrell*).

BANK, "Of a river, ripa. A steep b., ripa ardua,

locus arduus.—*precipitous*, ripa prærupta, præceps; locus præruptus, præceps; præceps, præcìpium.—*Heap of earth*, agger; moles; tumulus; clivus; locus editor. [*Bank of oars*, scamnum; transstrum. [*Sand-bank*, syrtis (*syrtis*), or in pure Latin, pulvinus (Serv. ad Æn. 10, 303).] For money, mensa publica; argentaria, with or without mensa; *merarium mercatorum: *to put money in the b.*, pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare: *to pay in the b.*, a mensa publicâ numerare: *the person who does this*, mensarius. [*Of a gaming house*, *arca aleatoria: *to break the b. at a single throw*, *totam aleatoris arcam uno jactu exhaurire.

BANK, v. molem or aggerem extruere: *to b. a river in*, fluvium extra ripas diffuentem coercere. [*To bank with*, *deposited in a bank*, pecuniam apud argentarios deponere.

BANKER, argentarius; mensarius; numularius (only Suet.: *contemptuous*, = *scrioener*). *To be a b.*, argentarium facere: *to be an eminent b.*, maximam argentariam facere.

BANK-NOTE, *tessera mensæ publicæ.

BANKRUPT, ære dirutus.—*decoctor (through extravagance)*; bonis eversus. *A fraudulent b.*, creditorum fraudator: *to become a b.*, a mensâ surgere; dissolvere argentariam (*of a banker*); cedere foro (*of a tradesman*). conturbare (*abol.*).—*corruere*, cadere (*opp. to stare*).—*decoquere*, *with or without creditoribus (it is used for one who by a private arrangement assigns his property to his creditors)*; ære dirui: *to become a complete b.*, naufragium omnium fortunarum facere: *to become a b. through misfortune*, and *not by one's own fault*, fortune vitio non suo decoquere: *to be near being a b.*, in ære alieno vacillare.

BANKRUPTCY, ruinæ or naufragium fortunarum; naufragium or eversio rei familiaris; tabulæ novæ (*of a state*: *new debt-books for the advantage of the debtor*). *To declare one's b.*, bonam copiam ejurare (*upon oath*). *fenus et impendium recuare: a person is on the verge of b.*, fortunarum ruinæ ei impendunt: *it amounts to a national b.*, res ad tabulas novas pervenit.

BANNER, signum militare, or signum only; vexillum: *to raise the b. or standard*, signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: *to lower the b. or standard*, vexillum submittere: *to fight under any's b.'s*, signa sequi; castra sequi: *to desert any's b.'s*, signa militaria relinquere; a signis diacedere: *to return to the b.'s*, ad signa se recipere.

BANNIAN, (a sort of light undress,) *præpe vestis domestica*.

BANNOCK, *an oaten cake*, placenta avenacea; panis avenaceus.

BANQUET, epulæ (g. i. for meal, whether frugal or sumptuous, whether on family or with guests, at home or in public).—convivium (a social, convivial meal).—*dapes (a religious meal; a feast on the offerings)*.—*epulum (a solemn meal, only political, in honour of something)*.—*comessatio (a gormandizing meal; a feast)*. *To prepare a b.*, convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: *to give a b.*, cenam or epulum ei dare: *to hold a b.*, convivium habere, agere: *to go to a b.*, convivium inire; *se convivio reddere: to invite to a b.*, qm ad cenam invitare or vocare: *to be at a b.*, convivio interesse.—*INTRA*.) convivari; epulari apud qm. convivium celebrare: *sumptuously*, salarem in modum epulari.

BANTER, v. ludibrio sibi habere qm; qm irridere (*to laugh at*), qm deridère (*to mock*).—qm cavillari (*mock in a bantering, ironical way*).—*To b. any with bitter irony*, acerbis facetiis qm irridere: *any about any*, qd ludibrio habere; qd irridere or deridère; jocari in qd; qd cavillari; per ludibrium exprobrare ei qd.

BANTER, a. irrísio; derisio (*very late*, Arnob. Lactant.). (*derisus*, Post-Aug.).—cavillatio; ludibrium; ludus; locus: *to be the subject of any's b.*, ei ludibrio esse.

BANTLING, infans; pusio, onis, m.

BAPTISM, baptisma, Æta, n. (βάπτισμα, or Latinized, baptismum (Ecc.).)—(*pure Lat.*).—*sancta lavatio. Register of b., *tabulæ, in quas infantium, qui sacris Christianis initiati sunt, nomina referuntur.—*Certificate of b.*, see BAPTISMAL.

BAPTISMAL, ad baptismum pertinens. B. font, baptisterium.—b. *nomen*, prænomen.—b. *certificate*, *litteræ, quæ qm sacris Christianis initium esse testantur.—*to give a b. certificate*, *ei litteris testari, eum sacris Christianis initium esse; or (*if the date is the point*) *ei litteris testari, quo die sacris Christianis initium fuerit.

BAPTIST, baptista, m. m. (βαπτιστής.)

BAPTIZE, baptizare (Ecc.).—*sacris Christianis (63)

initiare. *To see that a child is baptized*, *infantem sacris Christianis initandum curare.

BAR, [*Between two rafters*, tignum transversum.—*For fastening doors*, repagulum; obex; pessulus; sera; claustrum.—*to remove the b.*, repagulum, or pessulum, or seram removere; seram demere; domum or janum reserare; *to burst the b.'s*, repagula convellere; claustra refringere. [*Where causes are tried*, iudices. subseilla. forum.—*On my first appearance at the b.*, ut primum forum attigi. *He has left the b.*, salutem dixit foro. *The b. requires a good, strong voice*, subseilla graviter et plenioris vocem desiderant. *To plead at the b.*, causas agere. *The b. (advocates, &c.)*, patroni causarum, jurisconsulti; corpus jurisconsultorum. [*Of a tavern*, canoëll. [*In music*, linea transversa. [*An obstacle*, impedimentum; mora. [*Of gold, silver, later aureus; later argenteus: silver in bars*, argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere (Curt. 5, 12, 13).

BAR, [*To fasten with a bar*, obstruere; ostium or fores obstruere; pessulo janum claudere or occludere; pessulum foribus or ostio obdere. [*Pro. To obstruct*, impedire qm a qâ re, or merely qâ re (*never in qâ re*); impedimento esse ei (ei rei); ad qd (*never in qâ re*) impedimentum afferre ei rei faciendæ; obstruere or officere ei and ei rei cæ. [*To forbid*, vetare (*with an acc. and inf. following*).—*interdicere ei qâ re (in the golden age, never ei qd, or with no following, denotes power to prevent)*.—*ei prædicere with ne or ut ne (denotes warning)*; interdicere ei domo suâ (Suet. Oct. 66). [*To prevent*, arcere qm re or a qâ re.—*propulsare qd a qo or qm qâ re or a qâ re*.] [*Except, scilicet: barring, excepto, -is, -is*.] *nial. Barring that*, illud si excoepis, exclusis.

BARB, [*A Barbary horse*, equus Punicus or Numidicus. [*Of an arrow*, uncus; hamus.

BARBACAN, [*A watch-tower*, specula. [*A loop-hole*, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (Cæsar. B. C. 2, 9, arx).

BARBARIAN, barbarus (*foreign, with the accessory notion of the want of civilization*).—rudis, hebes et impollitus; humanitatis expertus. [*Cruel*, immanis ac barbarus: *like a b.*, barbare; inhumane; sæve; crudeliter.—*to speak like a b.*, barbare loqui.—*the speech of a b.*, sermo horridulus atque incomplexus.

BARBARIC, [*Foreign*, barbaricus.

BARBARISM (*unsmooth expression*), barbarismus. [*CRUELTY*, VIO.

BARBARTY, barbaria; barbaros (rudeness and ignorance).—immanitas, crudelitas, savitia (cruelty). *To carry off b.*, qm mansuifacere atque excolere.

BARBAROUS. See CRUEL. B. Latin, sermo horridulus atque incomplexus.

BARBED, hamatus; hamis instructus.

BARBEL (*a sort of river-fish*), barbatus.—mullus (sea-b.).—mullus lutarius (fen-b.).

BARBER, tonsor. *To officiate as b.*, radere or abraderè barbam cs (*with a razor*, novacula).—*tondère cs barbam (with a pair of scissors, forfex)*.—*sometimes to use scissors, sometimes a razor, modo tondère, modo radere barbam (Suet. Oct. 19)*. *The art or business of a b.*, tonstrinum (Petron. 46, 7, and 64, 4).—*to teach the business of a b.*, qm tonstrinum docere; qm tondère docere: *a b.'s knife or razor*, culter tonsorius, or novacula: *a b.'s instruments*, ferramenta tonsoria (Mart. 14, 36).—*a b.'s shop*, tonstrina; taberna tonsoris: *a female b.*, tonstrix.—*of or belonging to a b.*, tonsorius.

BARD, bardus (†). vates.—*the song of the b.'s*, bardorum or vatium carmen. *BARB properly means 'a Druidical poet,' but is also used for 'a poet in general'; but in the latter sense should be translated vates, and not poeta, for poeta is a technical expression, and denotes a poet only as an artist; whereas vates is an old Latin and religious expression, and denoting a poet as a sacred person. (See Diderlein's Hand-book, p. 31.)*

BARÉ, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—*apertus (without covering)*: *opp. to tectus*; Post-Aug. inopertus).—*non tectus (ast. Aug. intectus)*.—*[Detected, manifestus. [*Pia*, nudus, inornatus, simplex. [*Poor*, nudus, egenus, inopa. [*Theodore*, tritus, attritus, obsoletus. [*Of style*, jejunus, exilis. [*Mere*, merus, sincerus. [*B.-headed*, capite detecto or aperto.—*to sleep on the b. ground*, humili cubare: *to make b.*, nudare, aperire: *b.-faced*, impudens; procaz. *A b.-faced fellow*, homo perfertus frontis.—*b.-facedness*, impudentia. os impudens, or durum, or ferreum.—*to make a b.-faced request*, impudenter qd postulare: *b.-foot*, nudis pedibus.*

BARÉ-FACED, } See BARÉ.
BARÉ FOOT, }

BARELY, vix ac ne vix quidem (ἀκριβῶς καὶ μόλις): vix nequeque (χαλεπῶς καὶ μόλις).

BARENES, *Crci.* by adj. under ΒΑΡΗ, for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is there a doubtful reading. [*Leanness, macies (as a condition);—marcitas (as a quality).*] **POVERTY**, paupertas; egestas.

BARGAIN, pactum; pacto. To make a b. with any, pacisci cum qo; pactiorem facere, or conficere, cum qo.—to make a good b. (= purchase), bene or recte emere: to make a bad b., male emere: to give into the b., gratis addere: not to stick to one's b., ab emptione abire or recedere (*Ulp. Dig.* 2, 14, 7, § 6): to be a good hand at a b., ad suum questum callere.

BARGAIN, v. pacisci cum qo; pactiorem facere or conficere cum qo.

BARGE, actuariolum; lenunculus; scapha; navicula; navigiolum.

BARGEMAN, navicularius; portitor.

BARK, [*The rind of a tree, cortex (the exterior); liber (the inner):—to lice on the b. of trees, cortice ex arboribus vivere.*] **PERUVIAN BARK**, cortex Peruvianus, or febrifugus.—the b.-tree, cinchona (*Linna.*). [*A small ship, or vessel, scapha and cymba (of the broader sort); linter (long and narrow, like a canoe. Dtd.).*] **OF A DOG**, latratus. His b. is worse than his bite, (canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet (*Proc. Curt.* 7, 4, 7).

BARK, v. [*To strip trees of bark, decorticare, or delibrare arbores.*] *Like a dog*, baubari (*to utter the natural sound of dogs*); latrare (*in a hostile manner*): latratus edere; gannire applies to the "bow-wow" of a little dog. Hence, figuratively, latrare means to wrangle, and gannire to chatter. (*Döderlein's Hand-book*, p. 121.) To bark at, qm latrare (*poet.*) allatrare (*Poet. Aug.*).

BARLEY, hordeum.—of b., hordeaceus: b.-bread, panis hordeaceus: a field of b., ager hordeo consitus: b.-corn, granum hordei: b.-meal, farina hordeacea; farina hordei: b.-sugar, alphanicum: b.-broth, ptisanā (quæ fit ex hordeo underwood. *Plin.* 22, 25, 66).—ptisanarum (*Hor. Sat.* 2, 3, 155).—b. water, hordeum in potum resolutum (*Plin.* 18, 7, 12, No. 3, § 68).

BARM, [*Leaven, fermentum facibus zythi expressum*]

BAR-MAID, ministra cauponæ (*Rescript of Constantine*; *Cod. Just.* 9, 9, 20).

BARN, horreum.—B.-floor, area.

BARNACLE, [*A kind of sea-fowl, anser marinus.*] *A fowler's instrument*, postibula, idie, f. [*A sort of spectacles, "perspicillum: b.'s had not yet been invented, "nondum oculi arte adjecti erant.*]

BAROMETER, barometrum; tubus Torricellianus, fistula Torricelliana (βαρομετρον).

BARON, baro; *liber baro.

BARONESS, *baronis uxor; *baronissa.

BARONY, *baronatus, ßs, m.—To create a baron, *baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare.

BARONET, *baronetus.

BARONETAGE, *baronetti nomen ac dignitas.

BARRACK, turgurium castrense; contubernium.

BARREL, seriā (a long cask).—dolum (a round cask). orca.—cupa cadus.—Wine fan the b. or cask, vinum de cupā. [*Of a gun, "scopeti tubus.*] *A cylinder, cylindrus.*

BARREL, v. in dolum infundere.

BARREN, infecundus (in reference to procreative power; also to the soil: opp. fecundus).—sterilis (in reference to productive power, what bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year: opp. fertilis, and (in reference to the soil) opimus. *rig* in reference to the female sex).

BARRENNESS, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

BARRICADE, or **BARRICADO**, munimentum; septum; claustrum.

BARRICADE, v. obstruere (to stop the passage by placing things in a row).—opillare (by raising piles or some such things).—intersperre (by a fence).—operibus et munitionibus seipere. *rig*. præcludere.

BARRIER, cancelli.—apta, orum.—fines, termini.—To go beyond the b.'s, extra cancellos egredi; fines transire: to break through the b.'s, in septa irrumpere: not to overstep the b.'s of modesty, fines verecundie non transire.

BARRISTER, causarum actor; causidicus. patronus causæ.—To become a b., ad causas et privatas et publicas adire; attingere forum; caput q's in foro esse.—a noisy, bustling b., rabula de foro; rabula latratoreque: to be a b., causas agere, actitare; causas dicere in foro; versari in foro: to employ a b., adoptare sibi patronum; deferre causam ad patronum: the occupation of a b., opera forensis, causidicatio; advocatio;

patrocinium: a b.'s fee, *merces advocati; honorarium causidici.

BARROW, [*A vehicle moved by the hand, feruleum; vehiculum trussatile.*] *A mound, tumulus; grumus (tumulus, like ὄχθον, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus, only an artificial elevation, like χῆμα).* [*A hog, verres castratus; majalis.*]

BARTER, v. *inter*. mutare res inter se (g. t.).—mutare or permutare merces.—mutare or permutare qd.—with any, res mutare cum qo (g. t.); merces mutare cum qo: do you wish to b.? vin' commutemus?—*trans.* commutare qd.: one thing for another, mutare qd qā re or (mily) cum qā re; permutare qd qā re.

BARTER, s. mutatio; permutatio mercium. mutatio ementium (the b. of persons making purchases in this way. T.). To purchase by b., res inter se mutare; emere (singula) non pecuniā sed compensationē mercium. To introduce traffic by b., res inter se mutare instituere.

BASALT, basaltæ (Plin.).

BASE, illiberalis (unworthy of a gentleman).—abjectus (despicable).—turpis (shameful).—improbis (unprincipled).—fædus (abominable). *A b. design, fædum consilium.* [*Base-born, nullo patre natus; incerto patre natus; spurius; nothus (νόθος, born out of wedlock: opp. iustus uxore natus; legitimus); adulterino sanguine natus.*] *Of base extraction, humili or ignobili, obscuro or tenui loco ortus; humilī fortunā ortus: of the basest extraction, infimā conditionis et fortunæ; infimū; sordido loco ortus; infimī ordinis; generis; infimū sortis.* [*Base coin, nummi or numi adulterini: to make b. coin, pecunias vitare (Rutpor. 9, 14); mouētām adulterinām exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1); numos adulterinos percutere (Suet. Ner. 25).*]

BASE, basis; fundamentum. [*Pedestal, stylobætes (στυλοβάτης).*] *Of a mountain, radices montis (not per montis).*

BASELY, illiberaliter; abjecte et sine dignitate; turpiter; turpiter et nequiter: fœde. To act b. towards any, turpiter in qm esse malevolum.—I'd rather do any than act b., extimesco, ne quid turpiter faciam.

BASEMENT (of a building), fundamenta (pl.).

BASENESS, illiberalitas; animus abjectus; improbitas; ignavia; nequitia.

BASNET. See ΒΑΣΝΗΤ.

BASHAW, satrapæ or satrapa; præfectus; purpuratus.

BASHFUL, pudens; pudicus; verecundus; pudibundus. [*Of pudicus and pudens denote an habitual feeling; pudibundus a temporary state. Dtd.* (Srs. in BASFULNESS.)]

BASHFULLY, pudenter, verecunde, modeste.

BASHFULNESS, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as shame for having done any disgraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and its fruit chaste sentiment; bashfulness).—verecundia (dread of doing any that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). *rig*. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. [See SHAME.]

BASIL (a plant), ocimum (Plin.).

BASILISK, basiliscus.

BASIN, pelvis.—aqualis (for washing): aque manale (for the hands. *Varr.*: in later writers, aqualinale, aqualinarium. *Pand.*).—mallurium (at a sacrifice, for the hands. *Paul. Fest.*).—labrum; crater (for the reception of spring-water): navale (for ships). [*A small pond, piscina, piscinula.*] *Reservoir, castellum, didivulum (whence it was carried by pipes, &c.).* [*Cove, sinus (maris or maritimus).*]

BASIS. See *BASE*.

BASK, apricari.

BASKET, corbis (g. t., apply a larger sort of b. in husbandry for collecting fruits: corbis messoria).—fiscus (a wicker b. for holding money).—qualus or qualum (a closely-compacted wicker-b. of a conical shape, through which oil and must were strained: it also served other purposes in husbandry).—quassilus (a lady's work-b.).—canistrum (καλίστρον or κανίς, a b. for bread, fruits, &c.).—calikthus (καλίκθος, a b. for wool or flowers in the form of an open illy).—sporta (a hand-b. made of broom, rushes, or willow; served, according to *Ascon.* ad *Cic.* l. *Verr.* p. 380, ed. Schütz, also to hold money).—panarium (bread-b.).—scirpea (made of rushes). *A little b.*, corbicula. corbula.—fascella. fascellus.—quassilus.—sportula; sportella (as these sportulae the clients at the sumptuous banquets of rich patrons received their portions).

BASKET-MAKER, *corbium textor; *qui corbes ex vimine facit; *qui corbes virgis contextit.

BASKET-WOMAN, gerula (*Post-Aug.*).

BASS, || *In music.* *A* *b.* *voice*, vox gravis or ima (*†*); *sonus* gravis.—*deep* *b.*, *sonus* gravissimus: *to sing* *b.*, *voce* imā canere (*†*): *a. viol.*, *fides gravioris soni: *a player on the b. viol.*, *gravioris soni fidicen: *b. notes*, *notae vocis imae. || *A mat* of *straw* or *rushes*, *stora* or *storia*, *matta*.

BASS-RELIEF (*sculpture*, *the figures of which do not stand out in their full proportion*), *protypum* (*opp. ectypum*, *full relief*, *Plin.* 35, 12, 43).—*toreuma*, *ktis*, *n.* (*toponym*) or *pura* *Lat.* *coelatura*, or *coelatum opus*.

BASSOON, *glugina major.

BASTARD, *nullo patre nato*. *Incerto patre natus*. *spurius* (*the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute*: *opp. certus*).—*pellice* *ortus*. *nouthus* (*vōthor*, of a known father and a concubine: *opp. iustā uxore natus*: *legitimus*. *Spald. Quint.* 3, 6, 97).—*adulterino sanguine natus* (*μωρικός*, *where there is a violation of the marriage-contract*. *Plin.* 7, 2, 2).

BASTE, || *To beat soundly*, *verberibus* *cedere*; *verberibus* *castigare*; *verberibus* or *flagris* *implere*; *male* *mulcare*; *verberibus* *subigere* or *irrigare* (*comic*); *verberibus* *mulcare*: *with a stick*, *cl* *iustum* *impingere*: *qm fuste* *coercere* (*H.*, *for the purpose of keeping him in order*). || *To baste* or *besprinkle*, *perfundere*.—*consperegere*.—*rigare*; *irrigare*; *instillare* *qd* *cl rei*. || *To sew slightly*, *praeuere* (*Plin.* 12, 19, *end*).

BASTINADO. *To inflict the cl. on abg.*, *cas* *plantas virgile verberare* (*Cic. Ferr.* 5, 43, 112).—*There is no Lat. substantivē exactly corresponding to 'bastinado'*: *ictus fustis* or *fustium* (*T.*) *is the nearest*.

BASTION, *propugnaculum* (*bulwark*); *castellum* (*Cæs. B. G. 1. 8. Hæm.*).

BAT, || *A winged animal*, *vespertilio*. || *A sort of cl w. b.*, *clava*, *fusta*.

BATCH. *Of the same b.*, *eiusdem generis* (*of the same kind*).—*eiusdem farinae* (*equally bad*: *ast. Pers.* 5, 115).

BATE, *TR.* || *Lessen*, *minuere*. *Imminuere*. *deminuere* *qd*, or *qd* *de qā re*. *extenuare*. *levare*. *sub levare*. *elevare*. *remittere* *qd* or *de qā re*. (*SYN. in LESSEN*). || *To b.* *one's breath*, *spiritum* *retinere*. *animam* *comprimere*. || *Lessen the price of a thing*, *qā*. *detrahere* *qd* *de qā re* (*e. g.* *de totā pecuniā quinque* *scimam* *partem*).—*deducere*, *detrahere* *qd* *de summā*.—*deductionem*, *cessionem* *de pecuniā* *facere*: *to b. 10 per cent*, *remissionem* *centesimarum* *denarum* *facere*: *not* *to b. a farthing*, *nullum* *numum* *cuiquam* *deducere*. *IMPR.* || *Minui*. *se minuere*: *also* *minuere* *only*.—*imminui* (*to be lessened inwardly*).—*remitti*, *se remittere* *and* *remittere* *only* (*to leave* *of*: *of rain*, *cold*, *a fever*, *qā*).—*levari*. *sublevari* (*to be lightened*).—*leniri*, *mitigari* (*to be softened*). *Anger* *abates*, *ira* *deservescit*.

BATH. || *Place for bathing*: *balineum* or *balneum*, *pl. balineum* or *balneum*, *seldom* (*with Cic. never*) *balinea* or *balnea*: *the pl. is used when the bathing-place consists of several rooms, and therefore more particularly applies to public b's*. *The divisions of the balinea were*: *cella frigida*, or *frigidarium*, *for cold bathing*; *cella tepidaria*, or *tepidarium*, *where the water was lukewarm*; *cella caldaria*, or *caldarium*, *for a warm b.*; *sudatorium*, or *sudatio*, or *sasa*, *orum*, *n.* *a sweating-room heated by steam*.—*balnearia*, *orum*, *n.* (*private bathing-places in gardens and villas*. *Cic. Att.* 13, 29, 2. *Cic. Qa. Fr.* 3, 1, 1, § 1).—*thermae* (*magnificent public edifices erected by the emperors, in which were the balneae, fenestras, rooms, and walks*).—*lavatio* (*a place for bathing*: *in later times*, *lavacrum*).—*To heat the b.*, *balineum calefacere*: *to take a b.*, *lavatum ire* *in balneae*; *in balneum ire*, *ambulare*: *to take a cold b.*, *ad frigidam exire*; *frigidā lavari*: *to take a vapour b.*, *ad flammam sudare* (*Suet. Oct.* 82). || *Bathing*: *lavatio*; *lotio*; *locus*; *usus* *aquarum* (*as a means of health*):—*lavatio frigida*, *calida*; *lavatio frigida*, *calidam* *aquam*: *to get ready for the b.*, *balineo preparari*. || *A bath-keeper*, *balneator*; *balneatrix* (*Petron.*: *Serv. Virg. Eccl.* 12, 159).

BATHE, *V. TR.* || *lavare*—*ablucere*—*qm lavare*; *qm demittere* *in balneum*: *in lukewarm water*, *qm demittere* *in tepidam*.—*IMPR.* || *To bat* with *lacrimis* *lavare* *qd* (*e. g.* *a letter*, *tabellas*. *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 1, 8.—*the face*, *vultum*. *Ovid. Met.* 9, 679). *V. IMPR.* || *To b.*, or *b. one's self*, *lavari*. *lavare* (*seldom*, *if ever*, *used by Cic.*).—*In a shower-bath*, *aquā* *perfundi* (*see Auct. ad Her.* 4, 9 and 10).—*In a river*, *flumine* *corpus* *ablucere*: *in cold water*, *frigidā lavari*.—*to be bathed in tears*, *effundi in lacrimas*; *lacrimis* *perfundi*: *bathed in tears*, *lacrimis* *perfusus*.—*a bathing-place*, *locus*, *quo juvenis* *lavandi et nandani causā venit* (*see Cic. Cici.* 15, 36).—

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a bathing-dress, *subligaculum*; *subligar.*—*season for bathing*, *tempus *aquarum* *usui* *commodum*.—*bathing utensils*, *balnearia* or *balnearia instrumenta* (*Marcan. Dig.* 33, 7, 17, § 2).—*balnearia*, *lum*, *n.* (*Appul. Met.* 3, p. 134, 36).—*bathing-tub*, *labrum* or *sollum*. *alveus*.

BATING, *PREP.* *preter*; *excepto*; *exceptis*; *si ex-cipias*. *B. a few*, *all were taken alive*, *pauca* *ex* *hostium* *numero* *desideratis* *cuncti* *vivi* *capiebantur*.

BATOON, || *A truncheon* or *marshal's staff*, *scipio, *insigne imperii*.

BATTALION, *cohors*.—*agmen* (*on the march*).—*orbis* (*a circular b.*: *the ancients were ignorant of our square b's*: *with them* *agmen* *quadratum* *meant the whole army under one leader formed into line of battle so as to resemble a parallelogram*. *See Fabri Sall. Jug.* 100, 1. *Hæm. Hist. B. G.* 8, 8, *entr.* *Dissen. Tibull.* 4, 1, 100).

BATTEN, *TR.* || *Patten*, *saginare*.—*pinguere* *facere* or *reddere*.—*opmare*.—*with alky*, *alere* *qā re*.—|| *Fertilize*, *fecundare*. *fecundum* *reddere*. *fecunditatem* *dare* *cl rei*. *uberare*. *IMPR.* || *pinguescere*; *saginare*.

BATTER, *V. TR.* || *pulsare*. *verberare*.—*perundere*; *elidere* (*to b. abg's head* *with a stone*, *cl caput* *saxo*).—*diminuere* (*caput*, *cerebrum*).—*contundere* (*qm saxis*).—*b. down*, *dislicere* (*arcem*, *mœnia*, *munitiones*).—*diruere* or *demoliri* (*tecta*, *muros*, *urbem*, *monumentum*).—*e* *fundamentis* *dislicere*; *funditus* *evertere*.—*battered*, *confectus*, *perfractus*; *elusus*; *disiectus*.—*battering-ram*, *machina*, *quā* *muros* *quantum* or *percutiunt*; *aries*.—*to bring the battering-ram agst the walls*, *arietem* *muro* or *muris* *admovere*: *to shake the wall with the battering-ram*, *ariete* or *arietis* *pulu murum* *quater*: *the battering-ram has made a breach in the wall*, *aries* *percutit* *murum*.

BATTERY, *agger* (*the earth thrown up*).—*tormenta* *in aggere disposita* (*the guns belonging to the b's*).—*to bring a b. agst the walls*, *tormenta* *muris* *admovere*: *to place a b. on the hill*, *tormenta* *in colle* *disponere*. || *An electric battery*, *phalarum *Leidenium* *complexus*. || *Violent striking*. *See ASSAULT*.

BATTLE, *pugna* (*any conflict, from a single combat to the bloodiest pitched battle*; *like μάχη*).—*acies* (*the conflict of two contending armies drawn up in b-array*).—*prælium* (*the occasional rencounter of separate divisions of the armies, as an engagement, action, skirmish; like σύμβολή*). *Wearied by the length of the b.*, *they withdrew from the engagement*, *diuturnitate* *pugnae* *defessis* *prælio* *excesserunt*: *a sharp b. is fought*, *sit* *prælium* *acri* *certaine*: *a b. more like the encounter of banditti* *than a military engagement*, *pugna* *latrocinio* *magis* *quam* *prælio* *similis*; *the b. was long and well contested*, *pugnatum* *est* *diu* *atque* *acriter*: *to go into b.*, *in prælium ire*; *in prælium* or *aciem* *prodire*; *in aciem* or *certainem* *descendere*: *to lead an army to b.*, *exercitum* *in aciem* *educere*: *to lead to b.* 100,000 *foot*, *in aciem* *centum* *millia* *pedum* *producere*: *to offer b.*, *productis* *copiis* *pugnandi* *potestatem* *facere*: *to join b.*, *prælium* *committere*; *manum* *conserere*: *to renew the b.*, *pugnam* *novam* *integrare*; *prælium* *redintegrare* or *renovare*: *to win the b.*, *prælio* or *pugnā* *superiorem* *discedere*; *victorem* *prælio* *excedere*: *to lose the b.*, *pugnā* or *prælio* *inferiorem* *discedere*; *prælio* *vinci* or *superari*.

BATTLE-ARRAY, *acies*. *To put the army in b.-a.*, *aciem* *instruere* (*pos.* *aciem* *struere*).—*copias* or *exercitum* *instruere*: *to put themselves in b.-a.*, *ordinatos* or *instructos* *consistere*: *to stand in b.-a.*, *armatos* *in acie stare*; *aciem* *instructam* *habere*; *instructos* *stare*: *to march in b.-a.*, *instructos* *acie* *proficisci* (*V. Æn.* 11, 449).

BATTLE-AXE, *bipennis* (*an axe with two edges*).

BATTLE-CRY, *cantus* *prælium* *inchoantium* (*L.*).—*baritus* (*not* *barritus* or *barditus*) *was the battle-shout of the old Germans* (*T.*). *To raise the b.-c.*, *clamorem* *attollere*.

BATTLEDOOR, *pala lusoria; *palma lusoria.

BATTLE-FIELD, *locus pugnae*. *locus* *ubi* *pugnatur*, or *pugnatum* *est*, or *pugnandum* *est*: *to choose a b.-f.*, *locum* *ad* *pugnam* *deligere*.

BATTLEMENT (*of a wall*), *pinna*.

BATTLE-PIECE, *tabula* *in qā* *est* *prælium*; *tabula picta* *prælii*; *prælium* *pictum*. *A beautiful b.-p.*, *pugna in tabulā* *præclare* *picta*. || *FIELD OF BATTLE*. *See BATTLE-FIELD*.

BAVIN, *fascis*; *fasciculus* (*as being bound together*, *fascis* *lignorum*, *stramentorum*).—*manipulus*; *fasciculus* *manualis* (*as forming a handful*). || *In war*, *crates*. *fasciculus* *ex* *virgis* *alligatus*.

BAWLES, *crepundia* (*children's rattles*).—*nugæ* (*trifles*; *trifling things* or *persons*. *C.*).—*germæ* (*Comic and common word for nugæ*)—*triccæ* (*trumpery, trifles*, *F*).

nonsense).—res parvæ. res minutæ. res nihili. res parvi momenti. *To be delighted with mere, or such mere, b's, merits or tantis nugis delectari.*

BAWD, || *Procurer*: leno. libidinis minister.

|| *Procurer*: lena. libidinis ministra.

BAWDY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

BAWDY, immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spurcus (*filthy, nasty*; *disgusting to the eyes or nose: fig. of moral impurity*).—obscenus (*exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard: e. g. pictures, speeches, &c., versus obscenissimi, C.*). *B. song, versus obsceni*; canticum obscenum. *To sing a b. song, obscena canere or cantare*. *To use b. language, verbis obscenis uti*; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

BAWL, vociferari; clamorem edere or tollere: *to b. after aby, clamare or inclamare qm*; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: *to b. with might and main, maximâ voce clamare*; altum clamorem tollere, or simply clamitare: *to b. in aby's ears, clamando aures cs fatigare* (*Liv. 9, 20*), or obtundere (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89*); aures cs perscrutare (*Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7*). *To b. out agt aby, allatrare qm* (*prop. et fig. epy of envious, cowardly railers at better men than themselves*).

BAWLER, clamator. proclamator. latrator. bucinator.

BAWLING, vociferatio; vociferatus; clamor; clamitatio.

BAY, adj. badius; spadix (*applied to a horse*).

BAY, s. sinus (*with or without maritimus or maris understood*).—b.-window, fenestra arcuata; fenestra convexa (*viewed externally*).—cava (*internally*). || *Position of a stag facing the hounds. To stand at b., prps* *canes mordicus prementes defendere: *canes invadentes or incurantes defendere. *adversus canes se cornibus defendere. *canibus invadentibus obvertere cornua (*aff. Plant. Pseud. 4, 3, 5*: nunc mi obvertat cornua). *To bring to b., ferum consistere coere* (*aff. Cæs. B. G. 4, 5*).

BAY, baubari (*derived from the natural sound of a dog*).—latrare.—latratu edere. *tm.* allatrare qm (*in an envious, cowardly way. Post-Aug.—of persons only*).

BAYONET, prps pugio: *to fix the b., *pugionem erigere or sclopeto præfigere*.

BAY-TREE, laurus: bay-leaf, folium lauri; folium laureum or laurinum: *crowned with bay, laureatus*.

BE, esse; exstare (*to be extant*).—versari; commorari (*to be in a place*). *To be of that age, eâ esse ætate.—to be in one's tenth year, decimum annum agere.—to be at home, domi esse: to be not at home, esse foris: to be with aby, cum qo, apud qm esse: to be constantly with aby, assidue cum qo esse; a latere cs non discedere.—to let aby be, qd permittere; qd fieri pati: qd mittere, or misum facere* (*to let uith alone*): *let them be, mitte hæc.—let me be, mitte or omite me.—it is so, res ita est: res ita se habet:—what is the matter? quid (quidam) est? quid accidit? what is the meaning of this? quid hoc sibi vult?—what is it to you? quid tibi est?—how are you? quomodo valet? quomodo te habes?—be it so, esto.—in Lat. the indicative is frequently used where we use the subjunctive*; *as, longum est, it would be tedious: difficile est, it would be difficult.—had it not been for Horatius Cocles, nisl Horatius Cocles fuisset. || Being = to be, esse. In abl. abs. before a noun it is untranslated:—Teucer being our leader, Teucro duce: you being our helper, te adjutore or adjuvante. This being the case, que quum ita sint. || As xixxo, utpote, quippe. De moeroris, as being a learned man, thinks the sun of great size, sol Democrito magnus videtur, quippe homini erudito: the people that could easily be numbered, as being small, populus numerabilis, utpote parvus. || As xixxo omx who &c., quippe qui, utpote qui, ut qui, with subj. || Being or as being are s's quite omitted, and a simple apposition used: e. g. 'the Gauls, as being (or being) a military nation', &c., Galli, homines bellicos, &c. || For phrases compounded with 'to b.' &c., 'to be on the side of', &c., see NEAR, SIDE, &c.*

BEACH, litus (*the coast, as the line which separates the land from the sea*).—ora, acta (*the space and tract of land that borders on the sea, as the shore*).—|| *acta* (C.) is a word of Greek extraction, denoting the sea-side as beautiful and attractive. *Tac. (Hist. 3, 76) expresses it by the circumlocution amœna litorum*.

BEACON, specula (*watch-tower*).—ignitum significatio (*a b. as lighted to convey intelligence*).—pharus (*φάρος, lighthouse. Suet. Calig. 46*: turris, ex qua, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent).

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(*to light signal-fires*). *B.-lights, ignis e speculâ sublatu* (C.), prænunciativi ignis (Plin.).

BEAD, globulus; sphaerula; margarita (*pearl*).—

|| *Rosary*: *sphaerulæ precatorię; *globuli quibus numerantur preces. *To tell one's b's, preces ad certum globulorum numerum fundere.

BEADLE, accensus. *accensus academicus (*et Universitatis*). || *In a church, edituus* (*door-keeper of a temple; sexton*).

BEAGLE, canis vestigator.

BEAK, rostrum (*also of a ship*): rostellum (*dimin.*): *to attack each other with their b's, rostrum conscrere rostro.—beaked, rostratus; aduncus*.

BEAKER, poculum; calix (κλεῖς, a b. of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more spouts. See Juv. 6, 47. calix quatuor nasorum). scyphus. cantharus. (STR. in CUR.)

BEAM, tignum; trabs. [*tr. a longer and narrower b.; tigno, a shorter and thicker one. A raft consists of trabses, not of tigna; whereas the wood-work of a building which, as a pillar, is destined to support something, is composed of tigna, not of trabses, by which the cross-beams only are denoted. Diod.*] *Prov. To see moles in the eyes of others, and not to see b's in one's own, magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, ai quid deinquirit* (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); videre nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquent, censesores sumus (*Phædr. 4, 10, 5*); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (*Sen. de Ira, 2, 28, 6*); papulas observas alienas, ipse oblitus plurimis ulceribus (*Sen. de Vit. Beat. 27, 4*); quum tua perviduas oculis mala lippus invenit, cur in amico rum vitia tam cernis acutum, quam aut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius? (*Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 25, seq.*).—|| *Ray of light*, radius. || *Of a balance, scapus* (Vitr.): jugum.

BEAM, v. radius fundere.—fulgere (*both of light and of illuminated objects*).—radiare (*to emit beams: in the sense of 'glitter' it does not belong to sober prose*).—with alth, radiare qd re: a ray of hope b's upon me, spes aliqua mihi affulget, or ostenditur.—to b. with sicer light, radiare lumine argenti (*Ovid. Met. 2, 4*).

BEAN, faba (*the common b.*, *vicia faba, Lin.: a small b., fabulus, fabula).—a kidney-b., phasēlus or phasēlus (*phasēlus vulgaris, Lin.).—of or belonging to b's, fabaceus or fabacius; fabarius: of b's, fabalis; fabaginus: b.-stalks, fabalis, tigm, s.

BEAR, ursus; ursæ (*of or belonging to b's, ursinus*).—ursa; arctos (*the constellation*). *The great b.*, ursæ major; *Helice: the lesser b.*, ursæ minor; parvula Cynosūra (*see Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66*): the b's conjointly, Septentriones (*hence in Vitr. the great b. is Septentrio major; the less, Septentrio minor*).—|| *B's fool*, acanthus (a plant).—b.-grease, adeps ursinus: b.-warden, urai magister (*Liv. 37, 41*). || *Fig.* (= rough, unsplashed), incultus, agrestis (*unmanly*).—ferus. immanis (*wild, not tamed*).—Jm. ferus agrestique.—asper (*rough*).

BEAR, sustinere (*to hold up so as to keep fm sinking or falling*).—ferre (*to b. as a burden*).—bajulare (*to carry a load, as a porter*).—portare (*to transport fm one place to another, whether for one's self or for others*).—gerere, gestare (*in a general sense, as vester; annulum*).—indutum esse qd re; indui qd re: armatum esse qd re, togâ, pallio, &c., ornatum esse qd re (*to b. as a badge: e. g. a gold chain, aureo torque; shield and spear, acuto teloque*); cinctum or succinctum esse qd re (*to be girded with: gladio*). *To be borne through the city in a palanquin, lecticâ ferri, portari, gestari, vehi per urbem.—to b. to the grave, funere efferre, efferre.—b. arms agt one, arma ferre contra qm.—to b. one upon the shoulders, bajulare qm.—the ice b's, *acqua satis congelata est.—|| Carry away, ferre, auferre, abducere, rapere: of a victory, &c., deportare, reportare, conaequi, adipisci.—b. the bell, palmam ferre.—|| Bring, afferre, adducere, advehere; referre, deferre.—|| To b. away, dominari, regnare, imperium exercere.—to b. affection to one, amare qm.—b. one good will, animo esse in qm benevolo: ci favere.—b. one company, comitari; deducere.—|| b. the name of Alexander, est mihi nomen Alexandro (or Alexander, rarely Alexandri).—b. one hatred, odire qm, infensum esse ci.—b. witness, testimonium dicere, testimonium perhibere.—b. in mind, memoriâ habere, tenere.—|| Bear up, support, sustinere, sustentare.—|| Endure, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perferre.—able to b. hunger and cold, inediæ et algoris patiei s.—unable to b., impatient (*with genit.*).—|| To be able to b. neither cold nor heat, neque frigora, neque æstus facile tolerare.—|| Suffer, undergo, pati, affectum esse qd re, premi qd re.—|| Suffer, allow, pati, sinere, ferre.—|| I will not b. it all, non feram, non*

patiar, non aliam (in connexion. Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10).—*the thing will not b. of course, no dilutionem non patitur, res differri non potest.*—[*B. with: as, you must b. with your father, mos gerendus est patri.*—*a friend's vice, peccata amici indulgere*—*necessity, dare necessitati veniam*—*to b. with one's sorrow, dolori parere.*—*we must b. with one another's faults, nobis inter nos nostra vitia toleranda.*—[*Produce, yield, ferre; afferre (of trees); efferre (of the soil).*—*to b., fruit, ferre fruges, afferre fructum.*—*to b., v. n., ferre fruges (also merely ferre), afferre fructum (efferre, imply of the field): the tree b., arbor fert; not every year, arbor non continuans annis fructum affert: the field b.'s tenfold, ager effert or efficit cum decimo.*—[*Give birth to, parere, eniti (with effort and pain).*—*to b. children to one, liberos ex aliquo parere. eniti.*—*of a place, patriam esse cas, ferre qm.*—[*To b. a part in a thing, partem cs rei sustinere, cs rei interesse.*—[*B. answerable for.* *To b. the risk, periculum in se recipere, rem aliquam sui periculi facere.*—*the loss, prestare damnum.*—*the charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare.*—[*To b., have, himself, se gerere; agere, facere.*—*as any one, pro aliquo se gerere: in a thing, in re.*—*to b. one's self as a friend, amice agere: prudently, prudenter se gerere.*—*to b. himself worthy of his ancestors, dignum se præbere maioribus.*—[*To b. through, carry out, ad finem perducere; abolere.*—[*To b. off, avertere, defendere.*—[*To b. down, prosternere, proturbare; Ag. deprimer, frangere, opprimere, obruere.*—*b. back, repellere, propulsa.*—*b. on, promovere, impellere.*—[*B. up agat, obniti; resistere.*—[*To b. out, securum præstare; culpam cs rei demovere ab aliquo, qm defendere de qâ re.*—[*To bring to b., ad effectum adducere.*—[*To b., tend, tendere, cursum dirigere.*—[*To b. upon, premere, urgere, incumbere, inuiti.*—[*To b. out, stand out, just out, promine, procurere.*—[*To bear up against misfortunes, *malis non cedere; constantem esse in malis: do not succumb to misfortunes, but b. up against them manfully, tu ne cede malis, nec contra audenter ito (H.).*—[*To bear off, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo: he bore off for the port to which he was bound, cursum direxit, quo tendebat.*—[*To bear away the prize, palmam referre.*—[*To bear witness, testem esse: testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: to b. false witness, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere: the very words b. witness to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt.*—[*To bear company, esse cum qo; qm comitari; cs comitem se addere, or adjungere: those that are like each other, b. each other company; or, birds of a feather flock together, pares cum paribus, veteri proverbio, facillime congregantur (C. Cat. Maj. 3, in.).*

BEARD, s. barba (applied to man, animals, and inanimate things).—lanugo; barba prima; barba incipiens (the first b.); lanugo also applies to the down of females).—aruncus (b. of a goat).—fibra (b. of an oyster).—*A little b., barbula: a good or long b., barba longa, promissa, magna: a rugged or grisly b., barba horrida, hirsuta: a red b., barba græca: a red-bearded man, seno-barbus; qui barbam æneam habet: having a b., barbatus: having an apology for a b., or just enough to swear by, barbatus: having a nice little b., qui barbula delectatur: having a strong b., bene barbatus: to coo a b., barbam alere: to let a b. grow, barbam promittere: to shave off the b., radere or abradere barbam cs (with a razor, novacula): to trim the b., tondere cs barbam (with scissors, forfice): to trim and shave the b., modo tondere, modo radere barbam.*—[*The b. of corn, or prickles, aristæ.*

BEARD, v. to take by the b., barbam ei vellere.—[*Pio. confidenter cs resistere. confidenter realistentem respondere. contumacem esse in qm.*

BEARDLESS, imberbis; glaber (one who has a bare chin. Sen. Ep. 47, 5, of a slave).

BEARER, [*One who bears, gerulus (in a general sense. Post-Aug.).—bajulus (a porter, or carrier). The b. of alth, portans or gestans qd; gestator cs rei (Post-Aug. Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8).*—[*Of news, nunciator.*—[*Of letters, tabellarius.*—[*Of a corpse, lecticarius (of a lectica or lecticula, which served as a bier for the rich).*—*vespilio. sandapillarius (b. of a sand-pila, the bier of the poor. All three late, but prob. only from accident).*

BEARING, [*In a general sense, portatio (transporting fm one place to another).—gestatio (in the arms or on the shoulders).—vectio (conveyance in some sort of carriage by means of quadrupeds. C. N. D. 2, 60).—vectatio (on horseback).*—[*Mien and gesture, gestus; gestus motusque: to have the b. of a learned man, *viri docti speciem præ se ferre.*

[*Situation of a place, situs.*—[*Reference to a thg, ratio: to have a b. upon alth, pertinere, referri ad qd; cs respicere: that has no bearing on the subject, alienum re or a re.*

BEAST, bellua, bestia, pecus (opp. to man; bellua and pecus, with intellectual reference, as devoid of reason; bestia and fera, with moral reference, as wild, and a-stile to man; bel. denotes, particularly, a great unwieldy animal, as the elephant, whale, monsters; pec. a domestic animal, particularly the less intelligent, as a bullock, sheep, opp. to the wild; best. a destructive animal, particularly those that are ravenous, as the tiger, wolf, &c.; fera, a wild animal of the wood, as the stag, wolf, &c., opp. to domestic animals. Dûd.). *A little b., bestiola; animalculum: like a b., belluarum more; pecudum ritu: a b. of burden, jumentum: to live like a b., beluinus voluptatibus se dedere: the life of a b., vita spurcissima: the b.-market, *forum pecuarium: a tax on b.'s, *tributum in pecus impositum.*—[*A beast (vicio), homo spurcus, immundus, bellua (stupid animal), bestia.*—or by, adj. ferus, immanis (savage).—spureus (or spurcissimus), immundus (filthy, foul).—[*Belluinus or beluinus is late.*

BEASTLINESS, fistines, spurcities.

BEASTLY, rationalis experts; belluinus. [Metaph. immundus; obscenus; spurcus. [B. language, spurciloquium.

BEAT, v. pulsare qd (fores, ostium). *To b. the forehead, ferire frontem: to b. the wall, ferire parietem.*—*the waves b. agat the shore with the greatest noise, fluctus se illidunt maximo cum sono in litus.*—[*To b. on something with something, pulsare qd qâ re: if with violence, percutere qd qâ re: if to produce a sound, concupere qd re ad qd, e. g. with the sword on a shield, gladio ad scutum: to b. or strike the head violently agat a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo: agat the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily), caput illidere or impingere ei rei: to b. to pieces, perfringere qd. [The rain b.'s agat one's face, imber in os fertur: to b. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: the pulse b.'s, venæ micant; the heart b.'s, cor palpitat; (if violently), cor saltit: to b. the cymbals, cymballasare (Cass. Hem. apud Non. 90, 25); æra concupere (Petron. 23, extr.).] the drum, tympanizare; tympanum pulsare; the lyre, pulsare chordas lyre (+). *To b. with fists, qm pugna cedere; qm colaphis pulsare: to b. with a club, qm fustis verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cedere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere: to b. soundly, qm cedere virgis acerrime: (if with the fist and on the face), cs manu pulsare; pugnum ci impingere in os: (if with the fist of the hand on the cheek), cs alapam ducere. *To b. any black and blue, pingere qm pigmentis ulmeis; variare qm virgis et oris; cs corium maculosum facere (all Plant.).* *To b. to death, qm verberibus necare; qm usque ad mortem mulcare: to be beaten, vapulare; (if as a punishment), tergo plecti.*—[*To beat or conquer, vincere; superare: to b. the enemy completely, hostem funderè, fugareque: to b. to the ground, qm ad terram dare or affligere; qm affligere solo; qm affligere ad terram dare.*—[*To beat about the bush (vicio), sciscitari, perscrutari qd ex qo.*—[*To beat down, sternere, prosternere, opprimere.*—[*To beat in, adigere ei rei or in qd (e. g. cuneum arbori, or clavum in tignum).*—[*To beat into, verberibus inculcare.*—[*To beat out, expellere, propellere extra (e. g. extra portam); ejicere, extrudere, or protrudere foras, loco or ex loco; exturbare: to b. out or thrash, e spica grana excutere, or discutere, or exterere; frumentum deterere; messem pertica flagellare; spicas baculis excutere; spicas fustibus tundere or cudere; frumentum pulvis tribularum deterere; messem tribulis exterere; (if cattle are employed), e spica grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo; spicas exterere pcedibus, or jumentorum ungulis; spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto; (if horses are employed), messem exterere equorum gressibus. (See THRASH.) *To beat up (with a ladle or spoon), rudiculis peragitare; rudiculis or rudiculis miscere: to b. up for soldiers, mercede conducere milites.****

[*INTRINS. to throb. See THROB.*

BEATEN, verberatus, &c.: (when applied to a path), via trita; iter commodum.

BEATER, s. [Instrument for beating, fistuca; pavelica; tudes; tudicula; pistillum. [A person who beats, qui verberat, &c.]

BEATIFIC, adj. beatus; beatum reddens.

BEATIFY, beatum reddere; beare; qm beatum

prædicare; *qm in plorum numerum ascribere or referre: *to be beatified, plorum sedem et locum consequi.*

BEATITUDE, summa felicitas. *beatitas und beatitudo are used by C., but only in the strict philosophic style (N. D. 1, 34, 95). With reference to a future world, immortalis vite sensus jucundissimus.*

BEAU, homo elegans, or elegantior (one who is recherché in dress, &c.).—bellus homunculus (*a neat dapper little fellow*).—Juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus; de capsulâ totus (*just as if he came out of a band-box*). Sen. Ep. 115, 2.—trosulus (*originally meant eques Romanus; toward the end of the republic it was used as a nick-name for a petit-maitre*). See Ruhek. Sen. Ep. 76, 1.

BEAUTIFUL, formosus; pulcher; venustus (form. means beauty as far as it excites pleasure and delight by fineness of form; pulch. as far as it satisfies the taste by its perfectness; ven. as far as by its charms it excites desire, and captivates.—vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, of a cold, heartless sort of beauty, by which no one felt attracted. Död.). *To behold, facie pulchrâ or formosâ, or egregiâ; specie venustâ; formâ pulchrâ, eximîâ; to write a b. hand, lepîdâ manu literas facere; to write a b. style, eleganter, or venuste, or belle, or præclare, or ornate scribere.*

BEAUTIFULLY, pulchre; venuste; belle; eleganter; egregie; eximie: *to speak b., eleganter, or venuste, or belle, or bene, or ornate dicere.*

BEAUTIFY, excolere (e. g. the city, urbem).—*to b. by words, qd verbis adornare, or oratione exornare.—to b. or bedeck, speciem addere.*

BEAUTY, pulchritudo (in a general sense, whatever, whether material or ideal, excites admiration).—species (whatever pleases the eye).—forma (whatever delights by symmetry).—venustus (whatever attracts, applicable to things or persons, orationis, verborum).—venustus et pulchritudo corporis.—amœnitas (applied to places, objects, &c.). *B's of style, dicendi venter; (if artificial), leucineia, orum (Quint. 8. Præf. 26).—she is a perfect b., mulier est omnibus simulacris emendator (Petron. 126, 13); 'pulchritudine, or formâ, or venustate insignis est,—a sense of b., elegantia (sensus pulchri, or pulchritudinis, is not Lat.).—to possess an exquisite sense of b., esse excolute cujusdam elegantie.*

BEAVER, *The animal, castor; fiber: of b., castoribus; fibrinus: skin of the b., pellis fibrina.—Beaver-hat, 'capilla tegimen (or tegumentum) e fibrinis pilis contextum. A part of the helmet that covers the face, 'os galeæ; buccula.*

BECALM, v. a. *To b. the wind, qm or cs animum placare, mitigare, lenire or delenire, permulcere; cs fram lenire, mollire, sedare; multitudinem, plebem reprimere; seditionem lenire, or sedare; dolorem mitigare. The sea, fluctus componere. Becalmed at sea, ventis destituta.*

BECAUSE, quia (Græc. 'because,' introducing the real and primary cause); quoniam (Græc. 'since,' 'as,' denoting the ground and occasion)—quod (often of a supposed ground held by another as opp. to one perceived and held to be the true one by ourselves.—with subj. it often states an apparent ground, in connexion with quia which introduces the real one. Hence quod is found with the subj. more frequently than quia, espily of past time. Quod refers more to the mind of the speaker or person referred to; quia to the thing itself).—quum (subj.), quando, quandoquidem (properly 'when,' are often = 'since,' 'as': as siquidem also is).—

*The cause is made more emphatic by an Ideo or Idecirco in the other clause: Ideo—quod or quia (not quoniam). Idecirco—quod or quoniam (less commonly quia). The clause with quod, quia, may precede.—Propterea quod or quia (close together).—qui, quippe qui (with subj. e. g. when we went to bed, I fell into a sounder sleep than usual, b. I had sat up late, ut cubitum discessissimus, me, qui ad multam noctem vigilassem, artior, quam solebat, somnus amplexus est: the brightness of the sun is greater than that of fire, b. it gives light to the immense world far and wide, solis candor illustrior quam ullus ignis, quippe qui immenso mundo tam longe lateque collocaet). *Sic 'because' is rendered by an abl. abs.: the ancient Romans wished for monarchy, b. they had not yet experienced the sweetness of liberty, Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum experti. *Sic 'because' is rendered by a particip. he could take no part in the war, b. he was prevented by illness, morbo impeditus bello interesse non potuit.—Dionysius always burnt his beard, b. he durst not trust his head to a barber, Dionysius cultros tonsorios metuens candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum. I cannot, b. I am***

engaged, per negotia mihi non licet. *Of a preventive cause, præ.—to be scarcely heard, b. of the noise, præ strepitui vix audiri. Because of (as a prep.) is generally rendered by propter or ob.—also ergo (on account of, following a gen. governed by it).*

BECK, s. nutus.—with the eyes, nutus oculorum; with the finger, nutus digiti: *to be at any's b., ad nutum cs paratum, or præsto esse: to watch the least b., cs nutum diligenter intueri: to act at a person's b., ad nutum cs qd facere; nutu, quod volet qs, conficere: it costs me but a b., and it is mine, nutu qd a quo consequi possum: it would cost me but the slightest b., si innuissem modo, hoc facili perfici posset: to give a private b., furtim nutu signum dare.*

BECKON, v. innuere; annuere (*to answer 'yes' by beckoning*).—abnuere, renuere (*to answer 'no' by beckoning*).—signa dare nutu (*to give signs by beckoning*). Ovid. Fast. 1, 418. *To b. with the finger, innuere digito; with the head, capite nutare; with the eyes, nictare. signa dare nutu oculisque (Ov.). to b. silence, manu poscere silentium; nutu jubere silentium fieri (C. de Div. 1, 28, 59).—to b. a person to one, 'nutu qm ac se vocare.*

BECLOUD. See CLOUD.

BECOME, v. fieri.—evadere (*to turn out*). Cicero became consul, Cicero consul factus est: *to b. a perfect orator, perfectum oratorem evadere: to b. surety, sponsorem fieri pro quo: what will b. of you? quid de te fiet? what will b. of him? quid illo fiet? quid te futurum censes? (R. in this construction the abl. with, or more emly without, de is used, or the dat. Zumpt.).—to b. a beggar, ad mendicantem redigi: fm a beggar to b. a rich man, ex mendico fieri divitem.—The inf. termination escere indicates in Latin an incipient state: to b. warm, calescere: to b. rich, ditescere. *To become or besit, decere with acc. of the person whom any thing becomes.—it b's, æquum est, par est with the inf. after it; conveni, with the acc. and inf. after; it is not becoming, non decet; it is not at all becoming, minime decet; both with acc. and inf., e. g. it does not at all b. an orator to be in a rage, oratorem irasci minime decet. 'Becomes' is frequently transi. by est with a gen. when it denotes a quality, as, it b's a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a pers. pron., the pass. pron. is used: e. g. it b's you, tuum est.—to become is also rendered by aptum, accommodatum esse ci.—to b. a person well, honestare qm; convenire ci; dignum esse qm; not to b. a person well, dedecere or indecère qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse ci; indignum esse qm: to do things that ill b. a soldier, 'rei militaris dedecus admittere: he thinks that these things b. not his dignity, 'hæc dignitate sua leviora ducit: this dress b's her well, hæc vestis satis decet eam (Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 10).—modesty b's youth, pudor juvenilem ornat ætatem.**

BECOMING, aptus; accommodatus; conveniens; consentaneus: *to be b., aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire.*

BECOMINGLY, apte; accommodate; convenienter: decore; honeste; eleganter; ut decet.—*to act b., cum dignitate agere; honeste se gerere; decorum sequi; servare, tenere, custodire: to dance b., eleganter et commodè saltare: to speak b., belle et festivo dicere.*

BECOMINGNESS, quod decet qm; decentia, decorum: *to study b., in qd re quid decet considerare, or videre: to have a sense of b., quid decet sentire.*

BED, lectus; lectulus (*either to sleep in or rest on*).—lectus cubicularis; cubile (*a b. to sleep in; torus is seldom used except in poetry*).—grubatus (*a low couch to rest on, either for invalids or students, enervati*).—lecticula cubicatoria (*a couch on which the ancients rested by day, in order to meditate and study*).—lectus genialis (*the marriage-b.*).—sponda (*a bedstead*).—strata or stragula, also with cubicularia, m. pl. understood (*all the parts belonging to a couch or b.*).—alveus (*the b. of a river*).—*to make the b., lectum sternere: to go to b., ad lectum transgredi (Suet. Oct. 76); cubitum ire or discedere; dormitum cs conferre; quieti se tradere: to get out of b., surgere, with or without cubitu, or e lectulo: to put to b., collocare qm in cubili: to keep one's b., in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (t). I cannot get out of b. for the life of me, prorsum e lectulo surgere nequeo: to be separated from b. and board, cubilibus discerni (Tac. Hist. 5, 3, 2).—to die on the b. of honour, in acie cadere; egregiâ morte defungi)—Paov. Early to b. and early to rise, &c., mane quod tu ocepseris negotium, id totum procedit diem (Plaut.: its Aurora Musis amica). *To be brought to bed, parere; partum edere: to be brought to b. of a son, filium parere. Bed-chamber, cubicu-**

lum dormitorium, or only dormitorium (Plin. 30, 6, 17).—cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).—zotheca; zotheca (a little cabinet to sleep in. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21, 5, 6, 38). The *b.*-rooms (as a part of the house), dormitorium membrum (Plin.). *Bed-clothes*, opertorium lecti (the coverlet: opp. stragulum, the mattress. See Sen. Ep. 87, 3).—lodix; lodicula. *Bed-fellow*, lecti socius. *Bed-post*, fulcrum lecti. *Bed-ridden*, lecto affixus. *Bed-time*, tempus dormiendi. *Bed in a garden*, arena areola. *Hol-b.*, *area stercore satiatia. *area vitreus munita (if with fences. Cf. Plin. 19, 5, 23). To lay out in *b.*s, areas distinguere. in areas dividere. *A violet-b.*, violarium. *A oyster-bed*, ostrarium (artificial). *Beds of sulphur*, sulphurata (sc. loca). *Layer*, Vip.

BEDABLE, aspergere; conspergere; respergere; humectare.

BEDAGGLE, inquinare qd re.—to *b.* one's self, se inquinare qd re, e. g. with filth, ceno or sordibus.

BEDAUB, linere; oblinere; perlunere; ungere; perungere; conspurcare.

BEDECK, v. ornare; exornare: with something, ornare or exornare, or distinguere qd rei (Sax. in B-zizzen); excolere qd rei or ornatu ca rei, e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum picturarum ornatu: I *b.* myself to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam: the heavens bedecked with stars, celum astris distinctum et ornatum: the shores bedecked with cities, litora uribus distincta.

BEDREW, trā. irrorare, poat. rore rigare; bedewed, rosedus (†): to *b.* the cheeks with tears, humectare genas lacrimis (†): to be bedewed, humescere: the eye is bedewed with tears, oculus humectat.

BED-FELLOW, lecti socius.

BEDIM, trā. obscurare (either lit. or fig.).—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (to overcast, so that *thy* is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.). To *b.* or wrap in darkness, noctem offundere ci rei.—the light of a lamp is bedimmed by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae: oblivion shall never *b.* the remembrance of these, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to *b.* the reputation, nomini or decori offecere.

BEDIZEN, ornare; exornare; adornare.—excolere (to embellish with decorations of all sorts).—distinguere (with things which, by colour, brilliancy, and other qualities, set off *thy*). To *b.* a speech, *dicendi non ornamenta querere sed lenocinia (ast. Q. Proem. to Bk. 8, 26). *orationem variare ac distinguere quibusdam verborum sententiarumque lenociniis.—to *b.* a narration, narrationem gratia et venere exornare: to *b.* a description, nimum depingere qd: to *b.* one's failings, vitia sua fucare, colorare. 'To bedeck' and 'to bedizen' may be thus distinguished: 'to bedeck' is simply to adorn: 'to bedizen', to set off by excess of ornaments.

BEDLAM, *domus, qua continentur homines insani.—he is *st* for Bedlam, huic helleboro opus est (Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89): send him to Bedlam, naviget Anticyram (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 166).

BEDLAMITE, homo insanus or furiosus.

BEDRENCH, perfundere qd re (to saturate with moisture): bread with water, panem aqua: *thy* with tears, qd lacrimis.

BEDUNG, stercorare; stercore satiare.

BEE, apis.—little *b.*, apicula: tame *b.*s, apes cictres; wild, apes feræ or silvestres: the male *b.*, fucus: the *b.*s that gather honey, (apes) gerule: *b.*-bread, food for *b.*s, cibus apium; sandarica, cerinthus: young *b.*s, apium ietus or soboles; pullites: *b.*-eater, merops apiaster (Linn.): *b.*-fancier, apium amore captus; apes colens: *b.*-hives, apiarium; alvearium.—queen-*b.*, regina apium (the ancients took the queen *b.* for a male, and thence called her rex or regulus apium).—a single hive, alvus or alvena; vasculum; domicilium; tectum (apium).—a swarm of *b.*s, examen (apium): the management of *b.*s, apium educatio; apium cura or cultus; alveorum cura.—the hum of a *b.*, bombus: the sting of a *b.*, ietus apis; aculeus; spiculum.

BEECH, fagus (*fagus silvatica. Linn.).—beechen, or made of *b.*, fagëus; faginus; fagineus.

BEEP, (caro) bubula.—*b.*-eater, vta. corporis custos, or stipator.—astelles.—miles prætorianus (according to Roman custom).—*b.*-steak, carnes bovis in carbonibus superimpositæ (Theod. Prisc. 1, 7).

BEEF, cerevisia (a beverage made fm corn, described by T. Germ. 23, 1, humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quondam similitudinem vini corruptus).—to brew *b.*, *cerevisiam coquere: to sell *b.*, *cerevisiam diven-

dere; also cauponam exercere: a brewer of *b.*, *cerevisie coctor: the art of brewing *b.*, *ars cerevisie coquendæ: vinegar made of *b.*, *acetum cerevisie: a barrel of *b.*, *dolum cerevisie: a pot of *b.*, *lagenia cerevisie: a glass of *b.*, *vitrum cerevisie: a *b.*-cellar, *cella cerevisiaria.

BEEF, beta: *b.*-root or red *b.*, beta rubra (Plin.).

BEEBLE, acarabæus (an insect). *Platica* (a rammer to drive stakes into the ground).—pavica (an instrument used in paving, or in levelling the ground).—tudes. tudicula (the latter used for pounding olives. Col.).—*B.*-headed, bardus: *b.*-browed, tristis or torvo supercilio.

BEEBLE, v. promittere.—projici. projectum esse (e. g. of a town running out into the sea, in altum).—procurre, excurrere (a *q* re—in qd, of peninsulas, &c., running out into the sea).

BEEVES, pecus bubulum or cornutum: boves.

BEPALL, accidere; evenire; contingere; obvenire; obtingere (accid. and even. denote both favorable and unfavorable occurrences; but the accidentia, unexpected, overtaking us by surprise; the eventientia, expected, foreseen: contingere, obvenire, obtingere, are generally confined to fortunate occurrences; the accidentia are fortuitous, the eventientia result fm foregoing acts or circumstances; the contingentia are the favours of fortune, the obdientia and obvenientia are what falls to one's lot. Dbd.). To bear whatever may *b.*, quemcumque sors tulit casum subire.

BEPIT, aptum, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd; idoneum esse ad qd.—convenire ad qd (be suitable to the nature of *thy*, and therefore befitting it).—*neither* respondere ci rei, nor quadrare ad qd, nor congruere ci rei, are here applicable.—decere with an acc. of the person (become).—æquum est; par est, with an inf.; convenit, with an acc. and inf. (it is proper, &c.): it is not befitting, non decet; not at all befitting, minime decet, both with the acc. and inf.: it is not at all befitting for an orator to be in a passion, oratorum israel minime decet.—'it befits' is *is* translated by est, with the gen., as, if *b.*s a young man, est juvenis; but if the object is a personal prom., the poss. prom. takes its place, as, if *b.*s thee, tuum est.

BEEFOL, infatuare (to lead one to commit *fo*lly, a silliness).—occæcare (to blind).—pellicare (to make a fool of by allurements of a youth or maiden).—qm laetare et falsæ spe producere (to feed *thy* with false hopes).—decipere (to deceive).—in fraudem impellere. To be befooled, in fraudem deduci.

BEFORE, *¶* To express priority in space and time.—ante (before, without reference to nearness or distance, denotes the relation of precedence with reference to a subsequent object, and is opposed to 'behind,' whether in time or space).—ob (before, in space only, with reference to the surface of an object).—pro (before, forwards: of direction or position with reference to an object behind it).—b. my censorship, consularis, &c., ante me censorem, consulum: *b.* his death, ante obitum, vivus. The day *b.*, pridie ejus diei.—abhinc (ago: reckoning back fm the present time; the numeral and its subst. may be either in the acc. or abl., but it must be a cardinal, not an ordinal, and abh. must stand first, e. g. four years *b.* the present time, abhinc quatuor annos).—to sail *b.* the wind, secundo vento cursum tenere.—*b.* the city, ante urbem: *b.* the camp, ante castra; pro castris: *b.* the door, ante januam; a Janua (e. g. to look out *b.* the door, a Janua prospicere). I have that always *b.* my eyes, id mihi semper observatur ante oculos (C.).—*b.* the feet, ante pedes: *b.* the eyes, ante oculos (positum esse); ob oculos (versari); ante oculos versari: *b.* the time, ante tempus; ante diem: a long time *b.*, olim: to ride *b.* *thy*, qm ego antea: to go *b.* *thy*, qm antea, antea, antea, antea, antea. He died *b.* his father, prior quam pater moriebatur.—to drive a herd *b.* one, præ se armentum agere: to send *thy* *b.* one, qm ante se mittere; præmittere: to have the river *b.* one, flumen præ se habere: He arrived two days *b.* me, biduo me antecessit (C.). *¶* In the presence of, coram.—*b.* *thy*, coram qd; præsentē qd; inopætantē qd: to speak *b.* the people, coram populo dicere (if the people are accidentally present); apud populum dicere (if the people are officially present).—to praise *thy* *b.* his face, qm in or laudare. *¶* 'Sts *b.* before' is rendered in Latin merely by a case: e. g. to rise or stand up *b.* *thy*, ci assurgere: to humble one's self *b.* *thy*, oi se demittere: to see *b.* *thy*, qm or ca aspectum fagere.—ante (standing *b.*, *thy* in comparison with one other).—præter (beyond, more than, &c.).—*ne* præ never implies such pre-eminence as may exist among equals, but a putting aside of all the rest in comparison with this ('*Si* dicas, 'hic est p me

ceteris dignus,' hoc dicas: hic dignus est, ceteri non item." *Frotcher*). || *'Before,' of pre-eminence, or comparative superiority: to stand b. Alexander (to surpass him), ante Alexandrum esse: to love aby b. others, qm præter ceteros amare (but not qm præter amare, which would mean to love aby alone, and not to love others): to be b. all others in worth, præter ceteros dignum esse (not præter ceteris dignum esse, i. e., alone worthy, others not being so): to be b. aby in alth, præstare ci qâ re; antecellere ci qâ re. || Sometimes 'before' means 'under the jurisdiction,' as, to bring aby b. the judge, qm ad iudicem adducere: to summon b. a court, qm in ius vocare.*

BEFORE, without case, is often rendered by ante or præ in composition—ante, antea; antehac (b. *this, hitherto*): prius, citius; in fronte; ante pectus, in pectore; supra (above). Go you b., I will follow, I præ; sequar.—I ought to have declared the matter b., oportuit rem prænarasse me.—you must speak b., we afterwards, vos priores esse oportet, nos posterius dicere.—to go b., præire, priorem ire.—the enemy pressing on them b., quum hostis instaret a fronte.—shortly b., paulo ante.—long b., multo ante, ante multo, longe ante.—a few days b., paucis ante diebus, paucis diebus ante.—b. you come to the gate, priusquam ad portam venias: the year b. he died, anno antequam mortuus est.—he who was consul the year b., superioris anni consul.—as I have said b., ut supra dixi, ut supra dictum est.—to taste b., prægustare.—never b. antehac nunquam, nunquam ante hunc diem. || *Before, before that (of time), prius quam or priusquam, ante quam or antequam, antea quam or antequam (all with ind. or subj.).*—b. I depart this life, antequam ex hac vitâ migrâ.—the year b. I was censor, anno ante me censorem.—the day b. I wrote these things, pridie quam hæc scripsi.—a. any authority came fm you, nondum interpositâ auctoritate vestrà. || *Before, before time, in former time, olim, quondam.* || *Rather, sooner, potius, citius, prius: rather than, potius quam, citius quam, prius quam.*—I will die b. I &c., mori malo, quam &c. || *Already, jam, dudum, jam dudum.* || *Before-mentioned, quem (quam, quod) supra dixi*—qui supra dictus est (not supra dictus, memoratus, nominatus).

BEFOREHAND, adv.—to be b., paratum promptumque esse; with alth, providere, instruere qd; in expedito habere qd: to have money b., pecuniam in numerato, or præ manu habere. *'Beforehand is often transi. by præ or ante in compos.: to take alth b., qd præcipere (Jurist.). to determine alth b., qd præfinire, præstituere: to be on one's guard b., præcavere: to be b. with aby in alth, prævenire qm qâ re: to be b. with aby's wishes, desideria cæ prævenire: to pay b., in antecessum dare orolvere (Post-Aug.); ante tempus or ante dictum diemolvere.—representare (paydown at once).*

BEFOUL, inquare qd (qâ re).—to b. one's self with alth, se inquinare qâ re, e. g. with dirt, cæno or sordibus; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere; spurcare; conspurcare.

BEFRIEND, favere ci, cs rebus or partibus (to b. both in will and action).—ci studere; cs esse studiosum (to b. by affection and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to lucky circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (applicable to persons only).—solvère qm. solvère ac tollere qm. sustinere ac solvère qm; gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare qm (to b. aby in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia qm prosequi. benevolentiam ci præstare, or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good will, &c.).—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.).—prosperare qm; obsecundare ci (of favorable circumstances). || *To be befriended by aby, gratiosum ci, or apud qm esse: by nature, naturam faulricem habere (in qâ re). The ships being befriended by darkness, reached the land, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt.*

BEG, tr. || *To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd; flagitare; efflagitare qd a go (with eagerness and impetuosity).*—to b. the gods, precari a diis: precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to b. humbly alth fm aby, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a go; orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to b. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to b. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to b. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me b. of you, oratus sis; rogati sitis or estote let me b. and beseech you, quæso, oro, obsecro. Let me b. of you not to . . . vide, obsecro, ne . . . || *To beg the (favour of aby's) company, qm invitare, vocare.—to b. aby's*

company to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to b. aby's company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare. [condicere ci, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite one's self; to fix to dine with aby.] To send (or write) to b. aby to do so or so, mittere (scribere) ut . . .

BEG, intrans. mendicare.—attem cogere or colligere (to b. alms).—of aby, mendicare or emendicare stipem ab go (Suet. Oct. 91): fm house to house, ostitatim stipem cogere: to live by begging, mendicando or mendicantem vivere; stipe precariâ vilitate (Ammian. 26, 10).

BEGET, gignere (g. i. of men, animals, &c.).—generare (more select expression: of the gods, nature, &c.).—gignere et procreare.—liberos procreare; liberis (ac. procreandis) operam dare; liberos ex (not ab) qâ gignere; liberos ex (not ab) qâ sustulisse or suscepisse. Only-begotten, unicus (not unigenitus, wch, however, may be retained as term techn. in theology). || *FIG. to cause, creare (e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem). procreare (periculum).*—parère (dolorem, tædium, somnum). To b. suspicion in aby, suspitionem ci movere, importare, facere, efficere, dare, præbere: also suspitionem parère, Np.: hesitation, doubt, dubitationem ci inferre, injicere, also dare, Cas.; some doubt, nonnullam in dubitationem qm adducere: fear in aby, timorem ci facere, injicere, incutere.

BEGGAR, mendicus: b. woman, *mulier mendicans: as proud as a b., stultâ ac mendicâ arrogantia elatus (Cas. B. C. 3, 59): a b.'s wallet, mendici pera: a b.'s brat, *puer (or puella) mendicans: as poor as a b., in summâ egestate or mendicitate esse; in summâ mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere.

BEGGAR, tr. ad rem onium inopiam redigere; ad famem rejicere; omnibus bonis evertere: to b. oneself, ad mendicitatem se detrudere (Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21): one who is beggared, cul res ad rastris redit (a comic expression): to be beggared, ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi.

BEGGARLY, mendicus (like a beggar).—miser (wretched).—exilis (mean).—Adv. exilliter: a b. affair, res vilissima or levissima; luteum opus or negotium (Cic. Ferr. 4, 14, 32).

BEGGARY, mendicitas, πτωχεια.—egestas (want of necessities); egestas ac mendicitas: to rescue aby fm b., precario victu liberare qm (Curt. 4, 14, 23): to be reduced to b., ad mendicitatem redigi; ad pudentiam paupertatem delabi; bonis exhauriri.

BEGIN, incipere; inchoare; ordi or exordiri (inc. denotes beginning, in opp. to leaving off; opp. cessare, desinere, &c.: inchoare in opp. to completing; opp. perficere, peragere, &c.: ord. or exord. in opp. to advancement; opp. continuare, pergere, &c. Dôd.).—initium facere cs rei.—aggredi qd, or ad qd faciendum (to b. or sei to alth). To b. a statue, signum instituere.—cepisse (followed by an inf.).—he began the slaughter with me, credis initium fecit a me.—to b. again, cs rei litem retexere. *BEG Before pass. inf. the perf. of celapise is ceptus est, or ceptum est: we are beginning to be consulted, consuli cepti sumus: they b. throwing the vessels, vasa concili cepta sunt.—to b. a speech, initium dicendi facere; exordiri dicere; aggredi ad dicendum: to b. a law-suit, litem intendere ci; a quarrel or action, causam jurgii inferre.*—*intra.* incipere (of persons and things).—initium facere, with aby or alth (i. e. to take him or it first), a go or a qâ re.

—let my speech end where it began, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio: the new year b.'s with sharp frosts, frigoris novus incipit annus (O. Fast. 1, 149). The name b.'s with a C., ce est principium nomini (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70).—a division of the Gauls b.'s at the Rhone, Gallorum una pars a Rhodano incipit: the country of the Belgæ begins at the extremity of Gaul, Belgæ ab extremis Gallie finibus oriuntur. The ridge b.'s at the sea, jugum montis a mari surgit. || To be in an incipient state; my transit. by inchoative verbs in scere: it b.'s to grow light, lucebit; illucescit; illucescit: it b.'s to be warm, calebit. || **IDIOMATIC uses:** why don't you b.? quid stas! quid statis! the battle b.'s, prælum committitur; hostes acie concurrunt. *Never, &c., since the world began, nunquam, &c., post homines natos, post hominum memoriam (not post initium or ab initio mundi).*—to b. well and end badly, bonis initiis ordiri, tristes exitus habere (af events). || 'To begin' may st be transi. by primum: to b. by telling one's name, nomen primum memorare.

BEGINNER, auctor (the b., or person with whom the plan or idea originated).—instimulator; concitator; instimulator et concitator (the b., or first mover, e. g. of a mutiny, &c.). [See Auctor.] He who is learn-

ing the rudiments of *athg*, *elementarius* (*early in writing and reading*. *Sen. Ep. 36, 4*)—*tiro*; *rudis*; *tiro* ac *rudis* in qâ re (*unexercised in athg*). *A b.* in any service is novicius (*applied by the ancients to a new slave*).—to be a *b.*, *prima elementa discere*; *primis elementis* or *litteris imbui*: to be still a *b.*, in *tirocinis* hâere: to be something more than a *b.*, paulum aliquid ultra primas litteras progressum esse.

BEGINNING, initium (*the point from which athg begins*: *opp.* to *exitus*).—*principium* (*the b.*, as *that part of the whole which stands before the other parts in things, and goes before them in actions*: *opp.* *extremum*).—*primordium* (*the b. as the primordial source and origin of athg*).—*orsus*; *exorsus*; *inceptio* (*have an active meaning*).—*tirocinium* (*the first attempt or experiment*).—*limes* for 'beginning' (*e. g. belli*) is to be avoided as a poetical expression.—'Beginning' is often rendered by *primus*, *a*, *um*; *e. g.* *prima epistolæ verba*, *the b. of a letter* (*Sen. Ep. 15, 1*).—*the b. of a disturbance*, *primus tumultus* (*Liv. l. 6*).—*the b. of a speech*, *prima orationis verba*; *exordium*, *proœmium* (*the introduction, never initium*).—*the b. of an art or science*, *elementa*; *rudimenta*; *incunabula*.—*the b. of a play*, *commissio*.—*at the b. of spring*, *vere novo*, or *ineunte vere*; *initio vere* (*if it has begun*); *at the b. of night*, *primâ nocte*; *primo vespere*: *at the b. of day*, *prima luce*: to relate from the *b.*, *ab ultimo initio repetere*; *altius ordiri et repetere*: to relate from *b.* to end, *ordine rem omnem narrare*: from *b.* to end, *a carceribus usque ad calcem* (*PROVERB*): *the b. of the world*, *principia* or *primordia rerum*: from the *b. of the world*, *post homines natos*; *post hominum memoriam* (*after negatives*).—without *b.* or end, *æternus*: to have neither *b.* nor end, *nec principium, nec finem habere*: *the end suits the b.*, *principiis consentiunt exitus*: from the *b.*, *a principio*; in the *b.*, *principio*.

BEGIRD, to bind round with *athg*, cingere or succingere qm qâ re; accingere ci qd.—to *b.* oneself, cingere se, or cingi, or accingi qâ re.

BEGONE, amove te hinc, abi in malam rem! *b.*, *ye profane!* or *procul este profani!*—*b.* from my sight, *abscede procul e conspectu meo!* *faciesse hinc!* *apage te!* *apage lis!*—*b.* and be hanged! *abi in malam rem*, or in *malam crucem* (*comic*); *quin tu abis in malam pestem, malumque cruciatum?* (*Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48*).

BEGREASE, linere; oblinere; perlinere.—ungere; *perungere* (*with any fat substance*).—to *b.* the paper with *athg*, *linere qd chartis* (*H. Sat. 1, 4, 36*).

BEGRIME, fuligine oblinere; *begrimed*, fuligine oblitus.

BEGRUDGE, invidère ci.—to *b.* a little, subinvidère ci.—*invidère ci qd*; *invidère ci honorem*; *nullus equidem invidet honori*.

BEGUILE, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci necere, confingere; decipere; fallere.—*he completely beguiled his companions*, *socios induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit*.—*circumvenire*.—*fraude aut dolo capere*; *eiudere*.—*ci imponere*.—*ci fucum facere*.—*ci verba dare*.—to *b.* or *balk*, *frustrari*.—to *b.* or *lead by the nose*, *circumducere* (*comic*).—to *b.* *aby* of *athg*, *defraudare qm qâ re*: to *b.* *aby* of his money, *qm circumducere or circumvertere argento*; *qm emungere argento*; *perfabricare qm* (*the last two comic expressions*): to *b.* his creditors, *fraudare creditores*: to attempt to *b.* *aby*, *fraude qm tentare*; *fallaciam intendere in qm*.—*hope beguiled me*, *spes me fefellit*, or *destituit*, or *frustrata est*.—to *b.* time, *fallere horas*: to *b.* the long night, *spatiosam fallere noctem* (*Ovid*).

BEGUILER, fraudator.—*homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus*.—*circumscripser*.—*quadruplator* (*one who by tricks and chicanery seeks to get the property of others into his own power*).—*veterator*; *homo totus ex fraude factus* (*opp.* *homo sine fucuo et fallacia*).

BEHALF, usus.—*commodum*.—*in my b.*, *meâ causâ*; *meam ob causam*; *propter me* (*in b.* or *on account of me*).—*meo nomine* (*in my b. or person*).—*meis verbis* (*in my b. or in my name*: *e. g.* *salute him in my name, where meo nomine would not be Latin*).—*pro me* (*in my b. or stead*).—to *b.* of *athg* or *aby*, *ca causâ* or *eratiâ*; *in thy b.*, *tuâ causâ*).

BEHAVE, se gerere (*with adu.*): to *b.* with propriety, *honeste se gerere*: to *b.* as *aby*, *gerere or agere qm*; *agere pro qd* (*i. e.* to *b.* as *or represent abt*): *ne agere or gerere qm*, and *se agere pro qd* are *incorrect*; but *se gerere pro qd* is *correct*, as, *se pro clive gerere*, to act as a citizen. (*C. Arch. 3*).—to *b.* towards *aby* suitably to his rank, *dignitat!* *ca consulere*: to *b.* liberally towards *aby*, *qm liberaliter habere*: to *b.* harshly towards *aby*, *qm aspere tractare*.—*With* *se gerere an adu.* should be used, not an *adj.*—not *se modestum*, immo-

destum, urbanum, &c., *gerere, but modeste*, *immodeste, urbane, &c.*, *se gerere*. To *b.* in a matter, *se gerere in re*: to *b.* foolishly in a matter, *præposterò agere rem*. It is characteristic of a great man to *b.* himself in so high an office in such a manner, as *&c.*, *permagni hominis est, sic se adhibere in tantâ potestate, ut &c.*—[WELL-BEHAVED, *bene moratus* (*morally*).—*modestus* (*showing moderation and good breeding*).—*ill-behaved*, *rudis, ineultus*].

BEHAVIOUR, *vivendi ratio, or from context, ratio alone*.—*mores*. *Good b.*, *morum probitas*: *bad b.*, *maii mores*; *morum perversitas*; *improbitas*: *what sort of b. is that?* *quid istic mos est?* *The young woman's b. is somewhat or too tight*, *ingenium liberius quam virginem decet* (*L.*).—*b.* towards *aby*.—*ratio quâ quis utitur adversus qm*.—*good b.*, *boni mores*, *vita bene morata*; *urbanitas*, *humanitas*.—*unassuming, modest b.*, *modestia*.—*unbecoming, improper b.*, *impudentia*.—*obliging b.*, *liberalitas*; *officium*.—*attentive b.*, *observantia*.—*proud, insolent, haughty b.*, *superbia*, *insolentia*.—to be bound to one's good *b.*, *ad bene se gerendum obligari*.—to be on one's *b.* to any one, *observare qm*. | *Air*, bearing, habitus, gestus.—*a noble b.*, *ad dignitatem apposita forma et species*: *in the motion of the body*, *dignitas motus*.—[*Elegance, gracefulness*, *decor, decorum, decencia*; *urbanitas*, *politior humanitas*; *elegantia*].

BEHEAD. To *b.* *aby*, *caput ca præcidere* (*with the sword, it would be wrong to any caput cervicibus abscidere, unless the person is first strangled*. *C. Phil. ii. 2*. *cervicibus fractis caput abscidi*).—*securi ferire*, or *percutere* (*with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioner*).—*decollare* (*as a general term*. *Post-Aug. Sen. and Suet.*, and even then rejected from the more elevated style).

BEHEADING. *See DECOLLATION*.

BEHEST. *See COMMAND*.

BEHIND, *adv. prep. and adj.*, *pone, post* (*opp. ante*).—*post tergum* (*b. the back*: *opp. ante pectus*).—a *tergo* (*from b.*: *opp. adversus, or a latere*. *See Sull. i. Ep. ad Ord. Rep. 3, 2*. *neque adversus, neque a tergo, aut latribus tutus est*).—to look *b.*, *oculos retorquere*: to kick out *b.*, *recalcitrare* (**H. Sat. 2, 1, 20*), or *calces remittere*—*b. the house*, (*in*) *aversâ parte domûs*; *in postico*; (*in*) *posticâ parte mediûm*; (*in*) *posticâ domo* (*in the building or wing that is b.*): *the garden was b. the house*, *h. rtus erat posticâ mediûm partibus*.—to attack *aby fm b.*, *qm aversum or a tergo aggredi, invadere*.—to receive a wound *b. the ear*, *secundum aurem vulnus accipere* (*see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 34, extr.*).—to leave a person *b.*, *post se relinquere*; *præcurrere*: to leave *aby far b.*, *qm procul a se relinquere*.—*b. aby's back* (—*in aby's absence, or without aby's knowledge*), *post tergum*; *clam qd or incio qd*.—*b. the mountain*, *ad terga montis*.—*a man died and left three daughters b. him*, *quidam decedens tres filias reliquit*: to leave *debt b. one*, *ses alienum relinquere*.—[*Behind*, *out of sight*, *behind the curtain*, *obscurus, obscurior, reconditus, in recondito*.—there is some evil *b.*, *qd mali subest*.—to be *b.*, *i. e. left, remaining*, *relinquere esse*, *relinqui*, *restare*, *superesse*.—*I desire to hear all that is b.*, *reliqua cupio scire omnia*.—*what remains now b.?* *quid nunc porro?*—*is there any more mischief yet b.?* *numquid est aliud mali reliquum?*—*there is one work yet b.*, *unus superest labor*].

BEHINDHAND, to be *b.* with *aby*, *a qd superari*: *I will not be b.*, *non posteriores* (*partes*) *feram* (*see Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26*).—to be *b.* in learning, *parum proficere, or procedere in litteris*: *in money-matters*, *reliquari* (*to be in arrears*. *Pandect.*).—*attitit esse faculatibus*; *in rei familiaris angustia esse* (*to be in embarrassed circumstances*).—*not to be b.* in a thing, *in qâ re progressus facere*.

BEHOLD, *aspicere qm or qd*.—*oculos in qd con-jicere or convertere* (*to cast eyes on*).—*aspicere*; *aspicere* (*with attention*). *See* *SEE, GAZE, LOOK AT*.

BEHOLD, *interj.* *ecce* (*points at something as appearing suddenly and unexpectedly*).—*en* (*points at something as not observed, from prejudice, aversion, or some such feeling*. *Both usually with the nom.*, and *only ecce* (*in comedy*) *with accus.*, of a pronoun.—*ecceum, ecceam, ecceos*, are the contracted forms of *ecce illum, ecce illam, ecce illos*).—*b.*, or *there is*, *your letter*, *ecce litteræ tuæ*: *b.*, *here I am*, *ecce me*, *b.*, *there he is*, *ecce adest*: *b.*, *there is the very man I was looking for*, *ecceum quem quærebam*: *b.*, *that is the reason, en causa*: *b.*, *that is it that makes the others believe*, *en cur ceteri arbitrantur*.

BEHOLDEN. To be *b.* to *aby*, *ci obnoxium esse*; *ca beneficiis obligatum esse*: to be much *b.* to *aby*, *ci*

multum, or multa beneficia, debere: *I shall be exceedingly b. to you. gratisimam mihi facies; hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes.*

BEHOOF, usus; commodum.

BEHOVE, decere qm.—it b's, decet or convenit (followed by an acc. and an inf.)—oportet (followed also by an acc. and an inf. is used when moral obligation is implied).

BEING, ¶ Existence. The Latins express this notion by the verb esse: e. g. he denies the b. of the gods, nullos esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he asserts the b. of the gods, deos esse dicit: he utterly rejects the b. of a god, deum ex rerum natura tollit: to fulfil the purpose of one's b., *legi, quā nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.—¶ BEING, partic. See BE. [I b. present, me præsente (not in meā præsentiā); coram me.]

BELABOUR, pulsare (to beat soundly)—verberibus cedere (to baste thoroughly)—verberibus castigare (to punish either pugilistically or with a cudgel)—verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare; verberibus mulcare (all comic expressions).

BELATED. See BENIGHTED.

BELAY. See BESSE.

BELCH, v. ructare: to cause to b., ructus gignere, o. movere, or facere, or ciere.

BELCH, s. ructus; stomachi redundantio.

BELDAM, ancilla; vetula (old woman)—maga; malefica (witch).

BELEAGUER, obsidēre; circum sedere; obsidionem (urbi) inferre; in obsidione habere or tenere; obsidione claudere, premere. operibus cingere; operibus claudere, omnique comœatu privare (all answering to the Greek περιποικαδῆσθαι, to blockade).—oppugnare; oppugnatione premere; opera (urbi) ad-movere (answering to the Greek πολιορκεῖν, πορφυλα-λεῖν, to storm).—to b. on all sides, coronā cingere, circumdare; coronā (moenia) aggredi; circumvallare (to surround with a line of circumvallation).

BELFRY, *trahulum compages, in quā campāna pendet.

BELIE, counterfeit, imitari, imitando exprimere or effingere; mentiri (poet.).—¶ Give the lie to, mendacii coarguere.—¶ Misrepresent, depravare rem narrando.—¶ Calumniate, criminari, de famā or existimatione cs detrahare.

BELIEF, fides (assured b.): opinio (opinion, view): persuasio (firm conviction).—¶ Creed, *formula Christiana. lex Christiana (the latter Ammian., of a Christian's 'rule of faith').—An article of the b., *caput doctrinae sacrae (caput or articulus fidei barb.). locus doctrinae sacrae. The universal b. about a thing, omnium opinio de re. A b. that poison had been administered by some one, persuasio veneni ab eo accepti. According to my b., ut ego existimo: mea quidem opinio; ut mihi quidem videtur. The common b. that gc., vulgata opinio, quā creditur, &c. Easy of b., credulus. Hard of b., incredulus. Past b., incredibilis; incredible quantum, supra quam credibile est. Worthy of b., fide dignus, fidus, certus, bonus, locuples, luculentus; credibilis; probabilis: unworthy of b., levius nec satis fidus (e. g. auctor).—¶ I n an ecclesiastical sense, fides (b., faith): doctrina, formula, lex (objectively, doctrine, profession, law), lex Christiana (Ammian.): religio (religion, grn.: as, religio Christiana. Eutrop. Arnob.).—¶ ~~Crede~~ Krebs, after Muretus, advises the retention of fides Christiana as t. t.—To fight for his b., pro religionibus suis pugnare (defend it with the sword); pro religionibus suis bellum (or -a) suscipere. B. in (the existence of) a God, opinio Dei: nobody shall drive me fm my b. in the immortality of the soul, nemo me de immortalitate depellet (C.): the common b., that gc., vulgata opinio quā creditur, &c. (L. 40, 29): to have or hold a wrong b. on any subject, non recte credere de re (C.): not to deserve any b. (of a thing), fidem or nullam fidem habere.

BELIEVE, credere (denotes belief as grounded on testimony).—putare (to b., as one who casts up the reasons for and agst.—often of one who does not see the errors of his calculations—'imagine').—arbitrari (prop. to pronounce an opinion as an arbiter: often of forming the most prob. opinion one can from uncertain data).—videri (of what seems to one true at first sight, or as far as one's means of examining and judging extend.—the constr. i. e., mihi videtur qs or qd, or videor with inf.: I b. you speak the truth, videris vera loqui: I b. that I see you, te vidēre videor).—opinari (to be of opinion, to imagine: of conjectural belief founded on what seem probable grounds).—animus or in animum Inducere (to arrive at the notion: to persuade oneself: with inf., he b's that he may, inducit animum sibi licēre. C.).—

teri (to hold sth as one's private opinion, formed on reasonable grounds, &c.—according to C. de Or. 3, 38, 153, a rather poetical word, wch however may, if used judiciously, give spirit and a somewhat antique colouring to a discourse: hence he uses it himself not uncommonly, esp in his philosophical works. The principal forms that occur are the pres. and imp. indic.).—existimare. ducere (to estimate: to hold an opinion after passing judgement on the worth of its grounds, &c.—existimare is not used in this sense).—censere (to pronounce judgement with the authority of a censor, or of a senator giving his vote: thence to hold sth to be good and profitable; and also to hold an opinion deliberately).—autumare (in the sense of 'believing,' 'holding an opinion,' is not without authority (e. g. Pacov. in Non. 237, 2. H. Sat. 2, 3, 45, where it = censeo), but does not belong to the prose of gold. age)—to b. easily, facile adduci (not induci) ad credendum; facile ad credendum impelli.—to b. alth (habitually and foolishly), ci rei servire: e. g. to b. uncertain rumours, incertis rumoribus servire (Cæs.). I firmly b., (mihi) persuasum or persuasissimum est. hoc or illud mihi certe persuadeo, or persuasum. persuasum habere (all = I am convinced, with acc. and inf.—~~crede~~ persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi.—With mihi persuasi only a pres. can stand as the obj.: hoc mihi persuasi. With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being, sibi persuasum habebant (Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end). Hence avoid mihi persuasum habeo).—¶ To make aby b. alth, ci qd or de qā re probare (C.) ci qd credibile facere is N. L., though credible qd facere is right. Krebs).—To make aby b. that gc., persuadere ci or hoc persuadere ci, with acc. and inf.—I shall not be made, led, induced, or persuaded to b. this, hoc quidem non adducor, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum: I am not persuaded to b. that gc., non adducor or adducar (with acc. and inf. without any verb of believing: e. g. C. Div. 1, 18, 35, nec adducar aut in extis totam Etruriam delirare, &c.; Orell. but many MSS. read adducar ut rear, &c.).—to make the people b., opinionem populo afferre (C.).—I can hardly be induced to b., illic adduci vix possum, ut &c. They tried to make the people b. that Pompey wished, &c., in eam opinionem rem adducebant, ut Pompejus cupere videretur.—I cannot but b. that, non possum in animum inducere, quin &c. (L.) I am more inclined to b., magis ut arbitrer (with acc. and inf.) inclinat animus (e. L. 7, 9).—Not to b. aby or alth, ci or ci rei fidem abrogare or derogare.—¶ To believe in alth, qd esse arbitrari or credere (i. e. in its existence: for diff. between arb. and cred. see above: to b. in a God, or in the existence of a God, Deum esse credere; vim et naturam esse divinam arbitrari: also Deum or Deos credere [Sen. Ep. 93], Deum or Deos putare [C. Div. 1, 46, 104]. Hence, 'I believe in one God,' not credo in unum Deum, but credo unum Deum). credere de re (e. g. men are not too ready to b. in the existence of halred, facilius de odio creditur. Tac. Hist. 1, 34).—comprobare qd (to give one's assent to an article of belief: e. g. to b. in the influence of the gods, numen deorum comprobare).—to b. in ghoulia, de umbris (not spectris) credere: *homines umbris inquietari credere.—¶ To believe (= put faith in) a thing or person, ci rei or ci credere: ci rei or ci rei fidem habere, tribuere. ci rei (never ci) fidem adjungere (not fidem dare or adhibere): e. g. to b. in dreams (i. e. in their coming true), somniis credere or fidem adjungere.—¶ BELIEVE ME (inserted parenthetically), quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede or crede mihi (ἐμοὶ κτῶσθαι and κτῶσθαι μοι. mihi crede the more common, but crede mihi not uncommon in C. when the emphasis is rather on believe than on me). ¶ I BELIEVE (inserted parenthetically), credo. opinor (credo, like εἰς ζῶντες, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is Class. but rare. Krebs).—¶ As I b., mea quidem opinio. ut ego existimo.—ut mihi visus sum.—quomodo mihi persuadeo (as I persuade or flatter myself: parenthetically, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end).—¶ I believe it (as form of assent), credo (Ter. And. 5, 4, 43).—b. assuredly that gc., hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeana, or persuadeana hoc tibi vere (with acc. and inf.).—¶ To be a believer (i. e. in Christ), Christum or veram Christi doctrinam sequi: Christiane legis studiosum esse (Ammian. 25, 10). More than any one will b., supra quam cuiquam credibile est. It is not to be b., credibile non est, incredible est, fidem excidit, a fide abhorret. Who can b. if? quis credat? incredible est.—¶ To make believe, cause the belief, opinionem cs rei præbere:

assume, put on, simulare, assimulare; th. the is learned, simulare se doctum esse, simulare doctrinam; that he is sick, simulare ægrum, assimulare se ægrum: I will make b. that I go out, simulabo, assimulabo, quasi exeam.—**TO BE BELIEVED:** (a) *about. credi (impers. with dat. of person. Ahy is believed, ci creditur).*—ci fides habetur (both of persons).—q*ui res fidem habet: ci rei fides habetur, tributur, adiungitur. The dreams of madmen must not be believed (true), insanorum visio non est fides habenda (C.). Ahy is believed by nobody, ci rei abnegatur fides. To cause ahy to be believed, ci rei fidem facere. afferre, or addere: to prevent ahy fm being believed, ci rei fidem abrogare. b) with following inf.: credi. I am believed, credor (qd fecisse, &c.): also with inf. omitted: *a. e. origo animi celestis creditur (Q.).* *For 'it is believed,' the personal construction should be used, the impersonal being very rare: hence, 'it is believed that ahy committed suicide,' not creditur qm voluntaria morte interlisse, but creditur q*ui* &c.**

BELIEVER, qui ci rei credit or fidem habet (g. t.).—qui ca doctrinam sequitur (in matters of religion).—qui veram Christi doctrinam sequitur (Christian). The b.'s (Christians), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes, Christianæ legis studiosi.

BELIKE, haud scio an, nescio an (subj.), quantum opinione auguror, ut opinor, ut mea fert opinio, credo, fortasse.

BELL, campana (a large b. suspended, e. g. church-b.: the word and the thing were both invented by the Christians).—tintinnabulum (κάδων, suspended at the door to summon the servants, &c. See picture in Dict. of Antiqu. p. 972. There were also such b.'s in the baths to give notice when they were open, &c. Nola is a very doubtful word. See Dict.).—Often was may serve: e. g. the b. rings for the bath, sonat se thermarum (Mart. 14, 163): the b. is ringing for church, sonat se sacrorum. The door-b. rang (= there is somebody at the door), pulsantur fores (i. e. some one knocks).—tintinnabulum sonat (according to our custom). To ring the b. (at the door), pulsare fores (according to the ancient custom), agitare tintinnabulum forum (according to our custom). B. founder, campanarum fusor. B. metal, se campanarum. B. ringer, agitator campanæ (campanule); quies agit. B. fashioned, in formam campanæ deductus. B. flower, campanula. B. wether, verrex dux gregis. To bear the b. palmam ferre.

BELLE, puella or mulier pulchra, formosa.

BELLES LETTRES, liberales doctrine atque ingenium (not literæ humaniores).

BELLIGERENT, bellans, bellum gerens.

BELLOW, mugire, mugitus edere. A bellowing, mugitus.

BELLOWS, follia. A smith's b., follia fabrilis.

BELLY, venter (the cavity that contains the stomach and entrails: also used of the stomach. It refers principally to the stomach as viewed externally: hence, the b. of a cask is doli venter externally, doli uterus internally).—ventriculus (stomach: ventriculus qui receptaculum cibi est. Cels.).—abdomen (the prominent fat coverings of the b., 'paunch'). Hence the best word when b. is used to imply gluttony: e. g. to be the slave of one's b., or to make one's b. one's god, abdomini natum esse; but also venter deditum esse or operam dare).—alvus (the lower cavity of the b., where the nutritious particles of the food are separated from the excrements, and the chief channel through which the latter are conveyed away).—stomachus (the opening of the stomach, and the stomach itself as the cause of digestion by its warmth).—uterus (womb).—pantices, pl. (præ-claus. Plant. 'paunch'; 'pot-belly,' in a depreciating sense).—alveus (hul of a ship).—A pot-b., venter promissus or projectus. A big b., venter obesus, ventris obesitas. Big-bellied, ventriosus, or ventruosus, or ventrosus. B. pains, b. ache, tormina; atrophus; colicus dolor; colon (colic pains, colic): to be suffering fm the b. ache, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare; torminibus affectum esse; that has such, colicus. Apt to have the b. ache, torminosus. A b.-band, cingulum; cingula, pl. (for horses, &c.). B.-timber, cibaria. A b.-god, abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, ganeo, heio, homo profundæ gulæ, Epicuri de grege porcus. A b.-full, satietas. B.-bound, alva dura or stricta. B.-pinched, fame enectus, confectus. B.-worm, lumbricus.—The b. of a wall, muri venter. Big bellied, lato utero (of a cask, ship, &c.).—ampullaceus (like a bottle).

BELLY, v. prominere, turgere, tumere; tumescere, extumescere; impleri vento.

BELMAN, præco.

BELONG (to be the property of), esse ca, q*ui* possidet q*ui*d. This book b.'s to me, hic liber est meus. To whom f. these sheep? enjum pecus?—to Melibæus, est Melibæi.—To be the part or business of, esse ca. It b.'s to me to do this, meum est hoc facere. That b.'s not to my office, non est mei munus. To b. to another judge, ad alium iudicem pertinere.—To be a due, ci deberi: ci tribuendum esse.—To appertain to, relate to, pertinere ad q*ui*d; spectare ad q*ui*d; referri, referendum esse ad q*ui*d: be under the dominion of, ca juris esse, in ea ditione esse, sub imperio ca esse: be one of, esse ex: to a happy life, ad beatæ vivendum pertinere: to any one's race, ortum esse ex ca stirpe.—He b.'s among my friends, est ex meis domesticis. To what party do you b. f. culjus partis es?—To b. long (have its place).—These vessels b. in the kitchen, hæc vasa locum suum habent in culinâ. This b.'s elsewhere (to say, &c.), hoc non hujus loci est; hoc alienum, hoc se junctum esse a re proposita.

BELOVED, dilectus, amatus, carus, gratus.

BELOW, prep. sub, subter, infra.—B. the moon all is mortal, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale. He reclined b. Eutrapelus, infra Eutrapelum accubuit. If a rank or merit, infra. To be b. one, infra q*ui* esse, inferiore loco esse q*ui*, ci cedere: in a thing, q*ui* re ab q*ui* vincit. It is b. one's dignity, est infra ca dignitatem: the majesty of a prince, inferior majestate principis est.—Less in quantity and value, infra; minor (with abl.).

BELOW, adv. infra; subter.—Respecting this, see b. (in a book), de hac re videatur infra. Further b. (lower down), inferior; inferior. To be situated on the river further b., ad inferiorem fluminis partem situm esse. They cross over b., infra or inferiore parte trajiciunt. From b., ab inferiore parte; ab imo: ex inferiori loco (e. g. dicere).—In the lower world, apud inferos.—the world b., inferi, loca inferna.—Here below, hic in terris; hac in vitâ.

BELT, cingulum. zona (girdle: the latter a Gk term, used of the zona virginalis, removed on the day of marriage, and s. mullebris, eply of Grecian ladies: of men only as used to hold money instead of a purse, cingulum is also used as the substitute for a purse; and both as 'zone' in the astronom. and geograph. sense).—ceustus (any tie, accord. to Varro, eply the girdle of Venus).—For a sword, balteus.

BEMIRE, inquirere ceno or luto.

BEMOAN, deplorare, deffere.

BENCH, scamnum, scabellum (little b.): sedes, sedile (seat, generally): subsellium (at the theatre or the courts): transtrum (of rowers: eply in pl.).—Table or stand of an artisan, mensa.—A butcher's b., laniena.—The b. of judges, consessus.

BEND, v. flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare.—To b. downwards, deflectere: upwards, sursum flectere: inwards, inflectere: backwards, reflectere or retroflectere, recurvare: sideways, obliquare.—Bent, bending, inflexus, incurvus; backwards, recurvatus, recurvus. To b. a bow, arcum intendere, contendere: to b. the knee, see KNEE.—Easy to b., flexibilis.—INTRA: to b., flecti, se flectere, inflecti; curvari, incurvari, lincrescere.—I Move, affect, flectere, movere; animos hominum oratione flectere or movere.—I Depress, break, frangere, deprime; debilitare; affligere. J*n*. affligere et debilitare. Pain does not b. the mind of a brave man, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangere, occumbere: to b. aby's pride, ca superbiam retundere (Phædr.).—I Direct any whither, dirigere (ad q*ui*d), convertere (in q*ui*d). All eyes are bent on you, omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti.—I Apply: the mind, the thoughts, &c., to alth, animum ad q*ui*d attendere, adjicere, applicare; cogitationes in q*ui*d intendere, omni cogitatione ferri ad q*ui*d. Bent, intent, attentus, intentus; resolutely, obstinatus.—INTRA: to b. aby, submittere se ci, supplicem esse ci. Old age bending to the grave, ætas grandior et declinata. Their hope bending neither way, neutro inclinata spes.

BEND, curvamen (prob first used by O. 'bend' as an abiding state).—curvitas (Macrob.).—aduncitas (curvature: the latter eply of what is bent inwards: e. g. of a beak, rostri).—curvatura (Vitr. Plin.).—flexura (Lucr. Suet.).—bending with ref. to other motions in space).—flexus (winding, turning: pona—in quo est flexus ad iter Arpinas, C.).—anfractus (a break in the continuity of any thing's direction: e. g. of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but eply of a road: hence fm context anfr. only for a 'turn in the road').

BENDING (the act), flexio, inflexio, curvatio, incurvatio.

BENEATH. See BELOW. 'To think alth b.

one, qd infra se positum arbitrari; qd infra se esse iudicare. Jm. qd depicere atque infra se positum arbitrari (*to despise it as b. one's notice*). *To think atg b. aby*, qd infra ea officium existimare (Q.; *to think it too low to be his duty*). *Thinking it b. them to* &c. inferius majestatem suam rati si (e. g. lamentaretur). *To do nothing that is b. one*, nihil, quod ipso sit indignum, committere. *Atg seems b. me*, qd infra dignitatem meam positum videtur.

BENEDICTION, bona omnia; sollemnes preces.

BENEFACCTION, beneficium.

BENEFACCTOR, homo beneficus: *of any one*, qui beneficia in qm confert or contulit, qui beneficiis (or -o) qm afficit, auxit, ornavit.

BENEFICE, *beneficium (not prae-benda).—*A beneficed man*, *beneficiarius.

BENEFICENCE, beneficentia, liberalitas, benignitas. SYN. IN BENEFICIENT.

BENEFICIENT, beneficus (b.; *fond of doing good to others*: qui alterius causa benigne facit. C.)—liberalis (*giving largely fm a generous disposition*).—benignus (*kind fm goodness of heart; liberal*).

BENEFICIAL, utilis, efficax, salutaris, saluber.—*To be b.*, utilem esse, usui esse, esse ex usu c. esse ex re or in rem c. (*of a thing*): ci prodesse (*of persons and things*).—conducere ci.

BENEFICIALLY, utiliter, salubriter, commodè, bene.

BENEFIT, beneficium.—*To confer a b. on one*, beneficium ci dare, tribuere, in qm confere or deferre; beneficium qm afficere; beneficere ci. *Your b's to me*, tua in me officia; tua erga me merita. *As a b.*, pro beneficio; in beneficii loco.—*Use, advantage*, utilitas, usus; commodum, emolumentum.

BENEFIT, v. Tr.) conducere, juvare, adjuvare; utilem esse, ex usu esse, usui esse, prodesse, saluti esse.—*INTR.* *to b. by a thing*, in rem suam convertere qd, fructum capere ex re.

BENEVOLENCE, caritas generis humani, humanitas, benignitas, beneficentia.

BENEVOLENT, benevolus (ci), humanus, benignus, liberalis, beneficus. *In a b. manner*, benevole (not benevolentius, benevolentissime).—benigne.

BENIGHT, || *Darken*, obscurare; tenebras offundere, obducere; noctem offundere.—|| *Benighted* (*overtaken by night*), nocte oppressus.

BENIGN, benignus, humanus, liberalis, amicus, beneficus.

BENIGNITY, benignitas, liberalitas, humanitas, beneficentia [SYN. IN BENEFICIENT.]

BENIGNLY, benigne, humane, humaniter, liberaliter.

BENT, s. See BEND, s.—|| *Side of a hill*, declivitas (*downward slope*), acclivitas (*upward slope*).—|| *Strain* (*of the powers*), contentio.—|| *Inclination*, will, inclinatio animi or voluntatis, voluntas, animus, studium, impetus animi; consilium, certum consilium, animus certus.—|| *Turn, make, way*, conformatio, forma; natura, ingenium; modus, ratio, consuetudo.

BENUMB, torporem afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obstupescere. *Benumbed*, rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupescactus. *To be benumbed*, rigidum esse, rigere, torpère, torpidum esse; stupère: *to become so*, rigescere, obrigescere, torpescere, obtorpescere, stupescere, obstupescere. *The hand is benumbed*, manus obtorpuit. *My eyes were benumbed*, torpuerant genae dolore. *To become benumbed with fear*, prae metu obtorpescere.

BEQUEATH, legare: *a legacy to one*, ci legatum scribere: *the greatest part of his property to one*, qm heredem ex aere instituere: *his whole property*, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere.—*He who bequeaths*, legator. *To whom something is bequeathed*, legatarius.

BEQUEST, legatum.

BEREAVE, privare qm qd re; spoliare (*and more strongly* despoliare, expoliare) qm or qd, or qm re; eripere ci qd; detrahere ci qd or (*more rarely*) qd de qo: orbare qm qd re (*of something dear*; *of children*, *so also of hope*, &c.): multare qm re (*as a punishment*).—*Bereft*, orbatus, orbatus, &c.: *of his children*, liberis orbatus: *of understanding*, mente captus: *of hope*, spe orbatus: *wholly*, spe dejectus.

BEREAVEMENT, } privatio, spoliatio, orbatio.

BEREAVING,

BERGAMOT (pear), pirum Falernum.

BERRY, bacca, baccula (*little b.*): acinus (*of those which grow in clusters*).—*Bay b.*, bacca lauri. *Blackb.*, morum rubi, rubum. *Bilberry plant*, vaccinium myrtillosum (Linn.): *the b.*, bacca myrtilli. *Bearing b's*, baccatus, baccalis.

BERYL, beryllus; chrysoberyllus (*golden b.*).

BESECH, implorare, obsecrare, obtestari, exposcere, supplicare, orare.

BESEEM, decere qm, convenire ci. See BECOMES.

BESET, obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere, oppugnare, oppugnatione premere, circumvenire.—|| *Harass, vex, vexare*, agitare, exagitare. *To b. with entreaties*, precibus satigare; *with letters*, inquires, obtundere literis, rogando.—|| *Embarrass*, in angustias pellere or compellere; urgere, premere; includere (*reply in a debate*).—*To be hard b.*, in angustias adductum esse, in angustia esse or versari. *Very hard b.*, ad extremum redactus, in ultimum disciplin adductus (ad incitas redactus, *an old expr. of common life in Plaut.*, brought again into use by late writers).

BESHREW, execrari qm or in qm, male precari ci. B. me, dii me perdat.

BESIDE, || *prep.* (*nigh to, by the side of*), juxta.

BESIDES, || *prep.*, propter, secundum, praeter; ad latus c. || *one*, ad ea latus sedere. *To walk b. one*, a latere c. incedere. *To recline b. one*, ci accubare. *Two sons lying b. their father*, duo filii propter patrem cubantes. *The princes stood b. the king*, principes adstant regi. *To build b. the river*, secundum flumen edificare.—|| *Except*, praeter (*in neg. sent.*: in affirmat. = besides this).—extra.—nisi, praeterquam. (See EXCEPT.) *Nobody thinks so b. myself*, hoc nemini praeter me videtur.—|| *Not according to, from, ab. B. the purpose*, ab re. *This is b. the subject*, hoc nihil ad rem.—|| *To be b. himself*, sui or mentis non competentem esse, non competentem esse animo (e. g. prae gaudio, for joy); non apud se esse, mente captum esse.

BESIDE, || *adv.* praeterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, secun-

BESIDES, || *dum ea*, accedit, accedit quod, hoc accedit quod, insuper, ultra, porro.—*B. that*, praeterquam quod, super quam quod. *There were many things b. which* &c., multa erant praeter hæc, quæ &c. *Except the captain and a few b.*, extra ducent paucosque praeterea. *And then b.*, the dowry is lost, tum praeterea, dos perit. *And b.*, my wife would hear of it, atque id porro uxori mea rescisceret. *B. being old*, he was also blind, ad senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset. *B.*, I love my father, accedit quod patrem amo.

BESIEGE, obsidere (*lay siege to*), obsidionem (urbis) inferre, operibus cingere: *hold in blockade*, obsidère, in obsidione habere or tenere. *The besieged*, obsessi, circumsessi, obsidione pressi.

BESIEGER, obsessor, obsidens (*one who blockades*); oppugnator (*who attacks, storms a city*).

BESMEAR, linere, oblinere, perlينere, ungere, perungere.—*bes*, linere, *to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance*: ungere, to cover, &c. *with a greasy, oily substance*.

BESOM, scopae.

BESOT, infauare, occurrere.—*Besotted*, fatuus, vecor, socors; amens, demens.

BESPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd ci.—*Bespattered with mud*, luto aspersus (H.).

BESPEAK, curari or accurari jubere; mandare.—|| *Forebode*, portendere.—|| *Indicate*, indicare, indicio or indicium esse, significare.

BESPEW, convovere.

BESPIT, conspuere, consputare.

BESPREAD, spargere, conspergere; sternere, con-

sternere.

BESPRINKLE, spargere, conspergere.

BEST, optimus (gen.); pulcherrimus (Aest); jucundissimus, suavissimus (*most agreeable*); letissimus (*most joyful*); excellentissimus, praestantissimus (*most distinguished, most perfect*); saluberrimus (*most wholesome*); commodissimus (*most suitable, convenient*); utilissimus (*most profitable*).—*The b. (of) meat*, flos farinae. *The b. of the youth*, flos (ac robur) juvenitatis. *The b. years (of life)*, flos etatis, vetas florens. *Things are not in the b. state*, haud laeta est rerum facies. *To the b. of my remembrance*, ut nunc maxime memini, ut mea memoria est. *To the b. of my power*, pro viribus; quantum in me situm est, ut potero. *What think you is b. to be done?* quid faciendum censet? *They knew not what was b. to do*, nesciebant, quid praestarent. *To do his b.*, summam opae aniti; omni opae atque operæ eniti, ut &c.; nihil inexpertum omittre. *It is b. for you to be silent*, optime tacueris. *To put the b. construction upon*, in meliorem (mitiorem) partem accipere or interpretari. *To make the b. of every thing*, lucrum undecumque captare, utilitatem in omnibus rebus sectari. *My b. friend!* optime! carissime! *At b.*, summum, ad summum, quum plurimum.—|| *Best*, adv. optime, &c. *B. of all* (*chiefly*), potissime, potis-

dimum. *B.*, beyond comparison, tam bene, ut nihil supra.

BESTIAL. See **BEASTLY**, **BRUTAL**.

BESTIR one's self, mōvere se (of the body); expargisci; omnes nervos intendere.—*Not to b. one's self (sit idle)*, desidere sedere. *Not to b. one's self much in a thing*, levi brachio agere qd.

BESTOW (confer, give), dare, tribuere, conferre, impartire, donare, dono dare, largiri: a benefit upon one, beneficium collocare apud qm, ci dare or tribuere, conferre in qm: rich presents on one, numeribus magna cumulare qm.—*Lay out, apply, insumere, impendere, consumere, locare, collocare, conferre: time on something*, tempus contere, consumere in re: care, diligere on something, in qd re diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare: time well, tempus bene locare or collocare: money better, pecuniam melius insumere.—*Give (a woman) in marriage*, collocare in matrimonium, collocare; nuptum dare, locare or collocare. *To b. oneself (of a woman)*, ci nubere (of a man), qm ducere in matrimonium or ducere.—*Place, lay, put away, ponere, reponere, condere, inferre.*

BESTRIDE, cruribus divalicatis super qd stare.—*Step over, transgredi: the threshold*, intrare limen.

BET, s. sponsio (the wager); pignus (the stake). *To make a b.*, sponsionem facere (with one, cum qo). *To win a b.*, sponsionem or sponsione vincere. *To lay any b.*, quovis pignore certare.

BET, v. sponsionem facere (cum qo), pignore certare or contendere (cum qo). *To b. something*, qd in pignus dare. *Say what you will b. me*, tu dic, quo pignore mecum certes.

BETAKE himself to any place, se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (retire to a place); ire, proficisci qo (go, travel any whither).—*to a person*, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm: to the country, rus ire, concedere rus. *He betook himself to Argos to dwell there*, Argos habitatum concessit. *Fly to, have recourse to*, qo, fugere, confugere, perferre, refugere, ad or in locum; se recipere qo (to retreat to): a person or thing, perferre, confugere, refugere ad qm or qd; rei refugio uti.—*Apply to*, se conferre ad qd, animum ad qd attendere, adire, applicare; cogitationes ad qd dirigere, ad or in qd intendere.

BETHINK himself, reminisci se rei or qd; memoriam rei repetere, revocare; res mihi redit in memoriam; venit mihi in mentem res, rei, de rei: respicere, ad se redire, se colligere. *To b. himself better*, sententiam mutare; a sua sententia discedere; pœnitet; consilium mutare.

BETIDE. See **BEFALL**.

BETIMES, mature, tempestive.—*Soon*, brevi (tempore), mox, jam jamque. *B. in the morning*, bene mane.

BETOKEN, indicare, indicium or indicio esse, significare. *Portoken*, portendere, prænuntiare, ca rei esse prænuntium.

BETRAY (to enemies), prodere, tradere. *Leave in the lurch*, destituere. *Reveal, disclose, prodere (as, crimen, vultu, consilio, furem)*; enuntiare (as commissa: to one, ci); deferre qd or de qd re (as an informer; to one, ad qm); proferre (as, secreta animi, consilia). *To b. oneself*, se prodere. *Your voice b's you*, te voce noscito, te ex voce cognosco.—*To b. the mark of, esse (with qm)*. *It b's a dull brain*, to &c., est tardi ingenii (with infn.). *To lead away, qm in or ad aliquam rem inducere, illicere, pellicere.*

BETRAYAL, proditio (act of treachery); delatio

BETRAYING, i (act of an informer).

BETRAYER, proditor.

BETROTH, spondere ci aliquam, despondere ci aliquam (despondere is used also of the father of the man). *Terent. And. l. 1, 75*. *To b. one's self*, sponsalia facere: to a woman, despondere sibi aliquam. *To be betrothed to a man*, ci despondere. *She was already betrothed to the youth*, jam destinata erat juveni. *A man betrothed*, desponsus (desponsatus is Post-class. in Suet. and rare), sponsus. *(A woman) betrothed to a man*, sponsa, desponsa ci. *The parties betrothed*, sponsi. *To whom Lavinia was betrothed*, cui Lavinia pacta fuerat. *To b. a person to aby*, despondere qm ci.

BETTER (as to the outward sense), melior; pulchrior (more beautiful); jucundior, suavior (more agreeable); lætior (more joyful). *B. times*, tempora lætiora, feliciora: weather, i tempestas lætior, i celum mitius. *In respect of the nature, destination, object, and also the use, of a thing*, melior: potior, superior; (75)

præstantior, præstabillior; opportunior, commodior, magis idoneus (more suitable, convenient); salubrior (more wholesome); utilior (more useful, profitable).—*a b. season*, commodius anni tempus: to be b. as a soldier, than as a politician, meliorem esse bello, quam pace: to choose a b. place for his camp, magis idoneum locum castris deligere. *To be b. in something than another*, vincere, superare, præstare qm qd re. *To make b.*, corrigere (of correcting what is altogether wrong and faulty); emendare (of removing whatever faults altho may have). See **BETTER**. *We are b. off*, meliore sumus conditione, meliore loco sunt res nostræ. *It is b.*, melius or satius est, præstat. *To have a b. opinion of one*, æquius, benignius, judicare de qo.—*In a moral view*, melior, potior, præstabillior.—*To be b.*, meliorem, præferendum esse; præstare, antecellere. *To become b.*, meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere, in viam redire. *As to health*, &c., melior.—*I am b.*, melius mihi est; melius me habeo; meliusculi (somewhat b.) mihi est. *I am getting b.*, convalesco (ex morbo); melior fio; sanitatem recipio; ex incommoda valetudine emergo. *The b. better* (the advantage, superiority). *The Romans had the b. in the less important battles*, parvis proclis Romana res superior erat. *To get, have the b.*, qm vincere, superare; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere; superiorem fieri bello (in the war). *The patricians had the b. of it*, victoria penes patres erat. *Anger had the b. of pity*, plus ira quam misericordia valebat.

BETTER, v. melius facere or efficere, corrigere (to correct what is all wrong), emendare (to remove the faults of what is partially wrong). *To b. his ways*, mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad bonam frugem se recipere: his circumstances, amplificare fortunam, augere opes. *His circumstances are bettered*, ejus res sunt meliore loco. *That may be bettered*, emendabilis, sanabilis. *Past bettering*, insanabilis. *A b. advance*, augere, ampliorum facere. *ampliare rem* (H.).

BETTER, adv. melius, &c. *Somewhat b.*, meliusculi. *At a better pace*, citius. *The thing begins to go on b.*, res melius ire incipit. *To attend b.*, diligentius attendere. *To think b. of one*, æquius, benignius judicare de qo. *To know b.*, rectius scire, nosse, intelligere. *To get on b.*, citius progredi (of a person's progress)—res melius ire incipit (of an undertaking).

BETTERS, superiores loco or dignitate, or superiores.

BETTOR, qui pignore contendit or certat.

BETWEEN, inter. *B. the city and the Tiber*, inter urbem æt Tiberim. *B. hope and fear*, inter spem metumque. *Also by other turns of expression: b. the armies lay a bridge*, pons in medio erat. *To see all above, beneath, b.*, omnia supra, infra, media videre. *A plain lies b. the city and the river*, planities urbem et fluvium dirimit. *A space b.*, intervallum, spatium interjectum; tempus interjectum. *The nose set b. the eyes*, nasus oculis interjectus. *There is a friendship b. you and him*, tibi cum illo amicitia est; intercedit illi tecum amicitia: there is a likeness b. us, inter nos similes sumus. *Many words passed b. us*, multa verba ultro citroque habita sunt. *To make a distinction b. two things*, duas res discernere. *B. ourselves*, quod inter nos liceat dicere: this is b. ourselves, hæc te tecum habeto; hoc tibi soli dictum puta.

BEVERAGE, potus, potio.

BEVIL, slox, obliquitas.

BEVY, grex. *Company*, caterva, circulus, grex, globus.

BEWAIL, tr. deplorare. *de flere* (the former expressing more of passionate sorrow); lamentari (of a long continued weeping): qd also like our 'lament' & g. ca cæcitatem)—ægre or acerbe ferre, dolere, luctare (grieve for, &c.)—complorare (of several). *To b. aby's death*, de flere, complorare ca mortem; de morte re flere; ca morti illacrimari; ca mortem cum fletu deplorare: to b. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque: one's own and one's country's calamities, deplorare se patriamque (cf. L. 2, 40): one's misfortune, deplorare de suis incommodis. *INTR.* flere, plorare.

BEWARE, cavere (sibi), præcavere. *If you are wise, you will b. of him*, si sapiis, illum cavete. *To b. that one does not hurt you*; to b. of aby, cavere qm. *You must b. of him*, tibi ab isto cavendum. *B. how you believe*, cave credas. *They b. of something*, cavetur qd. *B. what you do*, vide quid agas. *B. of an inquisitive person*, perunciatorem fugito.

BEWILDER. See **PERPLEX**.

BEWITCH, fascinare, effascinare (prop. by 'an evil eye', fascinus): then also by words and other means

work should be expressed, visu, lingua, voce atque lingua); incantare (by spells: *first in Appul.*, for incantati lapilli in *Hor.* has not this meaning). *An eye bewitches my lamb, oculus mihi fascinat agnos.* || *vio.* capere, rapere, delinire, perimulcere: of bewitching beauty (puella, &c.), cuius forma rapit (*aft. Prop.* 2, 26, 44), or pulchritudine, formâ, venustate insignis.

BEWRAY. See BETRAY, SHOW.

BEYOND (with motion in a certain direction), trans; super. To go b., transire, transgredi. || *On the other side, trans; ultra (prep. and adv.). One that is b., qui trans qd est, ulterior. I was b. sea, trans mare fui. B. this villa is another, ultra hanc villam est alia. B. the sea, trans mare, transmarinus. — More than, above, supra; plus, amplius. B. ten thousand, supra decem millia, amplius decem millia. There is nothing b. wisdom, sapientiâ nihil præstantius. To honour any one b. all others, qm primo loco habere, ponere; qm præter ceteros omnes colere. B. due measure, supra modum. B. what is sufficient, ultra quam satis est: is credible, supra quam credibile est. To go b. (surpass, excel), superare, præstare, antecellere. Nothing can go b., nihil ultra potest, nihil potest supra or supra potest. Do not aim at what is b. your reach, ne autor ultra crepidam. B. his strength, supra vires. To go b. his strength, vires excedere. B. all doubt, sine ullâ dubitatione. Splendid b. description, supra quam ut describi possit eximius.*

BIAS, momentum. || *Inclination, inclinatio* ingeni or voluntatis. A. b. towards alth, inclinatio ingeni, animi, &c., in qd (*aft. Sen.* Inclination ingeni-
 orum in quædam vitia).

BIAS, v. Inclinare se. To be biased in favour of the Stoics (to incline to their side), inclinare se ad Stoicos. Biased in favour of the Carthaginians, ad Pœnos inclinatur. The judge is biased in our favour, iudex inclinatione voluntatis propendit in nos. To be biased (prejudiced), opinione præiudicati ducl.

BIB, s. (for a child's breast), cinctus or fascia pectoralis infansum.

BIB, v. || To drink, potare, bibere; sorbillare (sip). Always bibbing, bibax.

BIBBER, potor, potator.

BIBLE, literæ sanctæ, divinæ; libri divini; arcane sanctæ religionis literæ (Lact.).—biblia, pl. (modern lat.).

BIBULOUS, bibulus.

BICKER, minutis preliis inter se pugnare, velitari (Præclass.: nescio quid vos velatisti estis inter vos duos Plant.). || Quarrel, inter se alterari, rixari, iurgis certare, convicio decertare. || Quiver, coruscare, tremere.

BICKERING, prælium leve, levius, parvulum; pugna concursatoria, procuratio.—brawl, iurgium, rixa.

BID, || Inveire, invitare or vocare: to supper, invitare or vocare qm (ad cenam); to my house, qm invito domum meam. || Command, order, jubere, imperare, præcipere, dicere, mandare. If you would have done as I bade you, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses. You had best do as I b. you, tu fac ut dixi, si sapias. Do as he shall b. you, quod imperabit, facito. Run and b. the woman come hither, curte, mulierem arcesse. || To bid at a sale, licere, licitari, licitationem facere. To b. agut one, qd licente contra liceri. To b. an as, liceri asse. To b. upon, qd liceri.—vto. to b. fair, promittere qm or qd; spem facere, dare se rei; qd sperare jubere, bene de se sperare jubere. || Proclaim, pronuntiare. || Denounce, denuntiare. B. defiance to a person, provocare qm (challenge); contumacem esse in qm; ci resistere: a thing, contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciter spernere (e. g. imperia validiorum); contemnere qd (e. g. omnia iura humana); obviam ire ci rei, se offerre ci rei (e. g. pericula). || I b. one welcome, qm salvere jubeo, ci salutem do, benigne qm excipio. To b. good morrow, saluto, salvere jubeo.

BIDDER, vocator; licitator, licens.

BIDDING, invitatio; jussus, jussum, imperium, imperatum; licitatio; pronuntiatio, &c.

BIER, feretrum; lectica (for the rich), sandapila (for the poor).

BIESTINGS (first milk after calving), colostrum, colostrum.

BIG, magnus (without any accessory notion: opp. parvus)—grandis (with the accessory notion of strength and grandeur: opp. exilis, minutus, exiguus, &c.).—amplus (with the notion of comeliness, making an imposing impression)—ingens (unnaturally large, huge).—immanis (fearfully large).—vastus (so large as to be

deficient in regularity of form).—Jx. vastus et immanis. amplius et grandis.—spatiosus (roomy).—procerus (tall, but only of things that grow). As b. as, instar (with genit.). The epistle was as b. as a book, instar voluminis erat epistola. To be as b. as something else, complere magnitudinem ce rei. This gown is too b. for me, hæc toga major est quam pro corpore meo. Somewhat b., subgrandis. Very b., permagnus, pregrandis: hugely so, ingens: immoderately so, pregrandis: monstrously so, vastus, immanis. A b. man, homo magni corporis, homo grandis, homo procerus. That has a b. head, nose, capito, naso. Grown b., adultus, grandis. To grow b., pubescere.—Somewhat bigger, grandisculus. Bigger cups, ecyphi canicæ. Pregnant, gravis, prægnans. Clouds b. with rain, gravide nubes, græve imbre nubes: the south wind is b. with showers, notus parturit imbres. A day b. with fute, dies fatalis. || Full, plenus, gravis. || Swollen (as with rage, &c.), tumens, tumidus.—Puffed up, tumid, tumens, tumidus, turgidus, infatus. B. talk, verborum tumor, oratio inflata, ampullæ; jactatio, venditatio. B. looks, supercilium grande.

BIGAMY, *bigamia.

BIGHT, of a rope, or a bay, sinus.

BIGNESS, magnitudo, amplitudo, crassitudo.

BIGOT, homo superstitiosus.

BIGOTED, superstitiosus.

BIGOTRY, nimia et superstitiosa religio.

BILBERRY, bacca myrtilli: plant, vaccinium myrtillus.

BILE, bills. Full of b., bilious. A bilious fever, febris ex bile redundante nata, febris biliosa. || Sore, ulcus, furunculus.

BILGE-WATER, sentina.

BILL (of a bird), rostrum. Little b., rostellum.

BILL, v. rostrum conserere rostro. || To bill and coo (of persons), columbatim labra conserere labris. See ro Coo.

BILL, || A hook, falx, falx rostrata. || Battle-axe, bipennis.

BILL, || Roll, index (gen.); numeri (of soldiers): of account, index mercium emptarum, libellus rationarius, tabella rationaria: present a b., inferre rationem. A b. of fare, index ciborum: of divorce, literæ quibus repudium remittitur: to send one, ci nuntium or repudium remittere: of exchange, syngrapha A b. payable at sight, syngrapha, quæ præsens or præsentis die debetur, or pecunia, quæ ex syngraphâ præsens or præsentis die debetur: a b. payable at twenty-one days, syngrapha, cui dies vicesima prima apposta est, or quæ in diem vicesimam primam debetur (all off. Mart. Dig. 20, 1, 13: si dies apposta legato non est, præsens debetur. Ulp. 45, 1, 4: quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, præsentis die pecunia debetur. Paul. 7, 1, 4: quod vel præsens vel ex die dari potest). B. of indictment, libellus. B.'s of mortality, indices mortuorum. || Proposed law, rogatio, lex. To bring in a b., legem or rogationem ferre: to pass it, rogationem or legem accipere; legem sciscere (of the people): to carry it through, rogationem or legem perferre: to reject it, legem or rogationem antiquare.

BILLET, epistolium, codicilli; libellus (copy of the emperor). B. dour, tabellæ amatorie scripte, tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda. || Ticket for quarters, *tessera hospitii militaria. || Log of wood, lignum, lignum flum.

BILLET, v. tessera hospitii militem donare; milites per hospitia disponere. To b. his soldiers upon the towers, milites per oppida dispertire, in oppidis collocare.

BILL-HOOK, falx.

BILLOW, fluctus.

BILLOW, fluctuosus.

BIND, || Chain, fetter, colligare, vincire, constringere. || Ligare, copulare, to b. for the purpose of keeping together.—vincire = coercere, to b. for the purpose of hindering free movement: to neuter in the old times of the Republic; afterwards, with the stronger nexare, to enslave, &c., e. g. flores, coronam.—one with fetters, chains, qm vinculis colligare, catenis vincire, vinculis or catenis constringere. To b. one hand and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere.—vto. to bind up (tie the hands of), qm circumscribere; qm coercere. || Fasten, tie, ligare, alligare, deligare, illigare; astringere; revincire: a handkerchief about the neck, ligare sudarium circum collum. To b. one to the stake, qm alligare ad palum. To b. one's hands behind his back, manus religare, manus illigare or religare post tergum. || Fasten together into a knot, crines in nodum cogere: the hair into a knot, crines in nodum cogere: hay, fœnum vincire: sheaves, manipulos colligare, vin-

cire. To *b. a book*, librum compingere. [*Cement*, ligare, vincire.] *Fix*, colligare. To *b. a sandy soil*, solum arenosum arboribus, herbis, &c., colligare.—
 To *b. up*, alligare, deligare; obligere: *a wound*, obligere, or ligare vulnus: *the eye*, oculum alligare. To *b. up the book in one volume*, librum eodem volumine compiecti. *My wife* is bound up in yours, tuâ salute continetur mea. To *b. up* *into bundles*, linum in fasciculos manuales colligare. [*To wrap*, *envelop*, involvere; inducere qd. qd. [*To connect*, *unite*, res inter se jungere, colligare; conjungere, connectere qd cum qd. *All the virtues are bound together*, omnes virtutes inter se nexæ sunt. [*To restrict*, *confine*, astringere, obstringere: *by an oath*, obstringere jurejurando. To be bound (*strict, confined*) by something, contractum, obstrictum esse, teneri qd re (as *a vow, promise*, &c.). [*To constrain*, *oblige*, alligare, obligere, obstringere, devincire. *The law b.'s any one*, lex tenet qm. To be bound to a fixed poetic measure, aligatum esse ad certum pedum necessitatem. To be bound to the observance of a league, federe aligatum or illigatum esse. To *b. a man by an oath*, qm sacramento adigere. To *b. one's self to do a thing*, se obligare ei rei (or with ut); obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). *I am bound to do this*, hoc meum est. To be bound (obliged) to one, cu beneficiis obligatum esse. To be bound to serve one, ci obnoxum esse. [*To make captive*, astringere. To *b. the body*, alvum astringere. —*To bind over*, vadari.

BINDER, qui ligat, colligat, illigat, &c.; alligator. See **BOOK-BINDER**.

BINDWEED, convolvulus (Linn.).

BIOGRAPHY, vitarum scriptio or descriptio; vitæ: of a man, v. ta ca, vitæ ca descriptio et imago.

BIOGRAPHER, qui vitam ca narrat, enarrat. — *I am my own b.*, meam vitam ipse narro.

BIPED, bipes.

BIRCH, betula. *Birchen*, e betulâ factus. *A b.-rod*, virga betulæ.

BIRD, avis, volucris (vol. any winged animal: e. g. some insects); ales (as *ply a large b.*); præpes (from the sight of which omens were derived); oscen (from whose song and note omens, &c.). *A little b.*, avicula. *The catching of b's*, aucupium. To catch b's, aucupari. *A b.-catcher*, aucupator. *A b.-cave*, cavea. *B.-lime*, viscus. *B.-call*, fistula aucupatoria. To kill two b's with one stone. See **STONX**. — [*Fellow*, homo, homunculo.

BIRTH, [*A coming into life*, ortus. *A father by b.*, pater naturâ. *The hour of one's b.*, hora, quâ q natus (genitus) est. From one's b. up, inde ab incubatione. Before a b's b., ante qm natum, ante quâ q natus est. *B.-day*, dies quâ q natus (genitus) est; dies natalis. *B.-day present*, munus natalicium. *B.-place*, locus quâ (urbis in quâ) q genitus est; urbs patria. *Athena is his b.-place*, natus est Athenâ. — [*Origin*, *rise*, beginning, origo, ortus, initium. — [*Extraction*, *descent*, ortus, genus: stirps. Of high b., nobili genere natus, nobili or haud obscuro loco natus. Of low ignoble b., ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortu majoribus. By b. a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by b., natione Macedo. — [*Creation* born, partus; infans editus. As untimely b., abortus. — [*A bringing forth*, partus, partus, partura. — [*The after-birth*, secundæ (æ. partus). — [*New-birth*, nova generatio: but regenerationis may be kept as i. t. in Theol.

BIRTH-RIGHT, jus quod ex genere est. — [*Primogeniture*, jus filii majoris or maximi (right of primogeniture); principatus ætatis (primogenitura barbarorum); ætatis prærogativa (Ulp.).

BISCUIT, buccellatum (late), panis castrensis (for soldiers); panis nauticus (see *b.*). — [*Confectioner's biscuit*, panis dulciarius.

BISSET, medium secare. See **HALVE**, **HALF**.

BISHOP, episcopus. *A b.'s dignity*, episcopatus (Ecclesi.).

A b.'s cross, lituus episcopi. *Bishopric*, episcopatus.

BISMUTH, vismutum.

BISSEXTILE year, annus intercalaris; annus bissextus: day, dies intercalaris, dies bissextus, bissextum.

BIT, [*Of a bridle*, oreâ. *A bridle with a sharp b.*, frenum lupatum.

BIT, v. [*To b. a horse*, oream or equi inserere.

BIT, [*Mouthful*, offa, frustum, bolus (Plaut. Ter. præclass.). buccæ (Suet.). Little b., offula. B. by b., offatum, frustatum. — [*Morsel*, little piece, mica, uncia; frustum. *A b. of bread*, uncia panis. — [*A little*, paululum. Not a b., ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem. To eat a b., paulum or paulisper opperiri.

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BITCH. — *B.-dog*, canis femina (or merely canis. if joined with an adj. which determines its gender). *A b.-wolf*, lupa.

BITE, mordere (of the teeth, of cold, of bitter words, of the taste); pungere (of the taste, mind); into someone, dente mordere, morsu arripere qd. Dogs b., canes mordent. To b. the dust (of a dying man), mordere humum. To b. off, mordicus auferre; demordere; præmordere (b. of the fore part).

BITE, s. morsus. To kill by a b., morsu necare, mordicus interficere. His bark is worse than his b., *tonat sine fulmine (aft. Ov. 2. Ez P. 2, 118).

BITING, mordax, mordax (prop. and fig.); acicus (as to taste); aculeatus (fig., cutting, stinging). B. words, verborum aculei. B. wit, superiores facietie. *A b. jest*, locus mordens. B. vinegar, mordax or acidum acetum. *A b. axe*, securis mordax.

BITTER, [*In taste*, amarus, acerbus. *A b. taste*, sapor amarus or acerbus: taste in the mouth, os amarus. To become b., amarescere, inamarascere. Somewhat b., subamarus. B. sweet, ex dulci amarus. — [*Violent*, severe, acerbus; gravis. B. want, summa egestas, mendicitas. B. hate, acerbum odium. *A b. enemy*, acerbus inimicus. B. cold, frigus acerbum. — [*Bitting*, cutting, reproachful, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus.

BITTERLY, amare; acerbè; asperè; graviter. To wound one's feelings b., ci acerbum dolorem inurere. To weep b., effusissime flere. To accuse one b., acerbè or graviter accusare qm. To reproach one b., asperè vituperare qm. B. angry, periratus, iracundiâ inflammat.

BITTERNESS, amaritudo (prop. and fig.), amaritas (prop. — this [fig.] and amarities, Catull.: less good than amaritudo); acerbitas (harshness, unfriendliness; calamitous state); gravitas (violence, vehemence); ira, bilis, odium (anger, hate); ægritudo, mæror (grief). *A b. of tone*, amaritudo vocis. To write to one with great b., acerbissime ci scribere.

BITTERN, ardea stellaris (Linn.).

BITUMEN, bitumen.

BITUMINOUS, bitumineus, bituminatus, bituminosus.

BIVOUC, excubie in armis.

BIVOUC, v. in armis excubare, pro castris excubare.

BLAB, v. a. efferre (foras or in vulgus), proferre (foras), enuntiare (foras).

BLAB, s. vulgar, famigerator; garrulus (prattler).

BLACK, ater (opp. to albus; fig. mournful, calamitous); niger (opp. to candidus); pullus (dirty, dingy b., by nature or by dirt); fuscus (blackish; e. g. of a skin burnt by the sun); atratus, pullatus (dressed in b.); atrox (atrocious, horrible); sceleris us (accursed); tristis, tetricus (gloomy, sullen). To become b., nigrescere. To be b., nigrire. To be somewhat b., nigricare. B. and blue, lividus. The b. art, ars magica. In b. and white, scriptus: to have a thing under b. and white, fidem literarum habere. A sky b. with clouds, cœlum obscurum. B.-berry, morum rubi, rubum; bush, rubus. B.-bird, merula. B.-smith, faber ferrarius. B.-thorn, prunus silvestris; prunus spinosa (Linn.).

BLACK, s. color niger; atramentum. — [*Black dress*, pulla vestis, pulla (pl.); vestis or cultus lugubris, squalor, sordes. Dressed in b. (mourning), sordidatus; pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus. — [*The b. of a thing*, atrum, nigrum. — [*A negro*, Æthiops, Afer.

BLACKEN, v. [*Make black*, denigrare; infuscare (make blackish). — [*Darken*, obscure, nigrum facere. The heavens were blackened, cœlum nubibus obductum erat. — [*Defame*, de famâ or estimatione ca detrudere: confare or conciliare ci invidiam.

BLACKISH, subniger, nigricans; fuscus (dark-coloured, dusky).

BLACKNESS, nigritia; niger, nigrum, color niger. — [*Moral*, atrocitas, scditas, inimitas.

BLADDER, vesica. *A little b.*, vesicula.

BLADE, [*Of grasses*, herba; graminis herba (of grass); culmus (green stalk of corn). To be in the b., in herbâ esse. — [*Of an ear*, palma, palmula. — [*Of a knife or sword*, lamina. — [*The sword itself*, ferum, ensis. — [*Brisk fellow*, homo lascivus, petulans, levis, &c.; homo. — [*The shoulder-blade*, scapula.

BLAIN, pustula; papula (from heat).

BLAME, v. a. reprehendere (to b. in a friendly way, for the purpose of setting a man right), vituperare (to rebuke for the purpose of bringing a man to a confession of his fault, to shame, and repentance). — culpâre (to lay the blame on, qm or qd: to be blamed for a thing, cu' part

ob qd; in qo: *deservedly*, merito).—Increpare (in a loud, railing way).—improbare (to declare disapprobation of). To b. one in a friendly manner, qm amice reprehendere. To b. one for a thing, reprehendere qm de qâ re or in qâ re. I am not to be blamed for this, a me hæc culpa procul est. To be to b., in vitio esse; in culpâ esse. We are so much the more to b., nobis eo minus ignoscendum est.

BLAME, s. reprehensio; vituperatio, culpatio, ob-jurgatio. To fall into b., reprehendi, vituperari; in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere. To deserve b., in vitio esse. I confess myself to b. for these things, hæc meâ culpâ fateor fieri. To lay the b. upon one, culpam in qm conferre, transferre (this latter, from one's self on another); culpam ci attribuerè, assignare. One passes the b. over to the other, causam alter in alterum confert.

Paull. vitium, culpa; noxia, noxa; crimen.
BLAMEABLE, } reprehendendus, vituperan-
BLAMEWORTHY, } dus, reprehensioe or vitu-
peratione dignus; vitiosus (*favily*); malus (*bad*).

BLAMELESS, non reprehendendus, non vitupe-randus; probus; ab omni vitio vacuus; integer; sanc-tus. A b. course of life, summa morum probitas, vite sanctitas. To live a b. life, sancte vivere.

BLANCH, album, pallidum facere, reddere; inso-lare (to bleach in the sun).

BLAND, lenis, mitis, placidus, blandus.
BLANDISHMENT, blanditiz, blandimentum.
BLANK, ¶ *Not written on*, inanis (gem), vacuus (which can be, or is yet to be written on), purus.—¶ *Downcast, crushed*, demissus, fractus, qui animo deficit, perculsus, profligatus: tristis, sepe alienus.—¶ *Pale*, pallidus, pallens.—¶ *Confused*, perturbatus, (animò) confusus.

BLANK, s. charta or tabella inanis, vacua, pura; spatium inane.—¶ *In a lottery*, sors inanis. I drew a b., sors sine lucro exit.—¶ *Pain thing*, res inanis, res vana.

BLANK, v. qm or ea animum affligere; ea animum frangere, infringere; ea mentem animumque pertur-bare; consternare, percutere.

BLANKET, lodix lanea. To toss in a b., qm distentas lodici impositum in sublime jactare (*ast. Suet. Oth. 2*).

BLASP, *a voluptuario genere vite detritus jam et retroridus (*ast. Gell. 15, 30, 1*).

BLASPHEME, blasphemare (*Eccl.*); convicium facere Deo.

BLASPHEMER, blasphemus (*Eccl.*).

BLASPHEMOUS, blasphemus.

BLASPHEMY, blasphemia (*Hieron. Augustin.*).—blasphemium (*Prudent.*).—blasphematio (*Tertull.* causa blasphemationis).

BLAST, impetus venti; ventus, flamen (*violent blowing*),—flatus (*blowing*); also of favorable winds.—flabra, pl. gentile blowing, six puffs of wind; poet.).—¶ *Of an instrument*, flamen; sonitus; clangor.—¶ *Stroke of a planet*, qd, tactus, afflatus (e.g. solis, lunæ, &c.).—¶ *Of lightning*, fulmen (so, the b.'s of fortune, fulmina fortune).—¶ *In the widest sense*, fulmen, ictus calamitatis, ventus, calamitas, causæ adversæ.—¶ *Of disease*, contagio.—¶ *Of corn*, sideo-ratio, robigo, urædo (*mildew, smut*).

BLAST, v. ¶ *Ruin*, delêre (*destroy, blot out*); sub-vertère, evertère (*overthrow*); perdere (*destroy*); per-vertère.—to b. *aby's reputation*, ci infamiam movère; qm infamare or diffamare; qm varis rumoribus diffe-re (to circulate reports against him).—to b. *one's hopes*, epem extinguere.—¶ *Blight*, torrère, urere, adurere, robigine corrumpere, robigine or uridine afficere.—*Blasted heaths*, deserta et sterilia tesqua.—¶ *Compare BLIGHT*.

BLAZE, flamma; fulgor; ignis (*great brightness*).

BLAZE, v. n. ardescere, exardescere, flammam emittere, ardère, flagrare.—¶ v. a. vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare.

BLAZON, *insignia gentilitia exprimere or expli-care.—¶ *Deck*, ornare, exornare.—¶ *Display*, in con-spectum dare; ante oculos exponere; ostentare.—¶ *Spread abroad*, divulgare, pervulgare; buccina-torum esse ea rei (to trumpet it); canere, cantare (v. *Virg. Æn. 4, 190*).—vendere, jactare (to trumpet forth one's own praises in any matter).

BLEACH, insolare (to b. in the sun).—¶ *INTRA.* albes-cere; exalbescere (*become whitish*).

BLEACHER, *qui insolat linteas.

BLEACHERY, locus, in quo fit insolatio (linteriorum, &c.), or in quo linteæ, &c., purgantur et alba redduntur.

BLEACHING, in the sun, insolatio.—of wax, ceræ.

BLEAK, frigidus, algens, algidus. (*SYN. in COLD.*)

BLEAKNESS, frigus.

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BLEAR.—A b. eye, oculus humore fluens; oculus lippicus (as a permanent defect).—To kuce b. eyes, lippire.—B.-eyed, lippus, lippicus.

BLEAREDNESS, fluxio oculorum; lippitudo (per-manent).

BLEAT, balare, poet.; balatum exercere, V.; bala-tus dare, O.—¶ *Bleating*, balatus.

BLEED, ¶ *Emit blood*, sanguinem fundere (*of men and the wound*); sanguinem effundere or profundere: his nose b's, sanguis e naribus ei fuit. He has bled exceedingly, ingens vis sanguinis manavit. My heart b's at something, incredibilem dolorem ex qâ re capio.—ci cordiûm esse (*Pra- and post-class Plant. Apput.*). How my heart bled! quantum animo vulnus accepit!—¶ *Let blood*, sanguinem mittere ci (e.g. ex brachio). venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere: ci sanguinem mittere. He does not b. freely, male sanguis emittitur.

BLEEDING, ¶ *Discharge of blood*, profuvium (profusio or fluxio) sanguinis; hæmorrhagia (*emphy through the nose*).—¶ *Surgical*, sanguinis missio, detractio.

BLEMISH, ¶ *Bodily*, macula, labes (*dim. labacula*), nevus; vitium (*deformity, defect, gen.*).—¶ *Moral*, turpitud. macula, vitium, labes, ignominia, nota atque ignominia, nota turpitudinis, macula sceleris, probum, flagitium.

BLEMISH, v. maculare, commaculare, maculis asper-gere; deformare, turpare, corrumpere; infuscare, fœdare, inquinare, labeculam aspergere ci; violare, lædere. To b. *aby's reputation*, de estimatione ea detrachere.

BLEND, miscere, commiscere, confundere, permis-cere, implicare.

BLESS, ¶ *Prosper*, fortunare, prosperare, secundare (*poet.*), bene vertere; felicem, beatum reddere, felicitatem dare ci; beare, magnâ lætitiâ afficere. To b. a thing to one, prosperare ci qd; fortunare ci qd. My heaven b. your labour! deus tibi (not tuos, as *Muretus* has it) labores fortunet! To be blessed with a son, filio augeri. Fortune blesses our first undertaking, aspirat primo fortuna labori.—¶ *Bless me!* maxime Jupiter! pro! Jupiter!—¶ *Pronounce a blessing upon*, ci bene precari; qm bonis omnibus prosequi (*accom-pany with blessings*); qd februare (to purify by religious rites).—¶ *Praise*, laudare, beatum prædicare, laudibus celebrare.

BLESSED, beatus (*having all physical and moral good*), pius (*good, holy; the best, pii*).—¶ *Fortunate*, felix, fortunatus.

BLESSEDLY, beate; feliciter, fauste.

BLESSEDNESS, summa felicitas; immortalitas vite (*immortality*); vita beata. To live in eternal b., beatum ævo sempiterno frui.

BLESSING, sollemnes prece; bona omina. To dismiss the congregation with a b., precibus sollemni-bus cœtum (sacrum) dimittere. With the b's of all, omnibus læta precantibus.—¶ *Gift, benefit, &c.*, munus, commodum, bonum, &c. The b's of peace, munera, beneficia. The b's of Providence, Dei munera, beneficia.—¶ *Divine favour*, Dei favor. May God grant his b. i quod Deus bene vertat!

BLIGHT, robigo, urædo; (g. t.) lues.

BLIGHT, v. robigine corrumpere, uridine afficere; necare. The trees and crops are blighted, arbores sata-que corrupti lues. Salt showers b. the corn, salis imbres necant frumenta. See BLAST.

BLIND, cæcus, oculis or luminibus captus, luminib'us orbatus. B. of one eye, coecus, luscus (*born so*); altero oculo captus (*become so*); unoculus. B.-born, cæcus genitus (*cæcigenus, poet.*). To become b., lumina oculorum, or lumina, or aspectum amittere.—¶ *As to the mind*, cæcus, occæcatus, mente captus, temerarius, stultus. Fortune makes her favorites b., fortuna eos cæcos efficit (stultos facit), quos complexa est. A b. imitation, cæca or temeraria imitatio.—prejudice, falsa opinio. To show *aby* a b. obedience, totum se ad ea nutum et voluntatem convertere.—¶ *Hidden*, dark, &c., cæcus; opertus. A b. ditch, fossa cæca or operta.—¶ *False*, cæcus, fictus, simulatus. A b. win-dow, fenestra ficta or simulata; fenestræ imago.

BLIND, v. cæcum reddere, cæcare, excæcare, oculis privare, luminibus orbare; oculos effodere, eruerè ci (to tear out the eyes). To be blinded (by long exposure to the sun, for instance), aspectum amittere.—¶ *For a time only*; to dazzle, &c., occæcare; oculos or oculorum aciem præstringere.—¶ *As to the mind*, cæcare, occæcare, excæcare qm or ea mentem; animi or mentis aliam, oculos ea præstringere.—¶ *By beauty*, capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere.

BLINDFOLD, ocellis apertis or alligatis, conniventibus or clausis oculis. — *To blindfold the eyes*, oculos alligare.

BLINDLY, cæcus; cæco impetu; temere. *To swim b. to a thing*, temere assentire ei rei. *They rushed b. into the water*, cæci in aquam ruiebant.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. *To play b.*, myinda (adv. Gr. *μυῖδα*) ludere.

BLINDNESS, (luminis) cæcitas, (oculorum) caligo (when it is dark before the eyes); mentis or animi cæcitas, mentis caligo; tenebræ (b. of spirit, stupidity); hæcitis, stultitia.

BLINDSIDE, vitium.

BLINK, nictare, palpebrare; connivere (to see with eyes half shut).

BLISS. See **BLESSEDNESS**.

BLISTER, pustula; papula (raised by heat). *A blister*, vesicatorium. *To draw or raise b.'s*, pustulas facere or excitare. *Fall of them*, pustulosus.

BLISTER, va. pustulare; vesicatorium imponere. *Itva.* pustulari.

BLITHE, } lætus; hilarus, hilaris; alacer.
BLITHESOME, } *To wear a b. look*, vultu lætissimum præferre.

BLITHELY, læte, hilare (-iter), animo læto or hilari.

BLITHESS, lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus or hilaris; alacritas, animus alacer.

BLOAT, (va.) tumefacere, implere, tendere, sufflare, inflare; *fig.* inflare. *Bloated*, turgidus, tumidus, tumens, inflatus. — *Itva.* tumescere, extumescere; turgescere.

BLOCK, truncus (of wood); gleba (of stone, marble); caudex (b. to which offenders were fastened); massa (mass, lump); phalanga (roller); forma causæ (hat-b.); trochlea (pulley); truncus funestus (executioner's b.).

To come to the b., securi percuti. *Block*, block-head, stipes, truncus, caudex.

BLOCK, v. a. claudere (shut in); obstruere, obsepere, intercludere. *To b. up the way*, viam præcludere; viam obstruere (barriade); iter obsepere; iter intercludere, interrompere.

BLOCKADE, conclusio, obsidio. *To raise the b. of a town*, urbe abeecedere, obsidione urbis desistere. *To deliver fm a b.*, obsidione liberare or solvere.

BLOCKADE, v. obsidere, circum sedere, obsidionem (urbis) inferre, in obsidione tenere, obsidione claudere, operibus cingere.

BLOCKHOUSE, propugnaculum.

BLOCKISH, stolidus, stupidus, tardus, hebes, brutus.

BLOOD, sanguis (prop.; also, kindred, lineage, vigor; also, of other juices); cruor (b. fm the veins, b. shed); sanies (corrupt b.). *To slanch b.*, sanguinem sistere, suppressere, cohibere. *To imbue or stain with b.*, sanguine cruentare, inquinare, respergere; sanguine contaminare. *To let b.*, sanguinem mittere (e. g. ci ex brachio). *A shower of b.*, imber sanguinis or sanguineus. *An eruption of b.*, sanguinis eruptio.

To shed his b. for his country, sanguinem pro patria profundere or effundere. *To shed b. (commit murder)*, cadem or sanguinem facere. *Loss of b.*, sanguinis profusio (fortuita). *The victory cost them much b.*, victoria illis multo sanguine stetit. *He thirsts for b.*, sanguinem sitit. *An avenger of b.*, ultor parricidii, ultor mortis cas.

To be connected with any by the ties of b., sanguine cum quo conjunctum esse, sanguine attingere qm. *Of illustrious b.*, genere clarus, illustris, insignis.

If you stir up my b., si mihi stomachum movetis. *His b. is up*, ira incensat, eor, iracundiâ ardet, illi animus ardet. *Hot b. boils in your veins*, vis calidus sanguis vexit. *To do a thing in cold b.*, consilio et cogitatione facere qd. *Flesh and b.* (= natural powers), vires a naturâ homini innitæ (C.). (= human weakness), humani generis imbecillitas. (= lust), cupiditates, libidines. (= one's children), viscera sua, sanguis suus (e. g. Philippus in suum sanguinem serviebat).

BLOOD-COLOURED, coloris sanguinei, sanguineus.

BLOODHOUND, canis ad homines persequendos or vestigandos idoneus; *fig.*, sanguinarius, crudelissimus, canifex.

BLOODLESS, sanguine carens, exsanguis, mortuus. — *Without blooded*, incurrentus.

BLOOD-RELATION, consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus. — *The connexion*, consanguinitas, sanguinis conjunctio.

BLOODSHED, cædes. *Without b.*, sine sanguine, sine vulnere. (Taking place without it), incurrentus.

BLOODHOT, sanguine or cruore suffusus, sanguinolentus.

BLOODSUCKER, *I Leech*, hirsudo (prop. and *fig.*).

sanguisuga. — *Vampire, bat* (Linn.), vespertilio spectrum.

BLOODTHIRSTY, sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, ævus; sanguineus (poet.).

BLOOD-VESSEL, arteria, vena; vas.

BLOODY, cruentus (prop. and *fig.*), cruentatus (stained with blood), sanguine resperctus (bespattered with blood); sanguineus (consisting of blood, as a shower; other uses are poet.). *To make b.*, cruentare, sanguine respergere. *A b. war*, bellum cruentum, atrox, funestum ævum. *B. flux*, dysenteria rubra.

— *Bloody, bloody-minded*: see **BLOODTHIRSTY**.

BLOOM, flos. *To be in b.*, florere. — *fig.*, to be in the b. of life, in flore ætatis esse, ætate florere; *get, integrâ ætate*.

BLOOM, v. (be in b.), florere (prop. and *fig.*), vigere (*fig.*); florem mittere, expellere (put forth blossoms). *To begin to b.*, florescere (prop. and *fig.*).

BLOOMING, florens (prop. and *fig.*); floridus (rich with flowers). *B. children*, liberi florentes. — *Beauty*, forma florida et vegeta. — *Health*, valetudo integra or optima; virium flos. — *Circumstances*, res florentes, florentissimæ.

BLOOMY, floridus, floribus vestitus.

BLOSSOM, flos.

BLOSSOM, v. florescere; florem mittere or expellere. **BLOT** out, extinguere, delere (gen.); Inducere (by drawing the was over it with the style); radere, eradere (to scrape out). — *fig.* extinguere, delere, obliterare. *B. out the remembrance of a thing*, memoriam cas rei de ere or obliterare. — *Blot* (b. for spot), maculare, maculis aspergere; macula (-is) or litura (-is) deformare, turpare. — *Itva.* the paper b.'s, charta transmittit (diffundit) literas, charta est bibula. — *To disgrace, disfigure*, labem or labellum aspergere ci or ci rei, ci ignominiam inungere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

BLOT, a. (astramentum) litura; macula (prop. and *fig.*); labes, nota turpitudinis. *B. at backgammon*, calculus nudus, apertus.

BLOTCH, varus, lonthus (on the face); pustula (blister); varoleæ (pock).

BLOW, a. percussio (a striking with force), ictus, plaga, verber, pettio (b. aimed at one). — *fig.* fulmen, casus, damnum. *A mortal b.*, ictus mortiferus, plaga mortifera. *At one b.*, uno ictu. *To give one a b.*, plagam ci inferre, indigere. *A b. in the face with the open hand*, ci alapam ducere. *A b. with the clenched fist*, ci colaphum ducere; ci pugnum or colaphum impingere. *To give one b.'s*, qm pulsare, verberare, verberibus cedere. *They come to b.'s*, res venit ad manus. *To despise the b.'s of fortune*, fulminis fortunæ contemnere. *I have received a heavy b.*, gravissimam accepi plagam (*fig.*). *One b. follows another*, damna damnis continuantur. *To prepare himself for the decisive b.*, ad discrimen accingi.

BLOW, v. *Of the wind*, flare (spirare, poet.). — *Of the breath*, flare, conflare: *to puff*, antelare; *of a horse*, fremere (to snort). *To b. an instrument*, canere, cantare, ludere (with obl.), inflare (with acc.); *of the instrument blown*, canere. *The winds b. contrary*, refrant venti. *A wind which b.'s fm the north*, ventus qui a septentrionibus oritur. *To b. upon*, afflare. *To b. away*, dissipare, diffilare; *rapere* (snatch off). *To be blown down*, vento affligi ad terram, prosterni, dejici. *To b. out*, extinguere. *To b. (make by blowing)*, flare, conflare, flata figurare. *To b. up the fire*, ignem conflare, sufflare, buccis excitare. *To b. up the cheeks*, buccas inflare, sufflare. *To b. up the body*, corpus inflare. *To b. a man up*, inflare cas animum: *to be blown up*, inani superbiâ tumere, superbiâ se offerre. *To b. up* (kindle, inflame), accendere, conflare. *To b. up with gunpowder*, qd vi pulveris pyrii dispendere. *To be blown into the air*, vi pulveris pyrii sublimare rapti.

BLOW. See BLOOM, BLOSSOM.

BLOWING, flatus (of the wind): *of a flute*, inflatus tibis.

BLUBBER, a. adeps balnearum.

BLUBBER, v. genas lacrimis fœdare, uberius flere, vim lacrimarum profundere. *Blubbered cheeks*, genæ lacrimando turgentes. — *Blubber-cheeked*, bucculentus. *B. lipped*, labrosus.

BLUDGEON, fustis plumbo armatus.

BLUE, cæruleus, subcæruleus (somewhat b.), cyaneus, cumatilis (all mean water b.); dyed or dressed so, cæruleatus; cæsius (b.-gray, sky-b.); glaucus (sea-green, gray-b., like cat's eyes); violaceus, purpureus, ianthinus, amethystinus; lividus (black-b., black and b.).

B. eyes, oculi cærulei, cæsil, glauci. *Having such*,

ræruleus, &c. *Dark b.*, violaceus, purpureus. *Light b.*, subcæruleus. *To become black and b.*, *livescere*: *to be so, livere*.

BLUE, s. cæruleus, &c., color; cæruleum (as a colouring material).

BLUE-BOTTLE, cyanus.

BLUFF (in manner), inhumanus, inurbanus, agrestis, rusticus; violentus, vehemens. || *Steep*, abruptus.

BLUNDER, s. mendum (offence agst a rule to be observed, a proper form, &c., easily mistakes in writing, calculations, &c.)—error, erratum (mistake made fm ignorance or inadvertency: of a workman, erratum fabrilis (C.))—erratum, opp. recte factum, and, as a quality, vitium. *Also*, of offences agst propriety of speech, e.g. error; Q. 1, 5, 47)—peccatum, delictum (any sin or error: also of faults in language: e.g. C. paucis verbis tris magna peccata.)—vitium (any blemish or imperfection: fig. of barbarisms and solecisms. Q. 1, 5, 5 sqq.)—To remove a b., mendum tollere (e.g. librarius menda tollere. C.) emendare. To correct a b., mendum, errorem, peccatum corrigere. In saying idus Martii you have made a great b., idus Martii magnum mendum continent (it should be idus Martii). To commit the same b., idem peccare: one b. after another, aliud ex alio peccare. To fall into an opposite b., in contrarium vitium converti. || Full of blunders, mendosus. Free fm b.'s, emendatus (freed fm faults: of writings)—emendate descriptus (copied out accurately: printed accurately).

BLUNDER, || Stumble, pedem offendere.—vestigio falli (slip, make a false step)—labi (slip down). || Commit a b., qd offendere (b. agst alth; not to act as one ought)—labi (make a false step)—peccare (sin, commit a fault, trairiv).—See 'commit a BLUNDER'. || To blunder out alth, inconsultus evectum projicere qd (Lis. 35, 31, mid.). || To blunder upon alth, in qd casu incurere (C.).

BLUNDERHEAD, stipes, truncus, stupidus homo.

BLUNT, hebes, obtusus, retusus (prop. and fig.). To be b., hebere; obtusū esse acie (prop.); hebetem, hebetatum, obtusum esse (also fig.). Become so, hebescere (prop. and fig.). B. in spirit, hebetis or tardi ingenii. — Rough, rude, inurbanus, rusticus, horridus. || Abrupt, abruptus—|| Plain, liber.

BLUNT, v. hebetare, retundere, obtundere (prop. and fig.)—an axe, retundere securim.—a spear, hebetare hastam.—a keen palate, obtundere subtile palatum.—the mind, mentem, ingenium obtundere. To be blunted to a thing, hebetatum atque induratum esse ad qd.—Blunted in body and mind, animo simul et corpore hebetato. To b. hope, spem debilitare, extenuare.

BLUNTLY, rustice, horridè; libere, audaciter: inornate, abrupte.

BLUNTNESS, hebes (falcis, &c.) acies; rusticitas; mores inculti, horridi; sermo abruptus, inornatus; sermo liberior.

BLUR, macula, labes; litura (fm evasure).

BLUR, v. obscurare; labem or labeculam aspergere.

BLUSH, || Turn red, erubescere, pudore or rubore suffundi, rubor mihi suffunditur or effunditur.—|| Be red, rubere. To b. at one's own praises, pudore effici ex sua laude. I need not b., if &c., non est res, quā erubescam, si &c. They b. at their origin, origine suā erubescunt.—|| Fig. rubere, rubescere; fulgere.

BLUSH, rubor. To put to the b., ruborem ci afferre, elicare: ci pudorem incutere.—|| Fig. rubor, fulgor.—|| At first blush, primā specie or fronte, aspectu primo.

BLUSTER, sævire.—|| Of men, sævire; tumultuari, tumultum facere.—|| Brag, insolenter gloriari. A blustering sea, mare tumultuosum. Blustering weather, cælum immitte, turbidum.

BLUSTER, s. tempestas, procella; fremitus, strepitus, tumultus; sævitia, furor; jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio.

BLUSTERER, homo turbulentus; homo gloriosus.

BOAR, verres: a wild b., aper. Of a b., verrinus; wild, aprugnus. B. spear, venabulum. B.-hog, verres castratus, majalis.

BOARD, tabula; assis or axis (thick b., plank). To cut a tree into b.'s, arborem in laminas secare. A house made of b.'s, ædificium tabulatum or ex tabulis factus. A floor laid with oak b.'s (planks), solum roboris axibus compactum or constratum.—|| To play on, tabulari; forus aleatorius, alveus or alveolus (dice-b.); abacus (b. with squares).—|| Table, mensa; fig. cæna, convivium, epulæ. Side-b., abacus. To live at another's b., alienā mensā or quadrā vivere. To be separated fm bed and b., cubilibus ac mensā discerni.—|| Food and

lodging, victus pactā mercede præbitus. Good b., victus lautus. To give one his b., gratitum victum dare cl.—|| Assembly, collegium, consessus, consilium.—|| On board, in navi. To go on b., navem conscendere. To have a person on b., sustulisse qm: a thing, vehere qd.—See ABOARD. To leap, verb. ex navi desilire or se projicere. To throw overb., se rei jacturam facere.

BOARD, v. contabulare.—|| Live at a certain price, ab qo, pactā mercede, all; cs victu, pactā mercede, uti. To b. and lodge with any, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti. Put at b., qm ci pactā mercede alendum tradere.—|| Enter a ship, in hostium navem transcendere; navem conscendere.—|| Address, attempt, alloqui, compellari; tentare, petere, adori; prævertere.

BOARDER, qui ab qo pactā mercede alitur. Fellow-b., convivor.

BOAST, se efferre, se jactare (insolenter), gloriari, gloriā et prædicatione sese efferre. To b. of or in a thing, qd re, or de or in qd re gloriari; jactare, ostentare, venditare qd. He b.'s on brags as high as erer, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius. He b.'s of his villani, in facinore et acelere gloriatur. He b.'s of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.

BOAST, } jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of BOASTING, } something, cs rei); ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. To make a b. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qd re gloriari.

BOASTER, jactator, ostentator, venditator cs rei; homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis linguā.

BOASTFUL, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

BOASTFULLY, gloriose, jactanter.

BOAT, scapha (reply a ship's b.); cymba (a small b. to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.); alveus, lembus (flat-bottomed b., skiff); linter (canoe); navicula, navigium, actuariolum, lenuculum, sis navis, navigium.—Boatman, nauta; linterarius.

BODE, portendere.

BODICE, mamillare, thorax linteus.

BODILY, corporalis (in nature and quality); corporeus (in material): things, corporalia; res corporeæ; quæ cerni tanquæ possunt.—|| Proper to the body, possessed by the body, relating to the body, in corpore situs, corporalis; but often by the genit. corporis. A b. defect, vitium corporis or corporeale. B. goods, bona corpora. B. charms, corporis venustas.—|| Real, verus. To bring to b. act, ad effectum adducere or perducere.

BODILESS, corpore vacans or vacuus, corpore carens, sine corpore; incorporeus (sive. age).

BODKIN. See A.W.L.

BODY, corpus. A small b., corpusculum. To have a healthy b., bonā corporis valetudine uti. To devote himself to a thing, tout to one, ci corpus animamque addicere: to a thing, tout et mente et animo in qd insistere. B.-guard, corporis custodes; stipatores corporis, stipatores; satellites, cohors prætoris, milites prætoriani. A dead b., corpus mortuum, corpus hominis mortui, also corpus or mortuus; cadaver; funus. To lay out a dead b., corpus mortuum curare. Having two b.'s, bicipitor. Able or strong bodied, robustus, validus, firmus.—|| Belly, venter, alvus. Beans grow up the b., venter inflatur fabis. To bind the b., alvum astringere. || Person, homo. Nobody, nullus, nemo; non ullus, non quicquam. Every b., omnes homines, omnes.—|| Any body, quicquam (after negatives, with vix, sine; in interrog. sentences when the answer 'No' is expected; and in the second member of comparative sentences)—quivis, quilibet (any you please)—quis (after si, nisi, ne, num quo, quanto; but si quicquam, when doubt is to be expressed whether there is any b.).—Somebody, qs. Hardly any b., non fere quicquam. Nor is he seen by any b., neque cernitur ulli (for ab ullo).—Not a b., homo nemo, nemo unus. That no ody do hurt to any b., ne cui quis noceat. Lest any b., ne quis. If any b., si quis.—|| Collective mass, corpus. They wished to have a king out of their own b., sui corpora creari regem volebant. He set in order the b. of the empire, ordinavit imperii corpus. A complete b. of all the Roman law, corpus omnia Romani juris. The whole b. of citizens, cives cuncti, also civitas.—The whole b. rose, omnes universi consurrexerunt.—|| Corporation, &c., corpus, collegium; classis. A learned b., societas doctorum hominum.—|| Of soldiers, manus, exercitus; pars exercitus or copiarum; agmen; caterva. A b. of cavalry, pars equitum; ala equitum. A b. (club) of conspirators, globus conjuratorum. A b

of *plegus*, grex histriionum.—*Mais part.*—of a *tra*, truncus, stirps; of a *column*, scapus, truncus; of the *human* b., truncus. *The b. of a country*, interior c. *terra* regio; interiora c. *terra*.—*Sirength*. Wine of a good b., vinum validum, firmum, forte, primum.

BOG, palus.

BOGGLE, stupere; dubitare, hærescere, hæsilare, cunctari; tergiversari.

BOGGLER, cunctator, hæsitator.

BOGGLING, dubitatio, hæsitatio, cunctatio.

BOGGY, uliginosus, palustris.

BOIL, *lxxv.* fervere (also *fig.* of the passions and of *me*): aestuare (to swell and roar with heat; also *fig.*): bullare, bullire (to bubble up). To begin to b., coadire, effervesce. To b. enough, deservescere. *Boiling hot*, fervens. *The water b.*, cibaria bullant. To b. over, exundare (of boiling water, *Plin.* 31, 2, 19). To make to b., fervescere. *The sea b.'s*, æstuat mare. To b. with envy, invidia aestuare. To b. with anger, irâ fervere: ævire.—*||* *Tr.* fervescere, infervescere (make to b.): coquere (cook by boiling). To b. down, decoquere (e. g. acetum ad quartas. *Col.*). To b. a thing in something, qd coquere in or ex qâ re (e. g. in lacte, ex oleo); incoquere qâ re or cum qâ re (e. g. aquâ fervent, cum aquâ). To b. quite, percoquere. To b. meat, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (g. t. of preparing meat, *h.c.*, for food). Boiled, elixus (opp. assus)—coctus (dressed by fire, opp. crudus).

BOIL, *sore*. See BILE, BLAIN.

BOILER, *||* One who boils, coctor.—*||* Caldron, *h.c.*, vas coquinarium.—*||* ahenum (of brass); ahenum culum.—*||* caldarium (*Vitr.* for heating water in baths).—*||* coctima (same vessel for boiling or cooking. *Petron.*).—*||* cortina (with three feet).—*||* ~~h.c.~~ lebes only when Greek customs, persons, *h.c.*, are spoken of; *espi* as a costly present.

BOISTEROUS, turbulentus, turbidus, procellosus, tumultuosus, violentus. *A b. sea*, mare procellisum (*Ter.* *no*): mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in a single case). *B. weather* followed, secutæ sunt tempestates.

BOLD, audens (in any one instance and only in a good sense)—*||* aulax (permanently, and in a good or bad sense, only in the latter)—*||* impavidus, intrepidus; fidens (confident, assured)—*||* confidens (confident, in a bad sense)—*||* temerarius (rash)—*||* impudens, impudicus (without shame or modesty)—*||* prociac, protervus (forward, in a way, troublesome, reckless way; *proc. espi* in words, *proc. in* actions)—*||* petulans (attacking others with railings, *h.c.*, without any consideration)—*||* lascivus (forward, *h.c.*, high animal spirits; also wanton).—*B.* (in language), prociac lingua. *B. language*, sermo prociac or prociaciter ortus. *Very b.*, summæ audaciæ, singulari audaciâ. *A b. poet*, poeta aulax; thought, sententia aulax; metaphor, verbum aulacius or altius translatum. To be b. (to say, *h.c.*), audere (with *inf.*). To be a b. beggar, satis audacter petis. *A b. brow*, os ferum, impudens: a b. fellow, homo perfrectæ frontis (*b.h.* in a bad sense). *||* Projecting, prominenter.

BOLDFACE. } See BOLDNESS, BOLD.

BOLDFACED. }

BOLDLY, audacter, libere; sidenter, confidenter; impudenter; impavide, intepide; temere; prociaciter (caciâ, caciâtime).—*||* proterve [*Syn.* in *BOLD*].—*||* To behave b. (= forwardly), prociacis se in qâ re gerere. *I say it b.*, audacter dico; libere profiteor.

BOLDNESS, audentia, audacia, animus audax; audacia, confidentia; impudentia; os durum, ferreum, impudens, prociacitas, protervitas, lascivia. [*Syn.* in *BOLD*].—*Rash b.*, temeritas. *B. of speech*, libertas. To great b., licentia. To have the b. to *h.c.*, audere (with *inf.*): sumere hoc sibi, ut &c.

BOLE, truncus, stirps.

BOLL, calamus. *B.'s of flax*, lint virgæ.

BOLSTER, pulvinus.

BOLSTER up, v. See PROO.

BOLT, *||* Darts, materias or maturas (a *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 26); sagitta (arrow). Thunder-b., fulmen. *B. upright*, plane rectus; directus. *||* Bar, claustrum, pesulius, obex.

BOLT, v. *||* To b. the door, pessulo janam claudere or occludere, pessulum janam obdere. To b. one out, qm occludere foras. *||* To sift, cribrare, cribro cernere or succernere, succernere. *||* Blurt out, projicere.—*||* (171A) erumpere, prorumpere.

BOLTER, cribrum farinarium or pollinarium; incensatorium.

BOLTING-CLOTH, linteam cribrarium.

BOMB, *pyrobolus. To throw b.'s, *pyrobolos mittere.

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BOMBARD, *urbem tormentis verberare.

BOMBARDIER, *pyrobolarius.

BOMBARDMENT, *tormentorum, telorum, pyrobolorum coniectio.

BOMBAST, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullæ. To deal in b., adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam.—ampullari (*H. Anab.* *teiv*).

BOMBASTIC, inflatus, elatus (*C.*).—*less comly* tumidus, turgidus (*H.*). *Ab's style is b.*, *cs* oratio turgēt atque inflata est.

BOND. (See BAMP.) *B.'s*, *chains*, vincula; catenæ. *||* Imprisonment, custodia, vincula. To lie in b.'s and chains, esse in vinculis et catenis.—To cast into b.'s, in vincula mittere, conicere; vinculis astringere. To cast into b.'s (prison), in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conicere. *||* Tie, vinculum (prop and *fig.*); nodus, copula (*fig.*). There is a closer b. among *kinsmen*, acrior colligatio est societatis propinquorum. The strict b. of friendship, amicitia conjunctionisque necessitudo *||* Obligation, chirographum; syngrapha (paper signed by both parties to a contract). To borrow money upon one's b., per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere. To lend one money upon his b., chirographo exhibito, pecuniam ei credere. *||* To give bonds, satisdare (pro re); satisfactionem interponere, dare; for the payment of the money adjudged, satisdare judicatæ pecuniæ (gen. sc. nomine).

BONDAGE, captivitas; servitus, conditio servilis. The yoke of b., jugum servitutis. To hold in b., servitute oppressum tenere.

BONDAMAN, servus, mancipium (bought or taken in war).—*||* verna (born in one's house). *A b. by reason of debt*, ære nexus. The bondmen of *aby*, familia *cs*.

BONDSMAID, serva, servula.

BONDSMAN. (See BONDMAN.) *||* One bound for another, sponzor, vas, præ, satisdator.

BONE, os; spina (of a fish). A little b., ossiculum. Of b., osseus. Without b.'s, sine osse, exos. To deprive of b.'s, exossare (also of *flsk*). *B. by b.*, ossiculatim. He is nothing but skin and b.'s, ossa atque pelvis totus est (*Plaut.* *Aul.* 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (*Virg. Ecl.* 3, 102). I tremble every b. of me, omnibus artibus contremisco. Back b., spina. Hip-b., coxa, coxendix, os coxæ. Shin-b., tibia. To break a b., os frangere. I make no b.'s of doing this, religio mihi non est, quominus hoc faciam. I have given him a b. to pick, injei scrupulum homini.

BONE, v. *||* Take out the bones, exossare (congrus exossabitur, *Ter.*).

BONFIRE, ignes festi (*Stat.*).

BON MOT, facete or belle dictum, breviter ac commodè dictum, bonum dictum; salæ dictum, dieterum (when sarcastic).

BONNET, *||* For women: mitra, mitella (a sort of cap with flaps, and tied under the chin: borrowed fm the Asiatics by the Greeks and Romans)—reticulum (a net for the hair). *||* ~~h.c.~~ calantica, not calantica, was prob. a sort of veil, covering the head and shoulders. To put on a b., caput mitrâ operire. *||* For men: cucullus (pointed and fastened to the dress)—pileus (a cap of felt).

BONNY, bellus, venustus, lepidus; lætus, hilarus, hilaris.

BONUS. See BOON, GYT.

BONY, osseus (*full of bones*); osseus, ossi similis (bone-like).

BOOBY, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

BOOK, volumen; liber (also part of a work), libellus (little writing); codex with or without accepti et expensi (account-b.); ephemeris, libellus, commentarii (memorandum or note-b.; journal, diary, *h.c.*).—Waste-b., adversaria (plur.). Without b., ex memoria, memoriter. To get without b., educere, memorie tradere, mandare, committere. To keep a b. (of account), codicem accepti et expensi habere. A collection of b.'s, librorum copia; bibliotheca Knowledge of b.'s, librorum notitia, usus. To mind his b., studiis incumbere. Trade in b.'s, mercatura libraria. To get into *aby's* b.'s (= become his debtor), v. DEBTOR. Not to be in *aby's* b.'s (= not to be in favour with him), v. FAVOUR. To call *aby* to b. (i. e. to make an accurate calculation), ad calculos qm vocare (*L.*).

BOOK, v. qd in codicem, commentarios, libellum, &c., referre.

BOOK-BINDER, glutinator (among the ancients); bibliopæus, librorum compactor (among the moderns).

BOOK-CASE, armarium librorum (*Paul. Dig.*).—armarium parieti in bibliothecæ speciem insertum

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(*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: let into a wall*).  *Not scrinium.*

vid. Dict.

BOOKISH. See **BOOKWORM**.

BOOK-KEEPER, calculator, qui cū est a rationibus, rationarius.

BOOKSELLER, bibliopola, librorum venditor; librarius (when he also transcribes the books). *B.'s shop,* taberna libraria, libraria.

BOOKWORM, biastis, tineas. [*Vic. to be a b.,* studiis et libris immorri; quasi heluari libris; totum se abdidisse in literas.]

BOOM, s. longiorius. contus. pertica [see **POLE**].—

|| *Obex (obstacle):* *prps* agger portum munens.

BOOM, v. fluctuare.—undare.—sestare. *exstare* (boil violently).—*sævire* (rage). To come booming (i. e. with swelling sails), veils passis qd pervehi.

BOON, gratia, beneficium, donum, munus. [*SYN. in GIFF.*]

BOON, adj. hilaris, lætus, jocosus, jucundus. *B.-companion,* comitio; compotior; sodalis.

BOOR, rusticus, agrestis (the rust. violates the conventional, the agr. even the natural, laws of good behaviour).—*inurbanus* (unpolished).—*incultus* (uncultivated). *B.'s,* homines rustici, rustici et agrestes, rustici, agrestes. *You are a b.,* rusticus es.

BOORISH, || *Rustic,* rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis. [*SYN. in BOOK.*] || *Rude, raw,* rusticus, agrestis, inurbanus, incultus. *Somewhat b.,* subrusticus, sub-agrestis.

BOORISHNESS, rusticitas (*sib. age*); mores rustici.

BOORISHLY, rustice.

BOOT, calceamentum quod pedes suris tenus or crura tegit.—*The ancients wore no b.'s like ours:* caliga was only a sole (see **SHOE**), and ocreæ were the military greaves or leggings of bronze, brass, &c., and also the similar leather leggings of peasants, hunters, &c. *B.-jack,* *furca exalceandis pedibus. *Booted,* calceamentis, &c., indutus; calceatus.

BOOT, v. prodesse, conducere, usui esse, ex usu esse. [See **PROFIT**, v.]

BOOT, a. utilitas, usus, commodum, emolumentum, lucrum, fructus. To b., insuper; ultro: to give *athq* to b., *gratis addere. *This goes to b.,* hoc insuper additur; hoc ultro adjicitur.

BOOTH, taberna (stall in which goods are sold; also drinking-b.).—*pergula* (b. or stall attached to the outer wall of a house: e. g. a broker's. *Plin.*). *Little b.,* tabernacula. tabernaculum.

BOOTLESS, inutilis; cassus, inanis, vanus, irritus.

See **USELESS**.

BOOTLESSLY, frustra, nequidquam, incassum. *You labour b.,* operam perdis.

BOOTY, præda; raptum (not by robbery). *B. in arms, banners, &c., spolia;* in arms stripped *fm* the enemy, exuvie. *The general's share of the b.,* manubie; the state's, sectio. To make b., prædari; prædam or prædas facere; prædam aut prædas agere (of men and cattle; also with hominum pecorumque); rapere, rapiñas facere. To live by b. (robbery), vivere rapto.

BOOZE (to drink to excess), perpotare.

BORAX, *borax.

BORDER, s. margo (scuti, libri, &c.).—*ora* (broader than margo).—*labrum* (of a ditch, for instance), limbus (on a garment). [*Bo* undary, finis, confinium. *B.'s,* fines (also for the land itself). To dwell upon the b. of two lands, finem sub utrumque habitare. *Soldiers stationed on the b.'s,* limitanei milites. See also **VENÆ.**]

BORDER, v. a. marginare; cingere, circumdare, coercere qd re. A bordered garment, vestis limbat, segmenta. [*To border up* a (of people), finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci. [*Of* la nds, adjacere, lminere ci terræ; tangere, attingere, contingere terram. *Bordering,* finitimus, vicinus, confinis; subiectus or conjunctus ci loco. To b. together, se invicem contingere. *Falseness b. on truth,* falsa veris finitima sunt.]

BORDERER, qui sub finem cs terræ habitat; acicola, finitimus. *The b.'s on the sea,* qui oceanum attingunt; maritimi homines: on the Rhine, qui proximi Rheno flumini sunt; acicolæ Rheni.

BORE, v. terebrare (with a gimlet or instrument that is turned round).—*forare* (to make a hole through): perforare (quite through).—*perterebrare.* To b. a hole, foramen terebrare or terebrâ cavare. A boring, terebratio. To get out by boring, exterebrare. To b. i. e. make hollow by boring, efforare; the trunk of a tree, truncum. To b. one's way through a crowd, penetrare per turbam: through the snows, eluctari nives or per nives. [*To be troublesome, see BOAR.*]

BORE, a. foramen. [*Caliber,* modus; magnitudo, amplitudo. A b. (= a troublesome person), in-

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tolerabilis. intolerandus (unbearable).—importunus (troublesome; annoying).—odiosus (hateful). To be a b. (of a public speaker), odiosum esse in dicendo.

BORER, terebra.

BORN. To be b., nasci, gigni (ex qâ); in lucem edi, in vitam venire.—*with the feet foremost,* pedibus gigni, in pedes procedere. A Grecian b., in Græciâ natus, ortu Græcus. Who were Persians b., qui in Perside erant nati. *New-b.,* recens natus. *Before you were b.,* ante te natum. [*To be descended,* ortum, oriundum esse. [*Vic. to be b. (i. e. destined by nature)* to a thing, ad qd natum or factum esse; ad qd natum aptumque esse.]

BOROUGH, municipium.

BORROW. [*What is to be returned by an equivalent,* mutuati, mutuum (not mutuo) sumere qd ab qo: money of one, pecuniam mutuum sumere, pecuniam petere ab qo: on interest, fenore argutum sumere ab qo. I want to b. money, quæro pecuniam mutuas: on interest, fenore: of one, rogare qm pecuniam mutuum or argutum mutuum. To b. (receive by borrowing) money, pecuniam mutuum accipere.—*For use,* utendum petere; mutuati: fm a neighbour, ex proximo. To want to b., utendum rogare. Borrowed, mutuus; mutuatus. [*Vic. mutuati,* aliunde assumere, sumere aliunde ut mutuum, petere, repetere. The moon b.'s her light of the sun, luna mutuatur lucem a sole.]

BORROWER, qui mutuatur or mutuatus est.

BOSOM, sinus (of the body, of a garment); pectus, animus (fig. breast, heart); pars interior (intima); interiora (intima), viscera; complexus. To weep on the b. of a friend, in amici sinu flere. To press one to the b., qm arctius complecti; qm amplectari. To see into one's b., apertum cs pectus videre. To look into one's own b., in sese descendere. The enemy are in the b. of the city, in sinu urbis hostes sunt. They dug into the b. of the earth, itum est in viscera terre. To buriish fm his inmost b., qd ex intima mente evellere. The secrets of one's b., animi secreta. occulta pectoris. *Furies* wch haunt the b., domesticæ furie. To be one's b. friend, de complexu et sinu cs esse; in sinu cs gestari. A b. friend, sodalis; amicus conjunctissimus; amicissimus, intimus. The world holds all things in its b., mundus omnia complexu suo cohercet et continet.

BOSS, || *Of a shield,* umbo. [*Stud,* knob, bulla. [*Of the stick on wch a book is rolled,* umbilicus, cornu.]

BOTANICAL, herbarius.

BOTANIST, herbarius.

BOTANIZE, v. *herbas quærere, colligere.

BOTANY, (ars) herbaria (sc. ars. *Plin.*).

BOTCH, tuber. *Little b.* tuberculum. *Full of b.'s,* tuberosus. [*Clematys patch,* &c., pannus male assutus: cicatrix; vitium.]

BOTCH, v. male sardire or resarcire; infabre or inscienter facere; corrumpere, deformare, turpare. tuberosus or ulceribus turpare (mark with b.'s). To b. up, inscienter facere, confingere; ementiri.

BOTCHER. [*Bungling workmen,* imperitus artifex. [*Patcher* or mender, sartor.]

BOTH, ambo (b. together); uterque (b. severally, one as well as the other); duo (in such connections as duobus oculis, duabus manibus). On b. sides, utrimque; utrobique. From b. sides, utrimque. To b. sides, places, utroque. *Conscience has great force on b. sides,* magna est vis conscientie in utramque partem. *Many being killed on b. sides,* multis utrimque interfectis. They may be said to b. ways, utroqueverum dicantur. He made one camp out of b., una castra fecit ex binis castris. B. (where two parties, or several on each side, are referred to), utrique (pl.).

BOTH, conj. b.—and, et—et, quum—tum, tum—tum. I have lost b. my money and my labour, et pecuniam et operam perdidit. B. in time of peace and war, tum in pace, tum in bello. They kill b. men and women alike, feminas pariter atque viros trucidant. Have you lost b. wit and goods? consilium simul cum re amisisti? B. covetous and prodigal, sordidus simul et sumptuosus.

BOTHER, v. See **TEASE.** To b. aby with questions, obtundere qm rogitando.

BOTTLE, lagena; ampulla (large, big-bellied). *Little b.,* laguncula, ampullula. To empty, drain the b., lagenam exsiccare. [*Of* hay, fasciculus or manipulus feni.]

To BOTTLE wine, vinum diffundere, in lagenas infundere.

BOTTOM, fundus (of a cask, the sea, &c.), solum. [*Failey, plain, vallis, convallis, planities.*—

Ground-work, fundamentum, fundamenta. *The b. of the sea*, mare imum, fundus or ima (scut. pl.) maris. *The anchor finds b.*, ancora sublestit, sidit. *To drain a wine-jar to the b.*, cadum facce tenuis potare. *The b. of the ditch*, solum fossam. *To settle to the b.*, residere, subsidere. *To go to the b. (sink)*, mergi, sidere, pessum ire. *To send to the b.*, pessum dare, mergere, demergere. *The b. of a ship*, alveus or carina (navis). *To search a thing to the b.*, accuratius, subtilius investigare qd; qd investigare et percrutari; qd pertractare. *To come to the b. of a matter*, qd perspicere. *I see the b. of him*, eum penitus perspicio. *I do not see upon what b. it rests*, rationem quam habeat, non satis perspicio. *He is at the b. of this*, ortum est hoc ab eo. *To overturn, destroy fm the b.*, funditus evertere; a fundamentis disjicere; funditus tollere. *To place at the b.*, in imo ponere. *Fm top to b.*, ab summo ad imum. *Sharpened at the b.*, ab imo præacutus. *He groans fm the b. of his heart*, gemitum dat pectore ab imo. *I am distressed even at the b. of my heart*, angor intimis sensibus. *At the b. of a mountain*, sub radiibus montis, in imis radicibus montis. *Ship*, navis, navigium. *Vis. you are embarked on the same b.*, in eadem es navi. *Clew*, glomus. *To wind yarn into b's*, lanam glomerare in orbes.

BOTTOM, v. *To be bottomed upon a thing*, niti qd re or in qd re; teneri, contineri qd re; cerni, positum esse in qd re.

BOTTOMLESS, fundo carens. *B. depth*, immensa or infinita altitudo; vorago.

BOUGH, ramus, brachium arboris (rvm). *A small b.*, ramulus, ramusculus. *A leafy b.*, ramus frondosus. *A dry b.*, ramale; *pieces of dry b's*, rames fragmenta, ramalla. *Full of b's*, ramosus. *Of b's*, rameus. *To spread into b's*, luxuriari, ramis diffundi.

BOUGIE, ceruus (was light).—catheter (sapher), surgical instrument for drawing off the water. *Cat. Auri.*

BOUNCE. *To b. up or back*, resilire, resultare. *The hail b's back from the top of the house*, resilit grando a culmine tecti. *The water b's in the kettle*, unda exsultat ahenis. *To b. into the air*, in altum expelli. *To b. out*, prostrare; prorumpere, erumpere; in, irrumperere or irruere in &c. *My heart b's*, cor mihi rite salit. *Make a noise*, crepare. *B. at the door*, pulsare fores vehementer; quaterere fores. — *vapour*, swagger, se jactare, insolenter gloriari. — *Bouncing*, robustus, validus, fortis. *A bouncing girl*, virgo valens, valida; virago.

BOUNCE, s. crepitus; ictus, pulsus; jactatio (boating).—minae (threats).

BOUND, *Boundary*, limit, finis, terminus, limes; modus (dum mensure); cancelli (barrier, prop. and fig.). *To fix the b's*, fines terminare, fines constituere. *To fix b's to something* (prop. and fig.), terminos, modum ponere ci rei. *To set b's to a thing* (fig.), modum facere ci rei. *To go beyond the b's*, fines transire (prop. and fig.); extra fines or cancellos egredi, modum excedere (fig.). *To keep one's self within the b's of modesty*, fines verecundie non transire. *To keep force one within b's*, coercere, continere, constringere qm. *To keep one's self within b's*, se cohibere; coercere cupiditates.

BOUND. *See BORDER*.—*Set bounds to*, terminis circumscribere; terminos statuere ci rei.—*Confine*, restricta, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere (ci rei), coercere, reprimere.

BOUND, *To spring*, salire. *B. up*, exsilire, exsultare. *To b. into the saddle*, in equum insilire.—*Rebound*, resilire, resultare, repelli, repercuti, recellere.

BOUND, s. saltus; exsultatio (a bounding up); repercutus (rebound).

BOUND.—*To be b. any whither*, quo ire; quo tendere. *Whither are you b.?* quo tendis? quo te agis? quo cogitas or vis (sc. ire)?

BOUNDARY. *See BOUND*.—*The god of b's*, Terminus; his festival, Terminalia. *To drive in a post to mark the b.*, palum terminalem figere. *A b. stone*, lapis terminalis, terminus, saxum, limes in agro positus. *Soldiers stationed on the b's*, milites limitanei.

BOUNDEN.—*A b. duty*, officium.—debitum (duty as a moral obligation).—debitum officium.

BOUNDLESS, interminatus, infinitus, immensus; immoderatus, immodicus (immoderate); insatiabilis.

BOUNDLESSLY, infinite, immoderate.

BOUNDLESSNESS, infinitas, immensitas; of time, nulla circumscriptio temporum; of power, potentia infinita.

BOUNTIFUL. *See BOUNTIFUL*.

BOUNTIFUL, largus, liberalis, beneficus, benignus, (83)

munificus. *To be b. to one*, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm. *B. of his money*, liberalis pecunie. *See GRAMMUS*.

BOUNTIFULLY, large, liberaliter, benigne, munifice.

BOUNTY, largitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia.—*Premium*, premium, pretium. —*When a soldier enlists*, auctoramentum.

BOUQUET (of wine), anima amphora.

BOURN. *See BORDER*.

BOUT.—*At one b.*, simul (at the same time).—uno impetu (with one effort). *C.* A drinking-b., comessatio (a merry making after a regular cena, with games, dancing, strolling out into the streets, &c.).—*Compotatio* in Cic. only as transl. of *αὐσησις*: not used as a Roman expression by him or any other author.

BOW, *To bend*, flectere, inflectere; curvare, incurvare. *Bowed*, inflexus, incurvus: backwards, recurvatus, recurvus, repandus.—*flexi*, flecti, curvari, incurvescere. *To b.*, b. the head, se demittere, caput de-mittere: b. to aby (as a mode of salutation), acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.); salutare qm: down to the ground, qm adoro, veneror. *To b. the knee*, genua flectere (gen.); genua (dextra) submittere (out of respect; to one, ci). *They b. down under the weight*, incurvantur, oeduntque ponderi. *To b. to one* (fig.), submittere se ci; se co potestati permittere. *Man must b. to the will of God*, hominum vita jussu divine legis obtemperat. *To b. to the ground* (crush, depress), frangere, depremere, opprimere; one's pride, superbiu es retundere.

BOW, a. corporis inclinatio.—to make a b. to aby, acclinis saluto qm (Arnob.), or only qm salutare.

BOW, s. arcus. *Bowstring*, nervus. *A cross b.*, arcuballista, manuballista. *A bowman*, sagittarius: cross b. man, arcuballistarius, manuballistarius. *A maker of b's*, arcuarius. *Within b.-shot*, intra tell jactum or con-jectum: out of, extra, &c. *To bend a b.*, arcum intendere, adducere. *To get his food by his b.*, expedire alimenta arcu. *A rainbow*, pluvius arcus; also from content, arcus. *A b.-window*, fenestra arcuata. *B.-legged*, varus, valgus.—*Of a stringed instrument*, plectrum.

BOWELS, *Intestines*, intestina (g. t.).—viscera. *exta* (internal parts which are considered less vile: heart, &c.). *Viscera of compassion*, misericordia.—*Fig. in n. or parts*, viscera, interiora, intima; of the earth, of a mountain, viscera terræ, montis. *The evil is seated in the b. of the state*, inhaeret malum in visceribus republicæ.

BOWER, umbraculum, scena.

BOWL, poculum, patera, phiala, scyphus.—cratera or crater (for mixing drinks in); pelvis; aquilla, aqua manale.—*Of a fountain*, labrum, crater.—*See BASIN*.

BOWL, *For rolling*, globus.

BOWL, ra. *volvere*.—*flexi*.—*conos globis petere, *globis or conis ludere. *Bowling*, *conorum lusus.

BOWS, *Of a ship*, prora, pars prior navis.

BOWSPRIT, malus proialis.

BOX, arca (with a lock, low, and placed on the ground).—cista and (still smaller) capsa (both portable, for valuables, books, fruit, &c.).—armarium (for things in constant use, books, clothes, &c.; it was higher than an arca, had divisions, and was sometimes placed against a wall).—scrinium (with divisions, or pigeon-holes, for letters, medicines, valuables).—pyxis (for drugs, &c., prop. of b.-wood, also of any wood, and even of metal).—arcula, capsula, capella, cistula, cistellula. *An ornament b.*, narthecius. *A lot-b.*, stula. *Ballot-b.*, cista, cistula. *Dice-b.*, phimus, frutillus, orca. *A strong b.*, arca. *B. to keep ornaments in*, arcula ornamentorum, pyxis; for rings, dactylitheca. *A clothes-b.*, armarium. *A b. in a shop*, nidus. *A b. in a chest*, loculus. *A b. for plants*, vas. *A medicine-b.*, narthecius. *A Christmas b. (present)*, strena.—*I in a theatre*, spectaculum altum. (See *Lit. i. 35*).

BOX, v. concludere, includere, in arcâ, cistâ; sepire, obsepire.

BOX, *A blow*, alapa (in the face with the open hand); colaphus (with the fist). *To give one a b. on the ear*, ci colaphum ducere, impingere, infringere; palma qm percutere. *To b. one's ears soundly*, qm percutere colaphis.

BOX, v. *Fight with the fists*, pugnis certare. *A boxing-match*, pugillatio, pugillatus. *A boxer*, qui pugnis certat, pugil.

BOX, *A tree*, buxus. *B.-wood*, buxum. *Made of b.-wood*, buxeus. *A suite of b.-wood*, tibia buxæ, or simply buxus, buxum. *Full of b.*, buxeus. *A place planted with b.*, buxetum.

BOY, puer. *A little b.*, puerulus, pusio (gen.); pupus, pupulus (in endowment). *To become a b. again*,

repuerascere. To leave b.'s play, nuces relinquere. He is past a b., viriliter togam sumpsit, ex pueris or ex ephebis excessit. When I was a b., me puerum.—|| See CHILD.

BOYCHILD, ætas puerilis, pueritia, anni pueriles or puerilitatis. In b., ineunte ætate. From my, our b., a puer, a pueris.

BOYISH, puerilis.

BOYISHLY, pueriliter.

BOYISHNESS, puerilitas, mores pueriles.

BRACE, v. || Bind, alligare, deligare.—|| Strain, tendere, intendere, contendere.

BRACE, vinculum, copula.—|| Bandage, ligamen, ligamentum, fascia; redimiculum.—|| Tension, tensio (Hygin. Viir. Post-class. rare).—tensura (Post-class. Hygin. Veget.). Mty by Crel. with extendere (e. g. funem): intendere (e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (arcum, &c.).—Intendere qd qd re (e. g. sellam loris).—B's under a bed, inatras, quibus sponda culcitam fert (Petron.).—|| Of a ship, funis quo antennis vertitur: rudens.—|| Braces for breeches, *fasciæ bracciæ sustinendis.—|| A pair, par: of pigeons, par columbarum. They are found in b.'s, bini inveniuntur.

BRACELET, armilla, brachiale, splinter: see ARMLET. Wearing b.'s, armillatus.

BRACK. See BREACK, BREAKAGE.

BRACKET (in typography), uncus, notuncinus, may be used as i. l.: or parenthesis nota or signum (for double b.'s). To enclose in b.'s, *uncis (not uncinis) includere.

BRACKISH, subaëlis, amarus. To have a b. taste, salis or subaëlis saporis esse.

BRAG, se iactare, insolenter gloriari, gestire et se efferre insolentius: linguæ esse fortem: sublatius de se dicere: gloriosius de se predicare: gloriâ et prædicatione se efferre.—|| of brag, gloriari qd re, de or in qd re: se iactare in qd re: qd iactare, ostentare, venditare. He b.'s of his merits, de virtutibus suis prædicat. In order to b. of their genius, &c., ingenii venditandi memorieque ostentandæ causâ. Vain bragging, inanis iactantia. A bragging soldier, gloriosus miles. Bragging words, ingentia verba.

BRAGGART, } iactator, ostentator, vendita-
BRAGGADOCIO, } tor cs rei (one who is always bringing forward boastfully his real or supposed merits: e. g. factorum).—homo vanus (empty conceited fellow).—immodicus æstimator sui (who infinitely over-rates himself).—homo vaniloquus.—homo (miles) gloriosus.—iactator rerum a se gestarum.—fortis lingua.

BRAGGING, iactatio, ostentatio, venditatio: venditatio quædam et ostentatio (all with cs rei, about alth).—ostentatio sui.—iactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—iactatio circulariora.—Grandiloquentia, magniloquentia (used by C. seldom, and in other meanings) are poet.

BRAD, texere,nectere, plectere (only in participlexus). To b. a basket, fistulam texere. To b. garlands of flowers, sorta e floribus facere. To b. ivy into the hair, hederâ religare crines. To b. the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere, comæ caput in gradum.

BRAD, s. || Of hair, gradus. A b. of flowers, flores texti or plexi.

BRAIN, cerebrum. A little b., cerebellum. To beat out the b.'s, cerebrum extundere, elidere, dispercutere.—|| fig. cerebrum, mens. His b. is turned, mente captus est, de or ex mente exiit, mente alienatus est. Is not your b. turned? satini sanus es? To ply his b., ingenii or mentis vires intendere.

BRAIN, v. ci cerebrum discutere, diminuerè, dispercutere: cerebrum excipere, extrahere.

BRAINISH, cerebrosus, phreneticus (φρενιτικός).

BRAINLESS, demens, futuus, stolidus, desipiens, vecors. He is a b. fellow, cerebrum non habet.

BRAIN-PAN, calva, calvaria.

BRAINSICK, mente captus, delirus, vecors, demens, desipiens.

BRAKE (fern), filix.—|| Thorn, thicket, dumetum, vepretum, sentietum, spinetum.—|| A brake for hemp, *instrumentum quo cannabim decorticatur.—|| A kneading-trough, magla.—|| Sharp bit, lupi frenum lupatum, or lupatum only.

BRAMBLE, || Blackberry, rasperry, rubus. B.-bushes, rubetum.—|| Thorns, dum (bushes crowded together, so as to make a sort of wilderness).—sentes (prickly bushes, thorn bushes).—Vepres (combines both meanings: thorn-bushes growing thickly together). B.-brake, dumetum, &c.

BRAN, fufur. Of b., fufureus. B.-like, fufuraceus.

BRANCH, ramus (a bough from the trunk). frons

(leafy b. of a bough). termes (b. broken off with its leaves and fruit). A dry b., ramale. A vine-b., palmet, armentum. A little b. (bough), ramulus, ramusculus.

—|| Sprig, surculus, armentum. To put forth b.'s (see BRANCH, v.): excessively, silvescere. To have b.'s, frondere.—|| fig. ramus (b. or collateral line of a stock); familia (division of a gens); pars (part). B. of a river, brachium, pars; caput (one of its mouths). B. of the sea, sinus æstuarium. B. of a mountain, ramus, brachium. The four b.'s into which morals divide themselves, quatuor partes honestatis.

BRANCH, v. frondescere; ramis diffundi; luxuriari. A branching beech, patula fagus.—|| Branch (divide itself) into two parts, into several parts, in duas, plures partes dividi. To b. out a discourse, orationem in plures partes, in plurima capita distinguere.—|| To speak diffusely, latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere. To b. out far, late se fundere.

BRANCHLESS, fronde or ramis carens or nudatus.

BRANCHY, frondosus; ramosus, ramulosus; patulus.

BRAND, || Fire-brand, titio (τινός, on or taken fm the hearth, where it served for warmth, heat, light).—torris (torreo); the burning b. from the hearth, espi from a pile or altar, where it was consuming a corpse, victim, &c.). A burning b., titio ardens, poet. vivus (opp. extinctus).—|| Mark of disgrace, literarum nota (inusta), stigma.—fig. to cast a b. of infamy upon one, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ci inurere; qm ignominia notare (of the censor).—|| For cattle, nota, signum.

BRAND, v. To b. one, notam ei inurere, stigma ci inscribere, imponere.—fig. as above, to cast a b. upon). Branded (prop.) literarum notâ or stigmatibus notâ inustus, stigmatas (-m). Branded with crime, infamatus, infamis, famosus: with cowardice, ignaviam notâ designatus. A branding-iron, cauterium.

BRANDISH, librare (hastam, to raise it in a horizontal direction, in order to hurt it with greater force and a surer aim).—vibrare (to b. it backwards and forwards, or up and down, in order to testify an eager desire for the combat).—coruscare (to make a weapon gleam).—rotare (to whirl it round and round).—quætere, quæsare, crispare (to wave, shake, flourish).—|| fig. to b. syllogisms, conclusiunculas vibrare.

BRANDY, *vinum e frumento factum, *vinum frumento expressum. Pliny speaks of the spirituous liquor prepared by the Indians from dates, &c., by the general term vinum.

BRANK. See BUCKWHBAT.

BRASS, æs, æris metallum; orichalcum (prop. a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass prepared fm it). B.-ore, or b.-stone, lapis æreus. Full of b., æreus. Covered with b., æratus. To cover with b., ære inducere. Made of b., see BRAZEN. A b. pot, ahenum.

BRASSY (containing brass), æreus.—|| Hard as brass, æreus, æratus.—|| Impudent. See BRAZEN.

BRAU, infans, infantulus (-a); puerulus, pusio, puellula; filius (-a), filiolus (-a). A beggar's b., mendici filius. When you were a b., to puerulo, puellulâ, infante. || See CHILD.

BRAVADO, inanes mimes (C.).—(Immanis) terror verborum (C.).—verba minarum plena (H.—of threatening b.).—|| Boast, iactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, &c. See BRAGGING.

BRAVE, || Courageous, &c., animosus (opp. timidus; full of high spirit and animal courage to b. danger fearlessly).—fortis (opp. ignavus; b.; with moral courage to b. danger and endure hardships).—strenuus (opp. ignavus: going resolutely and actively to work, and firm and persevering in carrying it through).—acer (opp. lentus; spirited, eager, fiery).—magnanimus (of lofty, noble courage, self-sacrificing).—Jn. fortis et animosus; animosus et fortis: fortis atque strenuus; strenuus et fortis; acer et fortis. To be very b., egregie fortiter esse. A b. soldier, miles bonus, egregius. To show himself a b. man, se fortem præbere, præstare. A b. drinker, acer potor.—|| Splendid, fine, grand, magnificent, splendidus, præclarus, lautissimus; formosus, pulcher, speciosus.—|| Excellent, noble, bonus, egregius, præclarus, eximius, excellens, præstans. Y.-s are a b. fellow (to a slave), frugi æs, frugi æs homo. 'Tis a b. thing to die for one's country, dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

BRAVE (defy), v. qm provocare; contumacem esse in qm or adversus qd, contumaciter contempnere qd, contemnere qd. Since he b.'s me to it, quando eo me provocat. To b. all human laws, omnia jura humana contemnere. To b. dangers, obviam ire, se offerre periculis.

BRAVELY, fortiter, animose, strenue, acriter;

bene, egregie, pulchre, præclare, eximie, speciose, splendide, laute.

BRAVERY. *|| Boldness:* fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive: *fort* in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance: *like constantia*).—acrimonia (*fiery courage*). *To be of distinguished personal b.*, manu fortem or promptum esse.—*|| Splendour, &c.*, splendor, ornatus cultus, &c.—*|| Boastful show*, jactantia, ostentatio, venditatio.—ostentatio sui.—jactantia sui (T.).—vana de se prædicatio.—jactantia iactantia sui.

BRAVO. a. acarius.—*|| Interj.* sophō! euge! factum bene! laudo!

BRAWL. v. altercari, jurgare, rixari. *B. with one*, jurgio contendere cum qo, rixari cum qo, rixa mihi est cum qo. *B. with each other*, inter se altercari, inter se rixari. jurgii certare inter se.

BRAWL. a. altercatio, jurgium, rixa, lites (lum).

BRAWLER. homo jurgiosus; homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus, rixator; (a b. *advocate*), rabula.

BRAWLING. jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus; litigiosus.

BRAWN. *|| Muscles*, musculi, tori (poet.); partes corporis musculosæ.—*|| Strength*, nervi, lacerti, robur. *B. of the arm*, lacerti, tori lacertorum (poet.).—*|| Boar's flesh*, aprugna caro, aprugna (wild); verina caro.

BRAWNY. musculosus, torosus, lacertosus, robustus.

BRAY. *|| Pound*, pinsere, contundere.—*|| As an ass*, rudere.—*|| To cry out*, vociferari, clamorem tollere, edere; (of a speaker) latrare.

BRAYING. trifida, cutusio.—*|| Rudor*; vociferatio, clamor; clangor.

BRAZE. v. res inducere ei rei or qd ære inducere; (voider with brass) æres ferrumine.—*|| Harden*, durare; frontem ei perficere. *I am brazed to shame*, obdurui animus ad pudorem.

BRAZEN. aheneus, aeneus, æreus; æneus or aheneus (poet.).—*viz.* the b. age, ætas ænea.—*|| Proceeding from brass*. A. b. din, æreus sonitus.—*|| Hard, shameless*. A. b. brow or face, os impudens, durum or ferreum. A. b.-faced fellow, homo perfectæ frontis.

BRAZEN. v. B. it out, impudenter or pertinacius qd asseverare or affirmare; impudentiam præ se ferre.

BRAZIER. faber ærarius, ærarius.

BREACH. *|| Of a fortification*, munimentorum ruinæ, jacentis muri ruinæ. *To make a b. in the wall*, tormentis machinisque (with cannon, &c.) perfringere ac subruere murum, muri partem (ariete incusso) subruere. *To enter the city by a b.*, per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere or transcendere. *To repair the b. of the muros* quasos reficere.—*|| Any opening caused by breaking*, ruptum, scissum. *To make a b. in a thing*, qd frangere, rumpere, dirumpere.—*|| Violation*, violatio. *B. of a league*, fœderis violatio; violatio or ruptum fœdus. *B. of friendship*, amicitie violatio; amicitia violata. *To commit a b. of peace* (make war), pacis fidem rumpere, pacem turbare. *To consider it as a b. of the league*, if &c., pro rupto fœdus habere, si &c. *Without a b. of duty*, salvo officio. *It is a b. of duty*, contra officium est. *To commit a b. of duty*, ab officio decedere or recedere; officio suo decesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, deserere; ab religione officii in qd re declinare.—*|| Failing out*, discordia, dissidium. *It comes to a b.*, res ad discordias deducitur, discordia oritur.

BREAD. panis. *Common*, every day b., panis ci-barius, plebeius. *Coarse b.*, panis secundus or secundarius. *Pure, white b.*, panis siliginis. *Light b.*, panis tener. *Light and white b.*, panis molli siliginis. *Good, bad b.*, panis bonus, malus. *Hard b.*, panis durus. *Old, new b.*, panis vetus, recens. *Yesterday's b.*, panis hesternus. *Leavened b.*, panis fermentatus. *Musty b.*, panis mucidus. *To eat something with b.*, qd cum pane, ad panem edere. *What is eaten with b.*, opsonium. *The making of b.*, panificum. *Want of b.*, inopia frumentaria or rei frumentariæ; penuria frumenti or cibi. *B.-basket*, panarium, panariolum. *B.-market*, forum platorum.—*Fto. support, sustentance*, victus, victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessarias. *To seek his b.*, victum querere, queritare. *To earn his b.*, parare ea, quæ ad victum suppedant. *To earn his b. easily*, facile querere victum: *by the sweat of his brow*, sudore ac labore victum querere. *He has his b.*, habet unde vivat. *To labour for one's daily b.*, diurnum victum querere; diurno questu famem propul-sare; *questum quotidianum facere* (quest. quot. C. Cat. 4, 8, 17). *Want of one's daily b.*, inopia questûs, inopia questûs et penuria alimentorum (T.). *To labour for one's b.*, victum querere. *He worked for*

his daily b., ei operâ vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16). *To take the b. out of a man's mouth*, deprive him of his b., victum qm privare, rejicere qm ad famem. *He has hardly b. to eat*, vix habet, unde vitam toleret.

BREADTH. latitudo. *In b.*, in latitudine; latus. *A ditch ten feet in b.*, fossa decem pedes lata. *B.-wise*, in latitudinem. *|| Magnitude, &c.*, magnitudo; momentum, gravitas. *|| A finger's b.*, nail's b., breadth, digitus, ungula, transversus (e. g. Cic. Att. 13, 20). See BROAD.

BREAK. frangere, rumpere (fr. to break to pieces what is hard: rump. to rend to pieces what is flexible: when applied to athg hard, rump. implies exertion and danger.—membrum rumpere, os frangere, Cat. ap. Prisc., in breaking a limb the rending of the flesh being the thing seen. Dôd.).—diffingere (to b. asunder).—confringere (to b. into small pieces)—dirumpere (to burst asunder what was originally entire).—divellere (to tear asunder what was at first joined together). *To b. the arm, hip, &c.*, frangere brachium, coram, &c. *I will b. his neck*, frangam ejus cervicem. *To b. a man's head*, diminuer caput or cerebrum ei. *To b. at the end*, præfringere. *To b. small*, conterere, comminuer, contundere. *His misfortune b's my heart*, casu ejus frangor. *To b. a lance with one*, cum qo in certamen descendere.—*INTA.* frangi, confringi; rumpl, dirumpl; scindi (to split). *The waves b. upon the rock*, fluctus a saxo frangitur, fluctus frangit scopulus. *My heart b's*, dirumpor dolore.—*|| Bring to yield, tame, subdue*, frangere, infringere; vincere, domare. *B. the obstinacy of a man*, infringere ea ferociam. *B. a horse*, equum domare. *B. a man's power*, ea potentiam infringere, frangere qm. *|| The cold b's (lessens)*, frigus minuitur, frangitur, se frangit (not rumpitur or se rumplitur). *The clouds b.*, nubes rumpunt, rum-punt (not frangunt, se frangunt, or frangitur). See 'b. up', below.—*|| Weaken, crush, &c.*, debilitare, infirmum reddere; minuire, imminuere, comminuer; frangere, conticere, affligere. *Broken in body and mind*, confectus corpore et animo. *My strength is broken*, vires me deficient, debilitor et frangor. *I am broken*, non sum, qualis eram. *To b. the power of the enemy*, hostium vim pervertere. *Our broken circum-stances*, res fractæ, fractæ opes.—*|| To break off, violate, put an end to*, frangere, rumpere. *B. the silence*, silentium rumpere, silentii finem facere. *To b. his fast*, cibum capere, sumere; solvere jejuni-um; (breakfast) jentare. *To b. sleep*, somnum interrumpere. *To b. off an intimacy gradually*, amicitiam remissione usq eluere, amicitiam dissuere, non discin-dere (C.). *To b. his word*, fidem frangere, violare; fidem prodere. *To b. laws*, leges pertruncare, violare, a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.). *B. his oath*, jus-jurandum non servare, non conservare. *B. friendship*, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere. *To b. with one*, ab amicitia ea se removère, amicitiam ea dimit-tere.—*|| To make unconnected*, frangere, inter-rumpere. *Broken words*, voces interruptæ. *A broken voice*, vox fracta. *They b. the ranks*, ordines pertur-bant. *The clouds b.*, nubes discutuntur, sol inter nubes effulget.—*|| To b. a man*, i. e. make him bankrupt, qm evertere bonis or fortunis omnibus; perdere qm. *To b.*, i. e. become bankrupt, cedere foro, conturbare, corrumpere, cadere, naufragium omnium for-tunarum facere.—*|| To b.*, i. e. disclose, aperire, pate-acere, detegere; (propono) proponere.—*|| To b.*, i. e. reflect, refringere.—*|| To b. open itself*, (of a sore), rumpl.—*|| Appear gradually*, appere. *Day b's*, dies appetit; lucecit, dilucescit, illucescit.—*|| To b. into tears*, lacrimæ prorumpunt, erumpunt: *into a laugh*, in cachinnos or risus effundi, risum tollere.—*|| To b. a man's fall*, qm (cadentem) excipere.—*|| To b. ground* (plough), agrum proscri-dere.—*|| To b. wind* (upward), ructare; (downward) pedere.—*|| To b. asunder*, confringere, perfringere, frangere, dirumpere.—*|| To b. down*, destruere, demoliri, diruere; Intercludere, intercludere (a bridge, pontem); *INTA.* corrumpere, collabi.—*FIG.* debilitare, infirmare; minuire, comminuer; frangere, affligere, passum dare, perdere: *INTA.* debilitari, &c.; in pejus mutari, passum ire.—*|| To b. from*, se abripere, eri-pere, abstrahere, avellere; erumpere. *To b. from prison*, vincula carceris rumpere.—*|| To b. in upon*, inter-rumpere, turbare. *To b. into*, irrumpere, irrumpere: *a house*, domum perfringere. *To b. the door in*, januam effringere.—*|| To b. off*, defringere; decerpere; avellere; *INTA.* frangi, præfringi; flores, decerpere flores: *the point of the spear*, præfringere hastam.—*|| FIG.* to b. off friendship, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere: *a conversation*, sermonem incidere, abrumpere. *To b.*

off in the midst of a speech. præcidere (*absol.*). But I *do* off, sed satis de hoc. To *do* off *sm* a thing, qd abjicere, desistere re or de re. *Here the road b's off*, hic via finem capit.—¶ To *b. open*, effringere, refringere, moliri (*a. g. fores*); resignare, solvere (litteras, epistolam): *INTA. rumpi*, dehincere; scindi (*of the skin*); recrudescere (*of wounds*, *b. open afresh*): (*of flowers*) utriculum rumpere, forem aperire.—¶ To *b. out*, erumpere; vincula (carceris) rumpere: *fig.* erumpere; exardescere. *A war b's out*, bellum ingruit, exoritur. *Diseases b. out among the rowers*, morbi ingruunt in remiges. To *b. out* (*with the mango, with bolts, &c.*), scabie, pustulis, &c., infici.—¶ To *b. through* the wall of a house, parietem perfodere: the door, effringere fores: *the enemy*, per medium hostium aciem percurrere.—¶ To *b. up* (*into pieces*), diffringere; comminuere, conterere, contundere. To *b. up an army*, milites dimittere. To *b. up school, house, &c.*, *scholam, familiam, dimittere. To *b. up* the cold, frigus solvere, dissolvere, resolvere. To *b. up land*, agrum occare; agrum proscribere. *I will b. up this habit of yours*, adimam tibi hanc consuetudinem. To *b. up* (*dissolve itself*), solvi, dissolvi, resolvi.

BREAK, *s.* ruptum, scissum; rima; (*space*) intervallum, spatium interjectum.—¶ *Of day*, prima lux; diluculum. *At b. of day*, ubi primum illuxit, primâ luce, primo diluculo, (cum) diluculo. *Before day b.*, ante lucem: (*taking place then*), antelucanus. *From day-b.*, a primâ luce.

BREAKAGE, fractura.

BREAKER, qui frangit, rumpit, &c.; ruptor.—¶ *Breakers*, æstus maritimi in litore ferventes.

BREAKFAST, jentaculum.—¶ To *b.*, jentare, prandere.

BREAKWATER, *moleis portui objecta ad fluctus maritimos arcendos; *moleis fluctibus opposita.

BREAM, sparus; paxurus or phagus.

BREAST, pectus, thorax; præcordia (*the cavity of the chest, with the heart and lungs*); latus, latera (*with reference to the state of the lungs*). To *receive wounds in the b.* (*i. e. in front*), vulnera adversa accipere or adverso corpore excipere. *A b. wound*, vulnus pectoris. *A pain in the b.*, dolor pectoris, præcordiorum.—¶ *The breasts*, mammae (*teats of human beings*); ubera, -um (*teats of brutes*). *Under the left b.*, infra lævam papillam. *Having large b's*, mammosus. To *put an infant to the b.*, mammam infanti dare or præbere. *A little b.*, mammula.—¶ (*As the seat of feeling, &c.*), pectus, animus. *The furies of the b.*, domesticus furor. But see also BOSOM.

BREAST, *v.* pectus opponere ei rei, ei rei adverso pectore resistere; obniti, reluctari. To *b. the waves*, fluctibus (forti pectore) obniti. *B. adversity*, fortia pectora adversis rebus opponit (*imper.*).

BREASTBONE, os pectoris or pectorale.

BREASTPLATE, thorax.

BREASTWORK, pluteus; lorica.

BREATH, spiritus; anima (*b. of life*); halitus (*sm the mouth*); respiratio. *Short b.*, spirandi or spiritus difficultas, meatus animæ gravior; anhelatio or anhelitus (*passing*). *Stinking b.*, anima foetida, os foetidum, oris fœtor, oris or animæ gravitas. *At one b.*, uno spiritu, sine respiratio: *to drink*, non respirare in hauriendo. To *hold the b.*, animam continere or comprimere. To *fetch, draw b.*, spirare, spiritum or animam ducere, spiritum haurire. To *stop the b.*, animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere (*see CHOKK*). To *take b. again*, respirare (*prop. and fig.*); se colligere, ad se redire (*prop. and fig.*). *Out of b.*, exanimatus. To *put out of b.*, exanimare. To *be put out of b. with running*, curâ exanimari. To *the last b.*, usque ad extremum spiritum. *A b. of air*, aura. *The b. of popular favour*, aura popularis.

BREATH, *v.* spirare, respirare, animam recipere, spiritum trahere et emittere, animam or spiritum ducere. To *b. freely*, libere respirare. To *b. with difficulty*, ægre ducere spiritum; anhelare (*to pant*). *While I live and b.*, dum quidem spirare potero, dum animâ spirabo meâ, dum anima est. *A breathing*, spiritus, spiratio, respiratio. *A breathing between*, interspiratio. To *b. upon*, afflare qm or ci, aspirare ad qm. *A breathing upon*, afflatus. To *b. into*, inspirare. *A breathing-hole*, spiraculum. To *b. again* (*fig.*), respirare, se or animum colligere or recipere, recreari.—*INTA.* spiritum ducere; haurire. To *b. the common air*, auram communem haurire. *Air is fit to be breathed*, aer spirabilis est. To *b. out*, expirare, exhalare: *his last*, animam efflare, expirare (*See "Give up the Ghost"*). *The flowers b. fragrant scents*, odores a floribus afflantur, flores exhalant odores. To *be*

breathed upon by serpents, a serpentibus afflari. To *b. a lofty spirit into a man*, ci magnam mentem inspirare. *Your face b's love*, facies tua spirat amores. *His works seem to b. his spirit*, ejus mens videtur spirare in scriptis.—¶ To *b. a little* (*in a speech*), paulum interquiescere. *A breathing*, respiratio; quies.—¶ To *exercise*, exercere.—¶ To *b. a vein*, venam incidere.

BREATHING (*see above*).—¶ *A rough b.*, aspiratio: (*the sign of it*), spiritus asper. *Smooth b.*, spiritus lenis. See **ASPIRATE**.

BREATHLESS, exanimatus, exanimis; mortuus.

BRED, See **BREED**.

BREECH, hinder part, anus, nates, clunes.

BREECES, braccos or braccæ: wide ones, laxæ braccæ: tight ones, braccæ strictus: wearing them, braccatus; braccis indutus.

BREED, gignere, generare, creare, procreare; parere: ferre, efferre, proferre (*of the earth, nature*). *Where were you bred* (born)? ubi natus es!—*FIG.* to *b.* imitator, imitatorum creare. *Crime is bred of vice*, scelera ex vitia manant. *This will b. a quarrel*, rixam hoc excitabit.—*INTA.* nasci, gigni, creari, generari, procreari; oriri:—*Bring forth*, parere, partum edere, fetare, fetus edere.—¶ *Bring up*, nutrire, alere, educere, educare; tollere, suscipere; (*children physically and morally*) educare, rarely educere. To *b. cattle*, pecus nutrire, alere, educare. *Well-bred*, bene doctus et educatus, liberalibus disciplinis institutus; (*gentle*) urbanus. To *be bred up in a thing*, ei rei innutriti: to a thing, ad qd educari, ad qd a puero institui.

BRED, *s.* genus; seminium. *Dogs of noble b.*, nobiles ad venandum canes. In choosing the *b.*, in seminio legendo. *A royal b.*, regio sanguine orti.

BREEDING, partio, generatio, procreatio, genitura, partus, partura; fetura. *Good for b.*, feture habilis. To *raise* (animals) for *b.*, submittere.—¶ *Educational training*, educatio, disciplina; institutio; cultus; mores.

BREESE, œstrus; asinus; tabanus.

BREEZE, aura.

BREEZY, flatibus or auris permulsus.

BRETHREN, See **BROTHER**.

BREVIARY, epitome, summarium, breviarium (*Post-class.* breviarium—olim, quum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur. *Sen.*).—*Of the Romish church*, *brevarium, *precatum liber.

BREVITY, See **BRIEFNESS**.

BREW, potum or cerevisiam coquere.—*FIG.* a storm is brewing, tempestas imminet, impendit. *Wars are brewing*, bella tumescunt. ¶ To *plot*, con-cocci, meditari; in animo agitare; commisceri, coquere, concoquere.

BREWER, coctor (cerevisiæ).

BREWHOUSE, botaria officina.

BRIAR, See **BRIER**.

BRIBE, *s.* merces, pretium, donum, pecunia, largitio. To *offer one a b.*, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. To *take a b.*, pecuniâ accipere, fidem pecuniâ mutare: *never*, adversum dona invictum animum gerere. To *resist a b.*, largitioni resistere.

BRIBE, *v.* corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, donis, largitione; pretio mercari, donis ad suam causam perducere, largitione *cs* voluntatem redimere, largitione *cs* mentem cæcare. To *attempt to b. a b.*, pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare qm. *cs* animum donis tentare. *cs* corruptelam moliri. To *b. the court*, iudicium or iudices corrumpere. *He that b's*, corruptor, largitor. *A judge that may be bribed*, iudex venalis (pretio); *that cannot be bribed*, incorruptus, integer.

BRIBERY, corruptela; largitio; amblytus (*for an office*). To *be perverted by b.*, adulterari pecuniâ (*of things*: *e. g.* jus civile adulterari pecuniâ): *to be open to b.*, largitionibus moveri, pecuniâ accipere ac fidem pretio habere addictum.

BRICK, later, later coctus, testa. *A little b.*, laterculus. *A b. wall*, murus coctilis, latericius. To *make* (*form*) *b's*, lateres ducere, fingere: *to burn them*, lateres coquere. *An unburnt b.*, later crudus. *B.-work*, (opus) latericium. To *lay b's*, opus latericium facere. *A b.-layer*, cementarius. *A b.-kiln*, fornax lateraria. *A b.-maker*, laterarius. *B.-dust*, lateres in pulverem contriti, testa trita.

BRICK, *v.* lateribus sternere.

BRIDAL, nuptialis. *B. attire*, *mundus nuptialis. *B. veil*, dammeum. *B. garment*, *vestis nuptialis. *In her b. garment*, candidæ vestis (*Plant.*).—¶ *s.* nuptie.

BRIDE, nympha, nova nupta; nōt sponsa. *B.-man*,

paranympus (*late*). *B.-maid*, paranympa (*late*).

B.-cab, musticinus or am. placentia nuptialis.

BRIDEGROOM, novus maritus (*not sponsus*).

BRIDEWELL, pistrinum, ergastulum.

BRIDGE,pons. *A little* b., ponticulus. *A b. on pila*, pons publicus: *of boats*, pons navalis, rates (et latus) junctus. *To throw a b. over a river*, pontem fluvii imponere or injicere, pontem in fluvio or in flumine facere, amnem ponte jungere. *To break down a b.*, pontem rescindere, interscindere, interdicere, interrumpere: *partially*, pontem rescindere: *behind one*, pontem interscindere a tergo.—*Of the nose*, or an instrument, jugum.

BRIDLE, frenum; habenas (*reins*). *To let him have the b.*, habenas remittere, frenos duci (*prop.* and *fig.*). *You must bite the b.*, decoquenda est tibi animi agritudo.

BRIDLE, v. (*prop.*) frenare, infrenare equum; frenare equo injicere. *A bridled horse*, equus frenatus.—*¶* *Fig.* frenare, refricare, coercere, continere, comprimere, reprimere. *To b. one's passions*, refricare, coercere or reprimere cupiditates (libidines); moderari cupiditibus; frangere cupiditates.

BRIEF, brevis; angustus, concisus, strictus, pressus. *Ju. contractus et strictus*. [*SYN. in SHORT.*] *A b. narrative*, narratio brevis. *To be b. (of a speaker)*, brevem (*opp. to longum*) esse; breviter adhibere in qm, brevitas servire. *Time itself forces me to be b.*, breviloquentem me tempus ipsum facit. *Be b. with it*, in paucis confer, verbo dicas, præcide; id, si potes, verbo expedi. *To be b. (make short)*, in b., ut in paucis conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longum sim; ut ad paucis redeam; ut paucis dicam; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? ad summam. ne longum fiat. ne (multa) te morer. de quo ne multa diseram. quid plura? quid queris? denique. *This is the b. of the thing*, hæc summa est.

BRIEF, a literæ; diplomata.

BRIEFLY, breviter (*shortly*, *g. l.*).—paucis (*sc. verbis*), breviter (*in few words*).—strictim. carptim (*not slightly, not at length: opp. copiose*).—*Ju. breviter strictissimeque*.—*præcise (touching the principal heads, with omissions: opp. plene et perfecte)*.—*presse or pressus (in a compressed form, but fully and succinctly: e. g. definire)*.—*arte (or arte)*. angusto (*in small compass*).—*quasi præteritis (as if in passing)*. *To speak or write b.*, breviter dicere, paucis dicere, brevi præcideri; paucis or breviter scribere or per-scribere. *B. but well*, paucis quidem, sed bene. *B. and conclusively*, cortote. *To touch b.*, qd leviter tangere, breviter or strictim attingere; brevi præcideri. *To give b.*, paucis verbis reddere, exponere, comprehendere. *To state any b.*, paucis verbis reddere, exprime or comprehendere qd. *As b. as possible*, perquam breviter perstringere qd aique attingere.

BRIEFNESS, brevitas (dicendi); breviloquentia.

BREVITY, (*as a quality*). *The expressive b. of Theophrastus*, stricta brevis Thucydides. *With all possible b.*, quam brevissime.

BRIER, verpea, spina, dumex, sentis. [*SYN. in BRAMBLE.*] *A little b.*, verpucula. *A place for b.'s growing*, verpucetum, dumetum, spinetum, locus verpibus plenus. *Dog-b.*, sentis canis, cynosbatos, rubus cantina. *Of b.'s*, spinus.

BRIERY, spinosus.

BRIGADE, caterva; ala (*of cavalry*).

BRIGADIER, ductor catervæ or alæ.

BRIGAND, latro.

BRIGANTINE, celox (*swift-sailer*); navis piratica or prætorica (*pirate*). [*Cost of mail, lorica.*]

BRIGHT, clarus (*b. by nature: then also of what is clear to the understanding*).—lucidus (*shining with a b. pure light: opp. obscurus*).—pellucidus (*transparent, pellucid*).—illustriis (*existing in light: of a road, star, &c.* *C. Ferr.* 3, 94, 219).—luminosus (*having abundant light*).—nitidus, nitens (*shining beautifully, with pure brightness*).—splendidus (*shining with dazzling, splendid brightness*).—fulgens (*blazing with fiery brightness: e. g. of a comet: opp. sol nitens*).—serenus (*calm and cloudless: of b. skies and weather*).—perspicuus (*transparent, of glass, &c.: then evident*).—*B. eyes*, oculi vegeti, micantes, clari, radiantés, ardentes, &c. *A fiery b. comet*, cometes fulgens, ardens. *A b. constellation*, clarum sidus. *The sky becomes b.*, disserenacit: *at dawn*, lucecit, illucescit. [*Make b.*, *or BRIGHTEN.*] *To be b.*, clarum, illustre, &c., esse: clare, lucere, collucere, nitere, splendere, micare, fulgere. *To become b.*, clarum, &c., fieri; clarescere, illucescere, splendescere. *The brass is b. with use*, æra nitent usu. *B. days* (*fig.*), dies læti, candidi soles.

Illustrious, clarus, splendidus, illustris, magnificus, præclarus. *B. deeds*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida. *A b. name*, nomen illustre. *To be b.*, splendere, fulgere, nitere, enitere, elucere. [*Beautify*, nitidus, nitens. *A acute, ingenious, acutus, perspicax, solers, ingeniosus.* *A man of b. parts*, homo ingeniosus (et solers), præstanti ingenio præditus.

BRIGHTLY, clare, lucide, &c.

BRIGHTNESS, claritas (*g. l.*).—splendor, nitor (*splend. denotes pomp, nit. only neatness, simple beauty*).—candor (*of the sky, sun, &c.*)—fulgor (*fiery b.: e. g. of a comet*). *The fiery b. of the comet had overcome the milder b. of the sun*, stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat. *The b. (clearness) of the sky*, weather, serenitas, serenum. *Virtue has a b. of her own*, virtus splendet per se. *To lose b. (of a thing)*, obsolescere. *B. of intellect*, acies mentis, ingenii; ingenii acumen. *The b. of glory*, fulgor gloriæ. [*Transparency*, pelluciditas.

BRIGHTEN, splendidum or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem induere ei rei. [*Enlighten*, illuminare, illustrare. [*Polish*, polire.—*Gladden*, hilarare, exhilarare. *To b. a man up*, qm exhilarare: *the comeliness*, exhilarare vultum, frontem explicare: *the mind*, nubila animi serenare, ab animo caliginem dispellere; acuire mentem (*sharpen*).—*INTA.* illustrari, illuminari; nitescere, splendescere: (*of men*) diffundi, hilarem se facere. *The sky b's*, cœli serenitas redditur, nubes disceduntur, disserenacit. *His face b's up*, frons or vultus se explicat.

BRILLIANT, splendidus (*prop. et impr.*).—splendens, fulgens, nitens, nitidus. [*SYN. in BRIGHT.*]—micans (*glitteringly bright*).—illustriis, magnificus (*improp.*, the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing). *The b. passages in a poem*, eminentia, tum (Q): *b. achievements*, magnificæ res gestæ, facta splendida (t). *To gain a b. victory*, magnifice vincere. *A b. reputation*, nomen illustre.

BRILLIANT, s. *adamas quadratis areolis.

BRILLIANTLY, splendide, magnifice, nitide.

BRIM, margo, ora (*the former as a line, the latter as a space, esp. of a border, an ornamental, or at least artificial, edging*).—labrum (*prop. 'lip, the edge, b., &c., of something hollow*). *B. of a cup*, poculi oris or labra. [*Upper surface*, summus, with a substantive.

BRIMFUL, ad margines (oras, labra) plenus.

BRIMSTONE, sulfur or sulphur. *Of b.*, sulphureus. *Full of b.*, sulphureous: *saturated with it*, sulphuratus.

BRINDED, maculosus coloris, maculosus; albis maculis, varii or disparis coloris, discolor.

BRINE, aqua salsa. [*For pickling*, salura, salsamentum, muria: *fig. mare (salsum); lacrimæ (salæ)*.

BRING, ferre, afferre, asportare, adducere, perducere [*SYN. in CARRY*]; advehere (*by a vehicle or ship*); importare (*b. into the country*); educere (*lead out: e. g. a horse*); ducere (*lead*); deducere (*b. on his way, esp. for honour's sake*) in locum, comitari (*accompany*). *To b. (attend) one home*, domum qm deducere. *To b. one to a person that he may be taught by him*, qm deducere ad qm. *To b. an offering, sacra facere*. *B. the horse*, equum adducere. *B. me water for my hands*, cedo aquam manibus. *He brought his message, letter, mandata, literas pertulit.* *The south wind b's rain*, auster apportat imbres. *To b. fm one place to another*, deferre, deportare, deducere. *To b. word*, nuntiare: *again*, renuntiare. *To b. a proposition before the people*, rogationem or legem ad populum ferre: *a thing before the senate*, rem ad senatum referre. *To b. to light*, proferre in lucem, e tenebris erueri. *To b. upon the carpet*, in medium proferre. *To b. very many misfortunes upon a man's house or family*, plurima mala in domum cs inferre. *To b. trouble, molestias creare.* *I have brought the thing to that pass, that &c.*, eo rem deduxi, rem huc deduxi, ut &c. *To b. to extremity*, ad summam desperationem or in summum discrimen adducere qm. *To b. into doubt*, in dubium vocare, devocare, revocare. *To b. one to better thoughts*, ad sanitatem qm revocare. *To b. to nothing*, pessum dare, ad nihilum or ad irritum redigere. *To b. to ruin*, pessum dare, perdere, ad interitum vocare, præcipitare: *to poverty*, ad inopiam redigere: *to remembrance*, memoriam cs rei repetere, revocare: *to another's remembrance*, ei qd in memoriam revocare or reducere: *into subjection*, in ditionem suam (or cs) redigere, ditioni sue subicere: *to an account*, ad calculos vocare: *to pass, effluere, perficere*, ad effectum ducere: *to an end*, absolvere, perficere, ad finem adducere, ad exitum perducere. [*To b. (move, persuade) one to a thing*, qm ad qd addu-

cere o perducere; persuadere ei ut &c.; elicere (*entice, coar*) qm ad qd. *I cannot be brought to believe this*, adduci non possum, ut credam, hoc esse; adduci non possum, ut hoc sit. *I cannot b. myself to &c.*, ab animo meo impetrate non possum, ut &c.; non sustineo (with *infin.*, or *accus.* and *infin.*). [*Cause*, afferre, parere, movere. *Assord*, præbere, dare. *To b. one honour*, honori esse ci. *To b. a great price*, magno venire; magni pretii esse.—*To b. about*, efficere, perficere, ad effectum perducere, patrare. *I will b. it about for you*, hoc tibi effectum reddam. *To b. back*, referre, reducere, reportare: *word*, renuntiare. *To b. one back to duty*, qm ad bonam frugem revocare. *To b. down*, deferre, deducere, devocare: *= lessen, humble, break, &c.*, minuire, imminuere, levare, elevare, debilitare, attenuare, atterere, infirmare, frangere, enervare, labefactare: *completely*, pessum dare, evertere. *To b. down a history to the present time*, historiam ad nostra tempora deducere. *To b. forward*, proferre, producere; in medium proferre; = *propose*, proponere, (legem) ferre; = *advance*, augere, adaugere, fovere, attollere: *witnesses*, testes proferre: *an argument*, argumentum afferre. *To b. in*, inferre, importare, invehire; ducere, introducere in, &c.; (*cite*) proferre, afferre. = *introduce, exhibit*, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere o facere, personam (*a fictitious personage*) introducere. = *b. into currency or use*, inducere, introducere, instituire: *foreign usages*, peregrinos ritus ascribere. *To yield, produce*, ferre, efficere, reddere. *The land b's in eight-fold*, ager effert o efficit cum octavo. *The money wech the mines b. in*, pecunia quæ redit (pecuniæ quas facio) ex metallis. *To off (sae, clear)*, servare, conservare, eripere (ci rei or ex qd re), vindicare (re or ab re), retrahere (ab re), salvum præstare, avertere (ab qd re). *To o. w*, qm in auxilium o consilium vocare; qm socium assumere o sibi adungere: (*produce*), movere, commovere, citare, concitare, excitare. *To o. over to his own side*, in partes suas ducere o trahere. *To o. out*, in lucem proferre, protrahere; aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere; arguere, coarguere, evincere. *To o. together*, comportare, conferre, congerere, cogere, colligere, contrahere. *To b. under*, armis subigere, ditioni suæ subicere; reprimere, coercere; in officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere. *To b. up*, educare (see EDUCATE). *To b. up the army*, exercitum adducere. *The soldiers who brought up the rear*, milites qui agmen claudabant o cogeant. **BRINK**, margo, labrum, ora. [*SYN. in BRIM.*] **BRINK** of ruin, &c. See VARIO. **BRINY**, salus. **BRISK**, vegetus, vigen, vividus, alacer, hilaris, lætus, ardens, acer, impiger, vehemens, fervidus. *B. wines*, vina valida, fervida. *To be b.*, vigere. **BRISKET** of beef, = pectus cævi bovis. **BRISKLY**, alacri animo, acriter, hilare, læte, vehementer, cum vi. *The work goes on b.*, fervet opus (V.). **BRISKNESS**, vigor, ardor o fervor animi, vis, alacritas, hilaritas. **BRISTLE**, seta. *His b's rise*, setæ horrescunt. *A boar's back with the b's set up*, terga horrentia rigidis setis. **BRISTLE**, v. horrescere, horrere, setas erigere. *The hair b's upon his arms*, brachia horrescut villis. *A phalanx bristling with spears*, phalanx horrens hastis. *Bristling spears*, hastæ horrentes. **BRISTLY**, setosus. *Like bristles*, hirsutus, horridus. **BRITAIN**, Britannia. **BRITISH**, Britannicus. **BRITON**, Britannus. **BRITTLE**, fragilis (*prop.* and *fig.*), caducus (*fig.*). **BRITTLENESS**, fragilitas. **BROACH**, veru. **BROACH**, v. [*Split*, veru (veribus) figere. *To b. a cash*, dolium relinere (after the Roman way): (= *terebinth*) dolium aperire; primum de dolio haurire. *To b. the sacred fountains*, sacros fontes aperire, recludere. *To b. (disclose, reveal)*, aperire, in lucem proferre o protrahere, illustrare et excitare; in vulgus dare o edere, divulgare. *To b. an error*, erroris esse auctorem, parentem. **BROAD**, [*Wide*, latus. *Spreading*, patulus. *Large*, amplius, spatiosus, latus, magnus. *A ditch five feet b.*, fossa quinque pedes lata. *The plain is three miles b.*, planities in latitudinem tria milia passuum patet. *To be two inches broader than*, duobus digitis excedere. *To wax b.*, in latitudinem diffundi. *A b. spreading beech*, patula fagus. *The b. sea*,

mare apertum. *To have a b. conscience*, parum religiosum esse. *A b. as long*, quadratus: *fig.*, it is as b. as long, eodem redit; whether &c., nihil interest, utrum &c. *B. grounds*, causæ o rationes gravissimæ. *B-footed*, palmipes: *b.-breasted*, pectorosus: *b.-shouldered*, latus ab humeris. *B-leaved*, latifolius, folio latiore. *Broadsword*, ensis. [*Of pronunciation*, latus, vastus. *A b. utterance*, latitudo verborum. *To pronounce letters b.*, literas dilatare. *Clear, open, clear*, apertus, manifestus. *Till b. day*, ad clarum diem, ad multum diem. *B. signs*, manifesta signa. *Circumstantial, minute*, latus, fusior. *Coarse*, rusticus, vastus. *Free, loose*, liber, licens; procaz, impudicus. **BROADEN**, dilatare; laxare, amplificare, ampliare. **BROADLY**, late, &c. *To speak b.*, voces distrahere. literas dilatare. **BROCADE**, pannus Attalicus (*Plin.* 8, 48, 74; 33, 3, 19). **BROGUE**, pero. [*Of speech*, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum. **BROIL**, contentio, jurgium, rixa, lites; turba, tumultus [*SYN. in QUARREL*]. **BROIL**, v. torrere, subassare: *on the gridiron*, in craticulâ torrere o subassare. *Broiled meat*, cibis in craticulâ subassatus. *To b. on the coals*, in prunâ torrere. *The sun broiled the bodies of the Gauls*, sol ingenti ardore torrebat corpora Gallorum. *I am broiling*, torret aestu, aestus me torret, sol me torret, aestus, ardeo. **BROKER**, pararius (*Sen.*), proxeneta, intercessor, interpres. *A petty b. (money-changer)*, numularius. **BROKERAGE**, proxeneticon, interpretum. **BRONZE**, æs. *Of b.*, aeneus, æreus; ex ære factus o expressus. *A b.*, simulacrum ex ære expressum, factum; signum aeneum. **BRONZE**, v. aeneum colorem inducere ci rei. **BROOCH**, gemma, ornamentum gemmarum. **BROOD**, v. incubare (with or without ovis or ova). *To be wont to b.*, incubitare (s. g. in cellis). *To b. (i. e. hatch young)*, pullos ex ovis excludere, pullos excludere, excludere. *A brooding*, incubatio, incubitus; pullatio. *To b. over (i. e. cover with the wings)*, fovere pennis. [*vic. Night b's upon the sea*, nox incubat ponto. *He b's over his griefs*, foveret suos dolores. *The miser b's upon his locked-up store*, avarus clausis thesauris incubat. *To b. over (devise, concoct, &c.)*, in animo agitare; comminisci, moliri, machinari, coquere, concoquere. **BROOD**, a. fetura, fetus, suboles, progenies; pulli, pullitæ. *Doves have eight b's a year*, columbæ octies anno pullos educant. **BROOK**, rivus. *Little b.*, rivulus. *A rushing b.*, torrens. *Of a b.*, rivalis. *B.-water*, aqua rivalis. **BROOK**, v. ferre; devorare (to swallow): e. g. dolorem, molestiam, lacrimas. *To b. injustice patiently*, injuriæ æquo animo recipere. *He brooked the wrong silently*, tacitus tulit injuriam. *To b. it ill*, ægre ferre. **BROOM**, genista, apertum. *A b.-field*, spatium. *Butcher's b.*, ruscus. [*Besom*, scopæ. *B.-stick*, scoparum inanubrium. **BROTH**, jus coctis carnibus.—*sorbitio (any thing that is sucked up)*. *Chicken b.*, jus gallinaceum. *Fowl b.*, jus agnium. *Meat stewed in b.*, cibis jurentus. **BROTHER**, lupanar, lustrum, fornix, stabulum. *To frequent b's*, lustrari, lupanaria frequentare: a visitor of such, lustrator, scortator. **BROTHER**, frater (also affectionately towards a b.-in-law, a confederate, &c.)—*full b.*, i. e. of the same father and mother, or at least of the same father, frater germanus: of the same mother, frater uterinus, frater unâ matre natus. *B.-in-law (husband's b.)*, levir, mariti frater; (*wife's b.*) uxoris frater; (*sister's husband*) maritus sororis. *B's wife*, fratria, uxor fratris. *Foster-b.*, quem eadem nutrix aluit, collocatus. *Children of b's*, fratres (sorores) patruales. *B. and sister*, fratres. *Twin b's*, (fratres) gemini. *A little b.*, fraterculus. *A war between b's*, bellum fratrum. *A b.-killer*, fratricida (which is included in parricida). **BROTHERHOOD**, fraternitas, necessitudo fraterna, germanitas (fraternal connexion); sodalitas, sodalitus (companionship, &c.); sodalitas, collegium, corpus (fraternity, association); genus, natio (race, set). **BROTHERLY**, fraternus. *In a b. manner*, fraterne. **BROW**, [*Rye-brow*, supercilium. *Forehead*, frons. *The bending or knitting of the b's*, superciliorum contractio. *To knit or wrinkle the b.*, frontem contrahere, adducere, attrahere: *to clear it*, frontem emittere, exporrigere, explicare. *A lofty b.*, frons

alta. *A low, small b.*, frons brevis. *A severe b.*, frons severa, triste supercilium. *A haughty b.*, grande supercilium, supercilium. *Countenance, face, vultus; os.* *The b. of a mountain*, supercilium montis, summum jugum montis.

BROWEAT, (torvo or minaci) vultu qm terrere, perturbare; qm impudenter et insolenter tractare; in qm insolentius se gerere; qm ludibrio habere. *B.-beating*, insolens, superbus; *subst.* supercilium.

BROWN, fuscus (dark b.); subniger (blackish); pullus (dirty b. inclining to black); badius, spadix (cheekst. b.); cervinus (stag-b.); fulvus (b.-yellow).

BROWN, a. color fuscus, &c.

BROWN, v. fuscare, infuscare. *Browned by the sun*, adustioris coloris, sibilus perustus.

BROWNISH, sub uscus; subrufus.

BROWSE, depascere, tendere, attondere.—*ITRM.*

pascl. tenera virgulta tendere, sepe depascere, frondes carpere, &c.

BROWSE, s. tenera virgulta, frondes.

BRUISE, contundere, collidere. elidere, terere, conterere. *To b. in a mortar*, tundere, pinsere, contundere. *To b. to dust*, in pulverem redigere, in pulverem conterere. *To give a man a bruising*, qm pugnis (fustibus) contundere, concidere. *Bruised under a cruel yoke*, crudeli dominatione oppressi. *A bruised spirit*, animus fractus, afflictus, dejectus.

BRUISE, s. contusio; contusum; ictus.

BRUIT, v. (qd) in vulgus edere. famam res redivulgare. differre qd rumoribus. *It is bruited abroad*, rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L.).

BRUIT, s. rumor. fama. sermo, &c. See REPORT, s.

[*Noise.* VID.]

BRUNETTE, virgo subfusca; mulier subfuscula.

BRUNT, impetus, incursio, incurtus: concursus, congressio (SYN. in ATTACK, s.); via. [*Blow*, ictus; *Ag.* fulmen, casus.]

BRUNT of battle, (primus) pugnis impetus. *To bear the b. of the battle*, maximum proeli impetum sustinere.

BRUSH, s. penicillus or peniculus: for coating a wall, penicillus tectorius; for clothes, peniculus or penicillus. *A b. of bristles*, seta, scopae setis factae.—*Assault*, &c., impetus, incurtus: pugna levis.

BRUSH, v. vertere, evertere; (penicillo) tergere, detergere, extergere. *He brushed away a tear*, lacrimam detrahit. *The south wind brushes the clouds away*, notus deterget nubila caelo. *B. of the dew*, rorem excutere. *To b. up*, pingere; ornare, exornare; redicere.—*Sweep over, grass*, vertere; stringere, praestringere, destringere.—*To b. by*, praetervolare.

BRUSHWOOD, virgulta; sarmenta, cremum (Col.). *A broom of b.*, scopas virgae.

BRUTAL, by the genit. beluarum or pecudum.—*Cruel*, &c., atrox, crudelis, ferus, inhumanus, immanis.

A b. fellow, homo inhumanissimus, monstrum hominis.

BRUTALITY, inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas.

BRUTALIZE, *TR.* brutum, inhumanum reddere.—*ITRM.* obbrutescere; effari; humanitatem suam abicere. *To be wholly brutalized*, omnem humanitatem exulisse, abicisse; obdurasse.

BRUTE, *adj.* sensus expert, sensu carens, brutus. *A b. animal*, brutum animal.—*Rough, fierce*, &c., durus, incultus, ferus, atrox, inhumanus, immanis.

BRUTE, s. brutum animal, bestia, belua. (SYN. in ANIMAL.)

BRUTIFY. See BRUTALIZE.

BRUTISH, *gen.* beluarum or pecudum. *This is b.*, hoc est beluarum. *In a b. manner*, beluarum more, pecudum ritu. *B. lusts*, beluinae voluptates.—*Savage*, &c., ferus, immanis, inhumanus, durus, incultus, rusticus.—*Leopish*, stolidus, fatuus, hebes, stupidus.

BUBBLE, s. bulla: a little one, bullula.—*VID.* res vana or inanis, res levissima, commentum, res facta et commenticia, somnium.

BUBBLE, v. bullare, bullire.—*Boil up*, effervescente.—*Of brooks*, &c., leniter sonare, assurrare; micare, salire.—*Of a fountain*, scaturire, emicare. *A bubbling bullitus*, status: of a fountain, scatebra. *A bubbling fountain*, scaturigo.

BUCCANIER. See PIRATE.

BUCK, *mas*, masculus (added to the name of the animal).—*B.-goat*, caper, hircus.—*Male-deer*, cervus *mas*, mas dama. *Buckskin*, pellis cervina.—*B.-rabbit*, cuniculus.

BUCKET, situlus, situla, hydia, urna; modiolus (on a wheel for drawing water); hama (for drawing and carrying, empty a fire-b.). *A little b.*, sticella, urnula.

BUCKLE, *fbula*: of a shoe, fbula calcarea or calcei.

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BUCKLE, v. fbula subnectere.—*To b. for the fight*, se accingere ad pugnam. *To b. to a thing*, dare se ci rei, se applicare ad qd, incumbere in or ad qd. *To b. with one*, manus conserere cum qo.

BUCKLER, acutum (large), clipeus (smaller), parma; pelta (small, and of the shape of a half-moon). *A little b.*, scutulum: parma.

BUCKTHORN, rhamnus catharticus (Lin.).

BUCKWHEAT, polygnum fugopyrum (Lin.).

BUCOLIC. See PASTORAL.

BUD, s. g-emma, germen, oculus (of trees); calyx (of flowers). *A little b.*, calyculus.—*VID.* to nip in the b., qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere.

BUD, v. [*Put forth b's*, gemmas agere, gemmare; germinare; pullulare. *To be ready to b.*, grē b's, gemmascere. *Budded*, gemmatus. *A budding*, gemmatio or gemmatus; germinatio.—*B. out*, provenire, exister.—*Inoculate*, arborem inoculare, arbori oculum inserere.—*Bloom*, florescere, vigescere.]

BUDGE, v. loco or ex loco se movere; loco cedere, cedere; fugam capere, fugere ab or ex loco.

BUDGE, *adj.* morosus, tristis, tetricus, austerus, severus.

BUDGET, saccus, sacculus, pera, balga; *Ag.* copia.

BUFF, corium bubulum, pellis bubula. *A b. coat*, lorica bubula.—*B. (in colour)*, luteus.

BUFFALO, bos buffelus (Lin.); bubalus is doubtful.

BUFFET, [*In the face with the palm*, alapa. *With the fist*, colaphus.—*Sideboard*, abacus.]

BUFFET, v. colaphos ci impingere, alapas ci ducere, qm pugnis contundere or caedere. *I b. the waves*, alterna brachia ducens fluctibus obnitor.

BUFFOON, maceus (horlequin); sannio, coprea; verna;—*scurra* (jester of a higher sort, as at the tables of the great). *To play the b.*, scurrari, scurrum agere.

BUFFONERY, scurrilitas (Dial. de Or.), dicacitas scurrilis, vermlitas, jocorum lascivia.

BUG, cimex.—*Beetle*, acrabaeus.

BUGBEAR, formido.—*VID.* to be a mere b., specia non re terribilem esse.

BUGGY, cimum plenus.

BUGLE-HORN, cornu venatorum, cornu.

BUILD, edificare (houses, ships, towns, &c.); struere, construere, extruere, moliri: condere (to found); excitare, educere (carry up, erect); architectari (by rules of art); facere. *To b. before*, praestruere. *To b. to*, struere, adjungere qd ci rei: around, circum struere. *To b. up a place* (cover it with buildings), locum coedificare, edificare, inaedificare. *To b. on the sand*, s. res fundamenta tamquam in aqua ponere (C. de Fin. 2, 22, 72): to b. a row or rows of houses, domos continuare: to b. with freestone, saxo quadrato construere; on another man's ground, edificum in alieno extruere. *A well-built man*, pps homo formā honestā et liberall.

Bees b. their cells, apes fingunt favos. *To b. castles in the air*, somnia sibi fingere (v. Lucr. 1, 104): to b. aby out, s. luminibus ostendere or offere (i. e. place an obstacle before his windows): to b. a bridge over a river, pontem in fluvio (or flumine) facere, in flumine efficere; amnem ponte jungere; pontem flumini imponere or injicere: over a marsh, paludem pontibus consternere: to b. ships, naves edificare.—*ITRM.*) edificare, domum or -us edificare.—*(gen.) to construct*, construere, fingere, fabricare, facere.—*To b. upon* (Ag.), fidere, confidere ci; confidere, niti qā re.

BUILDER, edificator; conditor; architectus.—*VID.* edificator, fabricator, conditor, auctor.

BUILDING (the act), edificatio, exedificatio, exstructio: (the structure), edificatio, edificum, opus. *Little b.*, edificatuncula (C.). *B. materials*, materia (wood for building); tigna (beams, &c.); saxa (stones, &c.). *A passion for b.*, immodicum edificandi studium.

BULB, bulbus.

BULBOUS, bulbosus. *B. roots*, plantae tuberose.

BULGE, [*To b. out*, procurrere, prominere.—*Leak*, rimas agere; aquae haurire, sidere (sink).]

BULK, amplitudo, magnitudo; moles (mass). *To sell by the b. (i. e. without exact calculation or measurement)*, per aversionem or aversione vendere (Jur.).—*Compass*, ambitus, spatium. *The b. of a ship*, navis capacitas.—*Main part*, pars maxima, major numerus; multitudo.—*Projection*, procurus, crepido.—*projectura* (Vitruv.),—projectum (Pand.).

BULKY, magnus, ingens.—*Corpulent*, crassus, pinguis.—*Heavy*, gravis.—*Solid*, solidus, densus.

BULL, taurus; dug gregis. *Of a b.*, taurus, taurinus. *A story of a cock and a b.*, nugularium fabula; pps narratuncula, cui nec caput nec pedes (ast. C. de vit. 31, res, ita contractas, ut nec caput nec pedes: ita turbatas, ut nescias ubi incipias, ubi finias).

—|| *To make a b.*, *prps* *pugnantia loquendo risum audientibus movere.—|| *The b. in the zodiac*, Taurus.—|| *The b. of the pope*, *litteræ aliquo pontificis Romani impressæ.

BULL-DOG, *canis Molossus (*Lin.*).

BULLETTIN, || *Daily notices*, *prps* acta diurna. || *Of an army*, acta militaria (*qst. Veget. de re mil. 2, 19*).

BULL'S-EYE, *To hit the b.'s eye*, medium ferire.

BULLFINCH, *loxia pyrrhula (*Lin.*).

BULLOCK, juvenca.—bos castratus (*for fattening*). See Ox.

BULLETT, glans plumbea, glans.

BULLION, aurum or argentum rude, infectum.

BULLY, s. homo pugnax.—lingua fortis (*if a cowardly b.*, *misly* Thraso *in the old Com.*)—homo rixosus or rixæ cupidus.—homo jurgiosus (*Gell.*: *quarrelsome fellow*)—rixator (*Q.*).

BULLY, v. || *Overbear with menaces*, &c., minis ac terrore commovere.—obstupere ci, obtundere qm or aures ci (*by talking*). *Pomponius was bullied into swearing*, &c., juravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius.—|| *To treat with savage cruelty*, *prps* asperè tractare, injuriosus (*Plaut.*) tractare, sœvire in qm solère.

BULRUSH, juncus, seiprus.

BULWARK, propugnaculum, pl. munimenta, opera; castellum.—vto. propugnaculum, præsidium, defensor, &c.

BUMBAILIFF, *apparitor or viator magistratuum. BUMP, tumor (*g. t.* *for swelling*: oculorum, crurum).—tuber (*protuberating excrescence*; hunch, boil, *prop. a traffic*). *A little b.*, tuberculum.

BUMP, v. tr. || *qd* offendere ad qd (*accidentally*).—|| *qd* illidere or impingere ei rei (*purposefully*). *To b. my head agst the door*, caput ad fores offendere. *To b. his head severely agst the wall*, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere.—vtr. || *offendere qd*, illidi or impingi ei rei.

BUMPER, calix plenus.

BUMPKIN, homo rusticus.

BUNCH, tumor, tuber; struma (*scrofulous bunch, esp. on the neck*); hunch, gibba, gibber. *A little b.*, tuberculum.—|| *Cluster*, racemi: of grapes, uva: of bay-berries, corymbus.—|| *Bundle*, fascis, fasciculus manipulus: of pens, fascis calamorum.

BUNCH out, v. eminere, prominere, exstare; tumere. extumere.

BUNDLE, fascis, fasciculus (*as bound together, to be the more easily carried, e. g. of wood, straw, lignorum, stramentorum*).—manipulus, fasciculus manualis (*not too big to be carried by hand*).—sarcina, sarcinula (*as burden*). *B. of rods*, fascis virgarum. *B. of letters*, fasciculus epistolarum. *To carry a b. of books under his arm*, fasciculum librorum sub ala portare. *In b.'s*, fasciatim or fasciatim; manipulatim.—|| *As a burden*, sarcina, sarcinula.

BUNDLE up, v. colligere, componere, in fasciculos colligare, sarcinulas alligare.

BUNG, obturamentum: of cork, cortex. *To take out a b.*, excutere obturamentum. *B.-hole*, os (doli).—orificium (*late*).

BUNG up, v. os doli obturare.

BUNGLE, v. a. insciscnter, imperite, infabre facere or conficere; corrumpere; depravare: aith, opus insciscnter facere or conficere. *To b. a song*, disperdere carmen.—|| *Bungling*, insciscntia, imperitus; malus. *A bungling business*, opus insciscnter factum.

BUNGLER, homo imperitus; homo in arte suo non satis versatus.—*Imperitus artifex (*of an artist*).

BUNGLINGLY, inscite, imperite, infabre, minus comode, crasse, male.

BUN, panis dulcor, placenta, crustulum.

BUOY, index cæ rei ad imum maris positus or sitæ.

BUOY up, v. sustinere, sustentare, fulcire.

BUOYANCY, levitas; hilaritas, alacritas, vigor.

BUOYANT, quod ab aquâ sustineri potest or sustinetur: levit. —vto. vegetus, hilaris, alacer.

BUR, lappa.

BURAU, armarium.

BURDEN, s. onus (*g. t.*), sarcina (*what a man carries or may carry*). *To bear a b.*, onus ferre, sustinere. *To take a b. upon oneself*, onus recipere, suscipere. *To lay it down*, onus deponere. *To be a b. to one*, ei oneri esse, molestum or gravem esse ci. *I will bear the b. of this odium*, molem hujus invidiæ sustinebo.—*A ship of b.*, navis oneraria. *Beast of b.*, jumentum onerarium, jumentum; jumentum sarcinarium (*e. g. pack-horse*).—|| *A ship of 300 tons b.*, navis trecentarum amphorarum.—vto. load, pressure, &c., onus, molestia, incommodum, cura.—|| *To see*, onera, munera.

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|| *The b. of the song*, versus intercalaris (*Serv. P. Ecl. 8, 21*).—vto. *this is over the b. of his song*, eandem canit cantilenam (*Ter.*).

BURDEN, v. onerare, gravare; oneri esse ci, gravem or molestum esse ci; molestiam ci afferre, molestiæ qm afficere. *The body grates b.'s the mind*, corpus prægravat animum. *Burdened*, oneratus; gravatus; gravis; onustus. *To b. one with asking*, obtundere qm rogitando.

BURDENSOME, gravis, molestus; incommodus, iniquus; operosus, laboriosus. *To be b.*, see BURDEN, v.—to be more and more b., ingravescere.

BURGESS, civis, municeps; senator, patronus.

BURGLAR, perfosor (parietum. *Plaut.*)—perfosor only (*Appul.*)—effractorius (*Sen. Ep. 68*)—effractor (*Paul. Ulp. &c.*).

BURGLARY, effractura (*Paul. Dig.*): or Crcl. with domum perfringere; parietes perfodere (*to commit b.*).

BURIAL, sepultura, humatio; funus, exsequiæ. *B.-ground*, sepulcretum, cimetorium. *To refuse aby a b.*, qm sepultura prohibere. See FUNERAL.

BURLESQUE, jocosus, jocularis, ridiculus; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorsus.

BURLESQUE, v. ridiculum reddere, in jocum or risum vertere; ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquere (*to parody*).

BURLY, magni corporis, grandis, magnitudine insignis, vastus, ingens; robustus.

BURN, tr. a. absumere or consumere igni, flammis, incendio; urere; incendere, inflammare (*to set on flames*); comburere; igni necare (*of a living person*); amburere (*b. round, half-b.*); cremare, concremare (*esp. of the dead*); adurere (*to h. here and there, as bread, meat*); inurere (*to b. in, brand*). *To b. aby alive*, qm vivum comburere.—|| *To hurt by burning* (*the hand, for instance*), urere, adurere.—|| *To bite, sting, urere, pun gere, mordere*.—|| *Parca*, urere, torrere.—|| *Use for light*, &c., urere, in lumen urere or uti.—|| *Of lime, bricks, &c.*, coquere.—vtr. a. deflagrare, conflagrare (flammis, incendio); flammis, incendio absumi, consumi; ardere, flagrare; uri, aduri, comburi, exuri; cremari, concremari. *He burnt his father's house*, domum paternam (lares patrios) incendio absumpsit. *The temple of Diana was burnt on that night*, eâ nocte templum Dianæ deflagavit.

To b. incense, tura adolere. To b. to ashes, in cineres redigere: to coals, in carbones redigere. *To b. all (leg waste with fire)*, omnia igni vastare. *Sw-burnt, sole adustus. To b. oneself*, uri, amburi. *Half-burnt*, semilustus, semilustulatus; ambustus; semicrematus.

—|| *To glow like fire*, ardere, flagrare.—|| *To be hot to the touch*, ardere, flagrare, candere.—|| *To be inflammable*, ignem concipere posse.—|| *To be heated with desire or passion*, ardere, incensum esse (*e. g. cupiditate, amore*); flagrare, conflagrare, aestuare (*e. g. invidiâ flagrare or aestuare*; invidiâ incendio conflagrare). *I b. to see you*, incensus sum cupiditate te videndi.

BURN, s. ambustus. *Green coriander boils b.'s*, coriandrum viride sanat ambusta.

BURNET, pimpinella (*Lin.*).

BURNING, s. (act.) ustio, exustio; crematio; adustio: (pass.) conflagratio, deflagratio; incendium, ignis, flamma; ardor.

BURNING, adj. || *Hot, glowing, candens*.—|| *Ardent, passionate, ardens, flagrans*: love, amoris incendium.—|| *Biting, galling*, urens, pun-gens, mordens.

BURNING-GLASS, *vitrum causticum.

BURNISH, polire, expolire, levigare.

BURROW, cuniculorum cubile.

BURROW, sub terrâ cuniculos facere (cuniculi [*mince*] dicti ab eo [*i. e.* cuniculus, a rabbis], quod sub terrâ cuniculos ipsi faciunt, ubi lateant in agris. *Var. 3, 12*).—*Poetical expressions are*, cubilia fodere. (effossa lateribus) sub terrâ larem fodere, sub terris ponere domos (*all F.*). *Animals that b.*, subterranea animalia.

BURST, tr. a. rumpere, dirumpere; displodere (*e. g. vesicam*); effringere (*e. g. claustra, fores*). *To b. through a thing*, percurrere per qd.—vtr. a. rumpti, dirumpi; dissilire (*fly into pieces*); dehiscere, discidere (*b. open, of the earth*); displodi, crepare (*to b. with a noise, explode*). *I b. with anger or vexation*, rumpor, dirumpor, fndor. *I b. with laughing*, risu dirumpor, risu emorior. *The thunder b.'s*, fit fragor. *A cloud b. by lightning*, nubes fulmine elias.—|| *To b. out or forth*, erumpere; exarlescere.—erumpere must be used with care: vox, sermo, risus, furor erumpit, b.'s

est; agit obj. in qm: *also trans.* erumpere gaudium, in *b. forth with expressions of joy* (Ter.): erumpere diu coactum iram, *to let one's long-suppressed anger b. forth* (C.); *but not erumpere in vocem, in risum, in furorem, in stomachum.* To *b. into a fit of laughing, to be rium, cachinnum; cachinnari* (not cachinnari); in cachinnos or risus effundi. *Tears b. forth, lacrimae exortuntur, prorumpunt, prosiliunt.* To *b. into tears, in lacrimas effundi.* *A war suddenly b.'s out, bellum exoritur, exardescit; belli flamma exardescit.* (His) *wrath, hatred b.'s out, ira, odium exardescit.* To *b. open a door, januam effringere: a prison, vincula carceris rumpere.* *The sun b.'s forth, sol nubes perumpit ac dividit* (C.); *sol inter nubes effulget: to b. out of the camp, ex castris erumpere: to b. through the enemy, erumpere per hostes* (L.). To *b. from one's arms, e complexu se esse eripere.*

BURST, a. eruptio.—[Of thunder, fragor: *also by Crel. with the verb.*

BURTHEN. See BURDEN.

BURY, sepelire (g. t.), humare (both, *but esp. sep., like bury, of a mode of disposing of a corpse.*—*quod nunc communitur in omnibus sepultis ponitur, ut humati dicuntur, id erat proprium tum in his, quos humus injecta contegeret.* C. Legg. 2, 22, 34).—humo tegere. terra, humo contegere (bury).—in sepulcro condere or condere *only* (poet. and Post-Aug. tumulare, contumulare).—corpus *as* tumulo inferre (T.).—fanere *efferre with or without foras* (to carry out for burial).—infodere (*shuffle into the ground*). To *b. one alive, vivum qm* defodere: *to be buried alive, vivum terra obrui.* To *b. with military honours, militari honesto fungere qm* humare.—[To *put in the ground, infodere* (in terram), defodere (in terram), obruere (terra).—[To *overwhelm, obruere, opprimere: to b. in oblivion, oblivione obruere: to be buried in oblivion, eterna oblivione obrutum esse: to be buried in the ruins, ruinâ ca rei* (domûs, &c.) opprimi: *in the waves, undis obrui, hauriri.*—[To *hide, &c., sepelire, ponere* (diemiss; e. g. amore); obruere. To *b. one's self in one's country seat, rus se abdere.* [More under FURNAL.]

BUSH, frutex.—[Of thorns, dumus, vepros, sentia. (Syn. in BRAMBLE, BRIER).—To *go about the b., qd* vitabundum circumire (in Tac. *ca* nomen).—ambages agere. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the b., spem pretio non emeo.* Good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptorem reperit [tametsi in abstracto sita est. (Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 138)]: bonum vinum putacum et titulum nullum desiderat; res ipsa loquitur. *Bushes, b.-wood, virgulta, fruteta.*

BUSH, v. spatiosè fruticare.

BUSHEL, modius (Rom.); medimnus (Greek, equal to six modii).

BUSHY, q. thick, fruticosus, fruticulosus.—[Of hair, horridus, hirsutus.—[Covered with bushes, virgulta obseitis, fruticosus, fruticulosus; dumosus. *A b. place, fruticetum; vepretum, &c.*

BUSILY, sedulo, naviter, strenue, acriter; sollicite.—importune, moleste (in a troublesome manner).

BUSINESS, occupatio (engagement); opus (the work); negotium; mercatura, mercatio (traffic); res (affair, concern); officium (one's bounden d.); munus (office, post); stadium (eager application to something); cura (care for something); ministerium (service). It is the *b. (i. e. part) of one, est ca.* For business' sake, negotii gratia. Full of *b., negotiosus, negotiorum plenus, negotiis implicatus: to be so, occupatissimus esse, malis negotiis* (occupationibus) *implicatum* (distentum) esse. To *b. b., rem gerere* (gen.); negotiari (as a leader of money and buyer-up of corn); mercatum facere (as a large merchant). To divide the *b. between them* (of two consuls, legates, &c.), officia inter se parti. To make a *b. of something, facitare, exercere qd.* To do a good, bad *b., bene, male rem gerere.* To do a good deal of *b., to have a good b. (of a merchant), mercatum facere non ignoblem.* To be connected in *b. with any, ratione cum quo conjunctum esse.* I have a *b. to settle with you, mihi est res tecum.* What *b. have you here? quid tibi hic negotii est? How is it with the b.? quo loco res est? ut res se habet? This my, your b., meum, tuum est. This is not my b., hoc non meum est, huius non meum sunt partes.* To mind his own *b., suum negotium gerere: res suas curare: other's b., aliena negotia curare.* To make *any one's* (principals) *b. qd* sibi: studio habere (Ter.); omne studium conferre qd: omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in qd; omni contentione elaborare, summâ opo niti, or eniti et contendere (these three with ut). To *And one b. (Ag.), negotium ei facere; qm* exercere. To the *b. in*

hand! ad rem! (to a speaker who is keeping off from the real point at issue.) This is the true b. of our lives, ad hoc principium nati sumus. I make it the b. of my life to do good to others, id unum ago, ut quam plurimis bene faciam. This is the b. of a life, hoc vitam omnem desiderat. He is the man to do your b., hunc ipsum requirebas. A man of b., homo ad res gerendas natus; negotiis tractandis idoneus.

BUSKIN, calcesamentum, quod pedes suris tenus tegit.—[Tropic b., cothurnus (also hunter's b.).

BUSKINED, cothurnatus.

BUSS, See KISS.

BUST, herma; clipeus (in painting or relief on a shield-like surface).

BUSTARD, tarda; otis tarda (Lin.).

BUSTLE, s. q. Hurry, festinatio, nimia or præpropere festinatio.—[Trepidatio (anxious b.). In a *b., præpropere* (L.). nimis festinanter. raptim.—[*(as adj.)* præpropere, nimis festinans. To be in a *b., festinare.* To be in too great a *b., in* festinationibus nimias auscipere celeritates.—[Tumult, confusion. Vin.

BUSTLE, v. festinare. in festinationibus nimias auscipere celeritates. festinantius agere. *A bustling life, vita actiosa* (Sen.). See under BUSY.

BUSY, q. Occupied, engaged, occupatus. Not b., vacuus, otiosus. I am not b., mihi vacat. To be *b. with any, occupatum esse in qd* re, intentum esse ei rei. *B. with many things, distentus or obrutus plurimis occupationibus; negotiorum plenus. My thoughts are b. with him, eum cogito.*—[Active, stirring, sedulus, navus, industrius, laboriosus, strenuus, acer, impiger. *A b. life, vita negotiosa, actiosa* (actuosus) *used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration wch ought to be the most animated, &c.* Sen. *uses* vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis. *C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd* et molens; for the second, qui viget, omnia movet, et motu præditus est sempiterno.—*acturus is a Post-class. philos., and gramm., s. t. Krebs.*—[Meddling, importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.—[Anxious, sollicitus, anxius.

BUSY, v. occupare, occupatum tenere, detinere. To *b. one manifestly, distinguere, distinguere* (draw the mind this way and that, so that one cannot bend his thoughts to the thing in hand). To *b. one's self with a thing, occupari qd* re, versari in re or circa qd, se ponere in qd; tractare, agere qd; dare se ei rei: with all earnestness, urgere qd. To be *busied with a thing, (see BUSY, above).* *A buying one's self with the poets, pertractatio poetarum.* To have the thoughts *busied with a person, qm* cogitare: with something else, alias res agere.

BUSYBODY, homo importunus, molestus; ardelia, homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans (see Phædr. II. 5).

BUT, at. sed. verum or vero. autem (at has an adverbative, sed a corrective or limiting force: verum or vero affirms the truth or importance of an assertion; autem carries on a train of thought already begun: it is the weakest adverbative particle).—It is to be observed that autem and vero stand after one or more words, the rest at the beginning of the sentence.—[But on the other hand, at (reply before personal names and pronouns): **BUT AT LEAST, BUT AT ALL EVENTS,** at, at certe or tamen.—But in objections anticipated (—but it may be said, or urged), at, at enim, at vero.—[True, BUT' (in concessions), at, at enim (the concession being followed by another consideration that must not be lost sight of).—[But FORSOOTH (in anticipating objections), at vero, at enim.—[But (in the minor premises of a syllogism), atqui. autem.—[But BEHOLD or LO! ecce autem!—[NAY, BUT; NAY, BUT ASSUREDLY, enimvero, verum enimvero.—[But (when a subject is to be ended or suspended), sed, sic verum: *b. enough for to-day, sed—in hunc diem hactenus.*—[I DON'T SAY... BUT, non modo—sed; non dicam or non dico—sed; ne dicam or nedum. [Pract. Instr. II. 506–508].—[NOT ONLY NOT—BUT EVEN NOT, non modo—sed ne—quidem (when a verb, common to both clauses, is expressed in the second); non modo non—sed ne—quidem. Such a man will not dare, not only to do, but even to think *aliquid* that is not honorable, talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit.—[NOT THAT—BUT (rejecting one reason and affirming another), non quod—sed; non eo quod—sed; non quod—sed (the last being not only permissible, but of more frequent occurrence than the other forms).—[NOT THAT—NOT, BUT, non quia—sed; non quo

non—sed [Pr. Intr. II. 811].—|| BUT YET, BUT NOW-
EVER, at, atamen, verum tamen.—PERHAPS—BUT
YET, fortasse—verum tamen. *With a love of glory too
eager perhaps, but yet honorable*, amore glorie, nimis
arcti fortasse, verum tamen honesto (C.).—|| BUT IF,
sin, sin autem, si vero: BUT IF NOT, si non, si minus,
si aliter.—|| NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO, non modo—sed
etiam or verum etiam; non solum—sed etiam [see
Pract. Intr. II. 504, 505], *sic sed et* (even in Cicero :
non tantum—sed etiam. In non tantum—sed or vero
etiam, there is never a descent from the greater to the less;
and this form cannot be used when neither the subject
nor the predicate is common to both sentences.—BUT
ON THE CONTRARY, at contra, at enim vero.—BUT
RATHER, imo, imo vero, imo enimvero.—|| To be
praised with a but, cum exceptione laudari. *Without
as if, or but*, sine ulla mora, haud cunctanter, liben-
tissime.—|| BUT is sometimes not expressed in Latin, e. g.
this is thy office, but not mine, hoc tuum est, non
meum.

BUT, in the sense of EXCEPT, præter; præterquam;
excepto (&, -is); nisi. *I saw nobody b. him*, præter
illum vidi neminem. *No one is wise b. the good man*,
nemo sapiens est, nisi bonus. *Nothing b.*, nihil aliud,
nisi (that and nothing else); nihil aliud quam (i. e.
equivalent to that). *This happens to none b. a wise
man*, soli hoc contingit sapienti. *I saw no one b. you*,
te unum vidi. *Nothing could bring them into one
united people b. law*, coalescere in populi unius corpus,
nulla re præterquam legibus, poterant. *The last b.*
one, proximus a postremo. *There is nobody here b. I*,
solus hic sum. *What b.?* quid aliud nisi or quam?
All b., tantum quod.

BUT, in the sense of ONLY, modo, tantum, solum
(tantum properly confines what was said to a certain
magnitudo, modo to a certain measure or degree,
solum to the thing itself, to the exclusion of others).
tantummodo, nonnisi, solus, unus. *I saw b. you*, te
unum vidi. *I did b. hear these things, not see them*,
hæc audivi tantum, non vidi. *I will speak, do you b.*
hear, loquar, modo audi. *If b.*, dummodo; dum (with
subj.). *Do b. let him*, sine modo. *Do b. stay*, mane
modo. *B. too often*, sæpius justo; nimium sæpe.
There were b. two ways (two in all), erant omnino
itineræ duæ. *You have b. the name of virtue in your
mouth*, nomen tantum virtutis usurpas. *He came b.*
to-day, hodie primum venit. *B. a while ago*, non ita
pridem, nuper admodum. *He is b. twenty years old*,
non amplius viginti annos natus est. *I wanted b.*
little that &c., tantum non, &c.; non multum abfuit,
quin &c.

BUT THAT (except that if not), ni, nisi; quod nisi.
B. that I fear my father, ni metuum patrem. *And b.*
that he was ashamed to confess, et nisi erubesceret
fateri.—|| After a negative, quin, qui non; in this use
we often drop that.—|| Quin is hardly ever used
where, if the rel. and non were used, ejus non or cui
non would stand: it sits alone for quo non after an
expression of time. The sentence after quin must not
contain another relative.—|| No day almost, b. (that) he
comes to my house, dies fere nullus est, quin domum
meam veniat, or quo domum meam non veniat. *There*
is none b. is afraid of you, nemo est, qui te non me-
tuit. *There is none b. may complain*, nemo est, quin
conqueri possit. *There is no doubt b. (that) &c.*, non
est dubium, quin (with subj.). *I have no fear b.*
I shall write you letters enough, non vereor, ne non
scribendo te expleam. *None b. (i. e. those who did
not)*, nemo quin, nemo qui non.—|| None b. knows, nemo
est, qui nesciat.—|| Not b. that, non quin, non quia
non, with a subj., followed in the subsequent clause by
sed quod or sed quia with the indic., or by sed ut with
the subj.

BUT, after cannot. *I cannot b. &c.*, facere non
possum quin (subj.), or non possum non (with inf.).—
non possum quin is Præ-class.—|| I cannot b. be &c.,
fieri non potest, ut non or quin &c.

BUT FOR (i. e. were it not for, had it not been for)
some person or thing, nisi or ni qd or qd esset, fulset
(absque quo or qd re esset is used by comic writers).—
The bridge would have afforded a way to the enemy b.
for one man, Horatius Cocles, pons iter hostibus dedit,
ni unus vir fuisset, H. C. (only in comedy should we
And absque uno viro, Horatio Coclitæ, esset).—|| I would,
b. for hurting him, vellem, ni foret ei damnum.

BUTCHER, lanien, seldom lanio. macellarius (meat-
seller).—|| At a sacrifice, popa (who struck the
beast), cultarius (who cut his throat).—|| *homo sangui-*
narius.

BUTCHER, v. prop. cœdere, jugulare; mactare
(92)

(at a sacrificer).—|| *trucidare, concidere; obtrun-*
care.

BUTCHERLY, sanguinarius, sanguinem stilens,
ævus, ferus.

BUTCHER'S BROOM, ruscus.

BUTCHERY, vicio, cædes; trucidatio.—|| *Where*
beasts are butchered, laniena.

BUT-END, || Of a gun, manubrium.

BUTLER, cellarius, promus, condus promus; minis-
ter or ministrator (vini).

BUTT, scopus (goal). *To aim at a b.*, destinatum
petere (L.); *to hit a b.*, scopum ferire or ferire only
(H.).—|| *Point at which the endeavour is di-*
rected, propositum, in qui mihi est (fuit, &c.) pro-
positus exitus, finis.—|| *Not scopus in this mean-*
ing.—|| *ludibrium (e. g. he took him ludibrium verius*
quam comitem).—|| *To make a b. of one*, qui ludibrio
habere; putare sibi qui pro ridiculo et delectamento.
To be one's b., ludibrio esse ei.—|| Blow, ictus.

BUTT, v. cornu ferire, cornu petere.—|| *Of a ram*,
arietare in qm. *Butting*, qui cornu petit, petulicus.

BUTT, || Cask, dolium, labrum.

BUTTER, butyrum. *To make b.*, butyrum facere.
Bread and b., panis butyro illitus.

BUTTER, v. butyro illinare qd.

BUTTERFLY, papilio.—|| *a mere b. in love*, de-
sultor amoris.

BUTTERY, cella promptuarii, promptuarium; cella
penaria (where provisions are laid up).

BUTTOCKS, nates, clunes (of men or animals).—
lumbi (loins).

BUTTON, orbiculus (fast), globulus (globular). B-
hole, fissura.

BUTTON, v. globulis jungere.

BUTTRESS, anteria, idis, f. erisma, æ. (ἀντρίψ, idor; ἔπισμα, ατορ).

BUXOM, obsequens, obsequiosus, obediens. || Gay,
brisk, hilaris, alacer, lætus.—|| *Wanton, jolly*, las-
civus, protervus, &c. See WAXTON.

BUY, emere (g. t.).—|| *mercari (to b. as a formal trans-*
action, mly as the mercantile conclusion, of a bargain).—
redimere (things not properly articles of trade, but
with the buyer might claim as his due, or ought to receive
gratuitously; as peace, justice, love, &c. Dîd.).—|| *emer-*
cari (prop. and fig.); nundinari (also to b. by a bribe).
To b. at auction, emere in auctione; (of public reve-
nues) redimere. *To b. a bargain*, bene or recte emere.
To have a mind to b., empturire. *Fond of buying*,
emax; *a love of buying*, emactias. *A buying*, emptio.
To b. and sell, mercari, mercaturam facere, nundinari.
To b. up (b. together), coemere; (that others may not
get it) præmercari. *To b. up corn (in order to make*
it dear), comprimere frumentum. *To b. off (bribe)*,
corruptere; (clear by a bribe) pecuniâ supplicio
liberare. *To let himself be bought*, pecuniâ accipere.

BUYER, emptor, emens; manceps; propola (who
buys to sell again). *A b. up or together*, qui qd co-
emit. *A b. up of corn (to make it dearer)*, qui frumen-
tum comprimit; dardanarius (Pand.). *B. and seller*,
emens et vendens.

BUZZ, susurrare; bombum facere (of bees); mur-
murare.

BUZZ, s. susurrus; bombus; murmur.

BUZZARD, || Species of hawk, buteo. || Fig.
simpleton, fool, verve (lit. sheep).

BY, of place (near, hard by), ad, apud, juxta,
prope, propter, sub; sub manum, ad manum, præ
manibus. *The islands were as near by Sicily*, insulæ
quæ sunt propter Siciliam. *To eat one's self by a*
person or thing, propter qm or qd considerare. *To have*
gardens by the Tiber, ad Tiberim habere hortos. *A*
cave is by, propter est spelunca quedam.—|| *Also by*
verbs: e. g. to stand, sit by one, ci astare, assidere: to
go by one's side, lateri cs adhærere; *latus cs tegere*.—
|| *Present*.—|| *To be by*, adesse, coram adesse. *When I*
am by, not by, me præsentem, coram me; me absente.—
|| *Along*, secundum; præter. *To keep by the land (in*
sailing), oram, terram legere.—|| *Past*, præter. *To*
go by, præterire (a place, locum).—|| *By sea and land*,
terrâ marique. *They came by sea*, navibus advecti
sunt: *by land*, pedibus huc iter fecerunt.—|| *By the*
way, in viâ, in itinere; per viam; in transitu, transi-
ens, præteriens (also fig.); quasi præteriens (fig.);
obiter (fig.). *To touch by the way*, in transitu or
leviter qd attingere.—|| *By the way of, per (through)*,
or with the ablat. of the name of a town: e. g. *he went*
by Lodiaca, Laodicæ iter fecit.

BY, of time, in the sense of so. *By night*, noctu,
nocte. *By day*, die, interdiu. *At, by moonlight*, lu-
cente lunâ, ad lunam.—|| *As soon as, not later*

shan, intra; ante. *By the year's end*, intra annum. *By this time*, jam. *By the time Rome had been built three hundred years*, trecentis annis post urbem conditam exactis. *By that time I shall have arrived*, jam adero. *He was there by day-break*, cum diluculo devenit. *By the time he ended his speech*, oratione vixitum finit.

BY, implying succession, is often made by an adverb in -tim; also by quot. *Year by year, month by month, day by day*, quot annis, quot mensibus, quot diebus; or omnibus annis, &c. *Man by man*, virum. *Town by town, village by village*, oppidatim, vicatim. *Step by step, gradatim*. *By little and little*, paulatim. *To fall at their feet, one by one*, ad omnium pedes sigillatim accidere. *By the pound*, ad libram. *To pay one by the hour*, certam mercedem in singulas horas dare cl. *By ones, twos, &c.*, singuli, bini, &c.

BY one's self (i. e. unassisted), per se; per se ipse; per se solus.—*Alone*, solus.—*Apart*, seorsum, separatim. *By itself* (in and for itself), per se: viewing the thing by itself, si rem ipsam spectas.

BY (denoting a means), by means of, per (empty of persons); also by the ablat. of the thing or of the ground; *the particip. utens* or *usus with ablat.*; also e, ex. *To ask a thing of some one by letter*, qd ab eo per litteras petere. *To avenge one's wrongs by means of another*, injurias suas per alterum ulcisci. *To nourish virtue by action*, virtutem agendo alere. *To know a man by his voice*, qm ex voce agnoscere.—*Denoting a cause or its effect*, per; a, ab (empty with pass. and neut. verbs): propter; (cs) operâ; (cs or cs rei) beneficio. *To be killed by ahy*, ab eo occidi. *To perish by disease*, perire a morbo. *The world was created by God*, mundus a Deo creatus est. *The slaves, by whom you live*, servi propter quos vivis. *The common people were stirred up by them*, eorum operâ plebs concitata est.—*By reason of*, per, propter, ob. *By reason that*, propterea quod, propterea quia.—*Also by the ablat. of the thing*: e. g. *this happened by your fault*, vestrâ culpâ hoc accidit.—*To this may be referred* ex, denoting the thing or part taken hold of, *which is expressed by the ablat.*—*To drag by the feet*, pedibus trahere.

BY, i. e. according to, secundum; e, ex, de; ad. *By the course of the moon*, ad cursum lunæ. *By a model, pattern*, ad effigiem, ad exemplum. *To judge a thing by the truth*, ex veritate qd æstimare. *It is built by the authority of the senate*, edificatur ex auctoritate senatus.

BY, in adjuration or in supplication, per. *BY*, denoting excess or defect, is expressed by the ablat.—*Shorter by one syllable*, unâ syllabâ brevior. *Higher by ten feet*, decem pedibus altior. *By much*, multo. *By far*, longe.

BY, in some phrases. *By stealth*, furtim. *By turns*, in vicem, per vices, alternâ. *By chance*, forte, casu. *By heart*, memoriter. *By and by*, jam, mox, brevi. *By the by*, sed quod mihi in mentem venit; audi! dico, quæso.

BY-DESIGN, } consilium alterum. *He had this by-*
BY-END, } end, that &c., simul id sequebatur, ut &c.

BY-LAW, præscriptum minoris momenti.
BY-PLACES, devia (loca).
BY-STANDER, spectator.
BY-WAY, trames, semita, callis; diverticulum (that turns off from a greater; also fig.).
BY-WORD, proverbium; verbum. *To become a b. w.*, in proverbium venire or cedere: proverbis eludi (be ridiculed in proverbs). See PROVERB.

C.

CABAL, s. *A n intriguing body*, doll or fallaciarius machinator (see CABALLER).—or Crci. qui consilia clandestina (in qm) cortisquunt. *Political intrigue*, ars, artificium (artifice).—fallacia (deceit, intrigue);—better in pl. artes (male); fallacie (cabals, intrigues); consilia clandestina (hidden designs); calumniz (malicious slander; false accusation).

CABAL, v. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestina concoquere; dare operam consilia clandestinis. *with ut* (to endeavour to effect by a's); likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: lo. e. agere aby, fallacias in qm intendere; consilia clandestinis oppugnare qm; ei dolum necere. See CABAL, s.

CABALA, *cabbala; *arcana Hebræorum doctrina
CABALIST, *cabbalista.
CABALISTIC, *cabbalisticus.—ADV. *cabbalistic.
CABALLER, doll or fallaciarius machinator (v. Tac. Ann. 1, 10, 2).

CABBAGE, brassica (v. pr.).—olus (any kitchen-herb. of wch br. is a species, s. Cato R. 176, in: brassica est, quæ omnibus oleribus antistat).—caulis (prop. the stalk; poet the c. itself).—crambe (according in Plin. 20, 9, 33, a sort of c. with thin and compact leaves, known to the Greeks, in Latin only proverbially: e. g. crambe repelita, c. wormed up again, alth stale by repetition). *Head of c.*, caput brassicæ; c.-leaf, brassicæ folium; c.-plant, planta brassicæ.

CABBAGE, v. subducere furto; surripere. See TO FIECH.

CABIN. *In a ship*, diæta (Petron. 115, 1). *Cabin-boy*, *puer nauticus. *Hut*, casula. *tugurium*. *Small room*, cellula.

CABINET, *A private room*, conclave.—cubiculum minus (a small room adjoining a large one).—zotheca (a small room belonging to the principal one, for reposing, studying).—cubiculum secretius (a private room: e. g. of a prince).—sanctuarium or consistorium principis (c. of a prince, Plin. 23, 8, 77. Ammian. 25, 10). *Metron*, for government, see ADMINISTRATION, and 'c.-minister' below.—*To hold a c.-council*, secreta consilia agitare: to peep into the c., principum secreta rimari (P. Ann. 6, 33): equally great in the field and in the c., rei militaris peritus, neque minus civitatis reconditus; fortis ac strenuus, pace belloque bonus.—a c.-minister, comes consistoriarum (in the time of the emperors); or Crci. principis amicorum rexis, quorum secreta consilia agitare solet (L. 35, 15): amicus regis omnium consiliorum principis; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper aderet et omnium rerum haberet participes (after Nep. Eun. 1, 5 and 6).—c. councillor, qui principi erat a consiliis interioribus (after Nep. Hann. 2, 2).—consilia interiora or domestica (the assembly).—c. secretary, quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (a. Nep. Eun. 1, 5); also scriba principis.—c. seal, signum principis (after Suet. Oct. 94, p. med.). *A repository for valuables or curiosities*, thesaurus; horreum: for coins, *numotheca: a c. for china, *collectio Sinenis artificio factorum operum; *copiæ operum Sinesis artis.

CABINET-MAKER, intestinarium * (Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2, in so far as he makes objects of art).—lignarius (sc. faber): scriniolus or capsularum opifex (any one who works in wood, joiner or carpenter).

CABLE, funis ancorarius; ancorale.—ora (by wch a ship is fastened to the shore): remulcus (towing-c.); rudens (any rope esply belonging to the yards and sails).—to cut the c., ancoralia incidere; ancoras præcidere.

CABRIOLET, cisium.

CACHINNATION, loud and screaming laughter, cachinnus (as condition)—cachinnatio (Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66: as action). See LAUGH, s.

CACKLE, v. strepere (prop. of geese, &c; applied also to men).—gracillare (of chickens. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 25).—gingrire, strepere (of geese. Fest. and Virg. Ecl. 9, 36).—clangere (of geese).—tetrinrire (of ducks. Auct. Carm. de Philom.).

CACKLING, strepitus (of geese and men).—voceus anserum (loud c. Tac. Germ. 10, 3).—to raise a loud c., vociferari (Cic. 8, 13, 2).—clangor (of geese and chickens).—gingritus (of geese: late).

CADAVEROUS, *Looking like a corpse*, cadaveræus.

CADE, cadus. See CASK.

CADE, cicur (tame by nature, of animals: opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (used to the hand, domestic, tame; of beasts and men: opp. ferus).—domitus (tamed, subdued; of wild beasts and savage nations: opp. ferus).—placidus (of gentle disposition, peaceably inclined: of men and beasts: opp. ferus).—mitis (weak, yielding: opp. immanis).

CADE, v. mansuifacere. mansuetum facere or reddere (to accustom to the hand, to render domestic or sociable: e. g. the people, plebem). See TAME, v.

CADENCE, *In music*, intervallum—numerus (in speech). *A n harmonious conclusion*, quædam ad numerum conclusio. *Having (or with) a good c.*, numerosus: numerose cadens; numerose cadere (all of speech). *To close periods with a good c.*, numeris sententiis claudere.

CADET, *A younger brother*, frater natu minor. *In a military sense*, puer ad militiam publice informandus.—tiro nobilis is inapplicable.

CADGER, coemptor (one who buys up).—propolia

(one who buys to sell again).—caupo (one who retails the necessities of life).

CÆSTUS, cæstus. To fight with c.'s, pugilare (the boxer with them was pugil, pycia [πίκτης]: the act, pugilatus).

CAG, doliolum.—seria (oblong cask). See **CASK**.

CAGE, [An inclosure, cavē (both for birds and wild beasts).—claustrum (for wild beasts).] [Any kind of fence for the same purpose, sepes, septimentum, septum (an inclosed place: e. g. for hunting, venationis).—vivarium, leporarium (different appellations for the same thing, s. Gell. 2, 20).] [A prison, carcer.—custodia (prop. the guarding of aby; also the place itself).—vincula, pl. (chains or fetters; also the place).]

CAGE, v. in caveam includere. [Animals for pleasure, bestias includere delectationis causā.] [Imprison, includere in carcerem. qm in custodiam dare; in carcerem condere or conjicere. See **IMPRISON**.]

CAIRN, acervus lapidum. lapides in unum locum congesti.

CAITIFF, scelestus, scelus, scelus viri.

CAJOLE, blandiri ei (with words and gestures).—(manu) permulcēre qm (to stroke with the hand).—amplexari et osculari qm (to embrace and kiss aby).—assentari ei (to humour aby: yield to him in every thing).—adulari (flatter base).—blanditibus delectare qm. commodis verbis persuadere ei.

CAJOLER, assentator (who yields to aby in every thing)—adulator (base flatterer).—homo blandus (flattering by sweet words).

CAJOLERY, blanditium (insinuating words, caresses).—blanditium et assentationes (C.).—blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavours to win over aby).—adulatio (base flattery).

CAKE, a. placenta.—libum (the fat c. of honey, meat, &c. a sacrificial and also birth-day c.).—massa. pondus (a mass of alth in general).

CAKE, v. tr. [with athg. qd ei rei concoquere.—**INTR.**] concredere (congeal, stick together, &c.). in massam concredere. indurecere.

CALAMINE, cadmia, the different sorts of och were: botrytis: placitis; ostracite (s. the **Lea**).

CALAMITOUS, miser (pitiable, in bad circumstances).—infelix (unfortunate).—calamitosus (beet, oppressed with grief; beet with dangers, &c.).—tristis (afflicting).—luctuosus (doleful).—gravis (heavy, distressing). [CALAMITOUS TIMES, gravis or iniqua.

CALAMITY, calamitas (misery occasioned by great damage and loss, also by war).—miseria (misery: opp. happiness).—res miseræ or afflictæ (lamentable situation).—casus adversus or tristis, fm context merely casus (unfortunate accident).—res adversæ, fortuna afflictæ, fm context fortuna only (unfortunate circumstances, esp. relating to pecuniary and domestic matters).—fortuna mala (misfortune, ill fate). To bring c.'s upon aby, miseriam tempestates ei excitare; ei insignem calamitatem inferre. To suffer c. in malis esse, jacere, versari; malis urgeri: a c., calamitatem accipere. See **AFVLICTIO**.

CALCINATE, tr. in calcem vertere.—**INTR.** *in calcem verti.

CALCULATE, v. a. [To reckon, compute, supputare (to sum up).—cs rei rationem finire; ad calculos vocare qd.—calculum ponere in re (to reckon over, take an account).—*computando efficere (to make out by calculating). To c. expenses, or the cost, ad calculos vocare sumptus: to c. an amount in the current coin of our own country, *ad nostræ pecuniæ rationem revocare qd: to c. the course of the heavenly bodies, stellarum or siderum cursus et motus numeris per-equi; cursus siderum dimetiri (measure and c.).—the loss cannot be calculated, damnum majus est quam quod estimari possit: to c. every thing according to one's own interest, omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis: to c. with any one, rationem cum qo putare, instituire, conferre; rationem or calculum ponere cum qo (Plin. Paneg. 20, 5): to c. every thing by pounds, shillings, and pence, omnia ad lucrum revocare: to learn to c., arithmetica discere: to c. well, in arithmetica satis exercitatum esse: to c. by Olympiads, Olympiadum numero finire; the Gauls c. time by nights, and not by days, Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt (Cæs. B. G. 6, 18).—the Germans do not c. time by days, as we do, but by nights, Germani non dierum numerum, ut nos, sed noctium computant (Tac. Germ. 11, 2).] [To c. upon a thing, sperare fore ut &c. I c. upon your coming, spero fore ut venias. —**IMPROPR.** a) to weigh athg, calculum ponere in re (Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9).—to c. or weigh all the difficulties (94)

or circumstances attending any matter, ponere calculos in utraque parte (Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 9).—b) to intend a certain effect, accommodare qd ad rem.

CALCULATED, adj. accommodatus; aptus; idoneus; par.—c. for something, accommodatus ad qd, or ei rei: c. for business and nothing else, par negotiis nec supra.

CALCULATION, s. ratio; computatio, supputatio. To make friendship a mere c. of interest, nimis exigue et exilliter ad calculos vocare amicitiam. A c. made or to be made, ratio subdacta or subduccenda.

CALCULATOR, s. calculator (Mark and Ulp. Dig.).—computator (Sen. Ep. 87, 5).

CALDRON, alēnum, cortina (resting on three legs for cooking and dyeing).—lebes (ἀίβης, only among the Greeks, esp. used as a present of honour. s. Virg. Æn. 3, 466; 5, 266).

CALEFACTION, s. calefactio (Arad. Dig.). calefactus, ūs (only in the ablat. Plin. and Lact.), or Crcl.: for the c. of athg, ad qd calefaciendum.

CALENDAR, s. calendarium (originally a book of debts or interest; in modern Latin, a calendar. Inscr. Græc. 133: to be retained as t. t.).—fasti (the book in which the dies fasti et nefasti, the dies senatus et comitiales, &c., were registered).—ephemeris, idia, f. (a day-book of expenses, events, &c.).

CALENDER, s. tormentum (for clothes. Sen. Tranq. 1, 3: in later writers, pressorium).

CALENDER, v. (vestes, pannum, &c.) ponderibus premere (Sen. Tranq. 1, 3).—*pannum polire, expolire (Plin. has vestes pol, expol.).

CALENDS, s. calendæ, or kalendæ in inscriptions (the first day of the month): illi the last of August, usque ad pridie calendæ Septembris. Debtors paid interest on the first of the month, hence tristes kalendæ. The Greeks had no c. in their calculations of time, hence ad calendæ Græcæ solvere, to pay at latter Lemmas, t. e. never. ~~NOTE~~ The name of the month is to be an adj. Hence kalendæ Januariæ, not Januarii.

CALF, [Young of a cow, vitulus. [Sea-calf, vitulus marinus (the pure Latin term).—phoca (also a sea-c., fm φῶκα).] [Of or belonging to a c., vitulinus. [Of the leg, sura,—to have thick calves, crassioribus esse suris.

CALIBRE, s. [The diameter of the barrel of a gun, *modus tormentorum; also *os tormentorum, *os tormenti bellici: *tormenti bellici capacitās.—[IMPR. modus.—magnitudo.—amplitudo.—they are of a different c., non aut ejusdem farinæ.

CALICE. See **CHALICE**.

CALICO, byssus, byssinum (byssus was, according to Poll. 7, 75, a fine yellow flax: in Strab. and later writers, cotton: as stuff made of cotton, ἄγριπ. Met. 11, p. 238, 20. byssinum, s. opus, Tertull.: vestite vos serice probatilis, byssino sanctitalis, purpuræ pudicitie).—sindon (a fine stuff made of cotton. Mart. 2, 16; 4, 19; 11, 1. Auson. Ephem. in paræc. 2). Others give *tela or (lino) xyline texta (xylinum, sc. lnum, cotton thread. Plin.): prpe *pannus xylinus.

CALIGRAPHY, s. *calligraphia; *scribendi ars. **CALIX** (cup of a flower), dolium floris (Plin.).—calathus (late; poet.).

CALK, v. a. *navem picare. [Kraft gives navium rimas picæ, adipæ, obducere, expolire.]

CALKER, Crcl. by navem picare, &c.

CALL, s. [Sound of the voice, vox. [The calling, summoning, vocatus; vocatio; evocatio (in military service: e. g. a person takes up arms at the first c., q. arma capit, ubi primum bellicum cani audit).] [To come upon aby's calling, cs vocatu or a qo vocatum or invitatum venire. Hence reply, [The offer of an office, munus oblatum, fm context also conditio.—to receive a c., *vocari ad munus: to receive a c. to go to any place, *quo vocari: he had a c. to go to Göttingen, *Göttingensis conditio ei offerebatur: to accept a c., *munus oblatum suscipere; conditionem accipere: he accepted the c. without hesitation, *non dubitavit accipere, quod deferrebat: to refuse a c., conditionem recusare. [Impulse, impulsio, impulsus, salutatio. salutatio officium (at Rome, the c. of friends or clients in the morning as a mark of respect towards persons of rank).—daily and frequent c.'s of friends, quotidianæ amicorum assiduitas et frequentia: to make a c. [o. to CALL]: to put off a c., visendi curam differre (Tac. Ann. 14, 6, 1): your c. will be agreeable to all, carus omnibus expectatus venies. [The calling a person or thing by name, nomenclatio.

CALL, v. [Name, nominare (also to give athg a proper name).—appellare (to c. or address aby by his

title.—vocare. dicere (the former, to c. *aby* by his name, or, like dicere, to c. *aby* or *athg* according to what it is, i. e. to affix any epithet to it. *102*). Vocare generally with a *subst.*, dicere with an *adj.*.—nomen c. dare or indere or imponere (to give a name to *aby*).—to c. by name, qm nomine appellare.—to c. every thing by its own name, suo quaque rem nomine appellare.—to c. *aby* or *athg* after something, ex qd re or ex qd nominare qd or qm: I c. *athg* my own, qd meum vindico.—I am called (i. e. I have the name), mihi est nomen, with nom., or dat., or (more seldom) gen. of the name (v. NAME, s.).—I invite, invitare (to request *aby's* participation in *athg*): invitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad bellum, ad quietem, &c.).—ad opus solicitari (to be called upon to perform some deed).—Fistis, viatres, ca visendi causa venire. invisere. visitare (to c. upon *aby* to inquire after his health, &c.).—intervisere (to c. occasionally).—adire, convivere (to c. to speak on or to transact any business).—salutare, salutatum or salutandi causa ad qm venire. ad qm salutandum venire (to c. upon *aby*, as a mark of respect).—TO CALL OUT (challenge to a combat), provocare (absol. L. 24, 8); provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (esp. *fm* among a multitude).—CALL OUT (troops to military service), evocare, or evocare ad bellum. [Summon to appear at a place, postulare, citare (the former before a court, the latter of any verbal summon); on account of *athg*, ca rei or de rei; patres in curiam citari jubere (to c. the fathers to appear in the senate-house).—nominatim citare or evocare (to summon *aby* by his name to take military service).—CALL IN, advocare, to *aby*, ad qm, to *athg*, ad or in qd.—accire (to intend to c. in, but so that the person called need not come immediately, therefore merely accire qm, not qm ad qm. &c.).—arcescere (send for *aby* and make him actually come: e. g. qm arcescit or arcescit jubere).—to c. *aby* in, intro vocare qm (invite him in).—to c. in a physician, medico uti. medicum morbo adhibere or admovere.—medicum ad aegrotum adducere (of a person fetching him): to c. in money, pecunias exigere. [CALL BACK, revocare: troops, signum receptum dare.—to c. *aby* back to life, qm in vitam revocare.—to c. *athg* back to (people's) memory, memoriam ca rei renovare or redintegrare.—to c. *athg* back to *aby's* mind (remind him of it), ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam ca rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam ca rei excitare.—to c. *athg* back to one's own memory, memoriam ca rei repetere or revocare. [CALL TOGETHER, convocare (also of animals: e. g. a hen her chickens).—to c. a meeting of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also only convocare populum: to c. the masters of the horse to a court-martial, praefectos equitum ad consilium convocare.—to c. the senate together, senatum cogere or convocare.—cogere (prop. to drive together or collect in a heap).—congregare (to gather in a flock)—conducere, contrahere (to concentrate, e. g. troops).—copias in unum locum cogere or conducere or contrahere (to collect or assemble troops at one place).—[CALL AWAY (or OFF), avocare.—evocare (c. *aby* out of a party).—vocare foras (a. out of doors).—*aby* is called away, nunciari ci, ut prodest. evocatur qs (C. de Or. 2, 86, 353).—abducere (with or without do or ex loco: to fetch *aby* away).—adverbum ire (esp. of slaves, called advectores, who fetched their masters, s. Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2).—arcescere qm (seems principally to have been used for sending a slave, called arcescitor, to fetch *aby* to a feast, s. G. rig. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45).—evocare (to c. aside).—[CALL FOR, poscere (to demand in expectation of ascent).—deposcere. exposcere (to c. for instantly or urgently).—postulare. expostulare (to c. for *athg* to which one is entitled; expostulare urgently or seriously).—flagitare. efflagitare (urgently and impetuously, esp. if one has a real or pretended right. Cic. Milon. 34, p. iiii. makes a climax thus: misericordiam Implorare, requirere. exposcere, flagitare)—petere, expetere (to endeavour to obtain by means of entreaty).—exigere (to demand or collect what one has a right to claim, as a debt, wages, also taxes; if by coercive means, persequi pecuniam).—to c. for by writing, per litteras flagitare.—[CALL TO AN ACCOUNT. See ACCOUNT.—[CALL FORTH, provocare, evocare.—citare (to c. *aby* by name to appear; the conqueror for inst. at Olympia: e. g. victorem Olympici citari. In a similar manner it may be used for calling forth an actor on the stage, which kind of compliment, however, was not known to the ancients; revocare qm = to demand the repetition of any beautiful passage, to encare *aby*).—excitare qm (to c. from below: e. g. the spirits of the world below, inferos).—[CALL UPON = to solicit, invocare

(entreat *aby* about *athg*, as for aid, &c.: e. g. invocare musas, to invoke the muses).—implorare qm (to implore: e. g. implorare or invocare deos, to implore or invoke the gods, *supp* for help or assistance).—implorare fidem ca; invocare subsidium ca; auxilium ca implorare et flagitare (to c. upon *aby* for protection, help, &c.). To c. upon or appeal to the judge for relief in *athg*, ad iudicis opem confugere. To c. upon *aby* for mercy, ca misericordiam implorare or exigere.—[TO CALL A WITNESS, testari or testem facere qm, usually antestari qm (in the court previously to the introduction of the cause, when the question was put: "licet antestari?" whereupon the assenting person presented the lap of his ear to be touched by the postulant).—[TO CALL OUT, a challenge, see before in this art.—b) exclamare, exclamare.—conclamare (esp. of a multitude, but also of a single person, in which case it conveys the idea of raising a clamour immediately after any occurrence, s. Cas. B. G. 1, 47, Hrr.).—clamitare (to offer *athg* in the streets for sale).—[CALL UP, a) exsuscitare; expurgare (e. somno); excitare (e. somno); suscitare somno or e quiete (t).—b) IMPROBARE = to reprove. To c. up the spirits of *aby* (encourage), excitare; incitare, stimulare qm, stimulos admovere ci.—[TO CALL ATTO IN QUESTION, qd in dubium revocare.—[CALL NAMES, ei contumeliam causa cognomen dare.—[CALL OVER, recensere. recitare: la senale, senatum recitare: one's slaves, servos per nomina citare.—[CALL ALOUD, clamare. vociferari. Truth c's aloud, veritas clamat.

CALLER, saluator. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa venit ad qm. A troublesome c., molestus interpellator. C's, salutatio (as a collective). salutantes qui visendi (ac salutandi) causa ad qm veniunt. To let a c. in, qm admittre: to say not at home to a c., qm excludere, or ab aditu prohibere.

CALLING, *i* inclination: studium.—(animi) impetus (instinct). I feel a c., fert animus; est impetus (t): I feel no c. &c., "non est in animo, &c.: to feel no c., abhorrere or alienum esse a re.—[Sphere of *aby's* duty, officio: officium. partes. munus (Syn. in OFFICE).—to be attentive to the duties of one's c., officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere; implere officii sui partes: to neglect the duties of one's c., deservere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere or recedere. ministerium (honorable office). ars (profession). provincia (province or sphere of duty).—status (the position or state in which *aby* finds himself).—conditio (the position or situation in which he is placed as a member of society. Cond. is lasting, and status transient).

CALLOSITY, s. callus; callum (PROP. hardness of the skin of the hands and feet.—VIO. any kind of hardness, e. g. consuetudo callum obdlexerat stomacho meo. C.—diuturna cogitatio callum obdlexerat animis).

CALLOUS, adj. callosus; duricorius (Macrob. Sat. 2, 16. Plin. 15, 18, 19); induratus.

CALLOUSNESS, durities; torpor.—VIO. for insensibility: indolentia, animus durus.

CALLOW, adj. implumis.—c. young ones, juvenes aves (Plin.).

CALM, s. (the state of the sea when there is no storm), tranquillitas, tranquillitates (pl. of a continued c.): malacia. Jv. malacia et tranquillitas.—VIO. animi tranquillitas; quies; otium.

CALM, adj. tranquillus (without any violent motion, apply of the sea when not stirred by winds).—quietus (in a state of rest; without exertion).—Jv. tranquillus et quietus.—sedatus (without any stormy violence; e. g. gradus, tempus).—placidus (without violent motion, disturbance, &c., celum, dies, somnus, annis).—otiosus (undisturbed by troublesome business).—qui omni vento caret (dies). A c. life, vita otiosa, tranquilla, tranquillitas et quietas; placida: a c. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum. To be c., quietum esse, quiescere.—

Tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, placatus, are all applied also to the mind, and its operations: quietus, allied in sense to otiosus, segnis, languidus; tranq. to lenis, placidus, moderatus. Dód. Jv. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque. C. speech, oratio placida or sedata. To do *athg* in a calmer mood, placatior animo facere qd: to write in a calmer mind, sedatior animo scribere. To be c. (in mind), animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non commoveri. Be c., quiesce (be quiet).—sile; tacere queso! (be silent).—bono sis animo! bonum habe animum (be of good courage). Their minds are not yet c., mentes nondum resedunt.

CALM, v. tranquillare (to make *athg* rest; prope

the sea; impropr. men's minds, animos.—pacare (to reduce to peace, e. g. provinciam).—sedare (to make to settle quietly down; e. g. anger; the winds, O.; the waves, C.).—placare (to bring to a milder, quieter state: e. g. iram; also aquora, O.).—permulcere (to c. by soothing words, &c.; the mind, anger).—lenire (to bring to a milder state; anger, fear, &c.).—reprimere (to repress excitement in aby; e. g. concitatum multitudinem, Nep.). To c. aby's mind by encouraging words, cs animus verbis confirmare; by comforting words, qm or animus cs consolatore lenire or permulcere. To c. oneself, acquiescere.

CALMELY, quiete, placide, otiose; (of mind), quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo.—Jm. tranquille et placide, sedate placideque. To bear c.; see CALMNESS.

CALMNESS, *[Of the sea: see CALM, s.]* Of the mind, tranquillitas animi, tranquillitas, animus tranquill. —sequitur animus, equitas animi: from context sequitas only. To bear alth with c., placide or sedate ferre qd; not to bear alth with c., qd ægre ferre.

CALORIFIC, adj. (producing heat), calorificus (Gell. 17, 8, 12).—excalorificus (Plin.).

CALOTTE, s. (an ecclesiastical cap or coif), calautica (at. calantica, C. Fræm.).—mitra; mitella.

CALTROP, s. *[Thistle, carduus.]* An instrument with spikes thrown on the ground to annoy the enemy's horse, murex ferreus.—to set c's, murices ferreos defodere; muricibus ferreis locum sternere; murices ferreos projicere.

CALUMNIATE, TR. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—crimini qm apud qm—de sumā or extimatione cs detrachere; de qd absente detrachendi causā maledicere, contumelioseque dicere (Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134).—ci absenti male loqui (Ter. Phor. 2, 3, 25). I am calumniated, detritur de meā famā.

CALUMNIATOR, s. calumniator, obtretractor. A female calumniator, calumniatrix (Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, and 14, 16).

CALUMNIOUS, adj. calumniosus; falsa criminatioe continens.

CALUMNIOUSLY, adv. calumniosè; per calumniam; per falsa criminatioe.

CALUMNY, calumnia, obtretractio, criminatio (an accusation with evil intention, in a calumnious spirit).

CALVE, v. vitulum parere: a cow, that has just calved, feta (see Foss. Virg. Ecl. 1, 49).

CALVINIST, s. *Calvinianus legis studiosus (aft. Amian. 25, 10); *Calvini assella.

CAMBRIC, s. carbasus. *tela baptiste, or *tela (a sort of fine linen from Spain. Harduin explains it by Cameracenus, at Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 2).—Made of c., carbasus; carbasineus; carbasinus.

CAMEL, s. camēlus; with two humps, camēlus dromas; camēlus Bactrie (camēlus Bactrianus).—of or belonging to a c., camelinus.—a driver of c's, cameli magister (Sil. It. 4, 816).—qui camelum regit (Aur. 8, 14, 39).—a keeper of c's, camelarius (Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, and 11).—c's hair, pilus cameli.—seta cameli (for the tail).

CAMELEON, s. Chameleon, ontis (Plin.). lacerta chameleon (Lin.).—[Vio.] versipellis, or qui versat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet, applied to a man of a variable disposition, or who can assume any character.

CAMELOPARD, s. camelopardalis. cervus camelopardalis.

CAMELOT, s. *pannus e villis caprinis contextus.

CAMEO, gemma ecytpa. To make c's, gemmas ad ecytpas scalpturas aptare.

CAMERA OBSCURA, s. *camera obscura, que dicitur.

CAMOMILE, s. matricaria chamomilla (Lin.).

CAMP, s. castra, pl.—tentoria, pl.—summer c., æstiva, pl. (sc. castra); winter c., hiberna, pl. (sc. castra). To choose a place for a c., locum idoneum castris deligere; to measure out a c., castra metiri, dimetiri; to mark a c. by fixing poles, castra metare; locum castris dimetare; he who performs this office, castrorum metator; to pitch a c., castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere; near the enemy, castra sua pæne hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre; to remove, castra transferre; to break up, castra movere, permovere, proferre; to take the enemy's c., hostem castris exuere.—of or belonging to a camp, castrensis.

CAMPAIGN, s. *[Open level country, planities; æquus et planus locus. campus, with or without planus or apertus. æquor (chiefly used by the poets, but also by C.: Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum* (96)

patentium æquoribus habitabant). æquata planities. exæquatio (a place made c.).—The time during which an army keeps the field, bellum; expeditio; militia; stipendium.—to serve in a c., bello or expeditioni interesse.—to serve in the same c., bello una esse cum qd in castris; in castra proficisci cum qd; militiā cum qd perfungi; cum qd militare: to serve under aby in a c., qd imperatore, qd imperante, sub qd merire; sub qd, or sub cs signis militare; cs castra sequi: to serve one's first c., militiam auspicari: he has served in many a c., in bello multum versatus est; multa stipendia habuit: a man who has never served in a c., homo nullius stipendii; qui nunquam castra vidit: to re-open the c., copias ex hibernaculis extrahere: to underlake a c. against, proficisci contra qm.

CAMPHOR, s. *camphora.—camphorated, *camphorā imbutus.

CAN, s. cantharus; hircus: a small c., hirmula.

CAN, v. n. posse: I c., possum.—licet mihi (of permission). I cannot put to sea on account of the weather, per tempestatem mihi navigare non licet. I c. to do it, copia, or potestas mihi est cs rei faciendæ, or merely cs rei: he could have lived more freely, liberius vivendi fuit ci potestas. I cannot at present adopt your advice, non est integrum consilio jam uti tibi: he explained the thing so clearly, that all could understand it, rem tam perspicue explicuit, ut omnes intelligerent.—who c. doubt? quis dubitet?—one c. easily understand, facile intelligitur.—Themistocles could not be at rest, non licuit esse otioso Themistocli.—I cannot, non possum; non queo; nequeo.—Sometimes 'can' is expressed by esse, with the gerund in do.—he c. pay, est solvendo; he c. bear the load, est oneri ferendo.—I cannot (= I cannot fairly), often by nihil or non habeo, quod; non habeo, cur &c.—I cannot find any fault with old age, nihil habeo, quod incusum senectutem. I cannot agree with you, non habeo, quod tibi in ea re assentiar.—I speak as loud as I can, quam possum maximā voce dico.—this man cannot go wrong, non est in hoc homine peccandi loca.—as well as I c., promels viribus; pro faciliate; quantum in me or in meā potestate situm or positum est; ut potero. Do what you c. to get it done, operam, ut fiat, da.—to be more than one c. do, vix excedere.—[CAN is sometimes rendered by scio: I c. paint, pingere scio: so CANNOT by nescio.—I CANNOT but, facere non possum, quin (with subj.).—non possum non (with inf.). The soul cannot but be immortal, fieri non potest ut animus sit mortalis.—[posse and quire were originally transitive: posse denotes being able, as a consequence of power and strength, = δύναμις; quire, as the consequence of complete qualification, = οὐκ ἔστι αὖτις: hence in the best writers only in neg. sentences, or sentences that have a neg. character, as many hypothet. sentences have; whereas valere and polleere are intransitive: hence we say, possum or queo vincere, but valere or polleere ad vincendum].

CANAILE, s. vulgus; multitudo de plebe; multitudo obscura et humilis; sentina reipublicæ or urbis; fæx populi: one of the c., unus de multis, or e multis.

CANAL, s. canalis, fossa. (when it connects two rivers or pieces of water). To make a c., fossam facere, depingere. They had promised to make a navigable c. from the lake Avernus to the mouths of the Tiber, ab lacu Averno navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuros, promiserant (Tac. Ann. 15, 42, 2).

CANARY, s. a species of wine, brought from the Canaries, *vinum Canariense.

CANARY-BIRD, s. *fringilla Canaria (Linn.).

CANARY-GRASS, s. phalaris Canariensis.

CANCEL, inducere (strike out; resolution, decree, &c.); abrogare; delere; rescindere.—[SYN. IN ANNUL.]—to c. the laws and customs of Lycurgus, Lycurgus leges moresque abrogare (L.).—omnes leges una rogatione delere (Cic.).—a will, testamentum rescindere (Q.).—a man's decrees, decreta rescindere (Suet.).

CANCER, *[A crab-fish, cancer, G. cancri: also the sign of the summer solstice. The sun is going through the sign of c., sol cancri signum transit.—[SYN. IN ANNUL.]* s. c., cancerōma, ktis, or carcinōma, ktis (καρκίνωμα).

CANCEROUS, adj. canceraticus (late).

CANCERATE, v. to become a cancer, cancerare (late).

CANDID, adj. sincerus; simplex; apertus: a c. man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplici ingenii, veritatis amicus.

CANDIDLY, sincere; vere; candido; simpliciter; genuine; sine dolo; sine fraude: to confess c., aperte et ingenuè confiteri: to judge c., incorrupte et integre judicare: I will speak c. what I think, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenuè, ex animi sententiā dicam: to speak c., ut ingenuè or aperte dicam.

CANDIDATE, candidatus; *for the consulship, candidatus consularis; for the ministry, *candidatus ecclesiasticus: to perform the duty of a c., munere candidato fungī (Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2). A c. not only for the consulship, but for immortality and glory, candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et glorie (Plin. Paneg.).*

CANDLE, candelā; *of wax, candelā cerea; of tallow, candelā sebasea, or sebatā, or without candelā, sebaseus: to make tallow c.s., candelas sebare (Col. 2, 21, 3. Schneid.). — make mould c., candelas in formam fundere. — to light a c., candelam accendere. — to study by c.-light, lucubrare. A work by c.-light, lucubratio.*

CANDLEMAS, (*the feast of the Purification of the blessed Virgin*), *dies Mariæ purificatus sacer.

CANDLE-SNUFFER, emunctorium (*Vulg. Exod. 25, 38*).

CANDLESTICK, candelabrum. — *a bed-c., candelabrum manuale. — a branched c., candelabrum brachiatum.*

CANDOUR, sinceritas; integritas; simplicitas; animi candiditas — *justus sine mendacio candor (Vell.). — (tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor: Plin. Paneg.).*

CANDY, v. *saccharo condire: *candied, *saccharo conditus. *saccharo liquefacto obducere (cover with candied sugar) — to candy, intr.) in crystallos abire (crystallize).*

CANE, arundo (*reed: large thick stalk of the reed*). — *canna (smaller, rush), — calamus (thinner halm of the reed). — made of c., arundineus, caneus: abounding in c., arundineus. I A walking stick, baculus, or baculum, scipio. — to lean on a c., iuncti baculo: artus baculo sustinere: to cane, or strike with a c., fuatim c. impingere (fustis and ferula denote sticks for striking; scipio and baculus, for walking).*

CANE, v. See 'strike with a cane,' in **CANE**, s.

CANINE, adj. caninus. — *to be seized with c. madness, efferrit rabie caninā.*

CANISTER, s. pyxis, idia, theca. — *a tin-c., pyxis stannea. capsula. — the sign of the golden b., aureum pyxidis signum.*

CANKER, s. carcinōma (*Cato, Cels. &c.*). — *c.-worm, eruca, campe, es, or campā, æ.*

CANKER, tr.) corrumpere. intr.) corrumpi; vitari.

CANNIBAL, s. *humanā carne vescens. *The Scythians are c.s. Scythæ corporibus hominum vescuntur, ejusque victūs alimentō vitam ducunt.*

CANNON, s. bellicum tormentum. — *to load a c., *pulverem cum globo in tormentum indere: to fire off a c., *tormentum emittere: to cannonade a city, *urbem tormentis verberare. — || CANNON-BALL, telum tormento misum (Cæs.). — *globus tormento misus. || CANNON-SHOT (as a distance), quo telum tormento misum (or quo tormentum) adigi potest — *to be out of c.-shot, extra tormenti jactum or coniectum esse (Afr. Curt. 3, 10). — extra tormenti coniectum consistere (Afr. Petron.). — to be within c.-shot, ktibus tormento-riū interiorē esse (Afr. L. 24, 34).**

CANNONEER, s. miles tormentarius.

CANOE, s. (an Indian boat), cymba, scapha; hnter.

CANON, norma; lex (rule); decretum; lex ecclesiastica; decretum canonicum: c.-law, jus canonicum; corpus juris canonici: *the canonical books, *libri canonici (t. t.). librorum fide dignorum familia (Afr. Q. 1, 4, 3). I A dignitary of the church, *canonicus.*

CANONESS, canonica.

CANONICALS, vestis hominis ecclesiastici.

CANONIST, *qui jus canonicum profitetur; *juris canonici professor.

CANONIZATION, *Crel. by verbs under CANONIZE, for consecratio does not do here.*

CANONIZE, qm in sanctorum numerum referre; *qm sanctorum ordinibus ascribere; c. virtutes consecrare et in sanctorum numero collocare (Cic. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 31).

CANONRY, CANONSHIP, s. canonicatus (ūs).

CANOPY, aulicum (*Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 54*).

CANOROUS, adj. bene sonans; canorus; sonorus.

CANT, *G idderish, perplexa ratio loquenti, verba perplexa. || Technical expressions, vocabula quæ in quaque arte versantur, vocabula artificum propria, vocabula artis; verba quasi privata ac sua. To use c. terms, verbis quasi privati uti ac suis. A c. word among sailors, vocabulum nauticum; in camp, vocabulum castrense; of painters, vocabulum picturæ, vocabulum pictoribus usitatum. || Affected whine, vox ficta simulataque, sermo fictus simulatusque: religious c., species fictæ pietatis, ficta religio. || Low talk, sermo ex trivis sumptus, vocabula ex trivis arrepta; cillitas sermonis, dictionis.*

CANT, v. simulate loqui; pietatem verbis simulare; triviali sermone uti.

CANTATA, carmen varium.

CANTEEN, theca ampullarum.

CANTER, v. laxioribus habenis ferri, currere.

CANTHARIDES, s. cantharides, um (*sm cantharis. Spanish flies, used for blisters, &c.*).

CANTICLE, s. cantus, canticum.

CANTO, s. poematis sectio; cantus; liber.

CANTON, s. pagus.

CANTON, v. stativa habere; in stativis esse; in præsidio collocatum esse qo loco. — tr.) stativa ponere qo loco.

CANTONMENT, stativa, pl. castra stativa.

CANVASS, *textum, quod dicitur Canevas; *canna. *canvasium. || *Going round to ask for votes, ambitio. prensatio. — ambitus (by illegal means).*

CANVASS, v. || *To investigate, scrutari; percutari; considerare. || To c. for votes, ambire, circumire. — (circumire stronger than amb. C. Att. 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut a-ta Cæsaris sanciret; that is, he made in his canvassing the round fm first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See Diod. p. 12). || CANVASSING, ambitio; prensatio.*

CANZONET, s. cantuicula (*C. Fin. 5, 18*).

CAP, s. || *For females, mitra; mitella (fastened under the chin) — calautica (hanging down to the shoulders, a sort of veil) — reticulum (confining the hair, like a net). || For men, galæus or galeum (κυνν or κυνν) — pileus (of felt). See HAT. — apex (the pointed c. of priests) — tutulus (woollen c. worn by the flames, &c.). If the c. fits, you may wear it, *hoc per me licet, in te dictum putat.*

CAP, || *Take off the c. to aby, caput aperire; caput nudare. || Top with a-gh, superingere qd re.*

Armed CAP-PIE, s. vertice ad talos armatus. — cataphractus (L.). — continuo ferro indutus (T.).

CAPABILITY. See CAPACITY.

CAPABLE, adj. utilis ci rei, or idoneus ad qd; bonus ci rei, or ad qd; aptus ad qd: c. of nothing, ad nullam rem utilis; of a-gh, ad omnes res aptus; (in a bad sense), quo nullum facinus, nulla fraus abest (C. Off. 3, 18, 75). omnia audacissime suscipere (L. 30, 30); ad quodlibet facinus audacem esse (C. Cat. 2, 5, 9). — incapable of (in a good sense), a qd re alienum esse, or abhorrere.

CAPACIOUS, spatiosus; amplius; capax; largus.

CAPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo; capacitas.

CAPACITATE, c. rei gerendæ facultatem, or ad-jumenta dare: qm instruere ad qd.

CAPACITY, amplitudo (sise); capacitas (capacitatem); ingenii facultates (mental endowments): intelligentia, intelligendi prudentia, vis percipiendi, ingenium. — *to possess great c., ingenio abundare. — to possess c. for, facultatem qd faciendi habere; facultate qd faciendi præditum esse: to be beyond one's c., vires excedere. — to adopt one's self to the c. of learners, ad intelligentiam discendum descendere: to commune c.s., sensum ad communem vulgaremque se accommodare; ad commune iudicium popularemque sententiam se accommodare; intelligentiā a vulgari non remotum esse: to sharpen the c., ingenium, or intelligendi prudentiam, acuire.*

CAPARISON, s. tegumentum equi. — stragulum, stragula; stratum; ornamentum equorum; phaleræ (small semicircular shields of silver or gold, with which the head and neck of horses were adorned): a horse thus adorned, equus phaleratus. — splendid embroidered c., babilonica (Lucr. 4, 1023. Ulp.).

CAPARISON, v. equo internere stragulum or stratum. — equum tapetis sternere (V.).

CAPE, promontorium. || *Neck piece of a cloak, præpe collar; pangium (a border in a female's dress); clavus (in a man's).*

CAPER, s. cappāri, neut. indec. || *Caper tree, cap-pāria, cappāris spinosa (Linn.). I A leap, exultatio. — to cut capers, exultare.*

CAPILLAIRE, s. adiantum (ἀδαντ, a plant called maiden-hair: Plin. 22, 21, 30).

CAPILARY, adj. capillaris (Appul. Herb. 47). — capilliaceus (Plin.).

CAPITAL, s. || *Chief city, caput regni; urbs nobilissima. || Principal laid out at interest, sors; caput; vivum (as opp. 'the interest') — pecunie; num mi; res (money generally). — that the woman's principia or c. might be safer, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. (Cic. Cæcin. 4, 11). C. lying idle; dead c., pecunia otiosa; or vacua. pecunie steriles. — the c. lies dead, pecunie otiose jacent. — to live on the interest of c., de fenore vivere; to deduct what is owed fm c., se alienum*

de capite deducere: *to deduct fm c., de vito detrachere. —the interest due is greater than the c., mergunt sortem usuras; c. arises fm interest, sort ut ex usura. || C. of a pñtor, capitulum.*

CAPITAL, eximius; egregius (*excellent*): *a c. crime, crimen capitale. c. letters, litterae grandes (opp. minutae).*

CAPITALIST, qui pecunias fenore collocat, fenori dat, qui nummos in fenore ponit; fenerator: *A rich c., dives positus in fenore nummis (H. Sat. 1, 2, 13).*

CAPITALITY, egregie, eximie, excellenter (*excellently*).—*proceed agst c., qm capitis accusare; causam ad capitis iudicium revocare (capitaliter, mortally. Plin.).*

CAPITATION, || *Poll-tax*, tributum in singula capita impositum (*Cæs. B. 3, 32. by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, called ἐπισημασίον*).—*exactio capitis (C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5).*—*to impose a general c.-tax, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere.*

CAPITOL (*temple and citadel at Rome on the Tarpeian rock*), capitōlium.

CAPITULATE, arma conditione ponere; arma per pactationem tradere.—*certis conditionibus hosti tradi. —de conditionibus tradendae urbis agere cum go (to treat about capitulating L. 37, 12).*

CAPITULATION, conditiones deditiois.—*to come to a c., ad conditiones deditiois descendere; to refuse a c., nullam deditiois conditionem accipere. conditiones rejicere, recusare; to accede to a c., ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de deditioe cum hoste pacisci; to break a c., conditiones pactationesque bellicas perturbare perjurio (C. Off. 3, 29, 118).*

CAPON, capo, ōnis, m. (*xiwvov*), capus, l.

CAPRICE, libido; animi impetus. *To act more fm c. than reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd. the c. of fortune, inconstantia fortunae.*

CAPRICIOUS, sibi placent; inconstans; ingenio levis; versabilis (*late*).—*libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of caprice).*—*mobilia (e. g. ingenium).*—*mutabilia, or varius et mutabilia. To be very c., plumis et folio facilis moveri (C.).*

CAPRICIOUSNESS, inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis.—*mobilitas (e. g. fortunae). See INCONSTANCY.*

CAPRICORN, capricornus (*a sign of the zodiac*).

CAPSTAN (*an engine for drawing up great weights*), ἐργάτα, æ, m. (*ἐργάτης. Vitr.*).

CAPSULE, capsella (*dimin. of capsa*).

CAPTAIN, || *Commander, general, dux, imperator (a Roman general who has been saluted imperator by his troops after a victory).*—*prætor (used by Np. in the sense of General of Greek commanders, &c.). Great c's, qui maximas res in bello gesserunt; qui bellica laude floruerunt; imperatores summi. || Centurio (not ordinum ductor); of a ship, navarchus (ναύαρχος), navis præfectus; of freebooters, latronum or prædonum dux; of pirates, archipirata. C. of a the guard, prætoris cohortis præfectus.*

CAPTAINCY, centuriatus. *From the hope of getting his c., spe ordinis.*

CAPTAINSHIP, belli administratio. Imperium; ductus; præfectura.

CAPTION, comprehensio (*act of taking any person*).

CAPTIOUS, captivus; fallax; insidiosus. *To put a c. question, captivum interrogare; captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti: to answer c. questions, captiosus solvere.—dolosus; subdilius; fraudulentus; (eager to controvert) jurgiosus; rixosus; rixæ cupidus; litigiosus; litium cupidus: to be very c., mirâ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate; altercandi or rixandi studiosus.—auceps verborum.*

CAPTIOUSLY, captiosè; insidiosè; dolosè.

CAPTIOUSNESS, altercandi or rixandi studium; alacritas ad litigandum.

CAPTIVATE, capere; in ditionem, potestatemque cæ redigere. || *To charm, attrahere, capere, allicere (a person or person's mind). The picture captivates the eyes, tabula oculos tenet.*

CAPTIVE, s. l. captus; captivus; in custodiam

CAPTIVE, *adj.* l. captus; custodiæ or vinculis mandatus: *to make c., vincula ci inficere; vinculis colligare; vincire catenis: the mind cannot be held c., animo vincula inficere non possunt.*

CAPTIVITY, captivitas; servitus. *To be in c., custodiâ teneri; in vinculis esse: to be put into c., in custodiam, or in vincula mitti.*

CAPTOR, qui capit; qui secum deduct.

CAPTURE, captura. quod capit qd. præda. || *The act of taking, captio; captura.*

CAPUCHIN, *monachus pænulatus; monachus cucullatus; *capucinus.

CAR, carrus, or carrum; vehiculum; plaustrum; currus; carruca; rheda.

CARABINE, see CARBINE.

CARAVAN, comitatus (*see Cæs. B. C. 1, 48*).

CARAVANSARY, xenodochium (*Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17*).

CARAWAY, s. carum (*Lin.*). carëum (*Plin.*).

CARBINE, s. *sclopetum equestre.

CARBINEER, s. *eques gravioris armaturæ sclopeto armatus.

CARBONADO, s. caro friza. caro carbonibus usta.

CARBONADO, v. carbonibus urere. || *To cut meat across preparatory to broiling, carnem fricare.*

CARBUNCLE, || *A gem, carbunculus. || A tumour, vomica, anthrax.*

CARBASS, corpus mortuum; corpus hominis mortui. corpus exanimæ et exanimum. cadaver.

CARD, s. || *A sort of paper, charta. Visiting c., charta salutatrix (Mart. 9, 100, 2).*—*tessera salutatrix. playing c's, *paginæ.—to play at c's, *paginis ludere.—a house of c's, casa paginis edificata (ast. H. Sat. 2, 3, 247).*—*the playing at c's, *lusus paginarum.—a c.-player, *qui paginis ludit.—to be a great c.-player, *ludere studioso paginis. || A wool-comb, carmen, pecten.*

CARD, v. pectere; carminare (*Varr. Plin.*).—*Carding, carminatio (Plin. 11, 23, 27).*

CARDER, qui lanam carminat.

CARDINAL, s. *cardinalis. *purpuratus pontificis Romani. c.-bishop, *episcopus cardinalis.—*c's hat, *tiara cardinalis.—cardinalship, *dignitas cardinalia.—to be promoted to the cardinalship, *in sacrum purpuratorum collegium cooptari.*

CARDINAL, *adj.* C. virtutes, quatuor partes or fontes honestatis; quatuor partes, a quibus omnis honestas manat. genera quatuor, ex quibus honestas officulorum manat. quatuor loci, in quos honesti natura visque dividitur (*C. Off. 1, 6, 18, and 43, 152: 1, 18, 61; 3, 25, 96*).—*all morality springs fm one or other of the c. virtues, omne, quod honestum est, id quatuor partium oritur ex aliquâ (ibid. 1, 5, 14).*

CARE, s. cura; diligentia; curatio cæ rei (*the care, conduct, &c. of a thing*). C. in a business, accuratio in qâ re faciendâ. Acting with c., diligens. Mode with c., accuratus. With c., accurate; the utmost, diligentissime, accuratissime. Without care, sine curâ or diligentia, solutâ curâ. To bestow c. upon a thing, curam adhibere de re or in re, curam impendere rei. To undertake the c. of a thing, curationem cæ rei suscipere. The c. of that lies upon me, illud est curationis mæ. I have a c. of that, illud mihi curæ est. To take c. of, curare; procurare. Take c. of your health, cura ut valeas. I wish you would have a c. of that matter, illam rem velim curæ habere. I commit it to your c., mando hoc tui fidei or tibi. To bestow the utmost c. upon any thing, omni cogitatione curâque incumbere in rem; omnes curas et cogitationes conferre in rem. || *Cow-cern, anxiety, cura; sollicitudo. To bring abey c., sollicitare qm; curam, sollicitudinem afferre ci; sollicitum habere qm. To be harassed with c's, curis angî; worn, curis absumi or confici. To throw off all c's, curas abicere. Be without c. l noli laborare! bono sis animo! To be in c. and anxiety, anxio et sollicito esse animo. To free abey fm c., liberare qm curâ or sollicitudine; solvere qm curis; adimere ci curas. || The object of care, cura. This is my c., hoc mihi curæ est. || Caution, cautio, circumspectio. To have a c., cavere, ne &c.; videre, ne &c.; of a thing, cavere qd, præcavere ab qâ re. To act with c., omnia circumspicere. To use all possible care, omne genus cautionis adhibere. To take c. for, consulere, prospicere, servire ci rei; providere qd or ci rei, prospicere qd.*

CARE, v. græve, sollicitudinem habere, agritudine affici, se afflicere. To c. about a thing, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. || *To c. for a thing, attend to it, take c. of it, regard it, laborare de qâ re; curare qd; curæ mihi est qd; cæ rei rationem habere or ducere; qd respicere; ci rei prospicere. Not to c. for, negligere, non curare. To c. for nothing at all, nihil omnino curare (of the gods); soluto et quieto esse animo (of men). To c. about other men's business, aliena curare. I c. not what others think, non curo, quid alii censeant. What c. I about that matter! quid mihi curæ illâ re! || To care for, i. e. regard, love, coiere, diligere, magni facere. || I do not care (i. e. I would rather not), non curo (with infin.).*

CAREN, v. a ship; navem in latus inclinare ad carinam reficiendam. navem novâ fundare carinâ (*O Pont. 4, 3, 5*).—*navis carinam denovo collocare (Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 41). Carening, navis carinæ relectio.*

CAREER, curriculum; stadium; circus; cursus. Nature has given us a short c. of life, an immense c. of glory, exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscript, immensum gloriæ (C.).

CAREFUL, *Provident, cautious, cautus*.—providus circumspiciendus. consideratus.—Jx. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens.—curiosus (*applying minute care, esp. in investigations of persons*).—diligens (*proceeding or made with exact attention, &c.*: of persons and things).—accuratus (*of things only, made with care*). To be c. in alq, curam adhibere de or in qā re: curiosum or diligentem eas in qā re: diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qā re; curam conferre ad qd. || *Tro ubi d. sollicitus, anxius*.—Jx. anxius ac sollicitus. curā et sollicitudinem affectus. To be c. in words and actions, circumspiciere dicta, factaque.

CAREFULLY, *adv.* diligenter; provide; caute. curiose; accurate (*of things only*). To go c. to work, circumspiciendus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qā re: very c., omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

CAREFULNESS, cura (*opp. levitas*).—diligentia (*opp. negligentia*). Jx. cura et diligentia.—accuratio in qā re faciendā. ('in inveniendis componendisq; rebus mira accuratio', C. Brut. 67, 238: this is indeed the only passage, but why is not a single passage of C enough?)—sollicitudo (*anxiety*).—providentia (*forethought*).—circumspectio. cautio. (Curam ego verborum, rerum volo eas sollicitudinem. Q. 8, 20.)

CARELESS, securus (*unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety*).—imprudens (*want of proper foresight: opp. paratus*).—ocors (*stupidly thoughtless*).—incuriosus (*wanting activity and proper care: indifferent*).—the enemy bring thus rendered the more careless, suddenly meet the Consul Lucratius, eo solutiorē curā hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulem.—negligens (*opp. diligens*).—in qā re negligens ac dissolutus; parum accuratus.—c. in house-keeping, dissolutus ac negligens in re familiari;—c. dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus.

CARELESSLY, sine cura; secure; incuriose (*Post-Aug.*). negligentiter.—dissolute (*in a careless, expensive way*).—indiligenter.

CARELESSNESS, securitas (*freedom fm care and fm fear of danger*).—imprudencia (*want of foresight*).—securia (*want of thought, observation, &c.*).—incuria (*want of activity and good heed: indifference*).—negligentia (*negligence and indifference*).—C. in dress, cultus corporis parum accuratus. The fire is the result of c., negligentia qā incendii casus oritur (*Paul. Dig.*): of c. on the part of the inhabitants, incendium culpa sit inhabitantium (*Paul. Dig.*). C. in writing letters, negligentia epistolarum (*the writing seldom*); indiligentia literarum (*negligence in the composition of letters*).

CARESS, blandiri cī (*with words or gestures*), permulcere qm; permulcere qm manu (*to stroke with the hand*).—amplexari et osculari qm (*to clasp and kiss*).—palpare, or palpari (*to stroke gently*).

CARESSES, blanditiæ; blandimenta. To load with c., multa blandimenta ei dare.—|| *Embrace*, amplexus.—complexus.

CARGO, onus navi impositum; fm context onus only.—To discharge her c., navem exonerare.

CARICATURE, vultus in pejus factus (*ugly, distorted likeness, &c.*). To make a c. of aby, imaginem ex lascivia jocorum proponere ridendum circuli (*Plin. 36, 5, 4: no 2. § 13*). [*Kraft gives pictura præter modum deformis.*]

CARICATURE, v. See 'make a CARICATURE.'

CARICATURIST, Crel. 'qui ka c. or ca rei fictam in pejus imaginem proponit ridendum circulis.'

CARIES, osium vitulatorum caries.

CARIOUS, cario infectus; cariosus. A c. bone, os cario infectus.

CARK, ægritudinem suscipere ex re; merore concipi; merore se conficere. Carking cares, sollicitudines merore (*H. Od. 1, 18, 4*).

CARLE, homo agrestis. See CHURL.

CARLMAN, rei vehicularis magister; carri ductor.

CARMELITE, *monachus carmelita (*white friar*).

CARMINE, quod inflationem levat, discutit.

CARMINE, coccum; adj. coccineus (*crimson colour*).

CARNAGE, cædes; trucidatio (non pugnæ erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum). The c. is universal, cædes omnia obinet. To make a c., cædem or stragem elere or facere.—ingenti cæde hostes prosternere.—qm ad intersecionem cædere.

CARNAL, voluptarius (*in a less evil sense*).—libidinosus (*without restraint*).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus.—libidine accensus (*where a single instance and not a habit is implied*).—impudicus (*without shame*). A c. life, vita libidinosæ; vita libidinibus dedita, or in libidines effusa: to be c., libidini deditum esse; libidinum plenum esse.

CARNALITY, libido; voluptatis studium.

CARNALLY, libidinosæ. To be c.-minded, libidinosus servire.

CARNATION, candor carnosus (*Plin. 11, 37, 54*).—carnis color.—|| *The flower*, dianthus caryophyllus (*Linn.*).

CARNEOUS, carnosus (*applied to fruits*).

CARNIVAL, *Saturnalia, quibus personæ discuntur homines. To celebrate c., ppæ *ante jejunia annua comissari. [*Georges gives Libero patri operari.*]

CARNIVOROUS, qui carne, or carnis, vescitur.

—carnivorus (*Plin. 9, 24, 40, and 10, 73, 93*).

CARNOSITY (*a fleshy excrescence*), polypos, polypos carnosus: he who has it, polyposus (*Mart. 12, 37, 2*).

CAROL, *cantus lætus (*song of joy*).—hymnus (*to the Deity*).—|| *Song*, Vrb. cantilena; cantium; cantio.

CAROL, cantare: in praise of aby, ca laudes cantu prosequi. See SING.

CAROUSAL, comissatio.—~~est~~ compotatio used in several passages of C., but only as a transl. of the Greek συμπόσιον, never as a Rom. expression.

CAROUSE, potare, comissari: whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: for several days together, diem noctemque continuare potando: till evening, perpotare ad vespertum.

CARP, cyprinus (*Plin. 9, 16, 25, Hard.*).—cyprinus carpio (*Linn.*). Young c., fetus cyprinorum. A pond for c., cyprinorum piscina.

CARP ar, carpere, vellicare. maledico ore vellicare (*maliciously*). To c. at indirectly, qm obliquis orationibus carpere; qm oblique perstringere: jaculari in qm obliquis sententiis; cavillari qm or qd. The soldiers carped at Sabinus, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur: to c. at every body, diceria dicere in omnes: to c. at every thing, omnia in vitium vertere: to c. at bitterly, acerbia facetiis qm irridere.

CARPENTER, faber tignarius, or materiarius (*as a worker in wood*).—faber sedium (*as employed in building*). A ship c., faber navalis. The guild of c.'s, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (*Inscr.*).

CARPENTRY, || *The art*, fabrica materiaria (*Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198*); opera fabrilis (*Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3*).

CARPER, reprehensor; vituperator; oburgator; castigator (*in single instances*).—homo mihimā re ad reprehendendum contentus (*the habitual c.*).—irrisor; irridentes (*one who makes himself merry with carping at persons and things*).—cavillator (*who avails himself of the merest quibbles in carping*).—derisor; deridens (*who carps insultingly*).—Irrisor petulans (*who c. s. p. rily*).

CARPET, v. tapete or is sternere, internere.

CARPET, tapes (τάπης), or Latinized, tapetum (a c., emly shaggy and interwoven with different colours and figures, to adorn walls, tables, beds, floors, and also horses).—peristroma, ātis, n. (περίστρωμα), or in pure Lat., stragulum; peripetasma, ātis, n. To bring on the c., commemorare qd, mentionem ca rei facere, inferre, injic re. movere or commovere qd (to start: e. g. nova quædam).—injicere qd (in sermone).—in medium proferre qd (to bring it forward).—Jx. commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject often on the c., mentionem ca rei agitare: excrebo or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was brought on the c., incidit sermo de qā re.

CARRIAGE, vectio, gestatio, portatio (*as an act*, Srv. in CARRY).—vectura (*also money paid for c.*; also vectura pretium). To pay for the c., pro vecturā solvere.—|| Vehiculum (*of any sort*).—currus (*with wheels, and formed for rapid motion*).—chiramaximum (*for children to be drawn by the hand*, Petron. 28, 4).—carpentum (*one of the most ancient c.'s, ornamented, for ladies*).—currus arcuatus (a c. with an arched covering, for the Flamines, L. 1, 21).—pilentum (*a lofty four-wheeled c. for matrons, when they carried with them the vessels used in sacred rites* Serv.).—tensa, or thensa (a four-wheeled c., on wch the images of the gods were carried in the Ludī Circensæ with cushions, pulvinaria).—clisum (*a two-wheeled c. for fast travelling, a cabriolet*).—rheda (*a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., to contain several persons with their luggage*).—|| *G a s, incensus*.

CARRIER, qui affert, deferat, perfert, &c.—tabelarius (*a letter-c.*).—gerulus (*a porter*).—aquarius (*a water-c.*). A c. pigeon, *columba tabellaria.

CARRION, cadaver; often expressed by morticinus with a subst., as, ovis morticina, c. sheep: looking like c. is expressed by cadaverosus: the smell of c., cadaveris or cadaverum odor.

CARROT, daucus sativus (*Linn.*).

CARROTINESS, rufus color.

CARROTY, rufus. C.-haired, capillo rufo (*as ugly capillo rutilo implies beauty*).

CARRY, *sustinere (to lift up and retain stationary)* —terre (to c. as a load). —*baj* ilare (to c. on the shoulder, as a pack). —*portare (to transport from one place to another)*. —*gerere*; *gestare (to c. about, whether on the back, or in the arms, or hand)*. —*vehere*; *vectare (to convey by means of beasts or slaves, whether persons or things, in one place to another)*. To c. a boy in the arms, in manibus *gestare* puerum. To c. loads on the b., as *beasts of burden*, onera dorso *gerere* sicut iumenta. To be carried through the city in a litter, lectica ferri or portari, *gestari* or *vehi* per urbem. My feet c. me of their own accord to your room, ad diem tuum ipsi me pedes ducunt (Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1). To c. one's all with one, omnia sua *secum portare*. To c. home, domum *ferre*. To c. oneself home, or make oneself scarce, domum se *aufferre* (Com.). To c. to the grace, funere *efflere*, or merely *efflere*. A gun c.'s far, e tormento tela longissime mitti possunt. To c. a gold chain, aureo torque ornatum *esse*. To c. a sword, gladio cinctum or succinctum *esse*. To c. a point, adipisci; *asequi*; *consequi*. To c. one's self honorably, honeste se *gerere*. To c. to account, in rationem *inducere*, or merely *inferre* or *inducere*. —[**CARRY AWAY**, *abducere*, *deducere*; *avellere*, *devehere (by any conveyance)*. —*vi* *abducere*; *vi* *abstrahere (by force)*. —*furto* *subducere (by stealth)*. To be carried away by the stream, vi fluminis *abreptum esse*. —[**CARRY OFF** (= *destruy*), *see* **DESTROY**. —[**CARRY OUT** or *THROUGH*, ad finem *perducere*; *absolvere*; *exsequi*. —[**CARRY ON** an art or profession, artem *exercere*; *facilitare*: to c. on with spirit, omni studio *incumbere* in qd; *diligenter* *persequi* qd; *summā* *industriā* *versari* in re. —[**CARRY OVER**, *transportare*; *transvehere (by land or water)*. —*transmittere*; *trajicere (by water)*. —[To c. a point, *vincere*; to c. the day, victoriam *consequi* or *adipisci*; *victoriam* *reportare*; *superiorem* or *victorem* *discedere*; *palmam* *ferre*; *victoriam* *referre* (ex qo); *victoriam* *reportare* ab or de qo. —**PROV.** to c. coals to Newcastle, ligna in silvam *ferre*: a thing to extremities, ultima *experiri*: a thing too far, modum *excedere* in re: water through aby's land, aquam per fundum *conducere*: aby's demands to aby, ca ad qm postulata *deferre*: to c. a town by assault, urbem vi or per vim *expugnare*; *vi* or *impetu* *capere*: to c. it high, or with a high hand, insolentem, superbum, &c., se *gerere*: to c. a bill through, legem *perferre*. *rogationem* *perferre*.

CART, carrus or carrum (a four-wheeled wagon, for baggage of war). —*plaustrum (with two or four wheels, for burden of all sorts)*. —*plostellum (little c.)*; also a play c. for children). —*vehiculum (g. t.)*. To put the c. before the horse, *præpostare* or *perturbato ordine agere* (cum qo). What can be more completely putting the c. before the horse? quid tam perversum *præpostorumque* *excoGITARI* potest? (C.) Don't put the c. before the horse, (videndum est) ne quid *perturbatum* aut *discrepans* aut *præpostorum* sit (C.). —[A child's c., *chirmaximus* (Petron.).

CART, v. *plaustrum* *vehere* or *invehere (carry in a c.)*. —in *plaustrum* *imponere (put into)*. To be carted, *plaustrum* *vehi* or *invehi*.

CART-GREASE, axungia.

CART-HORSE, equus *vectuarius (g. t. for horse that draws: qst. Schneider's conject. at Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, where neither vectarius nor vectortus is suitable)*. —*jumentum (any beast of burden or for draught)*. —*caballus (any horse for common use or labour)*.

CART-HOUSE (or *stanz*), **receptaculum vehiculorum* or *plaustrorum*.

CARTÉ BLANCHE, *licentia*. To give aby c.-b., infinitam *licentiam* ei *dare*, largiri or *permittere*. *potestatem* ei *facere*, *concedere*.

CARTEL, [Stipulation for exchange of prisoners, pæctio de captivis et transfugis *permutandis*. —[*Hostile message*, **litteræ* ad certamen singulare] *provocantes*.

CARTER, *plaustrarius (Ulp. Dig.)*.

CARTILAGE, *cartilago*.

CARTILAGINOUS, *cartilagineus (having much cartilage)*. —*cartilagineus (like cartilage)*.

CARTOUCHE, **embolurum theca (cartidge-box)*.

CARTRIDGE, **embolus (t. t.)*. C.-box, **embolurum theca*.

CARTULARY, *tabulinum* or *tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept)*. —*tabularium (place where public records are kept: later archivum. archivum. grammatophylacion)*.

CARTWRIGHT, *plaustrarius artifex (tale)*; *vehicularius artifex (g. t.)*.

CARVE, *cælare (fm κοίλος: to work figures in relief on metals, espily silver, ivory, &c. also in wood. Virg.*

Freund writ's cælare). —*scalpere (the former of work but little raised, like τέλει: the latter like γλύφειν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108)*. —*insculpere*. —*scribere. inscribere (of cutting inscriptions)*. To c. *athg* in gold, qd *auro* or in *auro cælare*: to c. in stone, qd *e saxo* *scalpere* or *exscalpere*: to c. in marble, to c. *statues* in *marble*, *scalpere marmora (C.)*: to c. *flowers*, *scalpere flores (Vitr.)*. To c. *athg* on a tree or wood, qd *in robore* *insculpere*. —[To c. meat, *secare*, *scindere (a whole animal)*. —in *frusta* *excutere (of dividing into small portions what had been partially carved. Sen.)*. —*carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers. Petr.)*. —[To c. out a way or passage with one's sword, *ferro* *ductibus* *circumferre* *manum* *eruditum* (Sen.): to c. well, *decenter* *secare* qd (e.g. *ailitia. Sen.)*.

CARVEL, *navicula. parvulum navigium (g. t.)*. —*lenculus (a small bark)*. —*actuarium (a small, low-built and light vessel, with sails and oars)*.

CARVER, [At table, *scissor. captor (g. t.)*. —*chironōmon (χειρωναμὸν: so far as he does it with flourishes of the hand, &c.; sit to music. See Petron. 38, 6)*. —*structor (he who lays out the table, since he was often also the c.)*. —*qui opsonium carpit (who is actually carving)*. —[*Sculptor, Viro*.

CARVING, *cælatura. sculptura. sculptura [ΣΥΝ. in CARVE]*. —[As *thing*, *cælamen (O.)*. —*signum (any plastic work: opp. tabulae. picture)*. [See **STATUE**] —[*Act of c. meat, &c. Creli. by verbs under CARVE*.

CARUNCLE, *caruncula (C.)*. —*sarcōma, atis*.

CARYATES, **CARYATIDES**, *Caryätydes*.

CASCADE, *water-fall, dejectus aquæ (a place where the water actually falls)*. —*aquæ ex edito desilientes (falling fm a height. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23. See § 37, description of an artificial waterfall)*. —[*cataracta* only of the cataracts of the Nile.

CASE, [Covering, &c., *theca (g. t.; e.g. of a razor)*. —*vagina (sheath, for a long cutting or sticking instrument)*. —*involverum (wrapper, covering: e.g. of a shield, poppers, &c.)*. —[*State of things, causus (but always in the meaning of accidental circumstance, causality, &c.: hence 'in such a c.' must not be hoc casu, in hoc casu)*. —*res (thing, circumstance, &c.: empty of the happening, &c., of a c.)*. —*causa (special c. that is also a causus or ground; as in C. Off. 3, 12, 50, incidentus causus, cum repugnare utilitas honestati videtur)*. —*locus (a position, a consideration, a portion of a whole subject; as in cui loco —consulte ac provide. C. l. Ferr. 15, 43)*. —*tempus. occasio (occasion; state of things at any time)*. I have often been in this c., aliquoties eandem rem expertus sum; aliquoties idem mihi accidit (evenit): the c. often occurs, res sæpe accidit, usu venit; that &c., sæpe accidit, ut &c.: if the c. should occur, si usus veniat or venerit; si quando usus esset; si causus incidit (only *Plane. in C. Ep. 10, 21, 13*): (special) c.'s often occur, &c., sæpe incidentus causus or tempora: the c. may occur, fieri potest, usu venire potest: the c. cannot occur, non potest accidere tempus: this was seldom the c., hoc raro incidebat. In any c., utique res occiderit (however it may turn out); certe. profecto (at all events). In c. of necessity, si quid factu opus esset (ἀνὰ τὴν δόξαν. s. *Cæs. B. G. 1, 42*). In an urgent c., in a c. of extreme necessity, necessario tempore (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 40, med.*). In good c. (*fat, well-looking*), nitidus, pinguis, &c. To be in good c., nitere, nitidum or pinguem *esse*. To be prepared for every possible c., ad omnem eventum or ad omnes *casus* *paratum esse*. In aby's c., in qo (e.g. in the c. of the Nervii, in Nervili). In no c. neutiquam. omnino non. nullo modo. nullam in partem: to find oneself in such a c., in eâ esse conditione: in the same c., in eadem esse conditione: if I were in that c., into loco si essem: his is a different c., who &c., alia causa est ejus, qui &c.: that is not the c., that is another c., alia res est; alius est: is not this the c. in every nation? an hoc non ita fit in omni populo? To suppose a c., or the c., fingere; facere; ponere: let us suppose the c., that &c., fingamus (faciamus, &c.) rem ita esse. Supporting the c. that, quo (hoc) posito (nisi posito only). —[In c. that (= 'on the supposition that; 'if'), si, also ei est, ut &c. (Forst. de Lat. falso sup.) si forte: even in c., &c., etiam si (xai ei: etiamsi = ei caus). —[In Grammar, casus. For particular cases, *see* **NOMINATIVE**, &c. —[*Medical c.*, morbus. *agrotatio. causa (t. t. in medicine)*. —[*Judicial c.*, *causa*. —[*Cases of conscience*, *questiones de moribus*. **officia hominis*

Christiani in locis dubiis. *To determine c.'s of conscience*, *explicare quaestiones de moribus. *officia hominum Christiani in locis dubiis diiudicare.

CASE, v. condere, recondere qd in qm rem (*to put it into for the purpose of keeping it there*: e. g. gladium in vaginam recondere, also gladium condere only) — tegere (*g. t. for cover*) — obtegere. contegere. integere. protegere (*cover over*) — obducere qd ci rei (*to draw one thing over another*: *to coat one thing with another*). *To be cased with a bark*, obduci cortice. *Nature has cased the eye with membranes*, natura oculos membranis sepuit et munivit. *A column cased with gold*, columna extrinsecus insaurata (C.).

CASE-HARDEN, no special term: *externas cs rei parare durare or indurare. *qd extrinsecus durare or indurare.

CASEMATE, *cella tormentaria.

CASEMENT, no special term. See WINDOW.

CASH, pecunia praesens or numerata. nummi praesentes or numerati (*ready money*). — also nummus only (*only when there is any opposition*: as in praedia locare non nummo sed partibus). C. payment, representatio, *with or without pecuniae*: *to pay in c.*, praesenti pecunia or numerato solvere; *pecuniam representare*: *to pay ably in hard c.*, in pecunia ci satisfacere: *to sell for c.*, praesenti pecunia vendere (*dile oculatâ vendere, proverbs in Plaut.*): *to be sold for c.*, praesenti pecuniâ venire. See MONEY.

CASH-KEEPER, } exactor pecuniarum (*who collects*), } *lects sums due*). — *custos pecuniarum (*keeper of the chest*).

CASHIER, v. loco suo qm movere (*g. t.*) — removere, amovere or submovere qm a munere (*espely in a public office, public*). — abolere ci magistratum (*a magistrate*): *to c. a soldier*, qm militiâ solvere.

CASING. See CASE = covering.

CASKO, conventiculum, circulus.

CASK, cadus. dolium. seria. See BARREL.

CASKET, arcula. capula. capsella. cistula. cistellula. [SYN. in Box.]

CASQUE, galea.

CASSATION, abolitio. antiquatio (*a. g. poenae*). indictio.

CASSEROLLE, *prps sartago*.

CASSIA, *casula cathartica.

CAST, v. jactare — jactare (*to c. repeatedly or constantly*). — mittere (*to send in one's hand*). — jaculari (*to hurl from the hands*). — conjicere (*to hurl, with especial reference to hitting an object; often at the same time with others: also to throw into a place; as milites in locum; qm in vincula*). — injicere (*to c. into*). — *into althg*, ci rei or in qd. *To c. althg at aby*, qm petere qâ re (*e. g. with an apple, malo*). *To c. stones*, lapides jactare: *at aby*, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm: lapidibus petere qm; lapidibus qm prosequi (*to persecute him by hurling stones at him*): *to c. stones at one another*, *alter alterum lapidibus petit: *to c. althg at aby's head*, in caput câ qd jaculari: *money into the sea*, pecuniam in mare jactare mergi: *to c. a cloak about one*, pallium circumjicere: *to c. a light*, lucem mittere (*e. g. luna mittit lucem in terram*): *to c. one's eyes at althg*, oculos conjicere ad or in qd: *blame on aby*, qm reprehendere (*de or in qâ re*); qm vituperare de qâ re [See BLAME, v.]. — *To c. a nativité*, animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia; *sata per genituras interpretari (after Ammian.)*: *aby's nativité*, praedicere et notare vitam cæ ex natali die (*est. C. de Divin. 2, 42, init.*): *to c. one's teeth*, dentes cadunt, decidunt or excidunt: *feathers*, *plumas mutare: *one's skin*, pellem exuere; *vernationem* or *sebetam exuere (of serpente)*: *a stumbling-block in the way*, impedimentum ci afferre, or inferre; *obstare ci*; impedire qm: *dust in aby's eyes*, ci fumum facere; *glaucomam ab oculis obijcere*, nebulas cadere (Com.): *in the eyes of one's hearers*, verborum et argutiarum fuligine non ab oculis audientium jactare (Gel.). *to c. althg in aby's teeth*: see CAST AGAINST: *to c. oneself on the earth*, procumbere humi, ad terram project (*both also of falling unintentionally*): *at aby's feet*, se ad cs pedes projicere or abijcere; or se ci ad pedes proj. or abj. (*e. g. se Cesari ad pedes projicere*). — [*lots, anchor, an account, &c.*, see those words]. — *To cast (i. e. form by pouring fused metal into a mould)*, fundere: *of althg*, ex qâ re: fingere (*g. t. for forming by a plastic method*). — *Cast ABOUT*, jactare (*to go hither and thither*) — dispergere (*scatter*): *per* = *consider*, Vid. — *To be cast, in a law-suit*, causâ cadere: *to c.*, damnare, condemnare (*of the judges*). — *CAST AGAINST*, obijcere qd ci rei (= *reproach with althg*): obijcere (*o. pr.*) — *exprobrare*, opprobare. obijgere qm de qâ re, qd criminari dare ci. — *CAST AWAY*, abijcere, projicere (*e. g. arma*):

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— *one's shield*, scutum e manu emittere: *money*, pecuniam profunderere: *oneself*, se abijcere (*in a moral sense; not se projicere, which is 'to run headlong into danger'*); se precipitare, or precipitare only, or precipitari in exitum (*rush to destruction*): *to be c. away* (= *suffer shipwreck*), naufragium facere. — *CAST BACK*, rejicere.

— *CAST DOWN*: 1.) PROPR. affligere terram or ad terram. sternere, prosternere: *one's eyes*, oculos in terram demittere or dejicere; oculos dejicere: terram intueri: *bejore aby*, ci oculos submittere modestly, terram modeste intueri. 2.) FIG. dishearten, affligere: *aby*, qm or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere. — *CAST FORTH*, jactare. ejicere. — *CAST IN or INTO*, injicere qd ci rei or in qd: *into prison*, in custodiam dare. in vincula conjicere: *a sleep*, sopire, concipere. ci somnum afferre, parere, concillare: *in one's mind*, cogitare cum or in animo or qd de qâ re: considerare in animo, cum animo, secum; or only considerare qd or de qâ re: qd agitare mente, animo, or in mente or cum animo. pendere, pensare qd. secum or cum animo reputare qd. — *CAST OFF*, ponere, deponeere (*lay down or aside*). — *exuere (put off)*. — abijcere (*throw away*). *To c. off clothes*, vestem ponere, deponeere, abijcere (*such one has thrown off*: vestem deponeere also of rejecting as worn out); vestem exuere (*such one has pulled off*): *human feeling*, omnem humanitatem exuere: *a servant*, dimittere qm: *the dogs*, canibus vincula demere (O.): canes immittere or instigare (in feras). — *CAST out*, abigere (*drive off*). pellere, depellere. propellere. proturbare (*one who is forcing himself in*). — expellere. extrudere. exturbare (*out of a place*). — exterminare (ex) urbe, de civitate (*of driving him out of the limits of a city or state*): *out of a house*, qm domo ejicere; qm foras extrudere: *out of a city*, ex urbe ejicere: *devils*, demones adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (*Lactant.*). — *CAST UP*: PROPR. sublimis jactare (*ast. Pto. 11, 2, 1, § 4*). — *earth*, terram adaggerare: *earth about a tree*, arborem aggerare: *a mound*, aggerem jactare, extrudere: *a ball*, pilam in altum mittere: *one's eyes*, oculos tollere: *an account*, computare qd or rationem cs rei: see ACCOUNT, v. (v. 1.) *vo m it*, evomere. expuere [see VOMIT]. — *CAST UPON*: PROPR. superinjicere: *gravel on the road*, glareâ superstruere viam. — *CAST*, *trust* to, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qâ re. — *mit qâ re*: *one's hope upon aby*, spem ponere, reponere, constituere in qo: *blame on aby*, culpam in qm conferre, conjicere: *fm oneself*, culpam in qm transferre. — *CASTING vote*, *prps* *suffragium or punctum decretorium: *vox decretoria.

CAST, s. throw, jactus, — missus. — jactulatio. — conjecio (*e. g. telorum*) [SYN. in CAST, v.] *luctus* (*a successful cast, a hit*). *A stone's c.*, lapidis jactus or conjectus (*e. g. extra lapidâ, tell, &c.*, jactus or conjecio esse): *a c. of dice*, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum (SYN. in DIX, DICE; *where the names of the casts will be found*). — *Risk, venture*, alea: *to venture althg at a c.*, qd in aleam dare (*prop. et fig.*); qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere: qd discrimini committere: *often by agitur qd or de qâ re (althg is at stake)*; or by dimicare de qâ re. *My life is ventured upon the c.*, de vitâ dimico: de vitâ in discrimen vocor: *to be brought to the last c.*, in ultimum auxilium descendere (*to be brought into the greatest danger*): *ultima audere, experiri*; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (*to be trying one's last chance*). *It is our last c.*, ad extrema pervenit est; res est ad extremum perducta casum. — *Moulded figure*, signum. imago ficta. — *simulacrum fictile*, figura fictilis (*if of clay or plaster*). — *signum aeneum*, signum ex ære factum or expressum (*if of brass*). — *Form*, imago, species, forma. *Jn. species et forma*. informatio. — *Cast of the eyes*, limi or perversi oculi: *to have a c. with one's eyes*, limis or perversis oculis esse; strabonem esse. — *Trick*, ars, artificium. — *Shade of colour*: *to have a c. of black*, nigricare (*to be blackish*). — *nigrescere (to become black)*: *of violet*, in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (Pin.). *White with a c. of violet*, candidus corpus violam sentiens (Pin.). — *Body of men, &c.*, corpus. *The military or sacerdotal c.*, corpus militum or sacerdotum: or only milites, sacerdotes. *The spirit of c.*, *my* by spiritus, with adj. describing the c.: *e. g. of the patricians*, spiritus patricii (L.). — *in PROPR.* genus. *farina*. *He is of our c.*, est nostræ farinæ (*i. e. as bad as we are*). *Pers.*: *of the same c.*, ejusdem generis or farinæ.

CASTANET, crotalum.

CASTAWAY, damnatus (*condemned*): *hence also reprobatæ, viz:* quis te miserior! quis te damnator! *C. Pin. 40, extr.). — profligatus. perditus (*abandoned*).

ju. profligatus et perditus. — sceleratus. — [Ship wrecked, vid.]

CASTELLAN, castelli præfectus. *custos conclaviarum arcis (if only the superintendent of the rooms, &c.).

CASTER, [One who throws, jactulator (one who hurls; e. g. fulminis). — Crel. with verbs under Cast, qui jactit, &c.] Conjector is one who conjectures, divines, &c. — [One who calculates fortunes, conjector. — Wheel under chairs, &c., rotula. To put a c. on algh, rotulam ei rel subijcere.]

CASTIGATE, castigare (with a view to amendment). punire (as a penal retribution). See PUNISH.

CASTIGATION, castigatio (chastisement which may serve to improve the individual; epi. a rebuke). — poena (for the general good), &c. See PUNISHMENT.

CASTIGATOR, castigatior.

CASTIGATORY, castigatiorius (Plin.).

CASTING-NET, funda. jaculum. — rete (g. t. for net. — dim. reticulum).

CAST IRON, *f-rum fustum.

CASTLE, arx (on an eminence and fortified). — castrum (fort; rare) — castellum (small fort, fort). Governor of a c., *castelli præfectus. C.'s in the air, somnia. To build c.'s in the air, somnia sibi fingere (Lucr.).

CASTOR, castor (adærup): lat. fiber (Plin.). Acc. castora in Juv.

CASTRAMINATION, *ars castra metandi.

CASTRATE, virilitatem ei adimere, excidere, or excicare. — castrare, evirare, eunuchare, belong rather to the language of low comedy.

CASUAL. See ACCIDENTAL.

CASUALLY. See 'by ACCIDENT.'

CASUALTY, casus, res fortuita, eventus. To be exposed to many c.'s, sub casibus multis esse.

CASUARY, *struthio casuarius (Linn.).

CASUIST, qui quæstiones de moribus (hominis Christi) explicat. *qui officia hominis Christiani in locis dubiis dijudicat.

CASUISTRY, by Crel. To be skilled in c., *quæstiones de moribus optime judicare. — [Sophistry, conclusivum fallax (a piece of sophistry). — captio dialectica. To defeat abys c., sophisma diluere; captationem repelere, discutere.]

CAT, felis, feles. Tom c., *felis mas. C.-like, *feli similis. adv. *more felis. To live like c. and dog, perpetui inter se jurgia certare: *tantæ est cum qd discordia, quanta canibus felibusque sortito obigit (after H., lupis et agnis quanta sortito obigit, Tecum mihi discordia est). — [Three-footed support, tripod, &c.] Cat-o'-nine-tails, flagrum. flagellum (whip of single thongs: when furnished with iron spikes, scorpio, Isid. Orig. 5, 27. Scutica was of thongs woven together). To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails, flagris or flagellis cedere: to death, qm flagellis ad mortem cedere (H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).

CATACOMBS, puticuli; *catacumbæ.

CATALOGUE, index (catalogus, late): of a library, index bibliothecæ or librorum (Sen. Tranq. 9, 4: Q. 10, 1, 57): of an auction, tabula rerum venalium.

CATAPLASM, cataplasma (g. t.). — malagma (emollient application). Warm c.'s, cataplasmata calida.

CATAPULT, catapultula.

CATARACT, cataracta (only of the Nile). See WATER-FALL.

CATARRH, epiphōra (ἐπιφορά) or (in later writers) catarrhus (καταρρhus): in pure Lat. destillatio. To be suffering from a c., epiphōra opprimi or *laborare.

CATARRHAL, *catarrhalis. A c. fever, febris catarrhalis.

CATASTROPHE, catastrōphē (turn or development of an action. Petron. 54, 3). — fortuna vicissitudo or commutatio (change of fortune). — exitus (c. of a dramatic piece, &c.).

CATCH, v. capere (also fig. to ensnare by deceit or captivate by attractions). — comprehendere (seize: a thief). — accipere. excipere (catch: e. g. a ball. exc. epi. when it was thrown up high). — legere (pick up: e. g. oysters). — decipere. circumvenire (c. by deceit). To try to c., captare (e. g. flies, a ball: also men, of prostitutes): to c. in any act, &c., deprehendere in re. To be caught in the act of stealing, in furto teneri. To c. fire, ignem (flammam) concipere: ignem comprehendere. — scintillas excipere (of tinder: fungus aridus scintillas excipit, Plin.): opt to c. fire, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; ignis capacissimus: facilis ad exardescendum (the last also of being of a fiery temper): to c. a disease, morbum nancisci; morbum or valetudinem contrahere; eadem vi morbi repleri (by infection) [see DISEASE]: to c. one's

death, *in morbum gravem et mortiferum incidere: *morbum mortiferum contrahere: morbo mortifero implicari: to c. cold, perfringere: to c. an opponent, adversarium capere (by captious questions, &c.): to c. aby by captious questions, captiosis interrogationibus circumscribere et decipere qm: the fire c.'s algh, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corrigit qd: to c. hold of aby, qm prehendere, comprehendere, arripere: by the waist, qm medium amplecti. — [Seize the meaning, capere. intelligere (mente). percipere. assequi. — Catch at, captare: an opportunity, occasionem capere, arripere: to eagerly c. at the opportunity, libenter facultatem (qd faciendi) arripere; occasionem qd faciendi avidissime amplecti (Plin.).

CATCH, a. [Act of catching, captura. — [Thing caught, quod capti q's præda. — Gain, lucrum, fructus, commodum; see ADVANTAGE. — Of a lock, &c., prps ansa or ansa ferrea (iron hook, cramp. Vitr., or fibula (for holding two things together).]

CATCHING, TO BE (of disorders), transire in alios: a disorder that is c., contagio (contagium is poet.) morbi: pestilencia (violent epidemic).

CATCHING, as adj. contagiosus.

CATCHPOLL, prps apparitor.

CATECHETICAL, catecheticus (κατηχητικός).

CATECHETICALLY, catechetice.

CATECHISM, catechismus (κατηχησμός, &c.).

CATECHIST, catechista (κατηχηστής, &c.).

CATECHIZE, catechizare (eccl. κατηχίζω) — per-cunctando et interrogando elicere discipulorum opinionem, et ad hæc, quæ hi respondeant, si quid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).

CATECHIZING, catechēsis (κατήχησις, &c.).

CATECHUMEN, audiens (Ter. Pæn. 6).

CATEGORICAL, simplex (simple: straightforward). — absolutus (dependent on nothing else: absolute). Jx. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione). — purus (unmixed; not limited by any exception: e. g. judicium).

CATEGORICALLY, simpliciter, absolute. sine exceptione or adjunctione. — definite (with a full statement of particulars: opp. generatim). — diserte (expressly, in express words: disertis verbis, wrong). To answer c., sine ullâ dubitatione respondere. To speak c., presse dicere (so as to keep close to the point: opp. ample dicere. C.).

CATEGORY, genus (g. t., genus class). — categoria (κατηγορία), or pure Lat. prædicamenta, pl. (in logic).

CATENARIAN, catenarius.

CATER, opsonare or opsonari; also opsonare opsonium (Plaut., to purchase provisions: to buy for the kitchen). — sit cenam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, &c.; or menas (conquisitissimis) epulis instruere, &c., may help.

CATER (at dice), s. quaternio. To throw c., quaternionem mittere.

CATER-COUSIN, [Distant relation, qui qm longinquâ cognatione contingunt. — parasitus.

CATERER, opsonator.

CATERPILLAR, eruca (Gr. κάμψ, which is used as a Latin word by poets and late writers). To destroy c.'s, erucas evincere: to clear trees of c.'s, *arbores erucas purgare or liberare.

CATERWAUL, ululare (howl like dogs, wolves, &c.). — ejulare (cry out for the purpose of moving compassion: e. g. as women at funerals). — plorare. lamentari. Jx. ejulare atque lamentari.

CATERWAULING, ululatus. — ejulatus, ejulatio. — ploratus, lamentatio (Syn. in CATERWAUL: — those in us the howl itself; those in to the action of howling).

CATES, cibus delicatus. — cuppedia or cuppedius. — cibi deliciores. — res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ. — bonæ res (Np. Ages. 8, 5: transl. of τὰ ὑψικά, the nice bits, &c., at table). — gulæ irritamenta (as provocatives to the appetite).

CAT-GUT, chorda, nervus.

CATHARTIC. See APERIENT.

CATHEDRAL, *sedes cathedralis.

CATHER, catheter, eris (καθετήρ).

CATHOLIC, catholicus (eccl.). A c., homo catholicus. — [If used for Roman-Catholic, vid.]

CATHOLICISM, *ndes catholica (subjective). — *doctrina catholica (objective).

CATKINS, julus. — *amentum (Linn.).

CAT-LIKE, *feli similis.

CAT-MINT, *teucrium amarum (Linn.).

CATOPTICS, catoptrica (as t. t.). — *quæ de luce ac lumine traduntur.

CAT'S-EYE, lapis specularis.

CATTLE, pecus, oris, n. pecudes, dum, f. (the former epi. of the larger oxen, horses, &c.; the latter of the

smaller, as sheep, goats, &c.)—*amentum*, armenta, pl. (*beasts for draught or burden, esp. for ploughing: oxen, horses, mules, asses; also herd*).—*grex* (*flock, i. e. of the smaller animals: sheep, goats, &c.*).—*jumentum* (*a beast of draught*). *Jm.* *pecus* et *jumenta*: armenta et greges. *To keep c., pecus* et *jumenta* alere. *Pat c.*, *pecus* alile. *pecudes alites* (*for fattening*).—*pecus saginatum* (*fattened*): *horned c.*, *cornuta* (*sc. animalia*).—*armenta cornuta*.—*cornigera* and *bucera* are *port*.

CAUDLE, the nearest similar preparation was *peps enogaion* (οἰνογάριον, *Apic.* 1, 81).

CAUL (*for the hair*), *reticulum* (*Juv.* 2, 97).—*calautica* (*not calantica, was prob. a sort of veil covering the head and shoulders*).—*In anatomy*, *omentum* (ἐπιπλουν).

CAULIFLOWER, *brassica botrytis* (*Linn.*).

CAULK. See **CALK**.

CAUSAL, *Crcl.* See **CAUSALITY**.

CAUSALITY, *rerum causa* alii ex rebus aptæ.

CAUSE, *causa* (*g. i.*—also '*pretence*').—*fons*, *origo* (*source*).—*Jm.* *causa* et *fons*, *causa* et *origo*.—*actor*, *effector*, *princeps* (*c. when an agn.* *Syn.* in *ARTHUR*).—*ansa*, *materia* (*occasion, handle for atq.*).—*ratio* (*ground*).—*unde fit qd.* *The sun is the c. of warmth*, *sol est calor* *origo* et *fons*: *nothing happens without a c.*, *nihil evenit sine causâ antecedente*: *he is the c. of the war*, *ille est auctor* or *concitator belli*: *to search for a c. for declaring war*, *materiam belli querere*: *to give aby c. for blaming one*, *ansam dare ad reprehendendum*: *to have just c. for blaming aby*, *ansam reprehensionis habere*: *to seek for a c.*, *causam querere*: *materiam* *ca* *rei querere*: *ansam querere* *ut &c.*; *occasionem qd faciendi querere*: *to invent or feign c.'s*, *causas confingere*: *to have good c. to do atq.*, *cum causâ qd facere*; *non sine gravi causâ qd facere*: *without c.*, *sine causâ*; *temere*: *not without c.*, *non temere*: *for more c.'s than one*, *aliquot de causis*: *for what c.?* *quamobrem?* *quâ de causâ?* *You have no c. to do atq.* or, *there is no c. for &c.*, *non est* (*or nihil est*) *quod, or quare, or cur*; *or nihil est cause, cur*; *causa non est, cur* (*verb in subj. in all these expressions*). *What c. have you for . . . ?* *quid est cause cur . . . ?* *or, quid est, cur . . . ?* *To give aby c. for suspicion*, *suspicionem movere*: *to be the c. of atq.*, *locum dare or facere ci rei* (*i. e. to make its existence possible*; *e. g. fabulæ, mendacio, miraculo*).—*auctorem esse ci rei*; *ca* *rei* *ordine* *principem esse*: *occasionem dare or præbere ci rei* (*see CAUSE, v.*).—*[Causa (in law), actio. lis. causa. res (Syn. in ACTION). A bad, good, cause (= law-suit), causa mala, bona, optima (C.). A capital c., causa capitalis. its capitalis. A criminal c., causa publica. To gain a c., litem or causam obtinere: iudicium vincere; also only vincere: to lose a c., litem amittere; causam or litem perdere: causâ or lite cadere; in causâ cadere, in (optima) causâ concidere (C.); formulâ concidere or excedere: to plead a c., causam agere or tractare. agere apud iudices (g. i.): causam or litem orare (to make a speech upon it): to plead his own c., litem suam facere: to undertake a c., causam or litem suscipere or recipere (the former, not to refuse when requested; the latter, to do it voluntarily): the c. is still undecided, nondum dijudicata lis est (aft. H. Od. 3, 5, 54): adhuc sub iudice lis est (H. A. P. 78): not to go on with a c., causam deponere, a causâ recedere: causam susceptam affligere (of the person conducting it).—*[Parity, side. See PARRY.**

CAUSE, *v.* *auctorem esse ci rei* (*to be its author*; *e. g. legis, belli, ca* *reditis*).—*creare* (*to produce or create: errorem, bellum*).—*movere* (*excite, stir up*: *risum, bellum, suspicionem*).—*ansam dare or præbere ci rei* or *ad qd faciendum* (*to give a handle for*: *e. g. reprehensionis* or *ad reprehendendum*).—*ca* *rei* *ordine* *principem esse*.—*causam ci rei inferre* (*to cause it*; *give the first occasion of it*: *e. g. jurgi*).—*occasionem dare or præbere ci rei* (*to supply the opportunity*; *e. g. sui opprimendi*). *To c. aby to do atq.*, *adducere qm ad qd* (*lead him to it*): *commovere qm ad qd* (*move him to it*): *incitare* or *concitare qm ad qd* (*excite him to it*).—*auctorem esse, ut &c.*: *qm impellere ut &c.* (*urge or drive him to it*).—*[Excite: be the exciting cause of: excitare, concitare (any action or passion: laughter; hatred; envy; compassion; a war).*—*excitare, concitare* or *concire* (*in Class. prose = 'to raise in the mind a passionate impulse to do something': arid. to produce a passion or evil: e. g. iram conc., seditionem conc. —terrorem exc.*).—*movere*, *commovere* (*to agitate the mind: them also to produce an emotion, evil, &c.*, *misericordiam, bellum, seditionem mov. or comm. —risum, suspicionem mov.*).—*conflare* (*blow into a flame*:

kindle: ci invidiam; bellum). *To c. peraspitum* *by exercise, sudorem exercitatione movere*: *a dispute, controversiam inferre*: *a quarrel, causam jurgi inferre* (†): *admiration, admirationem efficere: a desire, cupiditatem asferre* (*ci ci rei*): *pain, dolorem movere, commovere, facere, efficere: to c. aby lasting pain, dolorem ci inurere: iusta, libidines excitare: sleep, ci somnum asferre, partere, conciliare. [For other combinations, see the substantives with which CAUSE is joined.]*

CAUSELESS, *quod sine causâ est*.—*[Groundless, rationi adversarius (contrary to reason)*.—*vanus* (*only ap. arent*: *opp. verus*).—*stultus* (*worthless, idle*).

CAUSELESSLY, *sine causâ*; *temere*; *ex vano*.

CAUSEWAY, *aggrer vim*. *To make a c.*, *tramitem aggrare*.

CAUSTIC, *causticus* (καυστικός). *erodens, septicus* (σηπτικός). *Caustics, medicamenta rodentia* or *erodentia*.—*[Fro. applied to language, &c., mordens, mordax, acidus, aculeatus, acerbus. C. words, verborum aculei: c. wit, acerbitas salis: in a c. manner, mordaciter acerbè.*

CAUTERIOUS. See **CAUTIOUS, CUNNING**.

CAUTERIZE, (*ferri*) *adurere*. [*cauterizare, Feget.*]

CAUTERY, *cauterium* (*the cauterizing instrument*), or *Crcl.* *with ferro* or **cauterio* *adurere*.

CAUTION, *cautio, circumspectio*. *To act with c.*, *omnia circumspicere*: *to proceed with c.*, *cautionem adhibere ci rei* or *in re*; *caute versari in re*; *caute tractare qd.* *To use all possible c.*, *omne genus cautionis adhibere*.—*[Security. Vid.*

CAUTION, *v.* *monere* or *præmonere* *qm ut caveat*.—*agst atq.*, *monere* or *præmonere* *qd cavendum*; *monere* or *præmonere* *de qâ re*: *monere, ut vitet qd* (*warn him to avoid something*).—*monere* or *admonere* or *præmonere*.—*m &c.* (*warn him not to do so and so*).

CAUTIONARY, *monitorius* (*Post-class. Sen.*).—*[By Crcl.*—*Sis by ad terrorem ceterorum (T.). A c. example, documentum.*

CAUTIOUS, *providus* (*with foresight*).—*cautus* (*with caution*).—*circumspectus* (*with circumspection*).—*consid-ratus* (*having judiciously weighed every thing*).—*prudens* (*intelligent, prudent*).—*Jm.* *cautus* *providusque*, *prudens* et *providus*, *prudens et cautus*.—*diligens* (*careful; carefully observant*).

CAUTIOUSLY, *providè, caute, circumspectè, considerate, diligenter*. *To go c. to work*, *circumspectus facere qd*: *cautionem adhibere in re*: *to act about atq. very c.*, *omne cautionis genus adhibere in qâ re*.

CAUTIONLESS. See **CAUTION**.

CAVALCADE, **pompa equestris*.

CAVALIER, *eques*.

CAVALIERLY, *imperiöse, pro imperio, superbe, insolenter, arroganter*.

CAVALRY, *equitatus, equites* (*g. i.*).—*copiæ equestres* (*the c. attached to an army*).—*acies equitum* (*as drawn up for battle*).—*ala* (*so far as the c. are placed on the wings; at each end of a line of infantry*).—*Sis eques sing.* *for equites* (*as pedites for pedites*).—*The infantry and c.*, *copiæ equitum peditumque*; *milites equitesque*. *All the c.*, *integer eques*. *To be strong in c.*, *multum equitatu valere*; *ab equitatu firmum esse*; *equitatu paratum esse*. *To order the c. to form*, *turmas equitum explicare* (*T. Ann. 13, 28, 3*). *To serve in the c.*, *equo merere*: *to give aby a commission in the c.* (*or, in a c. regiment*), *ad equum rescribere* (*Caes. B. G. 1, 42. A c. engagement of c.*, *prælium equestre* or *equitum*: *pugna equestris. Many skirmishes with the c. occurred, crebro inter se equestribus præliis contendebant. A c. horse, equus militaris. A regiment of c., cohors equestris* (*Jm 500 to 600 men*). *A company of c.*, *turma equitum*.

CAVE. See **CAVERN**.

CAVERN, *caverna* (*a hole with a round opening*).—*specus* (*with a long opening: a cleft*).—*spelunca* (*a dark and formidable cavity*).—*spelæum* (*only in Poets: den of wild-beasts*).—*cavum* (*cavity as g. i.*). *A subterraneous c.*, *specus subterraneus*.

CAVIARE, **ova piscium condita*.

CAVITY, *cavum* or *cavus* (*sc. locus*). *cavea*—*cavito* (*hollowing; cavity: twice in Varro, cav. poculorum*). See **CAVERN**.

CAW, *crociro, croitare* (*croak, like the raven*).—*enere, occinere* (*c. i. occ. open of what is ominous: corvus clarâ voce ante consulum occinuit*).

CAWING, *crocatio* (*Feet.*).

CEASE. *[Leave off doing atq.*: *desinere qd, or with inf. (leave off without the intention of resuming: it may also be said of things that cease)*.—*desistere qâ re*: *a or de qâ re*: *or with inf. (to desist, from an act of the will, and therefore spoken of persons only)*.—*abstintere qâ re, or with inf. (not used by C.)*.—*mittere, ut*

inf. (to let it go; give it up).—*finem facere* qd faciendi or *cs* or *cl* rei (put an end to it).—*conquiescere* a re (to rest fm it).—*omittere* qd, or with *inf.* (the former of a total giving up, the latter of a temporary suspension).—*cessare*, with *inf.* (to stop repeatedly, fm indolence, &c.). To *c. speaking*, *finem facere* dicendi or loquendi: *finem imponere orationi* (of an oration): also *porare*. To *c. to be* (= die), *esse desino*:—*sts* to CEASE is transi. by a verb compounded with *de*: to *c. raining*, *depluere*; *raging*, *deservire*.—|| *Have an end*, *finem habere* or *capere*.—*quiescere*, *conquiescere* (rest).—*abire*, *decedere* (go away: these four of diseases; e. g. a fever).—*intermittere* (to allow an interval of rest: to intermit).—*residere*, *considerare*, *remittere* (of winds and stormy passions subsiding).—*subsiderere* (of winds and waves). The wind has entirely *ceas'd*, *venti vis omnis cecidit*. To *c. with aby* (of a family), *desicere in go* (Gell.). To *make at* *h c.*, *finem facere cs* or *cl* rei. *finem imponere cl* rei. The discussion has *ceased*, *disputari desium est*.—|| Without *ceasing*: see *CEASELESSLY*. To *sing without ceasing*, *itacano*, ut nihil *intermittat*: to *labour without ceasing*, *nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere*.

CEASELESS, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break: e. g. rious).—*continuous*, *continens* (hanging together or following each other without break or chasm: e. g. incommoda labor).—*assiduus* (constantly going on: e. g. imbres).

CEASELESSLY, perpetuo.—*continenter* (continue or o uncl.).—*sine intermissione*, *nullo temporis puncto intermisso*, *assidue* (*assidue uncl.*).—*usque*.

CEDAR, cedrus. The fruit of the *c.*, *cedris* (Plin.).—|| *As adj.* *cedreus*; *cedrinus*, *cedro factus* (made of cedar).—|| *As wood*, *cedrus*.—|| *Cedar oil*, *cedrium*; *oleum cedrium*.

CEDE, see **YIELD**

CELL, conclave lacunari ornare (Vit. : not qd lacunare, wch in O. Met. 8, 563, is to ornament in the manner of a fretted ceiling).—N.B. If the ceiling was not an ornamented one, *legere*, *sternere*, *consistere*. *Intersternere* may be used.

CEILING, tectum (upper flat surface of a chamber or other enclosed space).—*if inlaid, paneled, &c.*, *tectum laqueatum*, *laquear*, *lacunar* (laqu. with ref. to the lines like drawn cords, laquel, that define the entablatures of a ceiling: *lac.* with ref. to the sunk squares, *lacus*, with wch it was ornamented. Both of flat roofs). An *arched c.*, *camera*, *concameratio*.

CELEBRATE, || Give praise to, celebrare (g. t. for making a thing known and famous by one's mention of it).—*predicare* (to praise by a loud and public declaration).—*laudare* (to praise: *opp.* vituperare, &c.).—*canere* (to praise in poetry. Post-Aug. for 'celebrare' generally). To *c. aby's praises*, *cs laudes* or *de cs laudibus* *prædicare*: to *c. aby in verse*, *qm carmine celebrare*; *cs laudes* or *de cs laudibus canere*:—*cs facta canere* (of praising his achievements): *aby's name in one's writings*, *nomen cs celebrare scriptis*: *memoriam cs scriptis prosequi* (the latter, of course, if the person is dead). See **PRAISE** *aby*.—|| Solemnize, agere, agitare (o. pr. *festivals*, *birth-days*, *holidays*, &c.).—*celebrare* (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly: e. g. birth-day, marriage-feast: less freq. of a festival). To *c. a day as a festival*, *diem prosequi* (Np. Att. 4, estr.). a festival for three days, *diem festum agere triduum* or *per triduum*: *public games*, *ludos facere* or *committere*. To *c. divine service*, *sacra procurare*: *sacris operari*; *res divinas rite perpetrare*: but in modern sense, *better* *rebus divinis interesse* (of the priests).

CELEBRATED, clarus, præclarus (renowned for eminent services to one's country).—*illustris*, *perillustis* (for rank and virtue).—*inclytus* (famous: of places, but in the poets, of persons also).—*celeber* (much visited: not used of persons before Liv.). *nobilis* (of noble birth). *sts* Clarus has very often abl. of the thing, *gloriâ*, *bello*, *pactis*. A *very c. man*, *vir clarissimus*, *spectabilissimus*, *amplissimus* (Liv. has celebrim viri, 26, 21, 16). A *very c. monument*, *celeberrimum monumentum* (*opp.* desertissimum sepulcrum). *Very c.*, *illustri laude celebratus*; *claritate præstans*: for learning, *nobilis* et *clarus ex doctrinâ*. To *be c.*, *gloriâ florere*; *esse in laude*: to *be very c.*, *gloriâ circumfluere*; *omnium sermone celebrari*: in magno nomine et *gloriâ esse*; *magnâ celebritate famæ esse*; *as an orator*, *magnum in oratoribus nomen habere*: *he is c. everywhere*, *eius nomen longe atque late vagatur*: to *become c.*, *nominis famam adipisci*; *gloriam consequi* or *assequi*: in gloriam venire: in claritudinem pervenire; also *crecere* (Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. ProL 28: clarescere and inclarescere belong to the *siv.* age). To *become c. for althg*,

illustrari qd re; *clarum fieri* re or ex re. To *render c.*, *celebrare*, *illustrare*, *nobilitare* (this also of an event: e. g. a battle, wch renders a place c.), *qm* or *qd gloriâ commendare*: *gloriâ efficere* *qm* (of an action). To *render himself c.*, *gloriam* or *famam sibi acquirere*, *comparare*; *claritudinem sibi parare*: to *wish* or *try* to *render himself c.*, *gloriam querere*, *sequi*; *famâ studere*, *servire*, *inservire*.—*sts* Famous, in *Class. prose*, = 'famous', 'notorious'.

CELEBRATION, prædicatio.—*of althg*, *cs rei* or *do re*.—*sts* celebratio in this sense only in Plin. (34, 5, 10. Equestris statuæ Romanorum celebrationem habent, are prized by the Romans). The *c. of games*, *commisso ludorum*.

CELEBRITY, claritudo, claritas.—*laus*, *laudes*.—*nominis fama*.

CCELERITY, celeritas.—*velocitas*, *pernititas*, *agilitas*, *incitatio*, *rapiditas*.—*festinantia* (too great c.).—*SVN.* in **SWIFTHNESS**.

CELESTIAL, celestia, divinus (godlike).

CELIBACY, vita celebs, celibatus (of a man).

CELIBATE, ||—*conditio vidue*. Tertul. de virg. vel. 9, viduatus.

CELL, cella (small chamber; esp. for servants and slaves; also of bees).—*cubiculum* (sleeping chamber).—*cavum* (hole).—*loculus*, *loculamentum* (pigeon-hole, or other division of a bureau, &c., e. g. loculata arcula, a chest fitted up with pigeon-holes, &c.).

CELLAR, hypocaustum concameratum (in our sense: an arched cellar under ground).—*doliarium* (wine or beer cellar, Gaj. Dig.).—*cella*, *cellarium* (according to the ancient sense, a store-room above ground: e. g. olearia, for oil, &c.); *penaria*, for larder: *cella vinaria* or *apotheca vino-cellar*. The *c. door*, *ostium cellæ* or *doliarii*. *cellæ* or *doliarii fores* (if folding-doors). Key of the *c.*, *clavis cellæ*, *doliarii*, &c.

CELLARIST, cellarius.

CELLULAR, *cellas habens*.—*loculosus* (full of little holes or compartments: e. g. putamen, Plin.).

CEMENT, s. *cæmentum* (as it is, properly chip of stone: particles of hewn stone mixed into mortar, mortario cæmentum addatur. Vit.).—*maltha* (a kind of c. of hog's fat and lime, for water-pipes, &c.).—*ferrumen* (iron solder or cement).—*glutinum*, *gluten* (glue).—**lithocola* (but this in Plin. is a false reading). *arenatum*, *sc. opus*, was a mortar; one part of lime to two of sand. Vit. || *Fig.* = bond, ligamentum, vinculum.

CEMENT, v. *malthere*.—*ferruminare* (e. g. bitumine, plumbo).—*lithocolle colligare* qd (SVN. in **CEMENT**, s.).—*glutinare*, *conglutinare* (to glue).—|| *Fig.* *conglutinare* qd (e. g. concordiam ordinum).—*firmare*, *confirmare*: a peace, pacem (quasi) coagmentare.

CEMETERY, sepulcrum (Cat.).—*sepulchra*.

CENOBITE, cenobita (eccl.).—*monachus* (late).

CENOTAPH, cenotaphium (raised in honour of a person, whether he was still alive or not).

CENSER, thuribulum (not acerra, wch was a little chest or box in wch frankincense was kept).—|| Pan is in which any thing is burnt, focus (under wch hot coals were placed: then focus fervens).

CENSOR, || At Rome, censor.—*magister mcrum* (*siv.* age).—|| Of a book, **librorum censor* (before publication).—|| *Judex criticus*: **censor literatus* (after publication).—|| One who passes judgement: *mag. of a severe judge*: *blamer*, *judex*.—*reprehensor*, *vituperator*, *objurgator*, *castigator*. (SVN. in **BLAME**.)

CENSORIOUS, minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.

CENSORIOUSLY, **studio quodam reprehendendi*.—*sts* austere, rigide, acerbè, acriter, *may do*.

CENSORIOUSNESS, reprehendendi studium.

CENSURABLE, reprehendus, vituperabilis. *vituperandus*, *reprehensio* or *vituperatione dignus*. [See *diff.* of repr. and vit. under **BLAME**.] To *be c.*, in vitio esse (of persons and things).—in culpâ esse (of persons). To *be as c. as*, tam in vitio esse, quam &c.

CENSURE, || Judgement pronounced, iudicium, censura (O. Vel.).—|| *Blame*, *reproach*, *reprehensio*, *vituperatio*, *objurgatio* (SVN. in **BLAME**).—|| *Punishment*, *pœna*, *castigatio*, *animadversio*, *Spiritual c.*, **pœna ecclesiastica*.

CENSURE, v. *reprehendere*, *culpare*, *vituperare*, *improbare*. (SVN. in **BLAME**).—*reprehendere* et *exagilare* qd.

CENSURER, reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator, castigator (all of a single instance).—(SVN. in **BLAME**.)

CENT, 1 per c., centesima; 2, 3, 4 per c., centesimæ binæ, ternæ, quaternæ; 5 per c., centesimæ quinque quinque usuræ. With us *tradesmen make c. per c.*, merces apud nos centuplicato veniunt (Plin.).—But

CEN this was the monthly interest: hence centesimæ was our 12 per c., binæ centesimæ our 24 per c., &c. But the Roman form may be retained by adding in singularos annos. See INTEREST.

CENTAUR, centaurus. Of the c.'s, centaurus (H.): centaurus (Stat.).

CENTAURY, centaurum. The greater c., centaurum majus (*Centaura Centaurium, Linn.).—centaurum minus (*Gentiana Centaurium, Linn.).

CENTENARY, centum annorum.—centenarius (a man of 100 years old).

CENTESIMAL, centesimus.

CENTO, cento (e. g. 'cento nuptialis,' the title of one of *Amosius's* poems: properly a garment of patch-work).

CENTRAL, in medio positus, medius, centralis. A c. school, *schola provincialis: c. force, *vis centralis: c. heat, *ignis centralis. A c. point, punctum in medio positum.

CENTRE, s. 1. Of a circle, centrum (сѣровъ).—punctum in medio situm.—2. Of a place, medius, c. rel locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus).—media c. rel para (CEN in oblique cases, loc. para often omitted: e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis).—My by medius in agreement: the c. of the line, media axis; also medii: of the island, media insula: to break through the s. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perumpere: to be situated in the c. of any place, in medio qo loco situm esse:—Examples like altera arx urbis media est, 'is in the c. of the city,' are rare. (1) Avoid centrum except for the c. of a circle. Plin. has centrum cœli, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed 'disks.' Cic. uses for 'the c. of the earth,' medius terræ locus.—(2) Avoid umbilicus, wch Cic. uses only of Greek places, as a transl. of the Greek οὐμῶν.

CENTRE, v. consistere. positum or situm esse in qâ re. constare penes qm (Cæs.). verti, contineri, stare, or niti qâ re. pendere ex qo or ex qâ re. effici qâ re. freq. residere in qâ re (C.). The whole of morality c.'s in the performance of duty, in officio colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnia (C.). At that time all the prospects of the state centred in Marius, æq tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in Mario sitæ (S.).

CENTUPLE, by adj. centuplicatus (not to be confounded with centuplex, a hundred-fold).—centuplus (a hundred times as much. Vulg. Ev. Luc. 8, 8).

CENTURIUM, centurie.

CENTURY, 1. A hundred, centum (distributive, centeni). The number of 100, centuria. 2. Space of 100 years, centeni anni; centum annorum spatium.—æcclum (a 'generation'—as according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years). 3. Division of the Roman people, centuria: by c.'s, centuriatim: to divide into c.'s, centuriare: division by c.'s, centuriatus.

CEPHALIC, capiti utilis.—cephalicus (Cels.).

CERATE, ceratum or cerotum.

CERE, cerare, incerare.

CEREMONIAL, ritus.—mos receptus. Court c., ritus ex modis, ad quem rex collitur, or colendus est (aff. Curt. 8, 5, 19).

CEREMONIOUS, solemnis. A c. person, *homo nimis officiosus, nimis urbanus.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, *molestia urbanitas.

CEREMONY, ritus (e. i. for a received mode of performing solemn offices).—cerimonia. ritus sacri (relig. ceremony or rites).—officium (conventional form of courtesy). Without c., ambagibus missis or positis (going straight to the point).—sine morâ (without delay).—citra honorem verborum (without complimentary speeches). Master of the ceremonies, magister officiorum or aulæ. magister admiſſionum (all belonging to the time of the Emperors).

CERTAIN, certus (e. i. both objectively of persons and things, whose nature is c.; and subjectively of a person who feels c., &c.).—firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it: hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying, steadfast: of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent: opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (weh may be confidently trust'd: of persons and also of things, as in pax fida).—Jw. certus et constans; firmus et constans.—exploratus (the truth or certainty of wch has been ascertained).—status (fixed, not subject to alteration: e. g. cursus siderum, Plin.).—ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable: e. g. in omni eternitate rati immutabilesque siderum cursus).—Jw. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus; stabilis, fixus, ratus; certus, ratus, firmus, fixus.—indubius, non dubius (not indubitated in good prose).—finitus, definitus (defined, marked out accurately: also (103)

of notions).—Jw. certus et definitus. A c. income, redditus status: c. expensæ, expensæ statim (opp. sumptus fortuiti): a c. friend, amicus certus, fidus, firmus et stabilis: c. death, mors præsens: death is c., mors nos omnes manet: a c. remedy, remedium præsens: is this c. I satin hoc certum est? to live in the c. hope, &c., certo sperare; non dubiam spem habere: that he might make c. of this, &c., ut hac de re certior fieret, &c.: without being c. of the fact, sine certâ re (Cæs. B. G. 6, 29): to know for c., certo scire, less emly certe scire [Pract. Intr. ii. 560—2], also pro certo scire. I know it for c., certum scio: certo scio: certo comperi: certum or pro certo habeo: to know altho on c. authority, qd certis auctoribus comperisse: to assert altho as c., pro certo affirmare qd: that my letter may be the more c. to reach you, quo fidelius litteræ ad te perferantur: by or agst a c. day, ad diem; ad diem dictum, constitutum, præstitutum; in diem certum. **CERTAIN** may also be transl. by non dubito (or non dubium est) quin. 'It is c. that the thing may be done,' non dubito (or non dubium est, or non videtur esse dubium) quin hoc fieri possit. 'I'm definitely, quidam (viz: e. i. of what one purposefully does not, or I'm want of knowledge cannot, name: often contemptuously, as in homines quidam, &c.).—certo (stronger than quidam: of what one has good reasons for not choosing to name: quibusdam de causis, for c. reasons, wch the hearer or reader may or may not divine, but wch the speaker does not think it necessary to mention; certis de causis, for reasons wch the hearer or reader cannot know, but wch the speaker does not think it advisable to mention).—nescio qui or nescio quis (somebody or other, the speaker himself does not exactly know who: acc. to Görrens, nescio quis, with something of depreciation).

CERTAINLY, 1. With certainty, certo. certe (certo objective: certe subjective. See Pr. Intr. ii. 561. Certo hardly occurs in C. except in certo scire, wch is more common than certe scire).—liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—haud dubie, sine ullâ dubitatione. profecto ('assuredly': a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless,' in assumptions).—næ (= profecto, but stands always at the beginning of a sent., and only before pers. pronouns).—sane (e. i. in the judgement of every sound mind; also in replies).—nimis (of an assertion wch it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimis recte: omnibus regibus—hunc regem nimis anteponebis. C.).—utique (a restrictive particle of assertion: in C. principally in his letters with subj. imperat., and other expressions of a wish, advice, or command. Pr. Intr. ii. 897).—I am c. persuaded, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall c. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. **CERTAINLY** may often be transl. by non dubito, quin &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quin. 'This may c. be accomplished,' non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. 'It appeared fm this letter that he would c. arrive before that day,' prorsus ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin antea eam diem venturus esset (C.).—The certainty of the event may also be omitted by adding an expression of positiveness to the assertion: this letter says that he will c. arrive, &c., he litteræ plæ ne declarant eum—venturum esse, &c. 2. I answer, certe (certainly).—vero (assuredly: an emphatic assent).—recte (a polite form of assent).—ita, ita est, sic est (just so).—ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etiâ. sane. sane quidem (concessive forms). 'At least, at all events,' saltem, certe. certe quidem (sic tamen).—If not—yet c., si non—at saltem: si non—certe.

CERTAINTY, 1. fides (trustworthiness); certa CERTAINTY, 2. fides.—firmitas. stabilitas (steadiness, steadiness).—or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius (certitudo must be avoided). 2. A CERTAINTY, res exploratæ veritatæ. res certissima.—the full or absolute c., veritas ad liquidum explorata. For 'with c.,' see CERTAINLY.

CERTIFICATE, testimonium litterarum.

CERTIFY, confirmare qd. fidem facere ei rei: any body of altho, qm certiorum facere de re.

CERTITUDE. See CERTAINTY.

CERULEAN, cæruleus.

CERUMEN, aurum sordes.

CERUSE, cerussa: painted with c., cerussatus.

CESAREAN. The c. section, sectio or exsectio matris ventris. To perform the c. section or operation, partum mulieri excidere (Marcell. Dig.): to be brought into the world by the c. operation, exsecto matris ventre procreari (Serv. V. En. 10, 316, and 7, 761).

CESS, s. See RATE, LEVY.

CESS, v. *See* ASSESS.

CESSATION, intermissio (*the giving up for a time*). —omissio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessatio (*the resting: opp. to previous activity: often in a depreciating sense*). —quies (e. g. per quod tempus, quies certaminum erat. L.). —intercapdo (*inter-val during which althg is interrupted: interruption: e. g. intercapedinem scribendi facere. C.*). —interpellatio (*interruption of a speaker: hence interruption gen.*). *With-out any c., uno tenore. sine ullâ intermissione. || Termination* VID.

CESSION, renunciatio (*the giving up entirely*). —cessio (*the yielding up in favour of another*). *To make a c. of athg, decede-re or desistere qd re or de qd re.*

CETACEOUS, cetosus (*Avien. Arat.* 1300).

CHACE. *See* CHASE.

CHAFE, *|| Heat with rubbing, fricare. *fricando refovere. || Gali, atterere. See EXCORIATE. || Inflame with rage, irritare; as iram concitare or irritare. qm in iram concitare. qm incendere, inflammare. qm iratum reddere. as iram concire. bilem or stomachum ci movere or commovere. calefacere qm (C. in the language of conversation). || ITRA, gravior commoveri. (irâ) incendi. inflammari. exardescere (irâ) exardescere. irasci. exardescere iracundiâ et stomacho (C.).*

CHAFE, s. æstus. ira. impetus et ira. iracundiâ. *To be in a c., irâ incendi, &c. See CHAFE, v.*

CHAFER, scarabæus.

CHAFF, palca: mixed with c., palentus. *|| acus, ëria, n. is 'the pointed hair-like prolongation of the husk' gluma, the husk round the grain in its natural state.*

CHAFFER, v. liceri de pretio. liceri rem. de pretio contendere.

CHAFFERN, *vas excalcatorium.

CHAFFINCH, fringilla (Linn.).

CHAFFY, palentus (mixed with chaff).

CHAFFING-DISH, foculus, —pultarius (*properly a vessel in which pila was cooked: also for holding coals for fumigation*). *|| batillum was a coal-shovel, but also used as a chaffing-dish.*

CHAGRIN, s. ægritudo. sollicitudo. dolor, mæror. *to give way to c., ægritudinē se dedere; mærori animum dare: fm or for c., præ ægritudine or mærore. [SYN. in GRIEF.]*

CHAGRIN, v. ægritudinem or mærorem afferre ci: molestiam ci afferre or exhibere: *to be chagrined at athg, ægritudinem or molestiâ afflicci ex qd re.*

CHAIN, s. catena. —vinculum (g. t. for bond): *to put c's on aby, catenas ci indere or injicere: aby in c's, in catenas qm conjicere: to bind aby with c's, catenis vincire or constringere qm: to be or lie in c's, in catenis esse: catenis or ferro vinctum esse: in fetters and c's, in vinculis et catenis esse: to forge c's for aby, ci necere catenas or vincula (H. Od. 1, 29, 5. V. Eccl. 6, 23): lying in c's, bound with c's, catenatus. —|| VIO, to break the c's of slavery, qm or se in libertatem vindicare. [See YORK.] || C. for ornament, catena or catella (of gold, worn by either sex); —torques (twisted c. of gold for the neck, worn as an honorary distinction by brave soldiers); wearing such a c., torquatus. || MOUNTAIN CHAIN, montes continui (i. t.): continua or perpetua montium juga; juga velut serie coherentia; perpetuo iugo juncti colles; saltus montibus circum perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit. || Connected series, continuatio. series. Jm. continuatio seriesque (catena first used by Gell. in fatum est sempiterna series rerum et catenâ). A wonderful c. of circumstances, admirabilis continuatio seriesque rerum. A c. of causes, causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ et necessitate nexæ.*

CHAIN, v. catenis vincire or constringere qm, catenas ci indere or injicere.

CHAIN-ARMOUR, lorica serata. —lorica conserta hamis (V.).

CHAIN-SHOT, *globus catenatus.

CHAIN-WORK, *opus catenatum.

CHAIR, sedes. sedile (seat, Vid.). —sella (c.: also of teachers and magistrates). —cathêdra (arm or easy c. for women: later, a professor's c.). *To place a c. for aby, ci sellam apponere. The arm or elbow of a c., arcus sellæ (T.). —ancon (ἀγκών. Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1) —ARM-CHAIR, sella obliquis anconibus fabricata (Cael. Aur.). —C. of state, solium. sella (with epith.: e. g. aurea). sella curulis (according to Rom. custom). —SEDAN-CHAIR, sella. lectica (lectica = 'palanquin', the person being recumbent): sella gestatoria (Suet.): to ride or be carried in a sedan c., lectici or sellâ vehi: gestamine sellæ pervehi (of being carried to a place: e. g. Baïas. T.).*

CHAIR, v. *qm in sellam impositum humeris sublevare.

CHAIRMAN. *See* PRESIDENT. || Carrier of a chair, lecticarius.

CHAISE, carpentum. pilentum. *See* CARRIAGE.

A c. -longue. cathedra supina.

CHALCEDONY, *achates Chalcedonicus.

CHALDRON, Crcl. by so many modii (mod. = 1 peck, 7.68 sol. inches).

CHALICE, calix. *See* CUP.

CHALK, creta. —like c., cretaceus: full of c., cretosus: *to mark athg with c., cretâ notare qd: to colour or rub athg with c., incretare qd: to draw athg in c., cretâ pingere qd (Ἀεὐροπάειν): to draw in c's, monochromata pingere. A sketch in c's, or c. drawing, monochromata pictura. C. drawings, monochromata, or (as a style of drawing) monochromata genera picture (*Plin. 35, 5, 11).*

CHALK, v. cretâ notare qd. —incretare qd (to colour with c.). || C. out, exponere qd (place it clearly before the eyes). qd breviter describere; or definire et (breviter) describere: qd delineare or adumbrare (to sketch), verbis definire. Jm. definire verbis et describere: || illustrare verbisque definire. —to c. out a path for oneself, viam sibi munire (ad qd); *certam sibi viam definire, or habere certam et definitam viam, quâ &c. (C.): for aby, ci viam munire; aditum ci dare or parare: to athg, ad qd.

CHALK PIT, puteus, ex quo erulitur creta.

CHALKY, cretosus (abounding in it). —cretaceus (like it).

CHALLENGE, v. provocare (absol. L. 24, 8). —aby to a battle, provocare qm ad pugnam or ad certamen (easily one out of many). —evocare qm ad pugnam (to call out one who is in a camp, &c.). —elicare qm ad certamen (to try to make one fight who is unwilling to do so). —laccere qm ad pugnam (to provoke him to fight by attacking him: epi of a body of troops). —to a duel, qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen (ad certamen singulare or pugnam singularem, if it is necessary to express this). —to c. aby to drink, provocare qm bibendo: to drink bumpers, pocetere majoribus poculis: to a discussion, qm ad disputandum provocare, evocare, or elicere (the first Post-Cic.: the last in C. always with the notion of resistance on the part of the person challenged) || To c. a juror, judicem rejicere. (judicem sibi) iniquum ejicere (i. t. of Roman law). || Claim as due, sibi vindicare or sumere qd. [See CLAIM.] || To c. contradiction, impugnari non posse: evidentem eas; omnibus probari, &c.

CHALLENGE, s. provocatio.

CHALLENGER, qui provocat, laccens, &c. —provocans.

CHAMBER, conclâve. cubiculum. diæta. membrum. [SYN. in APARTMENT.] —cubiculum dormitorium. membrum dormitorium (sleeping apartment).

CHAMBER-COUNSEL, qui de jure civili consultat.

CHAMBER FELLOW, contubernalis.

CHAMBERING, vita libidiosa.

CHAMBERLAIN, cubiculi præpositus. —cubicularis officii præpositus (both Ammian.). —Lord High C., *toti rei familiari principis præpositus. —præpositus sacri cubiculi (lute in the times of the Emperors).

CHAMBERMAID, cubicularia.

CHAMBER-POT, matula. matella. matellio. trulla. trulleus (g. t.). —scaphium (a boat shaped one for females).

CHAMELEON, *laoerta Chamæleon. || VIO. versipellis (Com.). —qui mutat naturam suam atque huc illic torquet.

CHAMFER, striare (Vitr.).

CHAMFER, s. striatura. —strix. canalis (the channel or hollow).

CHAMOIS, rupicapra (*capra rupicapra).

CHAMP, mandare, manducare. —mordere. To c. the bit, frenum mordere (C. = 'showing one's teeth', &c.). frena mandere (V.); frenos ore mordere (Tit.).

CHAMPAGNE, *vinum Campanum or Campanogalicum.

CHAMPAIGN. *See* CAMPAIGN.

CHAMPIGNON, boletus (agaricus campestris. Linn.).

CHAMPION, propugnator. —defensor (defender).

CHAN, princeps (as chief person). —regulus (petty king).

CHANCE, casus (c.: what happens unexpectedly as the result of unknown causes: συμφορά). —fors (τῆχος: c. as a sort of quasi-mythological being, sporting with men and their affairs, and baffling all human calculations, &c.: opp. ratio). —fortuna (fortunæ: not blind c., like fors, but as taking a part in human affairs fm personal favour or disaffection). —Blind c., fors: a

happy or lucky c., *fortuna* *fortuna* *by a lucky c.*, *forte fortuna*; *ath* is the result of blind *c.*, *qd temere* *id casu*; *casu*: *this is no result of mere c.*, *id evenit non temere nec casu*; *all is the work of c.*, *omnia casu sunt* or *facta sunt*: *it is all c.*, *casus est in re* (i. e. *how it will turn out*): *to trust to c.*, *rem in casum accipit* *fortuna committitur*: *to leave it to c.*, *casum potius quam consilium sequi*. *It happened by c.*, *that*, *forte evenit*, *ut*; *casu accidit*, *ut*; *forte ita incidit*, *ut* &c. *[I d. c.]*; *event* whose cause is unknown, *casus* (as the result of accident)—*eventus* (issue, event), *as being in conformity with or opposed to ab's wish*. *To be subject to many c's*, *sub casibus multis esse*. *[By CHANCE, forte, casu, fortuito, fortuitu [SYN. under ACCIDENT], si forte. Jw. casu et fortuito or fortuitu, temere (marks ath as not the result of purpose or design). To make the result of ath by c., in mentionem c's rei incidere. Forte is the regular word after si, sin, nisi (ni), ne, num and equid, in the sense of 'perchance'.] GAME OF CHANCE, alea.*

CHANCE, *v.* *[Happen, Vid. [To c. upon (= meet accidentally), incidere in qm, incurrare atque incidere in qm.*

CHANCELLOR, **Cancellarius*. *Lord C.*, *curiae supremæ præfectus*. **Cancellarius*.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *See* **HOMICIDE**.

CHANCERY, **cancellaria*.—*tabularium prætorium*.

CHANDLER, *qui candelas sebat* (who makes them).

CHANDLAR, *propola* (who sells them).

CHANGE, *tr.* *mutare*.—*commutare*.—*immutare*.

—*novare*.—*variare*.—*invertere*. *[SYN. in ALTER.]*—*permutare* (exchange: *e. g. names with each other, nomina inter se*)—*one's clothes, vestes mutare* (vestem mutare = *to put on new*). *To c. money, pecuniam permutare*: *a denarius for 16 asses*, *denarium sedecim assibus permutare*: *horses, mutare iumenta* (in travelling): *one's horse, in recentem equum ex fesso transmutare* (in riding, *L.*)—*what is once done can't be changed, factum infectum fieri non potest: an opinion, iudicium animi mutare* (*S.*): *one's mode of life, delectare vitam* (*C.*): *vitam moreque mutare: one's plan or purpose, institutorum mutationem facere*; *consilium mutare: one's residence, commutare domicilium*; *in aliam migrare domum*.—*[More under ALTER.]*—*INT.* *mutari*. *commutari*. *immutari*. *variare*. *inverti*. *[SYN. in ALTER.]* *To c. and c. about, alternare* (cum qo).—*the weather c's, tempestas variat.*—*[More under ALTER.]*

CHANGE, *s.* *vicia, vices*.—*viciassitudo*. *viciassitudines*.—*varietas*.—*commutatio*. *[SYN. in ALTER.]* *C. of the times, viciassitudo* or *varietas temporum*: *of day and night, viciassitudines dierum nocturnumque*, *viciassitudines diurnæ nocturnæque*: *of the seasons, viciassitudines annivarsiarum*; *commutationes temporum quadripartitæ* (the four seasons). *Every thing is subject to c.*, *omnium rerum est viciassitudo* (*Ter.*). *C. of fortune, fortunæ viciassitudo*: *in all the c's of my fortune, in omni rerum mearum varietate: to experience a c. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri*. *To give ab's c. for money, pecuniam permutare* (cum qo).—*a small or trifling c.*, *minuta, imbecilla* (*C.*) *immutatio*.—*inversio*: *a great one, magna; frequent c's, mutationes crebræ*: *a c. of plan, mutatio consilii: of character, parvitas, &c.*, *commutatio morum, studiorum*: *a c. of abode, mutatio loci*: *ab's is better for c. of air, loci mutatio ci prodest* or *visa est profuisse* (*C.*): *c. of the weather, permutatio tempestatis, varietas cœli* (variableness or variation of the weather): *c. of times or circumstances, conversio rerum, inclinatio, conversio temporum*; *permutatio temporum*. *To desire political c's, novis rebus studere*; *res novas querere: desirous of political c's, rerum novarum cupidus*; *rerum mutationis avidus* (*C.*): *we shall make this c. the more easily if we are favoured by circumstances, eam mutationem, si tempora adjuvabunt, facilius commodiusque faciemus: to plan or meditate a c.*, *moliri mutationem: to suffer c.*, *mutationem habere: to effect or cause a c. in ath, mutationem asserere ci rei*: *a c. is taking place in ath, sit c's rei mutatio, commutatio*; *mutatur, immutatur qd: just as if no c. of affairs were possible, proinde ac si nulla commutatio rerum accideret posset* (*Cæ.*): *to make a gradual c. in ath, sensim pedetentimque facere mutationem c's rei*; *paullatim mutare qd: to make a slight c. in ath, leviter mutare qd: a wonderful c. has taken place in men's opinions, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes* (*Cæ.*). *Every thing is subject to c.*, *omnium rerum viciassitudo est*.—*[Change*

(place where merchants meet), basilica.—*[Change = small coins, numuli.*

CHANGEABLE, *inconstans* (of things, as the winds, and of inconsistency in persons: *opp. constans*).—*varians*. *varius* (the former of things, *e. g. cœlum*; the latter of persons).—*mutabilla*. *Jw. varius et mutabilis*. *mobilla* (of persons and things: *ingenium, animus, voluntas*).—*levis* (light-minded, frivolous: of persons).—*infidella* (unfaithful: of persons)—*infirmus* (weak: of persons and things).—*fluxus* (of things: *e. g. ideas, fortuna*). *To be as c. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facilius moveri* (*C.*).

CHANGEABLENESS, *inconstantia* (*v. pr. of person or thing, physical or moral: a. g. venti, rerum humanarum*).—*varietas*.—*infidelitas*. *Jw. varietas atque infidelitas*.—*infirmitas*. *levitas*. *Jw. levitas et infirmitas*.—*mutabilitas mentis* (of mind). *Jw. inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis* (*C.*)—*mobilitas* (of a person or personified thing: *e. g. fortune*). *C. of the weather, cœlum varians*.

CHANGEABLY, *mutabiliter* (*Farr.*).

CHANGEFUL. *See* **CHANGEABLE**.

CHANGELING, *puer subditus* (*L.*), *suppositus* (*Plaut.*), *subditivus* (*Suet.*—*subditicius, suppositicius, not so good*).

CHANGER, *qui mutat, &c.* *Money-c.*, *Vid.*

CHANNEL, *canalis* (*g. t.*)—*rivus* (course in which stream of water runs).—*specus* (subterraneous *c. Cæ. B. C. 3. 49*).—*foassa* (to join two streams or lakes).—*Small c.*, *canaliculus* or *-a*.—*[Narrow sea, fretum. The C. (i. e. between England and France), *fretum Britannicum.*—*[A way leading to an end, via. ratio: also quod eo, quo intendas, fert deductive.*

CHANT, *s.* **cantus ecclesiasticus*.

CHAOS, *Chaos* (*O. Lact.*)—*rudis et indigesta rerum moles* (*O.*)—*IMPR.* *confusio, turbæ*. *We are here living in a political c.*, *hic maximè in turbâ maximæque in confusione rerum omnium vivimus* (*C.*): *and this c. he reduced to order, idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit*.

CHAOTIC, *inordinatus*; *inordinatus et turbidus*; *indigestus*; *indispositus* (*T.*). *Jw. perturbatus et indispositus*. *In a c. manner, perturbate et indisposite* (*Sen.*).

CHAP, *v. INT.* *rimas fieri* *passi*. *rimas agere*.—*figurâ dehiscere, findi*.—*[Of the skin, scindi.—TR.]* *findere*.

CHAP, *s. rima*. *[Of the skin, rhagades, rhagadia, pl.*

CHAPE, *anea*. *anea ferrea*.—*fibula*.

CHAPEAU-BAS, **pætasus subalaris*.

CHAPEL, *œdícula* (small temple).—*sacrarium* (any sacred place).—*œnochium* (small c., with the image of a god in it. *Voss. ad Ecl. 3. 2, p. 87*).

CHAPERON, *s.* **quæ puellam ducit in convivium* (*af. Nrp.* uxorem ducere in convivium. *Prof. 6*).

CHAPERON, *v. ducere* *quam in convivium*.

CHAPTER, *capitulum*.

CHAPLAIN, **capellanus*.

CHAPLET, *sertum, &c.* *See* **GARLAND**.

CHAPMAN. *See* **BUYER**.

CHAPS. *See* **JAW**. *[Of a river, &c., os. ostium.—*

fauces (*e. g. portus. Cæ.*).
CHAPTER, *caput*. *[In eccles. senæ, *conventus canonicorum* (as assembly).—**collegium canonicorum* (as body).—**CHAPTER-HOUSE**, **curia canonicorum*.

CHARACTER, *[Mark, impression, nota. signum.—character* (easily a mark stamped or burnt on an animal). *[Sum of such marks, making up the peculiar c. of ath, c's rei natura atque vis. *peculiaris forma atque indoles: the c. of a writer [with ref. to style], stilius. scribendi genus* (only *Præ-* and *Post-class.* character, except in *Varro*). *Hence, [Charac-* *ter of a person, natura. indoles. ingenium, animus* (the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind; *animus, his whole moral and intellectual nature*; *animus* (his moral c.).—*vita* (his kind of life).—*persona* (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life *C. Læ. 1. 4. Q. 10, 1, 55*). *[All these expressions denote only a part of the whole c.: to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingenium* (*L. 10, 17*); *natura et mores*; *mores naturæque*; *ingenium ac mores*; *vita moresque*; *mos et natura* (*e. g. of a people, gentis*).—*goodness of c.*, *bonitas*; *a gentle, kind, affable c.*, *comitas*; *humanitas*; *ingenium lene, liberale*: *a harsh, inexorable c.*, *ingenium durum atque inexorabile*; *an affable, complaisant c.*, *mores faciles*: *an elevated c.*, *animus magnus, excelsus, altus*; *altitudo animi*: *a feeble c.*, *ingenium mobile*: *a many-sided c.*, *ingenium multiplex*: *of a mild c.*, *mitis ingenio*: *of a firm c.*, *constans*: *to see a man's c. at once by his face, c's mores*

naturamque ex oculis peroscere (C.): *to form one's c., mores conformare.* A peculiarity of c., proprietas: *a fault of c., morum vitium.* [Official dignity, appellatio. nomen.—dignitas.—munus. *To be clothed with the c. of an ambassador, legationis administrare, agere; legationibus fungi: to accept the c. of an ambassador, legationum obire munus (C. Phil. 9, 1, 3).* § Good c. See REPUTATION.

CHARACTERISTIC, nota. signum (mark).—proprietas (peculiarity). *Often by neut. adj.: it is c. of the Romans to &c., Romanum est &c.*

CHARACTERISTIC, adj., singularis.—proprius. *You have some c. traits, which are found in no other person, quaedam in te singularia sunt, quae in nullum alium hominem dici neque convenire possunt (C.). That is c. of him, *in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (or whatever the kind of c. may be). The c. features of ably's character, lineamenta ingenii cs.*

CHARACTERIZE, notare. designare (g. s.).—describere (with words). *To c. ably, cs naturam certis describere signis, quae sicuti nota quaedam naturae sunt attributa (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 50, in d.): vitia et virtutes cs deformare (Rust. Lup. 2, 7, p. 99).*

CHARADE, *aenigma syllabicum.

CHARCOAL, carbo.

CHARGE, v. § Assault, adoriiri. aggredi. Impetum facere or invadere in qm. Incurrere, incurare in qm: *abiy sword in hand, ferro petere or lacerare qm: in the rear, a tergo adoriiri qm [Syn. in ASSAULT, v.].* § Load, onerare, ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.).—gravare qm qd re: *a seaggon, onera in plastrum imponere: a gun, *pulverem pyrium scopeto infundere: a cannon, *tormento telum immittere [see LOAD].—to c. the property with a tax, &c., or to c. a tax upon the land, vectigal imponere agris: to c. ably with taxes, tribute, &c., vectigalia imponere; tributa imponere (Caes.), irrogare, injungere (T.).—§ Commission, imperare, praecipere ci qd.—mandare, demandare ci qd, or with ut; dare ci negotium, or mandatum, ut: praedecere (to give directions beforehand: ut, ne); inculcare ci (to &c., ut. C. Valin. 11, 26). Juberé qm qd facere: *abiy with a task, negotium, ministerium ci imponere: the states with the duty of providing corn, horses, &c., imperare civitatibus frumentum, equos, &c.: to c. ably to hold his tongue, imperare ci silentium: vetare, ne quis qd enuntiet, divulget (Plin.). He charged them not to let the ambassadors go till he was sent back, eis praedixit, ne prius legatos mitterent, quam ipse esset remissus (Np.).* § Entrust, permittere. committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permittens acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or judicial responsibility. Dd.).—credere. concedere (very rare in C., never in Q.: common in Com.).—mandare, demandare ci qd, qd rejicere ad qm. qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself). *To c. ably with the care of my purse, concedere ci mar-napium cum argento (Plaut.): with the care of a treasure, thesaurum ci concedere (C.): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere ci; reput-mittere ci (Curt.): vitam credere ci (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere ci (Lucil. ap. Non.): abiy with the care of one's dog, cs curae puerum demandare (L.): abiy with a task, munus mandare or dare ci: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere ci (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of athy, ci rei praeficere qm: with the defence of a city, ci urbem tuendam dare: to c. ably with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere. § Set down as a debt, rationibus inferre; Inducere in rationem qd, also simply inducere ci qd (C.: e. g. sumptum ci).**

§ Imputare qd (prop. and impropr.). *Was not used in the golden age, but was by Col. Sen. Quint. Tac.—qd expensum ferre (to set it down as paid to him; to c. his account with it).—IMPR assignare, tribuere ci qd. vertere in qm qd. [See ASCRIBE]. To accuse, accusare. incurare. insimulare. in cs rei insimulati-onem vocare [Syn. under ACCUSE]. To c. ably with pride in athy, superbius tribuere ci qd. Also qd ci exprobrare, objicere (easi in his teeth). § Put a price on, indicare (to ask: opp. promittere, to bid or offer). What do you see for this? quanti indicast? c. .00 sesterces, indicare centum numia.*

CHARGE, s. § Commission, mandatum. res mandata. negotium: *to neglect a c., negligenter rem mandatum gerere (C.): a written c., mandata scripta: to impose n c. on abiy, ci dare mandatum, negotium;*

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negotii qd ci dare: *to give abiy a written c. addressed to another, literas mandatas ci ad qm dare (C.): abiy a c. by word of mouth, verbis mandatum dare ci (S.); verbo mandatum dare (C.—Furnio plura etiam verbo quam scripturâ mandata dedimus). [Cost, sumptus. impensa. impendium [Syn. in EXPENSE]: at my c., meo sumptu; privato sumptu: at the public c., publico sumptu: to be at c.'s, impensam, sumptum facere (in quam rem); sumptum in qd impendere, sumptum imponere, insumere, ponere in re: to be at no c.'s, nullam impensam facere. § What is entrusted to abiy's care, by plep. creditus, conceditus, commissus, ci commissus ac commendatus ci; creditus et commissus ci.—(if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g. opera fiduciaria. Caes. Hern. B. C. 2, 17).—depositum (thing deposited). § Monetary address, adhortatio. § Office, munus. munia. officium. partes. provincia [Syn. in OFFICE]. To attend to one's c., munus administrare, or (Curt.) exsequi; munere suo fungi (im-p. re. Plin.); officium facere, praestare, &c.: to neglect one's c., male administrare or ueri munus (public office). de or ab officio decedere. officium praetermit-tere, negligere, deserere, officium suum non facere. officio deesse, ab officio discedere or recedere (neglect or violate one's duty). To refuse a c., munus recusare: to resign a c., abdicare se munere. § Oversight, care, cura (care over or of). custodia (keeping off).—Jx. cura custodiendi: sis tutela (protecting care).—praesidium (care of one who praesides, &c.). To give abiy the c. of athy, credere ci cs rei custodiam (Np.).—qd in custodiam cs concedere, committere, tradere (Plaut.): of a person, qm cs curae custodiaeque mandare; also custodem ci ponere, apponere, imponere (for security): qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for instruction).—of a business, praesae, praefectum esse ci rei: praesidere ci rei (e. g. over the games, the affairs of the city, &c.).—currere, regere, moderari qd. admini-strare qd. To be given in c. to abiy, in custodiam cs conceditum, commissum, traditum esse (Plaut.): curae cs commissum, traditum esse. § Accusation, accusatio. insuatiatio. insimulatio. criminatio. crimen: false c., calumnia. To bring agt abiy a c. of, crimen ci afferre or inferre. qm in crimen vocare, adducere. To condemn abiy on a c. of, &c., condemnare qm cs rei.*

§ Syn. and more phrases under ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. § Attack of troops, incurus, incuruslo.—ex-cursus (of light troops). Frequent c.'s of cavalry, procella equestris (L.): to sound a c., bellicum canere: to order a c. of cavalry, equites immittere in hostem. § A load of powder, *pulveris pyrii quantum scopeto immitti (or in scopetum infundi) solet.

CHARGEABLE, § Expensive, sumptuosus. pretiosus, magni pretii. multorum numorum. carus [Syn. in EXPENSIVE]. On wch athy can be charged, Crei.: e. g. a field c. with so much tax, ager cui vectigal imponitur or imponendum est. Sis an ady. will serve: e. g. c. with a tax, vectigalis: with a tribute, tributarius. C. with a fault, affinis culpe: with any base act, affinis ci turpitudini: qui affinis ci turpitudini judicatur.

CHARGEABLENESS. See EXPENSIVENESS.

CHARGEFUL. See CHARGEABLE (=expensive).

CHARGER, § Large dish, patina. lanx. mægis or magna. scutella. Str. in Dish. § War-horse, equus militaris. In Virg. bellator equus. It is better to use equus only, as the usual term for *horse.

CHARITY, parca. maligne.—anguste, exigue (esp. of expenditure).

CHARINESS, malignitas (that withholds some portion of what is due to others).—parsimonia (cs rei).

CHARIOT, currus (g. l.).—carpentum. pilentum. tenas or thensa. [Syn. in CARRIAGE.] For jour-neys, claium. rheda. carruca. petoriturum or petoriturum.

§ For racing and war, currus (in sile. age, cur-riculum).—essédum (the war c. of the Gauls, Britons, &c., afterwards used at Rome as the usual c. for a jour-ney).—civinus (war c. armed with regines of the Gauls, Britons, &c.). A c. drawn by two horses, bigae: by four, quadrigae or currus quadrigarum. To ride in a c., in vehiculo (curru, &c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere: turn it in any direction, currum qd flectere: get into one's c., incedere in currum: spect a c., currum evertere: to stop a c., currum sustinere: to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to go in a hired c., *meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti.

CHARIOT-RACE, curriculum equestrum (L. 45, 53).

CHARIOTEER, auriga.—agitator (when engaged in a race).

CHARITABLE, beneficus (v. pr.).—benignus (e. both in feeling and conduct). Jx. beneficus et benign-

mus.—liberalis (*giving freely*). To be c., *stipem conferre in egentibus; *stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. benefacere egentibus. || Kind; lovingly disposed, &c., humanus. To put a c. interpretation on alth, qd in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

CHARITABLENESS, beneficentia. — benignitas. liberalitas (C. makes these parts of beneficentia).

CHARITABLY, benigne, liberaliter (benefice is unclass.). Jw. benigne ac liberaliter.—comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgent (but none of these come up to the full meaning).

CHARITY, || Christian love, caritas (Eccl.—August.). || Alms, stipis.—beneficium (as good deed). To ask for c., stipem emendicare a qo: to live by c., alienā misericordiā vivere (C.); stipe precariā victitare (Amian. 26, 10); mendicantem vivere (Plaut.); by aby's c., ope ca sustentant vivere. To give away money in c., stipem conferre in egentibus; stipe sublevare egentium inopiam. || To be in c. with aby, bene velle ei; amicum esse ei: to be out of c. with aby, iratum or iratum et offensum esse ei. C. begins at home, proximum sum egomet mihi (Ter.). ego mihi melius esse malo, quom alteri (Ter. And. 2, 2, 16).

CHARLATAN, || Quack, &c., circulator. pharmacopola circulatoraneus. || Empty boaster, jactor; ostentator; homo vaniloquus.

CHARLATANERY, || Quackery, *circulatorum medicamentorum venditiones. || Empty boasting, circulatoria jactatio: of literary men, circulatoria litterarum vanitas: of a physician, ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

CHARLES'S WAIN, urva major (C.). arctus major (Hgg.). septentrio major (Fibr.). || Septentriones includes the greater and lesser bear.

CHARM, || Incantation, &c., carmen. canticum (the prescribed form).—cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascination, effascination (both of fascinating by the look and by words). To repeat a c., incantare carmen. C's, veneficia et cantiones.—venenum (prepared drugs). To bring it about, as by a c., that &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c. || Attraction, gratia.—venustus (attractive beauty). Seductive c's, lenocinia: personal c's, vanustas et pulchritudo corporis. The c's of nature, amenitates naturæ. Alth has no c. for me, nihil voluptatis mihi qd affert. Alth has a c. for me, inest in te stimulus, qui me ejus appetentem facit; studio ca rei teneor, or only teneor qd re; ad qd me fert naturalis irritatio; ca rei mihi innata dulcedo est (has a natural c. for me).

CHARM, v. fascinare. effascinare (often with abi.—voce, lingua, voce atque lingua). To c. away alth, qd carminibus levare (e. g. a disease: aft. Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57). To c. (= restrain by a c.), qd carminibus compescere (e. g. ignes. O.).—Seduce by pleasure, &c., capere, rapere, delentere. A girl whose beauty c's, puella, ca forma rapit (Prop.). See DELIGHT, v.—] To summo by incantations, adjurare (late. Lact.).—carminibus elicere (e. g. infernas umbras. T.).

CHARMED, || Under the influence of a charm, incantatus (H.); præcantatus (Petron.).—|| Delighted. Vtd.

CHARMER, || Magician, &c., magus. veneficus; or fem., maga. venefica. saga.—|| Fig. of one who charms by her beauty, puella, ca forma rapit (Prop.).—puella or mulier venustissima; puella or mul. specie or formâ venustissima; mulier omnibus simulacris emendatior (Petron.). My c., delictæ mæ.

CHARMING, venustus (full of attractive beauty: propr. of persona, but also of things).—formâ or specie venustâ (of personal beauty).—gratus (agreeable: of a place. Hor. gratum Anulum).—amœnus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.).—lepidus.—suavissimus. You live in a c. house, amœnasime habitas.

CHARMINGLY, amœne, venuste. See DELIGHTFULLY. All was going on c., prorus ibat res.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, ossuarium (Isaacsp.).

CHART, *mare et adjacentia loca in tabulâ pictâ.

CHARTER, diploma, atis (Post-Aug.).—|| Privilege. licentia, venia, &c.

CHARTER, v. conducere (navem).—|| Chartered rights. See PRIVILEGE.

CHARTER HOUSE, *œcenobium Carthusianum.

CHARY, cautus (cautious)—malignus (withholding fm others a portion of what is right or fair).

CHASE, || Hunt, venari. excitare et agitare (drives fm covert and pursue).—sectari (pursue).—canibus venari (hunt with dogs).—|| Fig. to follow as a thing desirable, venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari or consectari qd.—|| Drive away, agere. pellere. expellere. efcicere. extrudere (the three last, c. out of or fm). To c.

to a place, agere usque ad locum (e. g. hostes ad castra; fm the city, &c., civitate qm pellere, expellere, efcicere: fm one's house, qm domo extrudere a sese.—|| Put to flight (enemies, &c.), qm fugare, qm in fugam dare, vertere, convertere, or conficere.—persequi. Insequi (to pursue).—|| To chase metals. See ENCHASE.

CHASE, s. venatio. venatus (propr. and fig., the former as action).—venandi studium (love for it).—Belonging or relating to the c., venaticus. venatorius. To be fond of the c., venandi studiosum esse; *venandi studio teneri: to accompany aby a c., venantem comitari. To live by the c., venando ali. The goddess of the c., dea venatrix (O.).—|| A female chased, venatus. venatio (e. g. frequens ibi et varia venatio).—|| Beasts of c., ferm. fermæ majores, minores. The right of c., *jus feras (minores or majores) venandi.

CHASM, hiatus.—specus, caverna. (SYN. in CAVERN.) CHASTE, castus. castus purusque. purus et castus.—integer (unpolluted). Jw. castus et integer; integer castusque.—pudicus (modest).—sanctus (pure in the eyes of the Deity). Jw. sanctus et castus. C. love, amor castus. amor sanctus (amores sancti). C. morals mores pudici. To live a c. life, caste or sancte vivere. This play is c. in subject and language, hæc ad pudicos mores facit fabula est.—|| Chaste = correct in language, style, &c., (sermo) purus, rectus, bonus, or emendatus.

CHASTELY, caste. pudice.—sancte.

CHASTEN, castigare (with a view to the amendment of the offender).—punire (g. t.).—|| To c. the body, *se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. castimoniam corporis servare (aft. C. de Legg. 2, 10, 24). To c. aby's pride, superbiâ ca retundere.

CHASTENESS, See CHASTITY. || In style, &c. See CORRECT, adj.

CHASTISE, castigare. punire. SYN. in CHASTEN. [See PUNISH]

CHASTISEMENT, castigatio.—pœna. To receive c., castigari. puniri. SYN. in CHASTEN.

*CHASTISER, punitor. castigator.—vindex. ultor (avenger).

CHASTITY, castitas.—pudor. pudicitia (shame, modesty).—morum integritas or sanctitas (purity of morals and life).—castimonia corporis (repress of religious c.).

CHAT, fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cœdere (λόγους κόπτειν).—garrire. blaterare. [SYN. in BABBLE.]

CHAT, s. confabulatio (late).—sermo. sermones.

CHATELLES, res moventes. res quæ moveri possunt.

CHATTER, v. || Of some birds, strepere: of the raven, crocire. crocietare.—|| Of the teeth: to c. with one's teeth, dentibus crepitare. His teeth c., dentes colliduntur.—|| Talk idly, &c., garrire. blaterare. harrolari. alucinari. nugari: fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cœdere. SYN. in BABBLE.

CHATTER, s. strepitus.—|| Idle prate, garrulus (late).—confabulatio (late)—garrulitas. loquacitas (loquacity). Sis gerræ. nugæ (the former only in Com.—the senseless words of a foolish person: nugæ, trifling stuff)—fabulum (idle talk, with no foundation in fact).—ineptie (silliness; silly talk).

CHATTERER, garrulus. loquax.—blatero. nugator [SYN. in BABBLE, BABBLER].—qui silere tacenda nequit.

CHATTERING. See CHATTER, s.—|| Of the teeth, crepitus (dentium).

CHAW, mandere. manducare.

CHAWDRON. See ENTRAILS.

CHEAP, vilis (v. pr. opp. carus).—parvi or non magni pretii. (non magno parabilis (to be purchased for a moderate sum). C. times, vilittas (opp. caritas). vilittas annonæ (with ref. to price of corn: opp. caritas annonæ). To be c., parvi pretii esse. parvo pretio vendi. To buy alth c., qd parvo pretio emere; qd ære paucio emere (Gell.). as c. as possible, quam minimâ pretio. Dop-c., villissimâ pretio. To come off c., levi pœnâ defungi, or *leviore quam pro delicto pœnâ defungi.

CHEAPEN, liceri qd (bid a price for it).

CHEAT, v. parvo pretio.—parvo sumptu.

CHEAPNESS, vilittas. C. in selling alth, vilittas in vendendâ qd re.

CHEAT, v. fraudare (v. pr.).—fraudem or fallaciâ ci facere.—inducere. dolum ci nectere or confingere: fallere (also with fraude).—imponere ci.—fraude or dolo capere.—eludere.—fucum facere ci.—ci verba dare.—frustrari.—circumducere (Com.). [SYN. in DECEIVE.] To c. aby of alth, qm fraudare or defraudare qd re: of one's money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento; qm emungere argento. perfabricare

qm (all Com.).—*one's creditors, fraudare creditores. To try to c. aby, fraudare qm tentare. fallaciam intendere in qm. I am cheated of my hopes, spes meo fellit, or frustrata est, or destituit.*

CHEAT, s. fraus. fraudatio.—dolus malus, or dolus.—circumscriptio.—fallacia. [*In pl. Jn. doli atque fallacie.*]—ars. artes. machinæ. [Syn. in DECEIT.]

CHEATER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscriptor.—quadruplator.—præstigator.—planus.—falsus (of a cheating fortune-teller. Suet.).—falsarius (a forger). [Syn. in DEFAUDER.]

CHEATING, dolus. dolus malus.—doli atque fallacie. ars. artes. machinæ. fraus. See CHEAT, s. [Syn. in DECEIT.]

CHECK, v. inhîbere. cohîbere. reprimere. comprimere. suppressere. sustinere.—*sistere (to stop; of living and running objects: inhîbere, of lifeless objects in motion. currens sistitur; currus inhîbetur. Dôd.). To c. horses, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare).—frenare. frenare (to bridle; to hold in c.).—coercere (to restrain; hold within proper limits, &c.).—obviam ire ei rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by counteracting measures).—more esse ci, moram ci or ci rei afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cæs.).—tardare, retardare (delay the execution of an action).—one's breath, animum comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath) a vessel, navigium inhîbere (stop it): to c. a scdition, uproar, &c., seditionem, motum comprimere. A marsh checked the cavalry in their pursuit of the enemy, palus equites ad inaequandum hostem tardavit (Cæs.): to c. the enemy, hostium impetum morari (Cæs.), retardare, frenare (Np.). [See CHERK, s.] To c. oneself, se sustinere, se reprimere, se cohîbere.—To c. an account, rationes contra scribere (aft. contrascriptor rationum. Inscript.).*

CHECK, s. retardatio. retentio. inhibiti (act of holding in, delaying, &c.).—mora (delay). To give a c. to aby [see CHERK, v.], in morâ esse or morâ esse ci; moram ci afferre (C.), inferre, interponere (Cæs.), facere (L.), obijcere, offerre (Plaut.). To hold the enemy in c., hostem morari (Cæs.): efficere, ut hostis retardetur (Np.): a progressu hostem arcere (C.).—Loss, blow, &c., in war, detrimentum. calamitas, incommodum. clades. To receive a c., calamitatem, incommodum or detrimentum accipere (Cæs.); incommodum habere or incommodo affici, conflictari (Cæs.). A slight c., detrimentum parvulum. To give aby a c. (in war), ei cladem afferre or inferre; ei detrimentum inferre, ei detrimento esse (Cæs.), ei incommodum afferre (Cæs.). If they should receive any c., si adversa pugna evenierit. The state would have received a severe c., magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset (C.).—Check on aby for payment, perscriptio, syngrapha: also tessera numaria (Suet.). To pay by c., delegationem solutionem perficere (by referring one's creditor to a third person. Sen.). solvere a qo (C.). To give aby a c. upon another, qm delegare ei (C.), or ad qm (Sen.): ei delegare qm, a quo fiet numeratio. To honour a c., delegationem recipere: to refuse to honour a c., rescribere pecuniâ.—In chess, C. to your king, cave regi: to say c. to the king, monere, ut caveatur regi.—Counter sign, tessera contra scripta (e.g. at a theatre).

CHECKER, v. variare or distinguere, with ath, qâ re.—intermiscere (interminge).—Tessellate, VID.

CHECKERWORK, opus sectile (in large pieces of different-coloured marble).—opus intestinum (inlaid work).—opus vermiculatum or tessellatum.—vermiculatae ad effigies rerum et animalium crustæ. [Syn. in MOSAIC.]

CHEEK, gena (c.): the fleshy side of the face: mylî gena, pl.).—bucca (the lower part of the side of the face).—mala (the upper jaw; also c. physiologically: but = gena only in Præ-Aug. poets, and Post-Aug. prose writers).—maxilla (the lower jaw). Pale c's, genæ exsangues: hairy c's, genæ pilosæ or hirsutæ; smooth shaven, genæ erasæ: hanging c's, buccæ fluentes (C.). To have hollow c's, macilentus esse malis: to paint or rouge one's c's, linere mala cerussâ: to have one's c's rouged, buccas belle purpurisatas habere (Plaut.): rouged c's, painted c's, buccæ cerussatæ (C.). To inflate or blow out one's c's, buccas inflare, sufflare (Plaut.). Having large c's, opus. bucculentus (Plaut.).—Cheek-bone, os Zygomaticum (s. t.).—maxilla mala (mal. upper jaw: max. lower jaw). C-teeth, dens maxillaris, molaris genuinus.

CHEER, Provisions, &c. cibis alimentis. epulæ. cibaria. victus, &c. [Syn. in FOOD.] To give or offer aby good c., apparatis epulis qm accipere, excipere, invitare: to load one's table with good c., mensas conqui-

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sitiisimis epulis exstruere. Poor c., victus tenuis (C.). asper (Plaut.), parvus (Sili.). Princely c., victus basilicus (Plaut.).—State of mind, &c., hilaritas (cheerfulness). lætus animus (good c.).—to be of good c., bono or læto animo esse; animo vigere: with good c., alacer. What c.? quo animo es? quid tibi animi est? I am not in good c., non bono sum animo.—Cheers, as shouts of joy or applause, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (V.). To receive aby with c's, clamore et gaudio, or clamore læto qm excipere.

CHEER, v. tr. hilarare. exhilarare qm (C.). relevare, recreare, confirmare qm. To c. up the countenance, vultum exhilarare. frontem explicare (t), diffundere vultum (t) or faciem (Sen.): the mind, animum relaxare, discutere: resolve animi tristitiam. tristates cogitationes discutere (Cels.). To c. up an afflicted person, excitare, erigere, confirmare afflictum: a desponding person, excitare jacentem or abjectum et jacentem; sublevare stratum et abjectum: a depressed spirit, animum demissum et oppressum erigere. Ath c's me up a little, me recreat et reficit qd.—I will c., encourage, excitare qm: qm or es animum excitare or erigere.—qm hortari, cohortari, adhortari (ad qd.). qm incitare, incendere, inflammare: stimulos admovere or calcaria adhibere ci (spur him on). incitare et inflammare ca studium.—v. INTRA. To c. up, animum relaxare; diffundi (C.). hilarare se facere (Ter.). frontem explicare (H.). exporrigere (Ter.).—se erigere, extollere, or suscitare: se consolari (these four all C.—of cheering up fm despondency, &c.). Do but c. up a little, relaxa modo paulum animum (C.).

CHEERER, Crcl. with verb, qui recreat, &c.—= 'exhorter,' 'inciter,' hortator. adhortator.—(stronger stimulator (C.). extimator (T.). impulsor (C.).

CHEERFUL, lætus. hilaris. alacer [Syn. in JOYFUL].—remissus (opp. severus). To be of a c. temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.—vegētus. vividus. vigena [Syn. in LIVELY].

CHEERFULLY, alacri animo. hilarē.—Willingly, promptē. prompto or parato animo. libenter.

CHEERFULNESS, lætitia. hilaritas. alacritas. He is a person of great c. of temper, magna est in qo hilaritas.

CHEERILY, hilariter. alacriter.

CHEERLESS, tristis.—mæstus.—abjectus or abjection. afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque. fractus et demissus.—Of things, voluptate carens voluptatis experta. A c. life, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta.

CHEERLY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEERY. See CHEERFUL.

CHEESE, casus. To make c., caseos facere or conficere (g. l.): caseos formare or figurare (to shape them). Little c., caseolus. Soft c., mollis casus (Plaut.).

CHEESE-CAKE, placenta caseata (aft. Appul. Met. l. p. 103, 34).

CHEESE-FRAME, forma casearia.

CHEESE-MONGER, *qui caseos vendit.—caseorum propola.

CHEESE-ROOM, taberna casearia (Ulp. Dig., where they are sold).—caseale (where they are kept).

CHEESE-VAT, crates, in quâ caseus stecatur (Col.).

CHEEY, caseatus (provided with cheese; mixed with cheese).

CHEMICAL, *chemicus.

CHEMISE, s. indusium.

CHEMIST, *chemie peritus. *chemicus. C. and druggist, pharmacopola.

CHEMISTRY, *chemia *ars chemica.

CHEQUER. See CHECKER.

CHERISH, fovère (to c.; prop. by imparting genial warmth: then fig. to love and protect tenderly.—qm, C.).—qm carum habere; qm magni facere or æstimare.—curare (attend to).—fovère ac tollere (T., to c. and help forward). To c. hope, spem fovère; apem habere: to c. hatred agst aby, odium habere in qm: to c. one's grief, dolorem fovère: to c. aby's memory, memoriam cs colere. gratissimam cs ueniam retinere: to c. the memory of ath, memoriam cs rei tenere, retinere, servare, conservare: memoriâ qd custodire, sapire, tenere. Aby c's my memory, memoria mea viget in cs animo, hæret in cs mente (C.). His memory will be cherished in all ages, memoriam illius exipient omnes anni consequentes. Continue to c. my memory, bona, grata, jucunda memoria mei viget in animo tuo; fac mei bene memor sis; noli committere, ut memoria mea nunquam animo tuo effluat (C.). I shall always c. his memory, memoria illius nunquam ex animo meo decedet (C.).

CHERISHER, qui fovet, &c.

CERRY, cerasum. *C.-tree*, cerasus (also the fruit in Prop.). *C.-orchard*, locus cerasi consitus. *C.-coloured*, cerasinus. *C.-tree gum*, resina cerasina (see gummi). *C.-wine*, vinum e cerasis factum (aff. Potted.). *C.-stone*, os cerasi.

CERRY-BAY, laurocerasus (Linn.).

CERUB, *Cerub, *Cerberus; pl. *Cerberim, *Cerubi.

CERUBIC. See ANGELIC.

CERVIL, chærefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54). In Gk. pederis (αἰσώπη) and chærephyllum (χαίρεφυλλον), etc. Cf. always usque.—scandix chærefolium (Linn.).

CHESS, lusus latrunculorum. lusus latruncularius (a game of the ancients, resembling c. or draughts), lusus duodecim scriptorum (C. Q.). To play at c., latrunculis ludere (poet. prælia latronum ludere). *C.-board*, tabula latruncularia (*Sen. Ep. 117, 30). *C.-men*, latrunculi, latrones. also calculi, milites.

CHEST, arca. cista. capsula. armarium. scrinium. pyxis. Little c., arcuola. capsula. capella. cistula. cistella. [SYN. in Box.] *C. of drawers*, armarium.—† *Breast*, pectus. thorax. præcordia, pl. (cavity of the c. with the heart and lungs).—*latus*, latera (esp. with ref. to the state of the lungs). *A weak c.*, latus imbecillum (opp. latera bona). *My c. grows stronger*, lateribus accedunt vires. *Broad-chested*, pectorosus.—† *Money-b.-s.*, arca. loculi (a private man's)—fiscus (a sovereign's: sile. age).—*armarium* (the state c.; treasury: also with privatum, a private man's).

CHEST, v. in arcâ concludere, includere, sepire, obsepire.

CHESTNUT, castanea (the tree). (nux) castanea (the fruit). *Horse-c.*, *æsculus hippocastanum.—*C. of colour*, badius, spadix. *A c.-grove*, castanetum.

CHEVALIER, eques.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, ericius (Cæs.); also cervus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 72, Herzog.).

CHEW, mandere. manducare. *C. the cud*, ruminare or ruminari (fr. and intr.).—remandere (fr. and intr.).—*Post-Aug.*—† *Pro. meditare*. Vid.

CHICANE, } calumnia (false accusation).
CHICANERY, } prævaricatio (perversion of justice by an advocate, who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party). To practise c., calumniari: to have recourse to the arts of c., intendere animum calumniis: to prolong a contest by c., calumniâ extrahere. To practise c. ager aby, calumniari c. intendere.—malitiosa juris interpretatio (C.); perversion of justice).

CHICANE, v. calumniari.—calumniâ extrahere.—ager aby, calumnias c. intendere. See CHICANER.

CHICANER, calumniator. prævaricator [SYN. in CHICANE].—quadruplator (one who tries to get aby's property by cunning arts).—juris contortor (a perverter of justice).

CHICK, } pullus. pullus gallinaceus. *C.'s also*
CHICKEN, } pulli ex ovis orti. [SYN. Pullus also used (as c.) as a term of endearment (H. Sat. 1, 3, 45). *C.-hearted*, lenavus. timidus. ignavus ac timidus. timidus atque ignavus. *C.-pox*, purpura (L.). *Chickweed*, alaine (alaine media, Linn.).—*anagallis arvensis.

CHICKLING VETCH, *lathyrus (Linn.).

CHICK-PEA, cicer.

CHIDE, vituperare. reprehendere. (verbe) increpare. increpitare. culpâre [SYN. in BLAME].—objurgare (to reproach with a fault: opp. laudare).—conviciari (to make railing accusations).—exagitare, destringere (to make sharp attacks on a man).—corripere (to blame with harsh words).—cavillari (to blame with irony).—exprobrare (cl qd, to reproach a man with something as dishonorable to him). To c. aby on account of alth, reprehendere qm de or in qâ re; vituperare qm de qâ re; objurgare qm de or in qâ re, or qâ re only. To be chided, objurgari, vituperari; in vituperationem incidere. cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire. To c. in gentle terms, levi brachio objurgare qm (de qâ re).

CHIDER, objurgator. reprehensor.

CHIDING, objurgatio. reprehensio. *A gentle c.*, lenis objurgatio.

CHIEF, a. caput; princeps; *republicæ gerendæ princeps: to make aby the v. of a confederacy, *federis principatum deferre ei: the c. (in rank and dignity) of a state, vir primarius populi. dux (g. t.). auctor. princeps (he who takes the lead in alth). [Commander in chief, dux belli. imperator. prætor (leader in war, the latter copy of Greek commanders in chief, ἡγεμῶν).] *Leader*, caput signifer. dux (c. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). *The c. in a civil war* (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (Cic. ad

Div. 6, 12, 3): the c. of the cavalry, magister equitum, præfectus, with or without equitum (g. t.).

CHIEF, adj. primus (first in order or time, with others after him).—summus. maximus. præcipuus (Post-Aug. principalis: except in causæ principales: opp. secondary causes).—primarius (first in rank, dignity, or value). *The c. men in the state*, capita rerum or reipublicæ.—primores. primores civitatis or populi (by connexions, birth, power, credit). principes (by intellect, talents, powers of debate, activity, &c.: hence distinguished above primores, who are a body).—proceres (the c. by natural position, nobility opp. commonly).—optimates (as a political class, the aristocracy). *The c. point*, caput cæ rei: summa cæ rei. cardo cæ rei (on which all turns.—V. and Quint.).—momentum (ποῦς, the critical, decisive point). *The c. good*, summum bonum. *It was always his c. care*, ei semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit.—to make alth one's c. business, omne studium in qâ re ponere. *This is the c. point*, hoc caput est: hoc maximum or primum est. **CHIEF-PRIEST**, see HIGH-PRIEST.

CHIEFLY, præcipue. potissimum. imprimis. maxime. [SYN. in ESPECIALLY.]

CHIEFTAIN, CHIEF, = commander in chief'.
CHILBLAIN, ulcus, quod sit ex frigore hiberno (a swelling arising from frost).—vitium trigroris (any bad effect of frost). [The meaning of pernio and perniunculus is doubtful.]

CHILD, a) a human being, without regard to sex and age, but with ref. to the parents; is to be expressed in Latin in sing. by filius (son) or filia (daughter), unless the sentence may be turned in such a manner as to admit the verb nasci.—**CHILDREN**, liberi, orum; progenies (offspring; descendants). stirps (lit. the stem; both can stand for 'a child,' when this is used in a pregnant sense for 'issue,' 'offspring': proles and nuboles are poet. in this sense).—natus (for filius), by no means admissible in good prose, any more than fem. nata (for filia) and pl. nati (natæ). e. g. natus meus or de me natus, &c. *It is a different thing when we find in Cic. (Lael. 8, 27), bestiae, quæ ex se natos its amant, & and inter natos et parentes, because here the opposition between the parent and the offspring is intended to be prominently marked out; or whenever natus or nata ex &c. appears as a pure participle, with which filius (or filia) is to be understood, as Nep. Epam. 10, 2: ne tu pejus consulas, qui talem (sc. filium) ex te natum relicturus sis; and again, namque ex me natam (sc. filiam) relinquo pugnam Leucæam (see the context of the passage). To beget children, liberos procreare: I have no child (progeny), stirps mihi deest; nullam liberorum stirpem habeo: my children are dead, orbus sum: to deprive aby of the hope (of bearing) children, ei spem paritû adimere: to bear children to aby, liberos ex qo parere or eniti.—my c. (as term of affection in addressing even grown up persons), mi fili! o bone! mea bona! mea filia! my pretty c. / mea lepida! / With regard to age. a) Yet a n. b. fetus or partus (in late medical writers, embryo). β) Of a tender age, infans (until it can speak).—puer (boy).—puella (girl). *Children*, pueri: puellæ; parvi, parvuli (the little ones): a young or little c., puer (puella) infans: fm a c., see CHILDHOOD. *To get with c.*, prægnantem facere: (if by violence), *stupro per vim oblato, prægnantem facere. To be with c., gravidam or prægnantem esse (by aby, ex qo): ventrem ferre, partum ferre or gestare. (Alth is) mere c.'s play, ludus. res facillima.*

CHILDBED, to be translated by puerperium (the bearing), partus (the birth): e. g. to be in c., parturire.—puerperio cubare: infantem parere or partu edere. *A woman in c.*, puerpera. To die in c., *parturientem extingui. The pains of c., partûs dolores, or fm context dolores only.

CHILDBIRTH. See CHILDREN.

CHILDHOOD, prima ætas. prima ætatis tempora (g. t.).—infantia. infantie anni (the time when the child cannot (or not quite) speak).—pueritia. ætas puerilis (boyhood).—fm c., a primâ (or ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantia (T. Ann. 1, 4 8); ab initio ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueris, of several, as well as if one speaks of himself in the plural); a teneris, at Græci dicunt, unguiculis (translation of the Greek ἡ ἀνὰ δὲ τῶν ὀνυχῶν, only in epist. style of C. ad Div. 1, 6, extr.). [IMPROPR. in the sense of imperfect state, e. g. of arts. &c., prima initia, pl.]

CHILDISH, puerilis.—ineptus (stronger t.). *C. conduct*, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to take a c. delight in, &c., pueriliter exultare: it is c., puerile eat. In a c. manner, pueriliter (e. g. ludere, facere). *C. play*

lucus infantium or puerorum. *C. foetoris*, Ineptie, nugæ.

CHILDISHNESS, puerilitas. mores pueriles. || *A c.*, "puerile factum or puerile actum (*cf. Theb. 5, 503, where we find acta puerilia*).—petulantia puerilis (*childish rashness*).—*to commit c.'s* (all manner of c.'s), pueriliter multa et petulantiter agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (*the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33*); pueriliter ineptire.

CHILDLESS, orbus. liberis orbus (*one's children or child being dead*).—liberis carens. liberis non habens. qui est sine liberis. cui deest stirps (*who has no children*). To be c., liberis orbum esse. liberis non habere; liberis carere (*according to the distinction just given*). To become c., to be rendered c., orbum fieri: *to render aby c.*, qm liberis orbum facere.

CHILDLESSNESS, *stirps nulla.—orbitas (*state of having lost one's children*).

CHILD-MURDER. See **INFANTICIDE**.

CHILD-LIKE, puerilis (*in years*).—plus erga parentes (*affectionate to his parents*).—integer. incorruptus (*pure, uncontaminated: e. g. animus*).

CHILL, s. frigus (*as causing frost, &c. opp. to calor; hence also the c. produced by fever, and fig. of the coldness of indifference*).—algor (*the c. inasmuch as it is felt*).—gelu (*inasmuch as it freezes a thing used only in the abl.*).—horror (*the c. in a fever*).—water with the c. taken off, aqua (potio, &c.) egelida et frigida potior (*Cels.*). To take the c. off a thing, *qd egelidum facere, egelare (*late: Cels. Aurel.*).

CHILL, adj. subfrigidus (*late*).—frigidus.—algens. algidus (*SYM. in COLO.*). ~~eglidus~~ egelidus is that in wch the c. has been taken off, the ex being privative. To be c., frigere. algere. (*fig.*) languere (to become c., frigescere. refrigerare. refrigerari).

CHILL, v. refrigerare (*also fig. 'to chill,' 'to damp'*).—frigidum facere.—*FIG.* refrigerare.—comprimere. reprimere.

CHILLINESS, frigus (*s. t.*).—*horror quidam frigidus (*shivering and chilliness*).

CHILLY. See **CHILL**, adj.

CHIME, s. *tintinnabulum concentus. *sonitus campanarum. || *Harmony*, concordia vocum. sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruus.

CHIME, || *Strike a bell*, campanam pulsare.—|| *Harmonize*, concinere. conspirare. consentire. congruere (*see AGREE*). Not to c., see **DISAGREE**. To c. in with a person's discourse, *succinere ci or ca sermone; or succinere only (*i. e. sing the same tune after him*). clamat 'victim date!' succinit alter: 'et mihi,' &c. *H. Ep. 1, 17, 48*).

CHIMERA, commentum (*fiction*).—portentum. monstrum (*a bold, adventurous fiction*).—pl. opinionum commenta.

CHIMERICAL, fictus. commenticius (*invented*).—inanis. vanus (*only existing in the imagination*).—portentuosus. monstruosus (*strange, adventurous in general*).

CHIMNEY. The nearest word is fumarium (*Tertull. a hole for letting out the smoke*), but the thing was unknown to the ancients, as the smoke found its way out either through the window-holes or through tiles of the roof, therefore in classical language domus fumat (*the house smokes*, as in *Cic. Sezt. 10, 24*) for our 'the chimney smokes'; culmen fumat (*the roof smokes, Virg. Ecl. 1, 82*).—caminus (*stove in a room*): one's own c.-corner, focus proprius. A c. with a good fire in it, caminus lulentus (*C.*).

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, *caminos detergendi artifex.

CHIN, mentum.

CHIN-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, or clamosa, or ferina (*s. t.*).

CHINA. || *The substance*, murra (*most probably, according to the latest researches, our own c. see Roloff, Museum of Archaeology, vol. ii. p. 3*). || *A thing made of c.*, opus murbinum.—vas murbinum, or pl. vasa murbina.

CHINE, spina.

CHINK, rima.—fissura (*a greater one*). || *A jingling*, *Crcel.* with tinnire. e. g. tinnendiã re (*of an instrument, after Varr. R. 3, 16, 30*), (*also with money, see Cic. Alt. 14, 21, extr.*).—tinnitum ciere re poet.

CHINK, v. rimas feri pati; rimas agere; sindi.—|| *To jingle*, *to be above*.

CHINKY, rimosus; plenus rimarum.

CHIP, schidia (*oxidum*), or pure Latin assula (*for burning, e. g. of pine-wood, schidia or assula tædæ*).—proba. ramenta, pl. (*of sawing, boring, or fling*).—particula (*s. g. t.*), frustum. frustulum (*of bread*): crusta (*of marble, &c.*, for mosaic work).—recliamentum (*of*

carved or cut wood)—a c. of broken matter, fragmentum. Prov. A c. of the same block, ejusdem farinae.

CHIP, v. concidere in partes. also concidere only.—consecare (*by means of cutting*).—(ascia) dolare. dedolare. edolare (*to c. with an axe roughly*).—ascia potire (*to make smooth with an axe*).

CHIP-AXE, ascia.—securis (*hatchet*).—bipennis (*double-edged*).

CHIPPING. See **CHIP**, s.

CHIPP, (*of crickets*) stridère.—pipire (*of young birds*).—pipilare (*Catull. of a sparrow*).—pipare (*Varr. of a hen*). See also **WABBLE**.

CHIRPING, clangor (*v. pr. of sparrows*).—*Crcel.* with verbs under **CHIP**, v.

CHIRURGEON, see **SURGON**.

CHIRURGERY, see **SURGERY**.

CHISEL, scalprum fabrilis (*L. 27, 49, init.*).—cælum (*graving tool, hollow chisel*).—tornus (*turner's chisel*).

CHISEL, v. scalpere.—cælare (*with the graving tool*).

CHIT, see **INFANT**, **CHILD**.

CHIT-CHAT, see **CHAT**, s.

CHITTERLINGS, see **GUTS**, **BOWELS**.

CHIVALROUS, equester (*relating to a knight*).—

*quod equitem decet (*becoming a knight*).—fortis (*brave*).

|| *Adventurous*. Vid.

CHIVALRY, ordo equester (*the order of knights*).—

dignitas equestris (*knighthood, as a dignity*).—equites (*the knights*).—res equestris (*as a thing*).

CHIVES, see **FILAMENTS**.

CHLOROSIS, *Chlorosis.

CHOCOLATE, *quadra cacacotica (*squares of c.*).—

*calda cacacotica (*the drink*).

CHOICE, || *Permission or power to choose*, optio. eligendi optio (*the former the more common*).—

also optio et potestas. potestas optioque (*v. pr.*)—arbitrium (*a man's free will*). To give aby his c., ci optionem dare, facere or deferre (*all C.*—the first common: not optionem ferre).—facere ci potestatem optionemque, ut eligat; facere ci arbitrium in eligendo: to give aby his c. of two things, ci potestatem optionemque facere, ut eligat, utrum velit: to give aby his free c. in any matter, ca or ca rei optionem mittere: ca eligendi optionem ci dare; ci permittere arbitrium ca rei (*e. g. whether it is to be peace or war, pacis ac belli*). The c. is left to you, or you may make your c., optio tua est: if I had my c., si optio esset: it is left to his free c., optio ei est or data est. It is only a c. of evils, nihil est medium. To give aby his c., wch of his colleagues he will have, ci permittere, ut ex collegis optet, quem velit || *Election, act of choosing*, delectus. electio.

—creatio (*to a office*). An elegant c. of words, verborum delectus elegans; elegantia verborum, sermone.

~~NOT~~ To make one's c., see **CHOOSE**. || *Care in choosing*, delectus: too scrupulous in the c. of words, in verborum delectu nimius: with judgement and c., cum delectu. elegantior: without judgement or c., sine (ullo) delectu. promiscue. tæmere. || *The best*, robur.

flos, &c. also optima s. pl., but sly by adj.

CHOICE, || *Select, &c.*, conquisitus. conquisitus et electus. exquisitus. eximius. egregius. præstantia.

Choicest, conquisitissimus. The c. wines, veterima vina. The tables were covered with the c. dainties, mense conquisitissimis epulis exstuebantur.

CHOICENESS, excellentia, præstantia.

CHOIR, chorus canentium. || *Part of a church*, apsis or absis, idis (*Isid. Orig. 15, 14, 7, and Paulin.*

7p. 12, both of whom doubt whether it is absis, idis, or absida, æ. Freund's Diction.).—statio canentium (*place of the singers in the church*).

CHOKE, trā. animam or spiritum intercludere (*to stop the breath violently*).—suffocare (*to kill by closing the organs of respiration, whether by an internal obstacle* [quem cernere saliva suffocat. *Sen.*] or by external means).—[ci elidere spiritum or (post.) fauces or collum is to kill by external pressure on the throat: to throttle, strangulare, with a cord, &c.] *INTR.* suffocari. spiritu intercluso extingui: by a thing, *qâ re suffocare.—|| *IMPROPR.* a) suffocare. strangulare (*to bind too tight, and so deprive of nourishment, e. g. trees*).—extinguere. restinguere.—auferre. tollere. Fear c.'s his voice, metus vocem præcludit. || *Block up*, obturare. obstruere. See **OBSTRUCT**.

CHOLER, || *Bile*, bilis. || *Anger*, bilis.—ira. iracundia stomachus. [*SYM. in ANGER*].

CHOLERIC, || *Bilious*, biliosus (*Cels.*). cholericus (*Plin.*). cholera laborans (*having the jaundice; Cels.*).

|| *Passionate*, fervidus, e. g. ingenium (*as a temperament*).—vehemens.—iracundus.

CHOOSE, eligere (*to c. one out of several, without ref. to any particular end*).—deligere (*to c. what is or seems*

to be the best for a particular end: eligitur, qui ex promiscua multitudine legitur: deligitur, qui ex pluribus, sed idoneis legitur—*eligere* (c. and set apart)—optare (decide for what one thinks good and advisable: in prose nearly always followed by a disjunctive proposition)—habere delectum ca rei (e. g. verborum, to proceed with judgement and choice in *aliquo*)—adhærere (c. out and apply to a purpose. Q. 9, 4, 11).—*Stare* exquirere (if careful search is implied). To c. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; idoneum locum castris deligere: to c. one out of them all, unum ex cunctis deligere: fit men for any purpose, idoneo ei rei hominem deligere: a son-in-law, qui sibi generum deligere (L.).—to c. death before slavery, mortem servituti antepone: of two evils to c. the least, ex malis minimum eligere: a line of life, vitam rationem inire: a husband for one's daughter, maritum filiae prospicere: words, expressions, verba eligere, deligere: some one person as an example for imitation, unum sibi ad imitationem deligere (C.). To let *ab* c., ei optionem dare, facere, &c. See CHOICE. | *Wish*, be willing, velle. I don't c., nolo. I c. rather, malo: if you c., si vis, si tibi placet: as you c., ut libet: whether I c. or not, velim nolim I don't c. either to — or to —, neque — neque—in animo est (T.). | *Elect* (to an office). VID. | *PER* I cannot c. but, non possum non (with inf.).—facere non possum, quin (with subj.).

CHOP off, decidere. abscidere (to cut off with a sharp instrument; not to be confounded with abscindere, which is to tear off violently).—præcidere (c. off from the fore part of *aliquid*).—succidere (from below).—desecare. To c. off *ab* c's head, caput ei abscidere or præcidere (both L.); absc. caput a cervicibus ca (a dead man's. C.): caput decidere ei gladio (Curt.). *ab* c's hands, manus ei præcidere (Hirt.).; manum præcidere gladio (C.): *ab* c's ears, desecare aures (Cæ.). decidere aures (T.). | *Chop up*, mince, concidere.—minute or minutim or minutatim concidere: minutatim concutere. | *Devour* eagerly, devorare, or comedere.—| *Exchange*, mutare, permutare, commutare.—| To c. round (of the wind), se vertere (e. g. to the south west) in Africum.—| *Altercate*, altercari (cum quo): to c. logic with *ab* c., dialectice disputare cum quo? | *dialectica acuminibus* quo compungere (aft. C. 2 de Or. 158).—| *Of the skin*, scindit: a chopped skin, rhagæda or rhagadia (Plin.—written by Cels. as a Greek word: cutis scinditur: *παράδοξα* Græci vocant).

CHOP, | *Portion chop off*, see CHISE. —| *Of meat*, ossa, more cœm ossella (e. g. que non egent ferro structoris offe. Mart.). *A mutton c.*, prope ossella vervecina. *A pork c.*, ossa offe porcina (ossa penita. Plaut., is thus defined by Fest., ossa porcina eum caudâ in cœnis puris ossa penita vocatur).

CHOPS, rictus (oris), hiatus (oris). *Sis fauces*.

CHORAL, *Cœli*.—gen. by chori, &c.

CHORD, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings'; except C. Plin. 4, 27, 15, and in poet.)—nervus (νεῦρον, c. of animal sinews or gut). To touch the c's, nervos tangere.—| *Of a (geometrical) arc*, basis (βάσις).

CHORISTER, puer (or homo) symphoniacus (C.—puer or servus symph., who sang, &c. to amuse his master).—| *Choro* cantantium ascriptus.—The leader of the c's, choragus (leader of the c. in Greek and Roman plays).—magister, qui numeris chori cantantium præsit (Col. 12, 2, 4).—qui præsit ac præmonstrat modos (Gell. 1, 11, p. med.).

CHORographer, chorographus (χορογράφος.—Firr.).

CHOROGRAPHY, chorographia (χορογραφία.—Firr.).

CHORUS, chorus.

CHOUGH, corvus graculus (Linn.).

CHOUSE, SEE BAMBOOLE, CHWAT.

CHRIST, Christus.

CHRISTENDOM, populus Christianus (late).—*universal Christiani.—*orbis terræ Christianus.

CHRISTEN. See BAPTIZE.

CHRISTENING, SEE BAPTISM.

CHRISTIAN, Christianus. A C., Christianus. Christianæ legis studiosus (Ammon.).—Avoid the poet. *Christicola*. To make a man a C., *sacris Christianæ legis imbueri qm. legi Christianæ qm. ascribere (aft. Ammon.). To become a C. or C's, doctrinam Christianam amplecti. sacra Christiana or cultum Christianum et puram religionem auspicere (of a state or other body being converted to Christianity: aft. L. 1, 7, and C. Legg. 1, 23, 60). To be a C., Christianæ legis esse studiosum: *Christum or Christianam legem sequi: *Christianam doctrinam profiteri. C.-name, (113)

prænomen. A persecutor of the C's, Christianæ religionis Insector (Eutrop.).—populi Christiani vexator (Sulp. Severus). An enemy or opponent of the C's, Christiano nomini inimicus or infestus (aft. Np. Hann. 7, 3. S. Cat. 52, 22), or inimicissimus, infestissimus.

CHRISTIANITY, religio Christiana (Eutrop.).—*doctrina Christi or Christiana.—cultus Christianus (the worship).—*sacra Christiana (the service, caply considered as sacrificial).—*sensus Christianus. pietas with or without Christians (the piety or religious sense of a true Christian).

CHRISTIANLY, *ut deceat Christianum. pie.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, strenua (ad Rome a new-year's gift. Post-Aug.).

CHRISTMAS-DAY, *dies Christi nati festi as sollemnes. To keep C., diem festum Christi [per triduum] agere (aft. L. 25, 23).

CHROMATICS, *pigmentorum (or colorum) ratio.—| With references to an unknown species of ancient music, chroma, n. (χρῶμα, the thing).—chromatic (the doctrine. Fitr.).—chromaticum genus (Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, fin.).

CHRONIC diseases, morbi longi (opp. acuti).—morbi chronici (late, but now t. t.).

CHRONICLE, v. in annales referre.—memoriæ prodere or tradere.—posteris tradere.

CHRONICLES, chronica, pl. libri chronici libri qui chronici appellantur (Post-Aug.).—annales libri commentarii annorum, or annales only (year-books, in which the affairs, &c., of the state were recorded year by year).—fasti (year-books or tables, on which the names of Consuls, Dictators, &c., with remarkable actions, victories, triumphs, &c., were recorded, the year, month, and day, being accurately set down). The c. of a town, commentarius rerum urbanarum (Cæli. in C. Epp.).

CHRONICLER, annalium scriptor.—chronographus (Sid. Ep. 8, 6).—scriptor rerum or rerum gestarum.

CHRONOLOGICAL, *chronologicus. To arrange the events of several years in a c. order, res gestas plurium annorum, observato cuiusque anni ordine, deinceps componere (Gell. 5, 18, a. med.) to disturb the c. order of *aliquid*, in qâ re perturbare matum ordinem (C. Brut. 64, 223). Without observing c. order, non servato temporis ordine.

CHRONOLOGICALLY, servato temporis ordine; observato cuiusque anni ordine. To arrange (the events c.), temporum ordines explicare (C. Brut. 4, 15).

CHRONOLOGY, *chronologia (may be retained as t. t. if necessary).—temporum ratio (as computation of the time).—matum or temporis ordo. temporum ordines (as series of time).—descriptio temporum, computatio temporis or temporum. To enquire oneself with c., temporum annales persequi.—annos dinumerare. Roman c., Romanorum annalium ratio.—attention to c., the study of c., notatio temporum.

CHRONOMETER, *chronométrum (χρονόμετρον).

CHRYALIS, nympha.

CHRYSOBERYL, chrysoberyllus.

CHRYSLITE, topasius.

CHRYOPRASUS, chrysoprassus.

CHUB, *perca cernua (Lin.).—| A rustic, homo rusticus.—stipes, caudex (as epithet).

CHUBBY-CHEEKED, bucculentus (Com.).

CHUCK (of a hen when feeding her young ones), singultus.

CHUCK, v. singultire (Col. 8, 11, 15).—gloire (of a hen that is going to sit. Col. 8, 5, 4).

CHUFF, homo agrestis. homo rusticus.—merum rus (stronger term).

CHUFFY, inhumanus. inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus.

CHUM, contubernalis.—he wished to have him for his son's c., *volebat eum esse in filii sui contubernio.

CHUMP, caudex.

CHURCH, a) the sacred building, aedes sacra.—b) the congregation, cœtus sacer.—*sacra publica, orum, n. (the divine service). To go to c., *sacra publica adire; *sacris publicis adesse: to perform the C. service (of the clergyman), rebus divinis interesse: to attend c., sacris adesse (of a layman).—c) THE CHURCH (i. e. the whole body of the visible Church), legis Christianæ studiosi (Ammon. 25, 10); *qui Christum sequuntur; *civitas or respublica Christianorum; ecclesia (Eccl.).

CHURCH-BUILDING, *ædium sacrarum modificatio.

CHURCH-DISCIPLINE, *disciplina ecclæastica.

CHURCH-FURNITURE, suppellex quæ ad res divinas uti solemus (Col. 12, 3, 1).

CHURCH-GOER, qui ad sedes sacras venit. qui sacris publicis adest. *To be a regular church-goer*, *numquam a coetu sacro o a sacris publicis abesse.

CHURCH-HISTORY, *res populi Christiani.

CHURCH-LATIN, *latinitas scriptorum ecclesiasticorum.

CHURCH-PROPERTY, *bonum ecclesiasticum (*single article*)—(*as estate*). *fundus ecclesiasticus.

CHURCH-RATES, *vectigal res sacras sustinendi causa impositum.

CHURCH-TOWER, *turris ad sacra imposita.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *rerum ecclesiasticarum curator (*g. i.*).—*aerario ecclesiastico praefectus.

CHURCH-YARD, a) *place around a church* (*g. i.*).—*area, quae ad sedem sacram cingit.—b) *cemetery*. *Vid.*

CHURL, homo illiberalis homo tenax. homo avarus. avaritia ardens (*strongest term*).—*Clown*, rusticus (*opp. urbanus*).—*agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis.

CHURLISH, illiberalis. tenax. sordidus. parvus.—*Clownish*, rusticus. agrestis. inurbanus. rudis. incultus.

CHURLISHLY, tenuiter. parve. *Jx.* parve ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. rustice. inurbanus.

CHURLISHNESS, inurbanitas. rusticitas.—*more* inculti o rustici.

CHURN, labrum.—*sinum (*vessel for milk*).

CHURN, v. butyrum facere.

CHYLE, chylus.

CHYMIC o **CHYMICAL**, *chemicus.

CHYMI, *chemie peritus; *chemicus.

CHYMISTRY, *chemia; *ars) chemica.

CICATRICE. *See* SCAR.

CICATRIZE, *INTR.* ad cicatricem pervenire o perducere; cicatricem ducere o inducere (*Cels. 7, 28*): *it seems likely to c.*, ad cicatricem tendit (*Cels.*)—*after the wound has cicatrized*, ubi inducta vulnere cicatrix est. *The wound c.'s*, cicatrix colit o obducitur.—*TR.* ad cicatricem perducere.

CICERONE, mystagogus.—qui hospites ad ea, quae visenda sunt, ducere solet, et unumquidque ostendere (*both C. Verr. 4, 59, 132*: the latter as an explanation of the former).

CICERONIAN, A. C., *qui Ciceronem sequitur (*Ciceronianus may prps be retained*): a genuine o true C., vere Ciceronianus.—*germanus Cicero* (*Muret*).

CICISBE, sodalis (*Vid. Martial. 9, 3, 8*).

CIDER, vinum ex malis factum (*Pallad. 3, 25, 19*).

CIMETER, acinaces.

CINCTURE, cingulum. zona (*the former pure Latin*: zona, borrowed *fm* the Greek *ζώνη*, was likewise used for the girdle of a woman, e. g. *puelae zonam solvere*, *after Catull. 2, 11*).

CINDER, carbo emortuus. *See* ASHES.

CINNABAR, minium (*for wch some of the ancients erroneously used cinnabaris*, *see* *Plin. 38, 7, 38, Hard.*). *To dye with c.*, miniare. c.-mine, metallum miniarium; also miniarium only: of the colour of c., or of a c., color miniatius, miniacceus. miniatulus (*dyed with c.*).—minio colore (*red like c.*).—c. colour, color minii (*prop.*).—color minius (*like c.*, e. g. a c.-red colour).

CINNAMON, cinnamum. cinnamomum.

CINQUEFOIL, cinquefolium (*Cels. Plin.*—*adj.* cinquefolius).

CIPHER, *nota numeri; littera (*with the ancients, since they used letters to express numbers*). *zero (a c., indicating a nought).—*Nothingness*, to be a c., numerum esse (*fig. only serves for filling up*, as *H. Ep. 1, 2, 27*, nos numerus sumus); nihil valere; nihil auctoritatis habere; nulla cs habetur ratio (*stronger*).—nullo in oratorum numero esse (*of an orator*): to become a mere c., ad nihilum venire.—*Conventional* o *occult marks of writing*, notae (*Suet.*).—*litterae secretiores* (*Gell.*).—*what is written in c.*, turvium scriptum (*Gell.*). *To write in c.*, per notas scribere (*Suet. Cas. 56*): to make out what is written in c., investigare et persequi notas.

CIPHER, v. ratiocinari: to learn to c., o ciphering, *arithmetica discere: to be experienced in ciphering, in arithmetica satis exercitatus esse.

CIRCLE, circulus.—circus (*of a greater extent, but doubtful in this meaning, since in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and de Rep. 6, 15, 15, the MSS. vary between circulus and circulus*).—orbis (*with regard to circumference as terminating in itself*). *To describe a c.*, circulum describere (*circino*); circinationem describere; ducere rotundam circinationem: to describe a c. round aby o athg, circumscribere qd o qm (*with a compass, a staff, &c.*, circino, virga o virgula).—circulo qd o qm includere, (114)

(to enclose aby o athg in a c. within wch one is to remain): to form a c., orbem colligere. in orbem consistere (*both of soldiers, for the sake of better defending themselves*; also in orbem, i. e. orbe collecto, cs tutari). *To form a c. round aby* (e. g. of auditors), coronā qm cingere. *To fight in* (*the form of*) a circle, in orbem pugnare.—*Social assembly*, circulus (i. e. a meeting for entertainment); convivium (*party*).—*Jx.* in circula et convivis.—congressio familiarium (*circle of friends*).—corona, *see* above.—*Circ uil.*, vid. *To reason in a c.*, eodem revolvē (*ast. C. Divin. 2, 5*).—*Infirmā ratione uti*, quae videtur pro ratione afferti, *see* idem dicit, quod in expositione dictum est (*ast. Auct. ad Her.*). *A vicious c.* (*in argument*), *demonstratio eodem se revolvens (*cf. Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 27*).—*District*, pagus.

CIRCLE, v. circumdare ei rei qd o rem qā re.—cingere qā re. circumstare (*stand round*); circumserere (*sit round*).—circumstare (*place one's self round with accessory notion of oppressing*). circumcludere.—*To move round in a c.*, circuire (*go round*). circumvolare. circumvolitare (*fly round, of birds and persons*).

CIRCUIT, *Compass*, ambitus (*with ref. to expansion in general*, e. g. coeli ac terrarum; of the camp, castrorum).—circuitus (*with ref. to circumference*).—circumscriptio (e. g. of the earth, terrae).—complexus (*with ref. to the space encompassed*, e. g. coeli, mundi, &c.).—*The moon completes her c. round the earth in a month*, orbis illustrationem luna menstruo cursu complet.—*Of a judge*, e. g. to go on the c., jure dicundo conventus circuire.—*circa fora proficisci*, ibique quærere et judicia exercere. provinciam obire (*of a Roman praetor*).

CIRCULAR, in orbem circumactus. In orbem sinatus. orbiculatus. circinatus rotunditatis (*Plin. 16, 23, 25*).—ad circinum fabricatus (*made by compasses*).—*a later word is circularis*),—qui in orbem fertur. *To go around athg in a c. course*, ut circino circumductum cingere qd (e. g. of a river). *To move with a c. motion*, in orbem agi, o circumagi, o circumferri. *In a c. manner*, &c., in orbem.

CIRCULAR LETTER, litterae circuli qd dimittas; *fm context litterae only*: to send a c.-l. to the municipal towns, litteras circuli municipia dimittere.

CIRCULATE, *INTR.* in orbem agi, o circumagi, o circumferri. *The blood c.'s*, sanguis per venas artiasque ultro citro commeat: my blood c.'s more freely, sanguis liberius meat.—*TR.* qd circuitu transferre. *To c. a report*, rumorē spargere, dissipare, dissipare: a report is c'd, rumor, fama o sermo est: sermo datur (*i.*): this report is c'd, sermo hic datur: money is c'd, pecunia in communem usum venit.

CIRCULATION, circumactio (e. g. rotarum).—circulatio.—*C. of the blood*, *circulatio sanguinis.—*Of money*, communis usus. *To be in c.*, in communem usum venire.

CIRCUMCISE, circumcidere. *A c'd Jew*, Judaeus curtus o recutitus o verpus.

CIRCUMCISION, circumcisio (*of the Jews, Eccl.*).

CIRCUMFERENCE, *℥* Line that bounds a circle, &c., periphēria (περιφέρεια, **Marc. Cap. 8, p. 278*), or in pure Lat. extrema linea circinationis, o linea circumferens. *The island is 25,000 paces in c.*, insula viginti quinque milia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque milibus.—*℥* *Compass*, vid.

CIRCUMFLEX, circumflexus accentus (*Dion. 423, P. and other Gramm.*—apex = mark of a long syll. placed over vowels, *see* *Spald. Q. 1, 5, 23*). *To place the c. over a syllable*, syllabam circumducere (*Q. 3, 172, and 12, 10, 33*), o circumfletere (*Gell. 4, 7, 2*): syllabam apice circumducere (*if contracted fm two vowels*, Q. 1, 5, 23; *comp. Ritter, Gramm. Lat. p. 87, not.*): a syllable wch has the c., syllaba circumflexa.

CIRCUMFLUENT, qui circumfluit, cingit, circumfunditur.—circumfusus.—circumfluus (*poet. and T.*).

CIRCUMFUSE, circumfundere qd ei rei o qd qā re.

CIRCUMJACENT, circumjacent (ei loco).

CIRCUMLOCUTION, *℥* Periphrasis, circutio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio (*all as grammatical t. th. for periphrasis*, C. Q.).—*℥* *Avoid circumscriptio, amfractus verborum* (*wch in this sense has not the sanction of any old writer*, and periphrasis, wch is a Grecism). *A poetical c.*, circumlocutio poetica (*Gell.*). *If our language does not possess the word, we must employ a c.*, si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncienda est (*ast. Suet. Tib. 71, astr.*). *To describe athg by c.*, pluribus verbis qd exponere o explicare (C. Q.).—pluribus et per ambitum verborum

qd enunciare (*Suet. Tib. 71*).—circuitu plurimum verbo- rum ostendere qd (Q.): also simply circuire qd (Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 32).—[Q.] circumscribere with or with- out verba is more 'to describe,' define, &c.—circum- scriptio is rather 'a period.' To use a long c., qd copiosa loquacitate circuire. — [Beating about the bush, ambares.]

CIRCUMNAVIGARE, ab omni parte circumvehi qd (L. 36, 2'), not circumnavigare (such as *Vell. 2, 106*, *fm.* = 'sail about in.' The passage is oceani circum- naverat sinus).

CIRCUMSCRIBE, finire, includere, coercere. cir- cumscribere (*exply to put limits to the exercise of an office*) terminare, determinare (L.) terminis seipre (C.). To c. *aby's power*, finire potestatem (L.): the power of the tribunes, tribunos plebis circumscribere (*Cas.*): to be c'd within narrow limits, in exiguum gyrum compulsus esse (C.). To c. within a narrow field, in exiguum angustumque concludere. To be c'd, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse. See LIMIT, RESTRAIN.—[Circumscribed = narrow: a c. mind, angustum ingenium, angustiae pectoris, angustus, imbecillus animus.—animus tenuis et infirmus (*Cas.*). To be of c'd abilities, anguste a natura instructum esse. C'd means, angustiae rei familiaris.]

CIRCUMPECT, circumspectus (*Post-Clas. in Q. Cels. Suet. &c.*, of persons and things: e.g. circ. judi- cium).—consideratus (*both pass.*, 'well-weighed,' of things [e.g. cons. judicia, C.], and act., 'one who weighs things well' [e.g. homo, C.])—providus. Jm. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus.—diligens (*careful: also of things.*)—gravis (*one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation*).

CIRCUMSPECTIO, circumspectio (C.).—circum- spectum judicium (*well-weighed judgement; for which Gell. has circumspectantia*).—Jm. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (C.).—cautio. prudentia. dili- gentia.—gravitas (*habit of acting carefully after deli- beration*). The thing demands much c., res multas cautiones habet; res est multae diligentiae. With c., see CIRCUMSPECTLY.

CIRCUMSPICI, omnia circumspectant (peri- cula, C.).—considerare. cogitare (*not cogitare. Stüren- burg ad Cic. Arch. 8, 18*). caute. circumspecte (*Gell.*).—diligenter. attente.—circumspecto judicio.

CIRCUMSTANCE, res (*the most general word*); causa (*the state, posture, situation, of a thing*).—Jm. res et causa.—tempus, *exply the pl. tempora* (*posture of things brought on by the c.'s of the time*); ratio (*a reason founded in c.'s; hence the c. itself*); momentum (*the decisive c.*); conditio (*condition, limitation*); mora (*delay*); ambages (*c. of words*). Trifling c.'s, parva res. parva momenta.—The Latins, however, do not usually employ a distinctive substantive, but prefer some general, indifferent expression to convey this notion: as, *this c. moved me*, hoc me movit, or hac re motus sum.—On this c. rests the whole business, in eo tota res vertitur (*in eo cardo rei vertitur, not to be recom- mended*). According to c.'s, pro re; pro re natā; ex or pro tempore; pro tempore et pro re (*Cas. B. G. 5, 8*). The c.'s of the times, tempora, ratio temporis or temporum; temporum vincula (*C. Fam. 10, 6, 2*). To act according to c.'s, ex re consulere. Under these or such c.'s, his rebus; quae cum sit sint or essent (*things being so*); in hoc or in tali tempore (*in such an exi- gency: under such untoward c.'s*). In this meaning the preposition 'in' is *imply expressed*. Under present c.'s, in praesentia (*opp. in posterum*). To suit one's self to c.'s, tempori servire (*cast one's coat according to the cloth*); necessitati parēre (*make a virtue of necessity*). To be in good c.'s, in rebus secundis esse; in bonā conditione constitutum esse. To be in straitened c.'s, parce ac duriter vitam agere. In his embarrassed, or desperate c.'s, in extremis rebus suis. My c.'s are none of the best, res meae sunt minus secundae. To be placed in the same c.'s, in eadem causā or eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa. I am grievously dissat- isfied with my own c.'s, vehementer me poenitet statu mei. A man is always dissatisfied with his own c.'s, sum quemque fortunae maxime poenitet (C.). Suppose yourself in my c.'s, eum te esse finge, qui sum ego (C.).—[Circumstances = state of affairs], rerum status: a great change of c.'s has taken place, magna facta est rerum commutatio; veras sunt omnia: the untoward c.'s of the time or of affairs, iniquitas rerum.—[Show, array, apparatus; ornatus; ostentatio.]

CIRCUMSTANCED, comparatus; affectus. The thing is so c., se ita res habet; res est ejusmodi, ut &c.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, non necessariis, adventiciis. — [Detailed, accuratus, verborum (wordy), copiosus

(diffuse, full).—[C. evidence, *testimonia, quae etiam ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, tamen adjuncta ceteris plurimum valent (*aff. Q. 5, 99*). A proof fm c. evidence, *probatio non necessaria illa quidem, sed credibilis. To be condemned on c. evidence, *probatione non necessaria illa quidem sed credibili convictum esse. See also EVIDENCE. To give a c. account of alth (in writing), accurate perscribere qd. accurate scribere qd or de re.]

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY, accurate; multis or pluri- bus verbis; copiose.—singulatum or singulatum (*each thing one by one*).

CIRCUMVALLATE, circumvallare (*surround with palisades*).—vallo et fossa munire or cingere.—circum- munire. munitione seipre (*with works generally*). See next word.

CIRCUMVALLATION, circummultio. Lines of c., circummultiones (*with ramparts and ditches*). *Auct. B. Hist. 88, fm.* To form lines of c., circummultire opera, or opere (*see Editors of Cas. B. C. 3, 68*): round a city, urbem operibus or vallis castellique circum- munire, vallum in oppidi circuitu ducere, oppidum circumvallare (*with ramparts, &c.*)—urbem coronā cingere or circumdare; moenia urbis coronā aggredi (*with troops; the word being used in a looser sense*): round the enemy, hostem circumvallare; vallo crebrisque castellis hostem circummultire.

CIRCUMVENT, circumvenire.—fraudem or falla- ciam ei facere.—dolum ei necere, confingere, fucum ei facere. [SYM. IN DECEIVE.]

CIRCUMVENTION, fraus fraudatio. Circumscrip- tio. ars. artes. machinē. fallacia. Jm. doli atque fallacie. [SYM. IN DECEIT.]

CIRCUMVOLVE, ta.) circumvolvere.—circum- agere.—convertere. ITRA.) circumvolatari (*Plin.*).—circumagi, se circumagere.—circumferri. circumverti (*of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.*)—in orbem cir- cumagi or se circumvolvere.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, circumactio.—circumactus. ambitus (solis).

CIRCUS, circus (*of which the adj. is circensis*). CISTERNA, cisterna.—puteus (*Hirt. B. Alex. 5, fm.*). C-water, aqua cisternarum or cisternina.—aqua specubus et puteis extracta (*Hirt. B. Alex. 5, fm.*).

CITADEL, castellum.—arx.

CITATION, evocatio (g. t. for summoning a person—before a court, &c.)—vocatio (*before a court*). *Varr. in Gell. 13, 12*.—in jus vocatio.—[Quotation = passage quoted, locus allatus or laudatus (citatō, allegatus, productus, not good).—[Act of quoting (passages, examples, &c.), prolatio (e.g. exemplorum).—commemoratio (the mentioning of them).—relatio (Q.).]

CITE, [Before a court, citare in jus, or in judi- cium vocare.—evocare (g. t., to summon an absent person).—[Quote, proferre, afferre (not producere; and it is better to avoid adducere, for *sch. Sen. de Irā, 2, 16, 2*, is the only passage cited, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c. Krebs allows citare with or without testes or auctores. Livy has magistra- tum libros Macer Licinius citat identidem aucto- res).—laudare (to c. with approbation).—notare (with censure).—memorare, commemorare.—ponere, pro- ponere (of examples).—to c. as authority, auctorem laudare or memorare (C.) or citare (L.).—to c. as a witness, testem proferre, producere or (with praise) laudare: a passage, locum afferre. dictum scriptoris commemorare, referre (often, habitually). usurpare.—I like better to c. c. examples fm Grecian history than fm our own, malo Graecorum quam nostra proferre: I will c. this one example, ponam illud unum exemplum.]

CITHERN, cithara. See HARP.

CITIZEN, civis (*who has the rights of citizenship*; opp. to peregrinus): oppidanus, incolae urbis (*the inha- bitants of a city, townsman, opp. to vicarius, a villager*): togatus (*the c. in his robe of peace, opp. to paludatus or miles, the warrior*): plebeius, homo ignobilis (*one of the commonalty, opp. to patricius or vir nobilis*): paganus (*a common c., often opp. to soldiers. Plin. &c.*)—The citizen, civitas, cives; plebs, plebeii (*opp. to the nobles*): oppidani, incolae urbis; pagani.]

CITIZEN-LIKE, civilis (*becoming a citizen, affable, &c.*): civilis, communis, popularis (*usual in common life*): plebeius.

CITIZENSHIP, civitas, jus civitatis (*the right of attaining c.*): civitatus (*with ref. to a petty town. Scā. Apocol. p. 852*). To give aby the rights of c., admitti him throre, civitatem ei dare, impertire, tribuere; qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium adducere; civitate qm donare; civem qm facere.—diploma civitatis ei offerre (*Suet., the best*

phrase for our 'giving the freedom of the city'), qm ascribere civitati or in civitatem. To receive the rights of c., or the freedom of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to receive the rights of c. (or freedom of the city) fm aby, civitatem impetrare a qo: for aby, civ. imp. ci.—not to choose to avail oneself of the rights of c., civitatis beneficio uti nolle: to obtain the rights of c. by stealth, civitatem furari: to lose them, civitatem perdere: to take them away from aby, civitatem ci adimere: also qm de civitate exterminare or ejicere.

CITRON, || *The tree*, citrus, citrus medice (Linn.). Of c-wood, citreus.—candied c., cortex mali citri conditus.—|| *The fruit*, malum citrum. (pomum)citrum.

CITY, urbs (always with respect to the greatness, wealth, &c. of its inhabitants; hence also, a capital c., and empty Rome).—oppidum (as a place of habitation secured against attacks from without).—civitas (the collective inhabitants of a c., as bound together by common laws, institutions, and usages, the bourgeois or freemen, as such; the c. is a civil regard).—municipium (a free c., especially in Italy, having its own laws and magistracies, whose inhabitants, if they had received the jus civile Romanum, were regarded as Roman citizens, had the right of voting at assemblies of the Roman people, and might hold public offices, but had not the Roman sacra; otherwise they were only permitted to serve in the Roman legions, and to stand for military offices).—colonia (a Roman colony of citizens or allies).—præfectura (a c. suspected of disaffection, which was not governed by its own magistracies acc. to its own laws, but by a prefect sent from Rome). C. and country, urbs agrique. The territory of a c., territorium urbis. ager urbis. In all the cities; from c. to c., oppidatim. At the expense of the c. (i. e. of the public), sumptu publico, also publice.—|| The c. (i. s. the people thereof), incolae urbis, urbani; oppidani.—|| 'Freedom of the c.' See CITIZENSHIP.

CITY, as adj. urbanus, or gen. urbis.—oppidanus, or gen. oppidi. A c. life, vita urbana. The c. magistratus, magistratus urbanus.—publicus (if opp. to privatus).

CIVET, *sibethum.—c-cat, *castor sibethicus (Linn.). *viverra sibetha (Linn.).

CIVIC, civilis. civicus. gen. civium. See CIVIL.

CIVIL, civilis. civicus. gen. civium (civicus, in the best prose, is found only with corona ['the civic crown']); civilis, relating to a citizen, &c., does not occur in the sense of 'popular,' 'conceding,' &c., till after Aug. Liv. has sermo civilis; and in following writers it is used for 'civil' or 'courtous.' The gen. civium is used, when what is asserted holds good of each citizen or many individual citizens of the whole body: e. g. orationes civiles are speeches regarding the state; orationes civium, speeches made by individual citizens).—togatus (concerning the citizen when wearing the toga, or 'gown of peace': opp. militaris: hence togati; opp. milites).—the c. year, annus civilis.—the c. day, dies civilis. A c. process, causus privata, lla: a c. right, jus civile (in the wider sense: opp. jus naturale: also as 'private right' (opp. jus publicum)).—The c. list, *domestic sumptus principes: a c. governor, æqui provincie præest sine imperio.—proconsul (in the time of the Rom. Emp.). A c. officer, magistratus (opp. imperium); officium civile (opp. officium militare). C. and military offices, magistratus et imperia. C. war, bellum civile. bellum civile.—bellum intestinum or domesticum: its arma or castra civilia: during a c. war, inter arma civilia: to abhor a c. war, a civilibus castris abhorrere: arma civilia fugere: to take part in a c. war for a long time, diu in armis civilibus commorari. C. discord, discordia or dissensio civilis. To foment c. discord, discordiam in civitatem inducere. A c. contest, certamen civile. C. death, diminutio or deminutio capitis maxima (loss of freedom, family, and the rights of citizenship).—|| Po-lite, &c., urbanus (courtous).—affablis (conversing pleasantly with inferiors).—cômis (kind and condescending towards inferiors).—blandus (of soft, winning speech).—civilis (of a prince or great man treating inferiors with the simplicity of a plain citizen, that is, as their equal. In this sense it was used by the Post-Augustan writers).—benignus (kind).—facilis (opp. difficilis: a pleasant person to have to do with in social intercourse, from being obliging, easily satisfied, &c.).—officiosus (ready to perform kind offices, pay kind attentions, &c.).—a c. invitation, invitatio benigna: he is very c. towards me, perhonorificus in me est.

CIVILIAN, juris peritus; juris or jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres.—a distinguished c., juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scientissimus: to be an eminent c., juris intelli-

gentiâ præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: to be looked upon as an eminent c., valde juris consultum videri: to practise as a c., de jure respondere.

CIVILITY, urbanitas. humanitas [Syn. in APPARATE]. comitas. officia urbana (civilities).—affabilitas.—Jm. comitas affabilitasque sermonis (in conversation): to treat aby with great c., perofficose et peramanter qm observare; omni comitate qm compleri: show a c. to aby, gratum facere or gratificari c.: diemiss aby with great c.'s, qm dimittere cum bonâ gratiâ.

CIVILIZATION, cultus humanus civilis: cultus atque humanitas; also (perhaps) elegantior (delicater) cultus or institutio.—to lead men to c., homines a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (Cic. de Or. I, 8, extr.). [See CIVILIZE].—c. Ans not made great progress among those nations, hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt (Cæc. B. G. I, 1).

CIVILIZE, expolire hominemque reddere; omni vitâ atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare or emingere; a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere (C.).—The civilized nations, populi eruditi (C. R. p. 2, 10): a c.'d state, bene morata et bene constituta civitas (C. Brut. 2, 7).

CIVILITY, urbane; humaniter; comiter; officiose; also belle: e. g. to decline c., belle negare.

CLACK, s. || *Ceaseless talk, babbling*, loquacitas (C.): garrulitas (Q. and Sen.—garrulus very late. Sdon.).

CLACK, crepare. crepitare. crepitum dare.—|| *Let the tongue run, garrare*.

CLAD, vestitus.—to be c. in gold and purple, insignem auro et purpurâ conspici: the earth is c. with flowers, &c., terra vestitur floribus, herbis, &c.; herbis præta convestitur.

CLAIM, poscere (in expectation that the c. will be granted).—deposcere. exposcere (urgently).—postulare. exposulare (when one has a right; exp. urgently).—flagitare. efflagitare (impetuously).—Cic. Milon. 34, p. inii, makes a climax thus, misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare. Jm. poscere et flagitare.—petere. expetere (more by means of entreaty than c.).—exigere (to c.: e. g. wages, debita, &c.): persequi pecuniam, &c. (if before a court): per literas flagitare (by letter).—to be entitled to c., jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habere; sibi vindicare, sumere or assumere qd (to lay c. to it). To c. the throne, regnum affectare, quærere (L.); imperium affectare (T.): the name of a learned man, nomen docti sibi vindicare, sumere.

CLAIM, a. postulatio; postulatum (demand).—Jus (right; g. t.).—petitio (c. preferred in a court; also the right to make such a c.).—vindicta (judicial or formal c. to a thing or person). A suit to establish such a c., lla vindicturum. An unjust c., injustas vindictæ. To prefer a c. to alth, rem sibi or id se vindicare (by law or otherwise). [See TO CLAIM].—an intolerable c., postulatum intolerabile: an impudent c., postulatio impudens: very moderate c.'s, postulata lenissima: to make an unjust c., iniquum postulare: I grant a c., quod qs postulat, concedo: to desist from a c., postulationem es rei abjicere: to give up or surrender a c., jus suum dimittere or remittere; de jure suo decedere: to give up a c. to alth, remittere rem: decedere de re. The person on whom a c. is made (judicially), unde petitur.—|| The claims of alth, quod dandum or tribuendum est ei rei (the latter if the c. is one of right). The c.'s of friendship, quod dandum est amicis: of duty, quod tribuendum est officio.

CLAIMANT, qui petit.—petitor (in a court of justice).

CLAMBER, eniti in qd (upwards).—descendere, se demittere in qd (downwards).—derepere in qd (slowly and downwards).

CLAMMINES, lentitia (Plin.).

CLAMMY, tenax (e. g. like wax t).—resinaceus (like resin, resinous).—glutinosus (like glue, gluey). lentus.

CLAMOROUS, strepens. fremens.—tumultuosus.—violentus. vehemens. C. passions, importune libidines. C. disapprobation, reclamatio (of a particular statement).—acclamatio (Cic.—in the historians it is c. approbation). To receive alth with c. approbation, magno clamore approbare qd; plausu et clamore prosequi qd: aby, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere.

CLAMOUR, clamor (freq. in the pl. if it means the c. of several persons).—convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jm. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium.—voces (c. combined with shouts of a turbulent mass of people).—vociferatio. vociferatus

loud vehement cries from displeasure, pain, wrath, &c..)—*quiritatio* (L.), *quiritatus* (Plin.)—*waiting c.*: e. g. *infantium*—*strepitus* (c., as *din*)—*fremitus* (*hollow war-murmur of a multitude*)—*clamor inconditus*; *clamor dissonus*: *clamores dissoni*; *clamor dissonus* in diversa vocantium (*some shouting one thing, some another*)—*a dreadful c.*, *clamor ingens*; *arises, fit or oritur* or *exoritur*: *to raise a c.*, *clamare*; *vociferari* (*violently*): *receitae with c.* (e. g. *aby's arrival*), *clamoribus excipere* qd or qm: *with c.*, *cum clamore*; *cum vociferatu*: *proclaim or call out alth with c.*, *clamare* qd.

CLAMOUR, v. *clamare* (g. 1., intr. and tr. of a loudly raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.).—*conclamare* (intr. and tr. to c. together: of a multitude of persons).—*vociferari* (intr. and tr. to c. violently, passionately, with exertion, *in pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.*)—*clamorem edere* or *tolle*re.—*quiritare* (*pitulibig*).—*strepere*. *strepitum edere* (to c. so that it resounds).—*strepitum facere* (*with alth*, qd re).—*tumultum facere*. *tumultuari* (c. *furibundly*: *the former also in a camp at the approach of the enemy*).—*clamitare* (*loudly*).—|| To c. *against* aby, *acclamare* ci (C.); *clamare* qm *sectari*: ci *obstrepere*, ci *reclamare*, *conviciis lacessere* qm.—|| To c. *for* alth, *flagitare*, *efflagitare* qd.

CLAMP, confubula lignea or ferrea (Cat. R. R. 12).

CLAMP, v. *confubula lignea or ferrea jungere, constringere, &c.

CLAN, gens.—tribus.

CLANDESTINE, clandestinus (*without the knowledge of others*).—furtivus.

CLANDESTINELY, furtim. clam.—claneulum (Com.).

CLANG, cantus tubarum, cornuum. sonus. sonitus (*as state*; *when alth produces a c.*)—*clangor* (of cymbals, &c.; also of the wings of great birds in their flight).—*crepitus* (*the loud c.*, e. g. of arms, glasses, goblets, &c.).

CLANK, crepare. crepitum dare.—sonare (g. 1. for producing a noise).—*with arms*, *concrepare* armis (*of several persons*).

CLANK, s. strepitus; crepitus (*of goblets, &c.*); sonus or sonitus (e. g. armis, &c.).

CLANSMAN, gentilis.—tribubus.

CLAP, || *Strike*, ferire; pulsare (*repeatedly*); verberare (*whip*). To c. *to the door* (*in one's face*), *fores objicere*. To c. *the hands together*, *collidere manus* (*violently as an orator does*); *manus complodere* (*in approbation, for joy, grief, wonder, &c.*); *plaudere manibus*, or *plaudere*; *manu plausum facere* (to c. in token of applause).—to c. *a person or thing*, *plaudere*, *applaudere* ci or ci rei; *applaudere* et *approbare* qd. To c. *the wings*, *alas plaudere*; *alas quater* cum clangore.—|| *Join to*, *addere* qd ci rei or ad qd.—*adjiungere* qd ci rei or ad qd.—*apponere* ci or ad qd.—*imponere* qd in rem. To c. *a ladder against a wall*, *scalam muro applicare* or *apponere*. To c. *chains upon a person*, *catenas ci injicere*. To c. *a guard upon one*, *custodes ci addere*, *indere*. To c. *a plaster on a wound*, *vulneri cataplasma imponere*. To c. *one thing upon another* (*fasten it*), *affigere* qd ci rei. To c. *spurs to a horse*, *equo calcaria subdere*; *equum calcaribus concitare*; *calcaria adhibere* or *admoovere*. To c. *a man into prison*, in vincula, in carcerem *conjicere*; in carcerem *detradere*. To c. *under*, *subdere*, *subjicere*. To c. *a lawsuit* *us a man's back*, *item ci intendere*, *impingere*.

CLAP, || *A sort of hammer to strike on a casket*; *a mallet*, *malieus*.—|| *Sound*, strepitus. *fremitus*. *frago* (*stronger term*).—*plausus* (*emph with the hand*).—*crepitus* (*with the wing*).—*thunder-c.*, *coeli fragor*.—*frago* *coeli* or *coelestis*. *tonitrus* (*tonitruus occurs in pl.*, but *no where* *sign*, *tonitru*, s. *Ramsh.* § 30. 5).—*fulmen* (*flash of lightning together with a c. of thunder*).—|| *Mark of approbation* (*by clapping one's hands*). *plausus*. *Jn.* *plausus* *clamoreeque*.—*collisere manus*.—|| *Acclamatio* *emph of the people at the appearance of a popular favorite*: in the historians only, but in C. = *mark of disapprobation*.

CLAPPER, sistrum (*the c. used at the worship of Isis*).—**campane* *pistillum* (c. of a bell).—*crepitaculum* (g. 1. e. g. of a mill).

CLAPPING of the hands, *collisere manus* (as oratorical artifice).—*plausus* (as mark of applause).

CLAPTRAPS. See TRAPS.

CLARET, vinum rubellum (t, pale-red wine.—the grape of wch, after the conjecture of Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5, 7, *labruscum*, *œnanthe*).

CLARIFICATION, to be formed by one of the verbs in CLARIFY.

CLARIFY deliquare (*by pouring off liquor*. Col. 12,

39, 2).—*percillare* (*by altering*).—*defecare* (c. of the dregs).—*desumpare* (of honey).—*diffundere* (of wine, s. *interp.* to H. Ep. 1, 5, 4).—|| *Clear up*, *clarum reddere*.

CLARION, tuba. lituus. SYN. in TRUMPET.

CLARIONET, tibia argutior.

CLASH, tr. collidere.—INTR. || *PROPR.* *dash* *against each other*, *collidi* (*inter se*).—*concurrere* *inter se* (*run together*: e. g. of two ships).—*with alth*, *offendere* qd IMPR. || *In a hostile manner*, *inter se collidi* (of things).—*concurrere*: *together*, *inter se*; *with aby*, *cum* qd (*in conflict*: e. g. of soldiers). To c. (*of letters*), *asperere* *concurrere*: *if two consonants c. together*, *si binæ consonantes*: *collidantur* (Q 9, 4, 37).—*inter se concurrere* (*of simply coming together*: but *Krebs* is wrong in saying that *collidere* is never used of letters and syllables).—|| *Be at variance*; *be inconsistent*, *inter se* *pugnare*, *repugnare*, *discrepare* or *disidere*. *His actions c. with his words*, *facta ejus cum dictis discrepant*. *The answers (of the witnesses) c.*, non congruentia respondent. *Take care not to put together "clashing metaphors"*, *id in primis est custodiendum* ut, quo ex genere cæperis translationis, hoc desinas (Q.).—|| *"Clashing metaphors"* (Addison), "inconsequent translationum (*est*. Q. 8, 6, 50).—|| *To make a clashing sound*, *increpare* (*of arms*, O.; *of a discuss*, C.).

CLASH, s. || *Collision*, concursio. concur-

CLASHING, s. || *sus* (*the running together*: e. g. of ships, enemies, &c., the former as act, the latter as state or thing).—*conflictio* (C. and Q.: e. g. duorum inter se corporum. Q.).—|| *The c. together of letters*, *literarum aspera concursio* (C.). *collisus* (Plin.), *collisio* (Just.), *are both Post-Aug.*—|| *Discrepance*: *hostile opposition*, &c., *repugnantia*. *pugna*.—*discrepantia* (e. g. scripti et voluntati).—*diversitas*.

CLASP, s. fibula.—*retinaculum* (g. 1.).—|| *Embrace*, amplexus, complexus.

CLASP, v. fibulare (Col.). infibulare (Cels.).—*Abul* subnectere. *With hands clasped together*, *digitis inter se pectine junctis* (O. Met. 9). *To be clasped together* (*of parts wch fit one into the other*), *commisum esse*. *inter se commissæ esse*. *colle* (*Post Aug.*). To c. *each other's hands*, *dextram dextræ committere* (*in pledging their faith*.—*post. O.*).—|| *Grasp*, prehendere, apprehendere.—|| *Embrace*, amplecti, complexi; circumplecti (*quite round*: e. g. a tree); *amplexari* (*embrace tenderly*); *circumplacere* (*fold about*: of a serpent for instance). To c. *one about the waist*, *qm medium complexi*. *Clasped in each other's arms*, *inter se complexi*. *The vine c's with its tendrils whatever it meets*, *vitis claviculis suis, quidquid nacta est, complexit*.

CLASPER (of a vine, &c.), clavicula.

CLASP-KNIFE, **cultus plicatilis*.

CLASS, classis (v. pr. also in a school); ordo (order, rank); genus (race, 'genus' e. g. of men, birds, &c.). *Those of the lowest c.*, *homines infimi ordinis* or *generis*: of all c's, *omnium ordinum homines*: c's of citizens, *pupils*, *classes* (*not ordinis civium, discipulorum*): *men of the same c.*, *ejusdem ordinis homines*. *One of the first c. of citizens*, *classicus* (Gel. 7, 13). *To arrange scholars in c's*, *pueros in classes distribuere* (Q.). *Philosophers of the lowest c.*, *philosophi, qui mihi quintæ classis videntur* (C.).—*See* In Nat. Hist. *there are no c's of animals*, but only genera animalium (*Krebs*). To be at the head of the c. (at school), *classum ducere* (Q. 1, 2, 23). *By c's*, generatim.

CLASS, || in classes describere; generatim dis-

CLASSIFY, || tribuere.

CLASSIC. A c., scriptor primæ classis (C.).—*scriptor subtilis atque elegans* (*with ref. to fine selection of words and beauty of style*).—*See* Gellius (*an affected writer of the age of the Antonines*, 130 A.D.) *has a scriptor classicus, opp. scriptor proletarius*; *spraking of him with ref. to the division of Roman citizens into classes*. The C's, scriptores primæ classis; *veritutes optimi, præstantissimi, maximi, præcipui, venustissimi atque politissimi* (*with ref. to style*)—*optimi latinitatis auctores* (*with ref. to Lat. style*) *The (Greek and Lat.) c's*, antiqui scriptores utriusque lingue. *veteres scriptores Græci et Latini*.

CLASSICAL, || *Best, most distinguished* (*of writers whose works are masterpieces*) *optimus*. *præstantissimus*. *præcipuus*. *eximius*.—*primæ classis*. 'A c. writer,' *see* CLASSIC.—|| *With ref. to Greek and Roman writers*: 'C. literature,' *see* CLASSIC. C. antiquity, antiquitas Græcorum et Romanorum.—*antiquitas docta et erudita* (*with ref. to learning*).—*antiquitas elegans* (*with ref. to art*). *For a long time no author should be read who is not c. of his kind*, *diu non nisi optimus quisque legendus est*: *to acquire a copia ver-*

corum by perusing works that are c., copiam verborum parare optima legendo.

CLASSIFICATION, descriptio in classes.

CLATTER, v. crepare or (stronger) crepitare. — sonare (g. t.). To c. with their arms, armis concrepare: their arms clattered, increpore arma. — [Clatter, Vid. of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.

CLATTER, s. crepitus (e. g. ringing of glasses). C. of arms, armorum sonus or sonitus.

CLAUVIE. See SHOULDER-BLADE.

CLAUSE, [Member of a sentence, comma (i. t. but written in Gk characters by C. and Q.), or pure Lat. incision. Incisio (both C—smaller portion).—membrum (larger portion).—clausula (in Juvenal, a clause, chapter, &c., in edicts, laws, &c.).—caput (head, chapter).—comprehensio (period).—enuntiatio, enuntiatum (sentence). To add a c. to a law, that &c., ad legem adicere, ut &c.—] Limitatio, exceptio. — [Condition, conditio.

CLAW, ungula. — [Of a crab, brachium.

CLAW, v. ungues iungere ei; ungulibus discerpere; scalpere (scratch).

CLAY, argilla (gen.). creta singularis or quā utuntur figuli (potter's c.). Of c., fictilis (made of c., earthen): figlinus (made by the potter). — [Earth, lutum.

CLAYEY, argillosus.

CLAYISH, argillaceus.

CLEAN, v. See CLEANSE. To c. a room, verrere pavimentum (sc. cubiculi, Juv.): a house, sedes (Plaut.): the streets, vias (Suet.). — [To c. aby out (= take fm him all he has), evertere et extergere omnia (see 'sweep CLEAN').

CLEAN, [Free from stains, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish).—mundus (only of solid surfaces, weh are free fm dirt or stains). Jm. mundus purusque. C. vessels, vasa pura: c. linen, *lintea pura: a c. piece of paper, charta pura: to wash c., pure lavare. 'To keep c.', see CLEAN, v. CLEANSE. To keep things c. (i. e. habitually), munditie studere, munditiam adhibere (C. Off. 1, 36, 130). To sweep c. (= plunder althg so as to leave nothing for another), evertere et extergere (e. g. templi. C. Ferr. 2, 21, 52).—vto. to have c. hands (= not to have stolen althg), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus.—] aqua pura is not clean, but unmixed water: c. water, is aqua limpidia. — [Free from moral impurity, purus. Integer. Jm. purus et integer.—castus. Jm. purus et castus. castus purusque (chaste, both of body and mind).—impollutus. incontaminatus.

CLEAN, adv. (quite, altogether), prorsus, plane; funditus (fm the foundation); totus (e. g. he is c. altered, totus commutatus est).—Numantia was c. destroyed, Numantia funditus deleta est. — [Sts expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression: e. g. to empty the bottle c., lagenam excicare: a jug, potare fece tenus cadum. To leap c. over althg, transilire qd or trans qd.

CLEANLINESS, munditia, mundities.—overdone, odiosa et exulsa nimis.

CLEANLY, adj. purus (clean); mundus (clean, of things; and loving cleanness of persons). Over-c., justo mundior.

CLEANNESS, munditia, mundities.—(puritas does not occur in the best prose).—[Moral purity, integritas (unsplotted character).—castitas (chastity).—sanctitas (holiness). The e. of aby's hands, abstinentia (= alieno abstinere; nullā re conciliare facilius benevolentiam multitudinis possunt ii, qui reipublice præsunt, quam abstinentia et continentia).

CLEANSE, purgare, r purgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended); febricare (by a sacrifice; a religious word); mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purge fm dirt); eluere (wash or rinse out); ablueri (by washing off); tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep); extergere (wipe out); verrere, evertere (sweep, sweep out); lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice); expiare (expiate).—c. the sewers, cloacas purgare, detergere: the stables, stabula, bubilla purgare or emundare: the body fm filth, ablueri corpus illuvie; sores, expurgare ulcera: the forum of the marks of crime, expiare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

CLEANSER, purgator (e. g. cloacarium, of sewers).—qui qd purgat, purgatur, emundatur, mundum facit, &c.

CLEANSING, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio. A means of c., februm (for an offering); purgamentum cel (for expiation). A c. medicine, see APERIENT.

CLEAR.—[To the sight; bright, light, &c., clarus (c. shining; naturally c. and bright).—lucidus (full of light and shedding light).—pellucidus (transparent in itself).—perspicuus (transparent, that may be seen through).—limpidus (only of water, naturally light

and c.).—illustris (in the light, bright).—nitidus, nitens (of a pure brightness).—serenus (c., unclouded: of the sky, day, &c.; fig. of the brow).—laetus, hilaris or -us (cheerful: of the countenance).—purus (pure, clean, unsplotted: also, unmixed, as water, air, also sky, gems, &c.).—mundus (clean). Not to be c. about althg, non habere, quod liqueat. A c. sky, c. weather, serenum, serenitas, andum. Still and c. weather, tranquilla serenitas. It becomes c., disserenascit; it so, disserenat. C. water (not mixed), aqua pura.—[Also, clear, i. e. plain, evident, manifest, either to the eye or the mind, perspicuus, apertus, manifestus, evidens; testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses).—notus, cognitus (known).—certus (certain); planus (intelligible, plain).—clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid).—expressus (exactly expressed).—distinctus (well-ordered: also of the speaker). It is c., est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; apparet, in aperto est; lucet; liqueat. It is clearer than the light, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarus est; perspicuum est omnibus. C. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia. A c. description, dilucida et significans descriptio. — [Clear, to the hearing, canorus (c. sounding, opp. to fuscus, thick, hollow: clarior sonus is poet.).—acutus (sharp, high: opp. gravis, deep).—clarus (c., audible, low: opp. obtusus).—candidus (c., not thick). A c. voice, vox clara or splendida (this last implies sweetness also); vox explanabilis (articulate).—vox levis. To make the voice c., splendorem vocis afferre (Plin.). C. utterance, os planum or explanatum.

—[Clear, as a quality of the sight, of the hearing, and also of the mind, acutus (sharp, keen, acute: prop. and fig.).—acer (sharp, piercing: of sight and the mind).—perpiceus (sharp-sighted, piercing: of a person as to his mind).—sollers (intelligent, discerning, judicious).—ingeniosus (inventive, talented).—sagax (sagacious, as to scent or hearing, or as to mind).—A c. head, ingenium acutum, acre; acies mentis, acumen ingenii. — [Clear, i. e. free, unencumbered, liber, solutus; liber et solutus.—unimpaired, unwhast, integer (whole), intactus (untouched, unimpaired), inviolatus (unviolated), invulneratus (unwounded), incorruptus (untainted, spoiled in no part), incolumis (unhurt), salvus (with life), sospes (saved by the mercy of heaven). C. of a thing, liber or liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re; expertus ca rei; intactus qd re. C. of debt, ere alieno vacuus (having no debts); ere alieno solutus (freed fm them): to get c. of debt, exire ere alieno, ses alienum dissolvere. To get c. of a thing, se qd re exuere, se ex qd re explicare, expedire; fugere, effugere qd, subterfugere qd; evadere ex, &c.; elabi ci rei or ex re (e. g. custodie, vinculis). To keep (oneself) c. of, fugere, defugere, cavere: keep another, prohibere or defendere qd ab qd or qm ab qd re. To come off c., vivum, salvum, integrum evadere (come off safe); absolvi (be acquitted); penas non dare (escape punishment); qd impune facere, fecisse. You shall not get off c., as you suppose, hoc tibi non sic abibit; hoc non impune feceris; hoc non impunitum omittam. — [Innocent, pure, innocens, insons, culpā vacuus or carens; purus, castus, integer, sanctus. A c. conscience, conscientia optimæ mentis; conscientia recte facti or recte factorum; mens bene sibi conscia: to have a c. conscience, nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse, sustinere præcia conscientia sua. With a c. conscience, sine sollicitudine religionis; salvā fidē; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonā mente or bono animo. To be c. of a thing, insonem esse ca rei. — [Fair, impartial, integer (unbiased), incorruptus (unbribed), æquus (equal, even, just), studio et irā vacuus (dispassionate). — [Free, open, patens, apertus; purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy).—a c. sea (i. e. without ice), *mare glacie solum. To give a thing c. course, rem non impedire. To make a c. way, viam sibi aperire; (of those who give way), loco cedere. — [Full, entire, solidus, sine ullā deductione; integer, plenus; totus. I set that down as c. gain, id lucro appono, In lucro pono, puto esse de lucro.

CLEAR, [Make clear, pure, bright, &c., purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t. purificare not to be recommended).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (both Post-Aug.).—ablueri (wash off).—tergere, detergere (wipe off).—extergere (wipe out).—verrere, evertere (by sweeping).—lo c. a language fm incorrect expressions, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare (aff. C. Brui. 74, 259); consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purā et incorruptā consuetudine emendare.—lo c. one's conscience (by the confession of althg), conscientiam exonerare. se exonerare (Curt. 6, 8, 12, and 9, 9).—[Excuse oneself fully

—to *c. oneself* *fm a charge by an oath*, *jurare se sceleris non affinem esse; *jurejurando se purgare: to *c. oneself fm a charge*, crimen amoliri; culpam diluere: to *c. oneself fm vices*, vitia ponere. —[*To clearify*, *Vid.*]. —[*TO CLEAR UP*; *a. INTR.*] *the weather c.'s up*, discerenascit (**L.* 39, 46); *has cleared up*, disserenat (**Plin.* 18, 33, 82). —[*b. TR.*] *to c. up a doubt*, difficult, &c., illustrare qd. lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (affundere erroneum), dare ci rei lumen, —expianare qd (to make intelligible). —aperire (develop, all of them with accessory notion of the thing's being dark or intricate). —expliare (unfold: of difficulties). —interpretari (interpret: words and things wch seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them); occulta et quasi involuta aperire: double, dubia aperire: *as error*, errorem aperire: lucis qd afferre rebus. —solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expirare (to unravel: *untie*, as it were: *e. g. a knot*). —enodare (intricate or insidious matters: *e. g. the snarles of the law*, laqueos juris): *as ambiguity*, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere: *captious questions*, captiosasolvere; captiones explicare, discutere. —[*CLEAR OFF* (*as pay off*), *e. g. tribus pensionibus solvere pecuniam*, to *c. off a debt in three instalments*. To *c. off a debt*, *as alienum solvere*, dissolvere; *se liberare*, *meo alieno*; nomen solvere, dissolvere, expirare (all of debts), also solvere, reddere debitum; solidum solvere (the whole debt); ad aem solvere (to *c. off every stipend*, not ad denarium, *s. Cic. Quint.* 4, *extr.* and *Att.* 2, 6, *extr.*). —[*To discuss*, *debate*, tutum reddere or prestare (*e. g. a place*, the sea &c., of enemies, ab hostibus, or of robbers, a latronibus or praedonibus, *i. e. to overcome them*). To *c. trees fm moss*, arbores emuscare (*g. l.*). —arboribus muscum abrader. arbores interrader (by scraping it off): to *c. out the sewers*, cloacas purgare or detergere. —[*To clear away*, tollere (*e. g. tollere mensam*, tollere patnam [1], to *c. the table*); tollere de loco; ex loco (*fm a place*). —amoliri (of obstacles: *also with addition of medio*, with labour and difficulty). To *c. away obstacles*, impedimenta superare: ea quae obstant transcendere (overcome them). —amoliri quae impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions. *ast. Ter. And.* 4, 2, 24). —[*CLEAR OUT* (*as empty*). To *c. a room*, a house, &c., vacuum facere. vacuofacere. purgare (to *c. of athg unnecessary*, *e. g. fossas*). —detergere (of sewers, branches, &c., cloacas, fossas). —[*To pay the custom-house duty*, portorium dare. —[*To gain*: *e. g. a good deal of money is cleared by athg*, permagna pecunia ex re conficitur. *I. c. some money by athg*, pecunias facio or capio ex re: *what is cleared by the mines*, pecunia, quae redit ex metallis; pecunias, quas facio ex metallis. *I. c. nothing, except by athg*, sed solum mihi qd (*e. g. praedium*) in redditu (*Plin.* Ep. 4, 6, 1): *that by wch athg is cleared*, fructuosum; questuosum: *a great deal is cleared by the vineyards*, uberrimus est redditus vinearum: *a certain amount is cleared by athg*, qd datum redditum praestat (*Plin.* Ep. 2, 19, 5): *fifty talents are cleared every year fm that district*, ex ea regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta. —[*To sell off or clear a shop*, dividere, distrahere. foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (*Plant.* Stich. 1, 3, 67). —[*Aquisit*, absolvere, of athg, *as rei* (of a crime, injuriarum), or with regard to a thing, qd re or de qd re (*e. g. regni suspitione*, de praevocatione). —exsolvere (of athg, qd re). —liberare (of athg, qd re).

CLEAR, adv. See **CLEARLY**, adv.

CLEARANCE, apocha (ἀποχὴ, *g. t. for receipt*), or accepti latio. *apocha magna sigilloque firmata. *litterae rei acceptae or traditae testis. —[*For a ship*, *portorii soluti apocha. *portorii accepti latio.

CLEARLY, clare, perspicue, evidenter, plane, lucide, dilucide, enodate, enucleate, expresse: *to speak c.*, perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui, distincte dicere (*c. and intelligibly*); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard. *Gell.* 5, 9): *to say athg c. and plainly*, articulatum distincteque dicere qd (opp. fusa disputare qd et libere, *Cic. Legg.* 1, 13, 36): *to write c.*, plane, aperte, perspicue scribere, distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement: with *r. f.* to the sense); litterate perscribere (with regard to the letters, *s. Cic. Pis.* 25, *extr.*): *to write c.*, to *aby*, enucleate perscribere ad qm: *to pronounce c.*, exprimere et explanare verba (*Plin.* Paneg. 64, 3). —[*clearly* evident is used by Liv., and therefore correct: but there is no authority for evident videre: it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (*Krebs*). —[*Obvious*], *undoubtedly*, sine dubio (*C.*). procul dubio (*L.*). *hand doubt* (not sine ullo dubio). —sine ulla dubitatione (without any hesitation). —certe (certainly). This read-

ing is *c. the right one*, haec lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: *this reading is c. preferable*, haec lectio sine ulla dubitatione praeferranda est. *Often by Crcl.* with manifestum est. *He is c. a fool*, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

CLEARNESS, claritas (*g. t.*), splendor, candor (brightness). —serenitas (of the sky), also serenum; suadum. —acies mentis or ingenii; ingenii acumen (of the understanding). —pelluciditas (*Vitr.* 2, 8, 10), or perspicuitas (perspicuity: also of the transparency of glass). —evidentia, also lux (with ref. to the mind or understanding). —[*Luc.* Tac. Dial. 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading, *s. Ruperit*]. —splendor vocis (*c. of the voice*; splendor verborum however = beauty of expression, *s. C. Brut.* 49, 164, and *Plin.* Ep. 7, 2, 2). —elegantia (*c. and correctness of expression with ref. to grammar*, *C. de Or.* 3, 10, 39). —[*Purity*, munditia, mundities, castitas, integritas. —[*clear*] puritas is to be rejected *fm class. prose*. *C. of language*, sermo purus or emendatus or purus et emendatus (with *no means* sermonis puritas); incorrupta integritas. incorrupta sanitas (*c. of expression as quality of the orator*, *Cic. Brut.* 35, 132; *de Opt. Gen.* 3, 8); mundities verborum or orationis (*c. in speech*; *i. e. the absence of all vulgarity*, &c. *Gell.* 1, 23; 10, 3). —caeli serenitas (*c. of the sky*).

CLEAR-SIGHTED (in athg), sagax ad qd perspicendum. *A c.-s'd man*, vir prudentis consilii.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS, perspicacitas.

CLEAR-STARCH, v. *amylo solidare, fm amyllum (ἀμύλλον).

CLEAVE, *INTR.* haerere in qd re; adhærere ci rei; inhærere ci rei or in qd re, *e. g. lingua adhæret or inhæret*. —adhærere ci rei or ad qd; inhærere in qd re. —[*to c. to a habit*, *institutum suum mordicus tenere: to words, *in verborum quasi cortice haerere: to c. to a person continually, quasi umbra qm sequitur qs: *as agglutinare* (*Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 63). —manere (to remain fast). —haerere ei peccatum (he c.'s to his fault). —se dare, se dedere, se tradere ci rei or ci rei. —se addere ci rei (to c. to a person or thing fm inclination). —morem gerere, obsequi ci rei (to a person). —Indulgere ci rei (to c. to athg). —studere ci rei (stronger term). —se conferre ad studium cs rei. dedere se studio cs rei. —totum se tradere ci rei (stronger term for to c. to aby), also totum cs esse; cs esse proprium (*C. ad Div.* 7, 30, 2). —multum esse in re (stronger term for to c. to athg: *e. g. in venationibus*). See **CLING**. —[*TR.*] findere (*g. t.*), diffindere (asunder). cædere (with an axe: *e. g. lignum*). —cleft, fissus (*g. t. as Suet. Cæs.* 61, ungula); bisulcus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula, pes, lingua): to c. a rock, saxum diffindere. —discutere (to strike asunder: *e. g. murum*). —secare (cut: *prop. and impropr.*). —persecare. intersecare (*prop.*). —scindere (*prop. and impropr.*). To c. in the middle, medium secare. —[*actu findere (with a blow)*]; dissecare. Cloven-footed animals, bisulca, pl. A horse with hoofs cloven like fingers, equus in modum digitorum fissis ungulis (*Suet.*).

CLEAVER, qui findit (of person). —dolabra (butcher's chopping-knife).

CLEAVING-STONE, schistos or -us (σχιστός, *Plin.*).

CLEF (in music). Kraft gives, *alignum, *clavis.

CLEFT, fissura, fissum. —rima (fissure in a solid body lengthwise and into the depth of it; chink). —hiatus (wide *c.*, open and deep). To have a *c. in it*, fissurâ dehiscere, rimam agere (ducere post).

CLEFT, = cloven. See **CLEAVE**, *TR.*

CLEMENCY, clementia, —mansuetudo (mildness of a private person who does not take vengeance for a mortification suffered: opp. iracundia. *Diod.*). —Sta lenitas (gentleness). —indulgentia (readiness to overlook). —[*JN.* facilitas et clementia (*Ter.*); clementia mansuetudoque (*C.*); lenitas et clementia (*C.*). To act with *c.*, clementia uti. To show *c.* to aby, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a particular crime). With *c.*, clementer, leniter, molliter, indulgenter. —[*Clemency of the weather*, clementia (hiemis), diel, Col.—caeli, Flor. and Luc.), or Crcl. by adj. mitis, lenis, &c.

CLEMENT, clemens (acting mercifully and humanely towards the criminal, those who have wronged him, &c.: opp. crudelis). —lenis (mild, placable: opp. vehemens, asper, acer). —indulgens (ready to overlook, &c.: opp. acerbis ac severus). —[*Of the weather*, mitis, lenis. —[*clear*] clemens in this sense is rather poor.

CLENCH. See **CLINCH**.

CLEPSYDRA. See 'water-clock' under **CLOCK**.

CLERGY, cerus. —clerici, ecclesiastici (*Forl.*).

CLERGYMAN, sacerdos (priest).—clericus. ecclesiasticus. sacrorum antistes.

CLERICAL, clericus. ecclesiasticus. *The c. profession*, "ordo clericorum: to enter the c. profession," ordinari clericorum scribi.

CLERK, ¶ *Clergyman*, Vid.—¶ *Scholar*, doctus. doctrinā instructus. eruditus. *Jm.* doctus atque eruditus. *A great c.*, perdoctus. pereruditus. doctus atque imprimis eruditus. *mirre* or doctissimē eruditus, &c. [See *Learned*.] *To be a great c.*, multā doctrinā esse.—¶ *Writer or other helper to a judge, tradesman, &c.*, scriba (scribe).—minister (g. l.). *A merchant's c.*, mercatoris minister. *C. of the market*, agoranōmus (ἀγορανόμος: at Rome this was one office of the *medilis plebis*).—praefectus annonae (who presides over the sale, &c., of corn).—¶ *Parish-clerk*, famulus sacrorum.

CLERKSHIP, ¶ *Scholarship*, Vid.—¶ *Office of being a clerk*, scribae ministerium (L. 4, 8). scriptus, ūs (L.).—scribitus, ūs (Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4). *To be a c.*, scriptum facere.

CLEVER, callidus (c.: of intellectual sagacity and cunning, derived fm experience and knowledge of the world: cuius "tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit." C.).—sollers (possessing practical genius and inventive power).—astutus (acute in inventing and executing secret projects. Dōd.—cunning, with innate sharp-sightedness. Rāmāh.: e. g. vulpes).—versutus (versatile; c. in dissimulation, and in getting out of scrapes).—vafer (adroit in practising tricks, esply in law affairs; cunning, like a pettifogging lawyer).—eruditus (well-trained, well-instructed).—ingeniosus (fertile in expedients).—dexter (dextrous; naturally ready and c. in applying his knowledge or art).—bonus (g. l. good at althg). *C. in althg*, qui commodē or scilenter qd facit (e. g. a c. dancer, qui commodē saltat).—arte insignis (e. g. medicus arte ins.).—peritus c. rei—exercitatus in qā re: naturaliter c. in or at althg, aptus factusque ad qd. *To be a c. man in one's line or profession*, admirabilem esse suo genere (C.). *A c. rogue or rascal*, venerator.—(in qā re) satis venerator. *To be c. at althg*, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: *to be naturally c. at althg*, natum esse ad qd.

CLEVERLY, sollerter.—commode (e. g. saltare), &c.—scilenter (with knowledge of one's art, &c.).—perite.—ingeniose.—docte (e. g. psallere).

CLEVERNESS, ¶ *Dexterity*, cunning, sollertia.—calliditas.—astutia.—vafritia (Sen.). *Syn.* in *CLEVER*.—in althg, docilitas. Ingenium docile (openness to learn).—periticia c. rei.—scientia c. rei.—eruditio, doctrina.—usus c. rei (practice in althg).—exercitatio (dexterity acquired by practice. Q. 10, 5, 9).

CLEW or CLUE, glomus. *To twist at'g in a c.*, qd glomerare.—¶ *Guiding thread*, linum or flum dux (vid. Prop. 3, 5, 8. V. *En.* 6, 29).—*IMPR.* prps dux.—qd sequor.

CLEW, v. *To c. sails*, the nearest is vela subducere. (to reef them).

CLICK, tinnire.—tinnitare.

CLIENT, cliens (m. and f.). C.'s, clientes. clientelae. *A young c.*, clientulus: *to be abys c.*, esse in c. clientelā: *to become abys c.*, conferre se in c. clientelam; *ci se in clientelam* ac fidem commendare.

CLIENTSHIP, clientela.

CLIFF, scopulus.—rupes.—saxa [*Syn.* in *Rock*]. *A tall or high c.*, rupes praecelsa (V.).

CLIFFY. See *Rocky*.

CLIMACTERIC, ¶ annus climactericus.—annus CLIMACTERICAL, ¶ ætatis, quem κλιμακτηρικόν appellant (Censor. de die nat. *Gell.* 15, 7: *esply* the 63rd year). *The climacterical year*, annus climacterici. gradus ætatis humanæ (Censor.). scannilis annorum lex, quam κλιμακτηρία appellant (Pins. 7, 49, 50). *One's climacteric or climacterical year*, tempus climactericum. *Aby is in his climacterical year*, habet qd climactericum tempus (Pins. Ep. 2, 20, 4): *to be in one's first, second, climacterical year*, in primo, secundo, &c., ætatis gradu esse (Censor.).

CLIMATE, ¶ *With ref. to temperature*, cœlum. natura cœli. temperatio cœli (Col.). *The variability of the c.*, cœli varietas.—aeris qualitas (nature of the air).—aer (the air itself).—Climate is often transl. by regio when 'a district' is spoken of with ref. to its c. *A healthy c.*, cœli salubritas, cœlum salubre. aer salubris: an unhealthy c., aer pestilens; aer gravitas: the healthy c. of a country, salubris loci natura (opp. pestilens natura loci). *A mild c.*, temperatio or temperies cœli; temperata cœli regio: aer temperatus calore or frigore: a warm c., aer calidus: a cold c., aer frigidus. regio refrigerata: *to live in a warm c.*, soll vicinum (120)

esse: *to be born in a cold c.*, refrigeratā regione nasci.—¶ clima, n. (κλίμα = inclinatio cœli, Vitr.) was not used in this sense till the time of Appul. &c.—¶ *Region*, Vid.

CLIMAX, gradatio (κλίμαξ).

CLIMB, scandere.—up, into, &c., scandere qd or in qd (e. g. the walls, muros; the rampart, in aggerem).—conscendere with acc. (with ref. to remaining on the top of the thing ascended; e. g. equum, navem).—ascendere qd or in qd (to c. up till the top is reached: a wall, murum; the sides of a ship, navem or in navem).—inscendere in qd (with ref. to being in it after we have ascended: a tree, in arborem; into a carriage, bed, in currum, lectum).—escendere in qd (with ref. to our being raised above the rest, and so distinguished fm them, when we are there: the rostrum, esc. in rostra, in concionem; the mast, esc. in malum). *To c. over*, transcendere qd (e. g. a wall, maceriem, muros); superare qd (if it is a feat of difficulty and labour: e. g. munitiones).—evadere in with acc. (to a place, whether with a friendly or hostile purpose).—niti or eniti in with acc. (to struggle up to). *To c. up to the top of the mountain*, evadere in jugum montis; eniti in verticem montis: *to the top of the wall*, murum or in murum ascendere: in murum (or muros) evadere; in moenia evadere (both either of the defenders or attackers of a city). *Hard to c. (of a hill, &c.)*, aditu difficilis or arduus.—¶ *Fig.* *To c. to honours, rank, office, &c.*, ascendere ad altorem gradum. promovi or in ampliore gradum or ad ampliora officia; procedere honoribus longius.

CLIMBERS. (herbæ, plantæ, &c.) quæ se arboribus circumvolvunt; quæ clavieulis suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid sunt natæ, apprehendunt (Aft. C. de Sen. 52).

CLINCH. *To c. a nail*, prps *clavum per aciem (tabulam, &c.) adactum retundere. *To c. the fist*, digitos comprimere pugnumque facere. comprimere in pugnum manum (opp. manum explicare): *to c. an argument*, argumentum breviter atstringere (C. put it in a concise, striking form): argumentum etiam atque etiam premere (to press it vigorously; *fit it fast by repetition*).—¶ *Grasp in the hand*. See *Grasp*.

CLINCH, ¶ *Double entendre*, ambiguitas verbi or verborum.—suspicio ridiculū abscondita (C.).

CLINCHER, ¶ *Clamp*, Vid.—¶ *An irrefragable argument*, argumentum breviter astrictum (concisely and forcibly put). argumentum luce clarum.

CLING, adhære (ci rei; also ad qd, of clinging to what one will not leave. Cæs.: also of properties that stick close to a person).—inhiærere ad qd and ci rei (C. propr. and fig. ad saxa, C. visceribus, C.).—adhærere ad qd, ci rei, also in qā re (ad qm disciplinam, C. ad saxum, C.). *To c. (to an opinion, &c.)*, manēre, permanēre, perstare in qā re; a qā re non diocedere: non mutare, immutare qd: *to c. obstinately to althg.* qd mordicus tenēre (e. g. to words, verba, C.).—¶ *To be given up to a pursuit*, adhærere ci rei or ad qm rem.—amplior or amplexus teneo qd. *To c. to justice and honour*, iustitiæ honestatiq; adhærere; iustitiā et virtutem amplecti: *to c. althg too fondly*, nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: *men who c. to certain traditional opinions*, certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati. *To c. to aby's party*, deditum, addictum esse, favēre, studēre ci; favēre cæ partibus; studiosum esse cæ; esse e paribus cæ, &c.

CLINGY, lentus. See *CLAMMY*.

CLINIC, lecto affixus.

CLINK, tinnire.—sonare.

CLINK, a. tinnitus.—sonitus.

CLIP, ¶ *Hug*, complecti, amplecti.—¶ *Shear*, crog, tondēre, detondēre; resicare (cut away), circumcidere (cut round).—præcidere (cut off the end).—decutere (to cut short, and so mutilate. C.).—detruncare *To c. one's wings*, pennas ci incidere or intercidere. *To c. trees*, arbores putare or amputare (i. p. prunc: opp. immittere), decuminare (to top them), detruncare (to lop, L.), collucare, interlucare (thin it below), subluare (g. t.). intervellere (thin it by pulling or cutting out boughs here and there), tondēre (c., as a hedge). *To c. coins*, numos circumcidere. *To c. words*, literas, syllabas opprimere.—¶ *Fig.* take away useless matter (of a writing, &c.), resicare, circumcidere, præcidere, amputare, circumscribere, coercēre. *To c. away gaudy ornaments*, ambitiosa recidere. *To c. (g. t. i. e. to reduce, lessen)*, minuire, imminuere, deminuere, extenuare; detrudere, deminuere qd de qā re.

CLIQUE, sodalitas.—sodales.

CLOAK. See *CLOKE*.

CLOCK, horologium (ὥρολόγιον, g. t. for any in-

strament for telling the time). A *c. goes*, *horologium movetur: a *c. is right*, horologii linee congruunt ad horas (of a sun-dial, in *Plin.*); horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of our *c.*). A *c. is wrong*, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas: goes too fast, too slow, *horologium celerius or tardius movetur: strikes, *horologium sono indicat horas: to set a *c.*, horologium diligenter ordinare: to wind up a *c.*, *horologium intendere: the *c. has slopt*, *horologium moveri desit! the *c. is down*, *horologium devolutum est (*Richard.*). What o'clock is it? hora quanta est? at what o'clock? hora quanta? or quanta? only. It has struck five o'clock, *hora quinta audita est: they bring word that it is five o'clock, hora quinta nunciatur (*Suet. Dom. 16*): to ask what o'clock it is, horas (not horam) require: to ask why what o'clock it is, quæmere horas a qo: to send aby to see what o'clock it is, mittere ad horas. Hands of a *c.*, *horologii virgula: works of a *c.*, machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (*Afr. N. D. 2, 38, 97*). A man who is like a *c. work*, homo observantissimus omnium officiorum (*Plin.*). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat.—[Water-c, clepsydra (κλεψύδρα). The water-c. has run out, clepsydra exhausta est (*Kraff.*), or extremum stillicidium exhaust (*Sen.*). *C. applies solarium as g. t. even to a water-c.*, quum solarium aut descriptum (sun-dial), aut ex aquâ (water-c.), contempler.

CLOCK-CASE, *theca horologii.

CLOCK-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (*see Plin. 7, 60, 60*).

CLOCK-MAKING, ars horologia facienda (*see Plin. 7, 60, 60*).

CLOCKWORK, machinatio, quâ horæ moventur (according to *Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97*). To be like a *c.*, observantissimus esse omnium officiorum.—omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat. A man who is like a *c.*, *homo, qui, tamquam linee solaris (or virgula horologii), ad horas semper congruit. *See under CLOCK.*

CLOD, gleba, dim. glebula (of earth; also a lump of other substances, as pitch, &c.).—globus, dim. globulus (g. t. for any round mass; also of flour).—[A clow, home rusticus. stipes. caudex (as abusive epithets agst a person).

CLODDY (of the soil), glebosus (*opp. tener*).

CLODPATE or CLODI'OLL, a clod (= clow).

CLOG, impidire. Impedimentum afferre ci rei facienda (g. t.).—obstare or officere ci and ci rei ca (the former, merely to be in the way; the latter implying a hostile manner).—to c. a person's plans, ca consiliis obstare or officere (with the difference just mentioned). onerare qm or qd qd re. gravare qm qd re (to load or burden with; *grav. poetical*, also qd me gravat; e. g. officium, H.); *nimium onus imponere ci; *nimio pondere onerare qm: to be clogged with business, negotiis obritum or oppressum esse. *See also 'to be a c.' under CLOD, s.*

CLOG, s. compes (seller).—[Clogs for walking in, *tegumenta calciorum (*Afr. Col. 1, 8, 18*, who gives tegmina pedum for shoes). Wooden c's, sculponeæ (high wooden shoes worn by slaves, *g. Cat. R. 59*, and 135. *Plant. Cas. 2, 8, 59*).—[A hindrance, impedimentum (g. t.).—onus (weight)—mora (delay).—to be a c. to aby or athg, moram ci or ci rei afferre; esse in morâ; inferre moram et impedimentum: to be a great c. to aby, multam ci moram afferre: to athg, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (e. g. bello, C.).

CLOISTER, cœnobium (*Eccl.*)—monasterium (later and g. t.).—to go into a *c.*, in cœtum monachorum or monachorum recipi.—[A portico, porticus (sm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns, was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, especially round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered from rain).—peristylum was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by porticoes.

CLOISTRAL, monasterialis (quite late), or Cœl. with gen.: e. g. cœnobitarum or monachorum (of the monks), or cœnobii or monasterii (of the cloister).

CLOKE or CLOAK, amiculum (large, wide, but short and open in front, worn by women, *L. 27, 4*, and 34, 7, as well as by men, *Pl. Dat. 3, 2*).—pallium, dim., palliolum (the wide Grecian c. worn in earlier times at Rome by women only, later by men also.—[The pall. was likewise used to rest or sleep on; he who wears such a *c.*, palliatus).—penula (a narrower garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection agst the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes and of every age, station, and rank; *esp. on journeys*, (121)

on the march; it likewise served as either upper or under bed covering, s. *rem. Ep. 87, 2*: he that wears it, pœnulus).—lacerna (thick woollen c., consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a protection agst cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace: he that wears it, lacernatus).—lœna (χαίνα, similar to the lacerna, only occurs in the poets of the *sis. age*).—paludamentum, sagum, dim. sagulum, (the proper war-habit of the Romans: the pal. longer and wider, the sag. shorter and narrower; generally, pal. is used in speaking of the war-c. of the general: he that wears it, paludatus; sagatus or sagulatus).—chlamys (χλαμύς, the war-dress of the Greeks, copy of the Greek cloak, quite similar to the sagum; it was entirely open in front, and is only used when speaking of Greeks: in later times a *c.*, similar to the war-dress of the Greeks, worn by women, boys, and Citharedi, &c.).—abolla (double, or rather a lined c., which also served as a bed-cover, used by travellers, soldiers, and also philosophers).—palla (the state-c., or dress-c., of the Roman ladies; also worn by actors on the stage and singers: he that wears it, palli amictus).—gausapa, amphimalla (winter-c. of thick stuff; the gaus. shaggy on one side, and the amph. on both: they were introduced about the time of *Pliny*, s. *H. Nat. 8, 48, 73*).—endromia, ydia, f. (a thick, warm c., which generally was put on by runners, prize-fighters, and people who had been playing at ball, &c., after the game, to save themselves from taking cold).—to wear a *c.*, amiculo circumdatum esse; pallium, &c., gestare; pallio, &c., amictum esse: to put on one's c. with taste (i. e. with regard to the folds it makes), collocare chlamydem, ut apte penderet (*O. Met. 2, 733*).—pallium or pallam componere (*Afr. H. Sat. 2, 77, Q. 11, 3, 156*): to put on another c., pallium commutare: to take up one's c., pallium attollere; pallium colligere (to keep it clean).—[*Pretext*, species (by which one endeavours to give whatever is evil or suspicious the appearance of innocence).—pretextus only used in *Post-Aug. age* instead of simulatio (cs rei), pretext, c. under which one conceals the truth: to cover a very bad thing with the c. of integrity, honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere.—to wrap oneself in the c. of virtue, virtute se involvere (*H. Od. 3, 20, 55*): to cover athg with the c. of charity, qd humilitate tegere (*Np. Dion. 2, 4*). *See also PRETEXT.*

CLOKE or CLOAK, v. [Conceal by a pretext (athg), rem involvitur tegere et quasi vellis ostendere, also velare rem only.—to c. athg with athg, prætendere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qd re; rem excusatione ca rei tegere (by excuses, s. *C. Lat. 12, 43*); rem in ca rei simulationem conferre (e. g. timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem conferbant. *Cæs. B. G. 1, 40*); rem colorare nomine qd (*Val. Max. 8, 2, 2*).—to endeavour to c. athg, velamentum ci rei querere (*Sen. de Vit. Beat. 12*): to c. an infamous thing, honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere; rei deformi dare colorem (both = palliare or make plausible, give an external colouring. *Cæs. B. G. 3, 32, Q. 3, 8, 44*): to c. one's crime with fine words, splendida verba prætendere culpæ sum (*O. Rem. 240*).—integumentis involvere qd; nomine ca rei qd involvere (both *Val. Max.*). nomine ca rei tegere atque velare qd (s. g. cupiditatem suam, C.).

CLOKEBAG, averta (a sort of great portmanteau; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius).—mantica, hippopœa (saddle-bags. *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 106*. *Sen. Ep. 87, 7*; hippopœa, the singular, is erroneous).

CLOSE, tr. [To shut, claudere. operire (*opp. aperire*).—ostium or fores operire: to c. the gates agst aby, claudere ci portas: to c. the eyes, oculos claudere (prop. to c. the eyes for ever, i. e. to die); oculos operire (prop. to c. the eyes, of people who are going to sleep).—pupulus claudere (prop. of the eye-lids).—to c. the line of march, agmen claudere or cogere: the ranks are closed, ordines densantur: to march with closed ranks, munito agmine incedere (*S. Jug. 46, 3*): to c. aby in one's arms, see EMBRACE.—[To terminate or to bring to an end, finem facere with *Gerund. in. . .* dl: e. g. to c. a letter, a speech, scribendi, dicendi finem facere. finem ci rei imponere, constituere.—perorare (of a speech): to c. one's life, vitam finire; vita excedere; diem supremum obire.—ad finem or exitum adducere qd. finire qd.—terminare qd (to put an end to, with ref. to space): finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei (with ref. to time); epistolam concludere (a letter): to c. a controversy, controversiam dirimere: to c. an account, conficere rationem et consolidare: to c. a bargain, negotium conficere or conficere et absolvere (for oneself);

negotium procurare (*for aby*): *I c. the bargain with aby*, de pretio inter nos convenit: *the bargain was closed*, de pretio inter ementem et vendentem convenit.—
 ¶ TO CLOSE IN.—to *c. in with a wall*, muro (muris) sepiare; mœnibus cingere: *to c. in with a rampart and ditch*, sepiare vallo et fossa: *the enemy*, hostem circumvenire; locorum angustias claudere (*in defiles*): *to be closed in by aby*, qd re cingi, circumdari, contineri. See ENCLOSURE.—¶ TO CLOSE UP, claudere. Intercludere. præcludere (intercl. in the middle, præcl. in front): obstruere (to *c. up*, by *aby* erected for that purpose, the access to *aby* or place).—cl audire intercludere or præcludere (to *aby*): viam præcludere (*in front*): viam obstruere (to *barricade*, as *it were*, or obstruct): iter intercludere or interrompere (*to the enemy on his march*): iter obsepiare (to *c. up by a wall, hedge, or any boundary*; also *by troops*).—INTR. coire (*e. g. of the eye-lids, wounds, &c.*).—floreum suum comprimere (*of flowers*).—¶ TO CLOSE WITH: to come into close quarters, manum conserere, ad manum accedere. cominus pugnare (gladiis). cominus gladiis uti. manu decertare (*all these = to fight c. together, or to come to c. quarters with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.*).—inter se (collatis signis) concurrere. prælium committere (*my of two hostile armies*).—(armis) congressi cum qo; (mann) conficere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (*all, e. g. cum hostibus*).—¶ To coalescere, coalescere. conglutinari.

CLOSE, s. ¶ ENCLOSURE, septum, conceptum, locus septus.—cohors or cors, in MSS. also chors (*hurdies for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c. whether movable or not*).—¶ A small field, agellus. ager conceptus. C.—¶ Conclusion (or point where *aby* has an end), finis. extremum. terminus. exitus. (STR. in END).—clausula (*the c. of a sentence or letter*): at the *c. of the speech*, in extrema oratione: at the *c. of a book*, in extremo libro: at the *c. of the year*, extremo anno (or extremo anni); also exeunte anno: at the *c. of the month of June*, extremo mense Junio (*not ultimo mense, quod significat in the month of June of last year*): at the *c.*, in fine. in extremo (*with ref. to space*): also ad ultimum, ad extremum (*at the very c.*). To bring *aby* to a *c.*, finem ei rei afferre. qd ad finem adducere or perducere; qd absolvere (*to effect or complete in all its parts*); qd transigere (*a bargain, a business*); qd proficere (*with the necessary notion of dispatch*); conficere. perficere. consummare qd.

CLOSE, adj. ¶ SHUT, clausus.—¶ Confined (formed by the past part. of the verbs meaning to confine. Vid.).—Reserectus, tacturum. tectus. occultus. occultus et tectus: *c. to aby*, tectus ad qm.—cautus (*in speaking*).—timidus (*timid*).—frigidus (*cold*).—¶ Solid, densus, condensus (*consisting of closely adhering parts*: opp. rarus).—spissus (*of parts wch hardly admit any interstices to be visible, almost impenetrable*: opp. solutus).—solidus (*of a firm mass, compact*: opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (*crammed, as it were*: opp. rarus).—arctior or artior (*closer*): a *c. battle array*, acies condensata, conferta: *with c. ranks*, munito agmine (*e. g. to march*, Incedere. S. Jug. 46, 3).—¶ Concise, pressus (*fig. of an author, orator, &c. and his style*).—brevis (*brief, also of an orator, &c.*).—conclusa sententia (*e. g. of thoughts*); sententia densus, creber (*rich in ideas*: Thucydides creber rerum frequentia, *concise fm the richness of thoughts*).—¶ Narrow, angustus (*not wide*: opp. latus).—artus (*more correct than artus, confined, limi* ed: opp. latus).—contractus (*contracted, more cognate with ang. than with art*; hence Jx. contractus et angustus, e. g. Nilus).—perangustus (*very c.*): *c. writing* (*e. g. on the margin of the pages*), paginæ contractio (Cic. Att. 5, 4, extr.).—*c.-packing*, hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (*after Liv. 27, 46, of the c. sitting in the theatre*).—*c. meaning of a word*, *angustus vocis notio.—to make *c.*, *angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become *c.*, in artius coire: *the limits of the world are too c. (narrow) for him*, orbis terrarum uno non capit (*ast. Curt. 7, 8, 12*).—*c. together*, e. g. to range the ships *c. together*, naves in artu stipare.—a *c. garment*, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, or vestis stricta.—¶ Intimate: to be with a person on the closest terms of friendship, artissimo amicitia vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse: familiarissime uti qo: the closest ties of friendship, artissima amicitia vincula: to form a *c. intimacy with aby*, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia: I am on terms of *c. intimacy with aby*, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, also familiaritate magna or arta or intima or maxima cum qo conjunctum esse; magno uso familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse;

arta familiaritate complecti qm: to live with *aby* on terms of *c. intimacy*, qo familiariter or intime uti: in familiaritate cs versari, also vivere cum qo (*l. Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81, Wolf*).—a *c. relation*, propinquâ cognitione conjunctus: a *very c. relation*, proximus cognitione or propinquitate; arta propinquitate conjunctus.—¶ *Parasitiously*, parca. tenax. parca et tenax.—restrictus. restrictus et tenax.—malignus (*c. towards others*).—very *c.*, præparcus: to be *c.*, parce vivere (*live closely*). parcare with dat.; parcam, tenacem esse with gen.; parca ac tenuiter vivere.—¶ Dull (*of the weather*), gravis (*heavy*).—nubilus (*cloudy*: e. g. celum; day, dies).—subnubilus (*somewhat cloudy*).—¶ Attentive, attentus. intensus. perattentus (*stronger term*): to this and similar considerations *c. attention ought to be paid*, hæc et talia circumspicienda sunt: to listen with *c. attention* to *aby*, perattente audire qd: to pay the closest attention to one's studies, totum se adhibere in literas. Often by omni or summo studio; studiosissime; enlissime: e. g. to pay *c. attention* to one's books, summo studio discere; animo sequi qd.—to pay *c. attention* to what *aby* says, diligenter attendere, attente or attento animo or sedulo audire qm; præbere se ei attentum auditorem; adesse animo (animis), erigere mentem (mentes) auresque et qm dilectum attendere (*of those who pay c. attention to an orator*).—¶ Near, propinquus; vicinus (*of place, less freq. with ref. to time*)—finitimus (*with dat.*).—prope in propinquo (*c. to althg*): to be *c. to*, prope esse (*l. p.*); propinquum or vicinum esse (*with ref. to time and place*); non longe abesse. in propinquo adesse. subesse (*of place and time*): closer, propius adesse: to be *c. at hand*, appere (*i. e. to approach, of time, a day, night, season, &c.*): to be *very c.*, supra caput esse. in cervicibus esse. in capite et in cervicibus esse (*of place, time, and events*, s. Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22): to lie or be situated *c. by*, prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse. prope esse. non longe abesse. subesse: to stand *c. by aby*, non longe abesse a qo: quite *c. by*, juxta; secundum (*c. by*, indicating a direction, along . . .): *c. to or by the shore*, prope ripam, secundum ripam (*along*: e. g. navigare).—very *c. to or by*, proxime a with abl. or acc.—continens (*of place*): a. g. continens ei loco or cum qo loco).—~~affinis~~ affinis in the above meaning is not met with in classic prose: continerimus and contiguus only used by poets and later writers.—¶ To come to *c. quarters*, see TO CLOSE with.

CLOSE-FISTED, } See CLOSE, with.
 CLOSE-HANDED, } monius.
 CLOSELY, ¶ In a reserved manner, timide, caute.—¶ Thickly, &c., dense. spissæ. solidæ. confertim. artius.—¶ Concisely, pressæ.—¶ Narrowly, angusta. arta.—to write *c. arte* (or arta) scribere; paginam contrahere (*i. e. for the purpose of getting room on the page or sheet for what one has to say*).—¶ Parasitiously, parca. maligne. tenuiter. Jn. parca ac tenuiter (*e. g. vivere, to live c.*).—¶ In a diligent, attentive manner, omni or summo studio; studiosæ; studiosissime. entissime: to attend *c. to his books*, summo studio discere: to examine *aby* *c.*, to look *c. into aby*, intensus oculis qd intueri; intueri qd acri et attento animo (*c.*). qd studiosè intueri (*e. g. rerum naturam*, *c.*).

CLOSENESS, ¶ Density of substance, &c., crassitudo.—densitas (*thickness*).—spissitas (*c. approaching to impenetrability*).—¶ Taciturnity, taciturnitas. pectus clausum.—¶ Nearness, propinquitas.—vicinia (neighbourhood).—¶ Closeness of an intimacy or connexion, mly by conjunctio with a proper adj (magna, summa, tanta, quanta, &c.): he had often heard fm me what a delightful *c. of intimacy* there was between us, sæpe ex me audierat, quam suavis esset inter nos et quanta conjunctio: this *c. of our intimacy*, hæc nostra conjunctio. The greatest possible *c. of intimacy*, artissima (cum qo) summæ conjunctionis vincula: to have a great *c. of intimacy with aby*, arte (artissime) cum qo conjungi.—¶ Parasimony, parsimonia (in *aby*, ca rei).—tenacitas (*close-fistedness*, *L. 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (*the nigardliness that withholds fm others the full measure of what is due to them*).—¶ Of a *c. m. the air*, &c., gravitas.—¶ Cogency of an argument, auctoritas (see Q. 10, 1, 11), or by Crcl. to use great *c. of argument*, firma ad probandum argumenta afferre; gravissima et firmissima argumenta afferre.

CLOSE STOOL, lasium.—sella pertusa, also sella only.

CLOSET, conclave (*q. t. for a room*).—cubiculum minus or secretius. zotheca (STR. in CABINET). To venture into a *c.*, committere se in conclave, cubiculum, &c.: go or retire into a *c.*, in conclave, cubi-

culum, &c., tre (C.), with aby, cum qo.—| *Casphora* v. d. Vid.

CLOSET, v. To have been clothed with aby (literally). In idem conclave, *or in cubiculum secretum, cum qo emm, or (fig.) sine arbitrio cum qo locutum esse; in consilium a quo adhibuit esse.

CLOT, mass (e. g. of plicis, plicis. F.).—gleba (e. g. turis, Lacer., plicis, Cass., sevi, Cass.).—glebula, massula. A c. of blood, sanguis concretus (O.); *concreti sanguinis particula.

CLOT, v. coire. concretere. —spissari.—Jm. spissari et in densitate coire.—conglari (prop. by rennet, as milk; then of any liquid mass, made to coagulate in any way).—Clothed milk, lac gelatum, congelatum: hair clothed with blood, crines concreti sanguine.

CLOTH, pannus. woolen c., pannus laneus: linen c., pannus linteus. linteus, pl. *Stout* c., pannus duplex. Fine c., pannus tenuior (opp. pan. crassior). Cotton c., *perps*, *pannus xylinus (see CALICO). Hair-c., eilellum. A c. manufactory, panni officina.—| *Tædie* c., linteum in mensâ ponendum or positum (v. *Appol.* Apol. 308, 19), or only *mensæ linteum. To lay the c., *mensam linteam sternere (aft. *Mart.* 14, 139): triclinium sternere (to prepare the dinner-sofas, after the ancient fashion).—| *Cloth of state*, auleum.

CLOTHE, vestire. convestire (prop. with a garment, then with other covering).—veste tegere.—veste induere qm. vestem induere ei (put a garment on aby).—veste qm. amictore (with an article of dress, that is not drawn on, but thrown round). To c. oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indui (of c.'s that are drawn on); veste se amictore (of garments thrown around): to c. oneself in ath, vestiri, amictiri qâ re; (acc. to the distinction just given, post velari qâ re): to c. oneself in the Roman garb, or acc. to the Roman fashion, Romano habitu uri: to c. oneself no better than a slave, se non servq melius vestire (†): to be c'd in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici. The earth is c'd with flowers, terra vestitur floribus: the meadows are c'd with grass, herbas prata convestiuntur.

CLOTHERS, vestes. vestimenta. tegumenta corporis. [See DRESS, GARMENT.] To change one's c's, vestimenta mutare. To be fond of fine c's, nimio indulgere vestitui: vestes emere sumptuosius (aft. *Plin.* Ep. 9, 12, *inf.*). Prov. C.'s make the man, homo ex veste, aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, vulgo matimatur (aft. *Sen.* Ep. 47, 14). The expense of one's c's, sumptus vestium. The servant who looks after one's c's, vestiæpex (Inscr.: fm. vestiplica).—capæarius (the slave who looked after his master's c's while he bathed). Old-fashioned c's, vestitus obsoletus. To send one's c's to the wash, vestes lavandas dare: dirty or foul c's, *linteræ sordida. To make c's, vestes contere: to mend or patch them, resarcire: to put them on (see TO CLOTH): to take them off, exuere (of c.'s that are drawn on), ponere, deponere (of c.'s that are hung round one: e. g. ponere tunica, C.). To leave off c's, vestes abjicere, rejicere, deponere: to tear c's, vestes discindere: to take, pull, or strip a man's c's off, vest. ei detrabere: to buy new c's, novam sibi parare vestem. A full suit of c's, synthësis (Scæv. *Dig.* 34, 2, 38. *Mart.* 2, 46, 4), plenus, justus vestitus (Krafft). C.'s-brush, peniculus or penicillus. [The ancients used for this purpose either cauda bubula (a cow's tail for brushing off the dust), or erinacei cutis (the skin of a hedge-hog for making them smooth).—| C.'s-press, armarium (not scrinium). The ancients kept them either in a chest, arca vestiaris, or in a room or closet for the purpose, vestiarius].—| Bed-c's, vestimenta stragula, or fm. context, stragula only (stragulum was under the sleeper, opertorium above him. *Sen.*).

CLOTHIER, *panni textor.—| Seller of clothes, qui pannos vendit. To be a c., pannos vendere, venditare.

CLOTHING, vestitus.—vestimenta.—cultus.—vestis ornatus (as ornamented). See CLOTHERS.

CLOTTED, concretus. See TO CLOR.

CLOTT-POLL, stipes. caudex. sinus.

CLOTTY, see CLOTTED.—| Of land, glebosus (opp. tener).

CLOUD, nubes (also impr. e. g. of dust, nubes pulveris; of locusts, nubes locustarum). To fall fm the c's, de celo delabi; ex astris delabi or decidere. The sky was covered with thick (dark, dense) c's, cælum erat grave sordidis nubibus: to see as through a c., cernere quasi per caliginem: to form (or form themselves) into a cloud, in nubem cogi. Prov. He seemed (to himself) to have fallen fm the c's, *in alium quendam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. ris. —to throw a c.

over athg, caliginem ei rei (e. g. es animo) offundere.—| In precious stones, &c., nubes.—vena.—| Great multitude (magna) copia. multitudo.—| *Nubes* must not be used, unless the image of a c. is preserved; as in nubes locustarum, since they darken the air like a c.: of birds, volucrum; of infantry and cavalry, equitum pedumque.

CLOUD, v. nubibus obducere. The sky is c'd over, cælum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare coepit. ris. —| *aby's brow* is c'd over, oculi cs tristitia quoddam nubium ducunt (q. 11, 3, 75). A c'd brow, frons contracta (wrinkled forehead); vultus tristis. frons nubila (sad, serious look: the latter *Mart.* 2, 11).

CLOUDED, nubilis. obnubilus.

CLOUDINESS. Crei.—C. of brow, frons contracta, &c.

CLOUDLESS, nubilis vacuum.—serenus (calm, fine).

CLOUDY, nubilis. obnubilus. The sky is becoming c., cælum nubibus obducitur; nubilatur; nubilare coepit.—| Of marble, &c., venosus.

CLOUT, pannus, dim. panniculus. lacinia (prop. the lapet of a dress; then any pendente piece of cloth or other substance).

CLOUT, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum sa-suere (to stitch on a patch). Clouded, pannis oblitus (covered with c's).

CLOVE, caryophyllum or garophyllum (*Plin.* 12, 7, 15. according to *Vincet*: according to *Sprengel* the trifoliate mullein).—*caryophyllus aromaticus (*Linna.*).—| C. of garlic, nucleus alli.

CLOVEN. See CLEAVE, end.

CLOVER, trifolium. A c.-field, *ager trifolio con-syllus. Prov. To live in c., in aeternâ rosâ vivere (*Mart.*): in omnium rerum affluentibus coâs vivere: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

CLOWN, rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus).—agrestis (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners. [The rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility]. He is a mere c., merum rus est (Comm.).—homo agrestis, stipes. caudex (as abscise epithets).—| On the stage (in farces), qui partes ridendas agit (after *Petron.* 80, 9).

CLOWNISH, rusticus. [Syn. in Clowns.]—rusticanus (simpler than rusticus; resembling those who live in the country, or what bears the stamp or impression found in the country: 'countrified').—inurbanus. inhumanus (without refinement or polish).—incultus (without civilization). C. conduct, comportment, &c., rusticitas (sile. age): c. manners, mores rustici: c. voice or pronunciation, vox rustica (unrefined, or void of polish), et agrestis (rough, vulgar); sonus vocis agrestis: c. bashfulness (unbecoming, or not in its place), rusticitas (the French, 'mauvaise honte'). [See RUSTIC.] In a c. manner, rustice, e. g. rustice loqui, facere, &c. (to speak, act in a c. manner.)

CLOWNISHNESS, rusticitas. Inurbanitas. inhumanitas. [Syn. in Clowishness.]—mores inculti or rustici.—verba rustica (of words), see also the subst. under Clowishness. To be guilty of c. in one's conduct or manners, ab humanitate abhorreere.

CLOY, satiare (to cause aby to have enough of athg, propr. and fig.) with athg, qâ re.—saturare (to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, propr. and fig.) with athg, qâ re.—exsatiare (to satisfy fully, vino ciboque. L.).—exsaturare (C. saturare strengthened). To c. oneself, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare: vino ciboque exsatiari. I am cloyed with athg, tætiæ as rei me tenet.—me tædet or pertæsum est as rei (am wearied of it even to loathing).—explêre (to fill, quench, propr. and impr.).—satiætem or fastidium afferre. satiætem creare; fastidium movere, ei; tædium afferre; tædio offere qm; nauseam facere.

CLUB, | As means of defence, or weapon, clava. C.-bearer, qui clavem gerit (post. claviger).—fustis (a long piece of wood for thrashing, fustibus tundere, but uspi as instrument for corporal punishment and inflicting death, as military punishment. *Plaut.* C. &c. [see *Lex.* fustuarium], centurionem fusti percutere. *Pell.*: decimum quemque fusti necare or ferire, *Tac.*).—baculum nodosum (aft. *Val.* *Max.* 2, 78, who has latus nodosus, i. e. a stroke with it).—baculum cum nodo (aft. *L.* 1, 18, who has the contrary to it, viz. bac. sine nodo).—| Society, circulus (g. i. a social circle).—factio (a political c. or society, forming a party in the state, like that of the Jacobins in Paris, see *Trajan.*, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 36).—globus consensionis (of conspirators).

—sodalitas. *sodalitium* (any society of friends or comrades, e. g. at Rome of certain priests to perform some secret worship attended by a feast, Greek *ἑταίρεια*, *sch. Traj. Plin.* Ep. 10, 36 (43), 1, also makes use of in Latin)—*collegium* (a corporation, e. g. of mechanics, tradesmen, &c.): a literary c., *societas doctorum hominum: cœtus, conventus hominum or amicorum (g. t. for any assembly).—*consensus* (for a given purpose).—*sessiuncula* (a meeting, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 20, 56, where he joins the words *circuli* et *sessiuncule*).—*acroasis* (c. of literary men, where one of the members reads *aliquid* aloud to the assembly). See also SOCIETY.—*Member* of a c., *sodalis* (esp. for the purpose of feasting, playing, &c.): *vir factionis* (of polit. party): *socius* (for serious purposes): homo ejusdem corporis (*L. A. 9*): the members of our, his, &c. c., nostri or sui corporis homines (see *L. 6, 34*), or nostri, sui, only (see *L. 4, 57*), *homo de circulo.—|| *Share* of a reckoning (esp. incurred by feasting, &c.), **sumptus commisationis* (not computation).—to pay for the whole c., **commisationis sumptus facere* (prop.).—*symbola*, e. g. to pay one's c., **symbolam solvere*. *pro hospitio solvere (at an inn).

CLUB, v. conferre ad or in qd.—pecuniam dare ad qd. pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere. In commune, in publicum conferre.

CLUB-FOOT, talli pravi (*H. Sat.* 1, 3, 48).—tall exstantes (*Schol.*)

CLUB-FOOTED, scarrus (*H. and others*).—talli pravi or exstantibus (*H. Sat.* 1, 3, 48. *Schol.*)

CLUB-LAW, *Vic.*

CLUCK, singultire (of a hen when leading her young ones, *Col.* 8, 11, 15).—glocire (of a hen when sitting, *Col.* 8, 5, 4).

CLUCKING, singultus.

CLUCKING-HEN, gallina singultiens or glociens. [*Srv. in CLUCK.*]

CLUE. See CLW.

CLUMP, massa.—gieba [*Srv. in CLOD*].—massula, giebula (of smaller size).—|| *A group* (e. g. of trees), silvula (*Col.* 8, 15): arborae condensæ. locus arboris condensus.

CLUMSILY, inepte. Incommodè. Inscite. vaste. To be c. made, vasto esse corpore (of men and beasts).—Inscite factum esse (of things).—Incomdite. Infcete. Incompositè. Illiberaliter. Inurbane. rustice. To act c., corporis motu esse agrestem; rustice se præbere (to behave c.), also rustice facere: to dance c., minus comode saltare: not to behave c., non incommodè se gerere.—crasse. Inulise. Ineleganter. Illepidè. Invenuste.

CLUMSINESS, species informis or vasta (unwieldiness).—Inhabilis moles vasti corporis (unwieldy bulk of body, *Cur.* 9, 2, 21).—rusticitas. Inurbanitas (not illiberalitas). Inhumanitas (of manners), also mores Inculti or rustici (inelegantia only found in *Gaj. Instit.* 1, § 84, *Gorsch.*).—crassitudo (of size).—duritas (in speech, i. e. expression, of a verse, &c.).—to have more c. than strength, carnis plus habere quam lacertorum (*Q. of style*).

CLUMSY, inhabilis (unmanageable, e. g. of bodies, opp. habilis).—vastus (of living beings and things, e. g. corpore vasto, of clumsy structure, of animate beings).—iners (sluggish, unready, of persons).—rusticus (opp. urbanus, in one's manners).—agrestis (in one's manners or motions, motus corporis)—Inhumanus (impolite, uncivilized).—Jw. agrestis et inhumanus.—gravis (heavy, e. g. of speech, lingua).—durus (not flowing, e. g. of expression, versæ, &c.).—informis (ill-shaped).—rudis (rough, uncouth).—incompositus (not properly arranged).—Jw. rudis atque Incompositus (e. g. of style, &c.).—Inurbanus (unmannerly). *A c. fellow*, homo agrestis. homo vultu motuque corporis vastus atque agrestis (of external behaviour).—homo Inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly). To have a c. gait or carriage, corporis motu esse agrestem.—illiberalis (incongruous with the manners of a well-bred man). *C. manners*, mores rustici. rusticitas.—impolitus (not properly wrought or polished).—tardus et pene immobilis (slow and almost immovable, e. g. of an animal).—incultus, uncivilized, morally and physically.—intonus (without all breeding).—Jw. intonus et incultus.—Ineruditus (polished neither by breeding nor education).—Imperitus (without practical experience).—incomdita (not properly composed or arranged, as poems, words, versæ, &c.).—crassus (in opp. to whatever is refined, polished, delicate, &c.).—inelegans (esp. of style in speaking).—lævis (awkward).—illepidus (not mannerly). Rather c., subrusticus. subgræstis.

CLUSTER, fasciculus (c. of flowers).—uva (of

grapes, also of bees, see CLUSTER, v.).—corymbus (of ivy, and other like plants).—racemi (in pl. a c. of grapes, ivy, &c.; in the sing. racemus is the branch or stalk to which the berries are attached).—acervus, cumulus (heap).—circulus (c. of men); corona (ring of men about a speaker); turba (crowd, throng); multitudo in unum conglobata.—examen (of bees). In c's, **uvorum modo*. cateratim (in crowds).—acervatim (in heaps, &c.). The fruit of others grow in c's, alia dependent racemis (*Plin.*).—|| *Of islands*, **insule complures*: if the name of the islands is mentioned, insule only; thus the c. of the *Strophades*, *Strophades insule*.

CLUSTER, v. INTR.) *prps* **uvorum modo crescere* (to grow in c.).—racemis dependere.—*uvæ* or racemose ferre or facere.—|| *Of bees*, confuere (*V.*). To c. on the branches, *uvam ramis demittere* († *V. Georg.* 4, 568): pedibus per mutua nexis (frondente) ramo pendere († *Æn.* 7, 67): on a roof, delubri culmine longâ uâ consideri (*Juv.* 13, 68). Bees clustering on houses or temples, uva dependens in domibus templis (*Plin.* 11, 16).—|| *Assemble in crowds*, see ASSEMBLE, INTR.).—TR.) See HEAP TOGETHER.

CLUSTERLY, **uvæ modo*.—*uvæ* similis. CLUTCH, || *To grasp*, manus adhibere c. rei. manus afferre c. rei.—raperè. arripere qd. (violently) involare in qd. (impr. to fly upon *aliquid* for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it, e. g. in alienas possessiones).—prehendere, (to seize upon *aliquid*, to hold it).—corripere qd. (to snatch at *aliquid* eagerly).—|| *To double the fist*, pugnam facere; comprimere in pugnam manus; digitos comprimere pugnamque facere. See FIST.

CLUTCH, s. a taking, seizing, captura. captus.—|| *Claw* (pl.), unguis. ungues.—*Uia* (to get into *aliquid's* c's, in manus ea venire: to tear *aliquid* from *aliquid's* c's, qd. ex manibus or ex faucibus ea eripere).

CLUTTER, turba (confusion, combined with bustle or noise).—streptus (loud noise).—tumultus. tumultuatio (a confused clamour; then in general the noise caused by a multitude or any single person: the former as state, the latter as act).—Jw. streptus et tumultus: to make a c., tumultuari. tumultum facere.—quid tumultuari, soror, atque insanis? quid tumultus or turbe fuit (e. g. on the market, apud forum)?

CLUTTER, v. streptum facere or edere. clamare. clamitare.

CLYSTER, clyster (in later writers also clysterium, clysmus, or enema, which are however to be avoided; or pure Lat. lotio (*Cels.*). *A c. of oil*, infusio in oleo: to be relieved by a c., clystere purgari: to administer a c., qd. clystere inficere or infundere: qd. clystere infundere per intestinum; qd. per clysterem immittere; ducere alvum clystere: to administer a c. of sea-water, *adjecto vel oleo vel nitro* (*Cels.*).

COACERVATE, v. TR.) coacervare. construere. See HEAP, v.

COACERVATION, coacervatio. accumulatio. accervatio. See HEAP, s.

COACH, currus (any wheel-carriage to travel in expeditiously).—plentium (with four wheels, high, hanging on springs [pensilis, *Serv. V. Æn.* 8, 666], with *fast* top, open on both sides, and painted green, used by matrons in religious processions, &c., see *Serv. &c.*).—tensa or thena (with four wheels, and drawn by four horses, ornamented with ivory and silver, on which the statues of the gods were carried to the circus, and then placed on their pulvinaria).—cisium (a light two-wheeled travelling carriage, with a seat of basket-work; cabriolet).—rheda (a Gallic word; a larger four-wheeled c., with sufficient room for several persons and luggage).—ephrædium (a small one-horsed vehicle, with a sort of wooden arch over the horse, to hold up the shaft, see *Cramer Schol. Juv.* 8, 66).—carriça (a rheda for persons of rank, richly ornamented, and probably covered).—petoriturus or petoriturum (an open four-wheeled Gallic vehicle). *A c. and pair*, bigæ; quadrigæ (four-horsed); currus quadrigarum (with the horses all four abreast, not, as in our times, two and two). *A c. or vehicle with its horses put to it*, vehiculum junctum: to ride in a c., currui vehi; juncto vehiculo vehi; junctis jumentis vehi: to ride in a four-horsed c., quadrigis or curru quadrigarum vehi: to sit in a c., in vehiculo, curru (&c.) sedere: to drive a c., currum regere; to some place, currum qd. scietore: to upon a c., currum evertere: to stop the c., currum sustinere: by the c., curru: curru vectus: in curru (or rheda, &c.) sedens (sitting in the c.): to keep a c. and horses, currum et equos habere: to have (or go in) one's own c.

or carriage, **uuo vehiculo (or sua rheda, &c.) uti*; in a *hackney c.*, **meritorio vehiculo or meritoria rheda uti*; a *stage-c.*, *vehiculum publicum (i. e. a vehicle coming the nearest to our mail or posting vehicle, used in the times of the Emperors): rheda curialis (post-chaise, the Emp.)*. See also *CARRIAGE, VEHICULA, WAGON*. The body of a *c.*, *capus (Virr. 10, 9 (14) 2)*. *Plorxum* was rejected by Q. 1, 5, 8, as a foreign word, used by *Caesall.* only (98, 6): the carriage of a *c.*, *rotæ et axes (opp. capus): the seat of a c., scutellæ or sella vehiculæ or currus (see Sen. Ep. 70, 20. Phædr. 3, 6, 5): the head of a c., tegimentum currus: the pole of a c., temo. C.-box, sella prima (see Phædr. 3, 6, 5).*

COACH-HORSE, *equus rhedarius, carrucarius (aff. Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38), who has mules, rheda, and carr. since the ancients used mules, and not horses, except upon state occasions, such as religious processions, &c.—equus vectuarii (any draught horse in general, according to Schneider's conjecture, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, in such passage neither vectarius, nor vecturius, can be the right reading).*

COACH-HOUSE, **receptaculum vehiculorum or currum*.

COACH-MAKER, *vehicularius, or carpentarius, or rhedarius, or plaustrarius artifex. SYN. in COACH and CARRIAGE.*

COACHMAN, *rhedarius (driver of a rheda, *C. Mil. 10, 29)—carrucarius mulio (driver of a carruca, drawn by mules, *Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 4: SYN. of rheda and carr. in COACH)—auriga (driver of the war-chariot, &c.; poet. moderator eorum).*

COACTION. See **COMPULSION**.

COACTIVE. See **COMPULSORY**.

COADJUTOR, *adjutor (e. g. as teacher)—socius (who partakes or assists in alth)—minister. administrator (who takes a subordinate part in assisting alth)—collega (in an office)—hypodidascalus (usher)—Juv. minister et adjutor; socius et participes c. rei; servus et minister c. rei:—to be alth's c., c. socium esse in re (compare with TO ASSIST)—to appoint a c. to alth, c. dare qm ad rem adiutorem; qm socium sibi adiungere (for oneself)—To employ a c., qm socium adhibere in re (in any business)—*SYN. adjutrix. socia. ministra. See SYN. above.**

COAGULATE, INTR. *coire (to run together, and thus c.)—concoquere (to c. by growing, as it were, together)—congelari. se congelare (by becoming cold; of any liquid)—coagulari (prop. to be made to c. by means of rennet, of milk, &c.; then generally of any liquid)—lac gelatum, concretum.—TR. coagulare (by rennet)—congelare (by cold; used also intrans. by Ovid, Ister congelat).*

COAGULATION, coagulatio.

COAL, carbo (g. i.). **carbo bituminosus (our mineral c.)—lites c., pruna; carbo candens or vivus: dead c., carbo extinctus, emortuus: to swallow red-hot c., vivum ignem devorare: the smoke of c., vapor carbonum: as black as c., tam ater quam carbo est—picus (as pitch)—qui multo arior est, quam Ægyptius (of persons)—PROV. to carry c. to Newcastle, in silvan ligna ferre (H. Sub. 1, 10, 34).*

COAL-DUST, pulvis carbonis (i.).

COAL-HOUSE or HOLE. **cella carbonaria.*

COAL-MINE or PIT, fodina (any pit):—(perhaps) *fodina carbonaria.

COAL-PAN, focolus (if containing burning coals, focolus fervens).—**olla carbonaria (poi, if for the above purpose).*

COAL-SCUTTLE or BASKET, *corbis carbonarius.

COAL-SHOVEL, battulum.

COAL-TRADE, negotium carbonarium (Aurel. Fict. de Vir. Il. 72): to carry on a c.-trade, negotium carbonarium exercere; *carbones vendere or venditare.

COAL-VESSEL or BARGE, *navis carbonaria.

COAL-WAGGON, plaustrum carbonarium.

COALESCE, coalescere, ci rei (prop. to unite by growing together [of things], or to grow into one; hence *fig.* to come together, or simply to unite; e. g. ut cum patribus coalescerent plebis animi, L.): in unum populi corpus coalescere (of a nation)—coire (to come or run together)—misceri (to mix with, of things) ci rei or cum qd re.—Sis convenire ci rei or cum qd re (to agree with, and so be capable of coalescing),—confundi in unum or in unum corpus confundi (to unite firmly, of things).

COALITION, coalitus, consociatio, junctio, congregatio [see SYN. in COMBINE].—societas (the state of being united)—coitio (a uniting of several persons, *mix in a bad sense, e. g. colitionem facere, C.*)—coitus (a combining). See also **COMBINATION.**

COARSE, ¶ Not fine or tender, crassus (o. pr.)—densus (thick, with parts closely pressed together).—c. flour, *farina crassa: c. bread, panis secundarius or secundus: c. food, victus asper: c. sand, sabulo. saburra (as ballast): a c. toga, toga crassa: c. thread, filum crassum.—¶ Rough, unpolished, inhumanus. Inurbanus. agrestis. rusticus (SYN. in BOOK).—Juv. ferus agrestisque. C. a joke, locus illiberalis.—Jocus invidiosus (that makes us enemies): c. manners, mores inculti. rusticitas (coarseness of behaviour): a c. brute, merum rus. To use c. language agst aby, aspere or contumeliose (the latter in an insulting manner) invehi in qm; probris et maledictis vexare qm: c. minded, horridus; horridus et durus: asperi animi (or by the words given above, inhumanus, &c., *veh. relate more to the want of outward polish than to what is really wrong*). ¶ Common, or dinary, vulgaris: or by subst. vulgus with gen., 'c. practitioners' (Arbuth.), *vulgus medicorum (aff. C. prugus patronorum, &c.).—¶ Not made neatly or skilfully, non artificiosus, inconditus. infabre factus, inscutus.—c. overloaded style, opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatæ dictionis genus (C. Or. 3).—pinguo quiddam sonare.

COARSELY, crasse. ¶ *Rudely, in an unpolished manner, inurbane. rustice. vaste (e. g. loqui). infecte. illiberaliter. incompote.—¶ In an unskilful, unfinished manner, insecte. incommode.*

COARSENESS, ¶ Opp. fineness, crassitudo.—¶ Roughness of manners, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas. rusticitas. C. of speech, verba rustica (rough, coarse words). maledicta. probra. probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.). contumelie (insulting language). C. of mind, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation): asperitas animi (savagery c.): feritas animi. A savage or brutal c. of mind, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas. C. of manners, mores agrestes, or feri.

COAST, litus (as the line of c.)—ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To lie at anchor of a c., in salo navem tenere in ancora. *NOT* acta (=litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. (according to Didé. 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence, &c.).—Towns on the c., urbes maritimæ.

COAST, v. To c. by a place, oram or locum qm prætervehi (passing by and leaving it); oram legere (creeping along by it). See 'sail by,' under SAIL.

COASTER, qui oram legit, &c.—¶ Coasting vessel, navis oraria (Plin.).

COASTING. C. vessel, navis or navicula oraria: the master of a c. vessel, magister navis orarie (Plin. Ep. 10, 17, or 26). The c. trade, *commercium maritimum.

COAT, s. As the ancients did not wear c.'s, there is no exact term: see GARMENT.—Great-c., the nearest words are endomis and gausapum (or gausapa or gausape. See GARMENT).—To turn c., deficere, descicere a qo. To be a turn-c., defecisse or descicisse a partibus (optimum, &c. as the case may be).—¶ A waistcoat, præpe colobium (a short vest without arms, the form of the tunic at its first introduction. Serv. ad V. Æn. 9, 616). C. of mail, lorica aerta (Np.).—lorica conversata hamis (V.).—PROV. To cut one's c. according to one's cloth, suo se modulo ac pede metiri.—¶ Covering of the flesh, pellis (bristly: with pili).—vellus (fleece; with villi).—the c. of a horse, pellis. His c. is harsh and dry, aret pellis (V.). a harsh, dry c., pellis dura ac frigida (Lr.): to cast its c. (of the serpent), vernationem or senectam exuere. The horse changes his c., equus villos mutat.—¶ C. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables, e. g. of berries; of the kernel of a nut).—membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c. tunic. of mushrooms, wheel, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin, e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn; pod).—¶ Layer, of plaster, &c., stratura (what is spread upon athg: e. g. of manure, of gravel, &c. Suet. Pallad.).—circumlitio (the laying on of colours, varnish, wax, &c. Sen. and Plin.).—cōrium (thick coating; e. g. of mortar, earth, &c. Virr.).—trullisatio is plastering, or laying on mortar with a trowel. Virr.—to lay a c. of paint upon athg, ci rei Inducere: to give a wall a c. of plaster, tectorium in parietem inducere: He has given athg four c.'s of paint, ci rei quater induxit coloretem (Plin): to cover athg with a c. of plaster of Paris, gypso qd iilineri (Plin.).—¶ C. of arms, insignie generis (cf. C. Sull. 31, 88).

COAT, v. Inducere qd ci rei or super qd; Inducere qd qd re (e. g. ceram parieti or parietem cerâ: the roof with gold, aurum tecto: the bricks with leather, coria super lateres).—Ilinere qd ci rei or qd qd re (e. g. aurum marmori: qd gypso).—circumlinere qd qd re (to

smear over with alkali; e. g. *alvos fimo bubulo* (Plin.).—trullisare (i. e. *for laying on mortar with a trowel* Vitr.).—contegere or integere qd qd re (e. g. *luto, Cae.*): to c. a wall with mud, parieti lutum inducere (Vitr.).

COAX, mulcēre. permulcēre qm.—palpare, or ci or qm palpari (prop. *to stroke and pat*; e. g. *a horse*).—blandiri ci (to flatter with soft words). To c. a horse, equum palpari (Ulp. Dig.): I will c. him, and try if I can by any means, &c., palpabo, equoniam modo possum, &c. (C.): to c. aby by presents, qm munere palpare (Juv.): to c. aby clumsily, ci male palpari (H.). To c. aby out of alkali, suis blanditiis qd a quo exprime (C.).

COAXING, palpatio (Plaut.).—voce blandire. blanditiis (soft words). assentationes (see FLATTERY).—Jm. blanditiis et assentationes.

COBAT, *cobaltum (i. e.).

COBBLE, sarcire. sarcire (to mend what was torn) (=to be a cobbler), sutrinum facere.—To t. bungie, qd imperite, infabre, inscienter facere or conficere.

COBLER, autor veteramentarius (*Suet. Vit. 2).—autor cerdo (Mart.). See SHOEMAKER. To be c., sutrinum facere. A c.'s boy, *autori operas præbens. A c.'s stall, taberna sutrina. C.'s was, *plx sutoria.—Bungler, [vid.] homo in arte suo non satis versatus. A term of contempt for any base mechanic, cerdo (Juv.).

COBWEB, texta aranea, pl.; also aranea, pl. alone (Plin. Phædr. 2, 8, 25).—textura or tela araneæ.—to brush away all the c.'s, omnem araneorum operam perdere; omnes araneorum telas discipere: covered with c.'s, araneosus: like a c., similis textis araneis; also araneosus.

COCHINEAL, coccum (*coccus cacti. Linn.).

COCHLEATED, cochleatus (Pompon. ap. Non.).

COCK, M. Male bird, mas (opp. to femina).—The male of the hen, gallinæ maritus; gallus gallinæ, also gallus or gallinæus alone. A game-c., gallinæus pycis. A young c., pullus gallinæus.—Turkey-c., galli Indici; meleagris gallopavo (Linn.).—C.'s comb, galli crista; wattles, palea galli.—The crowing of a c., galli cantus; c.-crowing, gallicinium (late); about c.-crowing, sub galli cantum.—C.-fight, pugna or certamen gallorum: to set c.'s fighting, gallos inter se committere.—C.-spur, calcar galli. Weather-c., *vexillum flantis venti index (ast. Vitr. 1, 6, 4); or gallus æneus flantis venti index.—vix, leader, head, dux, caput, princeps; signifier.—To be c.-a-hoop, triumphare or ovare gaudire; exultare. Ietari. Jm. letari et triumphare.—Of an arrow, crena.—Of a gun, retinaculum (pyritæ).—Of a pipe, caak, &c., os; epitomium.—Of hay, meta fœni.—Gnomon of a dial, gnomon (γνώμων).—Needle of a balance, examen.

COCK, v. attollere, erigere: the hat, causiam erigere: the nose, naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere; at aby, qm suspendere naso: the ears, aures erigere, arrigere. (aurem substringere, H. is only poet.).—To c. a gun, *retinaculum erigere or ad ictum parare.—To c. hay, fœnum in metas extruere.—INTA. to strut, magnifice incidere, qd sibi esse videri.

COCKADE, insigne petasi (publicum); *insigne militare, quod est in petaso (of a soldier).

COCKATOO, *piliatus cristatus (Linn.).

COCKATRICE, basiliscus.

COCK-BOAT, scapha. cymba. linter. [Syn. in Boat].

COCK-CHAFER, *scarabæus melolontha (Linn.).

COCK-LOFT, cœnaculum superius.—To live in a c., sub tegulis habitare (Suet. Gramm.).—In superiore habitare cœnaculo (Plaut. in the upper story, wch, with the ancients, was under the roof).—tribus habitare scalis (up three pair of stairs. Mart. of a poor poet).

COCK-SURE (of a person), fidens, confidens; (a thing), certus.—To be c. (of a person), rem factam statim putare.—The thing is c., res in vado est (i. safe).—I am c. of him, eum feci meum.

COCKER, alieu indulgēre; indulgētia corrumpere qm: indulgētia tractare qm; qm mollire, emollire, effeminare. oneself, mollis se habere; nimium sibi parcere, ore effeminari, molliri; emolliri.

COCKERING, nimia indulgētia.

COCKLE, Fish, pecten: dim. pectunculus.—Weed, rhoras, adis (Linn.).

COCKLE, v. rugare. (pallio)lun rugat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39).—Freund makes ruga merely less than sinus: Georgas makes ruga elevated, and sinus sunk.

COCKNEY, oppidanus, homo delicatus qui in urbe habbat.

COCK SWAIN, gubernator. rector navis.

COCOA, *faba Cacao (the nut).—*potio e Cacaoe cocta (cocoa, as beverage).

COD or COD-FISH, *gadus morhua (Linn.). Sages think the asellus of the Romans was a cod-fish; others that it was a haddock, or whiting.

COD, A. nusk, pod, silliqua.—valvulus (of leguminous plants). See POD.

CODĒ, leges (scriptæ).—also prps codex, corpus juris (e. g. the Roman, juris Romani).

CODICIL, codicillus, codicilli (as supplement to a will, or an informal testamentary document, in Plin. Ep. and Tac.). codicilli testamento confirmati (Ulp. p. 132, Ed. Bonn.). The c. is invalid, it is so much waste paper, codicilli pro non scriptis habendi (Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1).

CODLE, } lento igne coquere (boil over a slow fire).

CODDLE, } lento vapore decoquere. leniter decoquere. lentā prunā decoquere (all Plin.—of slowly boiling alkali down).—*in olla clausā coquere (stew down).—Make effeminatis by over indulgence, qm delicia assument (Q.): molli educatione nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.).

COEQUAL, æqualis (equal according to inherent quality, also with ref. to age, size, value, dignity, not to be confounded with æquabilis, e. g. æquabilis in qm. a. T. Ann. 8, 31, in). See EQUAL.

COERCE, coercēre, continēre, cohībēre, frenare. refrénare (to hold in check, all with acc.).—inhībēre (to stop).—comprimere (to suppress).—reprimere. supprimere (to repress).—obviam ire ci rei (to take coercive measures).—Juvēntum refrénare or coercēre: cupiditates coercēre or continēre or comprimere; cupiditibus impare.—to c. by severe laws, vincire qd severa legibus.—circumscribere (to restrict aby, e. g. in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations. C.).—moderari. temperare. modum facere ei rei (to put a limit or bounds to alkali). Jm. cohībēre et continēre. reprimere et coercēre.—qm vi cogere (to force to alkali, ad qd, with infn. or ut and subj.). See also COMPEL.

COERCION, coercitio. vis (force). necessitas (c. imposed by necessity): to do alkali fm c., vi coactus qd facio: to use c. with aby, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: to use c., vim adhibēre. without any c., non vi coactus.—the right of c. over aby, coercitio in qm (a. Suet. Oct. 45).—moderatio. temperatio (of things).

COERCIVE. C. means or measures, vis (q. l.): also coercitio (L. 4, 53, damnum aliquamque coercitionem in inhībēre).—to have recourse to (or use) c. means agēs aby, vi grassari in qm (Liv. 3, 44): not in consequence of any c. measures, non vi coactus (Inocentius, silv. age). by c. means, per vim; also vi, as above.

COESSENTIAL, consubstantialis (Eccl. Tertull. Aug.).—æqualis. par et æqualis, ex nulla parte dissimilis (Aug.).—The Son is c. with the Father, *eadem Patris et Filii est natura.

COETANEOUS, quod uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit.—eodem tempore (at or about the same time; when two or several simultaneous events are related in contra-distinction; e. g. to be c. with alkali, eodem tempore, quo aliud, esse or fieri).—simul (at the same period or time, e. g. simul Protagenes floruit).—c. with aby, æqualis ci or cs (i. e. who lives at the same time).—æqualem esse ci (with ref. to age) almost c., ætate proximum esse ci. See 'at the same TIME.'

COEXISTENT, qd uno (or uno et eodem) tempore est or fit.

COFFEE, The berries, *faba coffeæ (pl.).—The drink, *coffea; *potus coffeæ: to make c., *potum coffeæ coquere or parare: to invite aby to take c., *invito qm, ut domi meæ coffeæ bibat.

COFFEE-CUPS, &c. vasa quæ ad coffeæ bibendam pertinent (act. Col. 12, 3, 3).

COFFEE-HOUSE, thermopolium (any place where warm beverage is sold, or may be had).—one who keeps a c. house, prps thermopola.

COFFEE-MILL, prps fistula serrata (see also HAND-MILL).

COFFEE-POT, prps *hirnea (but never cantharus) coffeæ. *hirnula coffeæ (of smaller size).

COFFEE-TRAY, *tabula, quæ circumferunt coffeæ.

COFFEE-TREE, *coffea (Linn.). *coffea Arabica (Linn.).

COFFER, ruscus (birch), of osier covered with skin, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16, Ruhnken).—clista (nicorn, chest or box of any kind, also for travelling: see Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54, who has clistam cs effringere, break open).—arca (for locking up money, &c.).—capas (for keeping fm injury, loss, &c.). See Box.—a mail c., arcula, capula.—COFFREAS, melon. for treasure (e. g. the king's c.'s), ærarium (privatum, Np. Att. 8, 3): the emperor's, fiscus (opp. ærarium publicum, i. e. the public treasury).—

gum (445a. *prop. of the Persian king, then the c. of my foreign prince.* C. Off. 2, 22, 76: Macedonum gaza. *Comp. Curt. 3, 13, 5: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant; and Mel. 1, 11: gaza, sic Persae ariarium vocant. See also TREASURY.*)

COFFIN, arca (g. t. *whether of wood, stone, &c.*).—*scrophylus* (σκαφύλλος, *prop. c. made of the Assian stone, wh. came from Assos in Troas, wh. consumed all the body but the teeth in 40 days.* *Diet. Antiqq.*; then c. of any other material).—loculus (for an embalmed corpse, or any part of it, s. *Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20, and 7, 16, 16*).—capulus (Farr. ap. Non.—ire ad capulum, *Lucr.*). A silver c., loc. argenteus (Just. 39, 1, 6).—to put in c., arca or loculo condere (e. g. in a temple, in templo).

COFFIN, v. See TO BURY.

COFFIN-BEARER, lepticarius. vespillio. sandapilarius. [SYN. in BEARER.]

COG, [Flatter. Vid.—to c. the dice, Crcl. *prop.* tesserae prave factis ludere or vincere: qm in alea deo eludere (qm in alea eludere, *Plant.*); or nimis lepidè jacere bolum (*Plant.* of a very clever throw).

COG, of a wheel, dens (g. t. for any projecting point in the shape of a tooth, e. g. that of an anchor, a comb, a saw, the collar of a plough).

COGENCY, vis (fores), vis ad faciendam fidem.—pondus (weight).—momentum (tendency to turn the scale in one's favour, *poet.*). To have great c., magno ad persuadendum momento esse (*De Invent. 36, 77*); firmum esse ad probandum: the conflicting reasons are of equal c., contrariarum rationum paria sunt momenta: the c. of some arguments consists in their number, quodam argumenta turba valent (Q.): there is little c. in such arguments, hujusmodi argumenta nullius sunt momenti, or *parum firma sunt ad fidem faciendam or ad persuadendum: these arguments appear to you to be of some c., haec argumenta *aliquid apud vestros animos momenti habere videntur (C.). The more and stronger reasons will have the most c., plures causas et majores ponderis plus habebunt (C.): to produce an argument of great c., firmissimum aliquid afferre. This argument for the existence of the gods appears to me to have the greatest c., firmissimum hoc affert videtur, cur deos esse credamus: it seems to me that there is not much c. in the reason you allege, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): an argument of irresistible c., argumentum necessarium (Q.); necessarie demonstrans (C.).

COGENT, gravis.—firmus or firmus ad probandum: it appears to me that this is a most c. argument, &c., firmissimum hoc affert videtur: it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very c. one, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very c. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (Q.): not c., infirmum (Q.).

COGENTLY, graviter.—Miy by Crcl., to argue c., firmissimis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum qd afferre: not to argue c., rationes non satis firmas afferre.

COGITATE. See MEDITATE, THINK.

COGITATION, cogitatio.—*intentio cogitandi (as effort).—[Meditation, reflection. See REFLECTION.]

COGITATIVE, cogitans. intelligens.—cogitationis participes (possessing the faculty of c.).

COGNATE, of kin, cognatus, consanguineus, propinquus, affinis. See RELATED.

COGNATION, cognatio. propinquitas. agnatio, affinitas. See RELATIONSHIP.

COGNITION, cognitio. scientia, with or without rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiæ) rerum.—Jx. cognitio et scientia: c. of alth, scientia or cognitio or prudentia cs rei.—notitia cs rei.—intelligentia cs rei.—Jx. cognitio et intelligentia. notio cs rei (the notion one has of alth, e. g. notitia or notio Dei).—prudentia cs rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain c.).—memoria prætitorum (e. of past events or things): to have a c. of alth, notitiam cs rei habere or tenere; cs rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd.

COGNITIVE, intelligens. The c. faculty, intelligentia, intellectus.

COGNIZANCE (as g. t.) s. KNOWLEDGE.—[Judicial notice or decision, jurisdiction; jurisdictionis potestas.—to fall under the c. of aby, sub cs jus et jurisdictionem subjunctorum esse (C. Agr. 2, 36, 2a).—it falls under my c., jurisdictione mea est (Sen. Clem. 1, 1): also hoc meum est; hujus rei potestas penes me est: to commission aby to take c. of alth, ci cognitionem deferre: to take c. of alth, cognitionem

constituere.—questionem habere cs rei or de qâ re. questioni præesse (preside at it). [Q]uestio was often accompanied with torture.—cognoscere de qâ re: after having taken c. of the matter, *re diligenter cognita: this does not fall under my c., hoc non est mei muneri or mei arbitrii: pertinere ad qm, e. g. ad alium judicem (to fall under the c. of another judge).—to come or arrive at the c. of alth, venire in cognitionem; cognosci: without c., causâ incognita (see *Heineccii Antiq. Rom. Syn. 4, 18, 15*): a commission appointed to take c. of a matter, *viri (according to the number, duumviri, triumviri, &c.) ad rem judicio suo exigendam missi.—[Badge, signum (g. t.).—insigne (a characteristic mark). See BADGE.]

COGNOMINAL, eodem nomine (g. t. but esp. of the same sur- or family-name. C. Farr. 4, 46, 103).—eodem cognomine or (poet. and Post-Aug.) cognominis adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous, e. g. cognominata verba. C.).

COGNOSCIBLE, quod cognosci potest; quod cognitionem sui habet; quod in humanam intelligentiam cadit.

COHABIT, [Dwell together, in eodem domo habitare (to live in one house).—contubernales esse (prop. in one tent, then later, in one room).—cum qo habitare, apud qm or in domo cs habitare.—[Dwell together as husband and wife, cum qd concubare, concubere, cubitare (the last repeatedly).]

COHABITATION, [Act of living together, contubernium (prop. in one tent, and prop. also in one room).—[As man and wife, concubitus (out of wedlock).]

COHEIR or **COHEIRESS**, coheres.—collega (from the context, *Hermog. and Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 41, and 42, 46*).—to make aby the c.-heir or c.-heires of . . . qm coheredem cum qo scribere; qm coheredem ci instituire.

COHERE, cohærere or cohærescere inter se.—connexos et aptos esse inter se.—to c. well, præclare inter se cohærere: cohærere cum qâ re or ci rei (with alth): by alth, contineri qâ re; rem continet qd.—[To agree, facere cum qo consentire. conspirare. congruere.—with aby, cum qo convenire, concordare. [SYN. in AGREE. Vid.]

COHERENCE, } cohærentia (as state, e. g. mundi).—**COHERENCY**, } coherentia (connexion as state, e. g. of a discourse, orationis, sermonis; of matters and words rerum et verborum; comp. *Ernesti lex. techn. Rom. p. 90*).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuation, e. g. orationis).—the systematic c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligateque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.).—there is c. in matters, cohærere sibi or inter se.—in c., see COHERENT.—to relate alth in (or with) proper c., cuncta, ut acta sunt, ci exponere; ci omnem rem ordine narrare.

COHERENT, cohærens.—contextus (connected, opp. diffusus, solutus, e. g. oratio).—continens (hanging together or being connected in one uninterrupted line, denoting the inner or substantial connexion of a discourse).—perpetuus (in one continuation, opp. to what is given in fragments, e. g. oratio, historia).—not c., incoherent, interruptus, dissipatus (scattered).

COHERENTLY (sibi) constanter (consistently), or Crcl. to speak c., *inter se cohærentia loqui: not to speak c., see INCOHERENTLY.

COHESION, cohærentia. conjunctio. colligatio (as act and state): copulatio; conglutnatio (as act): argumentatio. See SYN. in TO JOIN.

COHESIVE. See COHERENT. Also glutinosus, resineus, tenax (that has the power of sticking or cohering).

COHORT, cohors. The prætorian c., cohors prætoriana.

COIP. See BONNET, CAP.

COIL, glomerare (in the shape of a ball), e. g. lanam glomerare.

COIL, glomus. glomus lini.

COIN, a) a single piece, numus. b) several pieces, and in opp. to greater c., numuli. c) in general, coined pieces of silver, &c., numi.—[Q]uæ moneta te unclaus, so too the Greek nomisma (νόμισμα) is not found in the prose of the gold. age.—copper c., æs signatum: silver c., argentum signatum; also argenti unum [X. MONEY]: good c., numi boni: counterfeit or bad c., numi adulterii: to issue bad c. (i. e. to be a coin of bad money), pecunias vitare (*Ætup. 8, 14*): monetam adulterinam exercere (*Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1*): numos adulterinos percutere (*Aft. Suet. Ner. 25*): Illyrian c., pecunia Illyriorum siguo

signata: *heavy c.*, *ses grave* great and small *c.*, *numi* unius notae: to pay in the same *c.*, *par pari respondere* (as well *prop.* *e. g. C. Att. 16, 7, 6, as fig. or proverb.* in a bad sense in *Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 34*; *par pari referre* (not *par pari*, see *Benit. Ter. Eum. 3, 1, 55*), or *par gratiam referre* *cl* (*ib. 4, 4, 51*; both = 'returning like for like,' in good and bad sense); *paria paribus respondere* (*C. ad Att. 6, 1, 22*, with regard to words; *i. e.* to reply to the letter of *Atticus* in the same style): a collection of *c's*, **nummothea*: one that understands *c's*, (*antiquary*), *rei numariae peritus*: the science or knowledge of *c's* (*numismatics*), **numorum doctrina*: to lecture on *c's*, **de numis praecipere*: assay of a *c.*, *spectatio pecuniae* (*C. Verr. 3, 7, 7, etc.*): species of *c.*, *genus numorum* (*ib. 78, 181*): also *numus* only, if in the sense of *c.*, *money in general*: the same *c.* (*i. e. pieces of the same value*; *e. g. in paying back money*), *corpora numorum eadem* (*Papinian. Dig. 16, 3, 24*): to pay in *Roman c.*, *ad denarium solvere* (*C. Q. 4, extr.*).

COIN, *v. PROPRI.* *cadere*. *ferire*. *percutere*: *signare* (to put on the stamp or impression). See **MINT**. *v. To c.* *asses* *wh* are to be of only the sixth part of their former value, *asses sextantario pondere ferire*: one who *c's* base money, *paracharaxes* (*παράχαρξες*, *Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9*): *false monetæ reus* (*ibid.* *as accused*): *monetam adulterinam exercere* (*Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1*): to *c. base money*, also (*alt. Suet. Ner. 25*) *numos adulterinos percutere*. See also **COINER**. — *forma* (publica) *percutere*. *forma* *signare*: *money coined in the same mould*, *numi una forma percussa* (*alt. Sen. Ep. 34, extr.*): *silver that has not been coined*, *argentum non signatum forma*, *sed rudi pondere* (*uncoined*). — *Invenit*, *ingere*. *confingere*. — *commisicet*: to *c. aly* against *aby*, *affingere* *cl* *qd*: to *c. new words*, *verba novare*.

COINAGE or **COINING**, *res numaria* (*whatever relates to it*): to regulate the *c.*, *rem numariam constitutere*: the standard of *c.*, *ratio æraria*: regulation concerning the *c.*, *lex numaria*: right of *c.*, **ius numos cutendi* or *feriendi* or *percutiendi*. — (*Money*, *Vid. COIN*). — *Invention*, *fictio*, *fictio* (*Q.*): *confictio* (*C.*). — *Act of coining money*, *culso monetalis* (*Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18*). — *The c. coined money of a realm* (*collectively*), **numi forma* (publica) *percussa*; or *numi* only, *moneta* (*Ov. Plin.*). — *Money coined at the same time* (*or of the same c.*), *numi una forma percussa* (*alt. Suet. Ep. 34, end*). To be of the same *c.*, *una forma percussos* (*-as*, *a*) *esse* (*Sen. Ep. 34, end*, of actions *cut in the same mould*). *FIG.* — *Pure invention*, *fictio* (*Q. 9, 2, 29, &c.*). — *confictio* (*C. Rosc. Am. 13, init.*). The *c.* of words, *fictio nominum*, *vocum*. — *Thing coined*, *res ficta* or *commenicia*; *res ficta* et *commenicia*: *commenitum*. — *Avoid the late word* *figmentum*.

COINCIDE, *¶ Meet together in space*, *convenire* in unum locum. — (*Inter se*) *congruere* (*agree*). — *Jm.* *convenire* in unum locum atque inter se *congruere* (*as C. Rosc. 22, 62*, quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se *congruere* videntur). — *¶ Agree together*, *concidere* (*cum qd* *re*). *consentire* (*prop.* and *copy of agreement in opinion*; but also by a sort of personification, of things: *dat.* or *with cum*; also *inter se*). — *congruere* (*opp.* *repugnare* *with aby*, *cl* or *cum* *qo*: also *cl* *rei* or *cum qd* *re*; *inter se*, and *absol.*: *used also of coincidence in point of time*). — *To c. in opinion with aby*: is also *idem sentire cum qo* (*not to addicere* *cl*, *Görrenz*); and *incidere* in *qm* (*e. g. in Diodorus, C.*). *Not to c. in opinion*, *discrepare*, *disentire*, *disidire*. *His opinion does not c. with the opinions, &c.*, *sententia non constat cum* — *sententia*. [*See AGREE*]. To *c. with any other event in point of time*, *eodem tempore quo aliud esse* or *ieri*. — *In idem tempus incidere*. *Eventa uch c. in point of time*, *quæ uno*, or *uno et eodem tempore sunt* or *fiunt*.

COINCIDENCE, *concurso* (*act of running together, e. g. crebra conc.* *vocalium*: of accidental events, fortuitum). — *concurso* (*as state, e. g. calamitatum*). — *¶* *conventus* in this meaning only in *Sen. N. Qu. 7, 12, 13*, *conv. duarum stellarum*. — *¶ Agreement*, *conventio* (*cum qd* *re*). — *consensus*. — *consensio*, *conventus*. — *¶ By a lucky c.*, *&c.* by *Crcl.* with peropportune *cadit*; *peropportune accidit*.

COINCIDENT, *contingens* (*cl* *rei* *touching it, so that there is no break between*). — *¶ In point of time*, in idem tempus *incidens*; or *Crcl.* with quod uno, or uno et eodem, tempore est or fit. — *¶ Agreeing*, *consentens*, *congruens*, *contors.* — *consentaneus* *cl* *rei*; *conjunctus cum qd* *re* (*in agreement with its nature*).

COINER, *monetæ opifex*. *monetarius* (*Post-Aug.*). — *cursor* (*Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1*). — *¶ Counterfeiter*, *paracharaxes* (*παράχαρξες*, *Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9*). — *false*

monetæ reus (*as accused of the crime, ibid.*). To be a *c. of base money*, *monetam adulterinam exercere* (*Ulp.*); *numos adulterinos percutere* (*alt. Suet. Ner. 25*).

COISTREL. See **COWARD**.

COIT, *discus*.

COITION, *coitus*. — *Initus*. — *¶ Act of* (*two bodies, &c.*) *coming together*, *concurso*. *concurso* (*avoid conventus*). See **COINCIDENCE**.

COLANDER, *colum* (*g. t. for sieve, &c.*). To pass *ath* through a *c.*, *percolare*; *per colum* transmittere.

COLD, *s. frigus* (*as causing frost, &c.*; also *fig.* as the coldness of indifference, want of sensibility, &c.). — *algor* (*as felt*; the *obol.* *aligus* is the *c. itself*). — *gelu* (*only in abl.*; the *c. wch* causes ice, &c.). — *Extremē c.* may be *transl.* by *vis frigoris*; *vis hiemalis*; *frigora*, *n. pl.* (*with accessory notion of duration*). To be able to endure *c.*, *algoris patientem esse*: to be unable to endure either *extremē heat* or *extremē c.*, *neque frigora neque æstus tolerare posse*: to be *stiff* or *benumbed* with *c.*, *gelu* *torpēre*. — *¶* *frigidus* (*Varr. op. Non.*) is 'the state of a man attacked by *c.*' *Lūd.* — *¶ An illness*, *gravello* (*καρκα*), *hec nares clauduit*, *vocem obtundit*, *tussim siccam movet, &c. Cels.* — *destillatio narium*, or *destillatio only* (*quom* 'tenuis per has [nares] pituita profuit, caput leviter dolet, gravitas ejus sentitur, frequentia sternumenta sunt.' *Cels.*): to cure or get rid of a *c.*, *gravidemur removere* (*C.*): to doctor or treat a *c.*, *gravidim* subvenire (*C.*): a troublesome *c.*, *graves molestia*: I have a *c.*, *nares gravidine vixantur*: to give *aby c.*, *gravidinem concitare* or *afferre*: *apt* to take *c.*, or (of things) *apt* to give *c.*, *gravidinosus*.

COLD, *adj.* *frigidus* (*of a moderate degree of coldness, opp. calidus*; also *fig.* as *without fire*, *inanimate, &c.*). — *algens*, *algidus* (*t of what is unpleasantly c. in itself, of a c. nature*; *algens* also of what does not keep a man warm, e. g. toga *algens*). — *gelidus* (*icy c.*, also *fig.* in the poets). — *egeldus* (*with the chill taken off*; in later writers = 'very cold'). — *lanpidus*, *lentus* (*fig. without fire or animation*; less strong than *frigidus*: *e. g. orator nimis lentus in dicendo et pæne frigidus, C.*). — *Very c.*, *perfrigidus*: *c. water*, *aqua frigida*: a *c. draught*, *potus algens*. *frigida* (*c. potio*, 'a refreshing draught'). *C. cup* (*of bread, wine, and beer*). *Intrita* (*panis*) *e vino* or *e cerevisia* (*cf. Plin. 9, 8, 9, Cels. 3, 19*). A *c. wind*, *ventus frigidus*: *c. or very c. weather*, *tempestas frigida*, *perfrigida*: the weather is becoming *c.*, *frigus ingruit* (*but not frigescit* *tempestas*): it is growing colder, 'frigus ingravescit': a *c. winter*, *hiems frigida*: a *c. shudder* *shakes my limbs*, *gelidus horror mihi quatit membra* (*V.*): to bathe in *c. water*, *frigida* (*sc. aqua*) *lavari*: to drink *c. water*, *frigidam* (*sc. aquam*) *bibere*: a man of a *c. nature*, or character, *homo frigidus*: to do *ath* in *c. blood*, *consulto* et *cogitatum* *facere qd* *c. praise*, 'laus frigida': to give *aby c. praise*, *qm* *frigide* *laudare*: — to become or grow *c.*, *frigescere*, *refrigescere*, *refrigerare* (*prop.* and *fig. of both men and things*): — to make *c.*, *refrigerare* (*also fig.*). To be cold, *frigere* (*to be c.*, *opp. calere*). — *algere* (*to feel c.*, *opp. æstare*).

COLDISH, *frigidulus* (*V. Catull. prop.* and *fig.*). — *frigidulusculus* (*Gell. only fig.*) — *subfrigidus* (*late*). — *COLDLY*, *frigide* (*fig. in Hor. also gelide*). — *lente* (*sluggishly*).

COLDNESS. **PROPR.** *frigus*, *algor*, *gelu* (*SYN. in Cold, s.*). — **IMPROPR.** *frigus*. *c. of mind*, *frigus animus* *frigidus*. — *pectus lentum* (*t.*) *lentitudo* (*phlegmatic indifference of one who sees another wronged, without trying to prevent it*).

COLE. **COLEWORT**, *brassica*. See **CABBAGE**.

COLIC, *tormina*, *pl.* — *colicus dolor*. *colon*. — *dolores alvi*. To have the *c.*, *ex intestinis laborare*; *torminibus laborare* or *affectum esse*. *Medicine for the c.*, *colice*, *colicum medicamentum*. One who has the *c.*, *colicus* (*the elder Plin.*, *not colica for the disease*): one who is subject to the *c.*, *torminosus*.

COLLAPSE, *concidere*, *corrumpere*. — *collabi* — *lahi* (*fig. to waste away*; *e. g. of the cheeks*. *Sen. Hippol. 364*). *Collapsed cheeks*, *fluentes buccæ*; *genæ labentes* (*of a dying person, &c.*).

COLLAR, *collare* (*g. l.*, hence *prps* may be used for a shirt collar). — *mælium* or *mellum* (*a dog-c. armed with sharp points*. *Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15*). — *armilla* (*is on ring for a dog's neck*; hence *cauls armillatus*, *Prop. 4, 8, 24*). — *monile* (*neck ornament, my with gold and precious stones, for women and children*). — *torques*, *catella* (*golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings: both given as rewards to brave soldiers*). — *phalære* (*crests of silver or gold, properly as ornaments of horses, but also of slaves*). — *columbar* (*a sort of wooden c.*, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment). — *numelia* (*a wooden machine,*

in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment).—helcium (f. ἥλκυ, to draw, was a horse collar. Appul.). To slip the c., *se expedire ex armilla, &c.: (PIO.). se expedire ex laqueo. [A c. of brass, prope *cylindrus carnis verrinae, or *cavo verrina in cylindri speciem convoluta.]

COLLAR, v. by g. t. prehendere, or (summā) veste qm prehendere (afr. pallio qm prehendere).—or *collo qm prehendere (by the neck: afr. auricula qm prehendere).—|| To c. meat, *carneum (verrinam, &c.) in cylindri speciem convolvitur.

COLLAR-BONE, jugulum. os colli.

COLLATE, || Compare, conferre, comparare, &c.; together, inter se (both used by Ruhnken of collating MSS.). See COMPARE.—|| C. aby to a benefice, *beneficium (ecclesiasticum) ei tribuere or deferre.

COLLATERAL. A c. line (in pedigree), linea transversa [opp. linea directa: see, under LINE, the passage fm PAUL. Dig. 38, 10, 9]. To stand in a c. line of relationship to a family, *lineā transversā contingere qm or es domus. C. relationship, laus ('cognatio' quae ex transverso procedit ad differentiam ejus quae est inter ascendentes et descendentes.' Facciol. sub voc.). A c. relation, ex lateribus cognatus ('sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque.' Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10).—|| Concurrent, accessory: see ADDITIONAL.—|| Indirect. Vid.

COLLATERALLY, ex lateribus, or *lineā transversā.

COLLATION, collatio (act of conferring; also act of comparing).—|| Repast, cenula (e., a slight, simple dinner).—gustatio (slight repast. Petron.).—merenda (luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 in the afternoon).

COLLATOR, collator (contributor, e. g. to a banquet: and a payer of money to the state: in the sense of 'one who compares.' August.).

COLLEAGUE, collèga. To be aby's e., collegam ei esse: to appoint a c. to aby, collegam ei dare.

COLLECT, || To gather, legere.—colligere (together).—conferre, comparare (to bring or carry together).—conquirere (to seek and collect fm various places, with accessory notion of zeal).—congruere in unum locum (to one place).—concurrere (in a heap).—to c. treasures, money, &c., pecuniam or opes undique conquirere (but not pecuniam cogere, wch, in C. Ferr. 2, 57, 141, conveys the meaning of extorting money).—conficere (also of money, &c., stronger term).—to c. an army or troops, copias or exercitum parare or comparare: to c. the troops at one place, copias in unum locum cogere or contrahere.—to c. one's thoughts, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (afr. C. Acad. 2, 20, 66).—animum cogitationemque colligere: to c. oneself, se or animum colligere; animum recipere. ad se redire: not to be able to c. oneself, sui or mentis or animi non competent esse; minus competent esse sui; mente vix constare; non apud se esse (to be beside oneself); se cohibere (restrain oneself); iram reprimere (repress one's anger).—|| To c. money (officially), accipere. recipere. exigere. See above the meaning of pecuniam cogere (i. e. to extort): pecunias imperatas exigere (the war tax): of taxes, &c. (in general), vectigalia, &c. exigere.—|| To c. collect, concervari. augeri. crescere (prop. to be collected in one heap, to increase, grow, the latter e. g. of water).—|| To come together (of several persons), cogi se congregare. congregari. convenire. eolre (in a mass), confluere. frequentes convenire (in great haste), convolare.—|| To infer or conclude: see those words.

COLLECT, || Of money: see COLLECTION.—|| Church prayer: see PRAYER.

COLLECTION, || As act, lectio. collectio; conquisitio. [SYN. IN COLLECT, v.]—to make or order a c. of money to be made, collationem facere.—|| The result or produce of a c., thesaurus (of objects of art, &c.).—corpus (e. g. of the whole Roman law, omnia juris Romani: of the Holy Scriptures, *corpus librorum sacrorum): a c. of passages, &c. (in general), excerpta. conjectanea (of remarks, &c. Gell. 4, 14, in.).—dicta collectanea (of sentences, Suet. Cas. 58).—a c. of striking passages fm writings, electorum commentarius or commentarii (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17).—|| Assemblage, conventus. coetus; corona (c. of persons who surround a speaker). See ASSEMBLY.—|| Contribution of money, collatio, e. g. to make a c. for the poor, collatione uti ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam.

COLLECTIVE, ad unum omnes cuncti (opp. dispersi). universi (opp. singuli).

COLLECTIVELY, conjunctim. una.

COLLECTOR, || One that gathers, qui qd legit. collegit, conquirat. [SYN. IN COLLECT, v.]—|| A tax-

gatherer, exactor. exactor vectigalium coactor (g. t.).—portitor (of harbour duties): magister scripturae et portus (chief c. of pasture-land taxes and harbour duties): to be the c. of harbour-duties, in portu operam dare.—qui vectigalia exerceat et exigant (administrators and c's of public taxes in general): to be a c. of taxes, vectigalia exigere.—the c. of taxes, &c., in Gaul, Galliae rationes procurans (Plin. 7, 16, 17): c. of tributes, tributorum administrator: reipublicae rationes procurans.—*collegit, quod vectigalibus publicis exigendis institutum est (a director of that department in general).—tribunus aerarii (at Rome, Suet. Cas. 41).

COLLEGE, || An assembly (of persons who follow the same pursuit), collegium. corpus: to form into a c. those who &c., collegium constituere ex his, qui &c. (Liv. 5, 50, 4): to receive aby in a c., qm in collegium legere or computare (place, if it is the members themselves who elect).—|| The place, *domus academica, auditionibus academicis destinata.—to be at c. (i. e. at a university). *inter academias cives versari; *in academia studiorum causa, or literarum causa, versari.—to go to c. (i. e. university), in academiam migrare: to belong to a c., inter academias cives versari, as above.—|| College = large school. Vid. SCHOOL.

COLLEGE-BUILDING, *aedificium academicum.

COLLEGE-FRIEND, *quocum in academia conjunctus vixit.

COLLEGE-LIFE, *vita academica.

COLLEGE-TUTOR, *doctor academica.

COLLEGIAN, *civis academicus.—*academici civis (as a member).—*in numerum civium academicoorum scriptus.

COLLEGIATE, *academicus.—collegiarius (very late, Tertull.).—collegialis (Inscript.). A c. body, collegium.

COLLIER, carbonarius.—|| ~~col~~ propr. a man who makes charcoal.

COLLIERY. See COAL-MINE.

COLLIQUATE. || To Melt.

COLLISION, collisus (Post-Aug.).—concursio (as act).—concursus (as state).—pugna. contentio (hostile c.): to be in c., inter se pugnare (of things); with aq., pugnare cum re. repugnare ei rei (see C. Off. 3, 7, 34, and 12, 50): to come into c. with aby, est mihi certamen cum qo: with aq. incurrere in qd. offendere ad qd. aliquid ad qd (to strike agst in general).

COLLOCATE, collocare (to set with choice and intention in a particular place). ponere (g. t.). statuere. constituere (in its proper place). See TO PLACE.

COLLOP, caruncula (a small piece of flesh. C.).—offa. offella [see CROPS, a.].—|| In turlesque = child, frustum pueri (Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72).

COLLOQUIAL, C. language, sermo communis: also sermo only.

COLLOQUY, colloquii (also in pl.). colloquium (a dialogue, as well for the purpose of entertainment as on business. Comp. Manut. C. ad Div. 1, 9, p. 84, ed. Richt.).—to have a c. with aby, cum qo colloqui: a secret c., arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui. See CONVERSATION.

COLLUDE, colludere cum qo (C. Ferr. 2, 24, 38): secreto in obscuro de re agere cum qo (Cas. B. G. 1, 31).

COLLUSION, collasio (C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33): with aby, cum qo; with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia, s. pl. (C. Cat. Maj. 12, 40): to be in c. with aby, see COLLUDE. See also CABAL.

COLLUSIVE, dolosus.

COLLUSIVELY, dolose, per dolum. malā fide (e. g. agere).—collusorie (Ulp. Dig. 30, 50, § 2).

COLLYRIUM, collyrium (Hor. an eye salve. Gr. κολλύριον, dim. fm κολλύρα, a sort of cake, wch it probably resembled in shape).

COLOCYNTH, colocynthis, idis (κολοκύνθη).

COLON, *eolon (κόλον, as i. t.—prop. a partition or member of a sentence, &c.).

COLONEL, dux praefectusque militum. pl. primorum ordinum centuriones. tribunus militum (of infantry).—praefectus (of cavalry).—praefectus praetorio (time of Emper., c. of the imperial guards).—Lieutenant-c., (pro) legatus: to be c., ordines ducere: the rank of a c., centurionis: in hopes of being made c., spe ordinis (Cas. B. G. 1, 3).

COLONELCY, centuriatus.

COLONIAL, || Relating to a colony, colonicus (e. g. colonicae cohortes, raised or levied fms Roman colonies. Cas.).—|| Brought from a colony (of wares, &c.), ex coloniā (or colonis) advectus, arcestatus.—C. produce, *res or merces ex coloniis advectae or arcestatas: res or merces transmarinae (brought fm across the sea)

COLONIST. See COLONY.

COLONIZE. See COLONY.

COLONNADE, columnarum ordo, series.—porticus (covered).

COLONY, *¶* A number of persons (migrating to a place to cultivate the land, &c.), colonia. colōni.—to send out a c. to a place, coloniam or colōnos mittere in qm locum: coloniam deducere in qm locum.—deductio coloniarum in qm agrum (the colonization).—*¶* The place itself, colonia.—to establish a c., coloniam condere: at some place, coloniam in qo loco constituere, collocare: relating to a c., colonicus.

COLOQUINTIDA, colocynthis ('cucumis colocynthis, Linn.).

COLORATE. See To COLOUR.

COLOSSAL, colossicus. colossus (prop.).—vastus. immanis.—Jr. vastus et immanis: a c. statue, colossus. statua colossica or colossia. signum colossicum.—mola: c. mola, &c., e. g. mola imperii, c. empire).

COLOSSUS. See COLOSSAL.

COLOUR, *¶* A property of a body, color (g. i. also of thec. of a discourse).—pigmentum (a c., a paint).—full, deep or strong c. (laid on equally thick), color satur: a weak or thin c., color diluor: a natural c., color natus or verus: a fresh or healthy c., color validus: vigor (of the body; also used of the bright colour of pearls. Plin.): a person who has a fresh c., coloratus: to have got a fresher or healthier c., coloratiorem factum esse (Col.): to lose one's c., colorem amittere. colorem remittere: what has lost its c., decolor: to take a c., see To COLOUR. v. INTRA.—to assume (take) another c. or change its c., colorem alienum accipere: to retain its c., or the c. of athg standi, *colorem servare or retinere: to have much, or a great deal of c., in one's face, multo sanguine et rubore ci facies suffusa est: to change c., colorem mutare or immutare; and (poet.) perdere, or color excidit ci, non manet ci (see To GROW PALE, To BLOSSOM: not to change c., consistere ore (C. ad Qu. Pr. 2, 3, 2): constat ci color et vultus: of rich or variegated c's, coloribus variis (cf. V. Æn. 4, 701): distinctus vario colore (O.).—coloratus (coloured, g. i., esp. of a dark red, e. g. of the Orientals, colorati Seres, O. Am. 1, 14, 6): versicolor: without c., sine colore: variety of c's, colorum varietas (cf. C. Fin. 2, 3, 10).—colores varii (V. Æn. 4, 701): the shading off of c's, or passing of one c. into another, colorum commixturæ et transitus (in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12): of one c., unus coloris: unicolor: of two c's, bicolor: of three c's, triplicolor: of various c's, multis or variis coloribus, poet. multicolor: of the same c., concolor (i. e. of one c., opp. discolor).—ejusdem coloris. eodem colore (of the same c., i. e. wch another thing has): to lose its c., decolorum fieri (of stuffs): pallor decolorat qd (discoloris). evanescere; pallidiorum fieri (to fade, of c's and stuffs). colorum mutare (g. i. t.). pallescere. expallescere.—the loss or changing of c., coloris mutatio, decoloratio: to produce a c., see To COLOUR: of a light c., colore claro: of a whitish c., colore albedo. colore claro splendere (Lucr. 5, 1257): a pale or fawn c., leucophæus (λευκοφῆος, Vir. and Plin.): of a darkish c., austrius = nigricans: of a reddish c., rubeus. subruber (as blood); subrufus (of chestnut c.): subrubicundus; rubicundulus; ruber subalbicans (of a light-reddish c.): to be of a light-reddish c., subruber: of a brownish, &c. c., see the adjectives.—of a chestnut c., badius, spadix (of a horse).—*¶* As giving c., means of colouring, pigmentum, color (the latter also impr. with ref. to style).—to take a c., colorem bibere, ducere: to give to athg a c., colorem inducere ci rei: the brightness of c's, pigmentorum flos et color (C. Brut. 87, 298, where it is impr. with ref. to style).—to paint a crime in very dark c's, crimen atrociore deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, 4): to give a fair c. to a foul matter, rei deformi dare colorem (Q.): honesta præscriptione rem turpem tegere (both = palliate. Vid.).—nit-.c., pigmentum oleatum (any dyeing material or stuff made with oil).—to paint athg with oil-c's, *pigmentum oleatum inducere ci rei.—of the c. of oil, colore olei (Plin. 37, 5, 20).—colore oleagino (Veget. 3, 17, 1): water-c's, *pigmentum aquâ dilutum. A box of water-c's, loculata arcula, ubi diversi sunt colores (cf. Varr. R. 2, 17, 4): λιχνόβοξ (aff. C. Att. 1, 14, 3, a pot containing c's): compare Passow's Handw. t. v.): c. man, pigmentarius.—*¶* Complexion: a fine c., color suavus; coloris suavitas: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a deadly pale c., color exsangulus. See also COLOUR under the first head.—*¶* Pretext, species. imago, simulacrum. its color (Q.): under the c. of specie, in speciem (opp. respæe); verbo. verbo et simulatione, opp. revera, re ipsâ. nomine (in order to palliate): per

simulationem (sub pretextu or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). See PRETEXT.—*¶* Character (as in a man's true c's), mores. indoles. indoles animi ingenique (L. 10, 17); natura et mores. mores naturaque. *peculiaris forma atque indoles (the peculiarities of an object, peculiar features or c's).—to paint aby in his true c's, ca naturam certis describere signis. præp. *ca vivam or vividam imaginem exprimere: ca vitia (or vitia et virtutes, as the case may be) deformare (Rutil. Lup.): imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ cs exprimere.

COLOURS (military), signum militare; fm the context signum only (any military standard, consisting of a lance to which any image was affixed, e. g. an eagle, although that is its particularly mentioned as being the principal standard of the legions, besides the signa mil. Cæs. B. C. 3, 99).—vexillum (a lance with a piece of some coloured stuff, e. g. red for the legions, in wch, at a later period, the name of the Emperor was wrought, Suet. Vesp. 6. The signa and vexilla were used in greater and smaller divisions of the army; vex. only is found with the Triarii, the allies, the cavalry, &c.).—to display the c., signum or vexillum proponere; vexillum tollere: to lower the c. vexillum submittere, before aby ci (Sist. Silo. 4, 2, 43): to swear fidelity to aby's c., sacramentum or sacramento dicere ci. sacramentum dicere apud qm (prop.): to follow the c., signa sequi: to follow any's c., castra cs sequi; in ca castra se consociare: to desert the c., signa militaria relinquere; a signis decedere. signa deserere. desertis signis ad hostem transire. ad hostem transfugere or perfugere. (impr.) fidem movere. a qo deficere: qm deserere. ad adversarios transire. in partes cs transgredi. decedere ad qm: to be true to one's c., to stick to one's c., fidem servare (impr.).

COLOUR. v. xñ. tingere, with athg, qâ re (by dipping the stuff into a dye).—Inferre, with athg, qâ re (to do over, to c. with something wch does not destroy, but changes, the natural quality of the thing).—Imbuere qâ re (to saturate with athg).—colorare qd. inducere colorem ci rei (to give a c. to athg).—fucare (my fig. of colouring with a deceptive dye).—*¶* When 'to colour' is taken in the sense of 'producing a colour,' tingere is used with the acc. of the c., e. g. cœruleum tingere, to c. athg water-blue: to c. purple, purpuram tingere. See also To DYE.—to c. blue, cœruleum efficere colorem: to c. athg red, rufare (of a yellowish red, e. g. the hair, capillum); miniare (of a cinabar-c.); fucare (of purple), cocco tingere (scarlet): e nigro rutilum capillum reddere, to c. dark hair red: to c. athg sky-blue, colore cœruleo tingere (the thing so coloured is cœruleatus).—*¶* To STAIN. *stio*. *¶* To palliate, make plausible, rem colorare nomine qd (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2). rem involucri tegere et quasi velis obtendere; also velare rem only: to c. athg with any excuse, præterdere qd ci rei; rem tegere or occultare qâ re; rem excusatione cs rei tegere (by excuses: see C. Leg. 12, 43); rem in cs rei simulationem conferre (under a pretext: see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40): to endeavour to c. athg with some pretext, velamentum ci rei querere (Sen. de vit. beat. 12): rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, Q. 3, 8, 44): to endeavour to c. one's guilt with fine words, splendida verba præterdere culpm suam (O. Rem. 240). honesta præscriptione rem turpem tegere. vitia sua fucare, colorare. Coloured, coloratus (with a fair c.).—fucatus (with a deceptive dye). INTRA.—to c. at athg, rubescere.—(for shame) erubescere; pudore or rubore suffundi; rubor mihi suffunditur or offunditur. I c. at or on account of athg (blue), rubere (C. Verr. 2, 76, extr.): to c. at one's own praies, pudore affecti sui laude.

COLOURABLE. Vid. SPECIOUS, PLEASIBLE.

COLOURING, colores. *colorum ratio. tinctus. infectus.—tinctura (manner in wch athg is coloured).—*pigmentorum (colorum) ratio (the art of laying on colours). colorum commissure et transitus (the blending of the colours in a painting, Plin. 35, 5, 12).—a fine or bright c., nitor: a good c., colores boni.—*¶* Embellishment (in rhetoric), cultus. ornatus.—dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus. dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any conspicuous rhetorical embellishment or c.). quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (with ref. to expression and thought): fucus, pigmenta orationis (of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste).—to give a narrative a pleasant c., narrationem gratiâ et venere exornare: too much, nimium depingere qd.—*¶* Pleasible character (see COLOUR = pretext).—to give one's family a false colour, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

COLOURIST, pingendi artifex.

COLOURMAN, pigmentarius.

COLT. pullus equi; pulvis equinus. *pullus equinus masculus (the male). polidrus (Latin of the middle age).—equuleus. equulus (g. t. for young horse: the latter, Varr.). *An ass's c.*, pullus asinus.—aellus (a small or young ass).—PIO. || *A rash young person.*, inconsideratus. temerarius. *Jus.* inconsideratus et temerarius. temerarius atque inconsideratus.

COLTSFOOT. tussilago.

COLTS-TOOTH. dentes pullinus. Prov. *To have cast one's c.s.*, voluptates temperantia sua frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

COLTER. dens or culter aratri (on the nature of it and the plough in general, see *Poes V. Georg.* 1, 170).

COLUMBARY. columbarium. columbari cella (g. t. *Varr.* 3, 7, 4. *Pallad.* 1, 24 in. and 25 in.).—turris, turricula (if placed on a column in the court, &c.).

COLUMN. columna.—signum, statua (if erected in honor of any). *A small c.*, columella: a colossal stone c., moles lapidea: the shaft of a c., scapus: the neck of a c., hypotrachelium (ὑποτραχήλιον): the capital, capitulum: the foot of a c., spiras (of the column), the lower part of it was pilastus, πλάστιχες: basis (βάσις, of the statua); see above for diff. between col. and stat.). the pedestal, stylobates (στυλοβάτης): the order of c.'s, genus columnarum: the Doric order, columnæ Doricæ; Doricum genus columnarum: the arrangement of c.'s, *columnarum dispositio: the interval between c.'s, intercolumnium: a *tas* on c.'s, columnarium (Cas. B. C. 3, 32): the supporting by c.'s, columnatio (late). Supported by c.'s, columnatus (Varr.).—|| *(A military) c.*, pars exercitus.—agmen (when on the march). In two, three, &c. c.'s, bipartito, tripartito (e. g. to attack, signa inferre): to march up in three c.'s, tripartito agmine, or diviso in tres partes exercitus, incedere: to approach in three c.'s, triplici acie instructa venire: to march in three c.'s, triplici acie instructa proficisci: by c.'s, exercitus in partes diviso (e. g. to march up, incedere).—|| *Of a book*, pagina.

COMB. pecten. *A dressing c.*, pecten rarioribus radis: a small-tooth c., pecten densioribus radis; pecten densus (†).—|| *Of a comb*, pecten crinalis (for combing: but for keeping up the hair, and as ornament, the Roman ladies made use of the acris discriminialis, see *Böttiger's Sabina*, l. p. 147). *The tooth of a c.*, radius pectinis.—a c. for wool, carmen; pecten: for flax, farni ferri, quibus linum pectitur (Plin. 19, 1, 3). *A curry-c.*, strigilla: a horse-c., aculeus setosus æquis comendens: a c. of cock, crista; juba.—|| *In the shape of a c.*, *pectini similis: as adv. pectinatim.

COMB (a place surrounded on all sides by mountains, in which several valleys meet), convalis.

COMB. v. pectere (g. t.). pectere capillos or comas (but not comere cap. or com.). i. e. to dress the hair). To c. the hair back fm the forehead (à la Chinoise), capillos a fronte contra naturam retroagere: to c. wool, carminare: to c. flax, hamis ferre linum pectere: to c. a horse, strigili radere, subradere. Combed, to be formed by part part. of the above verbs.

COMB-MAKER. pectinarius (Inscript.).

COMBAT. pugna, prelium, acies. [SYN. in BATTLE.]—certamen (g. t. for contest; i. e. both the emulation and the struggle).—Jus. certamen et pugna.—prelii concursus (Np. Thras. 1, 4), or only concursus; congressus (the coming to close quarters).—prelii dimicatio (C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, §. 5), or dimicatio (i. e. as a hazardous thing, hence dimicatio = *emph* struggle with dangers and difficulties).—pl. dimicationes, if continued or repeated (e. g. Cas. B. C. 7, 8, 6, omnium superiorum dimicationum fructum in eo die atque hora constat): the c. of the boxer or prize-fighter, pugilatus: of the wrestler, luctatio; luctatus (the former as act, the latter as state): with wild beasts, see FIGHT: a c. for life, dimicatio adversus qm (e. g. adv. elephantum): a fierce c., prelium acre: the c. was fierce and long, pugnatum est diu atque acriter: a long and fierce c. takes place, fit prelium acri certamine: a slight c. is fought, fit or agitur leve prelium [see SKIRMISH]: to descend to the c., in prelium ire. in prelium or aciem prodire. in aciem or certamen descendere (for a single engagement, the last also = to engage in a c. or fight in general): to lead 100,000 infantry to the c. (or battle), in aciem centum millia peditum producere: to begin the c., pugnare or certamen or prelium inire (g. t. to engage, of either party, taken singly): prelium committere manum (only in L., pugnam or prelium) conservare (of the general as well as the soldiers); inter se concurrere. acie concurrere (to come together, of both parties); primus prelium committit q (of any division of the ship, &c., which attacks first; see *Hirt. B. Alex.* (131).

25) to renew the c., in pugnam redire; certamen or pugnam repetere (after a longer or shorter interruption, see *Justin* 1, 6, 10. L. 10, 36); pugnam novam integrare; prelium redintegrare or renovare (to renew, begin fm the commencement: i. e. mix with fresh troops, see L. 7, 1, 12; 2, 47. Cas. B. C. 7, 3, 20); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle; i. e. on the following day, as L. 8, 32). To continue the c., pugnam excipere (of fresh troops, L. 38, 22, &c.): the reward of the c., certaminis præmium: sit f r the c., ad pugnam or ad dimicandum firmus (Cas. B. G. 7, 60, of troops): ready for the c., ad pugnam paratus; manu promptus: after finding them all eager for the c., postquam omnium animos sacres videt.

COMBAT. v. pugnare; certare; concertare; contendere (e. g. armis, proelio, acie); decernere (mix with armis, ferro, proelio, or acie).—dimicare (e. g. proelio, acie); depugnare, decertare, digladiari (fight a deadly fight with weapons); all with cum qo, inter se (with another, among themselves); prædari, prelium or pugnam facere or edere: prædari also fig with words; aby, cum qo.—confingere (armis, manu, proelio); aby, cum qo.—conflicti; aby, cum qo (e. g. cum adversa fortuna).—See more under FIGHT.—with words, certare, concertare, contendere (verbis). To c. fortune, cum adversa fortuna conflicti. To c. bravely, fortiter dimicare; fortiter resistere. To c. a thing (with words), pugnare contra qd; qd oppugnare, impugnare: one's opinion, o. opinia repugnare; sententiam c. impugnare: all things, contra omnia disserere.

COMBATANT. pugnator.—miles. armatus (any armed man).—gladiator (in the circus, &c.).—luctor (wrestler).—pugil (pugilist).—venator (that fights in the circus with wild beasts).

COMBINATION. junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio, colligatio, vinculum (the means).—copulatio (a tying together): to enter into c., se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: into an intimate c., arcte conjungi: to bring into c., see COMBINE: to stand in a c., conjunctum esse (of things) cum qd re; pertinere ad qd. A mark or sign of c., *copulandi signum: the c. of words (with regard to style), compositio, mixtio, permixtio: a c. of accidents, concursus calamitatum.—contextus (c. as state; e. g. of speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum; comp. *Ern. Lex. techn.* Rom. p. 90): a systematical c., continuatio serieque rerum, ut alla ex aliâ nexa et omnes inter se apte colligatque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.). A c. of the noblest efforts, concursus honestissimorum studiorum.—|| Association, societas. conjunctio et societas, commercium (c. in gen. propr. and improp.). societas conjunctionis hum-næ, convictus humanus et societas; *occultæ sodalitates juvenum (secret c. among young people, see SOCIETY).—c. agat aby. see CONSPIRACY.

COMBINE. jungere, conjungere (g. t. for to join together: conj., *emph* for any purpose): with alth, ci rei or (cum) qd re; with aby, cum qo—congregare (to unite two or several persons into a flock as it were; with aby, cum qo).—copulare (c. firmly, or to cause two or several objects to be firmly combined; e. g. by means of a tie, a rope, &c.).—fig. with aby or alth, cum qd re or qo).—miscere ci rei or cum qd re (by mixing).—adjungere ad qd (by adding to alth).—devinire (to c. indissolubly, fig.).—comparare (to c. several things in the same proportion to constitute one couple).—conglutinare (by gluing together).—colligare (by tying). To be well c'd, præclare inter se cohærere: with alth, cohærere cum qd re or ci rei: to be c'd by alth, contineri qd re; rem continet qd.—uno vinculo copulare (c. by the same tie, see L. 28, 12, 14): to c. by pouring together, e. g. in unum or unum corpus confundere (of two nations) fig. See also TO MIX. To c. men for social life, dissipatos homines ad or in societatem vitæ convocare.—connectere cum qd re (by a knot, fig. e. g. orientem et occidentem: to c. friendship with pleasure, amicitiam cum voluptate): committere ci rei (e. g. lacum mari): the town with the continent, urbem continentem: things that are c'd with each other, res inter se junctæ or colligatæ.—|| Of military forces, jungere copias, arma conjungere, vires conferre. (of a nation) in unum populi corpus coalescere: to c. one's forces with those of aby (e. g. of a general), se conjungere cum copis ca (g. t.), arma consociare cum qo (as ally); signa conferre ad qm (*emph* in battle).—|| To associate oneself with, se jungere or conjungere cum qo, societatem inire or conire or facere cum qo: to be c'd with aby, societatem habere cum qo: c. by wedlock, matrimonio ci jungi; qm secum conjungere. To c. against aby, ire TO CONSPIRE.

COMBING CLOTH (*Kraft giese* "pallium pulverem crinale (*i. e.* powder) a vestitu coercens, not a very happy *Crel.*).

COMBUSTIBILITY, "facilitas exardescendi.

COMBUSTIBLE, facilius ad exardescendum.—Igni concipiendi aptus or idoneus: *c. matter, materia facilius ad exardescendum (that easily takes fire); alimenta ignis (with wch fire is kept up); res, quibus ignis excitari potest (g. i. for what is fit to kindle fire with); res, quæ sunt ad incendia (with wch one puts fire to aly);* "phlogiston (*the matter wch was once supposed to be in all c. bodies: that contains c. matter, quod ignis or flamma consumit.*

COMBUSTION, *Burning*, a) exustio.—crematio (*to ashes*).—adustio (*singeing, scorching*).—ustio (*of a wound*). *β*) intr. deflagratio. conflagratio. incendium.—*γ*) *Tumult*, tumultus (*excited by slaves, peasants, or allies*).—motus (*g. i. for disturbances in the state*). See **COMMOTION**.

COME, *of persons*, venire: *I am c.*, veni, adsum.—pervenire (*prop. and fig.*).—advénire. accedere (*approach*): *to c. on foot*, pedes venio or advenio; *on horseback*, equo vehor or advehor: *in a carriage*, &c., curru or navi vehor or advehor. *To cause aby to c.*, qm accersere, accire; qm exc re, evocare (*the latter on the part of a magistrate, see Bremi Nep. Con. 5, 3*); *to one*, qm ad se accersere; *ad se* se vocare, qm ad se venire jubere (*of a thing*, e. g. qd accersere vecturâ [*see TO SEND FOR*]): *to s. (such or such) a way*, qd viâ proficisci: *to c. frequently to a place*, ad or in locum ventitare; locum frequentare or celebrare. *To c. often to aby*, crebro ad qm venire; qm frequentare: *to c. unexpectedly*, supervenire or intervenire ei; opprimere qm (*to c. upon, fall upon and d. stroy*): *c. here*, huc veni; *huc ades: c. to me*, propius me huc accede: *when they came to speak of the money*, ubi ad pecuniam mentionem ventum est: *it was by mere accident that I came to speak of them*, non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidit: *how c's it that you answer in this manner?* quid tibi in mentem venit ita respondere?—*IMPR.* *of things*, venire (*of letters, goods*, &c.). ferri, adferri, perferri (*to be brought*). *To c. suddenly*, ingruere (*of disease and calamities*): *to c. imperceptibly*, obrepere (*of time, old age*, &c.): *to see aly coming*, qd presagire (*e. g. cs rei eventum*): *aly does not c. to the right person*, in alienum incidere: *it comes to a fight, lawsuit*, &c., res venit ad qd (*e. g. ad arma atque pugnam, ad inimicitias, in contentionem*). venit ad qd (*e. g. ad causam dicendam*) or in qd (*e. g. in ius, to a lawsuit*): *how comes it that...* qui factum est ut &c. ? unde fit, ut &c. ? *hence it comes that &c.*, ita fit, ut &c.; *inde or ex qd evenit*, ut &c.; *hæc causa est, cur or quod &c.*; *hinc est, quod &c.*; *hinc fit, ut &c.*: *hoc est, quare &c.* quo fit, ut &c.; *and thus it came, that &c.*, quo factum est, ut &c.; *also (at the beginning of a sentence) by itaque (see interp. Np. Arist. 1, 1): they returned whence they came, reversi sunt, unde profecti erant: when he was asked whence (or fm what country) he came, quum interrogaretur, eujatem se esse dicere: where do you c. fm? unde venis? I don't know how it c's, fit nescio quomodo: it has c. to this, or to such a pass, &c., that &c.*, res eo deducta est or rem eo adduximus, ut &c.—*COMB.* Many combinations of 'to come,' with nouns, have been left out here, and are to be looked for under the respective articles; e. g. 'to come into contact,' see **CONTACT**, &c. *β*) *To c. first*, antevenire qm or qd: *he came last, ultimus or postremus venit: to c. quickly*, advolare. adventare: *to aby's assistance*, propere subvenire. undique convolare (*of a multitude flying fm all parts*): *to c. between*, intervenire (*unexpectedly*): *supervenire (of persons and things)*; e. g. *of the night*, see **L. 23, 18**, both with dat.): *to c. in proper time, in good time*, &c., see **TIME**: *to be coming and going*, commeari ad qm (*to aby*), in locum (*of place*, see **Ruhn. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; post. only, meare**).—*γ*) *To happen (c. to pass)*, cadere. accidere (*accidentally, mly of unfortunate events; acc. sts with the addition of casu*).—contingere (*eply of happy events*).—evenire (*denoting the effect of a certain cause*).—usu venire (*of facts wch take place, and wch one witnesses oneself; not usu evenire, see Gernhard. G. Cat. Maj. 3, 7. Bremi Nep. Hannib. 12, 3*).—*δ*) *To become, fieri*; evadere [*see EVADERE*].—*ε*) *TO COME ABOUT* (= happen, fall out), evenire, fieri, &c.: *how c's that...* qui fit or factum est, ut &c.—*ζ*) *TO COME AGAIN*, reverti. *To c. again to any place*, qd reverti or redire: qm locum repetere (*return where one used to be*): remigrare (*to a place where one lived before*; e. g. **Romani**), see also **RETURN**.—*η*) *TO COME AFTER*, postvenire (*of persons*); postea accidere (*of*

things): *to c. immediately after*, insequi, subsequi: *to c. after aby or aly (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time)*, succedere ei qm et ei rei: *to c. immediately after aby or aly*, excipere qm ad qd (*seld. without acc., as in Cas. B. G. 2, 7, see Held.*): *one misfortune c's after another*, "malum excipit malum. See also **TO FOLLOW**.—*θ*) *TO COME ALONG*, procedere, progredi. ire. una ire, qm sequi (*with aby*): *c. along* / move to oculus (*comic*).—*ι*) *TO COME ASUNDER*, discedere (*g. i. of things*), dilabi (*impercipibly*), fatisce (*by getting cracks*), dehiscere (*to gape open*).—*κ*) *TO COME AT* (or BY = obtain, vid.), comperiri fieri ei rei. potiri qd re. adipisci (*what one desired*). assequi, consequi (*for wch one has been striving*). nancisci (*by accident*). impetrare (*to gain by entreaties*), obtinere (*obtain*). asferre (*carry off as the result of victory, propr. or fig.*). Easy to c. at (= attainable, impetrabilia).—*λ*) *TO COME AWAY*, abire (*g. i. a*) or ex (*very seldom with only abl. of place*). abcedere a or ex. decedere qd loco, de or ex qd loco (*to leave*). discedere a qd, loco, a or e loco (*c. away fm*). divertere a qd (*fm aby*). *To c. away secretly*, furtim degredi. clam se subducere. See also under **TO GO**.—*μ*) *TO COME BACK*, redire (*to be on the way back or home*). reverti (*to turn back*). reducere esse (*of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.*). recurrere (*hastily*). revolare (*still stronger, to fly back*). *To order aby to c. back*, qm revocare. qm repetere (*urgently*).—*ν*) *TO COME BY*, see above to COME AT.—*ξ*) *TO COME BEFORE*, prævenire. *To c. before (i. e. appear before, e. g. the court or judge)*, in iudicium venire (*of persons*). ad iudicem deferri (*of things*).—*ο*) *TO COME DOWN*, devenire. descendere. corruiere (*fall down, of houses, &c.*).—delabi (*glide down*).—desuere (*of rain*).—degradi. *To c. down to aby's terms*, ad conditionem descendere, accedere.—*π*) *TO COME DOWN TO*, (*i. e.*) *to be handed down to*, e. g. hæc in temporis or usque ad nostra tempora durare. ad nostram memoriam manere (*of written and other monuments, &c.*, in wch sense statem ferre: pervenire ad nos or nostram statem are without ancient authority); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram statem (*of a custom, manners, &c.*).—*ρ*) *TO COME FORTH*, provenire (*also fig. to grow*). evadere ex, &c. emergere ex, &c. (*e. g. ex terrâ, also exire supra terram*). enasci (*fig. of plants*). erumpere. prorumpere (*suddenly*). also with subito. in publicum prodire (*appear in public*). in lucem proferri, protrahi. detegi. patefieri (*of things brought to light*, &c.). See also **APPEAR**.—*σ*) *TO COME FORWARD*, a) *PROPR.* procedere (*g. i.*). prodire. apparere. exaltare (*eply of distinguished men*, see **C. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Arch. 7, 15; Ock. C. Ecl. p. 131**): openly, procedere in solem ex umbraculis. os suum populo ostendere.—*β*) = advance, progredi. proficere. progressus facere (*impr. to make progress*). procedere (*advance*).—*τ*) *TO COME IN*, a) *to enter*, intro venire. se inferre. intro ire. introire. *c. in with me!* sequere intro me! *c. in!* intro venire or venire! *To c. in hastily*, *Intro venire propere. *Intro se proripere. Introgressi: *the vessel is in*, in, navis appulsa est (*not appulsi*): *to have (or be) c. in*, adesce. nancisci locum: *the post comes in*, "cursor publicus venit: *no one is allowed to c. in*, in, nemini aditus patet: *not to allow aby to c. in*, qm introitu prohibere. ci introitum præcludere. qm janua prohibere. qm aditu janua arcere. qm excludere. *to c. in aby's way (as an impediment)*, obtare. impedimento esse ci. obistere ci in via.—*β*) *to comply, obsequi*. concedere. See also **TO YIELD**.—*γ*) = to be gained in abundance, contingere (*of good things*)—suppetere.—*ι*) *TO COME INTO*, intrare (limen). ingredi. introire. intrare (locum). incidere in qd (*accidentally*). delabi in qd (*impercipibly or gradually*). adduci in qd (*e. g. danger, &c.*). *To c. into port*, in portum venire or pervenire (*of ships or persons*).—portum capere (*with difficulty*). Tears c. into aby's eyes, lacrimæ ci ex oculis obortæ sunt. *To c. into aby's hands, power, &c.*, in manus or potestatem devenire. incurrere in qd (*e. g. troubles, eply by one's own fault*). decidere in qd (*e. g. in angustias rei familiaris*): *to c. into fashion*, cs rei mos recipitur. qd in mores recipitur. qd usu recipitur. *To c. into use*, in usum venire. in consuetudinem or morem venire. more recipi: ab omnibus recipi (*into general use*). inveterascere (*gradually*): *to c. into danger*, in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*): *to c. into the world*, in vitam edi, in lucem edi et suscipi: nasci (*to be born*): *to c. first into the world (of twins)*, primum provenire.—*κ*) *TO COME IN FOR* (a share of aly), participem esse cs rei (*in general*). venire in partem cs rei. habere partem in re (*the share considered as property*).—*λ*) *TO COME NEAR*, a) *PROPR.* prope accedere. appro-

*inquare: to c. near aby or ath, (propius) accedere ad with acc.: to c. near (of time), prope adesse. subesse. appere: the time comes near, when &c., prope adest quum &c.: prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse. β) resemble, prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem ca rei: *athg does not at all c. near such or such a thing, nullo modo comparari posse cum re.*—|| TO COME NEXT, see *aboe* to *come AFTER*, or TO FOLLOW.—|| TO COME OF, α) *to be born of, or descended from*, ortum, oriundum esse a qo. originem trahere a qo. originem ducere a ex qo.—genus ducere a qo. ad qm originem sui referre: *to c. of a good family, honesto genere (natum esse); honesto loco (ortum esse).* *to c. of a humble family, humilli or obscuri or ignobili loco (natum esse).*—β) *to be the consequence of, fieri or factum est ex qā re. This comes of having too little to do, hoc fit (or factum est) ex nimio otio. Sls βd hunc fructum capere or percipere ex qā re, or ca rei, or (the consequence being bad) qd hoc fert incommodum.*—|| TO COME OFF, α) *deviate, deflectere, de- gredi, aberrare. discedere a qā re, elabi, evadere. to c. of the right way, de viā decedere (impr.). β) escape (to find oneself at the end of an affair): to c. off without harm, pulchre discedere (Cum.): to c. off without much harm, ambustum evadere. semilutum effugere (L. 22, 35 and 42): to c. off with slight punishment, levi defungi poena (L. 29, 21): nihil mali nancisci (without any harm, Ter. Phorm. 3, 10): he shall not c. off in this manner, inultum id nunquam me auferet. haud sic aufer-t (Com.): to c. off unpunished, impune abire; sine pena demitti: to c. of conqueror, victoriam con- sequi or adipisci. victoriam reportare: to c. off with flying colours, superiorem or victorem discedere. su- perare (also with regard to opinion, &c., as Cæs. B. G. 5, 31).—γ) to fall off, cadere. decedere (g. t.). delabi (by gliding). δ) to separate itself from: the bark comes off the tree, cortex ab arbore recedit. to c. off (of hair), defluere.—|| TO COME ON, α) in space (of persons), succedere qd or ad or sub qd (gradually). accedere ad qd (g. t. to c. on) appropinquare ad qd or ei rei adventu (of the approach of a hostile army).—progre- di, progressus facere (make progress), see 'TO COME FORWARD.' β) thrive, grow, crescere.—pro- venire (of plants and animals).—|| TO COME OVER, transire (e. g. to a person's side or party, in cs partes transire) transgredi; locum transcendere or superare (to c. over a place, e. g. over a mountain), a cold shudder came over me, horror ingens me perstrinxit.—|| TO COME OUT, exire (to step out). egredi, progredi (of persons only). to cause aby to c. out, qm evocare (foras): to c. out (of publications), edi (in lucem); emitti. foras dari. *prelum reliquisse (of printed works). to c. out (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jx. exire aque in vulgus emanare; efferi (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. to c. out (of teeth), cadere. excidere. decedere (fall out): evelli, extrahi, eximi, excipi (to be pulled out). to c. (to get) out of a danger, out of the water, &c., (se) emergere. evadere ex &c. to c. out with athg, qd exidit ex ore (of words, &c.).—|| TO COME ROUND, circumagi, &c. α) to become better, in melius mutari. meliore loco esse crepsisse, &c. times will c. round, *meliora tempora hanc iniquitatem rerum exipient. β) To change gra- dually, to c. round to a person's opinion, ad cs sen- tentiam adduci, perducī, traduci.—|| TO COME SHORT, deficere. I c. short of athg, careo qā re. deficit mihi qd; deficit me qd (to be wanting), see also TO FAIL and TO LOSE.—|| TO COME TO, α) TRAHI, pervenire qd (to a place), qm convenire (to a person): it (or the matter) has come to this, res eo processit, d'cruta est; eo ventum est (ut &c.). matters have c. to a crisis, ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum de- ducta casum: to have c. to a (full) persuasion, persua- sissimum habere. plenum persuasionis esse. to c. to the conclusion, concludere: hence one may c. to the conclusion, ex quo efficit cogique potest: have I not c. to a right conclusion? satisne hoc conclusum est? to c. to aby's knowledge or ears, palam fieri a qo audiri: ad cs aures pervenire.—to c. to, see to c. ROUND.—β) amount to, efferre; also esse. what does it c. to? quæ summa est? quantum est? it comes to a large sum, longam summam efferre: the gold took came to one Attic talent, aurum, quod summam Attici talenti explebat. it comes (amounts) to something, ca momenta esse. Vid. AMOUNT, COST. γ) to come to pass, see TO HAPPEN.—δ) to c. to oneself, or to one's senses, sui or mentis computem esse. ad sanitatem redire or reverti (s. Herx. Cæs. B. G. 1, 42), ad se redire. se colligere. animum recipere. he comes to himself, ani-**

mus redit.—to c. to an end, finem capere or habere. exitum habere; exstingui. interire. occidere (to die). the matter is not yet c. to an end, res nondum finem invenit: to c. to (a certain state or condition), ad qd pervenire, &c.—to c. to a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire. I don't know what it will c. to, quorsum id evadat, nescio. Is it c. to this, that &c.? adeone res reddit, ut &c.? to c. to the throne, summa rerum or regnum ac diadema defertur ei or ad qm. imperium transit ad qm.—to c. to athg, ad qd pervenire; e. g. to one's property, one's money, to dignities, &c., ad aum, ad numos, ad honores: aby comes to such or such property, &c., qd transit or pervenit. to c. to the wrong person, in alienum incidere (e. g. of letters).—to c. to life, nasci; in lucem edi; reviviscere et recreari (to revive, to resume new vital strength): to c. to light, in lucem profecti. prothali. detegi. patefieri: not to c. to light, lucem non aspicere. publico carere: to c. to the knowledge of, qd cognoscere or deprehendere; ad qd pervenire. It comes to nothing, nihil esse. nihil posse. pro nihilo esse. id (qd) nihil est (e. g. quod de pecuniā sperem, nihil est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 4, as to the money, it comes to nothing): the matter comes to nothing, in qā re nihil est. de hac re nihil est. to c. to hand, qd in manum accipere; in cs manus venire; in cs manus incidere (to c. or fall into aby's hands).—to c. to one's ears, e. g. ad cs aures pervenire or permanere; ad qm perferri or deferri; exire in tur- bam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); Jx. exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferre (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere (to c. to the ears of the public).—it comes to athg, res venit ad qd (e. g. to a fight, a battle, ad arma atque pugnam); or in quid (e. g. to a lawsuit, in contentione); or venitur ad qd (e. g. ad causam dicendam or in qd, e. g. in jus).—|| TO COME TOGETHER, convenire (g. t.). concurrere, in certamen venire cum qo. obviam fieri ei (acciden- tally), see also TO ASSEMBLE.—|| TO COME UP, see 'TO COME FORTH.' β) to come up to (= equal), æquare. adæquari ei rei or qd (with acc. if = to be equal), æquare qm. æquari or adæquari cum qo (to c. up to aby in beauty, talents, &c.), also non inferiore m esse qo: to c. up to athg, adæquare (with acc. of the thing in which one equals aby, and gen. of the person whom one equals); also qd re se adæquare posse ei. qm or qd qd re æquiparare (e. g. in physical strength, beauty, &c., see interr. to Np. Them. 6, 1, 1). γ) to come up with (= overtake), in cursu nancisci qm; æsequi; æquare.—|| TO COME UPON, invadere (of persons and things); vim ei inferre (of violence done, robbers, &c.).—morbo corripī (of illness). See also TO SEIZE, TO INVADE, TO ATTACK, to c. upon aby for payment, exi ere; persequi pecuniam, &c. (if by legal means).—|| TO COME (of future time), futurus (that is going or about to be).—posterus (following with regard to time).—(post.) ven- turus. veniens consequens (coming next, subsequent, of time). Jx. consequens ac posterus: generationis to c., posterī (pl., opp. majores).—For the time to c., postero tempore.—in posterum.—posthac.—in reliquum tem- pus (for the time that remains): things that are to c., futura, orum, n. res futura: to foresee what is to c., quod futurum esse scire. animo prospicere futura. quæ futura sunt prospicere or providere. in posterum prospicere. to rejoice in the present moment, without thinking of what is to c., presentibus frui nec in longius consultare.

COME, as adv. of exhortation, age! age dum! age sis! age vero!—In pl. agite! agite dum!

COMEDIAN, artifex scenicus (g. t.). 1) comædus, the singer of the canticum (recitativo, monologue) in comedy, opp. tragædus (in tragedy). actor comicus, or comicus only (κωμικός, κωμικός). They all designate the actor in general who appears in comedy, not the person who acts the low comic parts, who, aff. Petron. 30, 9. can only be called qui par es ridiculus agit: all the actors in a comedy, excelesti (opp. coturnati, tra- gædiani, Srm. Ep. 87). See also ACTOR.—|| Writer of comedy, *poeta scenicus (g. t.): poeta comicus, or comicus only, *epicr comici, pl. i. like a c., *scenicus more. comico more. scenicus (g. t., e. g. complodere manus et pectus ferire scenicus est).—|| Comic a-ctress, artifex scenica, or scenica only (in later times).

COMEDY, comædia.—fabula Atellana (sort of farce amongst the Romans): relating or belonging to c., comicus (κωμικός, opp. tragicus): in a manner belonging to c., comice. Comic character (i. e. in comedy), partes ridendæ. See also PLAY. To act a c., see to ACT.

COMELINESS, decencia. decorum.—decor (external grace).—venustas.—pulchritudo.—forma.—species.—dignitas. See BEAUTY, GRACE.

COMELY, decens (*port. only. and in sito. age.*)—decorus (*of speech and actions only.*)—pulcher (*g. i.*)—formosus, speciosus, venustus. See BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME. In a c. manner, decore, recte, ut decet, eleganter.

COMER, qui (quæ) venit: a new c. (*i. e. to a country*), advena, alienigena (*a stranger, foreigner, opp. indigena.*)—peregrinus (*g. i. a stranger, opp. civis.*)—Jm. peregrinus aique advena.—novellus, novicius (*new in any situation, e. g. novelli Aquilæ enses: coloni qui nuper Aquilam deducti erant: novelli servi.*)

COMET, cometa, sidus cometa, stella cometes (κομήτης)—or in pure Lat. stella crinita (*Suet. Cæsar. 88.*)—*g. i.* One of the three first expressions is generally used, or stella crinita, quam Græci κομήτης vocant, or quam cometam vocant (*C. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Plin. 2, 25, 22, and even as late as Suet. Claud. 46, and Eutrop. 10, 8 [4]; hence it follows that stella crinita may be looked upon more as an attempt to translate κομήτης, than as a genuine Lat. expression. The c. remained above the horizon for four hours every night, stella cometa quum oriretur et occumberet, quatuor spatium horarum comestabat: the c. shone during seventy days, and with such splendour that the whole sky seemed to be on fire, stella cometa septuaginta diebus ita luxit, ut cælum omne flare videretur.*

COMFIT, condire (*fruit, &c.*)—saccharum incoquere ci rei (*ast. Plin. 34, 17, 48.*)—saccharo condire.—the confiting of fruit, conditus; conditura (*manner of c. e. g. olivas conditui legere. Col.*)

COMFITURES, dulcia, pl., or dulciola, pl. orum (*Appul. Met. iv. p. 115, 12.*)—merces cuppediarum (*ast. Symm. Ec. 19, where we find forum cup.*) bellaria, dulciola (*both n. pl., the latter in later writers.*)—mensa arcunda (*as constituting a contræ.*) *g. i.* Salsama are fruits preserved in a pickle: e. g. as olives now are. *Col.*

COMFORT, || To console, consolari qm (*persons and personified objects; e. g. of hope, of a good conscience: consolari qm qd or de qd re: seld. qd qd re. as magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur. C.: the simple solari is not found in prose of the gold age.*)—solatium ci præbere or afferre (*to c., that is, yield or afford c., of things.*)—ci solatio or solatium esse (*to c., i. e. to be a c. to aby, of things*): to go away or depart comforted, æquiore animo discedere: *this com'orts me, hoc est mihi solatio: to c. oneself, so consolari (on account of athg, de qd re). C. yourself, or be comforted, ne te afflicta: es bono animo.—|| Enliven, refresh, qm reficere, recreare: animum ci facere: animum qm implere. To be comforted, animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere (by mental relaxation): to be mentally comforted by athg, qd re recreari (e. g. by a letter, literis): to c. aby with food, cibo juvare qm; by food and drink, c. bo ac potione firmare qm: to c. one's body (or oneself) with food and sleep, corpus curare (*Urt. 3, 8, 22*): also se reficere, se recreare. Jm. reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere. To be comforted by athg, qd re refici, or se reficere, or vires reficere (*bodily, e. g. by food, &c.*). Comforting, recreans, reficiens: suavis, dulcia.—|| To gladden, vid.*

COMFORT, consolatio (*the action of comforting*), medicina (*the means by wch aby is comforted.*) poet. solamen: c. in pain, solatium doloris: c. in one's sufferings, solatium malorum: to impart c. to aby, qm consolari; on account of athg, de qd re: to give aby much c. (*of persons*), multa or magna ci solatia dare (*C.*). To afford c., solatium præbere or afferre; solatio or solatium esse: to admit of some c., afford some c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solatii (*in se*) habere (*of things*): to admit of c. or supply it from themselves): to afford no c., nihil habere consolationis: *this is my c., eo solatio utor. To utter words of c., solatia dicere (t. O.). To seek c. fm one only source, omnia in unam consolationem conficere (C.). This is the only c. wch supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to look for c. in philosophy, medicinam potere a philosophia: to need no c., non egere medicinâ.—voluptas (comfortable sensation).—jucunditas. dulcedo (agreeableness).—the c. of life, commoda vita, commoditas vitæ: aby feels a c., voluptas sensibus os blanditur. Without c., see COMFORTLESS.*

COMFORTABLE, || Consoling, consolatorius (*e. g. litteræ*). To e. c. (*i. e. in consoling*), solatio esse: to be very c., magno solatio esse: it is a very c. thing that &c., magnum est solatium, with infinit.: to address c. words to aby, qm or animum cs confirmare (verbis); afflictum cs animum confirmare, animum cs demulsum et oppressum erigere.—|| Agreeable, gratus; jucundus (*cheerful*). suavis, dulcis (*pleasant*).—a c. feeling or sensation, voluptas: I feel (or am) c., bene

mihi est (*i. e. I am well off*); hilaritate delector, hilare vivo (*I am c., i. e. cheerful and happy*).—a c. house, domicilium bonum. See also PLEASANT.

COMFORTABLY, grate, jucunde, suaviter. [*SYN. in COMFORTABLE.*] See PLEASANTLY.

COMFORTER, consolator; or Crel. with verbs under COMFORT. A Job's c., qui malo solatio qm consolatur (*ast. C. de Am. 104, non malo solatio, sed non multo iamen, consolamur, quod &c.*). THE COMFORTER (=the Holy Spirit), Spiritus Sacer.—Paracletus (*Eccl.*).

COMFORTLESS, || That admits of no comfort, spe destitutus (*of persons*); desperatus (*of things*): aby is c., cs dolor or luctus nullo solatio levati potest (cannot be comforted).—|| Destitute of all comfort, incommodus, admodum incommodus, infucundus. *omni vitæ commoditate destitutus.

COMIC, || (*relating to comedy*), see COMEDY.—COMICAL, || Ridiculous, amusing, ridiculus, ridendus (*relating to a joke, as Petron. 80, 9*): a c. circumstance, res comica (*Hor. A. P. 89*): res ridicula: a c. expression, ridiculum dictum, ridiculum—jocosus (*full of jokes*).—Jocularis, jocularius (*calculated to divert others*).—riendus (*wch excites laughter*). A c. fellow, homo ridiculus (*who excites laughter*).—|| Jocular in C. Att. 4, 16, 3, very unsafe text (*s. Oront. on that passage*). and so better avoided.—lepidus (*pleasant, fm good humour*).—facetus (*witty*).—a comical fellow, lepidum caput (*Com.*).—a comical narrator, facetus narrator.

COMICALLY, comice, comico more, ridicule, lepidè, facete, joculariter. [*SYN. in COMIC.*]

COMING, ventio (*Plant.*)—reditio, reditus (*return; the former as act, the latter as state*).—adventus (*arrival*).—accessus (*e. g. ad urbem, to the town, C.*). The c. in of a ship, appulsus (*with or without litoris*). To expect aby's c. with eagerness, cs adventum non modicriter capiare. Sudden c., see ARRIVAL. The c. of a vessel into port, Crel. with in portum venire or pervenire.

COMING, vid. 'to come (of future things).'

COMING-IN (*of a ship*), appulsus (*with or without litoris*).—|| I come, vid.

COMMA, comma, klla, n. (κόμμα), or pure Latim, incisum (*as one clause of a period, Gramm.; new Latim as mark of punctuation*). To put a comma after a word, *comma post verbum ponere.

COMMAND, v. || To give a command, jubere (*g. i. order athg to be done, with the implied notion that the person who commands has, or assumes that he has, a right to do so; followed by infinit. act., with acc. if the person commanded is named; or by infinit. pass. if the person is not named, nor plainly alluded to fm the context. If the person, however, is virtually expressed fm the context, the infinit. act. is used. It is also, although less freq., followed by ut, if it is used in the sense of imperare—jubere ci is never found in the grid. age.*)—imperare ci qd or ut (*to c. in consequence of the power invested in aby; seld. in the sense of jubere with fall. accus. and infinit.*). præcipere ci qd or with ut (*to c. in consequence of one's authority, prudence, experience, and superior talents*).—præscribere ci qd or with ut (*prescribe: both præc. and præscr., of superiors giving rules or directions for conduct to their inferiors*).—mandare ci qd or with ut (*to charge or commission, the manner of the execution being left to the person commissioned*).—pronunciare (*to cause to be proclaimed by a herald, &c.*).—edicere, edictum proponere (*with ut, of a magistrate, commanding publicly by a proclamation*).—sciscere, sciscere jubereque (*with ut, to make a law, regulation, or act; the proper term to be applied to an act passed by the Roman 'plebs'*).—decernere (*to pass a resolution, that athg should be done, on the part of the senate. Consul*).—sancire, edicto sancire (*to c. or forbid under a penalty 'that' &c., ut or ne*).—|| To have a right to c., imperandi jus potestatemque habere; at any place, loco præesse. To c. an army, exercitui præesse or præpositum esse; exercitum ducere: to c. the other wing, alterum tenere cornu (*Np.*): to c. the fleet, navibus et classi præesse or præpositum esse; the cavalry, equitatu præesse: to c. in a province, præesse provincie (S.), or in provincia (C.). To have a right to c. aby, imperium in qm or qm sub imperio habere; est mihi imperium in qm, imperitare ci, cs esse imperatorem. Imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (*to have the chief c. of aby or athg*).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (*c. absolutely*). præesse ci or ci rei (*to preside*): to c. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be commanded by aby, imperio cs teneri, teneri in cs ditone et potestate: not to allow oneself to be commanded, imperium cs detractare. To have no right to c., nullam potestatem, nullum impe

ritum habere; nullum esse in q̄ re arbitrium: to allow oneself to be commanded by any, or as imperio parere, obtemperare. — I will do what you c. (= bid, wish), factum quod jubes or praeceptis, ut dixisti or dicis; ut placuerit. — I To be master of, imperare ei rei.—moderari ei rei, e. g. to c. one's tongue, linguam or orationi: one's pain, grief, dolori imperare. dolorem in potestate tenere: to c. oneself, sibi imperare. animi potentem esse. animum suum comprimere, coercere: one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, iram teneri; impotentem esse iram (stronger): we do not c. our passions (desires), cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind commands the body, animum regit corpus: not to c. our ambition, ambitione teneri: to c. one's passions, cupiditatibus imperare, opp. servire. cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. — I To overlook, so that it may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military sense, superare locum. Imminere ei loco: the lower commanded the high ground where the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill commanded the town, collis imminet urbi. The tower c's the city, ex turri tela jaciuntur ad urbem (Aft. Cæs. B. G. 8, 4). b) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere. The house commands an extensive view of the fields, domus longos agros prospicit (H.): the country-house commands the lake, villa lacum prospicit (Plin.).

COMMAND, s. I Of a superior, jussus. jussum (c. of any who has or pretends to have a right to do it).—auctoritas (declaration of the will of a superior).—imperium (c. of a general, a prince).—Imperatium (the thing commanded by one who has an imperium).—preceptum (precept, regulation).—mandatum (commission, charge)—edictum (edict, public proclamation).—decretum (resolution of the senate, a consul, in the form of a decree).—plebiscitum (resolution of the Roman plebs, opp. populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people, s. Bremi Nep. Arist. 1, 4).—rescriptum (c. of a prince, Post-Aug.).—a written c., littere (e. g. Tiberius sent a written c. to the army, Tiberius litteras ad exercitum misit): a secret c., praeceptum arcanum.—at the c. of any, jussu or auctoritate ca. juteute quo. also jussus a quo: Sis also a quo only (e. g. he did his duty towards the Athenians, at whose c. he had gone out, Atheniensibus a quibus profectus erat, officia praestabat, Nep. Milit. 2, 3, Dikane).—without any's c., injussu ca.; a quo non jussus. ultro (of one's own accord, opp. cs jussu or jussus): supra sponte (voluntarily): to act without special c., privato, non publico consilio qd facere.—to give the c., vid. ro COMMAND: to execute a c., jussum or Imperatium facere. mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: in the exactest manner, mandata exhaurire. Imperio cs defungi: to follow, obey a c.: to act according to a c., cs praeceptum observare, curare, cs dicto parere. audientem esse dicto or jussu cs. Imperio cs obtemperare: without delay, quod cs Imperavit, impigre facere: zealously, Imperata enixe facere: negligently or lazily, somnolentius Imperia persequi: punctually, Imperata obedienter facere. praeceptum diligenter curare: to refuse obedience to any's c.; or, not to obey his c's, Imperium aspernari, contemnere. Imperium, mandatum negligere. decreto non stare: to act against the c., contra edictum facere (it being a proclamation): to transgress the c., mandatum excedere, egredi.—I The power (of commanding any), Imperium (aply in the army).—potestas (the c. given or conferred on any, thus the legal c.): under any's c., quo duce, cs ductu: to have the c. of an army, a fleet, &c., exercitum, navibus et classi praesse or prepo-poni esse: to have the c. of the other (i. e. the left) wing of the army, alterum tenere cornu (Nep. Polip. 4, 3): to be under any's c., cs Imperio parere (aply of soldiers): ei parere. In potestate or sub Imperio cs esse (to be under any's guidance or power): to place oneself under the c. of any, se ad auctoritatem cs conferre. Chief c., summa rerum, summum Imperium, summa Imperii, or Imperium only: a. also CHIEF COMMAND. — I That Imperium does not exclusively refer to military matters, s. Theod. Bonfai, in 'Jahn's Jahrbücher', 1832, v. 3, p. 300).—belli Imperium. belli summa (of the general).—summa Imperii militum (of the admiral).—to have the c. of an army, summum Imperii tenere, obtinere. summæ rei or rerum, summæ Imperii praesse, praesse exercitum. ducere exercitum: to have the chief c. of a fleet, navibus et classi praesse: toti officio maritimo prepositum cuncta administrare (if the whole administration of naval affairs belongs to the person): to give to any the chief c., summam rerum ad qm deferre. summam Imperii ei tradere: of an army, a fleet, qm exercitum or classis praeficere: in a war, qm toti bello imperioque

praeficere. summam belli ei deferre. summam imperii bellique administrandi ei permittere. qm bello praeparare: to be under the chief c. of any, cs Imperio parere (g. t.); sub quo militare (of soldiers): to serve under any's c. (during a war), quo or sub quo imperatore or sub signis cs mereri: to be sent anywhere with the c., qm cum Imperio proficisci: to prolong any's c., Imperium prorogare (prolongare not Latin): to prolong the c. for another year, Imperium in annum propagare (hence to continue, e. g. the war, bellum): to take away the c., adimere ei Imperium or abrogare cs Imperium (C.): to lay down the c., Imperium deponere: an extraordinary c., Imperium extraordinarium (C.): to give any an extraordinary c., dare ei Imperium extraordinarium or extra ordinem: to hold the most important c's, cepisse et gerere maxima Imperia.—I The command (of one's passions, &c.), continentia; temperantia (the moderation in them; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164): to have a c. (or no c.) over one's passions, desires, over oneself, see to COMMAND.—I Desire, wish, disposal, jussum, voluntas.—what are your c's? quid vis? quid jubes? Tell me in a word, what are thy c's? quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me jubes? I am at your c., exspecto, quid velis: I am in all things at your c., omnibus in rebus me fore in tua potestate, belli confirmo (C. ad Div. 5, 4, 6, Coriote). my purse is at your c., mea arca ure non secus ac tua (Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8): my house is always at your c., semper tibi patent fores haec: my home is always at your c., whether I may be in or not, tibi mea domus me praesente, absente patet: to submit entirely to any's c's, se totum fingere ad arbitrium et nutum ca.: to do althg at any's c., ad nutum ca. et voluntatem qd facere: to be at c. (i. e. ready or at hand for use), promptus: money which is at c., pecunia praesens: to be at c., promptum or paratum esse: to be sufficiently at c., suppetere (of things, s. Mith. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3): to have at c., providisse, paravisse: to keep at c., habere paratum, in expedito, in proclinctu: to have money at one's c., pecuniam in numerato or prae manu habere: tears we any has at his c., lacrimae conficte doloris.

COMMANDED. Crecl. by words and examples in ro COMMAND and COMMAND.

COMMANDER, praefectus cs and ci. praepositus ei. qui ei praest or praepositus est (g. t.).—dux (of an army or a division).—dux summus. Imperator (c.-in-chief).—belli or exercitus dux, or from the context dux. ductor only (any c. in war; duct. however not in plain prose). bello praepositus.—c. of the horse, magister equitum (v. pr. in the Roman army): of the fleet, praefectus classis: to be c.-in-chief, vid. I To have the chief COMMAND.—dux, praefectus classis (admiral): praetor (c. of troops, not Romans, aply of land-troops, ἑταρρχός, often used by Np., s. interpp. to Milit. 4, 4).—praefectus equitum (g. t., while mag. eq. refers to the Roman horse only): to be c. of the horse, equitatu praesse: c. of the infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux: to be, copis pedestribus, or simply copis praesse: c. of the artillery, prps praefectus rei tormentariae summus: to be elected c., chosen c.-in-chief, duem deligi ad bellum gerendum: the valour of a c., virtus Imperatoria: talents for a future c., indoles Imperatorum virtutis (Justin. 2, 8, 15): the experience of a c., rei militaris peritia.

COMMANDER (= a paving-stone), fistula.

COMMEMORATE, I To make mention of, vid. MENTION.—I To celebrate, agere, agitare (v. pr. e. g. an event, the anniversary of any, one's birth-day, &c.).—celebrare (with pomp or demonstrations of joy, by one's presence; e. g. a birth-day, a wedding, less frequently of feasts).—to c. a day, diem prosequi (s. Nep. Att. 4, exir.). to c. althg by a feast for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum.

COMMEMORATION, celebratio (publico celebratione) but only by memoria (commemoratio is the act of recounting). Money coined in c. of any or althg, *numus in memoriam cs or cs rei causam: a speech in c. of any, *oratio in memoriam cs habita.—laudatio (a panegyric, not elogium).—a paper, essay, &c., in c. of any, *libellus in memoriam cs compositus. A statue raised in c. of any, cippus: to erect a statue in c. of any, laudis ut maneat memoria, statuum cs ponere. In c. memoriam causâ: in c. of, in memoriam ca (Suet. Dig.).—to raise monuments in c. of any, memoria nominis monumentis consecrare.

COMMEMORATIVE (see COMMÉMORATION), quod cs rei memoriam revocat, renovat, redintegrat, representat. quod memoriam nominis (ca) consecrat: a c. statue, statua, laudis ut maneat memoria, posita.

COMMENCE, v. INTRA. I To take its commencement, incipere (vid. ro BEGIN).—the combat c's, pro-

sum committitur. hostes acie concurrunt: *the war c.'s*, bellum suscipitur: *daybreak c.'s*, dies appetit. lucescit. dilucescit. illucescit: *evening c.'s*, adven-
perascit: *night c.'s*, nox appetit. TR. incipere. coe-
piisse. inchoare. ordiri. exordiri [SYN. IN BEGIN].
to *c. speaking*, initium dicendi facere, sumere; exordio;
dicere: to *c. after ady*, qm exipere: *he commenced (his speech) thus*, ingressus est sic loqui. See BEGIN.

COMMENCEMENT. See BEGINNING.

COMMEND, commendare.—*To commend* answers exactly to the English word in all its meanings. (1) *To recommend to protection, &c., or favourable notice*, commendare qm or qd ci. (2) *To make an impression in favour of a thing*, (vox) que una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet (C.). (3) *Deliver over to notice, e.g. commendare qd literis*, commendare nomen tuum immortalitati. *To c. aby to another strongly*, ci qm de meliore nota commendare (Cur. ap. C. Epp. 7, 29: the fig. taken from the nota, by which the quality of wine was marked): *to c. aby very earnestly*, etiam atque etiam or magnopere or valde commendare; qm intime commendare: *very kindly*, *peramanter commendare. *To c. aby very strongly by letter*, ad qm de qo scribere diligentissime: *to have aby commended to one*, commendatum sibi qm habere: *to c. oneself to aby's love and protection*, se commendare ca amoris fidei: *to endeaour to c. oneself to aby*, querere sibi apud qm commendationem. *To c. oneself*, gratum esse: placere; probari (all of things): *to c. oneself by a thing*, se commendare qā re (of persons): *commendari qā re (of things)*: *to c. itself (with emphasis on the self)*; i. e. by its own good qualities, sapientia natura gratum esse.—*U.* commendare et committere. *I c. this property of mine to your honour and safe-keeping*, bona nostra hac tibi permitto et tue mando fidei.—demandare is 'to commit as a charge', e.g. unus magistri curae plures liberos demandare. *For Commend = praise*, see PRAISE.

COMMENDABLE, commendandus. commendatione dignus. commendabilis (*L. Col.*). See PRAISE-WORTHY.

COMMENDATIO, commendatio (in all the senses of the English word).—*suasio* (act of commending, e. g. legis). *That he may know my c. was no ordinary one, ut sciat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse* (C.). *Any's c. is of very great use to me with any, maximo adjuvento est mihi ca commendatio apud qm.* *Modesty is the best c. of youth, prima commendatio proficitur c. a modestis: to have received a strong c. from any, magnopere or diligentissime commendari a qo* (to *adv.* cl). *See PRAISE.*

COMMENDATORY, commendaticus (*not* commendatorius, *reck is late*, *Sidon.*).—*C. letters*, commendati^{ae} literæ or tabellæ. To give *aby* *c. letters* to *aby*, *qm commendare cl per literas. *A. c. speech*, oratio commendati^a (aft. *C. ad Dio. 5, 5*).—*suasio* (if it advises the adoption of the thing commend^d; *e. g.* of a law). See PANEGYRIC.

COMMENDER, commendator (*Plin.*).—*fem.* commendatrix (*C. and Plin.*).

COMMENSURABLE, } || *Reducible to a com-*
COMMENSURATE, } *mon measure, Crcl. with*
*metiri, commetiri. These things are not c., *harum*
rerum alteram cum alterâ commetiri non potes (aff.
C. de Inv. i, 26: negotium cum tempore commetiri).
—A Adequate, par. conveniens. congruens. qd satis
case adestur.

COMMENT on or upon, *I annotate*, interpretari qd. esse interpretem cs rei. explanare, commentari (*explain an author, poem, &c., the former verbally, the latter in writing: both stle. age*). To c. on a book, commentari librum (*Suet. Gram. 2*): commentaria in librum componere (*Gell.*). — To make observations on, to censure, notam ascribere ci rei (*affix a mark of censure: prop. of the Rom. Censor: only of written c.'s*) — invehi in qm. — reprehendere et exagitare qd — notare qd. To c. *severely on any*, notare or notare ac vituperare qm: to c. *playfully on any*, notare qm joco (*Suet.*). To c. *unfavorably on every circumstance*, omnia in deterius trahere.

COMMENT. s. || *Annotationem*, *annotatio* (*Post-Aug.*).—*scholion*.—*explicatio*. *interpretatio*. See ANNOTATION. NOTE.—|| *Remark*, *censure*, *nota* (*a notationem*, *prop. of the Rom. Censor*).—*a severe c.*, *nota censoris* *severitatis*.—*animadversio*. To *encourage*, *unpleasant c.'s*, *effugere animadversionem* (*e. g.* *neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper istud pedibus uteremur. C.*).—*to make c.'s on aths*, *notare qd*; *reprehendere* *et exargitare qd*: *om aby.*, *notare ac vituperare qm*. See COMMENT. v.

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COMMENTARY, *commentarius* or *commentarium*, *dim.* *commentularium* (Pl. *commentarii*): *very* *ed.* *commentaria*. But *commentarium* = *liber, scriptum*: not a 'series of explanatory notes': it was however used in this sense in Gellius's time, who speaks of a *Grammarians's commentaria* in Virgilium, though the nature of that work is unknown.—*interpretatio*.—*enotatio*. To write a c. on Virgil, *commentarium* in Virgilium componere (Gell.).

COMMENTATOR, *interpreta*, *explainer* (*who explains*).—*enarrator* (*who explains an author hermeneutically*).—*calumniator* (*who makes malicious comments*).

COMMERCE, mercatura (*reply of the merchant*). —
mercatio (*commercial transaction, the buying and selling*;
Gell. 3, 3), negotium, or pl. negotia (*business*);
lucra (*profits*); *utroque* (*both*) (*each ab carries on, reply as commercial agent and lender*);
—commercium — *c.* (*commercial intercourse*; *Gell.*
Jul. 8, 6. *Plin.* 33, 1, 3; *with alth.* ca rel., *Plin.* 12, 14,
30: *then also = liberality of c.*); —wholesale business, me-
catorum magna et copiosa: *in retail*, merc. tenuis. See
TRADE. The Roman merchants carry on a *c.* with Gaul,
mercatores Romani ad Gallos comment (*s. e.* they visit
Gaul with their merchandise, *Cas. B. G.* 1, 1). —[*Societas*
inter currens, conversatio (*Fell. C.*), usus, consuetudo
(of his service, &c.)] —convictus (*im so far as one lives*
with abv). See INTERCOURSE.

COMMERCE, v. *See the above art.*

COMMERCIAL, ¶ *Belonging to commerce, a.s.*
c. agent, curator negotiorum publicus (*nft. S. Jug. 71,*
1).—*to be the c. agent of a society, "rem cas societatis*
agere; negotia cas societatis procurare (*C. ad Div. 12,*
24): *c. fng, insigne navium mercatoriarum: c. spiritus,*
mercandi studium or cupiditas (*s. C. de Rep. 2, 4, 7*).
—c. law, "lex mercatoria; lex emendis aut vendendis
rebus (*C. Ferr. 1, 55, 148*).—*c. town or place, forum rerum*
venalium,—commerce (*place where commerce openly*
barter, is carried on).—*emporium* (*the place near the*
harbour, where c. was carried on).—*oppidum, (ubi est,*
forum rerum venalium (*a town where c. is carried on,*
v. S. Jug. 71, in.)—*forum, oppidum nundinarium* (*a*
place where weekly markets are held): *a flourishing c.*
town, urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented
c. town of the whole empire, forum rerum venalium
totius regni maxime celebrum.

COMMINATION, minatio. comminatio. denun-
ciatio.—minæ. SYN. in THREATENING.

COMMINATORY, minax. minitabundus (*propr. of persons*).—*Adv.* minaciter.

COMMINGLE, *miscere* (to "ix). *permiscere* (*mix together thoroughly*); *with athg*, qd cum qā re or qd ci rel.—*admiscere* ci rel (*to mix with; commonly in the passive voice*, *admisceri* qā re, to become mixed *with athg*).—*confundere*, *with athg*, cum qā re (*prop. to pour together; hence fig. mingle; e.g. the true with the false, vera cum falsis*).

COMMUNUTE, contere.—*friare (to crumble).*—*pinsere (pound in order to reduce althg.).*—*contundere (crush, e. g. in a mortar, in pill).*

COMMISERATE, *I have compassion,* misereri, commisereri ca. miseret me ca. misericordia ca com-

commiserari *cf.* miserari *cf.* misericordia *cf.* commotum or captum esse (*to pity ably*).—miseri cordia *qm* or *qd* prosequi misericordiam ei impetire. miserari, commiserari *qd* (*to pity*, and *show the pity at the same time*, *s. Breui*, *Np. Ages*, 5, 2).—*to pity ably's fate*, misfortune, *cf.* fortunam commiserari; *casum* *cf.* miserari.

COMMISERATION, misericordia (*pity*). — mis-
ratio. commiseratio (*demonstration of pity*). See COM-
PASSION.

COMMISSARIAT, duumviri, &c. (*according to the numb. of members*) rebus, quas belli usus possunt, subministrandis (*as a board*).

COMMISSARISHIP, *præfectura rei frumentariæ
*præfectura annonæ (at Rome).

COMMISSARY, curator (*he that takes care of ab's*
business in general, e. g. agent of the Adriatic maritime
company, curator corporis maris Hadriatici, Inscr.).—
recuperator (*Judge to decide questions relating to property*
and pecuniary transactions, appointed by the praetor: to
nominate such, dare recuperatores, *Ulp.* *mag. cognitor*,
nor inquisitor. *Dict.* and *Schurz.*—*Ulp.* *Cic.* *ec.*).—
|| *Commissary (military)*, annonae praefectus (*as*
Rome, *L.* 4, 13).—*rel* frumentariae praefectus (*as* *Her.*
B. G. 8, 35: frumentariae=qui frumentum in oppidum
importat).—qui res, quas belli usus poscunt, sub-
ministrat. *A board of C.*, *duumviri (according to the*
number) rebus, quas belli usus poscunt, submini-
strandis.

COMMISSION, *¶ Appointment of an officer in the army, *præfectura militum.*—*¶ A trustee or*

warrant, mandatum (s. or order to deliver any message; either verbally or by writing).—negotium (c. to perform act; instead of *whc provincia is its used*): to give a c. to *aby*, c. negotium dare or mandare; mandare ei qd: to receive a c., mandatum datur mihi a qo. To execute a c., mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: execute a c. in the most exact manner, exhaustire mandatum: in a careless manner, negligenter rem mandatum gerere.—[*Act of committing a crime, prps patrato*] (Vell., but of concluding a peace: commissio, e. g. placui, Arnob. late: perpetratio, Tertull. better by Crci. patrare. perpetrare. facere. committere, &c. see COMMIT. A sin of c., peccatum, quod in effectu est (opp. 'sin of omission', delictum: though Ddd. does not confine delict. to this notion). To issue a c. of bankruptcy *agyl aby*, *recuperatores dare, qui bona cs in gratiam creditorum vendant. To have received, or to hold a c. (in the army), *prps ordines ducere* or *præfectus ornari* (ast. C. Ep. ad Fam. 7, 5). A ship *in c.*, *prps*, *navis omnibus rebus ornata atque instructa: to put a ship in c., *navem expedire atque instruere* (v. Hirt. B. Alex. 25).—[*A body of persons entrusted with an inquiry or the decision of a matter, recuperatores* (arbitros) dare: to reject the c., recuperatores rejicere: the decision of a c., iudicium recuperatorium. To send to any place a c. of enquiry, mittere, qui præsentia spectant (T.): to order a c. of enquiry to be sent, de re præsentia cognosci iubere. See also COMMITTEE.

COMMISSION, v. mandata ei dare,—mandare ei, ut; negotium dare ei, ut (charge with the execution of *athg*). To be c'd with *athg*, jussus sum facere qd: by *aby*, mandatum habere a qo: (s. also among COMMISSION, *subt.*)—[*ei cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare* or *permittere* (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittit (L. 32, 37; both: to authorize *aby*, to perform *athg*: cs nomine, in *aby's* name: qo auctore, under *aby's* authority, e. g. to do *athg*, facere qd).—deferre, demandare ci qd (entrust *aby* with the execution of *athg*, e. g. curam cs rei).—delegare ci qd (gold. age, to c. *aby* with *athg* that one ought to perform oneself; in silv. age, to c., in a general sense, s. Hirt. B. G. 8, 22).

COMMISSIONER, procurator (agent, &c., C. Att. 4, 16, *extr.*)—negotiorum curator (S. Jug. 71, 2); or sequenter, interpres, confector negotiorum (all in C. Ferr. 2, 44, 108).—per quem agimus (our agent, C. Ferr. 3, 66, 155). C. in any matter, transactor et administrator cs rei (Ferr. 2, 28, 69). Custom-house c's, portitores; exactores portorii; *duumviri (triumviri, &c. according to numb.) portorii exigendis,—qui portoria exigunt,—telonarii (Cod. Just.). C's of taxes, qui vectigalia exigunt.—*duumviri (triumviri, &c., according to numb.) vectigalibus exigendis. C's of bankruptcy, *recuperatores bonis cs in gratiam creditorum vendendis; or *recuperatores, qui bona cs in gratiam creditorum vendant. To be *aby's* c., cs rationes negotique procurare; negotia cs gerere.

COMMISSURE, commissura (= knot, tie).—congmentum congmentatio (the joining of two bodies).—junctura (by what they are joined, Plin. 13, 15, 29).

COMMIT, ¶ To entrust, committere (to leave it to a person, imposing on him a moral responsibility).—permittere (to leave a thing quite to another).—mandare. demandare (to c. to be kept or performed).—deponere qd apud qm (to give *athg* to *aby* to be kept safe).—credere (e. g. occultu sua ci credere).—to c. (as it were), oneself to *aby's* protection, se permittit, committere, tradere in cs fidem: to c. to memory, mandare memorie qd.—[*To imprison, comprehendere* (to arrest).—in custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere (put into custody).—[*To be guilty of*: facere.—committere. admittere. In se admittere (the latter implying more of moral guilt).—suscipere in se.—patrare. perpetrare. To c. a crime, admittere scelus, maleficium, dedecus, flagitium.—flagitium committere (C.).—facinus in se admittere (Ces.); a foul crime, fædum facinus in se consociare (L.): a theft, furtum facere:—a murder, eodem facere (C.), edere, perpetrare (L.): a fault or blunder, errare; in errore versari; errore capi or duci: in errore induci (mot, errorem committere):—ridiculous faults, *labi in loculares errores (Ruhnck.): to c. a breach of faith, perfidiosum esse.—fidem violare or frangere: adultery, adulterium committere: what fault has he committed? quid designavit? (Com.) ¶ To commit is often best transl. by agere with a suitable adverb: to c. a folly, stulte agere: to c. an act of imprudence, imprudenter, or temere et imprudenter agere.

COMMITMENT, comprehensio.

COMMITTEE, ¶ Men elected for a given purpose: delecti.—apocleti (in the Greek towns, chosen men who assembled to discuss state-matters: the sub-c., Liv. 35, 34, pure Latin, delecti, Liv. 38, 1, del. (Etolorum).—The ancients, however, generally express such a word by indicating at the same time the number of men who formed the c., e. g. a c. in financial matters, triumviri menarii (since it consisted of three): a c. for drawing up laws, decemviri legibus scribendis.

COMMIX, see Commingle.

COMMIXTURE, permixtio (action and thing). admixtio (action).—admixtum, res admixta (thing).

COMMODOUS, ¶ Fit and proper for the accomplishment of a purpose: commodus (proper; whatever has the proper measure, and *fm* its nature is suited to the purpose).—opportunus (convenient *fm* situation: prop. of place, then of time, age, &c.).—aptus (suitable, as the effect of nature and art).—idoneus (fit, whatever is c. by its natural qualities): *fm* opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus.—very c., percommodus, peropportunus, peridoneus (for *athg*, ci rei or ad qd).—[*Affording convenience or comfort*, commodus.—expeditus (without difficulty), bonus (well or conveniently arranged); a c. house, domicilium bonum.

COMMODOUSLY, opportune (conveniently for the purpose).—idonee (properly).—apte (in a manner to suit or to fit).—recte (becomingly).—commode; bene.—To dwell c., bene habitare.

COMMODITY, ¶ What possesses the quality of ease, comfort: commoditas. commodum—opportunitas (convenience).—[*Profit*, commodum. emolumentum (advantage), *in*. incommodum, detrimentum).—lucrum. fructus (gain: opp. damnum).—quæstus (gain, *whc* one seeks, profit).—utilitas (g. i. for the use or serviceableness of *athg*).—[*Ware* or merchandise, merx. Commodities, merces.

COMMON, ¶ That in which the persons spoken of participate alike: communis (in *whc* all have or may have a share, opp. proprius).—publicus (that *whc* belongs to or concerns the whole people or the state, opp. privatus). A c. fault, vitium commune: the c. sense of mankind, communis sensus (i. e. moral perception, tact, &c. e. g. in the intercourse between man and man: it afterwards came to have nearly the meaning of our 'c. sense': e. g. sensum commune in aufferre, sound human understanding, Phædr. 1, 7, 4. In this meaning, sensus alone was used: persona furor deienta sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. Nearly so omnes eripere ci sensus, Catull.).—To speak according to the c. sentiment of men, ex communis hominum opinione dicere. The c. word or good, bonum publicum; salus communis or publica (the c. welfare).—res publica (the state in general): the c. wealth, publica res or res publica: this is common to free nations, hoc commune est liberorum populorum: to have a c. cause with *aby*, in eadem cum qo causâ esse: to make c. cause with *aby*, causam suam or consilia sua conjungere cum qo: c. interest, utilitatis communio: to have a c. interest with *aby*, utilitatis communione sociatum esse.

¶ Instead of 'c. to A and B,' the Romans often said 'c. to A with B.' Thus: these things are c. to rich and poor, communia ista locupletibus sunt cum pauperibus; this is c. to us and (or with) the brute creation, commune est nobis qd cum bestis.—*fm* common, communiter; in promiscuo; promiscue; publice: to have every thing in c. with *aby*, omnia cum qo communiter possidere (C.). To have *athg* in c. with *aby*, est mihi qd commune cum qo: hæc mihi cum qo conjuncta et communia sunt (C.). They have every thing in c., omnium rerum est inter eos communitas: between friends let every thing, without exception, be in c., inter amicos sit omnium rerum sine ulla exceptione communitas (C.).—[*Common to the greater number of persons, to the multitude*.—communis (but without the accessory notion of meanness).—[*Ordinary, mean, low, popularis* (usual among the people: hence, of inferior quality, &c. g. i.).—vulgaris. pervulgaris (c. to the multitude, to be found or met with every where; then, g. i. low, bad).—vulgatus, pervulgatus, pervagatus. *fm* communis et pervagatus (spread every where = known). usitatus (habitual, usual).—quotidianus (met with every day).—plebejus (belonging to the c. people: uncivilized, low). A c. saying, proverbium vulgare or contritum or sermone tritum; proverbium, quod in omnium ore est or versatur: c. life, vita quotidiana: the language of c. life, genus sermonis usitatum: eloquence borrows or derives its materials *fm* c. life, dicendi ratio in comuni quodam usu versatur. A c. beauty, forma vulgaris or quotidiana: c. salt, sal popularis (Cat.): no c.

abilities, haud mediocre ingenium. A *c. soldier*, miles gr-garius (*more, however, as term of contempt, since miles by itself, designates the c. soldier, opp. officer.*).—*The Commons; plebs (the c. people, opp. to patricii and equites).*—*vulgus (of low extraction and profession, stands for every c. and low multitude, e.g. of the people, soldiers, &c.).*—*fœx populi (the scum of the people): a c. man, homo vulgaris.* unus e or de multis (*one of the great multitude*); homo de plebe. plebejus (*a c. citizen*); homo infimo or sordido loco natus. homo sordidus. homo obscurus (*of low, obscure birth*); homo rudis (*an uneducated person*); homo inhonestus (*a dishonest, vile person*); a guile c. person, homo ultime sortis (*relative to extraction*); homo inhonestissimus (*relative to character*). A *c. prostitute*, puella or mulier vulgaris; mulier, quæ domum omnium libidinibus patefecit; prostibulum: *the son of a c. prostitute*, ex vulgato corpore genitus. To make oneself c. with aby, se abjicere ad ea usum ac consuetudinem (*cf. C. Parad. 1. 3, 14; de Legg. 1. 9, 26*): not to make oneself c. with aby, ea aditum sermonemque defugere: to raise oneself, or to be above the c. level, plus sapere, quam ceteri: far above, &c., longe ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse. Not to be raised above the c. level, in medio positum esse (C.): in intellect, mediocriter esse ingenii (C.). To become c., increbrescere (*of a custom, &c.*). To introduce alth into c. life, ad vitam communem adducere (*of alth that was before confined to a higher sphere: e.g. philosophiam*).—[General, univ.versus.—generalis (*relating to the whole*).—communis (*c. relating or belonging to all*).—vulgaris. tritus (*c. or habitual*).—Jm. vulgaris communisque (*relating to the general use of a thing*).—In some instances 'c.' in this signification is expressed by omnis: *this is the c. law*, hic sermo omnibus est in ore. *This is a c. fault of sinners*, omnibus hoc vitium est cantioribus (H.). A *c. term*, *notio communis (*which is c. to more than one thing*): c. law, jus civile (s. C. Cæcin. 26, 73): the c. weal or welfare, res publica, salus: to consult the c. good, in commune conferre, consulere or consulare.

COMMON-COUNCIL, senatus civitatis (Plin.): *senatus municipalis. A member of the c.-c., *senator municipalis.—*decurio (according to Rom. customs).*

COMMON-CRIER, pronunciator.—præco (*herald, also at auctions*).

COMMON-GOOD, res publica.—salus: to consult for the c.-g., in commune conferre, consulere, or consulare.

COMMON-HALL, curia.

COMMON-LAW, jus consuetudinis (C. de Invent. 2, 22, 67).

COMMON-PLACE (= an ordinary topic in philosophy), locus communis or locus only (τόπος. C. N. D. 2, 24).

COMMON-PLACE (adj.), vulgaris. communis et contritus (C.). A c.-p. poet, poeta de populo (C.).

COMMON-PLACE BOOKS, adversaria, ph.

COMMON-PRAYER-BOOK, sollemnis precatio-nem carmina (*oft. Lit.*).—*liber liturgicus or ritualis.

COMMON-PROPERTY, res communis (e.g. pictor res communis terrarum erat, Plin.).

COMMON, a. ager publicus (C.).—ager compascuus (c. pasture, C. Top. 3, 12).

COMMONALTY, plebs (*the common people in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles*); also the lower class of the people (*in a depreciating sense*).—*vulgus (the common people, the multitude, as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., fm the better class of the people)*.—multitudo (*the multitude in general*).

COMMONER. See **COMMON**.

COMMONS, see **COMMON**. House of C's, *evocati populi Britannici.—[Daily fare or allowance, victus quotidianus. cœna quotidiana.—or victus, cibum only.

COMMONLY, communiter (*in such a manner as to be shared by all spoken of*).—*vulgo (by the great majority of men in general): often by Crell. with omnes: c. known, omnibus notus (of persons and things)*.—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (*that has come to every body's knowledge, of things only*). To make alth c. known, vulgare: not to let alth be c. known, intra privatos parietes qd retinere: to become c. known, vulgari.—[Usually: fare (almost always).—vulgo (by nearly every body).—passim (*in many different places*).—Not communiter. As he c. does, ut solet, ut assolet. As c. happens, ut fit: si te c. asked, quæri solet: a more than c. learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: si c. happens so, sic fieri solet.

COMMONWEALTH, respublica 1 bera, fm context, respublica only. The monarchy is transformed into a

c., a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur respublica.

COMMOTION, [In the state: tumultus (*Roman name for any sudden outbreak agst them: e.g. of slaves, peasants, allies*).—motus. motus concursusque (*in the state*).—seditio (*mutiny agst the government*).—vis repentina (*sudden c.*).—turbe. C. among the citizens, seditio domestica: to excite a c., turbas dare or facere (Ter.).—tumultum facere (S.), concitare; seditio-nem facere, concitare, commovere, concire: to cause a violent c. in the camp, maximas in castris turbas efficere (C.): to cause fresh c's, novos tumultus movere (H.). cause c's in a state, tumultum injicere civitati (C.): turbas ac tumultus concitatore[m] esse (C.): tumultum edere or præbere (L.): quell the c., tumultum sedare (L.). comprimere (T.): seditio-nem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a c. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: breaks out again, sed. recrudescit: it subides, sed. languescit: it is appeased, sed. conticescit.—[Any violent motion: motus. Jactatio. Jactatus. agitatio (Str. in Agitation).—tumulus (*of the sea, the body: also of the mind, mentis*).—vehementer animi concitatio animi permotio (*of the mind*). To put every thing in c., *miscere ac turbare or turbare ac miscere omnia. See also AGITATION.

COMMUNE, confabulari. fabulari (*together, inter se: with aby, cum quo*).—sermone[m] cadere (λόγους κένεω, to carry on a pleasant and familiar conversation with aby, the object of wch tends more to entertainment than instruction). To c. together in a private and confidential manner, cum qo fabulari inusurrans ac prebrens invicem aures (*Suet. Cal. 22*).

COMMUNICABLE, quod communicari potest.

COMMUNICANT, *ad mensam sacram accedens.

COMMUNICATE, impertire (*less easily impertiri: ci qd or qm re (to give aby his share, s. Zumpt. § 418)*.—communicare qd cum qo (*to make alth. whether a material or mental object, common with another: the construction comm. ci qd is not classical, s. Held. Cæs. B. G. 3, 18. Ruddim. Instit. Gramm. 2. p. 197*).—participem facere qm es rei (*to allow aby to take a part or share in alth; esp. of mental matters*). Communicare conveys the notion of two persons receiving one whole in common: by part. fac. one of the two receives a portion only. Participare qd cum qo hardly belongs to under prose).—infundere qd in, with accus. (*diffuse, spread, e. g. evil to the state, mala in civitate*).—exponere ci qd (*to c. alth. verbally*).—perscribere qd ad qm or (more seldom) ci qd (*to c. by writing*).—effundere qd or ci qd. (*to pour out, as it were: hence, to c. amply or fully by speech or writing, s. C. de Or. 1, 34, extr; Att. 16, 4, 5; Placc. 17, 41*). To c. by friction (*of things only*), affricare qd ci rei. To c. alth to aby (*i. e. inform him of it*), ci impertire de re. To c. alth to aby verbally, in sermone exponere ci qd: to c. to aby any plan, consilium communicare cum qo; qm participem facere consilii: I c. to aby something of my plan. impertiri ci qd consilii mei: I c. my thoughts to aby, cogitationes meas cum qo communico (I make no secret of what I am thinking about). expono ci, quid sentiam, dico, quid sentiam (I tell aby what I think of alth).—effundo ci omnia, quæ sentio (I c. to aby all my thoughts).—[Reveal: aperire (*to disclose*).—patefacere (*to discover*).—In medium proferre, also proferre only (*to make alth generally known, in a good sense*).—Jm. proferre et patefacere.—enunciare, vulgare. divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons*).—cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal to men, fm God, Eccl. revelare*). See also COMMARE.—[TRA.] to take the Lord's Supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere cœnam Domini: *ex sacra cœnâ sumere cibum.—[To have an internal communication: the houses c., aditus ita sunt luter se conjuncti, ut ex alterâ in alteram transiri possit: or *domus transitione pervia inter se conjunctæ sunt (*ast. F. pervium usum habere, &c.*).

COMMUNICATION, communicatio.—Verbal c., communicatio sermonis (C. Att. 1, 17, 6).—Verbal or written c., consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti (i. e. the habit of c., &c.): to make a c. to aby, to make c's to aby on the most important subjects, maxims de rebus communicare cum qo. See to COMMUNICATE. I must make a c. to you, habeo, quod tecum communicem necesse est (g. i.).—habeo, quod ad te perscribam necesse est (*by writing*).—[Conversation, conferentia; sermo (g. c. conversation with one or several persons).—congressus, congressio (*social meeting or conversation, &c., opp. digressus, digressio*).—usus (*fre-*

quant c. or intercourse with *aby*, in so far as one makes use of him).—*consuetudo* (the habit of frequent intercourse).—*societas*. Any connexion or c. in general: conjunctio (conjunction).—*commercium*, see *COMMERCIAL*.—[C. between places and troops in war; e. g. to cut off the c. between two armies, *societatem mutui auxilii interserpe* or *dirimere*; to cut off *aby's* c. with the army, *qm ab exercitu intercludere*: to cut a person off *fm* all c. with *aby*, *cl omnes aditus ad qm intercludere*: to cut off the enemy's c.'s by sea, *hostes marinis commestibus intercludere*.—line of c. (i. e. of forts, walls, &c.), *brachium*.—to connect two places by a line of c., *brachium ab uno loco ad alterum dirigere* so munire: to carry a line of c. *fm the fort to the camp*, *castellum brachium cum opere castrorum conjungere*.—] *Passage for c.*: transitio.—transitus.

COMMUNICATIVE, *affabilis* (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending).—*lingua* or *sermone promptus* (ready to talk).—*loquax*, *garrulus* (loquacious).—*apertus* (open, candid): to be c., *affabilis*, *cas*, *esse*; *se aperire* or *se patefacere* c'i: familiariter agere cum qo (to speak or act candidly with *aby*).

COMMUNION, *communio* (social connexion, by which *aby* becomes common to several individuals: fellowship: com. sanguinis, consanguinity, c.).—*communitas* (as equality of what is common).—*consortio*. *consortium* (mutual participation in *algh*; then social connexion among persons).—*conjunctio*. *societas* (any connex on, union, *emph* for the accomplishment of any object).—*consuetudo* (intercourse, acquaintanceship).—*familiaritas* (intimate *ecq*).—*nexus* (connexion of several things among another). By c. (as in 'to praise God by c.' *Ralegh*), *communiter*. *conjunctim*. To have or maintain c. with *aby*, cum qo *conjunctum esse* (with each other, inter se): *societatem* or *commercium* cum qo habere: *societas* or *commercium* mihi *est* cum qo. In *Eccl.* *sense*, *prps*. 'in rebus sacris commercium cum qo habere, or 'rerum sacrarum communione cum qo *conjunctum esse*. [*Eccl.* 'Communion' is an *Eccl.* *sense*, *is* communio in *St. August*. Thus: *privare* qm communione sacri altaris: *suspendere* qm communione: *imperatores nostrae communions*, &c.] = *Lord's Supper*, 'coena Domini'; 'coena or mensa sacra'; *eucharistia* (*Eccl.*). *communio sancti altaris* (*Augst*). To receive the c., *sumere* *coenam* Domini; 'ex sacra coena sumere cibum': 'celebrare eucharistiam': *accedere* *ad mensam* *sacram*. [C. *table*, *mensa sacra*.—*altare*. C. *cloth*, 'tegmen altarium.

COMMUNITY, [*The state*: civitas. *commune*. *respublica* (rō, κοινόν).—*conventus* (*SYN* in *STATE*). *the Christian c.*, *Christiani*. 'populus Christianus (the Christians, collectively taken)'.—*Christiana respublica* (the Christians, taken in the *sense* of forming or constituting one state).—] *Common possession* of *algh*, *communitas* (as rei: e. g. *vitz* et *victus*). To be connected with *aby* by c. of interests, *utilitatis* *communione* cum qo *conjunctum esse*.

COMMUTABILITY, *Crcel*. by cum qā re *commutabilem*, *j* *tari* posse: inter se *permutari* posse.

COMMUTATION, *mutatio* (with *gen*. of the thing exchanged or of the person who changes, *T. Agr* 28, 4).—*commutatio* (change, e. g. *annuum* *commutationes*).—*permutatio* (the exchange with *gen*. of the thing, e. g. *perm. mercium*).—*com* *commutatio*, in the *sense* of exchanging, *is* without any ancient authority). See also *TO CHANGE* and *EXCHANGE*.

COMMUTE, *mutare*, for *algh* (cum) qā re (to change).—*permutare*, for *algh*, qā re (exchange, *emph* with regard to bills or barter).—*commutare* cum qā re (to change, i. e. to put one thing in the place of the other); to c. things, *res* inter se *mutare* or *permutare*.

COMPACT, *densus*, *condensus* (consisting of compressed parts, *opp. rarus*).—*spissus* (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable, *opp. solutus*).—*solidus* (consisting of a firm mass, massive, *opp. cassus*, *pervius*).—*confertus* (pressed together, crammed, as it were, *opp. rarus*).—*artior* or *artior* (compressed into a small space).—*pres-us* (of an orator's style, concise, serious).—*brevis* (also of style, &c.).—*creber* (whatever is found together in numbers or frequently).—*cibus* *pienus*. To make c. (according to the above distinctions), *densare*; *condensare*; *spissare*; *consolidare*; *solidare*: *become c.*, *densari*, *Eccl.* (the pass. of the above verbs): *spissescere*; *solidescere*.

COMPACT, *v. congmentare* (to join closely).—*jungere*. *conjungere* (to join, to unite, s. *UNIT*).—*devincire* (to join firmly, unite indissolubly). See also the *etc.* *spissare*, *spissescere*, &c., in *COMPACT*, *adj*.

COMPACT, s. *pactio*, *pactum* (an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal, the former as action).—*conventus*. *conventum*. *constitutum* (the subject agreed upon; also before it is made irrevocable, or formally binding). To enter into a c. with *aby*, cum qo *constitutum facere*; *pactionem* *facere* or *conficere* or *inire* cum qo: it was settled by c. that &c., *pactio* *convenit*, ut &c.: the c. was not concluded, conditiones non *convenuerunt*: to abide by the terms of a c., *pactio* *stare*; *pactum* *servare*: not to abide by a c., *pactio* *mon* *stare*; *pactionem* *perturbare*. To settle a matter by a c., qd *transigere*.—according to the terms of a c., *ex* *convento* (*C. Att* 6, 3, 7); *ex* *pacto*; *Jur.* *ex* *pacto* *et* *convento*; ut *erat* *constitutum*. To make a c. with *aby*, cum qo *pacisci*.

COMPACTLY, *dense*, *confertim*, *spisse*, *arctius*, *brevis*, *pre* (*SYN* in *COMPACT*, *adj*).

COMPACTNES: *densitas*, *spissitas* (close coherence of the single parts, e. g. *densitas* *aeris*).—*soliditas* (*firmness*).

COMPANION, *socius* (who partakes in *algh*, e. g. in a journey, *itineris*).—*comes* (who accompanies one).—*sodalitas* (*comrade*).—*contubernalis* (c. in the same tent or room).—*commilito*, *quocum* *mibi* *est* *militia* *communi* (c. in arms).—*convector* (*travelling* c. in any vehicle, also on board a ship).—*colliga* (one of the same profession, a partner, s. c. *follow-servant*, *follow-actor*, &c.).—*condiscipulus* (*school-fellow*).—*conservus* (one in the same service, *follow-servant*).—*gregalis* (a person with whom one has been brought up).—*congerio* (one with whom one exchanges jokes and nonsense, *Plaut.* *Most* 3, 3, 27).—*re* et *ratione* *conjunctus*. *consors*, *socius* (*commercial partner*, the later in *H. Od* 3, 24, 60).—*convictor* (who lives with *aby*: eats and drinks with him, &c.).—*conviva* (guest who is invited at table by *aby*): a good c., *homo* *juvandus* et *delectationis* *natus* (who possesses the talent of agreeable entertainment); *homo* *facilis* or *morum* *facillim* (a sociable and pleasant c. in general); *my* *usual* and *daily* c.'s are *learned* *people*, *utor* *familiaribus* et *quotidianis* *convictoribus* *hominibus* *doctis*. A c. in *algh*, *particeps* or *socius* *cs* *rei* (whosoever takes a share in a matter, *partaker*). A jolly c., *comitio*; *comptor*. A female c., *socia*, *comes*. To become *aby's* c., *præbere* *se* *comitem* *ci*: addere or *adjungere* *se* *comitem* *ci*: to have *aby* for a c., habere qm *comitem*.

COMPANIONABLE, *commodus* (who suits his manners to those of others, s. *ciabile*).—*affabilis* (who is ready to speak to persons; condescending in conversation and intercourse).—*sociabilis* (inclined for intercourse with others).—*congregabilis* (easily to be united with a flock or society; sociable).—*facilis* (*sociable*, as quality of character).—*not* c., *in* *sociabilis*.—*rari* *aditus* (of persons to whom one has not easily access, inaccessible).—*morosus* (*swollen*). A c. *character*, *mores* *commodi*: to be a c. person, *moribus* *esse* *commodis*. See *SOCIAL*.

COMPANIONABLY, *socialiter*.

COMPANIONSHIP, [*Connexion among comrades*: *contubernium*. *commilitum*. *sodalitas* or *sodalitum*. *condiscipulatus* (*SYN* in *COMPANION*).] *Body of companions*: *sodalitas*; *sodales*, &c., the pl. of the words under *COMPANION*. See also *SOCIETY*.

COMPANY, [*Society*, *connexion*: *societas* (e. g. *soc. Bithynica*, the c. of the farmers of the revenue in Bithynia).—*corpus* (e. g. *the Adriatic*, *maris* *Hadriatici*, *Inscr*). To form a c., *societatem* *facere*: to enter into c. with *aby*, *qm* *sibi* *socium* *adjungere*; *voluntariam* *societatem* *coire* cum qo: to be in a c. (= partnership) with *aby*, *cs* *socium* *esse*; *re* *cs* *ratione* cum qo *conjunctum* *esse* (see *Cic. Ferr* 2, 70, 172).] *Division of a regiment on foot*: *prps* *centuria*. To divide into c.'s, *centuriare*: to enlist in a c., *nomen* *dare*.

COMPARABLE, *comparabilis*: quod *comparari* *potest*. To be c., *comparationem* *habere*: not to be c. to or with *algh*, *nullo* *modo* *comparari* *posse* cum *re*.

COMPARATIVELY, *comparatus* ad qd (compared with).—*comparativus* (*judicatio*, *C. genus* *causæ*, Q.: hence, c. *anatomy*, 'anatomia or anatomice *comparativa*, with or without a quæ dicitur).—ad quod *adjunctio* *quædam* *accedit* or cum *adjunctione* (*opp. simplex* et *absolutus*). *Necessity may be* c. or *absolute*, *sunt* *quædam* cum *adjunctione* *necessitudines*, *quædam* *simplices* et *absolutæ*. *Sis* by *Crcel*, *with* *videri* *quodammodo* *posse*: *speciem* *qm* *cs* *rei* *videre*, &c. *I think* *I see* a c. *revival* of *algh*, *speciem* *qm* *videre* *videor* *quasi* *reviviscens* *cs* *rei* (*cf. C. 4. Fam* 4). *The c. degree*, *gradus* *comparativus* (*Gramm*).

COMPARATIVELY, *comparate* (*comparative only*

Gell.)—ex comparatione (C.)—cum adjunctione (opp. simplicitate et absolute).

COMPARE, ¶ *To endeavour to detect the similitude or equality between two or several objects: compare (c. two things which are quite similar to one another, i. e. stand in the relation of a pair).—componere (to place the one by the side of the other; of things which approximate to each other, and when the difference existing between them may be equalized)—conferre (to subject to comparison things which are very different from—or opposed to—each other).—contendere (to hold together things to discover whether they suit together, if that point is still doubtful), all: with *athg*, *ci rei* or *cum qd re*—c. between or among another, with another, compare or conferre inter se: to be compared with one another, in contentions iudicium vocari.*

COMPARISON, comparatio, collatio, contentio. [SYN. in COMPARE, V.] To admit of a c., comparationem habere: to admit of no c., nullo modo comparari posse cum re.

COMPARTMENT, loculus, loculamentum (any partition, i. e. separation in boxes, desks, &c.)—foruli (c. in bookcases, shelves).—*para*, membrum, area (c. in garden-bed): divided into c.'s, loculatus (e. g. arcuata).

COMPASS, ambitus (with regard to expansion in general, e. g. of heaven and earth, cœli et terrarum: of the camp, castrorum).—circultus (with regard to width, extent, also that of any writing, voluminis, Suet. Vit.).

—circumscriptio (a circle described, as it were, round *athg*, e. g. of the earth, terræ).—complexus (with regard to the space encompassed, e. g. cœli, mundi).—the great c., magnitudo circuli: the wide c., latus ambitus; amplitudo: of great c., magnus (e. g. a book, liber): of wide c., lato ambitu; amplius: of enormous c., vastus (also of the voice): to have a great, or wide c., habere magnum or latum ambitum; late patere (esp. of a country; then also fig. = to be of extensive application): in c., in circuitu; also circuitu: the island is 25,000 paces in c., insula viginti quinque millia passuum circuitu patet; insula cingitur viginti quinque millibus passuum: the thing in its whole c., res tota or universa: to have studied, or to know the whole c. of *athg*, rem omnem didicisse or novisse; *ci rei* peritissimum esse; to be confined within a narrow c., to lie in a narrow c., exiguus finibus contineri (e. g. Latini suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur)—cancelli (the boundary: fig. the line which ought not to be passed)—modus (the measure by means of which an object is limited according to space, time, and degree).—The mariner's c.: *capsula acūs magnetice (the box of a c.).—*acus magnetica nautarum (the magnetic needle itself).

COMPASS, circumdare *ci rei* qd or rem qd re.—cinere qd re (to enclose with *athg*).—circumstare (to stand around).—circumseire (to sit around, as it were of besiegers).—stipare (to surround in masses).—sepire, circumsepire (to surround with either a hedge or any work intended for a defence).—amplecti, complexi (to encompass, surround on all sides).—circumplecti (to enclose all round).—complexi, comprehendere (physically and metaphorically to comprise).—¶ *To go round: ambire (go all around *athg*).—obire (go round, in order to see, to inspect, &c.).—circumre (go round, not to go in, therefore improper): qd vitabundum circumire, to avoid *athg* in discourse, e. g. *aby's* name, *cs* nomen, post-Aug.).—¶ *To attain: consequi, assequi (overtake).—adipecti (to attain, reach an object, for which one had a desire or longing).—impetrare (effect or obtain what has been requested).—obtinere (place oneself in possession after obstinate resistance): by violence, exprimere, extorquere: to c. the highest power, rerum potiri.**

COMPASSION, misericordia (pity or feeling of sympathy for the unmerited misery of others, s. C. Tusc. 4, 18, misericordia est ægritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis)—misericatio (act of pitying).—for or out of c., propter misericordiam; misericordia captus or permotus (seized or moved by c.): to excite c., misericordiam or miserationem commovere: it deserves or excites some c., habet qd misericordiam: to excite c. in *aby*, or *aby's* c., qm ad misericordiam vocare or adducere or allicere; *cs* mentem ad misericordiam revocare; misericordiam *ci* concitare, or *cs* misericordiam concitare (to excite *aby's* c.); misericordia flectere qm (to cause *aby* to desist from *athg* by exciting his c.); mentem *cs* miseratione permovere (to move *aby* by exciting his c., e. g. the judge on the part of the advocate): to endeavour to excite *aby's* c., misericordiam *cs* captare: to implore *aby's* c., misericordiam *cs* requirere et efflagitare, or implorare et exposcere: to fly to *aby's* c., ad misericordiam *cs* confluere: to be moved, seized by c., misericordia moveri or commoveri or permoveri

or capti: to be full of c., misericordia frangi. to have c. upon *aby*, misericordiam *ci* tribuere, impetare: to have (feel) c., misericordem esse (to have a compassionate heart): se misericordem præbere (to show oneself compassionate in a single instance): misericordia moveri, capi; to have, feel c. for *aby*, misereri (in later writers also commisereri) *cs*; miseret me *cs*; tenet me misericordia *cs* (different from miserari and commiserari qd, i. e. to display one's c. by words: lament, regret): I have c. on thee (pity thee), thou hast c. on me (pity me), miseret me tui, miseret te mei: to feel c. for *athg*, e. g. for *aby's* fate, misericordiam *cs* fortunis adhibere: *cs* casum or fortunam miserari or commiserari (by displaying it aloud; s. the preceding instance): to have (feel) no c., misericordiam non recipere: to live on the c. of others, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: tear of c., misericordiam lacrima; worthy of c., miserandus. commiserandus. misera: ione dignus of persons and things. ~~Not~~ miserabilis, in this signification, does not occur in the prose of the golden age.—dolendus, lugendus (of things only. All in the sense of deserving c.).

COMPASSIONATE, misericors, towards *aby*, in qm (g. l.)—ad misericordiam propensus (given or inclined to c.).—very c., misericordiâ singulari (vir)—to show oneself c. towards *aby*, misericordem esse or misericordiâ uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm: to render *aby* c., s. 'to excite *aby's* COMPASSION.'—misericordiam plenus (full of compassion).

COMPASSIONATELY, misericordî animo (misericorditer is quite unclassical); cum misericordiâ, cum miseratione.—misericordiâ ductus, captus, permotus (from compassion). To behave c., misericordem se præbere: misericordiâ uti (in qm).

COMPATIBILITY, conventientia (agreement: cum qd re).

COMPATIBLE, consentaneus (ci rei), conveniens (ci rei or ad qd).—congruens (ci rei, sociabilis (ci rei): capable of being united with it. Post-Aug. rare: Pina.). To be c., congruere, congruenter or convenientem esse ci rei.—aptum esse ci rei, non alienum esse a re. Not to be c. with *athg*, ci rei contrarium esse or adversari; a qd re abhorrere: qd recusat qd: a qd re alienum esse. *Sis by esse with gen.* It is not c. with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est.

COMPATRIOT, popularis (properly, one of the same tribe; then also, of the same country, state, vicinity, or town, for which Gell. only, 17, 17, has gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eadem civitate natus est (in the same state, country). ~~Not~~ confœderatus, not found before Plin. præfat. § 1).—civis (fem. the same town or city: concivis not Lat.).—municipe (citizen of the same municipium, the same municipal town).—our c., noster homo (C.); nostras; incolæ noster, popularis, civis, municipes noster: your c., vestras (s. Charis. 133 P.); our c.'s, populares nostri; homines nostri; also nostri only, or nostrates.

COMPEER, see EQUAL. COMPANION.

COMPEL, qm vi cogere (but cogere alone only, if = urge, press, necessitate).—c. *athg* to *athg*, qm vi cogere ad qd; or with a following Inf., or with ut and subj.: qm (per vim) adire or qm subigere ad qd or with following ut and subj (to drive, induce *aby* agere his will to *athg*, c. him); *ci* necessitatem imponere or hujicere qd faciendi (to impose on *aby* the necessity of doing *athg*)—c. oneself, sibi vim facere; nature repugnare (to oppose nature): to allow oneself to be compelled to *athg*, invitum facere qd: to see oneself compelled to *cs*, necessario cogi with Inf. (On se coactum videre, rare. ~~Not~~ under 'To SEE').

COMPELLABLE, qui cogi potest.

COMPELLER, coactor.

COMPENDIOUS, brevis (short).—in angustum coactus (compressed, cut short). See BRIEF. C. methodi of teaching, docendi compendia (Q.).

COMPENDIOUSLY, See BRIEFLY.

COMPENDIOUSNESS, brevitas. See BRIEFNESS.

COMPEND, or COMPENDIUM, epitome.—summarium, brevium (a synopsis, sum. before, and brev. at the time of Seneca, s. Sen. Ep. 39, 1).—electa, n. pl. orum; excerpta, n. pl. (extracts, extracted passages): to make a c. of any work, a c., qd (librum) in angustum cogere; qd in epitomen cogere (the later writers only have qd epitomare): to give a c. of a voluminous work, autorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circumscribere.

COMPENSATE, pensare, compensare, by something, qd qd re or eum re (equalize, make up)—explere, suppleri (repair, restore). æquare, exæquare (make equal).

COMPENSATION, compensatio, pensatio, æquatio.

exæquatio [SYN. IN COMPENSATE]. *Impensæ pecuniæ restitutio (*for money spent*).—remuneratio.

COMPETE *with*, competere. una petere qd (*be a competitor*).—certare or contendere or contendere cum qo. æmulari qm or cum qo: *with abyn atq.* qâ re certare or contendere cum qo: (*of mutual competition*) qâ re inter se certare. ¶ *Via with (of things)*, certare cum qâ re: *post. ci rei* (*e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro. H.*).—æmulari qd (*e. g. Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur. Plin.*)

COMPETENCY, vitus (*what one can live on*).—quod satis esse videtur (*what is probably enough*). To *have a c.*, habere in sumptum (C.).—rem habere. *habere, unde commodè vivam. *Not to have a c.*, deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.). A *c. of knowledge*, satis idonea cs rei scientia.

COMPETENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est.—*par.*—satis idoneus.—*Also* satis *with gen.* A *c. knowledge of atq.*, *satis idonea cs rei scientia. A *c. judge*, iudex idoneus or locuplet. To *be c. to do atq.*, jus p-testatemque habere (*to have the right: qd faciendi*); *also* facere qd possum (*to b. abli*).

COMPETENTLY, satis (*sufficiently*).—congruenter convenienter (*suitably*); congruenter convenienterque: recte: idonee.

COMPETITION, æmulatio (g. l.).—multorum petitio. There is a strong c., *multi idem petunt. ¶ *Competitio occurs in later writers only, and in a quite different signification, s. Dict. Crcl. by: competere, una petere qd.*

COMPETITOR, competitor (g. l.).—qui una petit munus (*c. for an office*).—qui competit eandem puellam (*rival*). *fem.* competitorix. Sui æmulus, *fem.* æmula (g. l.). rivals (*in lov.*).

COMPILATION, compilatio (*prop. a plundering: used playfully by C. ad Div. 2, 8, in a of a collection of records*).—collectanea. dicta collectanea (*collected sentences, Suet. Cæs 5, 6*).—electorum commentarius or commentarii (*collection of choice passages fm any author, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17*).—excerpta. collectanea (*collected remarks or notes in general, Gell. 4, 14, im.*).

COMPILE, aliorum scriinia or sapientiam compilare (*af. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121: C. Mur. 11, 25*).—excerpere (*to make an extract from a writing*).—exscribere (*to write out, e. g. passages fm a book*).—eligere (*choice passages*).—*prps.* *ill-rum e pluribus (scriptoribus) confundere (*af. C. oratio a pluribus confusa, C. Brut. 26, 100; to which several persons have contributed portions*).

COMPILE, compiler (*late: in class. Lat. a plunderer*).—aliorum scriinia compilans (*af. H. Sat. 1, 1, 121*).—*qui librum ex aliorum scriptis, or e pluribus scriptoribus, confundit. [*Eclogari* is a selected passage: eclogarii = loci electi. C. Att. 16, 2, 5, Orrell.]

COMPLACENCE or COMPLACENCY, delectatio (*d-light*).—oblectatio (*amusement, entertainment*).—voluptas (*pleasure, the pleasurable feeling*).—amor sui (*self love*). To regard oneself with c., sibi placere. ¶ *Obliging disposition. See COMPLAISANT.*

COMPLACENT, gratus. Jucundus—comis. benignus.—humanus—officiosus. *See COMPLAISANT.* COMPLACENTLY, commode; comiter; officiose; benigne; obsequenter (L.).

COMPLAIN, queri, congeri: *about atq.* queri qd or de re, *also* with quod or Accusative and Infinitive: congeri qd or de re or with Accusative and Infinitive: to abq. cum qo.—querimoniam habere de re (*to make a c. about atq.*, &c.).—expostulare de re (cum qo), of atq. to abq. cum qo (*to call a person to an account, to c. of him in words*); Jn. expostulare et queri (*with following Accusative and Infinitive*).—accusare, incusare qm or qd (*to c. of aby or atq.*), accus. *also* of a judicial complaint: incus. *not found in C.*)—*Ecce* queri ad or apud qm (*Plaut.*) and ci qd (O.) are rare. ¶ To utter sorrowful feelings.—lamentari. cum fletu et luctu queri (*lament, to c. with a loud voice*)—deplorare. deffere.—vagire (*to whimper, of young children*): to c. of indisposition, &c., de incommodis or adversâ valetudine queri.—to c. of one's misfortune to aby, adversam fortunam congeri cum qo: to c. of pain, dolorem suum ci impetire: de dolore quodam corporis queri.

COMPLAINANT, accusator. qui accusat (*accuser, prosecutor in general, but esp. in criminal matters*). COMPLAINER, qui dolet, &c., see COMPLAIN. COMPLAINT, ¶ *Expression of sorrow, vexation, &c., at some untoward occurrence, &c.*: questus (*the state of complaining*).—querimonia (*c. of what one has really suffered: the object being redress or satisfaction*).—querela (*c. as an act of, often blamable, feeling, intended, for the most part, to ease the heart*).—

lamentatio. lamentum (*as displayed by any loud utterance of grief or other signs of affliction, the first as action, the latter the c. itself*).—plangor. planctus (*the heaving of the breast, urns, &c.*); Jn. plangor et lamentatio.—quiritatus (*loud lament*).—vagus (*that of children*).—gemitus (*a deep sigh; groan*); Jn. gemitus et lamentatio.—*useless c's*, querelæ inertes; lamentatio inutilis: a letter full of c's, epistola querelaram plena: c's agst the times, querela temporum: to break out into c's, lamentari: about atq., queri qd (*e. g. about one's fate, fatum aum or fortunæ suæ*); agst the gods, querimonias facere in deos: to utter c's incessantly, lamentis se dedere; lamentia vacare: to fill the forum with one's c's, plangore et lamentatione complere forum: not to be able to bear aby c's, querimonias cs sustinere non posse: to die without uttering a c., non miserabiliter emori. ¶ *C. agst aby or atq.*: c. in general: querela (*expression or utterance of dissatisfaction about real or imaginary wrong*).—querimonia (*when one wishes a real injury to be redressed*).—expostulatio (*a calling aby to an account*). C. about atq., querela (*querimonia*) cs rei or de re (*e. g. about a crime, querimonia criminis: about injuries, querela or querimonia de injuriis*): c. to aby, querela cum qo: to prefer a c. about atq., queri or congeri qd or de re: to abq. cum qo (*in C. never apud qm*); expostulare de re, to abq. cum qo (*to call to an account*); Jn. expostulare et queri: with quod and Accus and Inf. To bandy loud c's, querimonias ultro citroque jactare: to lodge a c. with a'y, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad qm: no cause or ground of c. had rec arisen, nulla unquam (*inter eos*) querimonia interesset: atq. is a reasonable ground for c., qd nonnullam habet querelam. ¶ C. before a court, magistrate, &c.: querimonia, querela (*c. of injury suffered*).—criminitio (*c. as attributing the cause of atq. to aby*).—delatio nominis (*the act of naming to the judge the person agst whom one is going to lodge a c.*).—periculum (*c. as to the danger in which the accused finds himself*).—actio (*the legal procedure in general, as well in criminal as civil matters; then also the usual speech of the complainant*).—accusatio (*c. as accusation, which is brought before the court, reply in criminal cases; also the speech usual upon that occasion*).—petitio. postulatio (*the c. in civil matters, as legal claim agst aby*).—vindictio (*civil suit in any matter*).—condictio (*civil suit agst aby; about both, s. Ulp. Dig. 44, 7, 24*).—formula (*the prescribed form of the c.*)—libellus (*the written accusation*).—*Ecce* uicia (*diken*)=actio, occurs only when a Greek court is spoken of. A malicious or unfounded c., calumnia. To lodge a c. with aby, querimoniam or querelam deferre ad qm: to lodge a c., actionem instituere. leg. agere. In jus vocare (*in general, reply, however, in civil matters*); accusationem comparare constitutæque. accusationem comparare et instituere (*in criminal matters*).—See ACTION. ¶ Disease, morbus, Vid. ILLNESS.

COMPLAISANCE, humanitas.—mores commodi or faciles. facilitas. comitas.—obsequium.—obsequentia (Cæs.). voluntas officiosa (O. Pont. 3, 2, 17). [SYN. IN OBLIGING.]

COMPLAISANT, humanus. commodus. facilis. comis. placendi studiosus (O. A. A. 3, 4, 23). officiosus. benignus [SYN. IN OBLIGING].—to c. faciliem se præbere: officiosum, &c. esse (In qm).

COMPLEMENT, complementum.—refectio (*making whole again or repairing*).—supplementum (*that which makes aly whole, e. g. supplementum scribere legionibus*).

COMPLETE, plenus (g. l. having its full number, size, &c.).—integer (*wh-ly, unmultiplied, &c.*)—absolutus. perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus. perfectus atque absolutus expletus et perfectus. perfectus-cumulatusque. perfectus completusque (*that has the highest perfection, c.*)—versus germanus (*real, genuine*).—thoroughly c., absolutus omnibus numeris: perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus.—totus (*whole, opp. single parts*).—totus integer (*in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, 1, in.*): justus (*having the required quality or number, e. g. defeat, cædes: army, exercitus*).—a c. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a c. orator, orator perfectus: homo perfectus in dicendo: a c. Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (*that cannot be found fault with*); germanissimus Stoicus (*deviating in nothing fm the Stoic school*): to make aly c., absolvere (*to accomplish aly, so that nothing is wanting in it, e. g. a benefaction, beneficium*); cumulare qd (*to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it, e. g. joy, gaudium*).

COMPLETE, v. complere. explete (*to fill up, e. g. a gap*);—supplere (*supply, restore, what was defective, u. g.*

the legions, legiones)—absolvere (*place in such a state that nothing is wanting, e.g. a benefaction, beneficium*). qd plene or plene cumulateque perficere (*give to altho the highest degree of perfection*).—ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere (*g. i. for to bring to an end*).—conficere (*finish, perform*).—consummare (*to consummate, bring to a point, accomplish; classical since the August. age, s. Ruhek. Fell. 2, 89*).—perpolire (*give the last polish, with ref. to mental productions; also Jm. perpolire atque conficere*).—extremam or summam manum imponere ei rei (*to give altho the finishing stroke, V. En. 7, 573. Srs. Ep. 12, 4. Q. i. proem. 4*).—

COMPLETELY, perfecta, absolute (*without want or fault*).—plane, prorsus omnino (*entirely, thoroughly*).—plene, integre.—to accomplish altho c., qd plene perficere.

COMPLETENESS, absolutio (*the finishing atq. off. so as to make a whole*).—plenitudo (*fullness, e.g. syllabae, *Auel. ad Her. 4, 20, 28*).—integritas (*integrity, indivisibility, an unmitigated, unabridged state*).—perfectio.

COMPLETION, ¶ *The state of perfection: absolutio, perfectio; Jm. absolutio perfectioque. ¶ A completing: confectio. —consummatio (consummation, post-Aug.). —finis. exitus (end). See also the examples under COMPLETE.*

COMPLEX, ex diversis partibus compositus.—complexus (*term of logic*). concretus (*concrete, compounded*).—multiplex (*manifold*).

COMPLEXION, ¶ *Colour of the face: color: oris; fm context color only. A healthy c., color verus: a fine c., color suavis; coloris suavis: a good c., coloris bonitas: a very good c., color egregius: a very pale c., color exsanguis. ¶ Temperament of the body: ingenium (the peculiarities of the mind). —natura (natural qualities as well of the constituent parts of the body as of the mental faculties of every being: nature). —animus (mind, disposition of mind, character). —constitutio (the temper formed by education). —habitus (the internal and external condition or state of a matter, with all the objects of its existence). —temperatio (temper).*

COMPLEXITY, implicatio.—perturbatio.—but only by Crcl. with turbatus. conturbatus, perturbatus. confusus. Jm. perturbatus et confusus. inconditus. impeditus. perplexus.

COMPLIANCE, propensio voluntis (*ready disposition*).—facilitas (*readiness*).—obsequium. obsequentia (*a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, the latter, Cas. B. G. 7, 29*).—officium (*kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to abg.*).—voluntas officiosa (*disposition to render a service, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17*). To force abg into c., *cogere qm, ut concedat de postulatis.—too great c., nimia obsequentia.—indulgentia (*indulgence*).

COMPLIANT, obsequens. obsequiosus (*willingly according to other's wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58*).—facilis. officiosus (*complaisant, ready to render a service*).—c. in atq., promptus or paratus ad qd (*ready for atq.*).—inclinator or propensus ad qd (*easily to be induced, inclined for atq.*).—indulgens (*indulgent, opp. durus*). To be c. to abg, ci or c. voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: *know that thou art a great deal too c. (indulgent), te esse auriculā infimā molliorem scito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4).*

COMPLICATE, ¶ *To join: jungere. conjungere (g. i.).—complicare (wind up).—conglomerare (like a ball of cotton, for instance, or a clot).—copulare (combine, copulate).—inter se jungere copulareque: copulando jungere. ¶ To involve, entangle: implicare or impendere.—perturbare. confundere.*

COMPLICATED, e. g. a c. matter, res impedita, contorta, difficilis, contorta et difficilis: a difficult and c. undertaking, magnum et arduum opus: the matter is very c., res in magnis difficultatibus est.

COMPLICATION, congeries (*mass, heap*).—implicatio (*act of entangling*).—nodus (*knot*). Or by Crcl. with perturbatus. impeditus. perplexus; or by aliud super aliud accrvatum or cumulatam.

COMPLICE, participes cs rei (e. g. conjurations).—sceleris conscius (see ACCOMPLICE).

COMPLIMENT, ¶ *Salutation, greeting: salutatio.—salus (salute).—also honor (the honour done by the c.). To make one's c. to abg, qm salutare; salutem ei dicere, importare: to send one's c. to abg, valere qm jubeo: make my c. to Dionysium, Dionysium jube salvere: c's having been exchanged, salute datā invicem reddiditque; salute acceptā reddiditque; also functi mutua gratulatione (if the c's are combined with any congratulation): to present another person's c's, salu-*

tem nunciare.—¶ *A complimentary speech or demonstration of civility: verborum honos. verba honorifica.—laus (flattering praise).—blanda vanitas. also verba, pl. (polite but empty words). His words or conversation are nothing but mere c's, ejus sermones meri sunt honores (see H. Ep. 2, 2, 88). A speech or discourse full of c., oratio blanda: those are mere c's. verba isthuc sunt: a letter containing bare or empty c's, inanis sermo literarum: without any c., citra honorem verborum (i. e. without wishing to say mere c's); sine fuso ac fallacis (without wishing to deceive, without disguise, guile). To make abg a c. of atq., donare ei qd or qm qd re: ei qd dono dare.*

COMPLIMENT, v. honorificis verbis qm prosequi. To c. a person on atq., a) to congratulate him; gratulari ei qd (e. g. on his safe arrival, adventum); ß) to praise him, e. g. on account of his measures, laudare cs instituta. He complimented me by saying &c., hoc mihi tribuit, ut diceret &c.

COMPLIMENTAL, i. honorarius.—urbanus (manners).—COMPLIMENTARY, i. merly, polite).—officiosus (*full of zeal to render a service*).—modestus (modest).—bene moratus (well mannered).

COMPLIMENTALLY, urbane. officiose.—verbis honorificis.—honorifice (C.).—belle.

COMPLIMENTER, *homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus.

COMLOT, consensio, conspiratio, consensio et conspiratio globus (g. i.).—conjuratio (conspiracy).—societas. sodalium (union, in a bad sense, a gang; all designating the secret union, as well as its members).—coitio (a secret assembly or meeting). The c. is frustrated, consensio globus qd re disjicitur. To make a c., see COMFLOR, v.

COMLOT, v. consensiones or coitionem facere: conspirare: societatem coire: agi abg, in qm conspirare: contra qm conjurare; ad qm opprimendum consentire (in order to crush abg).

COMLOTTER, see CONSPIRATOR.

COMPLY with atq., consentire ci rei or ad qd (to c. with a proposal, &c., e. g. ad indutias). To c. with the proposed conditions, conditiones accipere; ad conditiones accedere or descendere (c. with them, easily after long hesitation). To c. with the times (Middleton), tempore cedere or servire; versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus: to c. with, or follow, abg's commands, wishes, ci obsequi.—cedere ci in qd re: to c. with abg's requests, cs precibus cedere; cs precibus locum dare or relinquere: ci roganti obsequi; precibus cs indulgere: to c. with abg's will, or wishes, cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: too frequently, ci indulgere (to be too indulgent with abg); to refuse to c. with abg's wishes, in sententia sua perstare or perseverare.

COMPONENT, e. g. c. parts of a thing: elementa cs rei.—res ex quibus confuitur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch atq. consists, or on wch it rests, C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): to settle the c. parts of atq., cas res constituere, quibus qd continetur (C.): the c. parts of a happy life, ea, in quibus vita beata consistit.

COMPORT, ¶ *Agree with: convenire. congruere. concinere (Syn. in AGRÆ). ¶ To c. oneself: se gerere (with an adv., e. g. with propriety, honestly).—to c. oneself as, gerere or agere qm, agere pro qd (i. e. to present or show oneself; not se gerere or agere qm or se agere pro qd)—exhibere qm (to show oneself). ¶ To c. oneself according to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to c. oneself towards abg according to his rank, dignitati cs consulere: to c. oneself or behave kindly, &c. towards abg, qm liberaliter habere; unkindly, asperere tractare.*

COMPORTMENT, vivendi ratio. vita. mores.—*ratio, quā qs utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others). See also CONDUCT.

COMPOSE, ¶ *To bring into connexion: componere (to combine to one whole).—jungere, conjungere (g. i. for combine).—copulare (to join together); inter se jungere copulareque; or copulando jungere.—¶ To c. as a musician: modos facere.—modos musicos componere (Ost. Q. 1, 12, 14). To c. an air, cantum rescribere vocum sonis (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3); musicis modis cantum excipere (Q. and others). ¶ To arrange: ordinare (g. i.).—in ordinem adducere or redigere.—disponere.—digerere. in ordinem digerere.—componere. collocare. constituere (Syn. in ARRANGE). ¶ To be composed of, or formed of, &c., constare: man is composed of soul and body, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore. ¶ To c. as an author: scribere. conscribere (to c.*

by writing).—componere (to place together with order and art; all with reference to any writing, librum).—concipere, with or without verbis (to shape in words, for which there was a form existing previously, e. g. an *alk. jussurandum*: an edict, edictum: a petition, libellum).

It is only in similar instances that concipere can be used; never in speaking of original productions of the mind).—to c. verses, versus facere or scribere; versus fundere (as an improvisus).—to c. extempore verses, ex tempore versus fundere: [Mechanically by types: *typis or literarum formis describere (e. g. a book, librum).—] To settle amicably, e. g. differences, &c.: componere.—dirimere. cum bonâ gratiâ componere. controversias componere, minuire (the latter in *Cas. B. G. 7, 23, Herra*).—] To calm: tranquillare (e. g. animos).—sedare (to make quiet, to appease, e. g. anger, &c.).—placare (to assuage).—permulcere (to appease by caresses, &c.).—lenire (to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, &c.).—to c. ab'y's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c., es animum verbis confirmare: by consultations, qm solari; qm or animus es consolatione lenire, permulcere.—to become composed, acquiescere; consolatione se lenire (by consoling one-self).

COMPOSEDLY, quieto animo: tranquille; placide; placato animo: sedate; sedato animo; Jx. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque.

COMPOSEDN'ESS. See COMPOSURE.

COMPO-ER. | Author: scriptor. Or by Crcl. qui librum scripsit or conscripsit or composuit.—auctor. | With regard to musical works: *modus musicus faciendi or componendi peritus. | Composer, vid. | C. of disputes, &c., qui controversias componit, minuit, &c.

COMPOSITION, | The act: compositio (e. g. of ointments, unguentorum).—or by Crcl. with verbs under COMPOSE, e. g. the Greek language is more feasible in the c. of words, Græcus sermo ad duplicanda verba facilius (L. 27, 11, 5). | The thing composed:—mixtura. compositio —esp'y: a) c. of metals: *aes mixtum; *compositio metallica. ß) musical c.: *musica. quam vocant, compositio (in general); canticum modis musica exceptum. cantus vocum sonis rescriptus (vocal c.). | The act of composing a work by writing: conscriptio, compositio, conceptio (SYN. in COMPOSE). | The work so composed, liber, libellus (very small c., *C. Arch. post. 35, Mahk.*). | Agreement: conventum (convention, which does not formally bind)—pactio. pactum (an agreement in the proper legal form). See AGREEMENT, COMPACT.

COMPOSITOR, | In a printer's office: *typothæta.—in the pl. *operæ typographicæ (the assistants in general).—typographus, a printer.

COMPOST, latamen (any manure).—stercus. fœmus (dung, as means of manure).

COMPOST, v. TR. to manure with dung: stercorare.—stercorationem facere. See DUNG.

COMPOSURE, compositio (the proper combination or arrangement of words with regard to style).—] Adjustment of a difference: compositio, see COMPOSITION. | Mental tranquillity: animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillus.—animi sequitas. animus sequus (c. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the c. or state in which the mind finds itself, see *Cic. Parad. 1, 3, estr.*).—to disturb a'b'y's c. of mind, animus c. as perturbare, perturbare; animus c. de statu or de sede sua demovere: animus c. as perturbare loco et certo de statu demovere: mentem e sede suâ et statu demovere: to lose one's c., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; by alth, qâ re: to have lost one's c., sui or mentis or animi non compietem esse; minus compositum esse sui; mente vix constare: to preserve one's c. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to keep one's c. in a state, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsentî animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 30); also æquo animo ferre qd: with c., æquo animo; sedate (e. g. to endure pain, dolorem ferre).

COMPOUND, v. | To join together: componere.—jungere. conjungere.—copulare. Jx. inter se jungere copulareque: or copulando adungere.—confundere qd eum qâ re (also fig): to c. medicines, medicamenta parare (C.); componere (Col.); temperare (Scr. bus. Larg.); in poculo diluere (Curt.). To c. words, duplicare verba (L. 27, 11, 5, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone).—Compounded words: see COMPOUND. To c. verbs with prepositions, voces præpositionibus subjungeré (Q.). | Adjust differences, &c.), componere (controversiam, litem). | To be compounded of, constare (ex): man is compounded of body and soul, homo constat ex animo et corpore. | To c. a (143)

debt, *parte pecuniæ solutâ creditoribus satisfacere.—transactionem facere, componere (Dig. to have a settlement with one's creditors).

COMPOUND. INTR. | To compound for &c. Mly by Crcl. with mihi satis est or sufficit, or abunde est or sufficit, quod: mihi abunde est, si &c.: satis habeo with accus. and infin.—you should be glad to c. for my making no complaints about him to you, sat s habeo, me nihil tecum de eo queri: 'they were glad to c. for his commitment to the Tower,' *satis sibi ex edixerunt, quod in custodiam or carcerem esset coniectus. I shall be glad to c. for that reward, id modo si mercedis Datur mihi—satis mihi esse ducam (Plaut.). | Bargain, pacisci cum qo: transigere cum qo.

COMPOUND, adj. compositus. C. words, verba copulata or juncta or inter se conjuncta (opp. simplicia C.): verba composita voces compositæ (Q.: but in C. verba compos. = words properly arranged); verba duplicata.

COMPOUND, s. mixtio. permixtio (as act and thing).—mixtura (the kind and nature of the mixture; also the mixture itself).—admixtum. res admixta. A c. (= c. word): verbum copulatum or junctum (see COMPOUND, adj.).

COMPOUNDER. Crcl. with verbs.

COMPREHEND, | To comprise: comprehendere. completi (as well of space as of mental comprehension).—continere (of things only).—the world c's every thing, mundus omnia complexu suo cohercet et continet: to c. much, late patre: to be comprehended in alth, subesse ei rei; pertinere ad rem (belong to alth): to be comprehended in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero. | To master with one's intellect, &c.: comprehendere, completi with and without animo or mente.—cogitatione comprehendere (c. with one's intellect).—capere (mente).—mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere et percipere (seize with one's intellect).—assæqui (reach or seize, as it were, the meaning or sense of alth, to understand).—intelligere, also with the addition of animo ac ratione (C.).—Jx. intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere.—percipere (see through a thing)—to have comprehended, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehendimus habere; animo comprehendensum tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere: to c. readily, celeriter comprehendere; arripere: to c. alth thoroughly, penitus perspicere planeque cognoscere; easy or difficult to c., see COMPREHENSIBLE.—what cannot at all be comprehended, quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest: not to be comprehended, fugere intelligentiâ nostræ vim ac notionem; I cannot c. (I. e. I am at a loss), miror, admiror qd, also with quod or infin.: e. g. I cannot c. why your letter is so short, admiror brevitatem epistolæ: it is difficult to c. what or of what nature the mind is, difficilis est animi, quid aut qualis sit, intelligentia; scarcely to be able to c. alth with the greatest meditation, qd vix summâ ingenii ratione comprehendere.—one who c's alth easily, docilis. in qo est ingenii docilitas (teach'ble); perspicax (having a quick eye); slow in comprehending, tardus (slow of comprehension).

COMPREHENSIBLE, | By the mind: comprehensibilis. quod in (sub) intelligentiam cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what may be embraced by the mental faculties, opp. quod fugit intelligentiâ nostræ vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum. accommodatus ad intelligentiam. expeditus, cognitu perfacilis (what may be easily comprehended). To be c., cognosci ac percipi posse: alth is not c., qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. C. the people, ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus (and adverbially accommodatê); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatus. | Capable of being comprised: qd comprehendî qâ re potest. comprehensibilis (late, Lucret.).

COMPREHENSIBLE, plane; perspicue; aperte.—ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatæ.

COMPREHENSION, comprehensio (act of seizing mentally).—captus (power of c.: e. g. ut captus hominum, Cic. Tus. 2, 27, 65, Klotz.: ut ut captus est Germanorum, *Cas. B. G. 4, 3, Herra*). But captus alone is never = ingenium, prudentia, &c.).—vis percipiendi.—intelligentia (the power of comprehending alth, = understanding, intellect, intelligence, insight, post-Aug. intellectus).—intelligentiâ prudentia, or prudentia only (the intellectual powers, as faculty of comprehending alth rightly, and the clear insight, acquir'd by them, into the essence or nature of things, see C. d

Or. 1, 20, 90, and Partit. Or. 8, 29).—Ingenium (the mental capacities, mental powers in general, the faculties, the head).—quick c., celeritas percipiendi: celeritas ingenii; adapted to common c., ad commune iudicium popularemque sententiam accommodatus (or accommodare = in a manner adapted, &c.). To go beyond one's c., fugere intelligentiæ nostræ vim.—to sharpen the c., or make it acute, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acuire: to adapt oneself to the c. of ordinary men, sensum ad commune vulgareque se accommodare: of one's hearers, ad intelligentiam auditorum descendere: se summittere ad mensuram discentium: not to be above the c. of ordinary men, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse.

COMPREHENSIVE, late patens (e. g. præceptum: extending to many particulars, &c.): a c. memory, magna memoria: to possess a c. knowledge of althg, penitus cognovisse or intelligere qd.

COMPREHENSIVENESS, ambitus. — *comprehensio et ambitus lile multarum rerum.

COMPRESS, s. (in surgery) penicillus or penicillum.—to put a c. on, penicillum superimponere.

COMPRESS, v. comprime.—condensare (to make tight). || To c. matter (in a book, speech, &c.), coartare (or coartare): coartare et peranguste referre (to c. in a narrow compass, C.: opp. dilatare atque explicare).—astringere (e. g. argumenta, Q.). To c. many subjects into one book, plura in unum librum coartare.

COMPRESSION, quod comprimi potest.

COMPRESSION, compressio (as act).—compressus (as state, but only in abl. sing.).

COMPRISE, continere, complecti, comprehendere.—to be comprised in althg, qd re contineri: in qd re inesse.—pertinere per or ad qd (to extend to): all lands wch the empire c.s, omnes terræ per quas regnum pertinet.

COMPROMISE, s. compromissum (a reciprocal promise, espy to abide by the decision of an umpire). To enter into a c. to do althg, compromittere qd facere (the conditions being expressed by ut). To make a c.: or enter into a c., *compromittere (de qd re), ut uterque aliquantum, or paulum, de jure suo decedat (if each is to make a concession): rem intra parietes peragere (to settle it without going into court), or inter se transigere ipsos, ut lubet (Ter.).

COMPROMISE, v. compromittere (e. g. qd facere: de qd re: also in arbitrium).—arbitrio c. pmittere, subicere: conferre ad arbitrium, arbitrium inter partes dare (to appoint arbiters).—dirimere or disceptare qd (to settle althg by arbitration or c.). See COMPROMISE, s. || To c. a person: qm traducere (to expose to the laughter, &c. of others, e. g. collusorem, Sen. de Benef. 2, 17, 5).—qm in invidiam adducere (bring him into odium).—qm cl rei implicare or liigare (L.—involves him unpleasantly).—a joke wch c.s another person, locus invidiosus.—to c. oneself, i. e. to expose one's honour, lædere famam suam; famam suam in discrimen adducere.

COMPTROLLER, contrascriptor rationum (Inscr.). to be a c., rationes rationa scribere.

COMPULSION, vis (force)—necessitas (constraint imposed by necessity).—without any c., voluntate (of one's own free will, opp. vi or invit or coactus); Jm. iudicio et voluntate.—sponte. suâ (tuâ, &c.) sponte (of one's own accord, of one's free will, &c.); Jm. suâ sponte et voluntate: I do althg by c., vi coactus qd facio: to oblige a person by c., qm vi cogere, qm per vim adigere.—ci necessitatem imponere or injicere: to resort to c., vim adhibere.

COMPULSORY, Crcl. by vi, per vim (cogere, &c.). C. measures, vis, coercitio. To use c. measures with aby, ci necessitatem imponere or injicere (qd faciendi).—vi cogere qm.—vi grassari in qm (L. 3, 44).

COMPUNCTION, conscientiæ angor or sollicitudo.—*animus acerbissimâ penitentia affictus.—to feel c., angore conscientiæ et sollicitudine agitari, vexari; conscientia animi excruciarî (in a high degree); also conscientia animi terret qm: aby feels c., peccatorum ex conscientia timor ci exoritur. I feel c., conscientia animi me stimulat or terret; conscientiæ malefactorum meorum me stimulant.

COMPUTABLE, numerabilis.—to be c., numerari posse.

COMPUTATION, computatio, supputatio (a reckoning together).—ratio subducta or subducenda (the account or reckoning made, or to be made, &c.).—See CALCULATION. To make too minute and anxious a c., nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd.

COMPUTE, computare, supputare (to reckon together).—rationem c. se rei inire, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, subducere. vocare, revocare ad calculos (144)

(to calculate).—to have computed althg, subductum habere qd: to c. a thing minutely and anxiously, sollicitè qd supputare articulis (O. Pont 2, 3, 18): to c. too closely and stingily, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare qd: digitis computare qd or c. rei rationem (on one's fingers): to c. one's gain, profit, &c., enumerare, quod ad me reditum puto.

COMRADE. See COMPANION.

CON, edicere; memoriâ mandare, tradere, committere, inferre (to learn by heart).

CON. Pro and con, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under AGAINST]. To state the pro's and con's, causarum contentione facere (C. Off. 2, 2, 8). To argue pro and con, or to state the pro's and con's, et pro re et contra rem disputare.

CON AMORE, cum illicine.—Nothing is done well, that is not done c. a, nihil quicquam, nisi otios libeat, præclare facere potest (C.).

CONCATENATE, uno vinculo copulare (oft. L. 28, 12, 4).—nectere inter se, conjugere. [concatenare, Lact.: Min. Fel.]

CONCATENATION, conjunctio, colligatio. copulatio (act of joining).—continutio (the carrying on in an unbroken series: causarum, C.). (Fig.) e. g., a c. of causes (ppa.), causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ: a c. of calamities, concursus calamitatum.—or Crcl. with continuous. A c. of labours, continuus labores (concatenati labores. Min. Fel.).

CONCAVE, concavus (opp. gibbus, i. e. convex, Cels. 8, 1, in.).

CONCAVITY, recessus cavus, cavum. See CAVITY.

CONCEAL, abdere (e. g. documents, tabulas).—abscondere.—recondere (e. g. numos aurumque).—occultare. occultare.—obscure (e. g. the greatness of the gain concealed the greatness of the danger, magnitudo lucri obscurabat magnitudinem periculi).—abstrudere.—disimulare (e. g. one's grief, hatred, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium); Jm. tegere et disimulare: dissimulare et occultare.—celare (one's opinion, sententiam: one's anger, iram). [SYM. in HIDE].—C. althg from aby, qm qd (by no means, cl qd: but in the passive one may say celatur mihi qd, see Ovid. Hist. B. Alex. 7, 1).—to c. althg some where, abdere qd in locum or in loco: occultare qd loco or in loco (very seldom in locum, see Herz. Cass. B. G. 7, 85, extr.): to c. althg under althg, abdere qd sub qd re or intra qd (e. g. a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem).—tegere qd qd re (fig., to cover with althg, to palliate, e. g. the name of tyrant with his affability, nomen tyranni humanitate suâ).—to c. one's self, delitescere (of persons and things).—se abdere in occultum (to c. oneself in a lurking place).—occuli, occultari (to be removed or to be out of sight, of things, e. g. of stars, opp. apparere).—to c. oneself in any place, delitescere in qd loco or in loco: se abdere in locum: se occultare loco or in loco (see above).—the wild beasts c. themselves in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt.—to c. oneself before aby, se occultare cl or a conspectu c. to keep oneself concealed, abditum latere: in occulto se continere: abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be concealed, latere. [CONCEALED, occultus (in general).—abditus, absconditus, reconditus. Jm. abditus atque reconditus (hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine. SYM. in SECRET).—incognitus (unknown).—to keep oneself concealed, delitescere: something is not concealed from me, qd me non fugit or me non præterit (qd mihi or me non latet, is un-clas.).

CONCEALABLE, SE CONCEAL.

CONCEALMENT, occultatio.—disimulatio.—or by Crcl. with verbs under CONCEAL.

CONCEDE, || Grant (in disputation), concedere (g. t.).—conferri (without conviction).—assentiri (with conviction).—dare (as a ground to argue upon).—Do you c. that &c? dante? (with acc. and inf.). Who would not c. this? quicquid hoc non dederit? if you c. this, you must also c., dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being conceded, quo concessio: quibus concessio. || Grant: concedere.—largiri (liberally, fm kindness): to c. aby's demand, postulationi c. concedere.

CONCEIT, || Notion: cogitatio.—cogitatum (that which is thought).—mens (mind, then = opinion, view).—sententia (opinion, whether as entertained only, or declared).—cogitatio (repentina).—Inventum (invention).—consilium (a plan for anything).—dictum (pronounced sentence, a bon mot, &c.).—a clever c., callidum inventum; a strange c., mirum inventum; mire dictum; a choice c., arcessitum dictum: astutia concessa, faciet; sales; facete, salse, acuta dicta: I had a foolish c., ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: nugæ (absurdities).—|| Judgment, opinio opinio

very uncertain supposition, be it founded on alth or not.—*existimatio (the opinion which one forms after having made an estimate of alth or alth)*.—*judicium (the view or conviction which rests upon judgment)*.—*Self-e.* (or *a great c. of oneself*). *Brall.* vana or arrogans de se persuasio: *to have no little c. (of one self)*, multum sibi tribuere; se qm esse putare; magnifico de se statuere: magnos sibi sumere spiritus (*to be conceited*). *To have a great deal of c.*, tumescere inani persuasione (*Q. 1, 2, 18*); sibi placere. *Full of c.*, arrogantia plenus. *To put alth out of conceit with alth*, ei fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ei; fastidium or satietatem or tedium afferre; tedium afferre qm; nauseam facere: *to be out of c. with alth*, pernitet me c. rei; satietas or tedium c. rei me capit: venit mihi qd in tedium; fastidire qd; satietas or tedium. — *c.* cepit or tenet: fastidium est mihi qd: *to be out of c. with oneself*, sibi displicere; *quite*, totum.

CONCEIT, *v.* qd cogitare (*to fancy alth*, e. g. nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, *I fancied only rocks and mountains at this place*).—qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (*to imagine*).—qd conjecturâ informare (*to presume*). See **TO FANCY**, **IMAGINE**.

CONCEITED, arrogans (*arrogant*).—superbus (*haughty*). *A. e. person*, homo opinionibus inflatus (*C. Off. 1, 28, 91*); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (*Allied with too high a notion of himself, Q.*).—putidus (*v. facted, espily in speaking*).—gesticulacionibus molestus (*by making gestures*).—ascitus (*copied fm others, not natural, opp. natus*).

CONCEITEDLY, putide; inepte.

CONCEITEDNESS, nimia opinio ingenii et virtutis. vana or arrogans de se persuasio.—arrogantia (*arrogance*).—superbia (*haughtiness*).—ineptia (*affectation*). See also **CONCISE**.

CONCEIVABLE, qd (in sub) intelligentiam cadit, quod intelligentia nostra capit, quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus, quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendere et percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit.—cogitabilis *not met with before Sen. Ep. 58, 13, and Appal. Apol. 315, 4*.

CONCEIVE, *q. Comprehend* = comprehendere, compecti *with or without animo or mente*.—cogitatione comprehendere.—capere (mente). mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere et percipere. assequi. intelligere. *To have c'd*, comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habere: animo comprehendere tenere; ratione et intelligentiâ tenere [*Syn. in COMPREHEND*]: *what cannot be c'd*, quod nullius mens aus cogitatio capere potest. — *To form an idea*, or *to represent to one's mind*: qd cogitare; qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (*to form an image of alth in one's mind*): fingere, effingere (*to form*). plingere, depingere, cogitare, animo cogitare, cogitatione sibi fingere, animo sibi effingere, animo concipere (*to represent to one's mind*).—animo præcipere (*to c. before or previously; to anticipate*).—optione præcipere (*to presume alth*). — *To become pregnant*, concipere, gravidam or prægnantem fieri. — *To form in the mind, concipere*. *To c. hopes*, spem concipere: *to c. suspicion fm alth*, suspitionem ex re duocere, trahere; incidit mihi suspicio ex re: *to c. a suspicion* that &c., venit ei in suspitionem, *with acc. and infin.*: *to c. hatred agst alth*, odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri. odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere. tenet qm odium c. rei. qd c. rei odium habet: *I have c'd a disgust agst alth*, fastidire qd; satietas c. rei me cepit. — *To plot*: machinari (*to design*).—excogitare (*to contrive*).—comminisci (*to invent*).—coquere, concoquere (*to brood, or to hatch*).

CONCENT, concentus (*also fig. = harmony*).

CONCENTRATE, colligere, coagere, in unum contrahere, contrahere. *To c. troops*, copias in unum contrahere or in unum locum contrahere (*Cæs.*) or coagere (*C.*): *to c. one's thoughts*, cogitationes suas ad unam rem dirigere (*af. C. Acad. 2, 20, 66*). mentem ad unam rem continere, mentem ac cogitationem, ne vagetur (*af. C.*). *To be c'd (of troops)*, inter se coire (*Cæs. L.*).

CONCENTRIC, **CONCENTRICAL**, *commune centrum habens.

CONCEPTION.—*Act of conceiving (both of women and animals)*, conceptio, conceptus, ñs.—*Act or power of comprehending, intelligentia (the faculty of comprehending or understanding alth, the understanding: intellectus, post-Aug.)*.—*vis percipiendi (the faculty or power of comprehending any object presented to the mind)*: *not to be above the c. of ordinary men*, intelligentiâ a vulgari non remotum esse:

not to be above his pupils' powers of c., ab intelligentiâ discipulorum non remotum esse: *to be beyond our c.*, fugere intelligentiam nostram vim: *to sharpen one's powers of c.*, ingenium or intelligendi prudentiam acueri: *adapted to alth's powers of c.*, ad c. intelligentiam accommodatus: *to develop a dark or confused c.*, obscuram intelligentiam enodare; animi complicatam notionem evolvere. — *Notion*, *i. d. e.*, notio (*the notion which one attaches to alth; hence also the signification or meaning of a word*).—*informatio (the image of alth that one forms in one's mind)*.—*species*, *idea* (*the mental intuition of an object, idea, only transl. by species in C., e. g. Top. 7, in. and Tusc. 1, 24, 58*). *General c's*, notitiæ rerum: *dark or obscure c's*, intelligentiam obscuram, adumbratam, inchoatam; cognitio indagatoria indigena: *confused c's*, animi complicate notiones: *to form a c. of alth*, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; c. rei notionem mente fingere; c. rei formare in animo c. rei notionem; notionem c. rei animo concipere: *to form some obscure c's*, adumbratas concipere intelligentias animo mentequè: *to have a clear and definite c. of alth*, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque habere qd; probe or plane intelligere, perspicuum habere qd: *to have no c. of alth*, notionem c. rei nullam habere; qd ignorare.

CONCERN, *v.* *To interest*, qd meâ interest (*something interests me*).—qd ad me pertinet (*relates to or affects me*).—*To concern (= interest) one self about*, qd ad me pertinere puto.—qd mihi curam or cordi (*not curam cordique*) est.—qd foveo (*I interest myself for alth, or promote it, e. g. artes*). *I am concerned (= interested) for alth*, i. e. endeavoro to promote his cause, &c. cupio c. causâ (*s. C. ad Div. 13, 64, 1; Rosc. Am. 51, 149*).—*ci studio c. sum studio*, *ci faveo (I interest myself in his favour)*.—*ci tribuo (I interest myself for him in an active manner, or take an active part in his interest; s. Cor. C. ad Div. 13, 9, 2. &c.)*. *All in the sense of concerning oneself about alth, or the interests of alth*.—*incumbere in or ad qd (to apply oneself to alth with diligence)*.—*anniti de qd re or ad qd faciendum, eniti, ut &c. (to take pains about alth)*.—*commendatum sibi habere qd (to take charge of alth, to command it to oneself)*: *to c. oneself very much about alth*, incumbere toto animo et audio omni in qd; summo studio administrare qd; imprimis mihi qd curare est; egregia est c. industria in qd re; eniti et contendere, quam maxime possis, ut &c.: omni ope anniti, ut &c.: *to c. oneself (or to care) about nothing so much*, ac &c., nihil antiquius or prius habere, quam &c., nihil antiquius c. est qd re. — *To come under one's province, to regard*, &c., pertinere ad &c. (*to c.*).—*attinere ad*, &c. (*to belong to, to regard alth*).—*spectare qd or ad qd (to tend towards)*.—*attingere qm (to refer to alth)*.

CONCERN Not peringere, see **OCCUR**. *C. Ecl. p. 260*. *It c's a certain matter*, agitur res or de qd re (*it regards alth, i. e. alth is at stake*), e. g. liberty, libertas or de libertate. *It c's me*, hoc ad me (*cc. pertinet*); hoc meâ refert (*that c's me*): res mea agitur (*it regards my cause = me*). *Concerning or regarding, however*, &c., i. e. *such or such a thing (in continuing a discourse)*, jam or autem (see **HOLLIC**. *C. Ecl. p. 65*):—quod ad me attinet (*with regard to myself, in which case quod pertinet ad me would be quite erroneous, s. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 25*). *It c's you*, res tua agitur; res ad te spectat; de te fabula narratur (= *we are speaking of you, or by any similar phrase*): *what does it c. me?* quid ad me? quid mihi curam illa re? *what c's us more?* quod magis ad nos pertinet (*H. Sat. 2, 6, 73*).—*To be concerned (= disturbed)*, in sollicitudine esse; sollicitudine or ægritudine affectum esse. *To be concerned about alth*, qd ægre ferre: (*much*) c. rei sollicitudine vel maxime urgeri. *I am much c'd about your bad state of health*, incredibili sum sollicitudine de tua valetudine.

CONCERN, **CONCERNMENT**, res. — negotium (*business*).—causa (*law-suit; item, any business one may have undertaken*).—cura (*the care of any business, the administration, the office*).—sollicitudo (*solitude*). anxietas (*anxiety*): *an important c.*, res major: *a c. of little importance*, res minuta or parva. *This affair caused me some c.*, sollicitus eram has de re: *nothing gave me more c. than &c.*, nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam &c.

CONCERNING, e. g., c. me, quod attinet ad me; de me. a me; per me. See also **CONCERN**, v.

CONCERT, symphonia, or pure Latin, concentus (*instrumental music*).—certamen musicum (*as musical contest*). *A c. given by an amateur*, *symphoniacuræ excellentis artificis acroama: *to give a c.*, *concentum

edere.—concordia vocum (in music, harmony, unison, accord; pl. homotōni).—[*Agreement*, consensio. consensus.—concordia (concord)—collusio (secret understanding, C. Ferr. 3, 13, 33; with aby, cum qo): with the enemy, clandestina cum hoste colloquia (C. Cat. Maj. 12, 40); to act in secret c. with aby, colludere cum qo (C. Ferr. 2, 24, 58).—conspiratio (concord, agreement).—consensus conspirans.—[*To be or to act in c. with*, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare; qo probante, consentiente, or c. auctoritate, consensu facere qd.

CONCERT, v. [To agree upon or to settle, constitutur e qd, with aby, cum qo (to settle). To c. alth, with aby, mihi convenit qd cum qo (not convenio cum qo de qd re): to c. (to fix upon) time and place, concidere tempus et locum. A c'd signal, signum, quod convenit. See TO AGREE, TO SETTLE.—[*To deliberate, take into consideration*, deliberare (to take into consideration).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to deliberate).—consulere or consultare (to take counsel).—consilium inire or capere (to take counsel, de re). colloqui qd cum qo; mihi de re (to talk over with one).—conferre qd, consilia conferre de re. communicare cum qo de re.—agere or disceptare cum qo de re (to discuss what is to be done). To c. measures, quid agam, or avendum sit, consulere, &c.

CONCESSION, concessio (C. Fragm. Orat. in Togd eand.).—permissio (permission).—concessus and permissus (in the ablat. only).—potestas, copia (the given or granted power).

CONCILIATE, [Gain over: gain to oneself, conciliare (qm; cs animum: to oneself, sibi, also amorem sibi ab omnibus: cs voluntatem sibi: cs benevolentiam sibi).—parare, comparare (g. th. for procure). To c. the favour of men, by alth, qd re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to c. the hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm: the favour of the people, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: to c. a person by money, qm pecunia conciliare.

CONCILIATION, conciliatio.

CONCILIATOR, conciliator cs rei (e. g. nuptiarum).—(conciliatrix, fem.).

CONCILIATORY, ad conciliandum aptus.

CONCISE, pressus (Fig. of an author, orator, &c., and his manner of writing).—brevis (short, likewise of an author, &c., and his thoughts, &c.). sententia densus, creber (rich in thoughts).—in angustum coactus (compressed into a small space).

CONCISELY, breviter (g. i.).—paucis (sc. verbis).—breviter (in a few words).—strictim, carptim (only superficially, not at length, opp. copiose); breviter strictissime.—præcisè (in few words, opp. plene et perfecte).—presse or pressus (briefly, but at the same time, exhausting the matter, e. g. definire: to speak c., breviter or paucis or præcisè dicere (opp. copiose, plene et perfecte dicere); brevi præcisè; paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere: to develop one's ideas, &c. c. on a subject, breviter exponere or paucis abolvere qd; in paucis conferre qd; breviter attingere qd (to mention alth c., e. g. argumenta): very c., in verba conferam paucissima.

CONCISENESS, brevitās (in a speech).—breviloquentia (C. Gell. 12, 2, 7): c. in speaking, brevitās dicendi (g. i.): celeritas dicendi (quickness in speaking): the emphatical c. (with regard to style) of Thucydides, *astricta brevitās Thucydidi: to study c., brevitatē servire; brevitatē adhibere, in alth, in qd re; brevitatē sequi in qd re (e. g. in explaining, in interpreting): the time itself compels me to study c., breviloquentem me tempus ipsū facit: with c., breviter; paucis (verbis); see CONCISELY: with the utmost possible c., quam brevissime: to say every thing with the utmost c., omnia breviter strictissime (not in transensu) dicere.

CONCLAMATION, conclamatio. See the verb CONCLAMARE under TO CALL.

CONCLAVE, [Place for the election of the pop. *conclave.—[The cardinals assembled there, *patres purpurati.

CONCLUDE, [End, concludere (e. g. a letter).—finire (to end): finem facere cs or ci rei. finem ci rei imponere, constitutur e (to put an end to). To c. his speech, finem dicendi facere; perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring alth to a conclusion = to accomplish it).—conferre, transigere qd (to settle).—componere qd (to c. amicably).—terminare qd (to put a limit to alth, with regard to place).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constitutur e

ei rei (to put an end to alth, with regard to duration): to c. a peace, pacem facere (not concludere): to c. a business, expedire negotium (to settle it); proligare negotium (c. it by a violent exertion). [To draw a conclusion, or to c. from alth, concludere]; cogere.—efficere, colligere, from, ex qd re (to c. from).—hence, one may c., or it can be c'd, ex quo efficitur cogique potest. [To determine, decide: statuere, constitutur e. apud animum statuere, decernere.

CONCLUSION, conclusio (the closing or finishing point, C. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 16: in extremā parte et conclusionē muneris ac negotii tui).—finis, exitus (the end, the ultimate result)—extrema pars (the last part of a matter). clausula (the c. of a letter, or any writing, consisting of a few words only, or a single sentence).—epilōgus (ἐπιλόγος), pure Lat., conclusio or peroratio (the c. of a speech according to rules, in so far as it constitutes a definite and ultimate part of it): at the c. of the speech, in extremā oratione (in the latter part; in fine orationis, quite at the end): a letter, in the c. of which &c., epistola, in quā extremā &c.: in c., ad extremum. To bring a thing to a c., qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to the c., ad finem venire: (with regard to a speech) perorare (see above peroratio).—[C. of a syllogism, conclusio (C. de Invent. 1, 29, 45, also with addition of ratiōis).—ratiōcinatio (the c. or proof deduced from the syllogism). An acute c., acute conclusum: a hypothetical c., connexum (C. Pat. 7, 14): to draw a c., see CONCLUDE. The whole c. is wrong, tota conclusio facit: is not this a logical c.? anstare hoc conclusum est?

CONCLUSIVE, ad perveniendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (fit or apt for proving, convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum)—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rhet. Com. 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e. the most c. proof)—quod habet or facit momentum (the final or decisive point).—ultimus (the last, which required nothing after it, præcillum, hora).

CONCOCT, [To digest, concoquere (ra. and intra, properly: then fig. both, to digest a matter, e. g. alth one has read, &c., as Sen. Ep. 84, 8, and to submit to, or to bear alth or aby, as in C. ad Div. 9, 4, med. L. 4, 15).—[To contrive or to plot, invenire, reperire (to find out; the former accidentally; the latter, after reflection).—excogitare (to strike out by thinking, c.).—ingere, comminisci (to invent, to contrive, design).—coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to invent falsely).—dolus necetere, producere (to cabal). See CABAL.

CONCOCTION, concoctio.

CONCOMITANT, cum qd re junctus or alligatus (C.). Sie *quæ prioribus addenda sunt (additional).—adjūvans (e. g. concomitant, —secondary, causes, causæ adjūvantes).—qd subsequitur or consequitur quam rem.

(CONCOMITANTLY, socialiter.

CONCORD, concordia.—consensus. conspiratio et consensus (agreement, harmony in the disposition of mind).—unanimitas (unanimity, fraternal c., fraternā, L. 40, 8). To establish c., concordiam constitutur e, facere; among &c., pacem et concordiam conciliare inter &c.: to re-establish c. among others, alios rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere: to disturb the c. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimes distinere (L. 7, 21): to promote c., concordie consulere: to produce greater c., majorem c. e. ordinum concordiam facere: to live in the utmost c., mirā concordia vivere (as consorts, T. Agr. 6, 1): with aby, concordissime vivere cum qo. [Harmony, consensus concordia vocum (in music; pl. homotōni, harmonies).—IMPR. To stand or be in harmony, to accord, concinere; concordare; consentire; consentire atque concinere; conspirare: with alth, convenire ci rei (e. g. sententia).—[The form in Cicero = a skillful structure of a speech, but is found in later writers in the grammatical sense, construction).—convenientia (the agreement).

CONCORDANCE, *index biblicus. *indices biblici (Bau.).

CONCORDANT, consentiens (agreeing in judgement and opinion).—concor. unanimes (c. of one and the same disposition of mind; unan. in prose, Liv. 7, 21).—concinus (ringing in harmony; then, as harmonizing, with regard to opinion, opp. discrepans).—conspirans (trop. agreeing, as well in general, with regard to things, as in sentiment, of persons).—consonus (harmonizing, opp. absonus, absurdus).—modulatus (properly mea-

rured according to time, as in music, in a speech, &c.).
 19. concors et congruens.

CONCORDAT, *concordatum; *pactio cum pontifice Romano facta.

CONCOURSE, concursus. concursatio.—concurso (a meeting together, as act, in general, e. g. of the stars, stellarum: the frequent c. of vowels, crebra conc. vocalium).—concurus (a coming into contact or clashing together, denoting a state, as well of bodily objects as of soldiers in combat, and in general of fatal accidents, calamitatum).—~~con-~~ventus, in this meaning, is only met with in Sen. N. Qu. 7, 12, 3 (conv. duarum stellarum): in gold. age it is = meeting (in concreto), i. e. assembly.

CONCRETE, v. concrecere. coire.—conlescere (to grow together, to be united).—coagmentari (to be joined or cemented together).

CONCRETĒ, adj. *concretus.—a c. notion, *notio concreta. *notio rei singularis.

CONCRETE, a. massa (s. i.).—moles (great mass with regard as well to size as circumference, with the additional notion of "too great" or huge, ill-shaped).—permixtio (mixture, as action and thing).

CONCRETELY, re (opp. cogitatione, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24).

CONCRETION, concretio (a growing together).—permixtio (mixture, as thing).—mixture (the mixing, or thing mixed).

CONCUBINAGE, concubinitus.—pellicatus (C.). to live in c., in concubinitu esse (of a woman, Ulp. Dig. 25, 7, 4.). feminam habere in concubinitu (of the man, ib. § 1).

CONCUBINE, concubina. mulier, quæ cum quo vivere consuevit.—amica. amicaula (draipa, mistress, term of contempt, scortum, as Tac. Hist. 1, 13, 4: principale scortum).—pellex (c. of a married man).—contubernalis (a female slave who cohabited with a slave, slaves not being allowed to contract a civil marriage).

CONCUPISCENCE, libido. libidines. corporis libidines. cupiditatis ardor or impetus. See Lust.

CONCUR, ¶ To c. (= agree) with, consensire.—not to c. with, dissentire; dissidire; discrepare: to c. with abq. consensire or congruere cum qo; idem sentire cum qo (assentiri ei de qâ re, C. by no means adlicere ei). ¶ To meet, convenire in unum locum (and themselves in the same place at the same time).—(Inter se) congruere (agree).—Jv. convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere (e. g. C. Rosc. 22, 63; quum multæ causæ convenire unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur).—if two consonants, vowels, & el binæ consonantes colliduntur (Q.): *si binæ vocales inter se concurrant (compare with Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18). ¶ To forward or favour, ei rei favere (e. g. illius honori favent omnia, every thing c. to his advancement).

CONCURRENCE, consensus. consensio. consensu. convenientia (agreement).—general c., consensus omnium or communis: omnium bonorum conspiatio (the c. of all patriots).—with your c., to consentient, probare: without your c., to adversante, renuente, nolente; injussum tuo: with the perfect c. of Cælius, summa Cæuli voluntate. A c. of causes, causæ alim et aliis aptæ. ¶ Concourse: vid.

CONCURRENT. To have a c. jurisdiction, *juris dictio utriusque est. *huius rei potestas p-nes utriusque est. C. causæ (= secondary causes), causæ adjuvantes (opp. causæ proximæ).

CONCURRENTLY, una; simul; conjuncte.

CONCUSSION, concussus. collisus (post-Aug.).

CONDEMN, damnare or condemnare qm or qd (with either Gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and Abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the Gen., seldom in the Abl., or with ad or in with Accus., see Zumpt, § 446).—to c. abq. to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm pœnæ capitalis damnare; qm morti addicere: to c. abq. to eightfold damages, qm octupli damnare: to c. abq. to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to c. to pay the costs, damnare in expensis: to c. abq. without trial, or unheard, qm indicia causâ damnare or condemnare. ¶ Censure, non probare. improbare. reprobare (express disapprobation: opp. probare. approbare).—damnare. condemnare (c.: also opp. approbare).—dissuadere qd or de re (dissuade from a project one c. s.).—reprehendere; vituperare (opp. probare. laudare. SYN. in BLAME). Jv. reprehendere et exagitare qd. To c. abq. in passionate, or so measured terms, qd vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare. To c. abq. for abq., reprehendere qm de qâ re, or in qâ re; vituperare qm de qâ re; objurgare qm de qâ re, or in qâ re, or qâ re; accusare qm de qâ re or in qâ re. to be condemned, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be greatly condemned, in varias reprehensiones incurrere.—to c. oneself, culpam or facinus in se admittere. See BLAME, CENSURE.

CONDEMNABLE, damnandus. condemnandus.—reprehendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy. SYN. between repr. and vit. under TO BLAME). Not to be c., a reprehensione abesse (not blamable): nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

CONDEMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (post-Aug.).—sentence of c., damnatorum iudicium: sententia, quâ qd capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce sentence of c. on abq. (i. e. of c. to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm. ¶ Blame, censure, reprehensio (the censure which tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future, opp. probatio).—vituperatio (the censure which tends to avert a confession and produce repentance, opp. laus). ~~Repr.~~ vituperio is spurious Latin, introduced (C. de Leg. 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists.

CONDEMNATORY, damnatorius. A c. sententio, damnatorius iudicium.

CONDENSATION, densatio.—aspisatio (Sen. Ep. 86, 17).—[condensatio, Cæli Aureli. Acut. 3, 18, acir.—consipissatio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.]

CONDENSE, densare. condensare.—spissare. conspissare (to make so dense, as hardly to admit of being penetrated).—to be condensed, densari; condensari; spissari; conspissari.—concrecere (prop. to grow together, to become one mass, coagulate, e. g. of milk, &c.): condensed air, aer densatus. ¶ To compress matter (in a book): see COMPRESS.

CONDESCEND, descendere, or suâ voluntate descendere: to abq. ad qd (s. p. r.). se demittere: to abq. ad or in qd.—se submittere: to abq. ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not Cic.—but Catull. Lucr. Virg. Col. Suet. both positively and negatively). To c. to play with young men, ad ludum adolescentium descendere (C.): to c. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to make money by dealing in slaves, descendere ad mangonicos questus (C.): to c. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem: to servile endurance, se demittere usque ad servilem patientiam (T.): to c. to the abilities of one's pupils, se submittere ad mensuram discipulum (Q.): in friendship, the superiors ought to c., qui superiores sunt submittere se debent in amicitia (C.): to c. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.).—~~See~~ Sit 'to c.' may be translated under a change of form by dignum habere, docere, iudicare qm qâ re. To c. to invite abq. to dinner, qm dignum honore cœnæ habere: not to c. even to look at abq., *qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.

CONDESCENDING, comia. humanus.—affabilis (affable in conversation).—~~See~~ civilis, in this sense, is not classical: see AFFABLE.—facilis. officiosus (ready to render a service, complaisant).—to be c., se submittere (C.).

CONDESCENDINGLY, comiter; humane; humiliter; obsequenter; officiose.

CONDESCENSION, comitas (condescending manners).—humanitas (prepossessing demeanour or manner).—facilitas (obliging demeanour).—obsequium (complaisance).

CONDIGN, debitus. meritis (due, deserved).—dignus (worthy).—condignus (Plaut.).—c. punishment, debita or merita pœna.

CONDIMENT, condimentum (athq. by which food is made palatable; then also fig. e. g. cond. amicitie).—aroma, atis, n. (foreign spices, as cinnamon, ginger, &c.).—See SEASONING.

CONDISCIPLE, condiscipulus.—to be abq's c., una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire, fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15).

CONDITION, ¶ State, status. conditio (cond. is lasting, status transient).—locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 26).—causa (any unusual, embarrassing c., of which it is still uncertain how it may end).—res (circumstances in the widest sense).—a good or flourishing c., bonus status. bona conditio. bonus locus. res bonæ or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar c., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causâ esse; eadem est mea causa: imagine yourself in my c., eum to esse fingi, qui ego sum: to find oneself in a better c., in mellore conditione or in mellore causâ

esse; meliore lo o res meæ sunt: to be in a *wretched c.*, in summâ infelicitate versari: pessimo loco esse: to be in a *bad c. or state*, deteriori statu esse: to keep *athq* in a *good c. or state*, qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tueri: to *restore athq* to its former *c.*, in pristinum restituere. In antiquum statum restituere (g. i.); in integrum restituere (*esp. in juridical matters*); restitui. restitui (to mend): to remain in its *c.*, statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); Integrum manere (to remain uninjured by another): a *hopeless c.*, res pessime, perditæ: in their desperate *c.*, in extremis suis rebus: my *c.* is not one of the best, res meæ sunt minus secundæ: *Planitius* is in nearly the same *c.*, eadem fore causa est *Planitii*: to be in an embarrassing *c.* on account of *athq*, premi qd re (e. g. from want of corn, re frumentaria; see *Môd. Cæs. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96*): nobody is satisfied with his own *c.*, suæ quemque fortune maxime penitet (*C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.*): to drive *aby* from his (advantageous) *c.*, loco suo or gradu movere; statu suo or gradu dejicere: the *c. of affairs*, rerum status: the *c. of affairs* is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavorable *c. of affairs*, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the *c. of affairs* (circumstances), pro re; pro re natâ; pro rei conditione or statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. ¶ *Rank, position in society*, vitæ genus (g. i.).—conditio (with regard to occupation, e. g. infimæ generis conditio atque fortuna. C.).—ars (art, profession).—to choose one's *c.* in life, vitæ genus deligere or suscipere. ¶ *Natural disposition*, indoles, natura, naturæ habitus (innate capacities). ¶ *Stipulation*, conditio.—lex (the prescribed rule or clause contained in a contract).—pactum, conventum (the agreement or compact itself).—conventus, as (*Duct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.*).—exceptio (the exception, limitation: the *c. of excluding athq*).—adjunctio (a restricting clause, *C. de Inv. 2, 57, 171*).—causa (as *philos. t. t.* the *c.* as that by which *athq* becomes comprehensible or possible; as *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 4*: qui voluptatibus dedit quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finit).—Conditions (= terms): to offer or propose *c.*, conditiones ferre, proponere; leges proponere: to establish, to fix *c.*, cond. statuere, constituere: to prescribe *c.* to *aby*, conditiones ferre, dicere *c.*; astringere qm conditionibus: to accept the *c.*, conditiones accipere, recipere; ad conditiones accedere; ad conditiones venire (to come to terms) or descendere (to submit to them): not to accept the *c.*, to reject the *c.*, conditiones recusare, repudiare, respuere, aspernari, rejicere: to observe the *c.*, in conditione manere; conditionibus stare; conventis stare: not to observe the *c.*, conditiones omittere.—on this *c.*, eâ conditione; sub eâ conditione; cum conditione; eâ lege; his conditionibus; his legibus: on *c. that* &c. (sub) eâ conditione, ut or ne &c. (eâ conditione ne quid postea scriberet. C.). (On the sub (not C.) see *Stürzenb., i. p. 147*).—cum eo, ut &c.; ita. . . . ut or ei; sic. . . . si &c. (only in so far as or if): to make peace on the following *c.*, pacem facere (constituere) his conditionibus (legibus): the peace was established on the following *c.*, pax in eas conditiones venit: that he would not come on any other *c.*, aliâ ratione se esse non venturum (*Cæs. B. G. 1, 42, Herx.*).

CONDITION, v. ¶ To provide with a *c.*, circumscribere. ¶ To stipulate, pactari, depasci.—qd convenit ei cum qd or inter aliquos (to agree with *aby* about *athq* or among another): sibi depasci (to reserve to oneself, to *c. for oneself*): sibi expicere (to exempt oneself): stipulari (to cause formally to be promised to oneself).

CONDITIONAL, conditionalis (accompanied or clogged by *c.*, legal, t. t. post-Aug.).—conjuncte elatus (asserted hypothetically, opp. simpliciter elatus, categorically, *C. de Or. 1, 38, 158*; only later writers have hypotheticus).—*c. necessarii*, quandam cum adjunctione necessitudines (opp. quædam simplices et absolute, i. e. without any *c.* clause, *C. Invent. 2, 57, 171*): to receive *c.* praise, cum exceptione laudari.

CONDITIONALLY, cum exceptione. cum adjunctione (with a subjoined limitation or restriction, *C. Invent. 2, 57, 171*).—conjuncte (hypothetically, opp. simpliciter, categorically, *Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 158*). To be praised *c.*, cum exceptione laudari (C.). to affirm *athq* *c.*, conjuncte qd efferre et adjungere alla.

CONDITIONED, affectus (bodily or mentally constituted in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene, probe; badly, male).—constitutus (arranged in such or such a manner, e. g. well, bene; badly, male).—comparatus (in such or such condition or state, generally in conjunction, e. g. sic comparatum esse, ut &c.).—well

c., bene moratus (well disposed, mannerly: of persons only).

CONDOLE (with *aby*), casum luctumque es dolere, es vicem dolere, coram summo dolore ci declarare.—Sis miserari, commiserari.—deplorare, deffere.

CONDOLENCE, doloris sui coram declaratio (aft. *Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5, in.*): a letter of *c.*, literæ consolatorie.

CONDUCE, conferre ad qd.—valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon *athq*).—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object: the latter also with ut).—facere or efficere (to effect; with ut). To *c. much, more*, to *athq*, magnum momentum, plus momenti afferre: this so far *c.* is to it, that &c., qd hoc momenti facit, ut &c.—it *c.* much to his glory, that &c., magni interest ad laudem, with acc. and inf.

CONDUCTIVE, utilis (useful); conducibilis is unknown to good prose).—saluber, salutaris (salutary, the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus, accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). For 'to be *c.*' see CONDUCE.

CONDUCT, ratio (behaviour in general).—mores (manners, outward demeanour).—vita (manner of living).—*ratio, quâ quâ utitur adversus qm (c. with regard to others).—modest, composed, moral *c.*, modestia: becoming, gentle *c.*, in intercourse, humanitas: condescending *c.* (esp.ly towards an inferior), comitas: kind *c.*, liberalitas: prepossessing, polite *c.* towards others, observantia: prudent, prudentia: proud *c.*, superbia: insolent, haughty *c.*, insolentia: wild, rough *c.*, ferocitas (as characteristic feature): indecent *c.*, impudentia: illegal *c.*, intemperantia. ¶ *Escort*: vid. ¶ *Administration*, ductio ductus (command)—administratio (administration).—cura (superintendence, management: *ca rei*)—gubernatio, moderatio (government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ)—gestio (the managing, e. g. negotii).—curatio, procuratio (management, a taking care of *athq*).—to commit the *c. of athq* to *aby*, ei qd curandum tradere; curam *ca rei ci* demandare: under *aby's c.*, qd ducit; *ca ductu* (of an army).—to commit the *c. of a war* to *aby*, ducem qm creare bello gerendo. ¶ *Safe-conduct*. Vid.

CONDUCT, v. ¶ *Lead*, ducere.—agere (g. t. to put in motion)—manu ducere (lead by the hand). ¶ *To lead*, when the place, whither, through which, &c., is indicated, ducere.—abducere (to *c.* away).—deducere (to *c.* down from a place or away to some place).—educere (to *c.* out), from a place, land, ex. &c., or to some place, in, &c. (e. g. the troop into the battle).—adducere ad or in (to *c.* along with oneself to a place; then, in general, to lead, *c.*, convey to some place).—perducere ad or in (to *c.* to the place of its destination).—inducere in &c. (to *c.* into, e. g. troops into battle).—producere ad or in &c. (to *c.* forth, to lead out to a place, e. g. cattle out of the town, jumenta, equos, &c.): to *c.* through a forest, traducere silvam: to *c.* to *aby* any person, qm deducere ad qm (for the sake of cultivating his acquaintance, cf. *C. Lat. 1, 1*); qm perducere ad qm (a prisoner, in order to deliver him up to *aby*, see *Cæs. B. G. 7, 13*); qm introducere ad qm (from the ante-chamber, &c. into *aby's* room for audience, see *Cur. 6, 7, 17*).—to *c.* *aby* home, ducere domum (g. t. of a leader or companion).—deducere domum (esp.ly from the forum, on the part of the clients or a multitude): to *c.* to prison, to the scaffold, to death, ducere in carcerem (in vincula), ad mortem; in both cases also ducere only (see *C. Ferr. 2, 13, extr. Suet. Catig. p. 27, in.*): to *c.* into the right path, ducere in viam; again, reducere in viam; erranti ci monstrare viam both proper and fig.). *INTA*, a road *c.* to some place, via fert qd (i. e. leads to any place): via duct qd (leads to a place, e. g. safely). my feet *c.* me involuntarily to your chamber, ad dictam tuam ita me pedes ducunt (*Plin. Ep. 7, 5*): the roads, the footsteps *c.* to a place, itinera, vestigia ferunt qd.—See LEAD. ¶ *To administer*, qd administrari, gerere (e. g. war: see WAR).—qd regere (to direct *athq*).—ci rei præesse (to superintend *athq*).—qd procurare (for another in his absence).—to *c.* the domestic affairs, domum regere, domesticam agere curam (in general), res domesticas dispensare (with regard to receipts and expenditure): to *c.* a government, rem publicam administrare; summæ rerum præesse: to *c.* *aby's* cause, causam *c.* defendere, orare, perorare: *ca patronum* esse: to *c.* the affairs of a province, provinciam administrare, provinciam præesse; provinciam procurare (in the name of the Roman Emperor). ¶ *To attend*, comitari qm or qd. comitem *c.* esse. comitem se ci dare, præbere, adjungere (g. t. to accompany *aby*).—inter comites *c.* aspicere (to be in *aby's* retinue).—prosequi qm or qd (to attend or *c.* solemnly, i. e. home,

in a journey, &c.—deducere (to *c.* as a demonstration of respect, e.g. a patron by his client, a young Roman by his relations and friends to the capitolium, for the sake of relinquishing his tricornium; a magistrate, when setting out for the province; a bride to the house of her consort).—to *c.* *aby* home, prosequi, deducere qm domum: to be conducted by a crowd, stipari (e.g. by an unusually numerous multitude, non uisitata frequentia). [To attend *aby* as his escort, praesidio esse ei. custodiam esse ei (for the sake of protection, or as escort): to cause a prison to be conducted to any place under a safe escort, praesidio dato or cum custodibus qm mittere qo.]

CONDUCTOR, dux (leader).—princeps (who does *ath* first, and is followed by others); Jx. dux et princeps—ductor (the experienced leader, general; in a solemn discourse, not in simple prose).—rector, moderator, gubernator (the governor, spy of the state, re-publican: see TO CONDUCT).—qui praestit ei rei (superintendent).—princeps ea rei (leader of *ath*);—auctor (the leader or president).

CONDUIT, ductus (a leading, conducting).—tubus (a hollow cylindrical body, also in aqueacae; and in the latter case usually of wood or clay).—fistula (a narrower tube, *empty* in aqueducts, through which the water is propelled by the pressure of the air, or spontaneously by its own pressure: usually of lead).—canalis (any pipe-like spout, gutter, canal).—cuniculus (properly, a mine or a subterraneous passage; hence any tube or pipe, e.g. of an oven, fornax: *Plin.* 9, 38, 62).

CONE, (in geometry) conus. The axis of a *c.*, *axis conus. In the form of a *c.*, *cono similis, *conicus (conoid); conoides (κωνοειδής); in coniform redactus.—taper in the form of a *c.*, *turrus in coniform excitata (aft. *Curt.* 8, 11, 6): a hill in the form of a *c.*, collis in coniform erectus (aft. *Curt.* &c.); collis in modum conis fastigatus (aft. *L.* 37, 37): the apex of a *c.*, acumen conis (Lucr. 4, 433).

CONIC, } A *c.* line, *linea conica. A *c.* section, CONICAL, } sectio conica. See CONE.

CONFABULATE, fabulari, confabulari. fabulari inter se, sermones cadere (λόγους καταρτίζειν, to carry on a cheerful and confidential conversation for amusement rather than instruction, *empty* in the comic writers).—to chat with *aby* (secretly), fabulari or confabulari cum qo (cum qo fabulari inausurrans ac praebens invicem aures, *Suet.* Cal. 22).—garrule (to chat, gossip).—bilateral (to chat without ceasing, also to say much about trifling matters).—bariolari (to speak incoherently, to talk nonsense).—alucinari (to speak without thought or pre-meditation).—nugari (to talk absurdly or to say absurd and ridiculous things: all mostly tr. with Accus.).

CONFABULATION, sermo, sermones (conversation of two or several persons in general).—fabulum (mere talk, not founded on so facts).—ineptum (absurd, silly talk).—confabulatio (the confidential talking or conversation between two or among several persons: the two last ones in later writers only).

CONFECT, condire (fruit, &c.). See PRESERVE. CONFECTION, dulcia, lumina or dulciora, pl. (*Apul.* Met. 4, p. 115, 12).—bellaria (sweetmeats): also mensa secunda (dessert).—cuppedia (g. i. for any dainty morsel, *Comic.* and *late*).

CONFECTIONARY, merces cupidularum (aft. *Plin.* 6, 23, 32, where we also find merces odorum).

CONFECTIONER, prae p. or dulciarius (in later writers); cupidularius or cupidularius (*Comic.* and in later writers).—*c.*'s shop, taberna cupidularia (aft. *Sym.* Ep. 8, 19, who has forum cup.).

CONFEDERACY, foedus (a public treaty, confirmed by the authority of the government: at Rome, by that of the senate and the people).—sponsio (between the chiefs of the hostile armies without being ratified by the senate and people of the belligerent parties: see *Liv.* 9, 5, in: non fœdere pax Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est). To enter into a *c.* with *aby*, foedus cum qo facere, leere, ferire, percutere; foedus jungere cum qo; foedere jungi ei; foedus inire cum qo: I am in a *c.* with *aby*, mihi cum qo foedus est ictum: to receive *aby* into a *c.*, qm foederi ascribere: to observe the terms of a *c.*, foedus servare; foedere stare; in fide manere: not to observe it, foedus negligere: to break the terms of a *c.*, foedus violare, rumpere, frangere; Jx. foedus violare frangereque.

CONFEDERATE, see CONFEDERACY.

CONFER, intr. To discourse with, rem conferre inter se (to *c.* with *aby* about *ath*).—colligui qd cum qo, mihi coll. de re (see commentators on *Nep.* Them. 9, 4).—conferre qd. consilia conferre de re. communicare cum qo de re (to communicate *ath*).—coram conferre qd: agere de qd re or with ut (to speak about

ath), with *aby*, cum qo.—loqui cum qo (to talk with *aby*).—colligui cum qo (to talk with *aby*, *empty* to settle *ath*).—habere sermones de qd re (to discourse about *ath*).—consiliari: in consilium inire (to take counsel together: the latter of judges).—deliberare or habere deliberationem (to enter into a deliberation).—consultare or consultare (to ask *aby*'s advice).—deliberare or consultare cum qo; qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationem: to *c.* with one another, consilia inter se communicare. *TRANS.* To contribute, conferre ad qd (to co-operate, i. e. to contribute one's share).—vim habere, valere ad qd (to exercise an influence upon *ath*).

—To compare, comparare or conferre inter se.—To bestow upon, dare, tribuere (to give, to allot).—donare ei qd or qm qd re (to present with: all of persons only).—afferre (of things only, as *C. N. D.* 2, 60, 151: quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsa affert celeritatem et vim): to *c.* a benefit upon *aby*, benefici in qm conferre: to *c.* an office upon *aby*, munus ei deferre, mandare; assignare (to deferre signifies 'to *c.* on *aby* else what another has hitherto managed or possessed'.—e. g. ad qm summam imperii, to *c.* upon *aby* the chief command: regnum ac disidema uni, *H. Curt.* 2, 2, 22): to *c.* advantage or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre: to *c.* a title on *aby*, titulum imponere ei: to *c.* a benefit, obligation, favour, &c. See those substantives.

CONFERENCE, consultatio, deliberatio (consultation).—colloquium (conversation, interview): to hold a *c.*, see TO CONFER: secret *c.*'s, consilia arcania: to have or hold private *c.*'s, secreto colloqui: to attend secret *c.*'s, consiliis arcanis interesse: to have a *c.* about *ath*, rem conferre inter se.—To compare: see Vid.

CONFESS, fateri (g. i. and presumes that one is asked).—confiteri, profiteri (conf. to *c.* what one cannot conceal any longer, e.g. a crime, a fault, &c.); prof. to *c.* of one's own accord, to disclose without fear, &c., hence freq. combined with prae se ferre. Cf. *C. Cæcia.* 9, 24: confitetur, atque ita libenter confiteatur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur. *Rab. Perd.* 5, 17: fateor, atque etiam profiteor, et prae me fero).—not to *c.*, celare (to conceal); negare (to deny); infutias ire, infutiri (to deny a fact): to *c.* freely, openly, sincerely, aperte, ingenue, aperte et ingenue confiteri; libere profiteri: to *c.* to a priest, peccata sua sacerdoti confiteri; peccatorum suorum confessionem ad sacrum interpretem deferre: to *c.* Christ, *Christum sequi: doctrinam Christianam profiteri. It is confessed, constat; omnes sciunt; nemo ignorat; inter omnes constat.

CONFESSEDLY, aperte. Often by *Crci.* He is *c.* a good man, inter omnes cum virum probum esse constat.

CONFESSION, confessio, professio (see TO CONFESS). To bring *aby* to a *c.* of *ath*, qm adducere ad confessionem ea rei (by persuasion); ei exprimere confessionem ea rei, or exprimere, ut qe confiteatur qd (by coercion or compulsory means): to extort a *c.* in *aby*, exprimere or extorquere, ut fateatur, &c.; cogere, ut confiteatur or ut concedat (to compel *aby* to confess, whether a matter be such or such: see *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 7, 14, and 1, 8, 15 and 16). Confession, in *Ecclesi.* sense: *confessio peccatorum. *mysterium sacrum confessionis peccatorum (as a holy act).—ministerium peccatorum cum Deo conciliandorum (as duty of the priest). To go to a *c.*, *obire confessionis mysterium sacrum: to hear a *c.*, *confitentibus operam dare: the form of *c.*, *confessio (peccatorum) formula.

CONFESSIONAL, *aella audiendis confessionibus. CONFESSOR, *sacerdos a confessionibus; *venia divina interpres (the priest, who shrives). *Aby*'s *c.*, *sacerdos qui est ei a confessionibus (Sciopp.).—*arbitrator conscientie (Pontan.).—*qui animum ea regit et moderatur: to have *aby* as one's *c.*, *uti qe venia divina interprete.—C. of the Christian faith, *qui Christum sequitur.

CONFIDANT, familiaris. Intimus (no friend, see INTIMATE).—consiliarius particeps or socius (as consiliarius).—consciis (who is privy to *ath*). He is the *c.* of the king, rex ei omnia conscientia credit: he is my *c.* in all my plans, conjunctissimus est mecum consiliarius meorum societate: to become the *c.* of *aby*, In familiaritatem ea venire: to make *aby* one's *c.*, qm in familiaritatem recipere; sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia. To have *aby* as a *c.*, qo familiariter or intime uti: to be the *c.* of *aby*, in familiaritate ea versari.

CONFIDE, fidere or confidere ei or ei rei or qd re (to place one's confidence in *aby* or *ath*).—fretum esse qo or qd re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qd re (to rely upon).—fiduciam habere ea rei (to have confidence in

athg): credere. fidem habere or tribuere or adungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Divin. 3, 53, 113, 2, 59, 123): *not* to c. in *aby*, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere: *not* to c. at all in *aby*, ci diffidere. *Confiding* in, fretus qā re; nixus qā re (trusting in *athg*, relying on it).—*serox* qā re (confiding presumptuously, e. g. eā parte virium). || *To entrust*, credere. concedere. commendare et concedere.—mittere. permittere (to leave to *aby*).—mandare. demandare (to give to *aby* to keep, or in charge).—deponere qd apud qm (to give *athg* to *aby* in trust).—to c. *athg* to the faith of *aby*, fidelis cō qd committere or permittere; tradere in cā fidem qd: to c. one's plans to *aby*, consilia sua ci credere: one's secrets, occulta sua ci credere: one's life, vitam suam ci credere or committere: to c. oneself to *aby*'s protection, se permittere, committere, tradere in cā fidem: to c. every thing to *aby*, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere: to c. several boys to the care of one master, unius magistri curas plures pueros demandare: to c. one's honour to *aby*, existimationem suam committere ci: to c. in *aby*'s secrecy, taciturnitati cā qd concedere: to c. an office, command, qd, to *aby*, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare: to c. a town to *aby* (in order to defend it), urbem ci tuendam dare: a person to whom one c.'s all one's secrets, secretorum omnium arbitri: a person to whom one may c. *athg*, or in whom one may entirely c., homo certus or fidus: a person who c.'s too easily in others, incautus fidelis estimator.

CONFIDENCE, fiducia.—fides (faith in *aby*'s integrity): spes firma or certa (firm hope).—c. in oneself, fiducia (self-c.), fiducia (self-c., boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust, imply in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have or place c. in *aby*, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse qd or qā re (to rely upon *athg*): fiduciam habere cē rei (to have c. in *athg*): to have c. in oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much c. in oneself, nimis confidere: to place one's whole c. in *aby*, se totum ci committere; omnia consilia ci credere: to have so c. in a person, ci diffidere: to tell *athg* to *aby* in c., ci qd secreto dicere: I tell you this in c., hoc tibi soli dictum puta: hoc in aures tibi dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim; secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi (sub roā tibi hoc dixerim, *not* Latine). I wish to say a word or two to you in c., tribus verbis te volo. From c. in myself, gressu, fiducialiter, a meā, tuā. From c. in *athg*, qā re fretus (objectively; as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively, as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy, Dūd.). To feel some c. that qd., fiduciam habere with Accus. and Inf.: to have c. in oneself, sibi confidere (great c.), multum in se fiduciam certā cum spe collocare: to have great c. in *aby*, multum ci tribuere (to think much of *aby*): to inspire c., fiduciam facere: to lose the c. of others, fidem aliorum amittere: he places so much c. in me, as to believe that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est me nihil facturum, &c. To gain the c. of men, hominum animos sibi conciliare: full c., firma animi confisio: with c., fidenter. fidenti animo (confidently): to speak with c., confidenter or asseveranter loqui: to assert with c., asseverare qd or de qā re; pro certo affirmare qd: full of c., fiducia plenus.

CONFIDENT, fidens (confiding).—confidens (with confidence, daring). To make *aby* c., ci fiduciam afferre. He feels c. that I shall do nothing, &c., fides apud hunc est, me nihil facturum, &c. I feel c., or entertain c. hope, certam spem habeo; magnam fiduciam habeo: a c. witness, testis certus or locupletis. || *Bold*, confidens (confiding in oneself; in classic prose in a bad sense only, e. g. bold, impudent).—Impavidus, intrepidus (without trembling, not pusillanimous).—protervus (pert, almost impudent): a c. face, os ferreum (in a bad sense).—audax (bold, in a good and bad sense).—audens is post-Aug.

CONFIDENTLY, adv. fidenter; confidenter; fidenti animo.—impavide; intrepide;—certe; sine dubio. See *store* phrases under **CONFIDENCE**, **CONFIDENT**.

CONFIGURATION, || In astrology, positura stellarum (Gell. 14, 1).—positus ac spatia siderum (T. Ann. 6, 21, 3). || *External form*, forma externa.—species (the external look).

CONFINE, adj. finitimus.—confinis (having a common border or c.'s).—propinquus (g. t. near, all with Dat.).—conjunctus ci loco.—continus ci loco or cum qd loco (adjacent).

CONFINE, intr. || To border upon, finitimum, vicinum, confinem ci esse (apud of nations who dwell on the c.'s).—adjacere, lumen ci terrae; tangere, attingere, contingere terram (apud of lands that border upon one another).—|| To limit by boundaries, (150)

finire. definire (to mark the limits or boundaries).—terminare. determinare. terminationibus finire (to determine the limits beyond which one ought not to pass; not to transgress).—Includere (to shut in or enclose, e. g. of one district enclosing another, and so forming its boundaries).—cancellis circumscribere (improp. to c.). To be confined by, finiri qā re (to be bordered, e. g. by a promontory).—attigē, contingē qā re (to be bordered by, or to be contiguous, e. g. of a land).—contineri qā re (to be surrounded, e. g. by a river).—Impediri qā re (to be obstructed by *athg*, e. g. the view by a mountain). || *To imprison*, to lock up, qm in custodiam includere. Includere. concludere. In custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in custodiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere; custodiē or vinculis mandare; in carcerem conjicere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: to c. for life, vinculis aeternis mandare: to be confined in prison, in custodia esse or servari; custodiā teneri; in carcere or in vinculis esse. || *To restrain*, terminis or cancellis circumscribere. finire. definire. terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (to surround with boundaries, as it were).—finire. definire (to keep between certain boundaries).—coerere (to keep within proper limits, to curb or bridle): to c. a thing within its proper limits, qd intra terminos coerere: to c. one's empire within its ancient limits, antiquis terminis regnum finire: to be confined within their own narrow limits, suis finibus exiguus contineri: to c. a thing within a narrow sphere, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship, C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Brier): to c. the view, definire aspectum (C.): to c. the orator within narrow limits, oratorem in exiguum gymum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70): to c. one's speech, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to be confined for time, terminis angustis includi. To c. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: to c. oneself to *athg*, se continere or in re (of things and persons). To be confined, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptionem esse. See **RESTRAIN**. To be confined to one's bed, lecto detineri or teneri: lecto affixum esse. e lecto surgere nequeo (fm illius). || To be confined (i. e. in child-bed), puerperio cubare.

CONFINEMENT, inclusio (act of enclosing).—circumscriptio (limitation).—cohibitio (act of restraining; late: Ime Laclant).—coeritio (act of coercing, Liv. Sen.). || *Imprisonment*, in custodia inclusio.—captivitas (captivity): to be in c., in custodia haberi or servari; custodiā teneri or retineri: to keep *aby* in close c., qm clauso conclavi servare, qm clausum asservare: to release *fm* c., qm e custodiā emittere: to deliver *fm* c. (by force), qm e custodiā eripere: *not* to bear c. to the house, durare in aedibus non posse. || *Child-bed*, puerperium: to die in one's c., ex partu pereire (ast. Suet. Catig. 12).

CONFINES, fines (pl. of finis, the limit of a thing as the end of its extension; in the pl., as above, the borders of a land, and the land itself).—terminus (the landmark, then fig. like finis, the point beyond which *athg* is not allowed to pass, with this difference, that term. indicates the exact point, finis is more general; therefore, fines et termini; fines et quasi termini, never the reverse). To live on the c.'s of two countries, finem sub utrumque habitare (H. Sat. 2, 1, 35): to determine the c.'s, fines terminare; fines constituere.

CONFIRM, || Make or declare valid, sancire (e. g. augurum, the choice of an augur; pactum, legem, &c.).—ca rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and receive: e. g. of a law, legis: said of the senate).—ratum facere or efficere: ratum esse jubere (to declare something that has taken place, valid, &c.). || *Strengthen* by arguments or witnesses, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis.—probare. comprobare (to declare to others as true, valid or fit): by *athg*, qā re; by examples, exemplis comprobare. firmare, affirmare. confirmare (to c. the truth of *athg*)—fidem ci rei addere (to add confirmation or faith to *athg*): to c. the truth of a saying, that &c., facere, ut vere dictum videatur, &c. (see Nep. Attic. 11, 6): the result, the turn of the matter has confirmed it, exitus docuit (t). To c. by one's testimony, testimonio confirmare: to c. by one's oath, jurejurando obstringere (to asseverate with an oath, T. Ann. 4, 31, 3): to c. by oath, jurejurando firmare, sancire. To be c'd, probari; comprobari.—|| To make firm; cetera blisā, stabilire (to give duration or stability, e. g. to liberty, government &c.).—fundare (to found, e. g. the security of the state, one's power, &c.). || *A resolute action*: to c. young Christians, *adulescentes

utriusque sexūs doctrinam Christianam professos etiam omnibus commendare Deo. — *consecratis* Christianis Initiare is (according to the adopted idiom) our baptizing.

CONFIRMATION, confirmatio. — auctoritas (the consent, *copy of the senate*). — fides (certainty). — affirmatio (affirmation). This news requires c., *fama nondum certa est: rem certis auctoribus non comperi (of a person relating; *aff. C. Att. 14, 8, 1*): the c. by auspices is still required, auspicio adhuc fides exigitur. For the better c. of the matter, ut res majorem vim habeat. — *As religious act*, confirmatio (*Eccl.*). — sollemnis ritus, quo adolescentia utriusque sexūs doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab iuvene etate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur.

CONFIRMATORY, ci rei fidem afferens, ad fidem valens, ci rei fidem faciens (*all Q.*).

CONFISCATE, confiscare. In fisco redigere (to c. for the benefit of the imperial treasury, property, &c.). — publicare. In publicum addicere. proscindere (to take away for the benefit of the state, prosci. if it is done by public notice). — commissio tollere. commissio vindicare (to declare forfeited to the treasury on account of arrears of taxes, *Scavola, Dig. 19, 3, 61, astr. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11*: in the same manner, to be c'd, in commissum cadere or venire, *Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, in Quint. Decl. 341*).

CONFISCATION, confiscatio (the c. of property for the benefit of the imperial treasury, regia, i. e. of his goods, *Flor. 3, 9, 3*). — publicatio (c. of property for the benefit of the state). — commissio (c. or appropriation of goods, &c., by the state for arrears, taxes, &c., *Jurid. i. t. in the times of the emperors*). — proscriptio (the dooming to death and c.). — *consecratio* is a sale by auction of booty or confiscated property.

CONFUTRE, saligama, pl. (pickles or preserves).

CONFLAGRATION, incendium. — ignis (*Ars = c.*). — conflagratio (*Sen. conf. acie diluvium*). incendium commune (if it rages at many places at the same time, see *C. Phil. 10, 10, 21. Liv. 28, 42, 10*): the c. increases, incendium crescit (opp. decrescit): the c. is extinguished or put out, incendium restingitur or extinguatur. To be consumed by a c., incendio or flammis conficigrare. See FIRE.

CONFLICT, v. [Come into hostile collision, confingere, with or without arms, manu, proelio (to fight, with ref. to the violence and not the nature of the arms; of any violent c.), with aby, cum qo, or with one another, inter se. — conflictari, with aby, cum qo (to fight about, also fig. to struggle with adversity, cum adversa fortuna). — luctari, with aby, cum qo (as a wrestler, for instance, also fig. e. g. cum fluctibus). — pugnare (to fight: g. i.). — certare. — concertare. contendere (mly with addition of armis, proelio, acie, verbis). — decernere (mly with armis, ferro, proelio, acie). — dimicare (mly with proelio, acie). — digladiari (all these verbs also, with aby, cum qo, or with one another, together, inter se). — preliari. proelium or pugnam facere or edere [*Byn. in Plant. vid.*]. — *To be at variance or in inconsistency with, ci rei repugnare or adversari*: cum qā re pugnare or discrepare: — to be conflicting (of words, evidence, &c.). inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare or dissidere. *Conflicting*, pugnans, repugnans (of things).

CONFLICT, i Battle, engagement, pugna. proelium. acie, prolii dimicatio. prolii concursus or congressus only. See BATTLE. — *Act of contending, contest*, certatio (contest with aby, as action, as well in general as before a court). — certatio (of two or several persons, the dispute). — certamen (as thing). — contentio (a dispute carried on with violence). — pugna (with regard to opinions; of literati, *C. de Div. 2, 51, ss.*: hic quanta pugna est doctrinarum hominum). — discrepantia, repugnantia (conflicting nature of opinions, &c.). See CONTEST, STRUGGLE.

CONFLUENCE, confluens or confluens (as the point of union of two rivers, e. g. of the Moselle and the Rhine, Mosae et Rheni. If taking it as the act, it is to be expressed by the participle, confluens, e. g. 'the c. of the Rhone,' confluens Rhodanus). — *Concourse of people*, concursus; concurrantia — cœtus (an assembly, see ASSEMBLY). — frequentia (a numerous concourse or assembly). — conventus (concourse in concreto, assembly for any purpose).

CONFLUENT, confluens.

CONFORM, oneself; or c. INTRINS. as rationem habere (to c. or regulate one's movements or actions according to those of another person). — ci or cs voluntati obtemperare or obsequi (to obey a person); qm auctorem sequi (to follow aby as the leader); ad cs volun-

tatem se conformare; ad cs arbitrium et nutum se dirigere (to c. oneself to the will and fancies of others): to c. oneself entirely to the will &c., totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere: c. oneself to (= regulate one's conduct by aby), as ci rationem habere, qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard). — ci rei obsequi (to regulate one's mode of acting according to aby). — qd sequi (to take aby as a pattern or model): to c. oneself to the times, or to the circumstances of the times, temporis or temporibus servire or inservire: to c. oneself to time and circumstances, temporis et rebus servire. TRANS. accommodare qd ci rei or ad rem (e. g. orationem ad intelligentiā auditorum accommodare; sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedem: orationem auribus auditorum, ad vulgarem popularēque sensum; suum consilium ad consilium alterius). — dirigere qd ad rem (to regulate, e. g. to c. one's mode of living to a certain law, vitam ad certam normam: one's opinion to the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius).

CONFORMABLE, consentaneus. — conveniens or congruens (agreeable; all three ci rei). — accommodatus ad qd (suitable to aby, arranged accordingly). — aptus ci rei or ad qd (fit for aby); Jm. aptus consentaneusque ci rei. To be c. to or with aby, congruere, convenire, convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse: ci rei. — *It may likewise be expressed by esse with Gen. of the quality, e. g. it is c. to Gallic custom that &c.*, est hoc Gallicum consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the Greek custom, negavit, moris esse Græc. rum. Not c. to or with aby, alienum esse re or a re: to be c. with (suitable to) the character one has assumed, and with circumstances, decere, quasi autem esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (the latter as definition of the former, *C. Orat. 22, 74*).

CONFORMABLY, convenienter, congruenter ci rei; apte ad qd. — accommodate; apte; apte congruenterque; congruenter convenienterque: to live c. with nature, congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere. C. with nature, secundum naturam (e. g. vivere): c. with the laws, secundum leges (i. e. in conformity with, opp. contra leges): c. with the law, ex lege: c. with circumstances, pro tempore et pro re; ex re et ex tempore. — *or Abl. only, if it signifies according to or in conformity with, e. g. institutio suo; consuetudine Romanorum: or lastly, by ut or uti with a verb, e. g. uti doctus sum.*

CONFORMATION, conformatio (e. g. of the features. lineamentorum: of words, verborum or vocum). — figura. species. forma (form); Jm. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face and body, totius oris et corporis). The c. of the body, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only (corporis structura is without ancient authority).

CONFORMITY, convenientia. consensus. consensio. concentus. — similitudo (similitudo). — congruentia (so far as the similitudo depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts, the latter *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11*). — congruentia morum (c. of manners, character, *Suet. Oth. 2*). — in c. with, see CONFORMABLY.

CONFOUND, i. *As in together in confusion or entanglement*, implicare (prop. and fig.). — turbare. conturbare. perturbare (to put into disorder, g. i. cont. and pert. also = to perplex, to disturb). — miscere. permiscere (fig. to throw into disorder by entangling together). — confundere (to pour together; hence fig. to put into disorder; then to disturb: to perplex): to c. aby's project, rationes ci conturbare: to c. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere. [*See CONFLUX.*] — *To take in a wrong sense*, qm alium esse putare (to take aby for aby else). — qd confundere qā re (to c. aby with aby, to mix, e. g. vera falsa). — *To dash*, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (†) — ruborem ci afferre (to cause to blush, *T. Ann. 13, 15, 2*). I am confounded, pudor suffunditur mihi; by aby, pudore afficit qā re: cs mentem animique perturbare: in perturbationem concitare; concutere (mul percellere, see above). — *To destroy, to overthrow* (plans, &c.), ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (avoid ad nihil redigere in this sense). — perimere [*See the examples*]. — disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem). To c. all a person's plans, disturbare ci omnes rationes: unless some accident or business had confounded his plan, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisisset: all his hopes and plans were confounded by death, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit: thus was their whole undertaking confounded, illa frustra id

inceptum sit fuit. *To be confounded, irritated; ad irritum cadere, recidere* : to c. one's hopes, spem fallere, ludere, or destitute : to see one's hopes *confounded*, spe excidere : a spe decidere : spe deici : spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur. See DESTRUXIT, ОВЕРТЯХОВ. || *To c. in argument, arguentis* qm vincere.

CONFOUNDED, confusus (*put into disorder, and then = perplexed*).—turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus (*put into disorder*; cont. and pert. also = *perplexed*): Jm. conturbatus et confusus. commotus. per-motus (*violently moved or agitated*).—percutus (*shaken*; not percutus, weak means, deeply afflicted or dejected, see Brevi. Suet. Tib 11; Nep. Dion, 5, 2).—perterritus (*violently terrified*). Jm. obstupefactus ac perterritus.—afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*).—attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). Jm. confusus et attonitus.—spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*)—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning*, Petron. 80, 7).—exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*): to become c. obstupescere, and the passives of the verbs in To CONFUSE. To be c., stupere; ca. animum stupor tenet: to be very much c. about alth, qd re exanimatum esse: he was c. to such a degree, as not to be able to utter a single word, torpebat vox spiritusque (L. 2, 25). A c. rascal, homo ex omni parte detestabilis. You c. rascal, O hominem impurum! monstrum hominis! || *A bashed*, pudore suffusus.

CONFOUNDEDLY, fœde.—nefarie. C. ugly, insignis ad deformitatem.

CONFRATERNITY, collegium. corpus.—sodalitas, sodalium (*if for the real or ostensible purpose of feasting together*).—hetæria.

CONFROT. || *To stand opposite to aby or alth*, *exadversus qm stare. contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (g. it. the former of persons, the latter two of things). || *To place or hold together in order to compare, comparare*, conferre, contendere, among another, inter se, with alth, ei rei or cum qd re (cont., however, in poets only and with Del.). || *To p. c. opposite to aby*, comparare qm ci (to match with another person: a g. a prize-fighter: see Suet. Calig. 35); or committere qm cum qd (T. Germ. 10, 10): to c. a criminal with aby else, componere qm cum qd (T. Ann. 15, 51, 4).

CONFROTATION, compositio, with aby, cum qd (Afr. T. Ann. 15, 51, 4).

CONFUSE, miscere (to mix) permiscere (together thoroughly), with alth, qd cum qd re, qd qd re or qd ci rei.—commiscere (to mix together), with alth, qd cum qd re or qd ci rei.—co. fundere, with alth, cum qd re (prop. to pour together: hence, fig. to mingle or confound, e. g. vera cum falsis).—turbare. conturbare. perturbare (to bring into confusion: g. it.: cont. and pert. also = to throw into confusion). To c. a person by indefinite answers, qm incertis responsis implicare: to c. the minds, animos implicare or confundere: to c. the understanding, mentem turbare; mentem alienare (to render senseless).—|| *A bash*, rubor, ei elicere or afferre. See also To CONFOUND.

CONFUSED, turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder*; cont. and pert. also = *confounded*).—confusus (*out of order*; then also = *confounded*): Jm. conturbatus et confusus.—inconditus (*not properly arranged*).—impeditus (*difficult, not easily to be unravelled, as it were, &c.*).—perplexus (*intelligible, obscure, intricate*): c. ranks or march, ordines turbati or conturbati or perturbati or confusi: c. flight, fuga effusa: a c. cry, clamor inconditus: a c. speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a c. notion, notio complicata: c. in one's head (mind), mente turbata: my head is quite c., sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make aby c., as mentem turbare (of the understanding); ca. animum confundere (of the mind, the courage, &c.). qm conturbare or perturbare (to confuse aby). To become c., mente turbari (to become c. in one's head); memoria turbari. memoria c. confunditur (aby's recollection becomes c.). A c. and intricate affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis or contorta et difficilis.—|| *Thrown into confusion*, perturbatus (animo). conternatus (*besides oneself, put out of composure*).—(animo) confusus (c.). commotus. per-motus (*agitated*).—percutus (*shaken*).—perterritus (*violently frightened*). See To CONFUSE.

CONFUSEDLY, confuse, perplex (e. g. loqui).—perturbate, permiste, obscure (SYN. in CONFUSE).

CONFUSION, perturbatio (*disturbance of the order of alth, as act, e. g. of an army, exercitus*).—pertur-

batio ordinis (*disturbance in the succession or order of alth*).—Implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris, c. in one's accounts or circumstances).—mens turbata (c. of the understanding). perturbatio (*absolute confusion*).—trepidatio (*trembling fm fear of an approaching danger, &c.*).—turbæ (*the noise which proceeds when every thing is in wild c.*).—tumultus (*the impetuous or boisterous c. and noise of an assembly, tumult, commotion*). General c., omnium rerum perturbatio: a general c. takes place, omnibus locis trepidatio: to cause a general c., omnia miscere et turbare: to put into c., see To CONFUSE: to fall into c. turbari: conturbari: perturbari.—|| *Blushing*: pudor (shame)—rubor (blushing).—verecundia (shame, in a good sense): to my c., *cum magno meo pudore.—dedecus (disgrace): to our c., cum nostrâ ignominia; cum nostro dedecore: with much c., cum summo probro; cum probro atque dedecore: cum ignominia et dedecore.—|| *Destruction*, disturbatio. eversio, see DESTRUCTION.—extinctio (fig. extermination).—ruinæ.—interitus. Jm. occasus et ruinæ. occasus interitusque [See DESTRUCTION].

CONFUTATION, responsio (Q. 5, 7, 14).—confutatio. refutatio (see To CONFUTE).

CONFUTE, refellere (to show by argument, that what has been said, is false): to c. aby's opinion or alth.—redarguere (to convince of falsehood, of persons and things). Jm. refellere et redarguere.—convincere (either to convince a person of his error, or establish the falsehood of alth triumphantly, e. g. errores).—vincere (to prove the contrary of an assertion by an irresistible argument; of persons and things; compare L. 6, 26, 7: crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet).—confutare (to make alth fall to the ground, a person or alth, e. g. argumenta Stoicorum: the refutans acts on the defensive in refusing the arguments brought against him: the confutans on the offensive in exposing their worthlessness and cutting them up).—refutare (see confutare: not to admit, to push back, repulse, as it were, = refute; often with the addition of oratione, a person or thing: e. g. the contrary, contraria: to refute alth more by deeds than by words, qd magis re, quam verbis).—diluire (to weaken the force, or to show the ineffectuality of alth, e. g. of an accusation, crimen: the arguments or proofs of the opposite party, confirmationem adversariorum). Jm. refutare ac diluere, or diluere ac refellere.—diluire qd et laisum esse docere (to make alth fall to the ground and show that it is false).—dissolvere (to dissolve or annihilate by proofs and explication, e. g. a sophism, mentientem: an accusation before the judge or in the court, criminationem). To c. alth by evidence, qd testimonia refutare: he has c'd himself, suo sibi argumento confutatus est: to c. aby by his own words, suo sibi gladio qm jugulare (proverbially in Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34): to endeavour to c. aby with weak proofs, plumbeo gladio qm jugulare (C. Att. 1, 16, 2).

CONGE', || *A bow*, corporis inclinatio (of men).—*genium flexio (of women). || *Leave*, discharge, dismissio (dismissal fm service, of servants and soldiers).—missio (the discharge of soldiers). To p. aby his c., ei commeatum dare (prop. of soldiers, but also of other things). To ask for his c., commeatum petere. See LEAVE. FAREWELL.—|| *In architecture*, apophysis. apophysis (apophysis is erroneous: see Schneider, Vitruv. 4, 1, 11, and 4, 7, 3), the infected part on the roof of a column.

CONGEAL, congelari; nive conescere; frigidioribus conciliare; gelu consistere; fm the context also durescere (almost all in Cic. N. D. 2, 10, init.).—co. congelare (to freeze, to congeal by getting cold).—colre (to run together, to curdle and thus congeal).—spissari (g. h. to grow thick, consistent). Jm. spissari et in densitatem colre (all of any liquid mass).—coagulari (to curdle, of milk, and liquors of that nature: then coagulare, of any liquid mass). To cause or make to c., congelare (by letting alth get cold); coagulare (by running &c.).—lac gelatum, concretum (eard).

CONGELATION, coagulation. See To CONGEAL.

CONGENER, congenere (Plin.).

CONGENIAL, propinquus, with aby or alth, ei or ei rei (bearing resemblance to).—affinis (in this significance, without classic authority).—accommodatus ei rei or ad rem (adapted to, suitable).—aptus ei rei or ad qd (fit, proper).—congruens. consentiens. concors (congruens, agreeing): Jm. aptus et accommodatus; aptus consentaneusque; congruens et aptus; aptus et congruens.—c. with alth, consentaneus ei rei; conjunctus cum qd re (compatible, suitable to its nature).—animo conjunctus cum qd (of a c. character with a person).

Sto jucunda (delightful); or suavia. dulcis. pergratus.
—*to be c. with, congruere, convenire, respondere ci rei.*
A c. temper. *cognatio quædam animorum.

CONGER, congr., —congrus, *muræna conger (Linn.).
CONGERIES, congeries (lapidum, lignorum, &c.).
CONGEST, v. congerere. conferre. comportare
See HEAP UP.

CONGESTION, congestio (*as act, or thing heaped up, post-Aug.*). —congestus, ūs (C.). —C. (of blood, &c.).
*congestio (f. s. *evangelicæ*), or by Crcl. with conglari:
if there is any c. of blood, si conglabatur sanguis
(*ast. Plin.* 23, 28; ob id conglabato sanguine, *there being a c. of blood from this cause*).


CONGLOBATE, conglobare. —rotundare; corrotundare (*to make round*). —complicare (*to wind up, or to gather*). —glomerare, conglomerare (*wind into a ball*).
See O. Met. 6, 19: *to be conglobated, conglari (to assume the form of a sphere), also in speciem orbis globari.* —se rotundare. rotundari (*to round itself, g. t.*); in rotunditatem globari.

CONGLOBATE, adj. conglobatus, —ipse in se conglobatus (C.). conglobatus undique equalibet (C.; of the sea). —globosus; Jx. solidus et globosus.

CONGLOMERATE, conglomerare (*to collect into a mass in the shape of a ball; see CONGLOBATE*). —complicare (*to wrap up*). —convolvere (*to roll together*). —circumvolvere qd ci rei (*to roll atq round atq*).

CONGLUTINATE, conglutinare (*to glue together*) —conferminare (*Plin. 27, 3, 48, *to join with putty or cement*). —agglutinare qd ci rei (*to stick atq with atq, or upon atq*). —glutinare (*to glue*).

CONGLUTINATION, conglutinatio. glutinatio. See CONGLOUTINATE.

CONGRATULATE, congratulati (ci. absol.: ci rei). —gratulationem facere. gratulatione fungi (*to offer one's congratulations; also, mutuâ gratulatione fungi, i. e. to c. one another*). —gratulari; on account of atq, ci qd or de re (*that atq has taken a happy turn, e.g. on abq's arrival, ac adventum or ci de adventu: also with acc. and infm.*): to c. abq on the arrival of the new year, optare ci et ominari in proximum annum læta (*ast. Plin.* 52, 4, 15, 5): *one another*, primum incipientis anni diem lætis precatibus invicem faustum ominari (*Plin.* 28, 2, 5; cf. O. Fast. 1, 175: *cur læta tuis dicuntur verba Kalendia*).  *A subst. after 'to c.'* is often trans. by a past participle, e.g., *to c. abq on the recovery of his liberty*, gratulari ci recuperatam libertatem. | *To c. oneself*, gaudere. *to c. oneself on atq*, gaudere. lætari qd re, de qd re. —*see c. ourselves (rejoice) that &c.*, bene nobiscum actum esse putamus, quod &c.

CONGRATULATION, gratulatio; —congratulatio (*of several persons*). *To offer c. s.*; see TO CONGRATULATE. *A letter of c.*, epistola gratulatoria (Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17). —*from the context also*, gratulatio: *to send a letter of c. to abq*, per litteras gratulari ci: on account of atq, qd or de re (e.g. on a victory, victoris hostes or victoriam).

CONGRATULATORY, gratulabundus. —gratulatorius (post-Class.). *A c. letter*, epistola gratulatoria.

CONGREGATE, tr. cogere (prop. *to drive together, to collect at one point in a heap*). —congregare (*to bring together, to unite in one flock, as it were*). —convocare (*to call together, to convoke*). —conducere. contrahere (*to draw together, to concentrate, e.g. troops*). —trahere | *To assemble or form themselves into an assembly*, cogi; a: congregare; congregari: convenire. coire (*to come together*). confluere. frequentes convenire (*to flock together, to assemble in masses*). —convolvere (*to assemble in great haste*). —concurrere (*to run together, in masses*). —concursare.

CONGREGATION, congregatio (*act of assembling*). convocatio. —conventus (*an assembly*). —cœtus. —corona. —consensus. —C. = *body assembled at church*, cœtus sacer = Church, ecclesia, populus Christianus. *Prps conventus the best word for the c.*, = *members of any sect in a country*, e.g. *conventus Lutheranus.

CONGREGATIONAL, ad cœtum, &c., pertinet.

CONGRESS, ¶ *Meeting (esp. that of plenipotentiaries)*: conventus; concilium. —congressio. congressus (*any, esp. friendly, meeting, interview, &c.*, the former as act, the latter as state, opp. digressio, digressus). The c. of the Greeks at Thermopylae, conventus Pyliæus; commune Græciæ concilium: *to hold a c.*, conventum agere; in qm locum convenire. | *The body of such plenipotentiaries*, conciliæti; legati.

CONGRUENCE, convenientia. congruentia (conformity). —congruentia morum (*conformity of charac-*

ter, Suet. Oth. 2). —similitudo (*similitude*; sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore). —consensio, consensus. concentus (*agreement*). —cognatio quædam (*a sort of relationship; fig.*).

CONGRUITY, congruentia. See CONGRUENCE.

CONGRUOUS, conveniens, congruens (congruus in un-Class.). —consentaneus ci rei or cum re (*conformable or agreeing with atq, suitable*). —accommodatus ci rei or ad rem (*adapted*). —aptus ci rei or ad qd (*fit for or appropriate*). —decorus ci rei or ci rei (*becoming to atq; appropriate to it*): *to be c.*, convenire, congruere, respondere ci rei.


CONGRUOUSLY, convenenter; congruenter; decore; accommodate. Also Jx. congruenter convenienterque; apte et quasi decore; apte congruenterque.

CONIC, } *cono similis; *conicus (κωνικός); CONICAL, } noides (κωνοειδής); *in coni formam redactus. *A c. tower*, *turris in coni modum excitata (*ast. Curt.* 8, 11, 6). *A c. hill*, collis in coni modum erectus (*ast. Curt. and others*); collis in modum coni fastigatus (*ast. Liv.* 37, 27); *c. shape*, coni forma: *c. section*, *sectio conica: *the apex of a cone*, acumen coni (Lucr. 4, 432).

CONJECTURABLE, quod conjecturâ prospici or providi potest (*what may be conjectured*). —quod conjecturâ consequi possumus (*whatever can be arrived at by conjecture*).

CONJECTURAL, conjecturalis (e.g. causa, C.—ars, medicina, Cels.). —in conjecturâ positus. C. criticus, *critica conjecturalis. *To be merely c.*, in conjecturâ positum esse.

CONJECTURALLY, conjecturâ; quantum conjectare licet. *To judge of a thing c.*, conjecturâ judicare qd: *to judge c.*, conicere or conjectare de re: *to judge c. from atq*; *to infer c. from atq*, ex qd re conjecturam facere de re.

CONJECTURE, conicere. conjectare (*to 'put things together'; to c. from reasons of probability*). —conjecturâ prospicere or providere or augurari (*to foresee conjecturally; to c.*). —conjecturâ consequi (*to arrive at by c.*). —opinione or animo præcipere (*to anticipate conjecturally*). —suspicari (*properly 'to look under': to suspect, or, of good things, to hope*). —opinari (*to imagine; to think it most probable, though one cannot prove its possibility by valid reasons; not autumare, see TO BELIEVE*). —as I c., ut opinor: ut mea fert opinio: *as far as I can c.*, quantum opinione auguror; quantum ego conjecturâ augurare possum; quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum: *to c. from atq*, conjecturam facere or capere ex qd re  conjecturaturæ is bad).

CONJECTURE, conjectura. —opinio (*opinion, presumption*). —suspicio (*suspicion*). —divinatio (*a secret foreboding*). According to my c., quantum ego conjecturâ assequor; quantum equidem judicare possum; meâ opinione: *to form a c. about atq*, conicere or conjectare de re: *to be very acute in forming c.'s about atq*, callidissime conicere de re: *to be founded on a mere c.*, in conjecturâ positum esse; conjecturâ niti; conjecturâ contineri: *to be decided in one's c.'s*, falso suspicari: I find my c.'s confirmed, ea, quæ fore suspicatus eram, facta cognosco.

CONJOIN, see JOIN.

CONJOINT, junctus. conjunctus. connexus. —universus (*all parts of a mass united at one point*).

CONJOINTLY, conjuncte. —una (*together at one place, in conjunction with*); hence, una cum (*together, simultaneously with*). —conjunctim (*in conjunction, e.g. to ask for help, auxilia petere*). —ad unum omnes (*all, without a single exception*). —cuncti (*all together united somewhere, opp. dispersi*). —universi (*all taken together, wherever they may be, opp. singuli*).

CONJUGAL, conjugalis (†) or conjugalis. connubialis (†). matrimonialis (*concerning wedlock*). —maritus (O.). maritalis (*concerning married people*). —the c. union, conjugium maritalis: c. rights, jura conjugalisa or connubialis (†): c. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides marita: c. love, conjugalisa amor.

CONJUGALLY, conjugaliter, connubialiter.

CONJUGATE, flectere, declinare: the latter used by Varro, of all grammatical changes (e.g. derivation, comparison, &c.), as well as of conjugation and declension.

CONJUGATION, (verborum) flexura (in Gram.). —or declinatio (Varro. See on declinare in the preceding word). | Unio, conjunctio (*the combination of several things, e.g. ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum urbem appellant*). —concurus (*a concourse of things e.g. honestatissimorum studiorum*).

CONJUNCTION, [*A connecting particle, conjunctio, particula conjunctiva.*] *C.* of the heavenly bodies, astrorum concursio. [*A sociation, conjunctio (g. i. also = friendly connexion).*]—societas (existing union, alliance, association); *Jx.* conjunctio et societas.

CONJUNCTIVE, *modus conjunctivus* or subjunctivus (in later writers and Gram.).

CONJUNCTURE, *tempus; tempora, pl.; temporum ratio.* There are often c.'s, &c., incident *sæpe tempora, quum &c.* In such a c. of affairs, in hoc or in tali tempore (of a bad state of things).—*Mode* of joining, conjunctio.

CONJURATION, [*An earnest entreaty, obtestatio, obsecratio* (SvM. in To CONJURE).] [*Form of enchantment, carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).*]—canticum (c. as actually used).—fascinatio (by looks and words).—theurgia (late).—delentmentia, pi.—ars magica, magice (the art).—veneficia et cantiones (C.).—præstigia (tricks of a juggler)—cantis magicus.—to practise c., præstigia agere (play juggling tricks).—inferorum animas elicere. animas or mortuorum animas excitare (of raising spirits).

CONJURE, [*To entreat earnestly, obtestari.*]—obsecrare.—implorare et obtestari, by aby, per qm.—to c. aby with tears, &c., multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari: to c. by all that is holy, multis, omnibus, infinitis precibus petere, orare; homo, multis precibus orare et obtestari qm. [*To enchant, fascinare, effascinare (both of enchantment by looks, i. e. the fascinum, still called in Italy, 'malocchio chettatura,' then also, of oral enchantment; for wch reason the words, visu, lingua, voce atque lingua, are addit-mally joined, to determine the sort of enchantment).*]—incantare (in the signification of enchanting by magic sentences: not met with, in this sense, before April. Apol. p. 305; for incantata vinula, H. Sat. 1, 8, 49, does not apply): to c. up (spirits, &c.), animas or mortuorum imagines excitare (C.): inferorum animas elicere. Infernas umbras carminibus elicere—jubere Manes exire ex sepulchris (O.). elicere animulas noxias et præstigia sollicitare larvarum (make them tell the future).—carminibus compescere (restrain by c.—e. g. ignes).—to c. away, *incantamenta fugare.—adjuratione divini nominis expellere (e. g. demones, Lact.). [*To practise the arts of a conjurer, *colere artem magicam or artes magicas.*]

CONJURER, *magus (advoc. g. i.).*—præstigator (who plays juggling tricks)—circulator, planus (who goes about conjuring for his bread, circ. often with serpents).—piliarius (with glasses, balls, &c.).—ventilator (who makes pebbles, dice, &c., disappear; changes them fm hand to hand, &c., ψυφοποιῶντες or ψυφοκλέωντες). To ply the c., præstigia agere.

CONNATE, *insitus, innatus, ingeneratus, ingenuus.* *Jx.* insitus et innatus (originally inherent).—naturalis, natus (natural, opp. assumptus, adventicius, ascitus, i. e. acquired by art, &c.).—congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus (inherited fm our parents).

CONNECT, *conjungere (to combine, in general).*—copulare (to couple, as it were; to combine closely).—connectere (to c., to unite, all three, with althg, cum qd re)—to be connected with althg, conjunctum esse ci rei or cum qd re. See JOIN.

CONNECTEDLY, *conjunctim.*—conjuncte (e. g. conjuncte cum qd re contexere, C.). See CONJOINTLY.

CONNECTION, *conjunctio (g. i.; also = friendly c.).*—colligatio, copulatio (copulation, a coupling together, fig. = firm c.).—societas (an existing union, alliance, &c.): *Jx.* conjunctio et societas.—necessitudo (the reciprocal c. in wch a person stands as relation, colleague, friend, patron, or client, with another person). conjunctio affinitatis (by marriage). sodalitas (c. of companions, e. g. in Rome, of certain priests; then, in general, a society, in wch althg secret is carried on)—cmmmercium (intercourse in general, proper and fig.). The c. of the soul with the body, societas et contagio corporis: intimate c. (= friendship), conjunctio et familiaritas: to enter into c.; to form a c. with, se conjungere; conjungi; jungi; consociari: with aby, see To CONNECT. To form an intimate c., arte conjungi: a more intimate c., arciora necessitudinis vincula cum qd contrahere: to bring into c., see To CONNECT: to stand in c., conjunctum esse, with aby, cum qd (or, among one another, inter se): to stand in c. with althg, conjungi or conjunctum esse cum qd re (to be connected with althg): pertinere ad qd (to stand in c. with althg, to belong to it): to have great or extensive c.'s, cum multis hominibus usu or consuetudine conjunctum esse. in c. with aby, conjunctus cum qd: (154)

also cum qd only (apply if it means with the co-operation, or in the company of a person).—*Similitudo, cognatio; conjunctio (e. g. cognatio studiorum, the mutual relationship of sciences).*—consensus (agreement of opinion: e. g. animorum). To stand in c. with althg, cognationem habere cum qd re: propinquum or finitimum or propinquum et finitimum esse ci rei: there is a c. between the human soul and the gods, animus tenetur cognatione deorum: not to have even the remotest c. with althg, remotissimum esse qd re.—*Coherence; connected arrangement; coherencia (coherence, e. g. of the world, mundi).*—contextus (the c., as state, e. g. of a speech, orationis, sermonis; of things and words, rerum et verborum. Comp. Ernesti Les. Terhm. Rom. p. 10).—agglutinat. c., continuatio seriesque rerum, ut alia ex aliis nexa et omnes inter se apte colligatæque videantur (C. N. D. 1, 4, extr.).—bring in c., continens, continuus.—*A c. (= person connected by marriage, &c.), affinis. Relations and c.'s, genere proximali necessariis propinqui et affines.*

CONVIVANCE, *venia, indulgentia.*—*Sts* dissimulatio (the pretending not to see).—or Crel. by connivere in qd re [connivencia, Post-Class.]—by way of c., dissimulante.

CONNIVE, *connivere in re (to wink at it).*—ci rei or ci qd ignorare (to hold excused, to take no notice of)—ci rei ci rei indulgere (to indulge aby in althg).—indulgentia tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).—omittere, prætermittere (let althg pass, not punish it).

CONNOISSEUR, *homo elegans; spectator elegans* (Ter. Eum. 3, 18): intelligens existimator: homo ingeniosus atque intelligens: doctus æstimator (e. g. of poetry, carminum).—doctus et intelligens existimator: homo doctus et prudens: to be a c. in althg, qd intelligere, callere, cognitum or perceptum habere; multum in qd re veratum esse: to be no c., ca rei ignarum or imperitum esse; in qd re peregrinum or hospitem esse: a c. in the fine arts, intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (in context, apply in pl. without artis).—artium judex or subtilis artium judex et callidus (judge of the fine arts, aff. Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 23). The judgement of a c., judicium intelligens; judicium eruditissimum: the eye of a c., eruditi oculi; acumen argutum judicii (H. A. P. 364). The ear of a c., aures eruditæ or teretes: c.'s (also) it, qui intelligunt: docti atque prudentes: one who is no c., (homo) rudis (see Fell. 1, 13, 4: Mummium tam rudis fuit, ut &c., i. e. was so little of a c. that &c.); homo imperitus, ignarus, of althg, ca rei.

CONNUBIAL, see CONJUGAL.

CONQUER, *vincere (g. i.).*—superare (to overcome; both prop. and impropr., e. g. the enemy, difficulties); *Jx.* vincere et superare.—domare (to tame, stronger term than vincere, see Flor. 4, 12, 30: Germani victi magis quam domiti erant)—profligare (to overthrow a hostile army so completely, that it cannot be rallied again).—subigere (see SvM. under SUBDUCE).—frangere (fig. to break the power of althg, e. g. of a passion).—imperare (fig. to govern, command, have the empire of, &c., e. g. the passions, cupiditatibus). To c. entirely, devincere (in a general battle); perdomare (to tame entirely); prosternere (prop. 'to dash to the ground;' hence, to discomfit, defeat utterly). To be conquered, inferiorem discedere; victum or superatum recedere: to have never been c'd, semper superiorem or victorem discessisse: to confess oneself c'd, manus dare (also with addition, vincique se pati, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 31). To c. oneself, se ipsum or animum vincere; animum contundere (if by very violent measures). To c. (towns or countries), capere, potiri (q'd re). occupare, expugnare.

CONQUERABLE, *qui (quæ, quod) vinci, domari, expugnari potest; superabilis (O. T.); vincibilis* (Ter., easy to gain, causa).—expugnabilis (e. g. urbs, L.).

CONQUERED, *formed by the past partic. of the verbs in To CONQUER.*

CONQUEROR, *victor.*—expugnator with Gen. (e. of a town, urbis)—domitor (with Gen., vanquisher, e. g. of Spain, Hispaniæ).—Pompey's troops considered themselves already the c.'s, Pompejani vicisse jam sibi videbantur: to come of c., victorem or superiorem discedere: to be the c. of aby or althg see To CONQUER.

CONQUEST, *occupatio (the taking possession of).*—expugnatio (the taking by storm)—victoria (victory). To make great c.'s, magnas terras expugnare: to consolidate one's c.'s, firmo ea, quæ bello subegi: to retain one's c.'s, *parta retinere. See VICEROY.

CONSAANGUINEOUS, *sanguine conjunctus. consanguineus* (†).

CONSAQUINITY, consanguinitas; sanguinis conjunctio, communio, or by *Crel.* with sanguine cum attinere; sanguine cum quo conjunctum esse.

CONSCIENTIA, conscientia virtutis et vitiorum conscientia factorum. conscientia animi or mentis (the consciousness of having done right or wrong, for which, in classic prose, conscientia never stands alone, unless the gen. of 'virtue,' or 'guilt,' is implied by the context).—*scriptura* (scripture); also conscientiosus, vid. — *fidem* (conscientiousness). A good c., conscientia bona (Cels. G. 2, 15, 32. Q. 6, 1, 35, and 9, 2, 95. T. Agr. 1, 2); conscientia recta (C. Att. 13, 20, 4); but more usually conscientia recte facta or recte factorum or pulcherrimi facti; conscientia rectus voluntatis; conscientia optimæ mentis; mens bene sibi conscia; also bonæ mentis fiducia; but seldom conscientia (*C. Att. 12, 23, 2): a very good c., conscientia optima (Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3); but conscientia æquæ sæpe reperti regni paterni is = a noble, lofty feeling of the mind, satisfied with itself; L. 29, 33, 9): to have a good c., nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse; sustentari præclarâ conscientiâ suâ: to console oneself with a good c., optimæ mentis conscientiâ se consolari: a person who has a good c., homo integer et bonus (integer vitæ scelerisque purus is post.) A bad c., conscientia mala (S. Jug. 62, 8. Q. 12, 1, 3); but more usually conscientia delictorum or peccatorum or malefactorum or scelerum; also mens male sibi conscia; animus sibi conscius; *fm the context* also conscientia only: to have a bad c., conscientiâ morderi (see REMONSTR.). To read a bad c. in *aby's* face, conscientie notas in ipso ore cæ deprehendere: with a good c., sine sollicitudine religionis (without scruple, Trajan. Plin. Ep. 10, 62); salvâ fide; salvo officio; salvis legibus; bonâ mente or bono animo (but never bonâ or salvâ conscientiâ); also liquido (with perfect certainty, without scruple, e. g. to say, to maintain, to take an oath, dicere, affirmare, jurare, see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 14): I swear with a good c., ex animi sententiâ juro: I can take my oath of it with a good c., liquet mihi dejerare (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40); or liquido possum jurare: as far as you can with a good c., quantum fides tua patietur: my c. does not allow me to pass over in silence, that &c., illud me tacere conscientia mea non patitur, quod &c. (see L. 5, 3, 6): I cannot do this with a good c., hoc sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest: to attribute a thing to an evil c., qd in conscientiam ducere (see Sall. Jug. 85, 26): *aby feels* the stings of c., conscientiâ morderetur q; conscientia animi stimulat or terret qm; angore conscientie agitur: qm conscientie malefactorum suorum stimulant: the voice of c. is powerful, magna est vis conscientie: the stings of c., angor conscientie fraudisque cruciatur: a man without a c., homo sine ullâ religione ac fide: to have no c., sine ullâ religione ac fide esse; ubi religioni sibi habere (off. Cic. de Div. 1, 35, ite.). To make a c. of not doing (or not to do) a thing! (i. e. my conscientious scruples prevent my doing it), religio mihi est; subit animum religio, both with *infin.*: to make no c. of doing a thing (e. g. to kill a boy, &c.), religio ei non est, with following quo minus; non habet religionem, with *infin.*: the people made a c., res illa in religionem venit populo: I make no c. of doing it (feel no scruple about it), nulla mihi religio est (Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70): I will take that on my c., culpam in me transferas or transferatis (off. Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5). Upon my c., I don't know, ne vivam, si scio: for upon my c., I did think so, nam, ita vivam, putavi (hoc, illud): I ask you on your c., hâve you a wife? ex tui animi sententiâ tu uxorem habes? (see C. de Or. 2, 64, extr.). Cases of c., vid. under *Causa* (end).—*Consciō suæ mens*, vid.

CONSCIENTIOUS, religiosus; sanctus; severus; justus (SYN. IN CONSCIENTIOUSNESS). To be c. in a thing, religionem adhibere: to deviate *fm* the c. performance of a duty, a religione officii declinare: in the most c. manner, optimâ fide (e. g. to pay a boy, ci qd annuere); sanctissime (e. g. tueri religiones publicas).

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, religiose; sancte; severe.—diligenter (exactly, punctually).

¹ The phrase 'to make a conscience,' appears to be used with some difference of meaning; thus, 'we must make a c. in keeping the just laws of superiors' (Jer. Taylor) = 'we must observe them religiously.' But L'Estrange uses: 'to make a c. of betraying for gold,' in the sense of not betraying for gold from a conscientious principle of duty. Locke says, 'we must make a c. not to mislead children.' Hence we must consider whether the meaning of 'making a c.' is the making it a point of c. to do the thing in question, or not to do it.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, religio (e. towards the gods and all which concerns them, e. g. c. of a judge who acts faithfully to his oath, &c.)—sanctitas (severe integrity, as quality of one who, respecting the laws of God and man, shrinks *fm* avarice, rapacity, oppression, &c.). severitas (strict c., as quality of him who practices justice and right without partiality).—justitia (love of justice and equity).—fides (faith and honesty, in general, towards those with whom we deal); Jm. religio ac fides.—diligentia (exactness, punctuality, in general): c. in giving advice, religio in consilio dando.

CONSCIOUS. To be c., conscius sibi esse cæ rei, or with Accus. and *Infin.*: not to be c. of any guilt, not to be c. of a thing, nullius sibi culpæ conscius esse; nihil conscire sibi (H. Ep. 1, 1, 61): I am perfectly c. of it, bene memini. I am c. how, that &c., scio (if it is a matter of knowledge); sentio (if it is a felt conviction, e. g. si quid est in me ingenti, quod se tunc quam sit exiguū, C.). I am not c. that I was ever, &c., conscius mihi sum, nunquam me fuisse, &c. (C.).

CONSCIOUSLY, sciens, prudens. Jm. sciens ac prudens.

CONSCIOUSNESS, conscientia (also, in a more limited sense of the word = the c. of having acted rightly).—sensus (feeling). The c. of having acted rightly, conscientia recte factorum: the c. of having lived a holy life and done much good, is a pleasant feeling, conscientia bene actæ vitæ multorumque benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est: I have the c. of having acted rightly, mihi conscius sum, recte me fecisse.

CONSCRIPT, conscriptus.—novus miles.—tiro miles, tiro (a newly levied soldier, opp. vetus miles, veteranus). The c.s., milites thrones; milites in supplementum lecti; also supplementum (as supplementary troops): to supply the army by c.s., supplere; explere supplemento; delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere ci.

CONSCRIPTION, delectus (of soldiers).—conquisitio militum (stronger term). A strict c. is ordered, *acer delectus denunciatur: delectus acerbitas (L.). To raise 30,000 troops by the c. rigidly enforced, intentissimâ conquisitione ad triginta milia pedum conscire.

CONSECRATE, I To make holy by ceremony, dedicate, inaugurare (to c., inaug. also in speaking of a person, e. g. of a priest). ² To dedicate is only used of things which relate immediately to the cultus of the gods, as statues, images, altars, temples, &c.: if it was performed by the augurium, it was termed inauguration. —consecrare (to make holy or sacred, of a thing, even of fields and animals; the consecratio might be performed by a deity, only by a magistrate, to whom the pontifex, in that case, repeated or dictated the customary form of words).—cultus divino sacre (to c. for purposes of worship, Ammian.). To c. an altar, altar dedicare, consecrare: to c. a temple to a god, deo altarum dedicare or templum consecrare: to c. a boy (as a god), qm deum consecrare. Consecrated, sacratus; consecratus; sacer (holy, as the quality of the gods); religiosus (sacred).—*rito*. I to dedicate, dedicare. dicare.—offerre (to offer).—diis primitias offerre. To c. one's life to the service of one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere.

CONSECRATION, consecratio, dedicatio [SYN. IN CONSECRATE]. C. also = apothecia (T. Ann. 13, 2, extr. Suet. Dom. 2): the c. of a priest, consecratio (Inscr. Grut. 303, 2, see TO CONSECRATE). ³ Inauguration is without any classical authority. To receive c., consecrari: the feast of the c. of a thing, *dies rei inaugurandæ or consecrandæ sacer.

CONSECUTIVE, continens, continuus (following immediately one after the other without interruption)—contextus (hanging one on the other, not interrupted).—ordine (according to order, in turn).—alter post alterum. alius post alium (one after the other, the former in speaking of two; the latter of several persons). During three c. days, triduum continuum; tres dies continous: what have you been doing for so many c. days? quid tot continous dies egisti?

CONSECUTIVELY, continenter (in one succession, in one continuance, continue and continuo, see Class.).—deinceps (successively, one after another).

CONSENT, consensio, consensus, assensus.—*Sto voluntas* (the will): permissio (permission, e. g. that a boy may remain where he is, mansionis, C. ad Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3).—venia (indulgence in a thing, &c.).—auctoritas, jussus (o. of any superior, the former in Rome of the senate, the latter of the people). With your c., to consentiente, probante: with the c. of the people, secundo populo: with-

out your c., to adversante, renuente, nolente; injussu tuo: with the full c. of *Catalus*, summā Castul voluntate: with *aby's c.*, cā permisso (i. e. permission); cā voluntate (with his good will, e. g. to do *athg*, facere qd): without *aby's c.*, injussu cā (prop. without any order): with the c. of all, consensu omnium (i. e. with the concurrence of all in one opinion): they gave their unanimous c. that *hc.*, assensu omnes permiserunt, ut &c.

CONSENTANEOUS, consentaneus, conveniens or congruus (all three with ci rei). See also CONFORMABLE.

CONSENTANEOUSLY, see CONFORMABLY.

CONSEQUENCE, ¶ The following of one thing after another; consecutio, consequentia (e. g. eventum consequentia, C.). ¶ Of cause and effect, consecutio (the c. as effect; *philos. t. t.*).—exitus (issue).—eventus (effect): quod ex qā re evenit, evenit eventum est, or quæ ex qā re evenit, eveniunt, eventura sunt (Auct. ad *Her.* 4, 55, in.). c.'s and circumstances, res consequentes et circumstantes: it is the unhappy c. of *hc.*, culpa est in qā re. vitium est cā rei (e. g. you maintain it to be the unhappy c. of human error, in hominum vitia alia esse culpam; C. N. D. 3, 31, in.). it is the lamentable c. of too great abundance, copie vitium est (Q. 10, l. 62. *Herz.*, p. 110): to have such or such a c., consecutionem cā rei afferre. consequitur qd qm rem. manet qd ex re (of errors, *sine hc.*, e. g. peccata ex vitis manant): what other c. can result (i. e. the change of the camp, but *hc.*? castrorum mutatio quid habet, nisi &c. 1 (Cæs. B. G. 2, 31, p. in.). The natural c. was that *hc.*, id hujus modi erat, ut &c.: the c. of it was that *hc.*, quo factum est, ut &c. To have important c.'s, magni esse momenti: to have bad c.'s, male evenire. secus cedit res, ac speraverat qd: to have good c.'s, bene evenire, for *aby.* ci evenire ex sententiā: the c.'s of *athg* last during one's whole life, omnis vita perturbatur qā re (e. g. errore, inscientiā, see C. Fin. 1, 14, in.). to judge of measures by their c.'s, consilia eventis ponderare: to fear the c.'s of *athg*, quorsum qd casurum or evasurum or erupturn sit, vereri: to dread the c.'s, quorsum res eruptura sit, horreri: to calculate the c.'s of *athg*, rationem habere cā rei (see Cæs. B. G. 1, 13, *Herz.*), not to know the c.'s of *athg*, 'nescire ea, quæ ex qā re eventura sunt (of c.'s that will follow): not to know what the c.'s of *athg* will be, 'nescire quid ex qā re eventurum sit (of c.'s that may follow). In c. of, causā cā rei (e. g. timoris causā, Cæs. B. C. 1, 33).—ex (e. g. ex divitiis juvenutem luxuria atque avaritia invasere, S. Cat. 12, 2).—præ (of a preventive cause; aft. a neg. e. g. præ strepitu vix audiri): vid. 'on account of' under ACCOUNT. — Moment, importance;—momentum, pondus; discrimen (weight, importance). To be of much c., magni momenti esse; magni referre. A matter of great c., res gravissima or summa or maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis: to be of c., auctoritate valere or posse (of persons); vim habere or exercere (of persons and things). of c. (of things), gravis (opp. levis, of no c.). magnus, grandis, luculentus. A town of c., urbs magna, opulenta, florens: a state of c., civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta (opp. civ. exigua et infirma, of no c.): to be a person of c., gravem personam sustinere: to suffer a loss of some c., magnam facere jacturam: to be of no c., nullo esse numero. nullum numerum obtinere, nihil posse or valere (of persons); leve esse. nullius momenti esse (of things): that is of no c., 'hæc sunt levis or inania. That very thing is of great c., magni refert id ipsum: to know something of c., aliquid, quod referret, scire: it is of no c. to me, mea minime refert: to think *athg* a matter of no c., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere. In auctoritate gravis: auctoritate or dignitate præditus, opibus or gratiā florens (influential)—vir illustris, nobilis, generis nobilitate clarus (by birth or rank)—vir potens (by power): a mun of no c., homo neque honore neque nomine illustris (C.); homo ignobilis, obscurus. See also IMPORTANCE. ¶ In logic (1), the last proposition of a syllogism, conclusio. complexio (2): conclusio fm præmissis, conclusio. Does not this c. necessarily follow? satisne hoc conclusum videtur? I deny the c.; or, that c. does not follow, id inde efficit nequit: id inde non conficitur or sequitur. If the premises cannot be denied, the c. is necessary, si quod primum in connexo necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium (C.).

CONSEQUENT, co.-sequens. (quod non est consequens, vituperandum est):—it is c., consequens est (it stands to reason).

CONSEQUENT, a. (in logic) conclusio. complexio.

CONSEQUENCE.

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CONSEQUENTIAL, ¶ Following by rational deduction, consequens, consentaneus (*Phil. t. t.*).—ex necessariā conclusionē confectus (following necessarily fm præmissis).—sibi constans (consistent). ¶ Pomposus, magnificus.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, consequenter (*Appul. Met.* 10, in 238)—recte (C. according to correct deduction, de *Divin.* 2, 17, 40). constanter (consistently); very, constantissime. ¶ Pomposely, magnifice, vid. AFFRACEDLY.

CONSEQUENTLY, igitur, ergo. Itaque.—proinde (in a sentence of exhortation).—Sis quod ('in reference to wch., e. g. Male metuo, ne Philumenæ morbus adgravescat; quod te, Esculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro. Ter.—vid. *Pract. Intr.* 2, 829).—Sis jam (of what a person knows after and fm a previous statement, e. g. Ego Appium—valde diiligo.—Jam me Pompelli totum esse acie, C.).—Sis fm a number of premises or observations an inference is drawn, quæ quum ita sint (this being so) is used. See THEREFORE.

CONSERVATION, conservatio, tutio (as act).—salus, incolumitas (the unimpaired condition of state).—sustentatio (maintenance; *Ulp. Dig.* 24, 3, 22, § 6). Vid. PRESERVATION.

CONSERVATIVE, *Crci.* by verbs, servare, conservare, tueri: Sis the substantives, servator, conservator, conservatrix (fem.) taken adjectively. A c. (member of a political party, qui optatum causam agit, optatum fautor (prop. aristocrat).

CONSERVATOR, servator, conservator, conservatrix (fem.). ¶ Keeper of a public institution, custos, curator. To make *aby* the c. of *athg*, constituere or præficere qm curatorem ci rei.

CONSERVATORY, plantarum hiberna, quibus obiecta sunt speculæ, or quibus obiectæ sunt vitæ (after *Mari.* 8, 14).—hiberna plantarum, speculæbus instructa.

CONSERVE. Vid. PRESERVE.

CONSERVES. See CONFITURES: PRESERVES.

CONSIDER, ¶ To look at *athg* carefully, spectare (g. t.).—contemplari (eplly of examining objects of art or nature, generally implying a calm but attentive contemplation).—considerare (in order to judge of it; Cf. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. *Gell.* 2, 21).—intueri (to look upon *athg*); Jn. intueri et contemplari.—contueri (with great attention).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (in a scrutinizing way).—visere. Invisere (to look upon near or close by, see *Gürenz.* C. Fin. 5, 11, p. 151).—perpicere (in all its parts, i. e. examine); Jn. contueri perpicereque. circumpicere (all round).—oculis percurrere (superficially).—Intentis oculis contemplari (attentively). IMPR. with the mind: contemplari animo or animo et cogitatione. considerare secum in animo; or contemplari. considerare only. Jn. contemplari + considerare.—referre animum ad qd. lustrare animo or ratione animoque. perlustrare animo or mente animoque. circumpicere mente (with all collateral circumstances attending *athg*).—expendere, perpendere (to weigh):—to c. *athg* as closely as possible, qd quæ maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplantari: to c. the matter in its proper light, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, consulerare se ipsum cum animo; contemplatione sui sui. ¶ To look upon, to reckon, spectare, intueri.—habere. ducere. rationem cā rei habere or ducere. respicere qd (to weigh a matter): they all considered Pompey as a messenger fm Heaven, omnes Pompejum sicut qm de cælo delapsum intuebantur: to c. *aby* as a father, qm in patris loco habere; observare qm et diligere ut alterum parentem: to c. *aby* as one's child, qm in liberorum numero habere: to c. *athg* (as) a fortunate circumstance, boni consulerare qd (Cf. Q. 1, 6, 32): to be considered a good man, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: to c. *athg* an affront, ad or in contumeliam accipere qd: not to c., negligere (qd). To c. the person, discrimen personæ (discrimina personarum) servare: the judge has to c. the cause, not the person, non hominum, sed causarum oportet iudicem totum esse: without considering the person, nullius ratione habitâ, delectu omni et discrimine omisso. omnis auctoritatis habere. ¶ To take into account, e. g. not to c. the expense, money, &c., pecuniæ, sumptibus non parere: to c. oneself, suam rationem ducere, de se cogitare. — ¶ To reflect upon, commentari de re (to c. about *athg*); meditari; meditari (secum) de re or qd (to think over how *athg* is to be done). Jn. commentari atque meditari de re. considerare (secum in animo) qd de re (to take into consideration).—perpendere qd (examine carefully).—qd reputare (secum), in or cum animo

calculate, e. g. the consequences of atq—*cogitare qd* *o de re (g. l. to think or meditate about): to c. maturely, diu multumque secum reputare. toto animo or toto pectore cogitare. Intendere cogitationem in qd.—agitare mente or animo or in mente or cum animo. volutare secum animo, in animo, or (with abq) cum qd. volvere animo or secum. versare secum in animo (turn over in one's mind; not in C., in Liv. and Sall. frequently). To c. with one's friends, cum amicis volutare: to c. carefully, frequently, &c., multa secum reputare de re: etiam atque etiam reputare, quid &c.; videre etiam atque etiam et considerare, quid &c.: e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum: to c. every thing on all sides, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare: hanc in animo versare unanquamque rem; after having considered and calculated every thing, circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to c. all that can be urged both for and against abq, omnes in utraque parte circulo ponere.—*To esteem, respect, see these verbs.*—*To recompense, remunerari qm premio. meritum premium ci persolvere (according to merit).* See TO RECOMPENSE.*

CONSIDERABLE, haud spernendus. non contemnendus (not to be despised).—non mediocris (not middling)—magnus. grandis (great).—gravis (important).—luculentus (c. in value).—also by aliquantum (i. e. a quantity) with Gen. e. g. al. prædæ: pretty c. debile, al. res alieni. Not c., tenuis. levis: a c. pari, pars bona: c. in number or extent, amplius.—procerus (with regard to breadth, height):—a c. sum of money, magna or grandis pecunia: a c. patrimonium, luculentum patrimonium: a c. edifice (building), opus conspiciendum: a c. territory, agri lati (Virg. Æn. 8, 8): a c. loss, damnum grave (opp. leve): to have a c. income, "luculentior redditu uti. See also GREAT, LARGE.

CONSIDERABLY, ample. magnifice.—aliquanto (with comparatives), or aliquantum (Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 13).

CONSIDERATE, providus. cautus. Jm. cautus providusque. circumspectus. consideratus.—prudens (prudent). Jm. prudens et providus; prudens et cautus—diligens (careful in the choice of means, &c.).—humanus (kind and attentive).—qui aliorum (or ca) rationem diligenter habet.

CONSIDERATELY, provide. caute. circumspecte. prudenter. considerate. diligenter. To go to work c., circumspectus facere qd; cautionem adhibere in qâ re: to act very c. in any matter, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qâ re: to act and speak c., circumspicere dicta factaque.—*Kindly*: vid.

CONSIDERATENESS, providentia (foresight; leading us to adopt such measures as will ward off a foreseen danger, *Liv. 3, 5, 5, compare with C. de Invent. 2, 53, 166).—circum-pectio (circumspection).—circumspectum judicium (instead of well. 14, 2, uses circumspicientia, sound, prudent judgement).—prudencia (that produces such acts in all cases with circumspection).—diligentia (careful choice of measures in atq): to act with much c. in atq, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qâ re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qâ re. See PRUDENT.

CONSIDERATION, *Reflection, examination, deliberatio (mature c. what resolution to take, see C. Att. 8, 13, 2; Off. 1, 3, 9).—consultatio (with others).—cogitatio (meditation).—estimatio (reflection, e. g. estimatio in locum ire successit, anger gave way to c. Justin. 12, 6, 5).—judicium (e. g. judicio sacre qd, to do atq with c.): the matter requires c., res cadit in deliberationem; res est consilii: we must take the matter into further c., rem amplius deliberandam esse cenam. After mature or due c., re consultâ et explorâ, re diligenter pensâ or considerâ. initâ subductâque ratione. circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis. With c., consilio. consulte (not consulto, with means with a premeditated purpose).—considerate, remotâ temeritate; after mature c., bono consilio (e. g. to do atq, facere qd): without c., sine consilio. inconsiderate, temere: a person who acts without c., homo consideratus; who acts without c., homo inconsideratus or inconsultus: to require a good deal of c., multæ cogitationis esse: to have no c., nullâ cogitatione esse. Imprudentem or inconsideratum or inconsultum or temerarium esse. nullius consilii esse: not to take atq into c., rationem ca rei nullam habere. To examine atq with the greatest c., exactissimo judicio examinare qd. See also TO CONSIDER.—*Moment, respectus. momentum. discrimen: to be a c. of importance, magni momenti esse, magni referre: a c. of great importance, res gravissima or summa or**

maxima. res magni momenti or discriminis. See also IMPORTANCE.—*Weight, authority, vis. gravitas: a person of great c., homo, in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo (as statement); homo gravis (g. l. for one who is looked up to): to be a person of c., gravem esse (of persons and things): to be a person of some c., qd numero atque honore esse, qd loco et numero esse: it is a matter of c., res habet gravitatem: to be of no c., nullius ponderis esse. ponderis nihil habere (of things): tenui or nullâ auctoritate esse (of persons).—*Regarding, respectus (prop. a retrospective glance, hence retrospection with the mind, as it were).—ratio (in taking any measures). To take a person or thing into c., respectum habere ad qm. respicere qm or qd. rationem habere ca or ca rei. rationem ducere ca rei: to take one's own interests into c., suam rationem ducere. de se cogitare: to have particular c. for aby or atq, ca or ca rei rationem diligenter habere: to have no c. for &c., negligere qm or qd. nihil curare qd: out of c. for aby (this is freq. expressed in Latin by the mere dative of the person for whom one shows that c.): to pardon aby, out of c. for aby, condonare ca ci (e. g. animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in qm, remittere ci et condonare, Vatin. in C. ad Div. 5, 10, 4): in c. of these circumstances the people preferred, &c., hæc respiciens populus maluit, &c.: fm the c., that the enemy might cross in five days, quod diebus quinque hostis transire posset: without c. for, sine respectu ca rei. nullâ ca rei ratione habita: without c. of persons, nullius ratione habita. delectu omni et discrimine omisso, omissis auctoritatibus: to act without any c. for aby, omnia ad libidinem suam facere: in c. of this, ejus rei ratione habita; ejus rei respectu.—eo quod (because).—*Motive, causa. ratio: to be induced by some c., qd or nonnihil aequi (in atq, in re, see C. Off. 1, 11, 35. Beier. p. 81, sq; Rosc. Am. 3, 8, Matthis): fm or for more than one c., aliquot de causis.—*Compensation, remuneratio. premium or pretium (the latter in gold. age for prem. hono. merces): to expect some c. for one's services fm aby, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.—*Esteem, to treat aby with great c., vereri. revereri qm. qm colere. tribuere ci cultum. observare, honorare qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or prætere.*****

CONSIDERING, *Taking it into consideration, qd respiciens or intuens.—cum ea ratione.—ratione habita (ca rei).—C. this, he &c., hæc respiciens: id ille intuens, &c.—*When 'considering' is used restrictively in sentences that make a statement, not absolutely, but comparatively, it is transit. in various ways: the battle was a sharp one, c. the small number of the combatants, proellum atrocissimum, quam pro numero pugnantium: a wealthy man, c. the time he lived at, utrum erant tempora dives: ut temporibus illis, dives: a good speaker, c. that he was a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet: he was a learned man, c. that he was a Roman, multum; ut in homine Romano, literæ: c. the manners of these times, (præsertim) ut nunc sunt mores. See also INASMUCH AS.**

CONSIGN, *Deliver over, tradere qm or qd: to aby or atq, ci or ci rei.—demandare.—assignare (e. g. Eumenem custodibus, Just.): to c. one's boys to the care of a master, pueros magistro tradere (C.). or demandare (L.): to c. a person to the care of another, commendare et tradere qm ci (by a recommendation).—a business over to aby, permittere ci negotium: 'to c. to writing' (Addition) consignare literis (C.). vid. EXTRAST. To c. goods to aby, prps *merces (vendendas) mittere ad redemptorem qm or redemptori ci: to c. in the flames, in flammis conicere.*

CONSIGNMENT, *Crcl. by verbs under CONSIGN.*
CONSIST, *To be composed of, constare: of atq, in re, or ex re or re (g. l.). compositum esse (ex re). contineri qâ re; also esse with gen: man c.'s of body and soul, homo constat (ex) animo et corpore, or e corpore constat et animo; hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore: the gods have not bodies consisting of veins, nerves, and bones, non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii: a part of his property consisted of ready money, partem rei familiaris in pecuniâ habebat: a dactyl c.'s of one long and two short syllables, dactylus est e longa et duabus brevibus: the army c.'s of 6000 men, exercitus est militum decem milium. numerus copiarum explet decem milia.—*To be comprised or contained in atq, consistere in re. contineri re or in re (the latter, i. e. with 'in,' seldom, although classic, see C. Off. 3, 15, 61; Farr. 4, 27, 60, where we find, in qâ re contineri atque inesse).—versari. situm or positum esse (to be placed in, to**

depend on.—cerni *[to show or display itself]* in re.—niti re or in re *[to lean on althg for support]*. Virtus c.'s in acting, virtus cernitur in agendo.—*To be consistent with*, consentire ei rei or cum re. convenire. congruere. concordare: *the former cannot c. with the latter*, posterius priori non venit: *not to c. with*, abhorrere a qâ re. dissentire. dissidere. discrepare. See TO AGREE.

CONSISTENCE, *[Degree of solidity; the nearest substantives are: soliditas. densitas. اسپاستاس. crassitudo: tili it is of the c. of honey, donec mellis crassitudinem habeat (Cels. 6, 6, 1).—Suitableness, agreement with, convenientia (e.g. partium).—congruence, equalitasque (of the proper proportions of the parts of any whole, see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).*

CONSISTENCY, *firmitas (of bodies, and impr. the c. of character, wch fits it to resist temptations, &c.).—firmitudo (innate c.).—rectitudo. constantia (constancy.—perseverantia (c. of one who does not allow himself to be deterred by difficulties).—ratio constans (equanimity; also of things that do not alter): to observe a rule with great c., regulam constantissime servare; in c. with althg, see CONSISTENTLY: for the sake of c., constantie causa: these assertions do not seem remarkable for their c., hæc non constantissime dici mihi videntur.—[Degree of denseness: see CONSISTENCE.*

CONSISTENT, *[Harmonizing with, consentiens. congruens. concors. C. with althg, consentaneus ei rei. decorsus ei or ei rei. conjunctus cum qâ re.—accommodatus ei rei or ad rem (Ad. proper).—aptus ei rei or ad qd (becoming, suitable); Jn. aptus et accommodatus. aptus consentaneusque. congruens et aptus. aptus et congruens: c. with the circumstances or times, consentaneus temporis. ad tempus accommodatus: to be c. with althg, congruere. convenire. convenientem, autum, consentaneumque esse ei rei; respondere ei rei.—also by ease with Gen., e. g. it is c. with the Gallic custom, that &c., est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, ut &c.: he maintained that it was not c. with the manners of the Greeks, negavit, moris esse Græcorum, &c.: to be c. with the character one has assumed, and the circumstances of the time, decere. quasi aptum esse consentaneumque personæ et temporibus (the latter as definition of the former, by C. Orat. 23, 74): not to be c. with, alienum esse re or a re. [Observing consistency: a c. person, homo stabilis et constans; Jn. firmus et rectus (C. Fam. 12, 5, 2. et quis consideratio illo, quis rector, quis prudentior?]. A c. mode of thinking, constantia: to be or remain c., sibi constare. secum consentire. se non deserere. sibi consentaneum esse. suis iudiciis stare: he would never say this if he cared to be c., numquam id diceret, si ipse se audiret (C. Tusc. 5, 10, 3): not to be c. (of persons), a se discedere.*

CONSISTENTLY, *convenienter. congruenter. decore. accommodate. apte; Jn. apte et quasi decore. apte congruenterque. congruenter convenienterque: to live c. with nature, accommodate (accommodatissime) ad naturam vivere. secundum naturam vivere: to act c., constanter facere (very c., constantissime). Its expressed by the prepositions, ad, ex, pro; e. g. ad veritatem (c. with truth).—ex lege (c. with the law).—pro tempore et pro re. ex re et ex tempore (c. with the times and circumstances); or by abi only, e. g. instituto suo, c. with his design.—C. with the customs of the Romans, consuetudine Romanorum.*

CONSISTORY, *senatus ecclesiasticus. *synædrium: the president of the c., "princeps senatus ecclesiasticus: to a the president of the c., *senatus ecclesiasticus presidere: member or counsel of the c., *a consiliis ecclesiasticis: assessor of the c., *assessor senatus ecclesiasticus. [The] consistorium was the cabinet-council of a Roman Emperor, and the members of it, consistoriales, Cod. Just.*

CONSOciate, *consociare qd cum qd; or aboi. consoc. qd or rem inter esse (C. L.). INTRANS. consociari cum qd. See ASSOCIATE, v.*

CONSOciate, *see COMPANION, ASSOCIATE.*

CONSOciation, *consociatio. See COMPANIONSHIP.*

CONSOLABLE, *consolabilis (C.).*

CONSOLATION, *solatio (c. wch althg affords and wch one feels).—consolatio (act of consoling).—confirmatio animi (stronger).—medicina (the consolatory means: remedy: solamen, poet.).—Sis fomentum (e. g. nec sunt solatia, hæc fomenta a summorum dolorum, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 59): to be some c. (to aby), to afford c., solatium præbere or afferre. solatio or solatium esse: to afford some small degree of c., nonnullam consolationem or aliquid solati habere: to affrd no c., nihil*

habere consolationis: *that is my c., eo solatio uter: this is my greatest c., consolari me maxime illo solatio: to be free fm guilt is a great c., vacare culpâ magnum est solatium: the misfortune of others is a poor c., leve est consolatio ex miseriis aliorum: this is the only c. that supports me, hæc una consolatio me sustentat: to find c. in misery, consolationem malorum invenire: to find c. in philosophy; or to apply to philosophy for c., medicinam petere a philosophiâ: to need no c., non egere medicinâ: a letter of c., litteræ consolatorie. codicilli consolatorii (a note): a state that admits of no c., desperatus res: a word of c., solatium: to look to one only source for c., omnia in unam consolationem conjicere: a good conscience is the best c., conscientia rectæ voluntatis maxima consolatio est (C.): a source of c., mly, solatium; *solatii copia; unde solatium peti or repeti potest: it is a great c. that, magnum est solatium (followed by infin): this is no trifling c. to me, hæc res mihi non mediocrem consolationem affert: a recent sorrow will not admit of c., recens animi dolor consolationes rejicit ac refugit (Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11). It is often some c. to know one's fate, sæpe est calamitatis solatium, nosse sortem suam (Curt.). I have none of the c.'s wch others have had in similar circumstances, ea me solatia deficiunt, quæ ceteris simili in fortunâ non defuerunt. [The] Consolatio is the term used by Cicero for the discourse he composed for his own c. after the death of his daughter.*

CONSOLATORY, *consolatorius. *solatii plenus: to be c., solatio esse: very, magno solatio esse: it is very c. that &c., magnum est solatium, with following infin.*

CONSOLE, *consolari qm (in qâ re, as in miseriis; de qâ re: of persons and things).—solatium ei præbere or afferre.—ci solatio or solatium esse (to be of consolation to aby): to c. aby by letter, qm per litteras consolari: on account of althg, consolari qm de qâ re: this c.'s me, hoc est mihi solatio: to go away c. d., equolor animo discedere. To c. oneself, se consolari (on account of althg), de qâ re: to c. oneself with althg, se consolari qâ re (e. g. with vain hopes, spe inani); consolari qm qd or de qâ re. less commonly qd qâ re, as C. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: magnitudinem doloris brevitate consolatur, Krebs. To c. oneself, se consolari (se memet, vos ipso).—I c. myself by thinking that &c., hoc solatio utro, quod &c. [The] solari does not belong to the prose of gold, æge): not to be able to c. oneself, *nihil consolationis admittere: nothing is able to c. me in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor: aby cannot be c.'d, c. dolor or luctus nullo solatio levari potest. [The] Stronger terms for to CONSOLare, are, erigere; excitare; firmare. confirmare (to inspire with courage).—relevare. recreare (comfort): to c. an afflicted person, qm confirmare, excitare. afflictum c. animum recreare (comp. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum unumquemque confirmans, excitans); animum c. s. jacentem or qm aliectionem et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abiectionem; ad animi æquitatem extollere qm: to c. a dejected person, animum demissum et oppressum erigere: to be c.'d by a hope, spe infari.*

CONSOLE, *s. (in architecture): ancon or parotis (ἀγκών, ὑποπ. ὀ. παρῳς, ἰδορ, h. Vitr. 4, 6, t. Schneid.).*

CONSOLIDATE, *v. tr. a.* firmare. confirmare (to make lasting, e. g. the reign, empire).—stabilire (to give firmness, e. g. of liberty, empire).—fundare (of power, security, liberly, dominion).—INTRA. solidescere (to become firm: to unite, to form one whole, Plin. 11, 37, 87; also اسپاسcere).—[The] consolidate is used by Vitr. used it of a wall, &c., as t. i. Krebs.].—See TO COALESCE, TO UNITE.

CONSOLIDATION, *confirmatio.—for the c. of the empire (or the power of the empire), ad munendam opes imperii.*

CONSONANCE, *concentus. concordia. consensus.*

CONSONANCY, *consensus conspians. consensus concentusque conspiatio: to be in c., concinere. concordare. consentire. consentire atque concinere. conspire: with althg, convenire ei rei (e. g. sententia).—not to be in c. with, dissentire. dissidere. discrepare [consonantia only Vitr. and late writers]. See CONFORMITY.*

CONSONANT, *adj. concinens. concors. congruens; Jn. concors et congruens. consonus (opp. abonus).—modulatus (proper, harmonious. See also CONFORMABLE, CONSISTENT).*

CONSONANT (littera) *consônans. consôna (later). C.'s come together, coeunt: clash, rixantur (Q.). The clashing of c.'s, consonantium inter se congressus: to end in a c., in consonantum cadere or excidere.*

CONSONANTLY, concorditer, congruenter, modulari. See also CONFORMABLY, CONSISTENTLY.
CONSORT, maritus (opp. cælebs).—**CONJUX** (spouse).—**vir** (man).—**novus maritus** (lately married, *Appul. Met.* 8, p. 201, 36): *fem. conjux*; *uxor* (married according to the usual ceremonies; wife).—*marita opp. vidua* (widow).—*materfamilias* (opp. concubina). *c. s. mariti* (*Papin. Dig.* 24, 1, 52, extr.; so, of newly married persons, *novi mariti, Appul. Met.* 8, p. 201, 36):—**CONJUGES** (*Castell. 64, 234*). To become the *c. of* *aby*, nubere ei (of the female). See also HUSBAND, WIFE.

CONSORT, *v.* See TO ASSOCIATE.

CONSPICUOUS, *¶* *Obvious to the sight*, conspicuus. oculis subjectus (*obvious to the sight*).—*expresus* (clearly discernible, *e. g. traces, vestigia, vestigia*; marks, indicia).—*apertus* (*lying openly before one's eyes, opp. occultus*).—*manifestus* (plain, palpable, evident, *opp. latens, occultus*): to be *c.*, ante oculos positum esse, apertum esse, apparere (*g. i.*). See also CLEAR.—*¶ Unusual, remarkable, notabilis* or *notandus*.—*Insignis*. *Insignitus*. *conspicuos* or *conspiciendus* (*that will draw upon itself the eyes of people*; *See Bremi. Suet. Oct.* 45).—*mirus* (*strange, odd, extraordinary*).—*c. a dress or costume*, dissentiens a ceteris habitus: *c. fm one's dress, cultu notabilis*: to be *c.*, esse notabilem (*remarkable, of persons and things*).—*conspici* *conspicuum esse* (*to draw upon itself the eyes of the public, e. g. by its extravagant nature, of persons and things, see Bremi. Nep. Att.* 13, 5, and *Suet. Oct.* 45).—*¶ Eminent, insignis, præstans, clarus, nobilis, egregius, excellens, eximius* (*See in DISTINGUISHED*). See EMINENT.

CONSPICUOUSLY, manifeste or manifeste. ita ut facile appareat, mirum in modum, aperte, dilucide, palam.—*¶ Eminently, egregie, eximie.*

CONSPIRACY, conjuratio (*v. pr.*).—*conspiratio* (*any association either for good or bad purposes*). To form a *c.*, see TO CONSPIRE. To discover a *c.*, conjunctionem invenire atque deprehendere, conjunctionem detegere (*of a non-conspirator*).—*conjunctionem patefacere* or *prodere* (*on the part of a member*): to suppress a *c.*, conjunctionem opprimere; *præire* to a *c.*, conjunctionis concius, or (*fm context*) concius only.

CONSPIRATOR, conjurator. —*conjuratoris particeps* or *socius*: the *c. s.*, conjurati, conjunctionis globus.

CONSPIRE, conjurare, conjunctionem facere (*v. pr.*).—*conspirare* (*to join for a certain purpose in general*). To *c. with aby*, conjurare cum qo: to *c. agas aby* or *athg*, conjurare contra qm or qd. *conspirare* in qm or qd; *for accomplishing a certain purpose, conjurare de qd* or *faciendâ* or in qd; *conspirare in* or *ad qd*: to *c. agas aby's life*, conjurare de qd interficiendâ or in es moriem. *conspirare* in es cædem.

CONSTABLE, *constabularius, qui dicitur (*as t. 1*). *discipline publicæ præpositus or custos.—*Inquisitor* (*who is employed in search of suspicious characters, see Bremi. Suet. Cæs.* 1).—*apparitor* (*the officer of a court of justice who executes arrests*).

CONSTANCY, *¶ Perseverance, perseverantia* (*that c. which is not deterred by difficulties*).—*constantia* (*consistent conduct*).—*assiduus* (*unremitting perseverance*).—*peritinaia* (*perpetual adherence to athg, e. g. an opinion, design*).—*pervaciua* (*firmness in endeavouring to attain one's end*).—*obstinatio*. *obstinatio voluntas*. *obstinatus animus* (*obstinately persistence in, e. g. a resolution, decision*).—*stabilitas* (*in friendship*).—*animi firmitas* (*firmness of mind, or c. of sentiment*).—*of opinion, perpetua* in sententiâ suâ *permanio*. *obstinatio sententiæ*: in faith, *obstinatio fidei*: *aby does not possess c. in bearing adversities*, minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens est: *with c.*, perseveranter. *obstinatio animo*. *constanter*. See also CONSTANTLY.—*¶ Patience*, patientia (*the will to endure sufferings and adversity without flinching*; cf. *C. de Invenit.* 2, 54, 163).—*tolerantia* (*the energy and perseverance displayed in suffering, with collateral notion of the feeling but endurance of the misery*; generally with *Gen. e. g. tol. doloris*).—*æquus animus*. *æquitas animi* (*equanimity, calmness*): to endure sufferings with *c.*, pati ac ferre qd. perpeti, perferre qd (*See L. 23, 34. H. Ep.* 1, 15, 17).—*¶ Continuus*, *perpetuus* (*uninterrupted duration*).—*perennitas*. *diuturnitas* (*long duration*).—*stabilitas* (*immutability*).—*¶ Faithfulness, fidelitas* (*erga amicum, erga patriam*).—*fides*.—*fidus amor* (*c. in love, but fidelitas erra conjugem, if conjugal fidelity is meant*).

CONSTANT, *¶ Firm, constans* (*remaining like itself*).—*stabilis* (*steady, unchanging*).—*firmus* (*firm*). (159)

resisting external impressions; all these may be said, e. g. of a friend). *A c. mind or courage, animus firmus, to be of a c. mind or courage, stare animo or (of several) stare animis* (*in circumstances of danger*).—*stabilis* et *firmitas animo*: to bear athg with a *c. mind*, æquo animo ferre qd.—*¶ To be c. to athg*, in qâ re manere or permanere (*e. g. in veritate*, in sententiâ; in suâ erga qm voluntate perm.).—*in qâ re perstare* (*e. g. in sententiâ suâ; in pravitate suâ; in societate*): not to be *c. to athg*, deficere a qâ re (*e. g. a virtute*).—*decidere a re* (*e. g. a consuetudine parentum; a societate; a veritate*): to be *c. to a person, fidum manere c. fidem servare or tenere*; in fide or in officio *c. manere or permanere*.—*¶ Incassum*, perennis (*e. g. cursus stellarum*).—*perpetuus* (*continual, e. g. laughing, risus*).—*continens*. *continuus* (*uninterrupted, incommoda, labor, imber*)—*sempternus* (*lasting, eternal, e. g. ignis Vestæ*).—*assiduus*.

CONSTANTLY, *¶ Firmly, constanter, perseveranter, firmiter, affirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervaciua*. *obtinatio*. *obstinatio animo*: to endure pais *c.*, constanter ferre dolorem (*See SYN. in CONSTANT*).—*¶ Continually, perpetuo, continenter, sine intermissione*. *nullo temporis puncto intermisso* (*See SYN. in CONTINUOUS*).—*un-Class.*.—*assidue* (*assiduus, un-Class.*).—*uasque, semper*: to study *c.*, studia nunquam intermittere; totâ vitâ assidue literis; hære in libris: to work *c.*, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be *c. entreating aby*, qm precibus fatigare.

CONSTELLATION, *¶ Considered astrologically, the 'aspect' of the stars, astrorum or cæli affectio* (*C. Pal.* 4, 8. *de Divin.* 2, 47, 99).—*siderum significatio* (*Plin. Ep.* 2, 20).—*positus siderum* (*the relative position of the heavenly bodies; id est 'aspects'*). To be born under the same *c.*, eodem statu cæli et stellarum natum esse: if it be of any consequence under what *c. any living being is born*, ad rem pertineat, quomodo cælo affecto, compositisque sideribus, quodque animal oriatur (*ibid. § 98*). Born under a lucky *c.*, dextro sidere editus or natus: born under an unlucky *c.*, malo astro natus. See STRA.—*¶ Considered astronomically, as a group of stars; sidus*.

CONSTERNATE, see, To throw into consternation, under CONSTERNATION.

CONSTERNATION, perturbatio. *consternatio*: trepidatio (*state of agitation and consequent indecision*).—*res trepida* (*the state of things that produces c.*). His consternatione betrayed extreme *c.*, ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferebat: to fill aby with *c.*, ea mentem animumque perturbare; in perturbationem concitare; consternare; percutere (*See Ruhnck. Ter. Andr.* 2, 4, 5): to be in *c.*, stupere, ea animum stupor tenet: to be in great *c.*, about athg, qâ re examinatum esse: he was in such *c.* that he could not utter a single word, torpente vox spiritusque (*L. 2, 25*).

CONSTITUTE, *¶ To condense, densare, condensare, spissare, conspissare, conficere, comprimere, see CONDENSE*.—*¶ To produce consistens, alvum astringere, supprimere, comprimere, durare* (*Cels.*), cohibere, firmare, sistere, inhibere.

CONSTIPATION, alvus astricta or restricta; alvus durata or suppressa; venter suppressus. I am suffering fm *c.*, venter or alvus nihil reddit, nihil per se venter excremit (*Cels.* 2, 12, 2).—*habeo alvum suppressam* (*Cels.* 2, 12, 2). I have been suffering fm *c.* for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus.

CONSTITUTE, *a. mandator* (*Gof. Instit.* 2, 9, 20).—*elector* (*Auct. ad Herenn.*, *g. i.*). A person's *c. s.*, either mandatoris mei (*those who have commissioned me*), or *¶* *quorum ego vicarius sum* (*in senatu*).

CONSTITUTE, *adj. C. partis, elementa c. rel. res, ex quibus confatur et efficitur qd* (*C. Off.* 1, 4, 14).—*res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est* (*of each athg consists or is composed, C. Off.* 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126).

CONSTITUTE, statuere, constituere, designare (*to order*). *Jur.* constituere et designare.—*dicere* (*say or indicate in general*).—*¶ To appoint, constituere* (*establish, settle; set on a right footing*).—*instituire* (*institute; appoint; ordain a thing or person*). See APPOINT.

CONSTITUTION, *¶ State, status, conditio*. *Oba. cond. is lasting, status, transient*.—*¶ Composition, compositio*: structura (*the manner in which athg is composed*).—*¶ Ordinance, law, lex*. The *c. s.* (*of a church, &c.*), leges; instituta et leges.—*constitutio* (*in sive. age*).—*¶ Temperament, corporis constitutio, affectio*: a good, strong *c.*, firma corporis constitutio or

*affectio. corpus bene constitutum. valetudinis prosperitas: to have a strong c., corpore robusto esse. ci corpus bene constitutum est: a bad, weak c., corporis or valetudinis infirmitas, imbecillitas, valetudo tenuis. infirma or non firma: to have a weak c., valetudine infirmā uti: to have a very bad or weak c., tenui aut nullā potius esse valetudine.—Form of government, civitatis forma.—civitas status (state of the country).—republican ratio or modus (with reference to the nature of the government).—republican genus (considered as a species of the various c.'s)—instituta et leges (its laws and institutions collectively).—A c. very judiciously established by our fathers, descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris sapientissime constituta: to change the c., formam reipublicae mutare: to give a c. to a state, republicam instituta temperare. republicam or imperium constituere. reipublicam stabilire: agere the c. of the country, *legibus civitatis repugnans. non legitimus; non justus.*

CONSTITUTIONAL, legitimus. *legibus civitatis conveniens: *not c., *legibus civitatis repugnans.—[Arising from constitution of body, mind by innatus. insitus, ingeneratus. ingenuus or insitus et innatus (innate).—naturalis. natus (natural, opp. to what is artificial or assumed).—congeneratus. a parentibus propagatus.—avitus (e. g. hereditary).*

CONSTITUTIONALLY, legitime. *Not c., non legitime; non iuste.*

CONSTRAIN, qm vi cogere or cogere only (if = necessitate: to *fc.*, ut *with subj.*).—qm vi cogere ad qd (or *with following infin.*). ci necessitate imponere or injicere qd faciendi: to c. oneself, sibi vim facere. naturae repugnare: to be constrained, necessario cogi (*with following infin.*). Vid. **COMPULS.**

CONSTRAINED, by the past participle of the verbs under **CONSTRAIN**, if = *compel.* [*Not natural, coactus, durus (hard).—contortus (C.). A c. style, oratio contorta: a c. look, vultus compositus, fictus: a c. laugh, risus invidus, coactus, fictus. Vid. FORCED.*

CONSTRAINT. See **COMPULSION.**

CONSTRUCT, or **CONSTRINGE**, [*To contract, contrahere (opp. porrigere, tendere).—[To bind, copulando jungere or conjungere. constringere.—astringere (to pull closely together: them of cold, also of medicines; opp. solvere).—coartare (to draw into a narrow compass).*

CONSTRUCTION, contractio (g. t.).—constrictio (prop. the tying or lacing together, then of the inner parts of the body by medicines; late).

CONSTRUCT, edificare (e. pr. e. g. ships, towns, &c.).—struere. construere (e. g. a building, vessel, &c.). Jm. construere atque edificare.—extruere (erect, e. g. a tower).—condere (to found, e. g. a town).—excitare (erect, e. g. a monument, tower, &c.).—educere (to erect a lofty building, e. g. pyramids).—facere (to make, build in general).—architectari (to c. according to the rules of art, e. g. a temple, &c.).—præstruere ci rei (before any object).—astruere, adungere qd ci rei (near or joining any object): to c. close together, e. g. houses, domos continuare (S. Cal. 20, 9, Herz.). oil around, circum struere: of *heaven stone*, saxo quadrato construere: to c. a house, extruere or edificare domum: to c. a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine (not in flumen) facere, efficere, injicere: to c. fortifications, munimenta excitare: to c. (describe) on a given line an equilateral triangle, in datā lineā triangulum æquis lateribus constituere (Q. 1, 10, 5). GRAMM.) componere.

CONSTRUCTION, [*The act of constructing, edificatio, exedificatio. extractio: c. of a wall, ductus muri.—[Grammatical c., verborum conformatio or compositio (the way in which one word follows another).—consecutio verborum (the logical order of the words according to Grammar).—constructio (is used in C. for the artificial arrangement of a speech; but in grammarians = construction).—[Meaning, sense, e. g. a word admits of various c.'s, hujus vocis potestas multiplex est (ost. Auct. ad Her. 4, 54, in.): this word does not admit of any other c., but &c., neque ulla alia hunc verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c.: whenever a word admits of more than one c., quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi: to put a good or favorable c. on althg, qd in bonam partem accipere or bene interpretari; alne offensione accipere qd; to put the worst c. on althg, in malam partem accipere or male interpretari qd: to put a better or more favorable c. on althg, in meliorem or in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari qd: a worse c., in pejorem partem accipere or deterius interpretari qd: a worse c. on every thing, emula in deterius trahere.—[Use these phrases with*

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the comparative are used where we should use the positive: 'to put a good, bad, &c., c. on althg'.—To put a c. on althg that it was not intended to have, aliter qd, ac dictum erat, accipere.

CONSTRUCTOR, edificator.—conditor (founder).
CONSTRUE, interpretari qd. explanare (g. it.): 'to construe althg favorably, unfavorably', &c., see 'put a good, bad, &c. construction on', under **CONSTRUCTION**. [*In the technical sense of construing Latin, &c., *verba ita inter se jungere, ut nostra loquendi consuetudo fert.—[To be construed with = to be followed by &c., jungi or conjungi cum &c. (e. g. hoc verbum conjungitur cum ablativo: non non construitur).*

CONSUBSTANTIAL, consubstantialis (Terz.). ejusdem naturæ.

CONSUL, consul (at Rome). One who has been c., vir consularis: the c. of last year, qui proximo anno consulatum gegerat: who is c. for the second time, bis consul: for the third, fifth, &c. time, tertium, quintum consul: regarding the c., consularis: he was unanimously elected c., populi cunctis suffragiis consul factus or declaratus est.—[Mercantile agent, procurator mercatorum: The Dutch c. at Livorno, procurator mercatorum Batavorum in Italie portu Liburno (Wytrenb.).

CONSULATE, CONSULSHIP, dignitas consularis; fastigium consulare (the dignity). consulatus (the office or duty).

CONSULT, [*To ask advice, qm consulere (g. t. also to c. a physician): about althg, de re: by letter, per literas: petere consilium a qo. exquirere consilium a (stronger terms). qm in consilium adhibere.—rogare. interrogare qm sententiam (to ask abt's opinion, the latter of a presiding senator).—rogare, quid ci videatur, quid censet (g. it.). To c. the books of the Sibyl, adire libros Sibyllinos: to send to Delphi to c. the oracle, mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum: consulted, rogatus, interrogatus (asked one's opinion). [To take counsel with abt, consiliari. in consilium ire (the latter of judges, &c.)—deliberare (to take into consideration). also habere deliberationem: consilere or consultare. consilium inire or capere (to take counsel).—about althg, de re: with abt, deliberare or consultare cum qo, qm in consilium vocare or assumere. consilium capere una cum qo, qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes: with abt about althg, qm (or qd) in consilium a rei adhibere.—consilia inter se communicare: for the sake of consulting, consiliandi causā: one must c. about althg, consilii res est. rei in deliberationem cadit: to c. nobody, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest you had better c. yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Div. 12, 3, extr.).—[Have regard to: to c. abt's interest, consilere ci: consilere or propicere ca salutis or tionibus: to c. the interests of mankind, utilitati heum consilere.*

CONSULTATION, consultatio. consilium (the ing counsel with oneself or with others: the former as action).—deliberatio (the careful consideration of what is to be done, or what resolution is to be taken. C. Of. 1, 3, 9; Att. 8, 15, 2). Jm. deliberatio et consultatio: to hold a c., consultare or deliberare. consilium habere de re: deliberationes habere de re (of several persons): to hold a c. with abt, deliberare, consultare cum qo (C.): to hold c.'s on the state of the republic, deliberationes habere de republicā (C.): to require any c., aliquam in deliberationem or consultationem res venit: to call or invite abt to c., qm adhibere in consilium or ad deliberationes (C.).

CONSUME, [*To destroy, consumere. absumere: conficere (e. g. of care, &c.). Jm. conficere et consumere.—haurire (of fire; of weak consumere, absumere, are also used): to be consumed by fire, flammis assumi. incendio consumi: fire c.'s all things, ignis consumitor or confector omnium: the fire c.'s every thing, ignis omnia disturbat ac dissipat: abt is consumed by grief, ægritudo exest ac animus: to be consumed by grief, morore consumi: to c. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere. Time c.'s all things, nihil est quod non conflatur vetustas: to c. oneself (itself), se conficere; tabescere (see CONSUME, INTER.): consuming, tabificus (perturbationes, morbus): omnia hauriens (of fire).—[To lavish, e. g. properly, effundere, conficere: Jm. effundere et consumere.—dissipare. obigirare. lacerare (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).—perdere (e. unnecessarily, waste, e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti). [To use for the sustenance of the body, edere. comedere (eat up).—exedere (eat away or up: used also of grief).*

CONSUME, INTR. = se conficere. tabescere. contabescere (*to waste away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio*).

CONSUMER, consumptor, confector (veterani consumptores sc. patrimoniū, Sem.). See TO CONSUME. **THE CONSUMER** (opp. to *the seller*) emptor, emptores.

CONSUMMATE, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere. conficere (*English*).—consummare (*Class. after the Aug. age; see Ruhnck. Fell. 2, 89*).—absolvere.—perficere [Syn. in PERACT, v.].—ad effectum adducere (opp. spe concipere, C.).—ad effectum cs rei pervenire (e. g. consiliatorum, C.).

CONSUMMATE, adj. summus.—perfectus. absolutus. Jw. perfectus atque absolutus. absolutus et perfectus. expletus et perfectus. perfectus cumulatiusque. perfectus completusque (*having the highest degree of perfection*). also absolutus omnibus numeris. perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus (*perfect in every part*).—A c. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a c. orator, orator perfectus. homo perfectus in dicendo: a man of c. learning, homo or vir doctissimus. homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinā: a physician of c. skill, medicus aere insignis. For a c. rogue, rascal, fool, &c., see ARRANT.

CONSUMMATELY, perfecte. absolute.—plane. prorsus. omnino.—summe (*in the highest degree*): officiosus, C.). **Stu by superlative adj.**—c. foolish, stolidissimus. stultissimus: c. impudent, impudentissimus.—bene et naviter impudens (C.).

CONSUMPTION, **THE** completing, connectio.—consummatio (*post-Aug.*).—effectio. effectus (*the carrying into effect*).—peractio. exsecutio (*execution*).—finit. exitus (*end*).—**THE** State of completion, absolutio. perfectio. Jw. absolutio perfectioque.—to bring one's plans to their c., consiliorum suorum executorem esse: the work has not yet been brought to its c., operi nondum accessit ultima manus: to bring sth to its c., qd ad exitum or ad finem adducere.

CONSUMPTION, consumptio (a consuming; see TO CONSUME). **THE** disease, tabes (*of which Cels. 3, 22, gives the different kinds in Greek; later writers in Latin; as, atrophica; cachectica; phthisis*).—A slow c., lenta tabes: to fall into a c., corpus ad tabem venit. tabes qm invadit: to be dying of c., *tabe laborare [Sidon. Ep. 5, 14, uses phthisicare, to be suffering from c.]: to die of a rapid c., subito macie, et deinde morte corripit.—Oss. Phthisis is (*according to Cels. 3, 22*) the longe periculosissima species; ortur fere ex capite; inde in pulmonem desillat; hunc ulceratio accedit; ex hac febricula levis fit; quae etiam cum quievit, tamen repetit: frequens tussis est: pus excreatur; interdum cruentum aliquid. This is vera phthisis.

CONSUMPTIVE, tabidus (q. l.).—phthisicus (φθισικός, phthisical, Vitr. Plin.). to be c., *tabe laborare [Sidon. phthisicare]. See also CONSUMPTION. **DESTRUCTIVE**. Vid.

CONTACT, tacto. tactus (a touching).—contactus (e. g. mulieris, viri: also *improp.* cont. valentiorum; and = 'contagious example, T.).—contagio (c., in a good or bad sense: contagium only in poets [*in plur.*], and in *post-Aug. prose*): not to come into c. with sth, ne minima quidem ex rei societate contingi: point of c., *punctum contactus (*prop.* in Geometr.). angle of c. (*where two lines cross each other*), *angulus contactus.

CONTAGION, contactus (*prop.* and *prop.* as act).—contagium (*contagium only in post-Aug. prose; in plur. in poets, Iucri, H.: the infection and the disease itself; prop.* and *prop.*).—They keep their morals pure from c., mores sinceros integrosque a contagione servant (*with gen. of the persons from whom the infection proceeds*: e. g. uocularum).—To infect a whole flock by c., universam gregem contagione prosternere: the disease propagates itself by c., contactu morbus in alios vulgatur: crime, like a plague, spreads amongst the well-disposed by c., licentia scelerum, quasi tabes, ad integros contactu procedit [S. Fragm. 1, 19, p. 220]. See CONTAGIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIOUS, pestilens. contagiosus (Feyl.—but used in mod. Med.): a c. disease, contagio (*un-Cl. contagium*) morbi.—pestilential.—vulgatus in homines morbus (*of one that has proved itself c. L.*). A c. example, contactus (e. g. ceterae legiones contactu bellum mediantur, T.).

CONTAGIOUSNESS, contactus (e. g. dominationis, T.).—contagio (e. g. criminalis; illius sceleris; turpitudinis).—contagiones (e. g. Graeciam evertit contagionibus malorum, C.).—contagia, pl. (*in poetry, and post-Aug. prose; e. g. Iucri, H. scelerum, Luc.*).

CONTAIN, **TO** hold (as a vessel, &c.), continere.

complecti. comprehendere.—habere (e. g. quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod, &c. *what after all did the book c., which, &c.*, see C. Brut. 4, 14): to be contained in sth, qd re contineri; in qd re inesse: to be contained in philosophical works, philosophorum libris contineri, (C.). **RESTRAIN**; to c. oneself, se tenere, cohibere, coercere or continere, potentem sui or mentis esse. compotem esse sui or mentis or animi. in potestate mentis esse, to be hardly able to c. oneself, vix se continere posse, quin, &c., vix temperare sibi posse, quin, &c.: I can hardly c. myself, vix comprimor, quin, &c. (see Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46): to be unable to c. oneself, sui non potentem or sui impotentem esse; sui non compotem esse; also non apud se esse (*to be beside oneself*, e. g. prae iracundiā, not to c. one's anger): to c. one's anger, iram reprimere: not to c. one's anger, irā teneri: not to be able to c. one's anger, impotentem esse irae: to c. sth in his duty (Spenser), coercere qm et in officio continere: to c. one's tears, lacrimas tenere. stetum reprimere. lacrimis temperare (C.): one's laughter, risum tenere, continere. Vid. RESTRAIN.

CONTAMINATE, contaminare. commaculare. inquinare.—polluere. spurcare. conspurcare [Syn. in DEFIL].—oblinere (e. g. parcidio oblitus, C.).—fœdere (*to defile, to make foul*).—violare (*to dishonour, also to profane*): to c. oneself, se inquinare sordibus; turpitudinis notam subire (*to disgrace oneself*): to c. one's hands with blood, contaminare se sanguine (C.): manus suas sanguine cruentare: to c. one's character by debauchery, vitam oblinere libidine. libidinibus inquinari: to c. one's glory, gloriam fœdere, infuscare: one's fame, famam inquinare: to c. the mind by all manner of wickedness, contaminare mentem omni scelere (L.): to be contaminated, contaminari (e. g. parcidio): contaminated with crime, flagitio commaculatus (T.): to be contaminated by no crime, nullo crimine imbutum esse: not contaminated, involutus.

CONTAMINATION, contaminatio. pollutio (*both late*).—macula. labe (blot; stigma).—contagio. contactus (*contagious infection*): free from c., involutus (*opp. pollutus*).

CONTEMN, see DESPISE.

CONTEMPLATE, **PROPR.** spectare.—contemplari (*only of contemplating natural objects or works of art*).—considerare (*to examine or consider with reference to forming a choice or decision: when applied to beauties of nature or art, consid. is an act of the understanding, contemplari, of the feeling or imagination, Cf. C. Off. 1, 41, 147. Gell. 2, 21*).—intueri (*to fix one's eyes upon*).—Jw. intueri et contemplari—contuari (*to c. with fixed attention*).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (*to survey carefully*).—visere. invisere (*to take a close view; esp. of things that interest us, Girenz, C. Fin. 5, 1, 1, p. 531*).—perspicere (*to look through and through; examine carefully*).—Jw. contuari perspicereque.—To c. eagerly, intently, &c., intensis oculis contemplari. **IMPROPR.** contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo, or simply contemplari or considerare, and Jw. contemplari et considerare. referre animum ad qd (*to direct one's mind to any object*): lustrare animo, or ratione animoque.—perlustrare animo, or mente animoque, circumspicere mente.—perpendere, expendere (weigh).—to c. sth with the utmost care, qd quam maxime intensis oculis, ut ajunt, acerrime contemplari: to c. the thing as it really is, ad veritatem revocare rationem: to c. oneself, considerare se ipsum cum animo: contemplatione sui frui.

CONTEMPLATION, contemplatio. consideratio. Inspecio (*as well with the eyes as with the mind*): careful, minute c., conspectus (e. g. of nature, nature).—repeated or diligent, constant c., contemplationes (see Girenz, C. Fin. 5, 19, 51): to be blind in the c. of things, caecum esse in contemplandis rebus: a careful and accurate c., magna ac diligens contemplatio (C.): the c. of nature, consideratio contemplatioque naturae. **Meditation** [vid.], meditatio. commotatio.—to be wrapt in c., multa cum animo suo cogitare: wrapt in c., mente in qd re defixus. in cogitatione defixus: worthy of c., contemplatione dignus. contemplandus. considerandus. visendus.—See CONSIDERATION. **TO** have sth in c., agitare also with (in) mente or animo—cogitare (*with following inf.*).—parare (*to be preparing*).—molliri (*a great and difficult work*).—id agere, ut, &c.: the c. of great undertakings, magnarum rerum agitatio. vid. PROPOSE.

CONTEMPLATIVE, contemplativus (*philosoph. t. 1 Sem. Ep. 95, 10, philosophia contemplativa opp. activa*). A c. life, degendae vitae ratio in contemplatione et cognitione rerum (*divinarum*) posita (C. Fin. 5, 4, 11): c. philosophy, philosophia contemplativa (Sem.).

or quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur: *to be a o. philosopher, or to lead a c. life, studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (in a philos. sense): c. studies or pursuits, studia cogitationis (C. Off. 1, 6, 19), or studia scientie cognitionisque.*

CONTEMPLATOR, contemplator. *fem.* contemplatrix: animadversor (who watches *athq.*, C. Off. 1, 41, 146:) c. of nature, speculator venatorque naturæ (C. N. D. 1, 30, in.). See also OBSERVER.

CONTEMPORARY, quod uno et eodem tempore est or fieri (of things).—*Of persons, equals ci or ca (hiring about the same time), or equals florum temporum. qui ejusdem ætatis est (f. conatus, contaneus et contemporaneus, belong to declining Latinity).—aby's c., or ci equals: a man's c.'s, ejusdem ætatis or temporis homines: ca ætas: nearly my c., meus fere equalis: a celebrated c. of his was Protagoras, simul floruit Protagoras: Alcibiades, Critias, and Theramenes, were almost c.'s, eidem ætati suppare Alcibiades, Critias, Theramenes: Socrates was not understood by his c.'s, Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur. C. history, historia nostræ ætatis; or nostri (illius, sui, &c.) temporis (v. Lamprid. Anton. Didam, &c.).—earum rerum historia, quæ nostræ ætate, or ipsius ætate, or illâ ætate gestæ sunt (v. C. Brut. 83, 286): a writer of c. history, qui scribit (scriptat, &c.) historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (C. Brut. 83, 286), or historiam sui temporis.*

CONTEMPT, contemptio. contemptus.—despicientia (a looking down with c. upon *aby*); Jm. contemptio et despicientia.—apretio (a disdain), L. 40, 5) [Syn. in DESPISE].—A proud c. of others, fastidium: *to fall into c., in contemptum adduci (by *athq.*, qâ re); in contemptum venire (with *aby*, ci): to be regarded with c., contemni (by *aby*, a qo): to be an object of c. to *aby*, contemptui or despicitui (not despectui) esse ci: to draw c. upon *aby*, ci contemptum or contemptum afferre: with c., or in c., contemptim. cum contemptu. cum fastidio: to speak of *aby* with c., contemptim loqui de qo: to look down upon *aby* with c., despiciere qm.—*Sto the partic. contemnens may serve (e. g. transibat contemnens ossa (passed them by with c., Propert. 3, 1, estr.). 'In c. of *athq.*, by contemptus or neglectus in abl. absol. he returned to Rome in c. of all my entreaties, contempta or neglecta precibus meis Romam reddit: one who shows c., contemptor. f. contemptrix. apretor. See CONTEMPTUOUSLY.**

CONTEMPTIBLE, contemnendus (to be despised).—contemptus. despectus (despised, Syn. in DESPISE).—abjectus (worthless); Jm. contemptus et abjectus.—vilis (mean, e. g. honorar).—[*Not*] contemptibilis, despicibilis or aspernabilis].—c. in the eyes of all the rest, abjectus or contemptus or despectus a ceteris: a c. fellow, homo despectissimus. homo contemptissimus, or contemptissimus et despectissimus: *to become c., in contemptum venire or adduci: to render c., contemptum or contemptum afferre ci. in contemptum adducere qm: to render *aby* c. in *aby's* eyes, afferre ci contemptum apud qm: to be c., contemptui or despicitui (not despectui) esse.*

CONTEMPTIBLY, abjecte.—humiliter. illiberaliter (meanly).—timide. ignave (in a cowardly manner).—serviliter. mullebriter (like a slave or woman: all C.). To behave c., *humilem or illiberalem se præbere (meanly).

CONTEMPTUOUS, contemnens: c. behaviour, fastidium. superbia. insolentia. See PROUD, HAUGHTY.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY, contemptim: *to speak c. of *aby*, contemptim loqui de qo: to look down c. upon *aby* or *athq.*, despiciere qm or qd, or despicitui habere or despicitui habere: he passed by the bones of the dead c., transibat contemnens ossa (Prop. 3, 1, estr.): to think c. of *aby*, male de qo opinari (see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51): to treat *aby* c., *qm contemptim tractare. qm contemnere (or despicere) et pro nihilo ducere.—despicere et pro nihilo putare.*

CONTENT, || C. with = fight; see TO COMBAT. || Fig. (in argument), impugnare. oppugnare. To c. *agat* *aby's* views, ca opinionem repugnare.—certare cum qo de qâ re (to endeavour to get the better of an antagonist in argument).—concertare (of two endeavouring to do so alternately, cum qo de qâ re).—contendere verbis or jurgio (c. violently, in a quarrelsome manner, cum qo).—decertare (to bring to a decision by argument or words).—alterari cum qo (to have an altercation with *aby*): controversiam habere (to have a dispute or difference, before a court or elsewhere), with *aby*, cum qo, about *athq.*, de qâ re (e. g. de fundo, de hereditate).—litigare (to be

involved in a dispute, gen. and before a court, cum qo de qâ re).—disceptare, also with verbis (to have a dispute, discuss with a view to discover the truth, or ascertain what is right; with *aby*, cum qo, about *athq.*, de qâ re).—rixari (cum qo, to quarrel with *aby*).—jurgio contendere cum qo, jurgium certare, see TO QUARREL.—to c. for and *agat*, disputare in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem: to c. neither for nor *agat*, in nullam partem disputare: to c. for *athq.*, pro re pugnare. See also DISCUSS, DISPUTE. || *Maintain*, affirmare. (not asserere). confirmare. asseverare. velle. contendere. defendere. ajo.—To c. that *athq.* is not so, negare, with acc. and inf. (e. g. Democritus negat sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, C.).—[Syn. in ASSERT]. || CONTENTED FOR; see STRIVE (for).

CONTENT, || Contented, vid. || To be c. (to do *athq.*), velle or paratum esse. facile pati. I am quite c. to let the balance of kind offset be in my favour, apud me plus officii residere facillime patior (C.).

CONTENT, v. Satisfy, vid.—|| Gratify, please, vid.

CONTENT, CONTENTMENT, tranquillitas animi. animus tranquillus (mental tranquillity, absence of passions and desires. See Sen. Tranq. 2, 3).—hilaritas. animus hilaris (serenity, cheerfulness): to live in c., sorte sua contentum vivere. tranquille vivere: to my great c., cum magnâ meâ voluptate. See also SATISFACTION.

CONTENTED, contentus; with *athq.*, qâ re: to be c. with one's lot, sorte sua contentum vivere: to be c. with very little, minimo contentum esse (C.): to be, &c., qâ re contentum esse; acquiescere qâ re (not to require any more or *athq.* else); in qâ re acquiescere (to find contentment in *athq.*, f. Zumpt, § 416); qd probare or approbare or accipere (to approve of; accept). || Absol. parvo or paucis contentus (with little).—sorte sua contentus (with his fate).—suis rebus contentus; eo, quod adest, contentus.—tranquillus (in his mind): a c. mind, animus æquus or tranquillus. Vid. SATISFIED and CONTENT, adj.

CONTENTEDLY, tranquille. placide (calmly): to live very c., sorte sua contentum vivere. See CONTENT, adj. [*Not*] contente, *weh* is 'vehemently'.

CONTENTS, quod qâ re continetur (that which is enclosed in a certain space).—summa (the principal heads of a letter, discourse, &c.).—sententia. sententium (principal or leading thought in a speech, writing, disquisition).—argumentum (the subject-matter of a speech, &c.; for *weh* materia is not classical; see Quinl. 5, 10, 9, Spalding).—epitome (short extract).—vid. PURPORT.—A table of contents, argumentum (will *weh* do, from the context). *argumenti conspectus (aft. pecuniam conspectus, Geil.).

CONTENTION, concertatio (the reciprocal exertions of two persons to conquer each other in argument).—certatio (dispute in general, as act; also before a court).—certamen (contest with words, as coent).—contentio (carried on violently).—disceptatio (a discussion for the purpose of arriving, e. g. at the real truth of *athq.*; also before a court).—pugna (between literati in matters of opinion, as C. de Divin. 2, 51, in.: hic quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum).—controversia (the dispute, in as far as each believes himself in the right; also before a court; and, in general, a literary dispute).—altercatio (any violent discussion, but apply a dispute arising from difference of opinion, and *weh*, at times, to carried on from mere obstinacy, and *weh* with heart).—jurgium (dispute accompanied with abusive, insulting words).—rixâ (violent dispute, on trifles apply; attended by menaces and even acts of violence).—Ile (in standard prose only of a suit before a court). To cause c., controversiam facere (as *weh* of the thing as of the person that causes it).—causam jurgii inferre (to get up a quarrel; of the author). See also DISPUTE, QUARREL. || Emulation, *weh*, emulatio. studium. certamen: *en* honorabile c., honesta certatio: to enter into a c. with *aby*, in certamen cum qo descendere. Vid. ZEAL. || Contentiousness, vid.

CONTENTIOUS, certandi or concertationis cupidus—litigiosus. cupidus litium (fond of law-suits, litigious).—cupidus rixæ. ad rixam promptus (fond of quarrels). See also QUARRELSOME.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *litium cupiditas. certandi or concertationis studium. altercandi or rixandi studium. alacritas ad litigandum (Syn. in CONTENTIOUS).

CONTENTMENT, see CONTENT.

CONTENTMIND, confinis (having a common frontier).—conjunctus ci loco (see Held. Cas. B. G. 1, 64).

—contignus ci loco, or um qo loco.—attingens qm

locum (C. Fam. 15, 4, 4). — *con* affinis, in this sense, occurs in Cl. prose only in L. 28, 17, 5: *conterminus* and *contigua*, Poet., and in later writers. See *Conterminus*.

CONTEST, v. *impugnare*. *opugnare* (to attack an opinion). — *qd* in controversiam vocare, adducere, or perducere (to call it into controversy). — *To* a. *a* point with *aby*, contendere cum *qo* de *qā* re: *to* c. every thing, contra omnia disserere: *to* c. *aby's* opinion, ca opinionis repugnare: *to* be contested, in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci; in disceptationem vocari. | *Vie* with, *vid*.

CONTEST, a. | *With weapons*, *vid*. **COMBAT**. | *With words*, *vid*. **DISPUTE**, **CONTENTION**. — *to enter into* a c. with *aby*, certamen cum *qo* instituere: a c. *arises*, oritur certamen or controversia: *to engage in* a c., in certamen descendere, with *aby*, cum *qo*: *to be involved in* a c. with, &c., venire in certamen cum *qo*. *I have* a c. with *aby*, est mihi certamen or certatio or contentio or controversia cum *qo*. habeo contentionem or aliquid contentionis cum *qo*. habeo controversiam cum *qo* (g. t.). *They are engaged in* a c. with each other respecting some property, est inter eos de possessione contentio. *I have* a c. with *aby* about *algh*, est mihi contentio de *algh* res cum *qo*. habeo controversiam cum *qo* de *qā* re. litigo cum *qo* de *qā* re: *to terminate* a c. (by an arrangement, &c.), controversiam componere or dirimere or sedare: the interference of the Consul put an end to the c., intercursum consulum rixa sedata est: *to decide* a c., dijudicare controversiam. **IMPROPR.** certatio (e. g. virtutis cum voluptate): *there can be no c. between the useful and the good, utilis cum honestis pugnare non possunt: a c. agri luti is no easy matter, cupiditatibus resistere difficile est: the c. of the elements, pugna rerum naturae secum*.

CONTESTABLE, quod in controversiam cadit, or in controversiam vocari potest. — [*con*] disputabilis (Sen. Ep. 88, 37) = a subject for and agut which much may be said].

CONTESTED, qd in controversia est or versatur. controversus, quod or de quoniambitur (the object c., a. g. res, ager). — dubius (doubtful); Jx. dubius controversusque. [In L. 3, 72, and Sen. Ep. 85, 20, we find controversio: controversiosam sibi adjudicare rem, L.] — *To be* c., in controversia esse or versari. in controversiam deductum esse, in contentione esse or versari, in disceptatione versari. *Algh is still* a c. point, adhuc sub iudice lla est (H.).

CONTEXT, verba (scriptura) contexta (opp. singula verba: *ast*. Q. 9, 4, 23, *ejus* [ordinis] observatio in verbis est singula et contexta): *in* the c., *ex contextu ipsius scripturae verba: or *ex ipsius scripturae verba, non singula, sed contexta (e. g. iudicare, intelligere qd). — *Oss.* contextus orationis, sermonis, &c., is the manner in which it is put together, the mutual dependence of its parts, &c. *Sto* perhaps continuo serieque rerum or verborum may help.

CONTEXTURE, contextus (Luer. and Ulp. Dig.).

CONTIGNATION, contignatio (Cæs.).

CONTIGUITY, *Crci.* with adjectives or verbs under *Contiguous*. *From* the c. of their houses, *propter contiguas domos. [continentia, coherencia, are used in this sense by Macrob. Sat. 5, 15, continentia regionum; coherencia regionum].

CONTIGUOUS, continuus (e. g. aer terrae, Sen.).

— *continens* ci loco or cum *qo* loco (e. g. per Cappadociam partem eam, quae cum Cilicia continens est, C.); *continentia* atque adjuncta praedia huius fundo, C.). Jx. *continens* atque adjunctus (ci loco). — *conjunctus* ci loco (Cæs. Np.; *not* cum *qo* loco, since that would imply 'intermixtura', 'internal connexion', Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 64). — *confinis* (having a common frontier). — *contiguus* (e. g. contiguas tenere domos, O. Poet. and later prose writers). — *To be* c., adiacere, imminere ci terrae, tangere, attingere, contingere terram (exply of c. countries). — *continentes* or *continuos* (poët. contiguos) esse (of houses). — *contingere* inter se (of which each touches the other): *our houses* are c., *confinitas* habemus or tenemus domos (*ast*. O. Met. 4, 57, see *Gierig*).

CONTINENCE, | *Self-restraint*, *continentia* (command over sensual desires: opp. libido; luxuria; incontinentia; *vid*. C. Inveni. 2, 44, Gr. *ἐνσώφεια*). — *temperantia* (moderation in sensual enjoyments). — *abstinentia* (in the gold, age, is command over the desire of what belongs to another). — *imperium sui* (the mastery over one's own passions, Pila.). — *Oss.* animi continentia; integritas et continentia are in C. the integrity and c. of a good magistrate, &c. | *Chastity*, castitas. — *castimonia* (as an abiding quality, and in a religious

point of view). — *continentia* (Eccl. t. t.). — *abstinentia* veneris (Q.). *To preserve* c., castitatem tueri, castitatis gloriam tenere (both Lactant.). — *continentiam servare* (August): an example of c., exemplum continentiae: *to live a life of c.* (of a nun), *sanctimoniam per omnem vitam servare.

CONTINENT, a. *continens* terra; but more commonly *continens*, f. only (Abi. a. and equally common, Freund). *On* the c., in continenti (Np.). *to send ambassadors to* the c., in continentem legatos mittere (Cæs.): *to be brought to him on* the c., in continentem adduci: *to reach* the c., ad continentem pervenire: *to fetch* fm the c., ex continenti comportare (things); *ex continenti accessisse* (persons); e. g. fabros, Cæs.): *to leave* *aby* on the c., qm in continente relinquere (Cæs. B. G. 6, 8): *to spend the winter on* the c., in continenti hiemem agere (ib. 22). [Politian is wrong in using it as *masculine*; uterque continens, adversus continens. Krebs.]

CONTINENT, adj.; *continens* (in qā re). — *abstinens* (Syn. in CONTINENCE). — *castus* continentique. *abstinens* rebus veneris (Cōd.): *to lead* a c. life, continenter vivere (C.); *rebus veneris non uti* (*ast*. C.); *rebus veneris abstinere*, Cōl.

CONTINENTAL, by gen. continentis: a c. town, *oppidum continentia (cf. L. 35, 43): the c. powers or states, *principes or civitates Europae.

CONTINENTLY, continenter. — *abstinetur* (Syn. in CONTINENCE): *to live* c., continenter vivere (C.); *abstinere* rebus veneris (Cōl. 12, 4, 3).

CONTINGENCY, | *The quality of being fortuitous*; *Crci.* by in casu esse; fortuito accidere (C.); *casu non necessitate accidere, fieri, &c.; *cæco* casu fieri (C.). [*Kraft* gives *conditio fortuita, in casu posita; nulla necessitas.] *To prove* the c. of *algh*, *probare rem casu evenisse; probare rem non esse necessariam. | *A contingency* (= a contingent event): casus. — *quod casu fit*. — *quod non habet necessitatem*. *quod fortuito*, or *temere* ac fortuito, fit (factum est, &c.). *quod fortuito accidit*. *Contingencies*, fortuita (pl.); *res fortuitae*; casus.

CONTINGENT, fortuitus, forte oblati. in casu positus, non necessarius, adventitius (Syn. in ACCIDENTAL): *To be* c., in casu esse (e. g. quod externum, id in casu est): *if these things are governed by any necessary law of this kind, what in the world is there, that we can believe to be merely c.* | *si* haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortunā putemus? C. evenit, fortuita (pl.); *res fortuitae*, or in fortunā positae (C.). — *causae*. *These things are necessary, not c.*, haec quaedam ex necessitate eodem modo semper sunt (C.).

CONTINGENT (of troops), quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet (*ast*. Np. Arist. 3, 1): *also* auxilia only (if they are auxiliaries). *To determine* the c. of each state, quantum militum quaeque civitas mittat, consultare. auxilia singularum civitatum describere (Just. 9, 5, 4). *To bring one's c. into the field*, suum numerum conferre (Cæs. B. G. 7, 15, *estr*).

CONTINGENTLY, casu. — *fortuito* or *fortuito*. — *forte* fortunā temere. Jx. casu et fortuito: temere ac fortuito (Syn. in ACCIDENT).

CONTINUAL, continens (uninterrupted); bella, labor, itinera, febres). — *continuus* (same meaning; bella, L.; cursus praeliorum, T.; incommoda, Cæs.; labor, Q.; itinera, Lepid. ap. C.). — *assiduus* (also uninterrupted; but of time only, not of place; constant; imbres, opera, &c.; recordatio; febricula; otium; sterilitas; incurtus barbarorum; gemitus, O.). — *perpetuus* (continuing all through to the end; historia; risus, O.; defensio contra qm: amicitia; sumptus, voluntas). *perennis* (lasting the whole year; then lasting through many years; militia: cursus stellarum; aquae; amnis). Jx. *continuus* et *perennis* (e. g. motio); *perennis* atque *perpetuus* (e. g. cursus stellarum). *Vid*. **CONSTANT**.

CONTINUALLY, continenter (*ast* in this sense *continue* is *præ-* and *post-* Class., *continuo* is found twice in Q. 2, 20, 8; 9, 1, 11), but *Hand* entirely rejects it in this sense: "quod perpetuum est-id veteres scriptores adverbis *continue* et *continenter*, non adverbio *continuo* exprimit. Hoc enim non ponitur, nisi pro 'statim', 'nullā morā interpositā.' il. 104.). — *uno* tenore. *perpetuo*, assidue (*ast* assiduo, *præ-* and *post-* Class.; *Plaut*; *Plin*. Syn. in **CONSTANT**). — *sine intermissione*. *nullo temporis puncto intermisso* (without intermission). — *semper*. *usque* (always: the former absolutely, the latter with a reference, expressed or implied, to a definite limit). — Jx. *continenter* usque ad qd (e. up to a certain point, e. g. ad ipsum negotium, C.). — *le*

rain c. for two days, continenter biduum—pluere (L.): to be c. at his books, studia numquam intermittere; tota vitā assidue libris; hæc in libris: to be c. at work, nullum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to be c. beseeching any, qm precibus fatigare.

CONTINUANCE, continuatio (e. g. imbrum, Cæs.; laborum, Suet.; causarum, C.).—diuturnitas (long c., belli, Np.; pugnae, Cæs.; reipublicae, C.).—tenor (equale course).—perpetuitas (e. g. voluntatis).—stabilitas (firmness: steady continuance; amicitie, fortune).—To be of long c., durare; manēre; stare; stabilem, firmum, esse: to be of short c., non diu manere; or stare; fragilem, caducum fluxum esse.

¶ *A long c. of althg' may often be translated by diuturnum with the word that in English follows 'of'.*—a long c. of peace, labour, &c., diuturna pax; diuturnus or diuturna labor; a long c. of wretched health, diuturna perturbatio totius valetudinis.—This joy was not of long c., hæc lætitia non nimis diuturna fuit (Np.): this emotion is generally of no very long c., hæc perturbatio animi plerumque brevis est, et ad tempus (C.).—they maintain the c. of the human soul after death, alunt animos post mortem manere or remanere.—For a c., diu: to please for a c., diu placere. ¶ Perseverance. Vid. ¶ Abode. Vid.

CONTINUATION. ¶ Act of continuing althg': Crel. by verbs under CONTINUE: for the c. of the species, ad genus faciendum (Jusl.). ¶ Continuance. Vid. ¶ Continuation (i. e. a later portion) of a narrative, &c.: reliqua pars. "quod reliquum est [of] continuatio non Lat. in this sense; the c. is to follow, reliqua deinceps persequimur (as promise of the author, C.).—plura, alia or quædam sequuntur, adduntur, subjiciuntur (Kraft).—As a title or heading, 'Continuation' may be translated by *para or particula altera, tertia, &c. (as the case may be; Krebs); or by *res Instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur. "porro or amplius tractatur eadem res, or de eadem res (Krebs).

CONTINUE, trā. ¶ To go on with althg': facere qd pergo.—exsequi, espere persequi qd (to carry it through till the proposed end is reached: e. g. an undertaking, incepta exs. or pers.: enim, inimicitias persequi).—ci operi instare (to carry it on with activity and spirit).—perseverare in re or with inf. (to carry it on with pertinacity, perseverare: to c. the war, perseverare in bello, or pers. bellare: the siege, perseverare in obsidione).—extendere (to lengthen: e. g. althg to midnight, qd ad medium noctem; the battle to nightfall, pugnam ad noctem. L.).—propagare (to prolong; e. g. althg's command for another year, propag. ci imperium in annum, L.).—producere (to draw out; to lengthen: e. g. sermonem in multam noctem).—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption: e. g. opus, Cæs.).—¶ Never use continuare unless the action has been uninterrupted: to c. after an interruption is pergere qd facere.—'to c. a journey' may be iter continuare (Cæs.), or iter non intermittere, if it is uninterrupted; but to c. it after a halt (= to resume it) must be pergere conficere iter reliquum (C.); iter persequi; to c. a drinking bout for two days and two nights, contin. perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus (Plin.). to c. one's studies, literarum studia tenere or persequi; to c. the war (vid. perseverare above), bellum persequi or (after an interruption) bellum renovare, instaurare (Krebs off. Dietrich).—The work is continued without any interruption through the whole of the night, nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittere (Cæs.): that the work might be continued without the slightest interruption, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur (Id.).—Althg has been continued by althg up to this day, qd usque ad hoc tempus qd re continuationem permansit (C.): to c. a subject, æ, quæ restant, persequi (C.).—'The same subject continued' (as the heading of an article in a review, &c.), *res Instituta porro tractatur or pertractatur (vid. CONTINUATION). ¶ To extend in an unbroken line (of extension in space), continuare (e. g. pontem, T.; so Milton: 'a bridge From Hell continued').—extendere (stretch out; e. g. of the lines of an army: cornua; aciem; agmen ad mare, Curt.).—¶ To retain; to persevere in a custom, in the habitual performance of althg, &c., tenere; retinere.—servare (all opp. rejicere).—to c. a barbarous custom, retinere (Nlām) immanem ac barbaram consuetudinem (e. g. hostium immolandum, C.); you c. your old ways and character, morem antiquum atque ingenium obline (Ter.); to c. one's kindness to any, *pergere benigne or comiter qm tractare; *pergere beneficia in qm conferre; *pergere

benevolentiam ei præstare; aby c.'s his kindness to me, oblineo eas benevolentiam (gratiam, humanitatem, &c.); ca gratiam mihi retineo; ca benevolentiam tueor; to c. one's intimacy with any, in consuetudine cum qo permanere.

CONTINUE, intrā. ¶ To last; manere. permanere.—durare.—stare (to last long without being shaken or overthrown: regnum stetit, L.; qui si steterit idem, C.).—perstare (in the same sense as stare: nihil est toto, quod perstat, in orbe, O.).—integrare manere (to last without being injured, spoilt, &c.).—¶ Tenere in the sense of 'lasting' occurs in L. only of the writers of the golden age: the rain continued all night, imber per totam noctem tenuit. I am your friend, and shall c. to be so, et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis. If my health c.'s good, si sanitas constabit (Phædr.).—To c. long, diuturnum esse: the battle continued without any pause for five hours, horis quinque continenter pugnam est. Obs. qd non intermitit may be followed by infn.—The weather c.'s, year after year, to be fine at the proper season, non intermitit suo tempore cælum nitescere (C.). ¶ Abide: manere (e. g. with aby, apud qm)—morari (e. g. hic; in provincia; Romæ).—commorari (e. g. at Rome, Romæ; with aby, apud qm; in those parts, circum iathæ loca).—sustinere se in qo loco (to stop there, fm thinking it dangerous to proceed, &c. till certain intelligence is obtained. Vid. C. Att. 10, 2, in.).—¶ To continue in althg: manere (e. g. in amicitia, voluntate, &c.).—stare (to remain unshaken: stare in sententiâ, L.: also with ab. only; suis iudiciis stare, C.).—perstare (e. g. in sententiâ, Cæs.; in incepto, L.).—perseverare.—constare (e. g. in sententiâ).—consistere. persister (Vid. Hæc. B. G. 5, 36).

CONTINUED, continuatus.—As adj. continuus. continens.—perpetuus. assiduus. perennis. [Syn. in CONTINUOUS, vid.] A c. stream (of persons), continens agmen (e. g. migrationem).—A c. fever, febri continens (Cels.), perpetua (Plin.).—c. sleep, somnus continens; c. labour, labor continens (Cæs.), assiduus (C.). In consequence of the long-c. rains, continuatione imbrum (Cæs.).

CONTINUITY, continuatio.—continuitas (very rare: Varro; of the spine, spinæ, Plin.).—perpetuitas (uninterrupted continuance in any course).

CONTINUOUS, continens. continuus.

CONTORT, contorquere (used esp. of whirling round, hurling, &c. weapons; but also of other bodies; globum, tantum corpus, currum, annem).—distorquere. depravare (distort, twist in an unnatural, unpleasant manner; with os, oculos, labra, &c.).—Contorted, contortus. Jm. contortus et deflexus.—distortus (e. g. vultus. Crura. depravatus (oculi, crura).

CONTORTION, contortio (the swiveling round: dextræ).—distortio. depravatio (both of the mouth: also distort. membrorum).—Jm. distortio et depravatio.

CONTOUR, extremæ lineæ; extremitas pictura (Plin.): to draw a c., extrema corporum facere (or pingere), et desinentis picturae modum includere (Plin. 35, 10, 36); primas lineas ducere; primis lineis designare qd (sketch, Q.).

CONTRABAND, vetitus. C. goods, *vetitæ merces.—To import c. goods, *clam importare or invehere; *merces vetitas importare; rempublicam fraudare portorio; a dealer in c. goods, *merces vetitas importans (of the importer). *qui mercaturam vetitam facit.

CONTRACT, locatio. conductio (the conductor stipulates to receive fm the locator a certain sum, merces, for the performance of some work, e. g. the erection of a building, or in consideration for the use and enjoyment of a thing to be returned. In the case of buildings, the contractor was called redemptor. redemptio (building-c., or c. for the performance of a work); redemptura (only L. 23, 48, redempturis augere patrimonium, and Ulp.).—conditio (the stipulated terms).—For the general terms, pactum, pactio; conventus, conventum, pactum conventum; conditio atque pactum, vid. CONTRACT.—The contract, lex locationis or conductionis (the terms of it), tabulæ locationis (the c. itself, for each locatio is used meton. Att. 1, 17, 3).—tabulæ conductionis or conductionis (for the conductor).—syngrapha (the deed, as signed by both parties): the portico was restored by c., porticus locatone reficiebatur (C.); they complained that the c. was too high, questi sunt, ne nimium magno condixisse: to cancel a c., locatorem inducere (C.). pactiorem rescindere (C.): the c. was thrown up, renuntiata est tota conductio (C. Ferr. 1, 6, 17, ed. Zumpt. al. conditio): to undertake the c., opus redimere (e. g. navem fabricandam, Ulp.), or

conducere (e.g. *columnam faciendam, C.*, the person *fm* whom it is taken, do *qo*).—By the terms of the c., ex conductione; ex lege locationis.—the amount of the c., the sum specified in the c., locarium (the sum which the laborer gives and receives; but *Varr., L. L. 5, 15*, seems to confine it to the sum paid for a shop, *itali, q.*, quod datur, in stabulo et tabernā ubi consistant, *Lib. 3, 15*).—merces, mercedula (the sum to be paid by a lessee, *rent, q.*).—vectigal (as income, revenue, *q.*, of the lessor, *q.*).—pretium conducti. The faithful observance of c.'s, rerum contractarum fides (C. Off. 1, 5, 2.) In every c., in omni re contrahenda (C. Off. 2, 18); in concluding c.'s, in contrahendis negotiis (C. Off. 2, 11); to enter into a c. with *aby*, contrahere cum *qo* (C. Tusc. 5, 36; and Off. 2, 18, 64). ¶ **MARRIAGE-CONTRACT**; pactio nuptialis; pactio matrimonii (T.).—The m.-c., tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae.—To conclude a m.-c., pactionem nuptialem facere (L.; to enter into it); ditis tabellas consignare (to sign it, of the actual signing and sealing); to violate a m.-c., tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

CONTRACT, v. ¶ Draw together into a smaller compass; contrahere (g. t.—the limbs; membra [opp. porrigere];—supercilia [opp. deſucere]; collum [opp. tendere]; frontem [= to wrinkle it, C.]; a speech, orationem [opp. summittere] (into the space of a few books, in paucos libros).—constringere (to bind together, then *fig.* = to compress; a speech; chain of reasoning, *q.*).—astringere (to compress tightly; opp. solvere; e.g. the hands: then of cold, medicines, and finally of compressing a speech).—coartare (to force into a narrow space; iter, viam).—colligere (e.g. orbem, of troops).—coangustare (rare: *Hist. Varr.*; to c. a pipe, tube, *q.*, fistulam, *Cels.*).—¶ Draw together upon ourselves; hence form, incur, *q.*, contrahere, (g. t.—in nearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb: thus, contr. amicitiam, C.; morbum, *Plin.*; agnam corporis, *Just.*; et alium, C.; matrimonia, *Suet.*).—colligere (e.g. the habit of endurance, usum patendi, O.). To c. an intimacy with *aby*, recipere *qm* in familiaritatem. consuetudinem facere cum *qo* [Cels. not contrahere familiaritatem cum *qo*, *Krbr.*].—to c. an illness, contrahere adversam valetudinem; *fm* or by *atq.*, qā re; contrahere causam valetudinis ex qā re (e.g. ex profuvio alui, *Suet.*). morbum nancisci: to c. debile, et alium contrahere, facere, confiare: rusti, robiginem trahere (*Plin.*), *fm* any cause, qā re; to c. a habit, facere sibi morem (qā faciendi: but this implies more exercise of will than to 'contract': vid. colligere above). To c. a marriage, in matrimonium ire, matrimonium contrahere.—More under the substance, with which 'contract' is used. ¶ To contract *aby* to another (in marriage); spondere or respondere ei *qm* [Cels. sponsare, late].—to be contracted to *aby*, ei despondere: contracted to *aby*, sponsa or sponsa ei. ¶ To shorten syllables by abridgement, contrahere (contrahi duo verba dicuntur, quum in priore ultima vocalis eliditur, quia sequens verbum a vocali incipit, ad hiatum evitandum; item sine vocalibus brevitas causā; ut multi modis. Singula etiam verba contrahi dicuntur, ut quum bis dicitur pro duis, ala pro axilla. *Schütz, Les. Cie.*).—imminuere verbum (C. Or. 47, 157; e.g. nosse for novisse).—duas syllabas in unam cogere (to c. two syllables into one; *ast. Q.*).—excuteere syllabam (to throw out a syllable; as dixit for dixisti; deprehendere for deprehendere, *Q.*). ¶ Render contracted (= narrow): to narrow; coangustare (prop. e.g. fistulam. See above).—*angustum reddere. To c. the mind, *animum angustum or parvum et exiguum reddere [Cels. contrahere animum is to make it sad; to distress it].

CONTRACT, v. INTR. se contrahere (e.g. the lungs, pulmones:—also of animals).—se astringere, astringi (of the intestines).

CONTRACTED (as adj.), contractus, contractus et angustus.—angustus (narrow). C. means or circumstances, angustie rei familiaris, tenuitas.—contracta paupertas (H.). ¶ As an epithet of the mind: angustus (narrow): animus, C.; minutus et angustus (C.).—parvus (C.); parvus exiguusque (J. little).—tenuis (e.g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (weak).

CONTRACTEDNESS, of mind; angustus animus et parvus; pectoris angustie.

CONTRACTIBLE, CONTRACTIBILITY; *Cred.* by verbs: se contrahere or se contrahere posse; contrahi posse; constringi, coartari, coangustari, &c., posse.

CONTRACTION, contractio (g. t. digitorum [opp. remissio or porrectio]; brachii [opp. projectio]; super-

cllorum [opp. remissio]; frontis [opp. remissio]).—contractio (the binding together; hence, of the intestines by medicine: late).—coartatio (of tubes, *q.*, opp. laxatio, *Vitr.*).—¶ C. in words, writing, *q.*, verborum nota. (scripturæ) compendium.—[Oss. note are any conventional marks or signs that stand for a word; thus, *Augustus*, when he wrote per notas, used b for a, c for d, &c., and aa for z, *Suet. Oct. 64.*].—coitus syllabarum (as vitasse for vitavisse, *Q. 9, 4, 69*).—[Cels. correctio is 'the shortening' a syllable: opp. productio.] To write with c.'s, 'per compendia scribere.—notare (opp. perscribere, cf. *Bremi, Suet. Oct. 64*).

CONTRACTOR, contrahens (g. t.).—pasciscens (who makes a c. or agreement).—conductor, redemptor (who undertakes to supply articles, e.g. for an army, opp. locator, he who offers the c. to others: redemptor empty of a c. for a building). ¶ parbus, pæbitor were persons who provided certain necessary articles for Roman citizens, travelling in an official character. This pæb. (in C. Off. 2, 15, 53) is probably an attempt to translate the Greek *πάροχος*.

CONTRADICT, obloqui, *aby*, ci.—contra dicere (absolute): to speak against *atq.*; contradicere ei ci rei, was not used before the silo. age).—adversari (to oppose: ci: to c. every body, adversari semper omnibus, C.).—impugnare *qd* (to assail, e.g. an opinion, sentiment).—repugnare (to fight against, oppose, e.g. ci rei or contra *q.*).—To c. in a noisy manner, obstrepere: to c. with a loud voice, reclamare: to c. one another, obloqui (of persons). Inter se pugnaire or repugnare or discrepare or dissidère (to differ, to be inconsistent with each other, *q.*; of opinions): to c. oneself, secum pugnaire (g. t.); pugnantia loqui (to say contradictory things); a se dissidère. sibi dissentire. sibi non constare (of persons who do not abide by a statement they have made: e.g. of a witness, *q.*); they (the witnesses) contradict one another, non congruentia respondent.

CONTRADICTION, a) as action: contradictio (post-Aug.).—reclamatio (loud c. uttered, the spirit of c., *obloquendi or obloquendi et repugnandi libido; concertationis studium (C. de Divin. 1, 50, 62).—without c., nullo obloquente (nobody contradicting); beyond (all) c., sine dubio (C.); procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (S. L.). non dubie (C. rare: all, without doubt); sine (ulla) controversia.—to meet with c., impugnari; non omnibus probari (of statements): to meet with no c., non impugnari; omnibus probari (also of statements): to meet with violent c., acriter or graviter impugnari: to bear no c., non pati sibi *qm* obloqui (of persons): to admit of no c., nihil dubitationis habere: infirmari non posse; certum, evidentem esse (opp. dubium esse, of things; e.g. evidence, *q.*).—a) as state: discrepantia, inconsistency; repugnantia, pugna.—discrepantia (discrepancy, e.g. scripti et voluntati).—diversitas (great diversity between things, as *Tac. Germ. 15, 3*: mira diversitas naturæ).—to stand in c. to *atq.*, ci rei repugnare or adversari; cum qā re pugnaire or discrepare; abhorrere a qā re (e.g. a vitā hominum et a moribus): to stand in c. to each other, inter se pugnaire or repugnare or discrepare or dissidère. See 'to be at variance with,' under **VARIANCE**. There is a c. between these statements, hæc inter se repugnant, non coherent. A monster made up of c.'s, monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis confictum (C. Cæl. 5, extr.).

CONTRADICTIONOUS, cui mos est, adversari semper omnibus (C.).

CONTRADICTOR, obloquens [oblocutor, only *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 48*].—contra dicens [contradictor only in forensic Latin].

CONTRADICTORILY, repugnanter (C.; but opp. to patienter). contrarie, diverse.

CONTRADICTORY, contrarius.—pugnans, repugnans (of things).—diversus (quite different).—disparatus (in logic, vid. C. de Inveni. 1, 28, 42).—obloquens (of persons contradicting). C. things, *q.*, quæ inter se pugnant, repugnant, sunt contraria (C.): c. assertions, statements, *q.*, *verba, quæ inter se repugnant or non coherent. C. laws, leges contrarie (Q.): to be c., inter se pugnaire or repugnare.—in maximā inconstantiā versari (of opinions, C. N. D. 1, 16, 42).—To issue c. decrees, contrarium decernere atque (pauculo ante) decreverat. See **CONTRARY**.

CONTRADICTION, Crel. by quod c. rei contrarium est; quod a qā re toto genere dijungo, or disjunctum esse volo; or aliud enim [hoc]—aliud [illud] esse volo. Virtutes in c. to vices, vitia, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (C.): the refinement of those who reside in towns, in c. to the rudeness of those who live in the

country, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas [C. *uses the gen. after contrarius*]. *National law in c. to civil law* (jus gentium), aliud enim jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo. *What is right in c. to what is expedient, honesta, quæ a commodis non omfne, sed genere toto disjungo et disjungenda sunt* (cf. C. de Nat. 1, 7, 16).

CONTRADISTINGUISH, non nomine, sed genere toto disjungere (qd a qâ re, C. de Nat. 1, 7, 15). — quod c. rei contrarium esse volo. — See **CONTRADISTINGUITION**.

CONTRARIETY, repugnantia. pugna.—discrepancia (means of agreement, inconsistency; e. g. scripti et voluntatis).—(mira) diversitas [186] contrarietas late; Macrob. Somn. Seip. 2, 14, Sid.]

CONTRARIILY; c. to, contra (e. g. to the law, legem). —contrarie. In contrarias partes (in opposite directions): 'to be carried so contrarily' (Locke), distrahî in contrarias partes (C.); contra ea (on the other hand. Not C. but Cas.).

CONTRARIWISE, ex ore e contrario [not vice versâ]. Vid. 'on the CONTRARY.'

CONTRARY, contrarius.—adversus (prop. opp. to one who is looking at it; then *improp. in rhetoric, of notions opposed to each other in the same species; as, sapientia et stultitia*, C. Top. 11, 47; but also for contrarius, generally, vid. C. Or. 19, 56 [compared with 39, 135], and Gell. 10, 8).—oppositus (placed opposite; opposed to; of the action; but not in the sense of 'contrary,' the opposite).—[186] contraria cum Cicerone appello, quæ barbari opposita, Muret. On the meaning of oppositum and antithesis, see **OPPOSITE**, a.)—diversus (the diversa will have nothing in common, and go different or even opposite ways from each other; whereas the contraria confront and stand directly opposite to each other; hence, diversa aut etiam contraria, Dôd.).—Sis alienus (a) qâ re (inconsistent with).—disparatus (contradictoriol, vid. C. Invent. 1, 28, 42).—C. to each other, contrarii inter se.—To be of a c. opinion, dissentire, dissidère a qo or inter se; even here some are of a c. opinion, id ipsum nonnullis secus videtur. On this subject, authors are of c. opinions, discrepat inter scriptores, or (if they are not merely writers, but the great supporters of an opinion) inter auctores. Obs. 'To be c. to althg,' is my contra qd esse (e. g. contra naturam, contra officium esse, to be c. to nature, to duty). A c. wind, ventus adversus: to have the wind c., vento adverso navigare; ventus (naviganti) ei adversum tenet: to have c. winds, ventis adversis uti. Every virtue has its c. vice, omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur (C.). In a c. direction, in contrarias partes (e. g. fluere, to flow back, of streams, C. Die. 1, 35); contrarie (e. g. procedere, of the stars, C.).—[186] Contrarius is often followed by ac [Pr. Intro. ii, 183, 206]: to move in a c. direction to that of the heavens, versari contrario motu atque cœlum. § Used as virtually an adverb (fm being referred to the subject, or to the whole affirmation). My by præter. C. to the laws of God and man, præter jus fasque: c. to ab's wish, præter ea voluntatem: c. to expectation, præter opinionem: c. to one's hopes, præter spem. secus ac speraveram [on contra, see next Obs.]: c. to my wishes, præter optatum meum (e. g. accidit qd).—[186] contra with spem, expectationem, consuetudinem is rare, for præter (Krebs): it is, however, quite Class.; contra opinionem, Cas. S.; expectationem, Hirt.; spem, S. L.]—To act c. to, negligere qd (e. g. legem, consuetudinem); migrare qd (e. g. jus civile); to a precept, directions, &c., extra præscriptum egredi; to one's promise, fidem non servare: fidem frangere. Contra is often used with atque or quam and a verb: c. to his expectations, contra atque ratus erat: c. to the opinion he had himself delivered, contra quam ipse censuerat [Hand rejects Heron's distinction, that contra ac compares, contra quam heightens and excludes]: c. to what is the custom with us, contra atque apud nos.

CONTRARY, used as subst.—contrarium. pars contraria, contraria, pl. [186] diversum, in this sense, belongs to the age of T. On oppositum and antithesis, see **THE OPPOSITE**. 'My views are the very c. of these, mihi contra videtur' (S. Jug. 85, 1, but Kritz has contra ea). [186] (1) 'The contrary' is my translated by the adj. contrarius, in concord; etc in the neut.—e. g. hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas; filientie contrarium est diffidentia: both C. (2) 'The contrary to what, &c.' is contrarium ac or atque: e. g. to decree the very c. of what he had decreed a little before, contrarium decernere, atque paulo ante decreverat, C. 'To do the very c. of what, &c.', contra facere ac (atque)

or quam. [186] As opposed to an adj., it must be translated by contra: whether he is happy or the c., utrum felix sit, an contra: some things seem probable, others the c., alie res probabiles videntur, alie contra. § On the c., ex contrario. e contrario [186] Gôrens and Bremi say, that contrario has no authority; that ex contrario is used by C.; e contrario by Np. and Q.; but e contrario is found C. de Fin. 2, 12, 36: ad Herenn. 1, 10, 17; 2, 11, 16. Hand thinks that ex contrario = ex altera parte contraria; e contrario = contra, vol. II. 631]: contra (on the other hand; on the c.).—contra ea (Cas. L., and apply Np. who very seldom uses contra alone. Freund.). [186] In many cases, where the antithesis need not be so strongly marked, it is enough to use at, attamen, autem.—Far from—on the c., tantum abest, ut—ut, or (L.) ut contra: whereas on the c., quod contra: as—so on the c., ut—sic contra; ut—sic ex contrario (Cas. B. G. 7, 30): for on the c., nam contra: but on the c., atqui contra; sed contra; m. contra; or contraque after a neg. (e. g. non enim tua ulla culpa—contraque summa laus, quod, &c., C.): not only not—but on the c., non modo non—sed contra: not that—but on the c., non quo—sed contra (e. g. non quo acui—ingenia adolescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, C.): and on the c., et contra, contra, or on the c., vel contra: if on the c., si ex contrario (C.). § On the c. (in answers of dissent), imo. imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius.

CONTRAST, § In painting, architecture, &c., asperitas (relief); sharp c., opp. monotonous smoothness: e. g. quam aspectus ejus scenæ propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, Plur. 7, 6; ut aspectus propter asperitatem intercolumniorum haberet auctoritatem, Id. 3, 8).—To form a pleasing c., propter asperitatem omnium visus eblandi, or habere auctoritatem. *gratâ quadam asperitate placere [Kraft gives fm Doer. res inter se pugnant, contrarie invicem se excipiunt or mire occurrunt, æch is not very happy]. A c. of colours, colorum varietas. dispares colores (C. Fin. 2, 3, 10: varietas—proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur). There is too strong a c. of colours, colores nimis inter se discrepant. § Striking dissimilitudo, diversitas, discrepantia, dissimilitudo, mira quedam dissimilitudo, distantia (e. g. between characters, morum; persuis, &c., studiorum). A striking c., mira diversitas (e. g. naturæ). To form a c. with althg, ei rei repugnare; cum qâ re pugnare or discrepare or multum discrepare: a striking c., a qâ re abhorrere. There is a striking c. between his actions and his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant: there is a strange c. between such and such things, hæc inter se discrepant. See **DIFFERENCE**.

CONTRAST, v. tr. —See **COMPARE**. **INTA.**) differre (multum) discrepare (inter se; cum qâ re, a qâ re; also in re, in any respect).

CONTRAVALLATION. To form lines of c. *munimenta munimentis obijcere, opponere (Kraft).

CONTRAVENE, contra qd esse. contrarium ea rei or ei rei esse (to contradict it).—ad vanum or ad irritum or ad vanum et irritum redigere (make of no effect).—adversari, repugnare (oppose, contradict).

CONTRAVENTION, violatio [with gen. a. g. fœderis]: to be in direct c. of althg, qd migrare or transgredere (to transgress, jus gentium, morem, ordinem naturæ, &c.).—violare (e. g. fœdus, jus gentium). Jm. migrare et non servare.—adversari, repugnare (to oppose, contradict): to act in c. of a law, legem migrare or violare or negligere.

CONTRIBUTE, § To give money jointly with others, &c., conferre, for any object, ad or in qd.—pecuniam or stipem conferre. collationem facere (absol. to give a c.).—afferre qd (C.): to c. for a public purpose, for the common good, &c., in commune, in publicum conferre: to c. to a feast, symbolum dare (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 61): to c. according to one's means, pro re sua or pro facultatibus conferre [186] contribuere pecuniam in C. Phil. 14, 14, extr. is now read tribuere, to give an order on the exchequer for payment; in the sense of 'contribute,' it is found in the poets of the Aug. age, but not of money: e. g. of rivers contributing their waters, O. Met. 7, 231; of contributing to another some years of one's own life, Tib. 1, 6, 64]. § To assist in effecting althg, conferre ad qd.—vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd or (stronger) multum valere ad qd.—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (the latter also with ut).—also adjuvare esse ei rei, ea rei or in re adjuvare or adjuvare esse (s. t. for affording any sort of help or assistance).—ca rei or ei rei esse ministrum or ministram (to supply the means of effecting it, in a bad sense; to assist subordinately in

affecting it: to *c. much*, plurimum conferre or valere ad; magnum momentum asferre ad qd (C.): *c. more to atq.*, plus momenti asferre ad qd (C.): *running brooks c. very much to the beauty of scenery*, ad amenitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (C.).

CONTRIBUTIO, collatio (act of contributing, *e. g.* coll. stipis aut decimae; and 'contribution', *as thing*; in post-Aug. writers, the *c.'s* paid to the emperors).—collatus, ūs (late). *Censor*. quum tuo collatu scirem me plura didicisse).—pecunia ad rem iurandum collata, data.—stips, collecta, m (money collected or contributed; the former *esp.* of what is begged; the latter, at places of entertainment, &c.).—symbola (c. to a feast, Com.).—[*con*] contributio not used in this sense except in *Dig.* and *J. Cit.*, but collatio, or, if a forced *c.*, tributum, pecuniae imperatae or exactae, &c., see *IMPOST.*—To levy *c.'s* on the towns or states, pecuniam a civitatibus cogere: to exact the payment of their *c.'s*, pecunias exigere (with great strictness, &c., acerbissime): to demand a *c.* from a guest, collectam a convivā exigere (C.): to give a *c.*, stipem conferre; (for a feast) symbolam dare. A *c.* to the expenses of a war, tributum, unde belli impensae tolerantur (afr. *Plin.* 12, 14, 32): to pay *c.'s*, stipendium or tributum pendere: to refuse to pay their *c.'s*, stipendium or de stipendio recusare: to levy *c.'s* on a country, or put a country under *c.*, regioni stipendium imponere, pecunias imperare, argentum in stipendium imponere. || *Article contributed to a journal*; to send many *c.'s* to the transactions of a literary society, 'acta eruditorum multa accessionibus augere (Morus).

CONTRIBUTOR, collator (*prae- and post-Class.*).—tributarius, stipendiarius (who paid tribute, &c.).

CONTRITE, acerbissimā poenitentia afflictus.

CONTRITION, || *Act of rubbing to powder, &c.*, attritio, attritus, ūs (attritus, *Plin. Sen.*; attritio *prope* only *Lamprid.* and *Marc. Capella*; Freund). To reduce *atq.* to powder by *c.*, quam minutissime commolere qd (to a very fine powder, *Col.* 12, 28, 1); qd conterere in pulverem (*Plin.*). || *Deep sorrow for sin*, 'animus acerbissimā poenitentia afflictus' [*con*] contributio has the sufficient authority of *Lactant.* for *Ecl. Latin.* *As distinguished* fm 'attrition', by *Rom. Cath. writers*, 'contritio, quam Pontifici vocant. The Roman Catholics distinguish *c.* fm attrition, 'Pontifici aliud contritionem, aliud attritionem esse volunt'. So *deep*, or so sincere was his *c.*, tanta vis erat poenitendi (Cort.).

CONTRIVANCE, || *As act, inventio*—excogitatio. —|| *As thing, inventum*, res inventa (invention; see *C. Brut.* 56, 205).—ars, artificium, machina (trick, artful means; in Com. techna, strophā, fm *tréxvn*, *τροπή*).—machinatio (c. *agat aby*, in a bad sense).—To apply *c.'s*, adhibere machinas (ad qd faciendum, C.): to devise some *c.*, commoliri dolum et machinam qm; artificium quoddam excogitare: to ruin *aby* by one's *c.'s*, machinis laefactare or percellere qm (C.). The Greeks are adepts in all *c.'s* for getting money, Graeci omnes vias pecuniae norunt: a peculiar *c.* of one's own, quod qd per se invenit.—By *aby's* *c.*, *cs* machinis (e. g. to be ruined, laefactari): *cs* operā (by *aby's* means or exertions); qd auctore. O cunning men! O clever *c.*! O callidos homines! O rem excogitatum (C.)! || *Scheme, plan, consilium*—ratio (means, method).—machina, machinatio, conatus (malicious, ill-natured *c.*). To adopt, have recourse to, *cs* some *c.*, consilium capere, inire: *agat aby*, in consequence of *atq.*, contra qm, de qd re. Vid. *SCHEME, PLAN.*

CONTRIVE, invenire, reperire (invent; *SYN.* in *FIND*).—excogitare (think out; *c.* as the result of thoughts).—commolisci (devise, *c.* mly in a bad sense; not used of material objects).—machinari (to *c.* artificial means; if *agat a person*, in a bad sense; but also used of the contrivances of nature).—moliri (something requiring great exertion, extensive combinations, &c.: mly in a bad sense, qd mali, insidias or periculum cl).—facere or efficere (to *c.* to do *atq.*; with ut, *weh* in short sentences with *facere* is often omitted). *C.* to let me know, facito, ut sciam (C.): *c.* to be at home, domi assilia facite: he contrived to get a surplus revenue, effecit, ut ex vectigalibus superasset pecunia, quam in erario reponebat (Np.). *Contrived to get the first place in the affections of them both*, effecit, ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior (C.): to *c.* a plan for *al's* destruction, ad periculum *cs* qd cogitare (Np. *Dut.* 6, 8): to *c.* crafty devices, dolos necitare (L.), procudere (Plant.).

CONTRIVER, inventor, excogitator, repertor (*Poet. and post-Class.*).—architectus et machinator (the *c.* of (167)

any bad business, troubles, confusion, danger, C.).—auctor. See *AUTHOR.*

CONTROL, s. disciplina (c. of those who are teachers, including the state).—coercitio (right of *c.* over *aby*, in qm; see *Suet.* Oct. 45).—moderatio (act of controlling, calming, *e. g.* mod. populi offrenati)—potestas (power; *e. g.* of parents)—ditio (power over one who is kept in subjection, or complete dependence).—To preserve or possess an absolute *c.* over *aby*, qm in mea potestate ac ditione teneo (C. *Ferr.* 1, 37; of one who is the creature of another)—continēre qm potestate sua (C.): to be under the absolute *c.* of an individual, in unius potestate ac moderatione verti (of things that depend on his will, C.): to have no *c.* over oneself or over one's mind; to have lost all self-*c.*, exisse ex or de potestate (of those who, from lust or rage, non sunt in potestate mentis, are not under the *c.* of reason, C. *Tusc.* 3, 5, 11). Any one has the absolute *c.* of *atq.*, *cs* eat summa potestas *cs* rei (e. g. rerum omnium, C.); *cs* rei potestas omnia in qd sita est (C.): to have the absolute *c.* of *atq.*, *cs* rei (or *cs* rei faciendae) potestatem habere; also, over *aby*, *cs* (e. g. Pontificis potestatem habent iudicium, C.): to be impatient of *c.*, 'alienae auctoritatis impatientem esse—sibi indulgere: parental *c.*, potestas patris.—parentum disciplina: to exercise severe *c.* over *aby*, qm severius coercere; tristiore disciplina continēre qm: to be under *aby's* *c.*, esse in potestate *cs* or *cs* rei (e. g. Pompeii, mentis, C.): to keep one's feelings and one's grief under strict *c.*, motum animi et dolorem in sua potestate tenere (C.): to subject oneself or submit to *aby's* *c.*, se sub *cs* potestatem subicere (Auct. ad *Her.* 2, 31, in.). to give up one's power or right of *c.* over *aby*, ex potestate qm dimittere: to another person, omnem suam potestatem de qd tradere ci (C.): to be under nobody's *c.*, in sua potestate esse (esp. of a Roman who is no longer under the *c.* of a father). || *Counter-register*, 'rationes contra scriptae (aff. contrascriptor rationum, Inscr.).

CONTROL, v. || *Keep in check*, inhibēre (to *c.* a lifeless object), cohibere, reprimere, comprimere, supprimere.—coercere, continēre.—frenare, refrēnare (SYN. in *RESTRAIN*).—moderari, temperare (SYN. in *GOVERN*).—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qd re.—To *c.* oneself, *cs* continēre; sibi temperare; sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; animo suo imperare: not to be able to *c.* oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non compotem esse; animo suo imperare non posse: to *c.* one's anger or wrath, iram moderari or temperare; iram tenere, continēre (opp. iram indulgere); iram reprimere: one's passions, cupiditates continēre, coercere; comprimere, frenare, domare *cs* frangere; cupiditatum modum facere; appetitus contrahere; perturbationes in angustum deducere (C. *Acad.* 1, 10, 38): to *c.* one's griefs dolori imperare; dolorem in potestate tenere: to *c.* *atq.* by strict laws, vincire qd severis legibus: not to be able to *c.* one's anger, irā teneri; impotentem esse irae: to *c.* one's tongue, linguam (or orationem) moderari; linguam continēre; modum tenere verborum: not to bear to be controlled, 'alienae auctoritatis impatientem esse. || To *c.* accounts, 'rationes contra scribere (aff. contrascriptor rationum, Inscr.).

CONTROLLER, || *One who keeps in check, governs*, dominator *cs* rei (a. g. dom. rerum Deus, C.).—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jm. rector et gubernator (ruler, guide, &c., esp. of God).—repressor (one who represses, restrains; e. g. cædis quotidianæ, C.); tributorum, Eutrop.).—custos, curator (treasurer, inspector). || *C.* (or comptroller) of accounts, contrascriptor rationum (Inscr.).

CONTOVERSIAL, controversus et plenus dissensionis (C. of a subject).—pugnax et quasi bellatorius (*Plin.* Ep. 7, 9, 7, pugnax hic et quasi bellatorius stilius).—controverſa (that which is controverted; e. g. ius controversum, C., also what is *ſend* of *c.*, quod esset acuta illa gens et controverſa natura, C.) (controversialia on'y *Sid.*: controversiosus, L. contr. res, a thing in dispute; contr. res, *Sem.*, a disputed point).—*C. theology*, 'theologiz *cs* pars, que se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (Fr. Jacobs).—theologia controversa (afr. ius controversum, C.); or 'theologia controversa et plena dissensionis (afr. C.).—'controverſiæ theologice (afr. contr. scholasticæ, Q.).

CONTOVERSIALIST, *qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat: a stout *c.*, homo per-pugnax in disputando (C.); qui pugnacissime defendit suam sententiam.

CONTRIVERSY, *controversia* (the point about which a contest takes place, the parties placing themselves in array on different sides).—disceptatio (an amicable discussion, to arrive at what is true or right): to decide or put an end to a c., *controversiam tollere, sedare, dirimere, distrahare, also componere* (Cæs.). to judge c.'s, *controversias djudicare: to leave a c. undecided, qd in controversiâ relinquere: a c. arces, oritur, exalstet, nascitur controversia: beyond all c., sine (ullâ) controversiâ: to carry on the c. till night, controversiam usque ad noctem ducere: to have a c. with althg, habere controversiam cum qd (de qâ re): the whole c. turns on this, de hac re omnis est controversia: I have no c. with him, mihi cum eo controversiâ nihil est: to keep a c. alive, controversiam alere (Cæs., but of a dispute). [Obs. Controversari inter vos qâ re, to have a c. about a matter, occurs once in C. Pragm.; but that is authority enough.] || Subject of c., quæstio. res controversa.—causa (the subject proposed, &c.). after Crel, quod cadit in controversiam. The c. is this, agitur de, &c.: to become a subject of c., in controversiam venire: to be a subject of c., in controversiâ esse or versari: to make althg a subject of c., rem in (dicendi) controversiam vocare: in controversiam adducere or (Cæs.) deducere.*

CONTRIVERT, *impugnare, oppugnare: to c. successfully, see REPUTE.* To c. *aby's* opinion, *ca opinionem repugnare* (C.): *ca sententiam impugnare* (T.).

CONTRVERTIBLE, quod in controversiam cadit or in controversiam vocari potest.—*controversus* (that is controverted, and therefore disputable, opp. confusus). Jw. dubius et controversus (e. g. res. C.).—quod or de qd ambigitur (on which people disagree). A c. point, res dubia et controversa (C): res de quâ in utramque partem disputari potest (Sen. Ep. 88, who also uses, in utramque partem disputabilis: *wh admits of arguments for and agst*). [On controversialous, see CONTRVERSIAL.] Not c. see INCONTRVERTIBLE.

CONTRVERTIST, see CONTRVERSALIST.
CONTUMACIOUS, *contumax*. *perlinax* [SYN. in OBSTINACY; *contumax* is also the proper legal term for one who disobeys the peremptory order of a court, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53].—*imperium detrectans* (resisting authority; refractory). [Obs. refractariolus, pugnacius, once C. Att. 2, 1, 3; but Orelli thinks the passage doubtful: refractarius once Sen.; præfractus is (1) rugged, of style; opp. rotundus; (2) harsh, unbending, præfractus et ferreus, C.]

CONTUMACIOUSLY, *contumaciter*. *perlinaciter*.—[Obs. not præfractus = in a harsh, unbending manner, stiffly: vid. C. Off. 3, 22.]

CONTUMACIOUSNESS, *contumacia* (also, in the legal sense, of disobeying an order of the court, &c.).—*perlinacia* [SYN. in OBSTINACY]. To be guilty of c. (= i. e. of disobedience to the orders of a court), *jus dicenti non obtemperare: to condemn aby with costs for c., contumaciam ejus, qui jus dicenti non obtemperat, litis damno coercere* (Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53): *to pronounce sentence agst aby, or non suit him, for c., *in contumacie poenam or contumaciæ nomine absente damna* (Bau.).

CONTUMELIOUS, *contumeliosus* (of persons and things; in qâ re: adversus qm).—*probrus* (attacking one's moral character).—C. *language, contum. dicta* (S.) or *verba* (Q.); *verborum contumeliæ* [Obs. ignominiosa dicta, in connexion with imunda dicta, H. A. P. 247, not = 'contumelious language']. To assail aby with c. *language, contumelliam jacere in qm; verborum contumeliis lacerare qm; contumeliâ qm insequi: to overwhelm aby with c. language, contumeliis operire atque opprimere qm; vexare qm omnibus contumeliis: to look upon althg as c. to me, in meam contumelliam qd verto.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY, *contumeliose* (C.; also, -ius, -issime).

CONTUMELIOUSNESS, see CONTUMELY. C. of language, *contumeliosa dicta* or *verba; verborum contumeliæ*.

CONTUMELY, *contumelia* (a wrong done to aby's honour).—(For kindred meanings, see INSULT, ARROGANCE, &c.). To suffer or bear c., *contumelias pati*. [Obs. C. mocks M. Antonius for using contumeliam facere; but Freund observes, that it is not very clear why; whether because it was an archaism, or because it is used in the sense of contumeliâ affici, aft. analog. of laturam facere.—Contumeliam facere ci, is used by Ter.] To assail aby with c., see under CONTUMELIOUS.

CONFUSE, *elidere* (e. g. the foot, pedem).—*contun-*
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dere (e. g. qm fustibus, pugnis; ca faciem palmâ, Juv.). *obterere* (by trampling on it).—*augillare* (to strike on the face, so as to leave a bruise; Cf. Schneid. Gr. Lex. on *avxillion*).

CONTUSION, *compessio, contusio* (as ael).—*contusum* (Scrib. Comp. 209; Phil. 29, 6, 39, &c.): *membrî pars elisa (as thing): the injured limb).

CONVALESCENCE, *sanitas restituta, or* (Just.) *recuperata*.—*Inclinata in melius valetudo* (incipient c., when the disease has taken a good turn).—*valetudo confirmata* or *a morbo confirmata; but as these rather denote 'recovery', it is better to use Crel. with convalescere*. [Obs. convalescentia, late; Symmach.] To assure aby of his speedy c., *dicere ci, fore ut perbrevis convalescat*.

CONVALESCENT, *Crel.*—To be c., *convalescere*.—*morbum* (e. g. quartanam) *passum convalescere* (viresque integras recuperare); *recrari e* or *a morbo; sanitatem recipere; evadere e morbo; ex incommodâ valetudine emergere; sanum fieri e morbo; melius ci factum est; qd melius se habet (is better).* To be quite c., *plane convalescere: to be slowly c., tarde convalescere* or *paullatim sanitatem recipere* (Just.). [See RECOVER.] [Obs. convalescere ex or de morbo; not, with Muretus, a morbo: the simple abl. after it denotes the means by which the convalescence has been brought about]. To assure aby that he will very soon be c., *dicere ci, fore, ut perbrevis convalescat. He is almost c. already, inclinata jam in melius acri valetudo est.*

CONVENE, || *Convoco*; *convocare*.—to c. a meeting or assembly, *concilium convocare; qd ad concilium* (or ad concionem, L.) *convocare; concionem vocare, advocare*. || To summon judicially (*Aplile*), *citare* (summon to appear, e. g. before a court);—*qm evocare, exire* (on the part of magistrates).—*in jus vocare*. In judicium arcescere (before a court of justice).—*INTA.* see ASSEMBLE, INTA.)

CONVENIENCE, *commoditas, commodum*.—*opportunitas* (convenient nature of althg with ref. to time and place).—(In a house) *one must consider c. and beauty, est adhibenda commoditatis dignitasque diligentia* (C. Off. 1, 39, 138): *with these faults it has this great c., in his vilitis nest illa magna commoditas* (C. Rep. 2, 4): *the c.'s of life* (opp. to its necessities), *commoditas vitæ; commodata, ornamenta vitæ*.—*vitæ cultus* (of refined, civilized life);—*also usus only* (see Hermog. Cæs. B. G. 6, 24).—*Convenientes, commoditates; comoda; opportunitates.* At your c., or, if it suits your c., *si commodum tibi erit; quod commodum tuo fiat; quum commodum tuum erit: but only if it suits your c., tuo tamen commodum; or sed tamen quod commodum tuo fiat; I would wish you to come as soon as ever it suits your c., tu, quod commodum tuo fiat, quam primum velim venias: from considerations of c., commodi causa.*—See CONVENIENT.

CONVENIENT, || *Fit, suitable, commodus*.—*opportunus* (easily with ref. to situation; then also fm the time of its occurrence, its age, &c.).—*aptus* (fit).—*accommodatus* (ad qd; or ci rei, adapted to it).—*idoneus* (fit, c. fm its natural properties). Jw. *opportunus et idoneus; commodus et idoneus; habilis et aptus*.—*appositus* ad qd (e. g. well adapted for; menses ad agendum maxime appositus, C.). *Sto expeditus* (offering no difficulties; e. g. via).—*Very c., percommodus; peridoneus; peropportunus* (ci rei or ad qd): a c. dress for running in, *vestis comoda ad cursum*.—*If it is c. to you, si commodum tibi erit: but only if it is c. to you, tuo tamen commodum: sed tamen quod commodum tuo fiat: I will not claim it till it is c. to you, non exigam, nisi commodum tuo: when it is c. to you, quum tuum erit commodum: come as soon as ever it is c. to you, tu, quod commodum tuo fiat, quamprimum velim venias: see him yourself (i. e. hare on interview with him) as soon as it is c. to you, ipse, quod commodum tuo fiat, cum eo colloquere: a c. time, tempus opportunum, idoneum, commodum: for doing althg, tempus ad agendum idoneum or appositum: a c. house, *domus comoda or *commode instructa: domicilium bonum: a c. opportunity, occasio idonea, or, commodata et idonea; opportunitas.* || *Proper*, &c. (vid.), *utilis*.—*It is c., convenit* (is suitable with inf. epiy Lucr.: *with ut, C., qui convenit, ut qui—idem improbus se quam populares esse malint*).—*utile est* (is useful)—*deceit* (in becoming).

CONVENIENTLY, *commode; opportune*.—*bene*.—*idonee. apte*.—*recte. accommodata. apposite* [SYN. in CONVENIENT].

CONVENT, *monasterium. cœnobium* (Eccl.). to go into a c., *in cœtum monachorum or monacharum recipi.—*more Christiano cultui divino sacrali* (of one who

*akes the vows, Amman. Marc. 18, 10. extr.): of or belonging to a c., monasterialis (late), or by Gen. monachorum (monacharum), or cœnobii, monasterii. The c. eras, *muri, qui cœnobium, or monasterium, cingunt: the c.-rule, *lex cœnobitior (or monachis) servanda: the c.-school, *scholæ, in quibus cœnobitis, or a monachis, literæ traduntur; *scholæ, quæ in cœnobio habentur.*

CONVENTICLE, conventiculum (conventicle, used by T. for the place of meeting; so Arnob.).—*Conventiculum eorum, qui patriam religionem, or patriâ sacra, deseruerunt.

CONVENTION, ¶ *An assembly: see ASSEMBLY, CONGREGATION.* ¶ *Agreement, vid.*

CONVENTIONAL quod fit (&c.) ex pacto, ex fœdere, ex conventu (Auct. ad Her. 2, 13, extr.), or ex convento (C. Att. 6, 3, 7); Jn. ex pacto et convento. [§] *conventionalis, founded on, or relating to, a convention; e. g. conv. stipulatio, Pomp. and Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 3 and 52. C. arrangements, pacta, pactiones.* ¶ *The word is used in a wider sense for what is arranged by a tacit agreement or understanding: prps uen receptus (Plin.).—traliatius (handed down fm father to son; a matter of routine).*

CONVERGE, vergere (in or ad qd) to the centre, in medium (C. N. D. 3, 45, 116); to a point, ad unum idemque punctum vergere; *eodem vergere: to a to that point, illuc vergere (T. but in a fig. sense).

CONVERGENT, } *Crel. with verbs under CON-*
CONVERGENCY, } *VERX.* From the convergency of all its parts to the centre, *ex eo, quod omnes ejus partes in medium vergunt, &c.

CONVERSABLE, affabilis.—in omni sermone affabilis (C.).

CONVERSABLENESS, affabilitas.—affabilitas sermonis (C., who joins comitas affabilitasque sermonis).

CONVERSABLY, affabiliter (Macr.—isime, Gell.).

CONVERSANT, exercitatus in re or in qd re faciendâ.—versatus in re. Jn. exercitatus et paratus. versatus exercitatusque (who has been much engaged in athg, and thus has had much practice).—peritus ca rei (skilled in athg).—qd re instructus (furnished with it, of some knowledge; e. g. dialecticis, with logic, C.): to be c. with all the usual topics and common-places of philosophy, habere omnes philosophiæ notas et tractatos locos (C. Or. 33, 188).—Not c. with athg, in qd re rudis (C.).—cs rei ignarus (see IGNORANT).—To be tolerably c. with athg, exercitationem modicam consecutum esse: I am c. with athg, in qd re satis exercitatus sum; cs rei nus exercitatus sum: c. with Latin and Greek, Græce et Latine doctus; doctus Græcia et Latiniâ litera (espily with Lat. and Gr. literature): c. with the law, eruditus disciplinâ juris: to be c. with many subjects, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very c. with athg, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (to possess practical knowledge, e. g. of military matters, of politics, &c.): very c. with nautical affairs, in rebus maritimis exercitissimus paratissimisque (C.). ¶ To be conversant about (e. g. Mathematics are c. about extension). See TREAT OF.

CONVERSATION, sermo (mostly without definite or serious object).—colloquium. colloquit (agreed upon for any given purpose; a conference). [= DIALOQUE, vid.]

—a private c., sermonis cum quo communicatio: a familiar c., sermones familiares. confabulatio: a c., for the sake of passing the time, sermones ludicri: a c. (a tête-à-tête), præsentis cum præsentî colloquium; præsens sermo: a learned c., sermo doctus: to enter into c. with aby, se dare in sermonem cum qd; sermonem cum qd instituere or ordiri or occipere: to have or hold a c. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qd; cum qd colloqui: to have or hold a secret c. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qd colloqui: to carry on a c., sermocinari; colloqui cum qd; confabulari; sermones cedere or serere cum qd (with the notion of a familiar or agreeable c., serm. cœd. espily Comic.). I have a c. with aby, est mihi sermo cum qd, about athg, de re: to touch on such or such a subject in the course of c., in sermonem delabi or incidere: to turn the c. to some other subject, sermonem alio transferre: the c. flags, sermo friget: not to let the c. drop or flag, sermonem quaerere; fabulas arcescere (by endeavouring to find subjects; see Ruhnkt. Ter. Eum. 3, 3, 10): to break off the c., sermonem incidere or (if suddenly) præcidere [medium sermonem abruptum, V. Æn. 4, 388]: inceptum sermonem abruptum (T. Ann. 4, 60, 2); sermonem, quem inchoavi, abruptum (Q. 4, 3, 13; hence abruptum sermonem is by no means unclassical): the usual topic of c. is, &c., sermo plerumque habetur de, &c.: to be the subject of general c. (of persons), in ore or in

sermone omnium esse; in fabulis esse; omnium sermonibus vulpare: to become the subject of general c., fabulam ferri; in sermonem venire.—in sermonem incidere (C. Fam. 9, 3; tamen in sermonem incidemus): athg is the subject of every body's c. through one whole summer, qd unam æstatem aures refercit sermonibus: to report to aby a person's c., cs sermonem ad qm deferre: I will send you a full and exact account of the c. I had with him, omnem illius nemumque sermonem omnibus verbis expressum mittam: to say frequently in c., in sermonibus dictitare (C. Fam. 1, 9, extr.): to speak of athg frequently in c., qd crebris usurpare sermonibus: to take part in a c., sermoni interesse: a c. gets abroad or is reported by aby, sermo per qm emanat. There is some c. about, &c. (see TALK): in the course of c., in sermone: to mention athg to aby in the course of c., ci in sermone injicere, with Acc. and Inf. (C. ad Dio. 12, 16, 2): a thing is said in the course of c., incidit mentio de qd re; incidit sermo in qm rem.—Crassus began the c., Crassus princeps fuit sermonis ordiendi: to carry on a c. till a late hour (of the night), sermonem in multam noctem producere: he seized upon something that had fallen in c., and pretended that it was a commission, sermone aliquo arrepto pro mandatis abusus est (C.). The language of common c., sermo (= oratio remissa et finitima quotidiana locutioni, Auct. ad Her. Cf. 2, 9, 4, 19; soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis; and H. sermone propterea). ¶ *Criminal conversation, adulterium. To have a c.-c. with aby, adulterio cognovisse cs uxorem.*—Vid. ADULTERY.

CONVERSE, s. ¶ *Conversation, vid.* ¶ *In Logic (the predicate becoming the subject, and the subject the predicate), Crel. In some propositions the c. is also true, quedam et retrorsum idem valent (Q., who gives as the example, vivit homo, qui spirat; and spirat, qui vivit; 5, 9, 6): of some propositions the c. is not true, quedam in contrarium non recurrit (Q. 16; his example is, movetur, qui ingreditur, wch cannot be converted to, qui movetur, ingreditur).*

CONVERSE, loqui cum qd (g. i. = to speak).—sermocinare or sermonem conferre cum qd (to have a discourse).—cum qd colloqui (of a tête-à-tête, espily to settle some matter).—confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qd (of familiar or intimate conversation): to c. very agreeably with aby, jucundissime loqui cum qd: to c. about athg, habere sermones de qd re; disputare de qd re (alleging reasons for and agst athg): here they conversed on literary, scientific subjects, *erant libi sermones de literis or de artium studiis atque doctrinâ: Tiberius hardly ever conversed even with, &c., nullus Tiberio aut rarissimus etiam cum (proximis) sermo (Suet. Tib. 68).—To c. together, colloqui inter se or inter nos, vos, &c. [§] *colloqui secum, = to c. with oneself, to think over athg with oneself, &c.]—See also 'to have or hold a conversation,' under CONVERSATION.*

CONVERSELY, retrorsum (C. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aer, ex aere æther; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex æthere aer, &c.—So too tero, Lucr. N. D. 1, 760).—To hold good c., retrorsum idem valere: not to hold good c., in contrarium non recurere (both Q. vid. under 'the CONVERSAR').

CONVERSION, ¶ *Act of changing, change, conversio.—commutatio. ¶ Moral change, *morum mutatio.—¶ ad bonam frugem revocatio (from vice).—mores emendatores.—vita emendator (with reference to one's former mode of life, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11).—¶ Accessio ad Christi doctrinam (the embracing of Christianity).—¶ C. of a proposition (in Log.). Crel. by (idem) retrorsum dicere (see the CONVERSAR).*

CONVERT, s. *proselytus (Eccl. Tertull.).—*qui a patris sacris ad aliena transiit. To make a c. of aby; see TO CONVERT.

CONVERT, ¶ *To change; tr.* (into athg, in qd).—vertere (qd in qd).—convertere in qm or qd (to c. athg or aby into something or somebody else; e. g. Hecubam in canem; crimen in laudem; providentia munera in mutuum perniciem, Q.).—convertere in formam cs rei (e. g. terras in freti formam, O.).—Angere or formare in qd; transformare or transfigurare in qd; figurare in habitum cs rei (to give it the shape of something else); figurare in naturam cs rei (to communicate to it the properties of something else).—transferre or traducere (in or ad qm or qd, or with adv. of motion to a place; huc, alio: to remove or change it from—to).—To c. enmities into friendship, inimicitias in amicitiam traducere (C.): of the ground or consideration that wrought the change): to c. pain into joy, dolorem gaudio mutare: to c. aby's gravity into mirth, cs animum ad

hilaritatem risumque traducere (C.). || *To change the use or destination of abth.*—To c. *abth* to one's own use, qd suum facere,—qd in se transferre (usu-ally).—convertere qd in suam rem or ad suum commodum (C.; turn it to one's own advantage or profit); to c. *another man's property* to my own use, in meam rem aliena convertere (C. Off. 1, 14, 42).—convertere in aliam naturam (to change into another nature).—|| *To change beneficially; in a moral point of view*, corrigere, emendare (to rectify).—also mores c. emendare; qm ad virtutem revocare (with a qd re; e. g. a perditia luxuria, *Np.* Dion, 6, 2); qm ad frugem corrigere or compellere (*Comp.*, 6); qm in melius traducere (*Sen. de Ird.*, 2, 13, extr.): *one who is not capable of being converted, insanabilis.* || *With reference to opinion*, qm de sententiâ deducere, demovere; in aliam mentem adducere; aliam mentem inficere; qm a consilio revocare (with ref. to a purpose): opinione qm delicere (with ref. to a prejudice). || *With reference to creed*, *ad verum Dei cultum c. animum convertere. || *To convert a proposition* (in Log.), idem, &c., retrorsum dicere.

TO BE CONVERTED. || *To be changed into a different substance*, converti in aliam naturam. mutari in qd (e. g. in taurum).—se vertere or convertere (in qd).—transfigurari in qd (e. g. into a wolf, in lupum).—abire in qd (e. g. opellum abiri in villam). || *In a moral point of view*, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere; morum mutationem facere; ad sanitatem redire—in melius traducere (*Sen.*): *he is quite a converted character*, totus factus est alius; commutatus est totus: in melius mutatus est. || *In a matter of opinion*, sententiam mutare. sententiâ suâ decedere. || *With reference to creed*, *fictorum deorum superstitionibus purgari *Christum sequi. *ad Christianam fidem transire (to embrace the Christian religion: of a heathen).

CONVERT, INTR. See TO BE CONVERTED, above.

CONVERTIBLE, commutabilis (C. and Q.); but *only by Crcl. with verbs* in CONVERT. || *A c. proposition* (in Logic), quod retrorsum idem valet; quod in contrarium recurrit (Q.).

CONVEX, convexus.—gibbus (opp. concavus, *Cels.* 8, 1, in.).

CONVEXITY, convexitas (prob. only in the elder *Plin.*)—convexa (pl. of convexus, substantively used; e. g. convexa cœli).

CONVEY, || *To carry*, portare.—aspertare (fm one place to another, as corn, effects, &c.).—vehere. vectare (esply by animals, a vehicle, or by slaves, all three indicating the state of motion).—ferre (to carry, e. g. a burden).—bajulare (on one's shoulders or back).—transportare, transvehere qd (to c. either by water or land to a place; of persons and things).—a loco transferre or deportare qd (to c. from any place to some other).—transvehere (to c. across by means of a vehicle, &c.).—abducere (to c. fm a place, esply of persons, then of things also); Jx. auferre et abducere.—perferendum curare (to c. to the place of its destination).—comportare (to c. together, or to one place).—transferre (c. across).—devehere (fm a place, e. g. qm equo devehere qd, to c. aby fm a place to some place on horse-back): to c. provisions to the army, exercitui comœtatum suppartare: to c. food (the hand, &c.) to the mouth, cibum ad os ferre, admovere; manum ad os admovere: to c. across a river, traducere trans flumen: to c. aby under an escort to any place, qm cum custodibus mittere qd: not one of the transports, that conveyed the soldiers, was missing, nulla navis, quæ milites portaret, desiderabatur: to c. the troops back in two embarks, duobus comœtibus exercitum reportare (*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 23, in.). || *To transmit*; see TO SEND.—perferre (to carry to aby, e. g. literas; and impropr. commissions or commands, c. mandata).—perferendum curare (to have abth conveyed).—He had every thing conveyed to his own house, ad se omnia transtulit (i. e. fm another's, *Np.*).—deportare (to have a person conveyed under the care of guards to the place of his banishment). || *To convey oneself to any place*, se conferre qd. in qm locum se conferre. ire, proficisci qd. || *To make over (a right or property)*, cedere ci qd or qd re; concedere ci qd; transcribere ci qd (by a written document, *Dig.*): to c. a part of some property, cedere ci qd de qd re: of one's share in a thing, cedere parte suâ; also cedere ci possessione c. rei (e. g. gardens, hortorum): to c. property to a mortgagee, rem hypothecæ nomine obligare (*Jct.*). || *Convey away*, amovere (e. g. nebulum illum ex istis locis, C.).—demovere.—removere (pui it aside).—portare. asportare (e. g. corn, effects, &c.).—amolliri

(to remove a mass by violent exertion)—avehere. devehere (draw away by a vehicle or beast of burden; deveh. mly with mention of the place to which).—abducere (propr. to lead away a person; then also things). Jx. auferre et abducere.—To c. away secretly or by stealth, clam removere; furto subducere (of hostages, *L. 9*, 11).—subtrahere (e. g. the baggage, impedimenta).—|| *To convey oneself away*, amovere se (e. g. he resolved to c. himself away at once, and to the greatest possible distance, statuit repente recedere, seque e medio quam longissime amovere, *Suet.*).—abire, &c. (See *GO AWAY*). IMPROPR.—To c. a meaning, nly by vis subjecta est voci; hæc vis est verbi, &c. See MEANING. || Communicate intelligence, &c. Vid. COMMUNICATE, IMPART.

CONVEYANCE, || *A c. act*, transvectio (c. across, or fm one side to the other; e. g. Acherontis).—portatio (act of carrying away; transporting goods, &c.).—asportatio (the conveying or carrying away: *C. Ferr.* 2, 4, 49, extr. eorum [signorum] asportatio difficilis videbatur).—vectura (the being conveyed by wagon or ship; pro vecturâ solvere; sine vecturæ periculo; vect. mercium, *Paul. Dig.*).—exportatio (c. out of a country).—deportatio (the being conveyed to the place of one's banishment).—invectio (c. into a country).—subvectio. and (T.) subvectus (the c. of supplies to an army, &c., whether by land or sea).—[*CONVEY*] vectio occurs only in, efficere quadrupedum vectioes, C.; vectatio is exercitio on horseback, or in a carriage, *Suet.*]—|| *A conveyance*, see VEHICLE.—In the pl., conveyances, vecturæ (for corn, supplies, &c., *Cæs. B. C.* 3, 32). || *The means of c.*, *ocasio vecturæ (of getting abth conveyed).—ocasio vehiculî (for a traveller).—casus navigandi (by sea).—I have hitherto been unable to find any means of c., *me adhuc vecturæ occasio frustrata est. || *Conveyance of property*, transcriptio (*v. Gaj. Inst.* 3, 130; fm aby to another, a qd ad qm).—cessio (the giving up one's rights over a property to another).

CONVEYANCER, scriba publicus (g. t. for any scribe, notary, &c., authorized by the state).—signator (one who signs wills, deeds, &c., as a witness).—tabellio (who draws up deeds, wills, &c., *Ulp. Dig.*).

CONVICT, convincere; a person, qm (also without any mention of the crime); of abth, c. rei, sts in qd re, de qd re (in pari peccato, C., in homicidio, *Plin.*, in affectione imperii, T.); or with inf. (e. g. to c. aby of utter ignorance, qm nihil scire convincere, C.).—carguere qm c. rei (expresses generally only the hope of convicting; hence the perf. must be used of actually convicting; *Ulp. says* 1, 192, de P. S. arguissæ accusas et convicias).—condemnare (to condemn, vid.). || *To c. (a statement, &c., of falsehood, error)*, convincere.—redarguere; revincere (by establishing the contrary). || *Convicted*, convictus c. rei and in re; compertus c. rei.—of an assault, de vi; of a capital crime, rerum capitalium. C. by his own mouth or confession, convictus confassusque. See CONDEMNED.

CONVICT, s. damnatus. condemnatus.

CONVICT, adj. see CONVICTED.

CONVICTION, || *The finding, or being found, guilty*; Crcl. with convictus, compertus, &c. [*CON*] convictio, in this sense, not Lat.].—If it is his second c., on a charge of this kind, at quo in pari ante peccato convictus sit (C.). [If it is not necessary to distinguish between conviction and condemnation, see CONDEMNATION.] || *Full persuasion*, persuasio; but mly by Crcl. with persuasum habere, &c. (See 'to be convinced, under CONVINCE'). To entertain a full or firm c., persuasissimum habere; plenum persuasioneis esse; mihî persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin; certe scio (absol. and with acc. and inf.).

CONVINCE, convincere qm c. rei or de qd re (to make good one's position agst aby by invincible arguments).—persuadere de re (persuade a man; induce him to believe it). [*CON*] Instead of de re, persuadere takes the acc., but only of a neuter pronoun: id, illud, quidquam, or unum, multa, &c.—To c. aby that, convincere or persuadere with acc. and infn. To be convinced, that, &c., persuadetur or persuasum est mihî, tibi, &c. [*CON*] by no means persuadoer, or persuasum sum.)—sibi persuadere (to c. oneself): I am convinced, mihî persuasi; mihî persuasum est, of abth, de qd re; persuasum habeo (*C. Ferr.* 45, 25; but *Zumpt* strikes out persuasum and reads habent only).—[*CON*] persuasum mihî habeo, *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 2, being a somewhat doubtful reading, is better avoided; although Herzog seems to defend it satisfactorily: I am fully convinced, mihî persuasissimum est; plane non dubito, quin, &c.; certe scio, with acc. and infn.—Sis exploratum, per-

spetum, cognitum habere qd (to know it for certain). I cannot be convinced, non possum adduci, ut credam: I could wish you to be convinced, that, &c., hoc tibi persuadere velim: velim tibi ita persuadere, si volo te tibi persuadere: I hope you feel convinced, that I shall do every thing, &c., illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam. Not to be easily convinced, non facile adduci ad credendum (Np.). you c. me that it is just as you say (in a letter), proutus ita esse, ut scribis, mihi persuades: I earnestly wish to be convinced of the existence of the gods, deos esse persuaderi mihi plane velim: I could never be convinced that the soul, &c., mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos, &c. All men are convinced, that you are as sound a lawyer as any man living, constat inter omnes neminem te juris peritorem esse. [163] Oms. That hoc, sic, ita, are often used with persuadere, where to they seem superfluous; e. g. having convinced himself that my letters, &c., quum scribi ita persuasisset, meas—litteras, &c.]

CONVINCING, ad persuadendum accommodatus. ad persuasionem appositus.—firmus ad probandum (cogent, e. g. argumentum).—gravis (weighty, e. g. argumentum; comp. C. Rocc. Com. 12, 36); a most c. proof, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum. [Q. uses persuasibilis = πειστικός, in three passages.]

CONVINCINGLY, ad persuadendum accommodate; ad persuasionem apposite (e. g. to speak, dicere). manifeste.

CONVIVIAL, ¶ Pertaining to a banquet, convivialis (instead of convivialis, e. g. oblectamenta ludionum, L.).—epularis (e. g. accubitus, C.). ¶ Fond of banquets, company, &c., qui convivis delectatur. qui in convivis versatur.—qui nullum convivium renuit,—qui cenas obit; ad cenas itat, &c. [epulo, lale, appul].—¶ Oms. united to be a pleasant guest. A c. person, conviva commodus, hilaris.—¶ A convivial meeting, convivium.—compotatio (if there is much drinking).—comissatio (of a riotous kind).—acubitus epularis (in C. but rather as a definition of convivium, &c.)

CONVIVILITY, either Crcl. by lætum convivium (H.). &c., or by the general terms for MIXTS.

CONVOCATION, convocatio (the act of convoking, Pseudo-Cic.). ¶ Assembly, congregation; vid.

CONVOKE, convocare.—to s. an assembly of the people, in concionem vocare or convocare populum; also convocare populum only: to c. the senate, senatum cogere or convocare: to c. the soldiers, milites in concionem convocare (to an assembly).

CONVOLVULUS, convolvulus (Plin. 21, 5, 11).

CONVOY, qm præsidii causâ comitari.—præsidio esse ei or ei rei (e. g. impedimentis).—qm comitari (e. g. for accompanying).

CONVOY, s. ¶ A protecting force, præsidium (v. l.).—milites præsidarii.—(of ships) *naves præsidariæ. To grant aby a c., præsidium ei dare; a strong c., firmo præsidio qm munitur: to grant aby a c. to any place, præsidium dare, ut qs tuto perveniat qm locum (Np. Epem. 4, 4); efficere, ut tuto qs locum perveniat (Id. Timol. 2, 2).—To serve as a c., præsidio esse (ei, navibus, &c.). ¶ Oms. Sic 'convoy' includit both the protecting and protected fleets (Webst.), *naves prætoriaris (firmo) præsidio or præsidariâ classe munitæ; or commæstus (body of persons sailing, travelling together; e. g. commæstus nostri Pontico mari ac Trapezunte oppido adventantes, T.). To cut off our c.'s, commæstus nostros intercipere (if they were bringing in supplies).

CONVULSE, PROPRI. ¶ Cause convulsions; spasmos facere (aff. spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin. 30, 12, 36), and, probably, convellere, as convulsus is so used. IMPROPRI. ¶ Shake violently, convellere (e. g. rempublicam, instituta, &c.). Jn. labefactare et convellere. quætere. quassare. concutere. conquassare (to shake).—percutere. percellere (to make a violent impression on atq; percutit: of a sudden, unexpected convulsion; percellit: of one, the effects of which are of long duration). To c. the state, rempublicam convellere, quassare, concutere, labefactare, dilacerare.—rempublicam ardentem agitare (Sall.): the empire, regnum concutere, labefactare; imperium percutere: to c. the earth (Thomson), terram ingenti motu concutere. To c. aby with laughter, magnum, maximum, mirum risum ei movere, concitare. To be convulsed with laughter, risu caruere (C.), emori (Ter.), rumpi (Afran. ap. Nov.). cachinnum tollere; mires risu edere.

CONVULSED, convulsus (med. t. i. Suet. Q.).—To be c., convelli. spasmo laborare. IMPROPRI. See CONVULSE.

CONVULSION, spasmus. spasma (both Plin. crævâ, convulsio), pure Latin, convulsio (Scrib. Comp. 165): to be seized with c.'s, convelli: one who is subject to c.'s, spasticus (σπαστικός). To prevent c.'s, spasmos fieri prohibere (Plin.). To be useful in c.'s, ad spasmos utile esse.

CONVULSIVE, spasticus.

CONVULSIVELY, quasi spasmo vexaretur.

COO (of doves), genere (Virg. Ecl. 1, 58). FIG. To be billing and cooing (of lovers, &c.), columbulatim labra conserere labris (Maltius ap. Geil. 20, 9, 2).—labris columbari ei (Mæcen. ap. Sen. Ep. 114).—columbulatim dare basia (Poc. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 219).

COOLING, gemitus. ¶ Billing and cooing, excoaculatio. COOK, coquus. fem. coqua; coquula (dimin.): the head c. in the house of a wealthy Roman, archimagirus (ἀρχιμαγειρος, Juven. 5, 109): to be one's own c., sibi manu suâ parare cibum: a c.'s boy, *puer culinaris; pl. cullinarii (Scrib. Lary. 230): hunger is the best c., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90): malum panem tenerum tibi et siliigneum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2): a c.'s shop, popina: one who keeps a c.'s shop, popinarius (Isid.). A c.'s knife, culter coquinaris (Var.).

COOK, v. coquere (to prepare food by heat).—mitigare. igne mollire (to make soft by heat): to c. atq; in atq; (e. g. in milk, oil, &c.), coquere in or ex qâ re (e. g. in lacte; ex oleo, &c.); incoquere qâ re or cum qâ re (e. g. aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ): to c. atq; well, percoquere: to c. some food, cibum or cibaria coquere; cibum parare or comparare (v. l. for prepare): to c. one's own meat or dinner, sibi manu suâ parare cibum: cooked, coctus; igne mollitus.

COOK, v. INTRA. coquinare (Plaut.).

COOKERY, res coquinarâ.—coctura (the manner in which one cooks). A c.-book, liber, qui observationes coquendi continet (v. Plin. 18, 25): *liber, qui est de re coquinarâ, or de opsonis et condimentis. [165] Liber de re coquinarâ, would not be Lat.] (as title), de re coquinarâ or de opsonis et condimentis. See also 'the art of cookery' in COOKING.

COOKING, coctura (the manner of c.); also Crcl. s. g. to make use of fire for c., ut igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum: meat for c., *caro coquenda: a vessel for c., vas coquinarium; pl. vasa coquinaria; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum ut assolent or assolemus; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent: the art of c., *ars coquinaria; *ars culinaria: wine used for c., vinum cibarium: wood used for c., ligna cocta, coctilia, scæpna (dried wood which burns without smoke).—ligna, quibus ad coquenda cibaria ut assolent (aff. Col. 12, 2, 2).

COOK-MAID, see Cook.

COOK-ROOM, *culina.

COOL, frigidus (that makes c.).—alsus (c. in itself, of houses, rooms, &c., it so happens that it is found only in the comparative, e. g. nihil alsius).—somewhat c., subfrigidus; frigidusculus (late): to make or render c., refrigerare. frigidum facere (refrigerare and refrigerare not used in prose).—¶ Fic. Lætuwarm, see TEPID. ¶ With ref. to temperament, tranquillous, quietus, pacatus, sedatus, placidus [SYN. in CALM].—lentus (indifferent).—ævus (c. agis a lover): c. in danger, impavidus; fortis (despising danger): to be c., quietum, &c., esse. ¶ Impudent, vid.

COOL, s. frigus (the being cold, and so refreshing, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; fr. amabile).—algor (the being felt to be cold): the c. of the evening, *aër vespertinus; *aëra spirans ab occidente.

COOL, v. TRA. refrigerare; frigidum facere; see 'to make c.' in COOL.—dare ci frigus (t. to afford coolness).—recreare (to refresh); to c. a person (who is in a perspiration) by fanning him, æstuant! lene frigus ventilare fiabello (Mart. 3, 82): the winds c. the atmosphere, ventorum flatu nimis temperant calores: to c. one's self in the shade, umbris refrigerari.

COOL, INTRA. frigescere. refrigerescere. refrigerari (prop. and fig. of persons and things).—languescere. elanguescere (to grow languid; flag, e. g. industria).—deservescere (of the heat, æstus; and impropr. of passion, ira).—(sensus) residere (to subside, e. g. tumor animi, C.); cs impetus, L.; or animorum impetus ardore, L.; mentes a superiore certamine, Cæs.).—remittere animum (opp. to a former state of intense action or excitement): a qâ re; e. g. a contentione pugne, L.).—Aby's zeal in a cause c.'s, languidior studio est in re: to allow one's zeal to c., studium rei deponere: to allow one's intimacy with aby to c., amicitiam sensim dissuere (C. Læt. 21, 76; where am eluere is a doubtful reading).

COOLER, *alveus refrigeratorius.
COOLING, refrigerans, refrigeratrix (fem.). *C. medicinae, draughts, medicamenta refrigerantia. All lettuces have c. properties, est natura omnibus lactucae generibus refrigeratrix: a c. potion, potio refrigeratoria (Pelag. Vet. 28, med.).*—potio refrigeratrix, potio nivata (cooled with snow). || *Subst.: the c. of athg, refrigeratrix.*

COOLING-SALVE, *unguentum refrigeratorium.
COOLING-FURNACE, *fornix refrigeratoria.

COOLLY, frigide (fig in a cold manner, *H. A. P. 171, has gelide in a bad sense*).—languide, lente (in a feeble, sluggish way).—placide, placate, sedate (in a calm, tranquil manner).—aequo animo (with undisturbed tranquillity).—lento pectore († Tib.).—*To take athg c., aequo animo ferre qd.*—placide or sedate ferre qd. qā re non moveri. non laborare de re (e. g. de ca morte, to take his death very c.).—lento pectore ferre qd († Tib. 4, 11, 6). *To look c. on (at an action one ought to prevent), qm qd facientem lentus specto (L. &c.).*—*To praise aby very c., frigide laudare qm (Gell.)* to think a matter c. over, tranquillo animo qd conferre (C.), reputare. || *Bravely, vid. || Impudently, vid.*

COOLNESS, *frigus temperatus or (H.) amabile; also frigus only. *vid. Cool, a. || Impudence, vid. || Bravery, vid. || Indifference, pectus lentum († Tib.).*—lentitudo (indifference with which one looks on any wrong done to others).—frigus (want of interest that one displays towards others).

COOM, || *Soot over the mouth of an oven, &c., *fulligo fornacalis.*

COOP, || *Barrel, cupa. || Cage for poultry, saginarium (e. g. includit in saginario; in this instance, for geese, Varr. R. 3, 10, estr.).*

COOP UP. See *to SHUT UP*.

COOPER, viator (Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51).—dollarus (a doubtful reading, Plin. 3, 6, 12).

COOPERAGE, *viatoria merces. || *Place where cooper's work is done (Webst.), dolearia officina (Isner. Orell. 4888).*

CO-OPERATE, aya, agere; in athg, juvare or adjuvare qd (see C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5).—In partem c. rei venire; interesse ci rei (by personal attendance or influence).—attingere qd (to c. in the execution of athg): not to have co-operated in athg, c. rei expertem esse; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed one's share): to undertake to c., capessere partem c. rei (e. g. belli).

CO-OPERATION, opera, auxilium. *With aby's c., c. operā or auxilio; qo juvante or adjuvante or adiutore: to promise aby one's faithful c. in athg, polliceri ci nec infidelem nec segnem operam in qā re. See also PARTICIPATION.*

CO-OPERATOR, socius, particeps or socius c. rei, affinis c. rei or ci rei, adiutor (assistant).—minister, administrator (who takes or has a subordinate character in the performance of athg, mostly in a bad sense). Jx. minister et adiutor; socius et particeps c. rei; servus et minister c. rei: to be aby's c. in athg, c. socium esse in re: to give aby a person as his c., ci dare qm ad rem adiutorem.

COOT, fūtea (V. and Plin.); fulx, yda, f. (C. Poet. de Dio. 1, 8, in.).

CO-PARTNER, see **PARTNER**.

CO-PARTNERSHIP, see **PARTNERSHIP**.

COPE, *stola sacerdotalis. vestis lineae religiosaeque (Suet. Oth. 12).

COPE, TRANS, fastigare (to terminate by a pointed top).—*To c. a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or *summum murum opere tectorio (tastareo, &c.) loricare (aff. parietes—opere tectorio marmoreo loricare, to coat them with, Varr. R. 3, 1, 57, 1).*

COPE with, condigere (g. i. when the stress is on the vehemence, spirit, &c. of the combatants, not on the kind of weapons; or of two persons or whole armies).—obistere, resistere ci (stand agst).—certare cum qo or cum qā re (to contend agst, with a probability of success; vie with). *To be able to c. with aby, parem ci esse posse (C. pro Font. 28).*—*Not to be able to c. with aby, c. potentiam sustinere non posse (C. Phil. 7, 6, 17).*—parem ci esse non posse (e. g. distracti adversarii pares esse non possumus, C.): with aby or athg, non posse ci or ci rei resistere.—cum qo or cum qā re certare non posse (C.).

COPIER, COPYIST, transcribens—librarius (see Schütz. Lsa. C. s. v.).—librariolus (Dimin.). || *Compter, vid.*

COPING, lorica (any defensive coat of sluice, bricks, &c., whether for walls or floors).—corona, fastigium (fastigium g. i. for top; corona, with ref. to its being (172)

set on with a projection or moulding; it was also used for other mouldings or fillets: angusta muri corona erat; non pinnae fastigium ejus distinxerant, Cui. 9, 4).—*To put a c. on a wall, prps *coronam muro imponere, or *summum murum or muri fastigium opere tectorio loricare: to put a brick c. on a wall, *mulum opere latericio fastigare. *coronam operis latericii muro imponere.*

COPIOUS, copiosus (also = copious in thought, opp. exilis).—abundans (opp. inops).—largus. *Sis dives, locuples (rich): a c. writer, scriptor creber rerum frequentia (C. de Or. 2, 13, 56): a c. language, lingua locuples (C. Psa. 1, 3, 10); lingua dives (Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9). A c. fountain, fons largus aquae (†).*—*A c. flood of tears, largus fletus (†).*

COPIOUSLY, copiose, uberrime, ubertim, abundanter, large, abunde, prolixè, largiter: too c., effuse; Jx. large effusae. See **ABUNDANTLY**, **PLENTIFULLY**.

COPIOUSNESS, copia.—abundantia (abundance).—rerum frequentia (of matter, as C. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Thucydides creber rerum frequentia).—C. of thought, crebritas sententiarum (C. Brut. 95, 325).

COPPER, || *The metal, aes cyprum (its fm context, aes only)—cuprum (whence our 'copper' and the German 'Kupfer' are derived).—of c., cyprus; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late).*—*To engrave on c., in aes incidere: containing or abounding in c., æreus.* || *A copper (= small piece of money), numus cyprus, as, assis (small piece of money)—numulus.—Coppers, rudera, pl. (al. raudera; c. coins, æris acervi, quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, post profectorem Hannibalis magni inventi, L. 26, 11, 9, Drahenb.). A few c's, numulorum aliquid. || A copper (= vessel), vas cyprum (any vessel made of c.).—cortina (round vessel for cooking, &c., it stood on three legs)—ahenum.*

COPPER, v. (= sheaths with c.) *prps lamellis cypris or æneis loricate.

COPPER, as adj. cyprus; cupreus (late); cuprinus (late).

COPPER-BOTTOMED. *A c.-b. vessel, *navis, cujus carina lamellis cypris loricata est.*

COPPER-COLOURED, *color cyprus.

COPPER-COLOURED, æri similis (e. g. capillus).—rubidus (e. g. rubidā facie).—æneus (bronze-coloured, e. g. barba, Suet. Ner. 2).

COPPER-DROSS, æris recrementum.

COPPER-MINES, metallā æriaria, pl.

COPPER-ORE, chalotus (Plin.).

COPPER-PLATE, *pictura linearis per æneam laminam expressa (Ern.). *imago ere excusa (Wyt.). figura ænea; also fm context, imago only. *A book with c.-p. engravings, opus picturis linearibus per laminas æneas expressum (Ern.).*—liber figuris æneis ornatus (the former, if it consists entirely of such engravings). *The art of c.-p. engraving, *chalcographia. A c.-p. engraver, chalcographus. A c.-p. press, prelum chalcographicum.*

COPPER-RUST, ærugo cypra, ærugo æris.

COPPER-SHEATHINGS, Crel. with lamellae cypris.

*A ship with c.-s., prps *navis lamellis cypris or æneis loricata.*

COPPER-SMITH, ærarius.

COPPER-SNAKE, colubher chersa (Linn.).

COPPER-WIRE, virgula ænea.

COPPER-WORM, teredo.

COPPERAS, chalcanthum or (pure Lat.) atramentum (Plin. 34, 12, 32).

COPPER, æreus.

COPPICE, } silva cædua (Cat. Var. = silva, quæ in

COPSE, } hoc habetur, ut cædatur; or, according to Servius, quæ sociis rursus est stirpis aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 50).—In a less strict sense, frutices, virgula, pl., fruticetum, fruticetum, spinetum, viminetum [Ern. in Thacker].—locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque oblitus (æst. Cæs. B. G. 2, 17).

COPULA, *copula (t. t.) or *copula, quam grammaticel vocant.

COPULATE, || *Couple; vid. || Sexually (of animals); coire (absol. or with cum).—inire. comprimere (coir. and comprim. also of men; comp. of the peacock, Col.).—iniri. maritari. marem pati (of the female).*

COPULATION, coitus.—initus. *The season of c., coitus tempus (g. i.).—admissum tempus (of quadrupeds).—tempus, quo aves coeunt (of birds).*—*The natural desire of c., coitus libido.*—cautio (of dogs and wolves): subatio (of swine).—*The passionate desire rabies. coeundi ardor.—salacitas.*

COPULATIVE, connexivus (*s. g. conjunctio*, *Gell.* 10, 29, 11).

COPY, ¶ *Of any written document, &c., exemplar.* exemplum: *a. c. of a speech written out by the author, oratio sui manu transcripta; an exact c. of a will, tabula testamenti eodem exemplo. testamentum eodem exemplo* (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 108. Suet. Tib. 76, Bruti*): *a. c. of a letter, exemplar literarum or epistolæ: I have subjoined a c. of the letter, earum literarum exemplum infra scriptum est: I have received a letter fm Balbus, of wch I send you a copy, habeo a Balbo literas, quarum exemplum ad te misi. ¶ Copy of a painting, exemplar* (*Plin.*); imitatio; *tabula picta ad aliam expressa. *To make or take a c. (of a picture, bust), &c. (imaginem) exscribere pingereque* (*Plin. Ep. 4, 28*).—*picturam ex alterâ exprime* (*Plin.*): *the c. of a c., imitatio imitationis: to make a c., imaginem exscribere.* ¶ *Of a book, exemplar; exemplum.*—*exemplar typis exscriptum* (*printed c.*): *before any c. was struck off, antequam liber typis exscribat* (*eretur*): *to publish a thousand c.'s of a work, librum in exemplaria milia transcribere, or, of printed c.'s, describendum curare.*—¶ *A copy (to be imitated by one who is learning to write), verus ad imitationem scribendi propositus* (*aff. Q. 1, 1, 35*).—*literæ præformatae* (*of single letters*). *To set a boy a c., ci præformare literas* (*A. of single letters*).—*ci verum ad imitationem scribendi proponere* (*Q.*).

COPY, v. ¶ *Imitate, imitari.* imitando or imitatione exprime. imitando effingere (et exprimere). See **IMITATE**. ¶ *Of writers, painters, &c.*: describere. *exscribere* (*of a writer or painter*).—*exscribere pingereque (of a painter only): to c. after nature, or the life, similitudinem effingere ex vero.*—*rescribere* (*i. e. to write over again, make another c.*): *to c. athy with one's own hand, qd sua manu transcribere: to c. the fifth book of aby's work, a qo librum quintum describere: to c. a writer word for word without acknowledgement, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare* (*Plin. Hist. Nat. præf. § 22*); *furali qd a qo (stronger term).* ¶ *Copied, descriptus.* exscriptus. transcriptus.

COPY-BOOK, *liber ad imitationem scribendi paratus (*aff. Quint. 1, 1, 35*); verus ad imitationem scribendi propositi or proponendi (*aff. Q. 1, 1, 35*).

COPY-HOLD, emphyteusis (*ἐμψυτεύσις*): *this is the nearest term of Roman law, being thus defined in Just. lib. 3, 25, 3*; [prædia] que perpetuo quibusdam fruenda traduntur; id est, ut, quamdiu pensio sive redditus pro his domino præstetur, neque ipsi conductori, neque hæredi ejus, cuive conductor hæresve ejus id prædium vendiderit aut donaverit, aut dotis nomine dederit, aliove quocunque modo alienaverit, auferre liceat].—*A c.-h. estate, emphyteuma*—*prædium emphyteuticarium or emphyteuticum*.—*ager beneficiarius or prædium beneficiarium* (*aff. Sen. Ep. 90, 2*).—*To grant aby a c.-h. lease, dare rem per emphyteusim* (*Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1*); *prædia ci perpetuo fruenda tradere* (*Just. Inst. 3, 25*).—*The law of c.-h., *cæ leges, que ad prædia emphyteuticaria pertinent.*—*lex, que emphyteuscos contractus propriam statuit naturam* (*Just. Inst. lib. 3, 25*).

COPY-HOLDER, emphyteuta.—*emphyteuticarius* (*Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1*).

COQUET, v. oculis venari viros.—*in amorem pelli-cere* (*to allure to love*).

COQUETRY, nimium studium placendi viris (*cf. Plant. Pæn. 5, 4, 43*).—*immodica sui ostentatio* (*aff. Appl. Apol. 323, 11*).

COQUETTE, *que, quum nimis alibi placeat, operam dat ut placeat viris, or que nimis dat operam, ut placeat viris (*aff. Plant. Pæn. 43, 4, 43*).—*improba juvenum circumspectatrix* (*Appl. Apol. 323, 10*).—*immodica sui ostentatrix (with regard to manners)*.

CORAL, corallum or corallum (*repley the red*).—*corallo-achates* (*κοραλλοαχάτης, agate of c.*; *Plin. 37, 10, 54*): *a c. necklace, *linum or linea corallorum* (*comp. Böttiger's Sab. 2, p. 151*).

CORAL-FISHER, *corallorum piscator.

CORAL-FISHERY, *s. g. to carry on, &c.*, *corallia piscari.

CORAL-MOSS, *lichen corallinus (*Lin.*).

CORALLINE, corallinus (*κοραλλινος*). *Post. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651*).

CORD, restis (*thin, of different lengths, and for various purposes*).—*resticula*; *funiculus* (*Dimin.*).—*linum* (*emphy for tying together documents, letters, &c., also for pearls or beads*). ¶ *A measure for wood, *orgyis* (*ὀργυία*); *the Romans had not this measure*; *terni cubiti.

CORD-MAKER, restio.

CORD, v. constringere (*e. g. sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96*).—*colligare* (*e. g. vasa, of soldiers, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 3, 16*; *not to be confounded with colligere vasa, wch was afterwards a t. t.*).—*circumligare* (*qd qd re*; *e. g. chartam lino, Plin.*).

CORDAGE; *funes* (*cords or ropes in general*).—*rudentes* (*of a ship*).

CORDIAL, a. potus jucundissimus; *potus vires reficiens: *to give aby a c.*, potione firmare qm.

CORDIAL, adj.; *verus* (*true*).—*sincerus* (*genuine, sincere*).—*suavis*. *dulcis* (*gratifying, agreeable*).—*reficiens*. *recreans* (*refreshing; with animum, if relating to the mind*).—*To meet with a c. reception, benigne, comiter, amice, honorifice excipi a qo* (*aff. C.*); *not to meet with a c. reception, male excipi a qo. A c. reception, *liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ qs excipitur or accipitur. To send aby one's c. salutations, ci plurimam salutem impertire, or qm plurimâ salute impertire.*—*See HEARTY*.

CORDIALITY, animus verus or sincerus (*true, sincere mind*).—*liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, &c., quâ qm excipimus or accipimus* (*as shown in the manner of receiving a person*).—*With great c., animo libentissimo* (*very willingly*).—*benigno vultu* (*e. g. recipere qm, L.*). *To be received with equal c., pari humanitate accipi* (*T. Germ. 21*).

CORDIALLY, ex animo (*fm the heart; e. g. to love aby, opp. simulate*).—*animo libentissimo. libentissimo* (*very willingly*).—*sincere* (*in a true, genuine manner*). *Jx. sincere et ex animo* (*Catull.*).—*benigno vultu* (*with looks of kindness; excipere qm, L.*).—*To receive aby c., qm benigne or benigno vultu excipere: libentissimo animo* (*or, of several, animis*) *recipere qm* (*Cæs.*).—**summâ humanitate* (*liberalitate, comitate*) *excipere qm*.—*late accipere qm* (*aff. aut receptus est lætus, Vell. P. 2, 45, 3*). *To salute aby c., qm benigne salutare* (*C.*), *joined to comiterque appellare*. See **HEARTY**.

CORDON, militæa limitanei (*late*): *to surround with a c., fines præsidii militum tueri.* ¶ *In fortification, corona muralis*.

CORUDOY, *pannus (xylinus) crassior.

CORUWAINER, see **SHOE-MAKER**.

CORE, ¶ *Interior, medium.* ¶ *Of fruit, volva* pomorum (*Scrib. Larg. 104, extr.*). ¶ *Matter, pus.*

CORICEOUS, corio similis (*resembling leather*). **corio factus* (*made of leather*).—*scortus* (*fm a hide or skin*).

CORIANDER, coriandrum (*κορίανδρον*). Coriandrum sativum (*Lin.*).

CORK, ¶ *The tree, suber.*—**suberquercus* (*Lin.*): *of a c., subereus* (*late*). ¶ *The bark of it, cortex* (*also melonym*). = *a. c. for a bottle, H. Od. 3, 8, 10*.—*cortex suberea* (*late*): *made of c., subereus* (*late*). *A c.-jacket, cortex* (*H. nare sine cortice, Prov.*).—*scirpea ratis* (*Plant. Aut. 4, 1, 9*; *pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis*).

CORK-SCREW, *instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.

CORK-SOLES, *solea e cortice facta.

CORK, v. *cortice obturare (*aff. obturare doli operculis, Vitr.*).

CORMORANT, *pelecānus carbo (*Lin.*).

CORN, frumentum (*g. t.*).—*fruges* (*as it stands ripe in the field, or is reaped*).—*annona* (*as brought into market and sold*).—*C. of this year, frumentum hornōtūm*: = *an ear of c., apica frumentaria: the exporting of c., *frumenti exportatio: distribution of c., frumentatio: a heap of c., frumenti acervus: abounding in c., copiosus a frumento or a secali* (*g. t. where there is c. in abundance*).—*terra frumento or secali ferax* (*rich a land*). *Relating to c., producing c., frumentarius* (*e. g. leges; ager*): *the price of c., annona*.—*frugum pretium or pretia* (*g. t. Ann. 2, 59, 1*): *the present price of c., hæc annona: the former price, vetus annona: the price of c. is altered, annona commutata est* (*g. t.*); *is rising, annona incenditur: is falling, annona levatur: the fluctuations in the prices of c., annone variatas: to reduce the price of c., annonom levare or laxare; frugum pretia levare: to raise it, annonom incendere, excandefacere, excandefacere et incendere: annonom flagellare: a want of c., rei frumentariæ inopia or angustia; or difficultas; frumenti penuria; also Jx. annonæ difficultas et rei frumentariæ inopia: there is a scarcity of c., annonâ laboratur: to be in want of c., or to suffer from the want of it, rei frumentariæ angustâ uti, rei frum. laborare: to supply the want of c., rei frumentariæ mederi; rei frumentariam expedire: a supply of c., copia rei frumentariæ: to procure a large supply of c., maximam frumentū vim comparare: aby's supply*

of *c.* is getting very low, re frumentaria qd angusto nititur; res frumentaria qm dedecore cepit (*begins to run low*). *C. fetches no price*, annona pretium non habet: *to keep back their c.*, frumentum (or annonam) comprimeere (*for the purpose of raising prices*). *A speculator in c.*, qui annonam flagellat (incendit, excandefact); qui iniquo fenore frumentum vendit (*all = one who tries unfairly to raise prices*). *The crops of (c.) were very good this year*, magnum proventum frumenti hic annus attulit (*aff. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 7*). *The crops of c. had been very bad that year*, anno frumentum angustius proveniret (*Caes.*). *Sicily was a very rich c.-country*, *Sicilia erat frumento feracissima. *A c.-field*, ager frumentarius (*g. t.*)—ager secali, tritico, &c., constitutus (*with rye, wheat, &c.*). *Good c.-land*, terra, ager, &c., frumento ferax: *the title of c.*, decuma frumenti (*see C. Verr. 3, 70, in.*)—*I Indian corn*, *see *mays* (*Linna.*). *I Corn on the foot*, clavus pedis or clavus only (*in clavus pedis*, qui vulgo mortificus appellatur, *Plin. 22, 25, 49*, mortificus *was, probably, a bad kind of c.*)—*thymium* (*a wart-like c.*)—*that often splits at the top, and its blades*; nascuntur—vel in palmis, vel in inferioribus pedum partibus, *Cels. 5, 28, 141*.—*myrmecium* (*μυρμηκίων*, lower, harder, more painful, and with deeper roots than the preceding; also in inferioribus partibus pedum, *Cels. ib.*)—*To cure, extract, scrape a c.*, clavum sanare (*Plin. Cels.*); extrahere (*Plin.*), excidere (*Cels.*), superaddere (*Plin.*); but the last only in particip. *superaddere*: to remove a c., clavum tollere (*Cels.*). *To cure a c. with caustic*, clavum medicamentis adurere (*Cels.*): a c. dies off, emoritur (*Cels.*). *A c. should be kept well scraped*, clavum subinde radere commodissimum est (*Cels.*); who also uses, circumpurgare.

CORN-BIN, cumēra (*H.*).
CORN-BIND, *convolvulus arvensis (*Linna.*).
CORN-BLIGHT, *urēdo frumenti (*Linna.*).
CORN-BLUE BOTTLE, *cyanus centaurea (*Linna.*).
CORN-CHANDLER, see CORN-MERCHANT.
CORN-CKOCKLE, *agrostemma githago (*Linna.*).
CORN-CRAKE, *Rallus crex (*Linna.*).
CORN-CUTTER, *qui clavos pedum sanat, extrahit (*aff. Plin.*).
CORN-FACTOR, see CORN-MERCHANT.
CORN-FEVERFEW, *pyrethrum inodorum (*Linna.*).
CORN-FIELD, ager frumentarius.—solum frumentarium (*fit for growing corn*).—campus frumentarius (*of greater size than ager*).
CORN-MARKET, *forum frumentarium. *An inspector of the c.-m.*, qui rationibus frumentariis præest.
CORN-MARYGOLD, *chrysanthemum segetum (*Linna.*).
CORN-MEASURE (a) modius (*see Lucii. Nov. 18, 23. Petron. 37, 2*).—modus frumentarius (*Pand.*).
CORN-MERCHANT, frumentarius (negotiator).
CORN-MILL, *mola frumentaria.
CORN-SALAD, *valeriana locusta (*Linna.*).
CORN-TRADE, questus frumentarius (*g. t.*). negotiatio frumentaria (*the exportation of c. from the Provinces to Rome; Romans engaged in this traffic; they were then called negotiatores*): to trade in c. (*in this way*), negotiari.
CORN, v. salem aspergere ci rel.
CORNEL, cornus (*cornus mascula, *Linna.*: called so fm its hard horn-like wood). Also cornus, ūs; and cornum, i, n. (*Ovid.*). *The fruit*, cornum (*Virg. Colum. and others*).
CORNELIAN, sarda.—sardachites (*agale*).
CORNERS, A. PROPRI. v. veraura. angulus: the corners of the gable, fastigiorum versurae: having corners, angulatus; angularis: having three c.'s, triangulus: that has four c.'s, quadrangulus: having several c.'s, angulosus (*poet. multangulus*). that stands or is in a c. (*e. g. windows, pillars*), angularis (*properly of that what has c.'s*; hence, it can only be used of what both stands at a c., and is itself of an angular shape): in every c., omnibus angulis. per omnes angulos (*proper*). then also improp. = all over, every where; *Sen. Qu. N. 3, proem. 6. Vell. 2, 102, 3*; ubique (*every where*): fm all c.'s, undique: in no c. (*i. e. no where*), nusquam. *The c.'s of the eye*, anguli oculorum. *To look at aboy or athy out of the c.'s of one's eyes* il-lis oculis aspicere (*Plaut.*); limis spectare (*Ter.*) limis oculis intueri (*Plin.*). *A hiding-place*, angulus, recessus.—latebra. latibulum (*lurking-place*): in a c. of Italy, in angulo Italiae: in every c., in omnibus angulis: a small c., angellus (*Lucr. 2, 428. Forb.*). [*Angellus* is a wrong reading; *Arnob. 7, p. 253*.] *To hide in a c. (intrant.)*, in occulto or occulte latere [*in angulo latere, doubtful, Krebs*].—(*trans.*) abdere (*in qm locum*);

occultare. *To be done in a c.*, in occulto, occulte, sine arbitrio, secreto, &c., factum esse; see SECRETUM. *To hide himself in a c. of Cappadocia*, se Cappadociam latebris occultare (*C.*; of *Mithridates*): good men should act, and not shut themselves up in a c. and give rules for others to act by, bonos facere oportet, potius quam in-clusos in angulis faciendi præcipere, &c. (*Lacland. 3, 16*).

CORNER-HOUSE, *domus ultima platæ.
CORNER-PILLAR, pila angularis.
CORNER-STONE, lapis angularis.
CORNER-TILE, *tegula angularis.—tegula colli-cialis (*for carrying off water fm roots, corners, &c.*).
CORNER-TOOTH, dens caninus.
CORNER-WINDOW, *fenestra extrema.
CORNERWISE, see DIAGONALLY.
CORNET, *I A wind instrument*, cornu. buc-cina: to blow a c., cornu or buccina inflare. *I In the army*, signifer. vexillarius (*Sym. in Colonus*). aquilifer (*who carried the Roman eagle*). *I A woman's head dress*; see CAP.—*I Of paper*, cucullus (*e. g. pluperia, Mark. 3, 2*).—capsula chartacea (*Bow.*).
CORNICE, sima (*Vitr. 3, 3*). corona.—hypertyrum (*ornament over doors*).

CORNIGEROUS, cornatus (*e. g. animalia, Verr.*).—corniger (*poet. and late prose = Plin.*).

CORNUCOPIA, cornu copie (*† e. g. aurea fruges Italiae pleno defudit copia cornu, H. Ep. 1, 12, 29*).

COROLLARY, corollarium (*late in this sense, Boeth. = 'douceur, Class.*).—addendum. addenda (*Krebs*).—consecrarium (*conclusion drawn fm a proposition; but espily of a short striking argument, C.*).

CORONAL, see CROWN.

CORONATION, *I As act; Crel. by the verbs under TO CROWN*; for his c., accipiendo diademati (*e. g. in urbem venire*). *I The celebration*, *sollemnia, quibus rex diadema accipit or regnum auspicatur: day of c., dies, quo rex diadema accipit: the anniversary of the king's c., dies, quo rex diadema accepit. pompa (*fm the contest*).

CORONER, *magistratus, qui de ambiguis mortibus cognoscit or inquiri (*mors ambigua, Plin. Ep. 3, 9*; inquirere de causis capitalibus, *Curt.*). *magistratus, qui selectos iudices convocat, quoties suspicio est qm præter naturam præterque fatum obitiae: or *magistratus, quem nos coronarium vocamus (*as t. t.*; coronarius, *Plin.*—a maker of coronæ). *A c.'s inquest*, *cognitio de morte ambigua. *A c.'s inquest will be held*, data est inquisitio (*g. t. for any formal investigation in a criminal case, censuit inquisitionem Bithynia dandum, Plin. Ep. 5, 20*): to demand that a c.'s inquest should be held, postulare inquisitionem (*Plin. Ep. 3, 19*).

CORONET, vid. CROWN, GARLAND. *I Peerage*, vid.

CORPORAL, decurio.

CORPORAL, corporalis (*Sen.*; but only as a philosoph. t. t. opp. incorporealis).—It may be translated by gen. corpora. C. pain, dolor corporis.

CORPORAL, corporalis (*post-Aug. belonging to the body; e. g. vitta, Sen. Ep. 53*).—corporeus (*e. g. corporeum*—omne necesse est esse quod datum est, C.; corp. res, natura, vox, *Lucr.*). Corporeus = that of which the substance is a body; corporalis, that of which the nature and qualities are those of a body).—In corpore situs. But *in* the gen. corporis is the usual term; e. g. a c. blemish, &c., corporis vitium; but also corporale vitium (*Sen. Ep. 53*): c. pains, corporis dolores (*C.*). *Su corpus may be used*: see CORPOREAL. *I Corporal punishment*, fustium admonitio. flagellorum castigatio (*both Callist.* Dig. 48, 19, 7).—verbera, pi. (*this is my the best substantive*).—Often by *Crel.* to inflict c. punishment, verberibus coercere (*C. Leg. 3*); verberibus castigare; verbera afferre ci (*L.*). To inflict c. punishment on citizens, verberibus animadvertere in cives (*of the infliction by a magistrate, S. Cat. 31*). *I Corporal oath* (= solemn oath, confirmed by touching the c. corporal, or cloth that covers the consecrated elements), *iurjurandum quasi deo teste iuratum (*aff. C.'s definitions of an oath, affirmatio religiosa; affirmatio, quasi deo teste, promittere*).—iurjurandum sanctum. *To take a c. oath*, sancte iurare, or sancte, quasi deo teste, iurare.

CORPORALLY, see BODILY.

CORPORATION, corpus. collegium.

CORPOREAL, corporeus [*see CORPOREAL*]; but my by gen. corporis. C. pleasures, corporis voluptates.—The mind is not c., animus non est corpora. C. and visible, corporeus et aspectabilis (*C.*).—See CORPORAL.

CORPS, corpus. collegium.—the diplomatic c., lega-

thones. **I** *A division, manus; exercitus; pars exercitus; copiarum agmen (on the march, a detachment).*
CORPSE, corpus mortuum. corpus (hominis) mortui; *also corpus only, or mortuus (see find corpus examine and exanimam only in Liv. 8, 24, and Curt. 10, 16, 12).*—cadaver (in a state of decomposition, as C. *Md.* 13, 33; Coddri eruentum cadaver canibus dilanandum relinquere; *only in later writers* = corpus mort. generally).—funus (the c., with ref. to the obsequies): *aby's c.*, corpus ca; *q.* mortuus; funus ca: to wash, lay out, embalm, &c. the c., corpus mortuum curare: to bury a c., corpus mortuum efferre or sepellire.

CORPULENT, corpus amplum.—habitus corporis opimus (C.).—nitior corporis (of a sleek, shining habit of body, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 2, 11).—obesitas (*fm being full-fed: all opp. gracilitas*). **CORPULENTIA**, *Plin.*; but not to be rejected: see corpulentus, under **CORPULENT**.

CORPULENT, corpore amplo.—opimus (*fat, from plenty and good-living; αμαλν*).—obesus (*fat and c. in a bad sense, as connected with unskilfulness; opp. gracilis*).—corpulentus (in a good sense, as implying portliness).—**CORPULENTUS** is used by *Plaut.* Ep. 1, 1, 8; and by *Q.*, *Col.* and *Plin.* It seems, therefore, hypercritical to reject it.—habitus (*rare: pra class. Plaut.* Ep. 1, 1, 8: corpulentior videtur atque habitior).—To be c., corpore esse amplo or obeso; nitere (*Phaedr.*).—to grow c., corpus facere, pinguescere: *on what food have you grown so c.? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis?* (*Phaedr.*).

CORPUS-CHRISTI-DAY, *dies per corpus Christi mortuum sacra.

CORPUSCLE, corpusculum (*copy of atoms, Lucr. C.*).
CORPUSCULAR, *Crel.*—Democritus, the inventor of the c. philosophy, Democritus, auctor atomorum (C.). The c. philosophy, *eorum ratio, qui docent ex atomis effectum esse coelum atque terram, nullā cogente naturā, sed concursu quodam fortuito, or *eorum ratio, qui ex individuis omnia gigni affirmant. Democritus attempts to explain the origin of the soul by the c. philosophy, Democritus laevibus et rotundis corpusculis efficit animum concursu quodam fortuito (C.).

CORRADE, corradere.

CORRECT, v. **I** *A mend, corrigere (g. t. for making sth right by altering what is wrong, or supplying what is deficient: e. g. mendum, delictum, mores, errorem ponitendo).*—emendare (to remove what is faulty: according to *Dōd.* after the manner of an experienced teacher, or sympathizing friend. To c. *aby's* writings, ca scripta emendare = to remove faults of a transcriber; ca scripta corrigere, would be to improve the author's words or thoughts).—*J. N.* corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere.—melius facere (to improve sth).—*It has been doubted whether it is right to say, corrigere se or hominem = corrigere mores suos, mores, vitia, &c., hominis; but there is abundant authority for the acc. of the person: tu ut unquam te corrigas (C. Cat. 1, 9, 22). Aliā ratione malevōlus, aliā amator—corrigendus (Tusc. 4, 31, 65). Nearly so, tota civitas (= cives) emendari et corrigi solet continentia (Leg. 3, 13, 30). Krebs.*—To c. the manners (= mores), mores corrigere or emendare: to c. mistakes, menda tollere (*copy errors in writing; and consequently the right expression for correcting errors of the press*): to c. (moral) faults, vitia emendare: to c. a bad habit or custom, emendare consuetudinem vitiosam (C.): to c. errors of the press, *menda typographica tollere. To c. the press, *plagulas de prelo corrigere; or librum, plagulas, &c., perspicere et corrigere (*ast. C.*, eas [epistolae] ego, oportet, perspiciam, corrigam; tum denique edentur, *Att.* 16, 5, extr.). *prima specimina typographica corrigere (*Wyttenb.*). *Ruhnken* used to c. the press himself. *Ruhnkenius ipse specimina typographica tractare solebat (*Wyt.*). **I** To correct by some mixture or other application, corrigere. emendare (both used as med. terms).—to c. the taste of sth, saporem ca rei lenire: the acidity of fruit, amaritudinem frugum mitigare. To c. acidity, lenire acris (*Plin.*). **I** *Chaistie*, vid.

CORRECT, **I** *Not faulty; free from errors: ab omni vitio vacuus. vitio purus (free fm faults, whether physical or moral; of persons or things).*—accuratus (*made, prepared, &c.*, with care; that has been carefully attended to: of things only: sermo, dicendi genus, C.)—emendatus (*freed fm faults; of compositions*)—emendate descriptus (*correctly written or printed*).—a) With respect to the text of an author, or to an edition of his works, *Ruhnken* uses emendatus, castigatus, emaculatus. To print a very c. and beautiful edition, *librum nitidissime et accuratissime describere, typē exscribere. β) with respect to style,

purus, emendatus, rectus, bonus, accuratus (*see above; sermo, dicendi genus, C.*)—comptus (*neat*)—elegant (*select in the choice of words; showing good taste: the two last, both of the speech and of the speaker*). **I** *A style, sermo purus, bonus, &c.; also, accuratus (C.).*—oratio sana, recta, pura, emendata, &c. [*see CORRECTNESS*] = a c. Latin style, incorrupta quaedam Latini sermonis integritas (C., as possessed by an orator): to speak c. Latin, pure et Latine dicere. **I** *Morally right, probus.*—honestus (*of persons or things*).—bene moratus (e. g. vir: also civitas, C.).—Innocens. insons (*innocent*). **I** *A life, recti mores.* vita honesta or emendata.—vita vitia carena et sine labe peracta (O. *Pont.* 2, 7, 49; and 4, 8, 20): to be c., culpā carere.—sancite vivere (*of persons*).—sine vitis ease; vitis carere or vacare (*also of things*). **I** *Conformable to truth; accurate, justus (according to right or law; then according to a rule or directions, complete; opp. non justus).*—rectus (*prop. straight; then, preserving the right mean between excess and defect; consistent with reason, propr.: opp. pravus, perversus. It is only in these senses that rectus = 'correct'; hence, an oratio recta is not a 'correct,' but a plain, sober, sensible speech, without rhetorical ornament: vox recta or sonus rectus, is one that is neither too high nor too low; see Ern. *Lez. Techn.*, p. 325).*—verus (*true*). **I** *A account (= bill), ratio, quae convenit or constat: a c. measure, mensura justa.*—mensura publice probata (*stamped as valid by public authority: this verse is not c., in hoc versu qd peccatum est, or qd claudicat (C.): a c. thought, vere dictum; sententia vera: a c. judgement, iudicium sincerum: to form a c. judgement, vere judicare; about sth, de q re: to draw a c. conclusion, vere concludere: that statement is not c. (= is inconsistent), non cohærent (Ter. *Andr.* 2, 2, 23): your statement is quite c., res ita est, ut dicit.*

CORRECTION, correctio. emendatio. **J. N.** correctio et emendatio. **SYN.** in To CORRECT, v. **I** *Correctio is also the rhetorical fig. εὐνοχόωσις, when an orator corrects himself, for the purpose of adding something stronger, &c.*—(*Emendatio*) correctura = the office of a corrector, a sort of land-agent or steward in the time of the emperors).—The labour of c., *emendandi cura—*molestia corrigendi et emendandi (*Krebs*).—The most careful c. of the press, *cura, quā nulla eruditior cogitari potest, in plagulis de prelo corrigendis: to employ a person in the c. of the press, *ci librum ab operam mendis (or erratis) liberandum tradere: to attend to the c. of the press, *curam tollendis operam erratis or mendis insuere: not to attend to the c.'s that have been made, *non inspicere, quæ emendata sunt (e. g. in an exercise). **I** Under correction, bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim (*when offence is to be deprecated; e. g. 'points of view the Roman augurs, I am speaking under c., are now themselves ignorant,' quæ quidem nunc a Romanis auguribus ignorantur; bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim, C. Div. 1, 15, 25).*—*salvo tamen tuo iudicio (*with deference to your better judgement*).—nisi tu aliter existimas, sentis, censas; nisi tibi aliter videtur (*unless you think differently*). But, to speak under c., you do not prove your assertion, sed da mihi nunc: satisne probas? (C. *Ac.* 1, 3, 9.) **I** *Chaistisem*; vid. **I** House of correction, ergastulum: to put *aby* into a house of c., qm in ergastulum ducere or dare: to be confined in a house of c., esse in ergastulo.

CORRECTIVE, ad. **Crel.** with verbs under CORRECT. C. medicinæ, temperativa medicamina (*only in Cal. Aur. Terat.* 4, 1). **I** *A corrective, temperamentum.*—temperatio (e. g. hujus vitii, C. *Leg.* 5, 12, 28).—mitigatio (C. and *Auct.* ad *Herenn.*).

CORRECTLY, juste, recte, vere.—pure, emendate.—accurate.—elegant (**SYN.** in CORRECT, adj.).—To conclude (= infer) c., recte concludere: to judge c., vere judicare: not to judge c., perperam judicare: to speak c., pure or emendate dicere; pure et Latine dicere: not c., vitiose, barbare, male (*all of language*). **See INCORRECTLY.**—You state it c., plane ita res est, ut dicit; res ita se habet (*ut dicat*): to discuss a subject c., accurate disputare (de q re, fully and particularly): printed c., emendate descriptus: *ab omnibus vitis purus: to print a book c., librum emendate describere: to write c., emendate scribere.

CORRECTNESS, *justa ratio (*proper order, proportion, or quality*).—veritas (*truth*).—elegantia (*in the choice of words and phrases*)—accuratio (*studied c., very rare; C. Brui. 67, 238*).—often by *Crel.*: to doubt the c. of an account (= bill), *dubitare, num ratio constet or conveniat: to doubt the c. of a statement, *ndem narrationis in dubium vocare; *dubitare, num vera

narrentur. *C. of style, integritas sermonis (C.); oratio emendata, compita, &c. [see PURG.] sermo accuratus. || Correctness of life and conversation, recti mores; vita honesta; vita emendatior [See under CORRECT, adj.].*

CORRECTOR, corrector. emendator (*f. emendatrix*). Jm. corrector et emendator; alio *qui (menda) corrigit. *A c. of the press, qui librum perspicit et corrigit (aft. C. Att. 16, 7, extr.).* *qui regere operas suscipit. *qui plagulis emendandis præstat; alio *corrector only.

CORRELATIVES, quæ se mutuo respiciunt. *quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt (*Noll.*, correlata *ppse as t. t.*).

CORRESPOND, || *Answer to athg, respondere ci rei or (less frequently) ad qm rem (g. t.).*—convenire ci rei (*to suit*).—non fallere qm or qd (*to answer, e.g. one's expectation*).—ci rei quasi ex altera parte respondere (*e. g. rhetoric to logic, C.*); the words *a. c.*, verba verbis respondent: *there is no Latin expression so nearly c.'s with the Greek ὁδὸν, as the word voluptas, nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Græce ὁδὸν, quam declarat voluptas: the success does not c. with abg's expectations or hopes, eventus ci non respondent ad spem; res longe aliter, ac quis ratus erat, or ac speraverat, event: corresponding words (in different languages), verba, quam idem declarant or significant (quod, &c.). [See To ANSWER = correspond.] || *To be placed or situated opposite, *exadversus qm stare. contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (the first, of persons; the two last, of things). || To agree with, consentire. convenire. congruere. concordare [SYN. in AORR].*—*Not to c. with, dissentire; dissidere; discrepare, abhorrere a qd re. || Hold intercourse by letters, literas dare et accipere: to c. with abg, cum qd per literas colloqui. *epistolatum commercium habere cum qd.**

CORRESPONDENCE, || *Epistolary c.*, epistolatum commercium. literæ remittendæ atque accipiendæ (*epistolary intercourse*).—literarum sermo (*as the means by which absent friends converse*): a brisk c., literarum crebritas: epistolatum frequentia: an uninterrupted c., assiduitas literarum: *to carry on a c. with abg, *epistolatum commercium habere cum qd; colloqui cum qd per literas: our c. has been interrupted, *epistolatum commercium jacet: our c. has been dropped, literæ requiescunt. || Agreement, convenientia.—consensus. consensio. concentus [congruentia, post-Aug. and rare, Suet. Plin.]. || Friendly intercourse: 'To hold good c. with' (Bacon), concorditer or familiariter vivere cum qd; in gratiâ esse cum qd; or by bene inter nos (vos, eos, &c.) convenit.*

CORRESPONDENT, a. *literarum commercio cum qd junctus—to be a punctual or good c., *crebras literas ad qm dare: to be a dilatory or bad c., cessatorem esse in literis: he is a c. of mine, utri ejus literis. || *Mercantile agent, ac procurator (C.); or negotiorum curator (S. Jug. 71, 2).*—per quem agimus.—*To be abg's c.*, cs rationes negotiaque procurare; cs res gerere.

CORRESPONDENT, adj. **CORRESPONDING**: By respondents or qui (quæ, quod) respondent.—consentaneus, conveniens or congruens ci rel. accommodatus ad qd.—Jm. aptus consentaneusque (*adapted to*) compar (ci rel); *so like, as to form a pair with it. To show a c. affection, ci in amore respondere; or amoris amore respondere (both C.). A c. portico, porticus, quæ ci rei (e. g. Palatio, C.) respondet or respondeat. A c. expression (in another language), verbum, quod idem declarat or significat, quod, &c.—To be c. to athg, respondere ci rel. See ANSWERABLE.*

CORRIDOR, prothyrum (*see Vitr. 6, 7, 8*).

CORRIGIBLE, emendabilis (*Liv.*) qui corrigi or emendari potest.

CORRIVAL, corrivalis (*once, Q.*).—see COMPETITOR, RIVAL.

CORROBORATE, confirmare qd (*strengthen a statement; e. g. testimonio, argumenta*).—fidem ci rei addere or afferre.—[*But*] adjuungere fidem ci rei, *is to attach credit to it; to believe it.*—fidem cs or cs rei confirmare.—fidem facere ci rei (*to cause it to be believed*).—Every witness has corroborated the statement about this money of Dion's, (quorum) omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecuniâ confirmatum est (C.). [*But*] Not corroborare, which is 'to make strong; strengthen,' confirm.

CORROBORATIVE, quod confirmat qd or fidem cs rei. quod fidem ci rei affert or addit.

CORRODE, rodere.—corrodere (C., very rare).—ero-

dere (*stronger*): rust s.'s iron, ferrum rubigine roditur (*Ovid.*).

CORRODIBLE, quod rodi, corrodî potest.

CORROSION, rosio (*Cels. and Plin.*).

CORROSIVE, rodens.

CORRUGATE, rugare. corrugare (*e. g. nares, H.*).—[*But*] Nece corrugare frontem, but contrahere; rugare (*to frown*).—See WRINKLE.

CORRUPT, TRANS. corrumpere (*prop. to break to pieces; hence, to make athg utterly bad and unserviceable; also of internal and moral corruption. Also of falsifying writings, documents, &c.*)—depravare (*fsm pravus, to pervert fsm its right use, direction, &c.*; hence, to make athg relatively bad; also of moral corruption; dep. mores; qm).—Jm. corrumpere ac depravare.—vitare (*to destroy the purity or genuineness of athg; e. g. auras; also to falsify writings*). Jm. vitare et corrumpere. adulterare (*e. g. Judicium veri, jus pecuniâ*).—infuscare (*prop. to make athg dark-coloured, destroy its transparency; hence, fig. to make athg impure by some addition, e. g. saporem vini*). *To c. a word (by bad pronunciation), nomen, verbum, &c., corrumpere (S.). To c. a person, qm depravare, or corrumpere, ca mores depravare or corrumpere; ca animum corrumpere; vitilis suis inficere qm; vitia sua ci allinere, affricare (of one who c.'s by his own bad example, Sen.).*—qm ad nequitiam adducere (*Ter.*): to c. by indulgence, indulgentiâ depravare. || *Make dishonest by bribery, corrumpere, with or without pecuniâ, mercede, pretio, largitione, &c.*—pretio mercari qm; largitione cs voluntatem redimere (*to buy him*).—donis qd ad suam causam perducere (*win his support by gifts*).—largitione cs mentem cæcare (*blind his eyes by a gift*).—To try to c. abg, qm pecuniâ sollicitare or oppugnare; ca animum donis tentare; cs corruptelam moliri: to be, or, allow oneself to be corrupted, largitionibus moveri; pecuniâ accipere (*e. g. ob dicendum falsum testimonium*); pecuniâ accipere ac pretio fidem habere addictam; fidem pecuniâ mutare; by abg, pecuniâ accipere a qo; se vendere ci: not to allow oneself to be corrupted, largitioni resistere; adversum dona invictum animum gerere (*habitually*; S. Jug. 43, extr.). One who c.'s; see CORRUPTER. To c. the judge (in a cause), judicium corrumpere; jus pecuniâ adulterare.—One who cannot be corrupted, incorruptus, integer (*opp. venalis pretio*).

CORRUPT, INTR. putrescere; putrefieri. corrumpi; depravari; vitari [*SYN. in CORRUPT, TRANS.*].—pessum ire (*to be ruined, destroyed*): the corn c.'s, frumentum corrumpitur.

CORRUPT, || *In a moral sense: impurus (impure).—incestus (unchaste).—inquinatus (polluted).—perditus (lost without hope).—profligatus (profligate).—turpis (vile); Jm. perditus profugatusque. C. manners, mores corrupti depravatique; mores turpes; mores perdit. See also VICIOUS. || Bribed, venalis pretio.—gratiâ depravatus (by personal or party feeling). See To CORRUPT = bribe: a c. judge, numarius iudex.—|| Spoiled, corruptus; vitiatu, depravatus. [*SYN. in To CORRUPT.*] || In a state of decomposition, putrefactus, putridus.—C. blood, insanctus cruor (*Virg.*). || *Falsified, adulterinus; subditus; vitiatu. A c. passage, *locus librarii manu depravatus. To restore c. passages, *depravatis locis (veterum scriptorum) moderi (Ruhnck.). See FALSIFY.**

CORRUPTËL, corruptor. fem. corruptrix.—corruptiâ (abst. pro concr.; in a moral point of view, e. g. liberorum nostrum).—perditor, e. g. of the state, reipublicæ.—perniciēs, pestis (the plague, ruin, &c. of youth, and of the state, adolescentium, reipublicæ). || Briber, corruptor, largitor.

CORRUPTIBILITY, Crcl. e. g. to deny the c. of athg, *negare qd corrumpi, depravari, vitari, &c. posse. || Willingness to receive a bribe, *animus venalis.

CORRUPTIBLE, quod corrumpi, depravari, vitari potest [*corruptibilis, Lat.*]. || Willing to receive a bribe, venalis (pretio, that may be bought, opp. incorruptus, integer).

CORRUPTION, || *Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupted, corruptio (rare: ppse only C. Tusc. 4, 13, 28, totius corporis corruptio ac definition of morbus; and id. ib. 29, corruptione opinionum).—depravatio (e. g. of mind). [*But*] Obs. corruptiâ is what contributes to the c. of athg; or c. as action, corruptela juvenutis (gem. obj.), Krebs. || State of decomposition, putor.—putredo (the state of putrefaction). || In a moral sense, corruptio; depravatio; pravitās; turpitudine [*SYN. in To CORRUPT.*].—C. of mind, depravatio et feditas animi; of manners, mores corrupti depravatique mores perdit.*

more turpes.—*more corruptela depravati* (C. Legg. 2, 15; *not corruptela morum*). || *Bribery*, corruptela (with ref. to the demoralization of the person bribed).—*ambitus* (with ref. to the bribery itself).—*ambitus* (with ref. to the canvassing, e.g. for places under government).

CORRUPTLY, corrupte (e.g. *judicare*, C.).—*vitiose*; *turpiter*; *depravate*; *flagitiose*; *mendose*; *improbe*; *impure*; *inceste*; *sclerate* [Syn. in **CORRUPT** and **VICIOUS**].

CORRUPTNESS; see **CORRUPTION**.

CORSAIR, *pirata* (*separatim*), or *pura Latin*, *praedo maritimus*, or *sem context*, *praedo only*.—*archipirata* (*superscript*, the chief-thief).

CORSE; see **CORPSE**.

CORSET, **thorax linteus*; or *prpa*, *mamillare* (used for confining the bosom; *Mar.* 14, 66).

CORSET, *thorax* (of brass, reaching from the neck down to the groin, *Liv.* 42, 61; *lorica thoracisque*).—*lorica* (of unannealed leather).—*cataphracta* (iron or brass armor made in the shape of fish-scales, for men and animals): to cover any with a c., *lorica* or *thorace* or *cataphracta* induere qm. To put on a c., *lorica* or *thorace* or *cataphracta* se tegere or se induere: covered with a c., *feratus*, *cataphractus* (*Tac. Ann.* 3, 45, 3. *Liv.* 33, 48); *loricatus*; cum *lorica*.

CORTEGE, *comitatus*, *comites* (g. tt. for companions, attendants on a journey, &c.).—*cohors*, *associæ* (*note*: coh. *copy of a governor going out to his province*).—*stipatio*, *stipatores corporis* (for security). Also *Crd.*, qui eunt or proficiscuntur cum qo; qui sunt cum qo; quos qs secum ducit, qui qm sequuntur, *comitantes*: to be seen in *aby's* c., *inter comites ducis* aspicit: to belong to the c. of a *praetor*, *associam praetoris esse*: to join *aby's* c., *se comitem ei adjungere*.

CORTICATED, *corticatus* (of trees, plants, &c.).—*corticatus* (that has a part of the rind or bark clinging to it, *Pell.* 2, e. g. *pix*, resin that has been taken from a tree with a part of the bark, *Colum.*).

CORUSCANT, *coruscus* (P.). *fulgens*, *nitens*, *micans*. [Syn. in **TO SHINE**.]

CORUSCATION, *coruscatio* (*Solin.*); *fulgor*; *splendor*; *nitor* [Syn. in **SHINE**].

CORVETTE, *celox* (*Key*). *Not corbita*. See **SHIP**.]

CORYMBUS, *corymbus* (*epith of the ivy*).

CORYPHÆUS, *coryphæus* (*κορυφαῖος*; e. g. *cor. Epicaeorum Zeno*, C.).—*princeps*.

COSMETIC, *lenocinium*, *adjumentum ad pulchritudinem* (*Ther. Pharm.* 1, 2, 55; both as means of beautifying).

COSMOGONY, (*prpa*) *indagatio initiorum et tamquam seminum, unde sint omnia orta, generata, concreta* (C. *Tusc.* 5, 24, 69).

COSMOGRAPHER, *cosmographus* (*κοσμογράφος*, *Acet. de Progen.* Aug. 2).

COSMOGRAPHICAL, **ad descriptionem mundi pertinens*.

COSMOGRAPHY, *descriptio mundi*; **cosmographia* (*κοσμογραφία*).

COSMOPOLITAN, **a totius mundi amore profectus*.

COSMOPOLITE, *mundanus* (C. *Tusc.* 5, 37, 108, in *not passage he renders it by*, qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat).—*incola mundi*. *665* *Cosmicus*, a, um, as *subst.*, *Mar.* 7, 41; *cosm. esse tibi*, *Sempronius Tucca*, *videtur*.

COSMOPOLITISM, **totius mundi amor, studium*.

COST, a. || *Price*, *pretium*. See **PRICE**, or (if it is price of corn), see **CORN**. || *Expense*, *sumptus*; *impensa*; *impensum*; *impensum*; *arbitria*, *pl. n.* [Syn. in **EXPENSE**].

—*at *aby's* c.*, *impensio* *cs*: the c. of a funeral, *arbitria funerals* (*prop. fees paid to the persons who assisted at it, and for facing which an 'arbitrator' was employed*); at one's own c., *privato sumptu*; *impensio privato*; *sua pecunia*; *de suo*: at the public c., *publico sumpto*, *de publico*, *publice*; *impensa publica*; *impensio publico*: at a great c., *magna impensa*; *without any c.*, *nulla impensa*; *nullo sumpto*. To my c., cum magno meo damno. See **EXPENSE**. || *Costs* = *legal expenses*, *impensae in litem factæ* (*Paul. Dig.* 3, 3, 30): to condemn *aby* in the c.'s, *damnare in expensæ*: *let him be compelled to pay both damages and c.'s*, et *damnum et impensam litis adversario inferre cogatur* (*Iust. Instit.* 4, 16, 1).

COST, v. e. g. *athg c.'s* so and so much, qd stat v. constat, m/s with *ablat.* of the price.—qd est, with *gen.* of the price.—qd venit or venditur (*athg* is sold at).—emitter (*athg* is bought at).—licet qd (to have such a price bid for it); all these generally with *abl.* of the price.—*athg* has c. me so much, ead qd (with *abl.* of the price); stat mihi qd (with *abl.*);

in qd re consumo (with acc. of the sum spent, i. e. I spend so much in *athg*: e. g. *The siege of Samos c. the Athenians twelve hundred talents*, in *Samo oppugnanda Athenienses MCC talenta consumerunt*): to c. but little, parvo stare or constare or venire or vendi or licere. [Syn. **ABOVE**.] To c. but half as much, dimidio minoris constare (C.).—to c. nothing, gratis or nihilo constare: to c. more, pluris stare, vendi or licere: not to c. more, qd non excedere (e. g. centenos numos). How much do these gardens c.? quanti licent hi horti?—*665* The question, 'what does such a thing c.?' is often expressed by quanti and a verb corresponding with the nature of the object, the price of which one wishes to know, e. g. how much did it c. him? quanti emit? what does your dinner c. you? quanti cenat? What does the passage c. you on board this vessel? quanti vehit navis?—It has c. me a good deal of money and labour, nec impensæ nec labori pereperi: the victory c. many lives, victoria multo sanguine stetit: the victory c. the Romans, as well as their enemies, a good many lives, nec Romanis incruenta victoria fuit: the victory c. no lives, victoria sine sanguine stetit: victoria haud cruenta fuit: *athg c.'s *aby's* life*, qd morte *cs* stat or constat (i. e. it is obtained by the sacrifice of his life): *qd causa est, quare *qs* necetur (is the cause of *aby's* death): the war has c. a great many lives, bellum multos homines absumpt: if c.'s a great deal of trouble or labour, (re) est multi laboris: it has c. me a great struggle with my feelings, vix a me or ab animo meo impetare potui, ut, &c.

COST-PRICE, *Crel.* To be selling at c.-p., *merces suas tanti vendit qs, quanti emit (emerunt, &c.).

COSTIVE, *astrius*, *restrictus*, *cs.*, e. g. to make or render c., *alvum astringere*, *comprimere*, *durare* (Cels.). I am never c., *alvum mihi satis reddit quotidie* (Cels.); *alvum bonam facere solo* (*af. Cal. R. 114*).—I am of a c. *habiti*, saepe fit, ut pluribus diebus non descendat *alvus* (*af. Cels.* 2, 7).

COSTIVENESS, *alvus astrius*, *restricta*, *suppressa*, *obstructa* (Cels.).

COSTLINESS, a) with ref. to what it c.'s; *caritas*.—ß) with ref. to its excellence; *excellencia*, *praestantia*.

COSTLY, *sumptuosus* (requiring a great outlay; *banquets*, *games*, &c.).—*pretiosus*, *magni pretii*, *multorum numerum* (that has cost much money, as *utensils*, *goods*, a *library*, &c.).—*carus* (dear, g. t.).—*lautus* (*exquisite*, *choice*; of *utensils*, *furniture*, *banquets*, &c.).—*magnificus* (*lordly*, *magnificent*, e. g. *furniture*, *games*, *banquets*, &c.).—*splendidus* (*splendid*).—*egregius*, *eximius* (*excellent in its kind*).—*pulcherrimus* (*very fine*).—*jucundissimus*, *suavissimus*, *delectissimus* (*espily of what pleases the senses*).—C. *apparel*, *vestes majoris pretii* or *pretiosæ* (C.): a c. *present*, *donum eximium*, *magnificum*; *munus magnificum*, *praclarum* (C.): to prepare a c. *banquet*, *convivium opipare apparare* (C.): to furnish a house in a c. manner, *domum opipare instruere* (*Plant. Bacch.* 3, 1, 6).—in a c. manner, *sumptuose*, *pretiose*, *egregie*: to dress in a very c. manner, *vestibus pretiosis uti*.

COT, or **COTTAGE**, *casa* (inasmuch as it affords a shelter to its inmate and his property).—*tugurium* (inasmuch as it affords protection against wind and weather; according to *Voss. Virg. Eol.* 1, 68, a shelter, the roof of which was made of straw, reed, branches or turf reaching down to the ground, and used by the shepherds in the fields).—*mapale* (of which the plural, 'mapalla', only occurs, was a c. of the African Nomades; the word itself is of Punic extraction).—*umbraculum* (made of foliage): a small c., *casula*, *tugurium*. || A sheep c. (or sheep-cote), *dove-c.* (or *dove-cote*), *vid.*

COT (= a small bed) *lectulus* (*little bed*; *bed*).—*lectus suspensus* (*hammock*; with *Cels.* 3, 18).

COTEMPORARY, see **CONTEMPORARY**.

COTTAGER or **COTTER**, *casarius* (*Cod. Theod.* 9, 42, 7), or *Crel.* If 'peasant' will do, *vid.*

COTTON, *linum*, *xylinum* (*Plin.* 19, 1, 2, 3, § 14. The Greek, *πρωτόλον* only *Ulp. Dig.* 32, 1, 70, § 9, where it is literally translated by *lana lignea*).—*fine c.*, *bombyx*; *byssus* (*late*).—made of c., *xylinus*.—*bombycynus*, *byssinus* (*the latter late*; both 'made of fine c.').—c. *stuff*, *thread*, *byssus* (*late*).—the c. plant, *xylon*.—*gossypion*, *gossypium* (*both, probably, Egyptian words*).—[*gossypium* *herbaceum*; **gossypium arborum*, *Lin.*].

COTTON-GRASS, **eriphorum* (*Lin.* *af. eriphoros*, *Plin.*).

COUCH, *cubile* (g. t. also that of wild beasts in a forest). See **BED**.

COUCH, *TRANA* sternere, prosternere. To c. oneself any where, se abdere in *occultum* (of persons).—T's

be couched under athg, latère or abdūm latère sub qā re. See TO CONCEAL. || To place in ambush, in insidia locare, collocare, or disponere. Vid. COUCH, INTRAS. || To c. a lance, spear, &c., hastam porrigere, less only projicere (to extend it, e.g. as a bayonet, see Brem. on Np. Chabr. 1, 2).—hastam ad ictum parare. To receive an attack with their lances couched, projectā hastā impetum excipere hostium (Np. Chabr. 1, 2): to ride agst aby with couched lance, infesto spiculo petere qm (L. 2, 20), with lances couched, infestis hastis (e.g. concitare equos, L. 23, 47): infestis cuspidibus (e.g. ruere in medium agmen hostium, L. 10, 41).—|| To operate on the eye, *glaucomam oculis ca objectam solvere. || To couch in writing, literis consignare; literis et scriptis mandare; per scripturam completi; conscribere.

COUCH, INTR. || Lie down, throw oneself down; sterni. se or corpus abjicere, decumbere, procumbere (q. it. as well of persons as animals).—subaldere (to sink down).—conquiescere (præ-clas. Plant. = caput inclinare, Prisc.). to c. in the grass, se abjicere in herbā (MSS. not in herbam, see Interp. C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.).—cubare (to rest).—recubare. recumbere (with accessory notion of leaning backward). To c. down when the enemy hurled their darts, subsidere adversus emissā tela (L.): to c. down in the rear, subsidere in subsidis (C.). || To lie in secret or ambush, delitescere in qo loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco (hide oneself; SYN. in HIDE): latibulis se tegere (of wild beasts).—abdūm latère; in occulto se continere; additum et inclusum in occulto latère (to keep oneself hidden).—subsidiere in insidiis (of an ambush): to c., or be couched in ambush, in insidiis esse or subistere.

COUCHANT, to be formed by the past partic. of the verbs under TO COUCH.

COUCHER, medicus ocellularis or ocellularis only.

COUCH-GRASS, *agropyron repens (Linn.).

COUGH, tussis.—A dry c., tussis sicca, quæ nihil emollitur; a slight c., tussicula: inclined to a c., tussiculōsus (late): to have a c., tussire; *tussii laborare: a bad c., male tussire (†): to alleviate, to relieve the c., tussim inhibere, levare, discutere, sanare. a tussii liberare (of the remedy).

COUGH, v. tussire.—Not to expectorate in coughing, in tussii nihil exsiccere.

COULTER, dens or culter atrati.

COUNCIL, concilium or consilium (most regularly, concilium; but the MSS. vary much: 'the distinction given by Gronov., Liv. 44, 2, that concil. is a council in which one person addresses the rest, and says authoritatively what must be done; consil. (when used of the assembly), one in which the assembled body deliberate, seems to be unfoounded. Comp. Cas. B. G. 2, 4; and 1, 40.' Freund).—senatus (as supreme c. of a state or town).—decursiones (in a small town; the town-c.). the supreme c., pene quos est summa consilia. A priory-c., consilium sanctius (L. 44, 35).—See 'cabinet-c.', under CABINET.—C. of state, consilium publicum (C. M. 53, 80); consilium reipublicæ (Flor.): a permanent c. of state, consilium reipublicæ sempiternum: the elders formed the supreme c. of state, respublica pene senes erat: to hold a c., consilium, senatum habere: to summon a c., concilium convocare (C.), advocare (L.); vocare, cogere († V.): to dismiss a c., concilium dimittere: to remove it (to another place), concilium transferre (e.g. Lutetiam): to take a part in their secret c., consilia arcanis interesse (L. 35, 18): to be chosen member of a c., in consilium delectum esse (C.).—fieri publici consilii participem (of a state-c., C.). || Council of war, consilium militare or castræne, or, fm context, consilium only.—prætorium (if assembled in or before the tent of the commander-in-chief).—duces or principes, quos sibi imperator ad consilium capendum deligit (Cas. B. G. 7, 38); fm context, duces or principes only (if composed of the superior officers): to hold a c. of war, consilium habere; to summon one, cons. convocare; to dismiss or break up one, prætorium or duces dimittere: the c. meets or assembles, duces conveniunt: to lay athg before a c. of war, rem deferre ad consilium (Cas.); referre qd ad consilium (Np.). C.-chamber, curia. || Meeting of the heads of the Church, *concilium principum rei Christianæ, or concilium only.—synodus (Ecl.).

COUNCILLOR, consiliarius (as i. s., with the ancients it was one who gave advice in a particular case).—*a consilia.—senator (member of the state council).—decurio (town-c. in a small town). Priory c., see CABINET, under CABINET.

COUNSEL, || Deliberation, consultatio. consilium (178)

illum (the former, as act; the latter, as state).—deliberatio (a mature consideration of what is to be done, what resolution is to be taken, &c.): to take c., consultare or deliberare de re; in consilium ire, de re; consilium habere, de re (of several persons): to take c. with aby, consultare or deliberare cum qo; qm in consilium vocare or assumere or adhibere; consilium capere una cum qo: to take c. together, consilia inter se communicare: to take c. with oneself, se solum in consilium vocare: as to the rest, I had rather that you should take c. with yourself, de reliquo malo te ipsum loqui tecum (C. ad Dio. 12, 3, extr.). || A device, consilium (g. s.).—auctoritas (if pronounced by a person of weight): good c., consilium bonum or rectum: bad c., consilium malum; male consulta, pl. (bad c.): prudens, wise, salutary c., consilium prudens, sanum, sapiens: by my c., me auctore; me suatore or consuasore. Jm. me auctore et consuasore, or me suatore et auctore; me suatore et impulsore: to give aby c., ci consilium dare; consilii auctorem esse ci: to give aby good, faithful c., ci rectum, fidele consilium dare; maxime utilia ci suadere (very salutary c.): to ask for aby's c., qm consulere (if by writing, per literas); petere consilium a qo; exquirere consilium ca: to offer one's c. and advice, consilii copiam præbere (e.g. of a physician, Tac. Ann. 6, 50, 2): to follow aby's c., sequi ca consilium; ca consilio uti; ca consilio obtemperare. I follow aby's c. in athg, quod mihi dederit qd de qā re consilium, id sequor: to act according to aby's c. and advice, facere de or ex ca consilio: to disregard aby's c., ca consilium spernere (†): to assist aby with good c., ci adesse; ci præsto adesse; ci non deesse. || = Counsellor, vid. || Purpose, consilium.—Id quod volo, cupio (id, quod vult or cupit qo).—propositum.—quod spectro, sequor, peto (or quod spectat, &c. qo). Secret c's, consilia arcanæ, interiora. To declare, enutrire, &c. one's c's to aby, consilia sua credere ci (Ter.). To keep one's own c. in any matter, qd tacitum tenere, habere; secum habere; tacere, reticere; celare; occultare; occultare; occulte ferre.—tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenere. || Prudence in planning, advising, &c., consilium (e.g. vir maximi consilii; est in qo satis consilii).

COUNSEL, v. consiliari (mly absol.; but H. A. P. 196; ille bonis faveat et consilletur amicis).—consilium dare.—To c. aby to do athg, auctorem esse ca rei, or with infm.; also with ut (e.g. mihi, ut abstim, vehementer auctor est; C. Att. 15, 5, 2).—suasorem esse ca rei, suadere ci qd, or, mly, with ut.—hortatorem esse ca rei, hortari qd, hortari (qm), ut.—Jm. suadere et hortari; auctorem et suasorem esse.—monere or admonere qm (ut, nē).—censere (ut, or followed by subj., without ut).—SYN. in ADVISE.—To c. peace, pacis auctorem esse; pacem suadere; ad pacem hortari: to c. unanimity, hortari ad concordiam. I c. you to leave off, censeo desistas. Those who will not be counselled, cannot be helped. *actum est de lis, qui spernant monentes or recte præcipientes.

COUNSELLOR, || Adivser, consiliarius.—consiliorum cs socius et adiutor.—auctor consilii or consiliorum, or, fm context, auctor only.—suasor. Impulsor. monitor. consiliorum minister or minister only. Jm. auctor et consuasor, suasor et auctor. auctor et impulsor. consiliarius et administrator. consiliarius et auctor (SYN. in ADVISE).—A faithful, friendly, experienced c., consiliarius fidelis, benevolus, non imperitius (or iasimus; all C.). The king and his c's, rex ipse consiliarius ejus (C.): his friends and c's, amici et consiliarii ejus: to have aby for one's c., ca consilio or consilia uti; qm consiliorum auctorem habere: to be aby's c., consilium ci dare; consilii auctorem esse ci.—consilio regere qm (of one who regularly influences another). || Advocate, causarum actor. causidicus. advocatus, actor. cognitor. [SYN. and phrases in ADVOCATE.]

COUNT, s. || Computation, vid. || Charge in an indictment, formula (the prescribed legal form; of which several might be used, but not 'in publicis judiciis,' in Quintilian's time, Cf. Q. 3, 10, 1; privata judicis unum judicem habere multis et diversis formulis solent). There are many c's in the indictment, *multis et diversis formulis accusatur qo or actio ci intenditur. There are two c's in the indictment; one charging the prisoner with acrities, another with manslaughter, qd sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusatur (Q. 3, 10, 1; where others read, simul et homicidii). An action in which the indictment had different c's, was, causa conjuncta (opp. causa simplex; Q. 3, 10, 1).

COUNT (as title of honour), *comes: the title of c., *nomen comitis: the rank of c., *comitis dignitas: to

*confer upon any the title of c., *qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare: the seat, residence, &c. of a c., sedes or domicilium comitis.*

COUNT, v. numerum inire.—To c. *algh*, qd numerare (g. i. also = to reckon amongst).—dinumerare (to c. the whole number, one by one; to c. all through).—numerum cs rei inire or exsequi or efficere (to c. over); computare (to reckon): enumerando percensere (to reckon them all through, naming each): to c. the stars, stellas dinumerare: to c. on one's fingers, numerare digitis or per digitos; computare digitis: to c. the number of troops, numerum copiarum inire: not to be able to c. up all a person's services, promerita enumerando percensere non posse: it is correctly counted, numerus convenit: to c. (= have) many friends, multos amicos numerare (O. Trist. 1, 9, 5), or habere: *veterans who c. thirty years of service*, veterani tricenaria stipendia numerantes (Tac. Ann. 1, 33, 2), or meriti: to c. *algh* by such or such a thing, qd numerare ex qâ re (as C. de Or. 2, 32, 14; ea, al ex reis numerare innumerabilia sunt, si ex rebus, &c.); the Gauls do not c. by days, but by nights, Galli non dierum numerum, sed noctium computant; or Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum, sed noctium finiunt. || *Etcum, consider, look upon as, ducere, putare, ponere, numerare.*—arbitrari, judicare, existimare. *§ 25* All these, except ponere, have two accusatives, when the person or thing really is, or is believed by us to be, what we consider him. But to express that we treat him like such or such a person, put him in the situation of such a person relatively to ourselves, then we use either *qm pro* (ast. habere, putare; *sed*, ast. ducere), or (in) numero, with *qm. plur.* (ast. habere, ducere, existimare), or with 'in, and *abl. sing. or plur.* (ast. putare, ponere, numerare; also ast. habere).—If an adj. is used predicatively with 'count', it should be translated either by 'in, with *abl. of subst.* (ast. ponere, ducere), or by *dat. of subst.* (ast. habere, ducere); or by *gen. of adj.*, used substantively with esse and habeo, &c. (see examples below).—To c. a person one's enemy, habere *qm* hostem (so far as he really is so); habere *qm* hoste, or in hostium numero (so far as one looks upon and treats him as such): to c. *aby* a god, habere *qm* deum, numerare qd (e. g. *celum*) deum: to c. *algh* a favour, ponere qd in beneficio. habere qd beneficii loco et gratie (C.). to c. *algh* ex rei, habere qd in malis: to c. it an insult, ignominie loco ferre qd: to c. a man happy, *qm* beatum habere: to c. it honorable, qd honori habere or ducere; qd in laude ponere, or laudi ducere; qd in gloria ducere or ponere: it has ever been counted wise, semper sapientis est habitum (e. g. temporis cedere). To c. *aby* your friend, *qm* in tuum numerum ascribere: one's friend, numerare *qm* inter suos: to c. as for nothing, qd pro nihilo ducere; nullo loco habere or numerare. || To reckon or depend upon, *spem* in qo ponere or collocare; auxilium or salutem a qo expectare: you may count upon me, tibi non deero: to c. on *algh*, qd pro certo expectare. I c. upon you, **spero* fore ut venias (i. e. reckon on your coming); fac mihi non desia (on your assistance): not to c. on *algh*, in qâ re nihil spei reponere posse. See also TO CONTRIVE IN; RECKON ON. || To calculate, rationes or calculos subducere; rationem inire et subducere; fm the context, subducere only (as C. Att. 5, 21, 12).

COUNTENANCE, vultus (v. pr.).—as (the whole face, as image of the inner man). A friendly c., vultus benignus: a cheerful c., vultus hilaris, serenus: a quiet or tranquil c., vultus tranquillus: a tranquil and serene c., frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): a sad c., vultus maestus: a sad or dull c., vultus tristis: a serious c., vultus severus; vultus adductus (wrinkled like that of one deep in thought): an important c., supercilium grande (Juv. sat. 6, 169): a bold or impudent c., os durum or ferreum (as quality); fm c., context, os only, as C. Ferr. 4, 29, 68; os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscere: a hypocritical c., vultus ficti, simulati: to assume a calm c., frontem explicare or exporrigere (?); faciem or vultum diffundere; frontem remittere: to put on a sad c., vultum ad tristitiam adducere: to assume a serious c., severum vultum induere (?); vultum adducere (that of a person profoundly thinking): to assume an angry c., frontem contrahere: to assume a threatening c., supercilia tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): to put on a different c., vultum mutare: novos capere vultus (poet.); vultum fingere (i. e. a c. not corresponding with one's feelings. e. g. a cheerful c. whilst one is mourning, see Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, med.). To have a cheerful, dull, sad, &c. c., hilari, mesto, tristi, &c., vultu esse: to take *algh* with a cheerful c., benigno vultu qd excipere (ast. O. Fast. 1, 3);

to invite *aby* with a friendly c., *qm* benigno vultu in hospitium invitare (L. 26, 28): stupidity is written on *aby*'s c., *vecordia* prorsus inest in ea vultu: to change c., see TO CHANGE colour.—to put out of c., *qm* differre (to put him out, so that he does not know what to say, see Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5); *qm* or cs animum conturbare or perturbare (to confuse *aby*); *qm* in angustias adducere (stronger): to keep one's c., *qm* tenere or continere. || Encouragement, tutela. *§ 26* The nearest words are those that imply favour, protection, approval.—praesidium.—clientela (properly the relation of the protégé to his protector).—patrocinium (paternal protection with a patron affords to his client): to give c., ci auxiliari or opem ferre; ci favere. See TO COUNTENANCE. To claim *aby*'s c. and protection, conferre se in fidem et clientelam cs (C.); commendare se ci in clientelam et fidem (Ter.).

COUNTENANCE, v. ci auxiliari or opem ferre (render assistance).—ci favere (to favour *aby*, or promote his interests by advice and assistance).—ci tribuere (to be favorably disposed towards *aby*, to interest oneself for him, e. g. quum ordini publicanorum libentissime tribuimus, C.). See also TO FAVOUR. You c. it, if you do not cry out against it, *rem, cum qualesc, probas (ast. C.).

COUNTER, § Shop-table, *mensa tabernaria or mensa only. || An imitation of coin, calculus (a small stone, used by the ancients for computations).

COUNTER, adv. To run c. to *algh*, adversari or repugnare (be opposed to it).—qd negligere (legem, &c.).—qd non servare (e. g. legem, consuetudinem).—qd migrare (e. g. jus civile).—contra or secus facere (act agt a rule, command, &c.).—To run c. to a direction, extra praescriptum egredi: to one's own interests, repugnare utilitati suae: to run c. the one to the other, inter se contraria esse.

COUNTERACT, obviam ire ci rei; occurrere ci rei (to take preventive measures).—Jm. occurrere atque obistere (C.).—comprimere. reprimere. suppressere (to check it, keep it under): to c. *aby*'s designs, cs consiliis occurrere atque obistere (C.): the factious proceedings of our enemies, factioni inimicorum resistere (C.).—obniti. obnuctari (struggle agt).—To c. the symptoms of a disease, morbo opponere medicinam. See RESIST, OPPOSE.

COUNTERACTION, *vis contraria (force, acting in the opp. direction). || Purpose, act, &c. of resisting: Crel. My plans for the c. of *aby*'s designs, consilia, quibus ci restiti (C. 2 de Orat. 48), or ci resisto, resistam, &c. (according to the time meant).

COUNTERBALANCE, a. *vis renitens (ast. Plin. 2, 82, 84, e. g. altera vis alteri renititur).—aequipondium (in so far as it establishes an equilibrium with another weight, Vitruv. 10, 3, 4).

COUNTERBALANCE, v. æquare, exæquare (to make equal).—pensare. compensare qd qd re (to weigh, as it were, one thing agt the other, to establish an equilibrium).—parem calculum ponere cum qâ re (to give as good in return, e. g. a present, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, = remunerari *qm* quam similimodo munere): the benefits received c. those conferred, par est ratio acceptorum et datorum: to c. the deficiency in the revenue by economy, quod cessat ex redditu, frugalitate supplere.

COUNTER-BASS, *prpe* vox gravissima.

COUNTERCHANGE, commutatio. See CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, v. See TO CHANGE.

COUNTERCHANGE, *actio petitori intenta.—For the meaning of actio contraria, see GEN. THEO. s. v. Actio, p. 223.

COUNTERCHARM, v. *incantatum or effascinatum praestigis solvere.

COUNTERFEIT, || Make a (fraudulent) imitation of, imitari (g. i.).—imitando exprimere or effingere; Jm. effingere et exprimere. imitari et exprimere; also effingere or exprimere only.—assimulare (to make *algh* like another; then with accessory notion of deception; e. g. the human voice, sermonem humanum): to c. *aby*'s handwriting, cs chirographum imitari or assimilare: to c. money, nummos adulterinos percutere (ast. Svet. Ner. 25); monetam adulterinam exercere (Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, § 1): to c. o will, testamentum subijcere, supponere, subdere.—See FORGE. || To put on the appearance of, simulare or assimilare (e. g. sim. studium cs rei, zeal in a cause; mortem, metum, diffidentiam cs rei; ædilitatem; assimilare anum [?]; se lætum): to c. sickness, simulare ægrum; assimilare se ægrum; simulare valetudinem: to c. learning, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to c. cheerfulness, assimilare se lætum; or hilaritatem fingere: to c. piety, *se plium

erga deum simulare: *the appearance of youth, mentiri juvenem* († *Mart.*): *insanity, simulare se furere* (C.).

COUNTERFEIT, COUNTERFEITED, ficticius (g. *t. not genuine, e. g. jewels, wine, Plin.* 37, 15, 76, and 15, 7, *ed. Hard.*); adulterinus (*with accessory notion of deceit or falsification, opp. bonus, e. g. of coin, a false key, &c. opp. verus*).—*falsus* (*false in general, e. g. a letter*).—*fucosus*. *fucatus* (*that has only the external appearance of altho, opp. sincerus, probus, e. g. merchandize*).—*subditus*. *suppositus*. *subditiuus*. *insitivus* (e. *g. of a book, a will, &c.*).—*simulatus*. *fictus*. *confictus* (*not natural, but produced by art; forced; e. g. lacrimae confictae*). *c. piety*, **pietas erga deum simulata*. *A man of c. piety*, **pietatis erga deum simulator: one c. tear, una falsa lacrimula: in a c. manner, simulate; simulatione; per simulationem; fctae; falso; fallaciter.*

COUNTERFEIT, s. *Crcel. with the adjectives under COUNTERFEIT; e. g. to prove altho to be a c., qd adulterinum* (ficticius, &c.) *esse probare* (aff. *C.* 2, 17, 17).

COUNTERFEITER, falsarius (*who commits forgery, see Suet. Tit. 3.*)—*falsus signator* (*who affixes a false seal to altho, e. g. a will, S. Cal.* 16, 2; *cf. C. Cluent.* 14, 41; *testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare*).—*testamentarius* (*a forger of wills, C. Off.* 3, 18, 73).—*adulterator* (*who adulterates altho, Pandectae*).—*paracharacter* (παράχαρακτῆρ, *Cod. Theod.* 9, 21, 9, a coinor of false money).

COUNTERMAND, *alter or contra præcipere.—*alter, atque antea, præcipere.

COUNTERMAND, s. imperium mutatum.

COUNTERMARCH, v. signa convertere.—*signis conversis retro redire* (L. 8, 11; *in urbem*, 8).—*versis signis qm locum repetere* (*of countermarching to a particular place, L. 9, 35*).—*reducere* (*march back, e. g. exercitum, legiones, &c.*).—*castra retro movere* (L. 2, 58): *to be countermarched, retro repetere viam* (*to retrace their steps, L. 9, 2*).

COUNTERMARCH, s. *iter conversum, oppositum, contrarium.—*conversa signa* or (L.) *versa signa; or by iter retro* (e. *g. Cal. in C. ad Dio.* 8, 15; *quodnam ob aculus iter mihi necessarium retro ad Alpes versus incidit* Cf. *fuga retro, Liv.* 8, 19; *fugam magis retro quam proelium—spectante milite*).—*reditus* (g. *t. for return*).—*Or by Crcel. with verbs under COUNTERMARCH. By a c., conversis signis.*

COUNTERMARK, tessera (g. *t. for any ticket*).
COUNTERMINE, s. cuniculus transversus (L. 28, 8).—*to make a c., see TO COUNTERMINE.*

COUNTERMINE, v. transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere. *vio.* obviam ire. *occurrere* (*adopt preventive measures*).—*fraudem fraude repellere.

COUNTERPANE, or COUNTERPOINT, *see COVERLET.*

COUNTERPART, res ci rei similima (*exceedingly like it*).—*res ci rei compar* (*quite equal to it*).—*res ci rei ex altera parte respondens* (*corresponding to it*).—*To be the c. of altho, ci rei similem or simillimum esse* (*vid. L. 4, 54*); *ci rei compar esse* (*vid. L. 28, 42*); *ci rei ex altera parte respondere* (*vid. C. Or.* 32, 114).

COUNTERPLEA, *actio peltori intentia (*not actio contraria, vid. COUNTERCHANGE*).

COUNTERPLOT, s. *See the next word.*

COUNTERPLOT, v. *To c.-p., *fraudem fraude repellere.*

COUNTERPOISE, v. pari pondere parem pensionem perficere (*to produce an equilibrium by making the two weights equal*).—*examinare* (*Vitr.* 10, 8, *of the lever; caput vectis sacundo motus circinationis cogit pressibus examinare paucis manibus oneris maximi pondus*).—*tantumdem pendere* (*Lucr.* 1, 360).—*librare* (*Plin.* *huius [aeris] vi suspensam—librari medio spatio tellurem*).—*pari momento librare* (*aff. Col.* 3, 12, 3; *temperamentum pari momento libratum*).—*Fig.* *To make equal to, qd ci rei in equo or parem ponere; qd ci rei par facere.*—*æquare* or *adæquare* *qd cum qd re.*—*compensare* *qd cum qd re or qd re* (e. *g. bona cum vitis, H. Iætitiam cum doloribus, C.*).

COUNTERPOISE, s. sarcina, mltis, n. (*the weight placed in the other scale, or appended to the other arm, &c., Vitr.* 9, præf. 9, and 10).—*æquilibrium* (*this weight, so far as it establishes an equilibrium agst another weight, Vitr.* 10, 3, 4).—*paria pondera.*—*See EQUILIBRIUM.*

COUNTERPOISON, antidôtus or antidôctum (ἀντιδότης, ἀντιδότην), or, *pura Latin, remedium adversus venenum.*

COUNTERSCARP, s. Exterior slope of the ditch, *prps* *foveam crepidio. *The covered way, cuniculus* (g. *t. for mine*) *with or without tectus; or* (180).

Inferna via (*Aff. Veg.* 4, 24; *cavato specu in exitum urbis infer na queritur via*), or *as t. t.* *via cæca, quæ dicitur.

COUNTERSIGN, *una subscribere, subnotare or subsignare.

COUNTERSIGN, s. *Private signal given to soldiers on guard, and to those whom they are to admit; tessera (if a ticket).*—*signum* (g. *t.*). *To give the c., tessera or signum dare: to ably, ci.*

COUNTER-TENOR, *vox ab acutâ altera; *alter ab acuto sonus.—*To sing the c.-t., *alterum ab acuto sonum modulari: one who sings the c.-t., *secundus vocis cantor.*

COUNTER-TICKET, tessera (*any ticket*).

COUNTER-VALE, *vid. COUNTERBALANCE.*

COUNTESS, *domina comes (*in her own right; Voss.*).—*comitis uxor or conjux (by marriage).

COUNTRY, *see INHABITABLE.*

COUNTRY, s. *Regio: terra, regio* (*the former more extensive; a c. or land, geographically or politically; e. g. Italy, Sicily, &c.*).—*regio* (*any district*).—*tractus* (*a tract of c., with ref. to the length rather than its breadth*).—[180] *plaga* (*in the best ages denoted a quarter of the heavens, not of the earth's surface*).—*ager* (*the c. of a small people or tribe*).—*finis* (*with ref. to its boundaries; apply when it is to be marked, that the action is done within the limits of a particular state*).—*pagus* (*district consisting of several villages; e. g. the c. of the Helvetii*).—*loca, pl.* (*with demonstr. pronoun, ea loca, &c.*) = *those parts; 'that neighbourhood'; e. g. hi ea loca inebunt, Cæs.*

An uninhabited c., terra inhabitabilis or quem nemo incolit: open c., loca patetia. In a c. of that kind, in ejusmodi regione: a rugged and mountainous c., aspera et montuosa regio (C.): *a desert c., regio deserta, vasta; loca deserta* (*quem nemo incolit, Cæs.*).—[180] *In the historians, when the name of a country is connected with the name of its inhabitants, the name of the inhabitants is often placed under the government of a proposition, the word country being omitted; thus, in the c. of the Etruci, in Etruscia, or in Etruscorum finibus; also in agro Etrusco.—The c. of Italy, Spain, Africa, &c., terra Italia, Hispania, Africa, &c.: to remove to other c's, alias terras petere: c's that are blessed with pure air, terræ em, in quibus sit aer purus ac tenuis* (C.).—*The enemy's c., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis* (*ancly, ager hosticus or hosticum only*): *to reside in a foreign c., peregrine habitare: to be staying or residing in a foreign c., peregrinari: in this c., in his regionibus*.—*apud nos* (= *with us, of habits, institutions, &c.*).—*To banish any from a c.: send him out of the c., qm civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere; qm in exsilium pellere, expellere, ejicere, agere: exsilio afficere, multare; patriâ pellere.*

Native country, patria—patria nostra—patriæ solum (*the 'land,' espily as an object of affection*).—*locus, quo qs genitus est, urbs, in quâ qs genitus est* (*Just.*).—*domus* (*home*).—*urbs patria.* *In one's c., domi: to remain in one's c., domi manere: to leave one's c. (for a time, = go or travel abroad), peregrine proficisci.—The love of c., patriæ caritas, amor patriæ, pietas erga patriam* [*See PATRIOTISM*].—*reipublicæ studium. A lover of his c., patriæ or reipublicæ amans—civis bonus: to love one's c., amare patriam: to die for one's c., pro patriâ mori, or mortem oppetere: to devote oneself to one's c., patriæ se totum dedere* (C.). *Fidelity to one's c., erga patriam fidelitas. A betrayer of his c., patriæ proditor; civium or reipublicæ perfidicus* (C. S.).—[180] *locus or urbs natalis and solum natale are poet.; solum familiare, without authority.*—*His native c. is Athens, natus est Athenis: one's c's, &c., patrius: after the manner of one's c., patrio more.* *In contradistinction to town; rus.*—*ager, apply in pl. agri* (*the fields and what pertains to them, as a village, &c.*): *into the c., rus: in the c., ruri* (*seldom rure*): *to live in the c., ruri vivere, vitam agere* (*prps. as peasant*): *rusticari* (*for one's pleasure*).—*A c. life, vita rustica* (*c.-life, i. e. with all its occupations*).—*vita rusticana. rusticatio* (*residence in the c. for a time, or excursion from the town*): *to go into the c., ire rusticatum. abire rus habitatum* (g. *t. to spend one's time there*): *rus concedere* (*to retire there*).—*rus excurrere* (*for an excursion*): *to remain in the c., ruri se continere: the people from the c. hastened together, homines ex agris concurrent.*

COUNTRY-AIR, *aer ruris (*opp. aer of the towns*).

COUNTRY-CHURCH, *ædes sacra vici.

COUNTRY-DANCE, *see DANCE.*

COUNTRY-DWELLING, domicilium agreste (g. *t.*)

See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-ESTATE, rusticum prædium. See COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-GIRL, puella rustica (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 23, 3).

COUNTRY-HOUSE, villa (with or without land).—a small c.-h., villula: a very small c.-h., villula pusilla: a fine c.-h., prætorium (in the time of Emperors; Suet.).

COUNTRY-LIFE. See COUNTRY.

COUNTRYMAN, ¶ Fellow-countryman, popularis (prop. fm the same nation or tribe; then also fm the same country, town, or place, instead of wch only Gell. 17, uses gentilis).—qui ejusdem est civitatis. qui in eadem civitate natus est (185) conterraneus not found before Plin. præfat. § 1).—civis (fellow-citizen; concivis is spurious Latin).—municeps (from the same municipium): my or our c.-man, nostras; popularis, civis, municeps noster: your c.-man, vestras: our c.-men, populares nostros; homines nostri; also nostri, nostras only. ¶ Rustic, vid.

COUNTRY-PARSON, *sacerdos rusticanus.

COUNTRY-PEOPLE, rustici, agricolas, pagani. [Syn. in Rustic.]

COUNTRY-SCHOOL, *schola provincialis. *ludus vicarius.

COUNTRY-SCHOOL-MASTER, *ludi vicani magister.

COUNTRY-SEAT. see COUNTRY-HOUSE.

COUNTRY-SQUIRES, *nobilitas ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-SURGEON, *medicus ruri vivens.

COUNTRY-TOWN, municipium (a Roman town wch enjoyed the citizenship).—oppidum (g. i. for any town, that is not the metropolis): a small c.-t., municipium (Sidon. Ep. 3, 1).—oppidulum (Syn. above).

COUNTY, *comitatus.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL, morbus ex solis fervore contractus (Just.).

COUPLE, par (in a strict sense, of two persons or things belonging together, see PAIR).—jugum (prop. of draught-cattle; then also of two persons who are joined for any bad purpose, as C. Phil. 11, 2, extr., jugum impiorum nefarium).—bini (two together, or at once; when two objects are viewed, that belong together, as bino [scaphos] habebam; jubeo promi utroque, C. Ferr. 4, 14, 32).—utrique (the two that have been mentioned; see the passage just quoted from C.).—pauci, aliquot (in a looser sense—as a few, some): a c. of pigeons, par columbarum: a nice c. (ironic), par nobile fratrum (Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 243): a married c., conjuges, mariti.—nova nupta et novus maritus (a young c. who are going to be married, or a young married-c.): a c. of days, biduum: a c. of years, biennium (if positively two): a c. of eggs, bina ova. ¶ Band, link, &c., copula (e. g. for dogs; copula dura canem tenet, O., also vincula, vincla; e. g. vincula canibus demere).

COUPLE, v. tr. uno vinculo copulare (see L. 28, 12, 14).—connectere. jungere. conjungere. copulare cum qâ re. miscere qâ re.—[Syn. in To COMBINE.]—ISTA. Jungi. conjungi. se jungere, se conjungere. coire.

COUPLET, strophæ (στροφή).

COURAGE, animus; also in pl. animi, if speaking of several persons.—[185] OBS. Of one person, animi should not be used (unless he is speaking of himself in the pl.; e. g. stamius animis, C. Att. 5, 18), since its usual meaning is, 'a proud spirit', 'pride', &c.; of several, animi or animus may be used, e. g. nostris animus augetur, Cæs.; but in some constructions the sing. should not be used; e. g. one would not say, animo cadere or excidere, of several.—animus fortis; fortitudo (mainly c., ἀνδρεία).—virtus (moral c. that shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive).—ferocia, ferocitas (natural, wild c., of wch wild beasts and even barbarians are capable).—audacia (daring c.).—spiritus (energetic c.): a man of extraordinary c., vir ingentis spiritus: to possess or to have c., animo forti esse: for althg, satis boni animi afferre ad qd. A man has not c. to do althg, ci animus non suppetit, ut qd faciat (e. g. Vitruvius nec sana constare mens, nec, ut longius a castris dimicaret, animus suppetere, L.): not to have c. enough for althg, est parum animi ad qd; to take c., animus (or of several persons) animos capere or colligere: to take c. again, animus or se recipere: I take c. again, animus mihi redit; animus redintegrator; animus me recipit: to inspire aby with c., to raise or kindle aby's c., ci animus sacro or afferre or addere; cs animus incendere, erigere, augere; cs animus verbis confirmare (by exhortation); or simply, firmare or confirmare qm and cs animus: to be inspired with c., to have one's c. raised, ci animus accendit (C.), augetur (Cæs.), accenditur (S. Cat. 20, 6): to (181)

inspire aby with fresh c., animus cs redintegrare; animus ci reddere. Be of good c., bono animo es; fac animo magno fortique sis: to be of good c., stare animo, or, of several, animis: aby's c. begins to fail, animus labat: is failing, animus cadit: to lose one's c., animo or (of several persons) animis cadere or concidere: animus demittere or respondere; se animo demittere (*Cæs. B. G. 2, 29); animo deficere: to have lost one's c., animo abjecto or fracto esse: never lose your c. in adversity, in duris haud umquam desice (Val. Fl. 4, 35): now show your c., tu illum nunc adhibe animum.

COURAGEOUS, animosus (bold to act in dangerous circumstances fm an energetic spirit confident in its strength, opp. timidus).—fortis (brave, relating to a manly strength, both to act and to suffer; opp. ignavus); Juv. fortis et animosus.—ferox (possessing natural, wild courage to rush into battle or face danger; reply a v. pr. of savages and wild beasts).—animo promptus; also promptus only (ready to dare and do);—acer, alacer (active and spirited to face danger, or take measures to prevent it).—astrenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—impavidus (intrepid, opp. pavidus).—audax (bold).—To be not so c. as another person, animo esse inferiori: to wear c., alacriorem fieri ad rem gerendam; animum erigere or tollere: he waxed c., accessit ci animus.

COURAGEOUSLY, animose; fortiter; forti animo; acri or alacri animo.—intrepide (L.); impavide (L.). audacter. [Syn. in COURAGEOUS].—To meet death c., se acriter morti offerre; animo sident gladi ad mortem.

COURIER, veredarius (who carries the post; late).—nuncius volucer. nuncius expeditus. nuncius trepidus.—cursor (a runner).—eques citus or citatus (on horse-back): to send c's in all directions, in omnes partes nuncios demittere.

COURSE, PROPRI. cursus (g. i. also in the pl. if several things are spoken of, e. g. to observe the course of the stars, stellarum cursus notare).—curriculum (within a definite space, e. g. in the circus and of the regular motion of the heavenly bodies).—decursus (a running through a space; hence the c. in the circus).—lappus (the quiet and equable motion, e. g. of water, the stars).—conversiones (the circular motions, revolutions, &c. e. g. of the stars, stellarum; also stellarum progressionis, their apparently forward c. in the heavens).—motus (g. i. for motion; e. g. of the stars).—meatus is poet. The regular c.'s of the stars, astrorum ordines.—With rapid c., contents curru: to direct one's c. to any place, cursum dirigere qd (in a carriage or ship); cursum flectere ad qd (e. g. to the north, ad septentriones, also of the heavenly bodies): to direct one's c. to another place, or to take a different c., alium cursum petere (in a carriage or vessel); flectere iter (of a traveller, army, &c.); in alium cursum contorqueri et deflecti (e. g. of a river): to pursue different c.'s, diversos abire or discedere: to have a fixed c., certos et constantes cursum habere; constanter tenere eundem cursum: to take different c.'s (e. g. of rivers), in diversas partes (in contrarias partes, opp. directions) fluere: to change the c. of a river, flumen avertere (i. e. to turn it); amnem in alium cursum deflectere: to have a gentle c. (of rivers or water in general), labi; a rapid one, ferri (see Hirt. B. G. 8, 40): to take its c. from &c., effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c.: to take its c. towards or to, e. g. to the sea, effundi in qd: to take its c. through althg, e. g. through a town, fluere per qd; medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (if right through, see Lit. 24, 3): to take its c. along the very foot of the mountain, in imis radicibus montis ferri (Hirt. B. G. 8, 40). IMPROPR. ¶ Progress, iter, via, cursus. Juv. iter et cursus (e. g. naturalis quodam itinere et curru, C. Rep. 2, 16).—tenor (the regular progress of althg).—progressus (e. g. rerum, C.). The c. of events, rerum cursus or progressus; rerum itinera flexusque (all C.); see PROGRESS.—To let aby take his own c., to leave aby a free c., qm non coercere, non impedire: to let althg take its c., qd non morari; ci rei non obistere; qd non impedire: to have its free c., non coerceri; non impediri: to interrupt the c. of the conversation, cursum orationis interpellare. In the c. of conversation, in sermone: to throw out in the c. of conversation, that, &c., in sermone injicere, with acc. ad inf. (e. g. quum mihi in sermone injicisset, se velle Asiam viere, C.). In the c. of the discussion or debate, inter disceptandum (e. g. cognitâ inter disceptandum iniquitate, sc. causæ, C. 13, 3, 10): to observe the c. wch public affairs are taking, itinera flexusque rerum publicarum videre (C. Rep. 2, 25): that is the natural c. of almost all things, id natura fert in omnibus fere rebus: according to the natural c. of things or events, ut fieri solet: the c. of a conversation, iter sermonis

C. de Legg. 1, 13, 37): the *c.* of an oration or speech, orationis ingressus, ingressus, cursus (all three with ref. to the manner of its progress, its force, spirit, &c., see *C. Or.* 59, 201; interdu cursus est in oratione incitator, interdu modera ingressus; cf. *de Or.* 1, 35, 161; 2, 10, 39): *athg* takes a different *c.*, *res aliter procedit.—*Manner of proceeding, ratio, consilium.*—remedium (a corrective or preventive measure): to adopt a *c.*, rationem inire; consilium capere: to shape one's *c.* according to the times, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere (act according to circumstances); temporibus servire (adapt myself to circumstances, &c., in a servile manner): to adopt a prudent *c.*, bonis consiliis uti. *I am enquiring what *c.* I should take in this state of my affairs, rogo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to pursue a *c.* of one's own, suum quoddam institutum consequi: to pursue a different *c.*, diversam inire rationem: what *c.* is to be taken with this person? quid hoc homine facias? quid tu huic homini facias? (both *C.*) *I am adopting the same *c.* in my proceedings, hac eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via* (*C. Verr.* 5, 70, 81). *Course = space of time.* *A *c.* of years, multi anni* (if the ref. is only to the whole space); annorum series (their succession, one after another, *H. Od.* 3, 30, 5).—Inter multos, tot, &c. annos (= within so many years; e. g. all the crimes that have been committed in the *c.* of ten years, omnia quae inter decem annos—nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, *C.*). *The abl. of anni is less rare in this sense than is commonly supposed: The cities of Africa had seen no Roman army in the *c.* of almost fifty years, urbes Africae annis prope quinquaginta nullum Romanum exercitum viderant* (*L. 29, 28*): he died in the *c.* of a few days, paucis diebus moritur (*S. Jug.* 11, 1), intra paucos dies moritur (*L.*). In the *c.* of that year, in illo anno (*C. Off.* 3, 25, 95; and *Hand.* 3, p. 281): in the *c.* of the present year, in hoc anno (*C. Fam.* 15, 16, 5): the sun turns twice in the *c.* of a year, sol binas in singulis annis conversiones facit: three times in the *c.* of a year, ter in anno: in the *c.* of ten months, in decem mensibus: in the *c.* of a short time, in brevi temporis spatio (*Suet.*); in paucis tempestivitas (e. g. solertissimi omnium factus est; *S. Jug.* 96, 1); in brevi (*Ruhn.* ad *Vell.* 2, 61, 2). In the *c.* of the month, year, &c., is also anno or mense vertente. *The order of succession in athg: see ORDER.* *Naval term* (denoting the direction in which a ship is steering), cursus—*the ships could not keep their *c.*, naves cursum suum tenere non poterunt: to steer or keep the same *c.*, cursum tenere: to get out of its *c.*, a via aberrare.* *A number of lectures* (collectively), *institutionis cursus, quem dicimus. To embrace too many subjects in one *c.*, uno (e. g. semestri) cursu nimis multa complecti: to attend a *c.* of lectures, magistratibus auditiones obire: to attend the same *c.* of lectures, easdem auditiones eodemque doctores colere: to give or deliver a *c.* of lectures on athg, scholam habere de re, e. g. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam habere Stoicam; on rhetoric, scholis praecipere artem oratoriam. *Of dishes, areculum* (that is served on the board at one and the same time, for which, much later, missus was used): to give a dinner of seven *c.*, cenam septem ferulis praebere (cf. *Suet. Oct.* 74): his dinners were of three, or, at the most, six *c.*, cenam ternis ferulis, aut, quum abundantissime, senis praebat. *Race, pro.* *The *c.* of life, vitæ curriculum, spatium* (but only with ref. to its duration, space, &c.; hence, with longum, exiguum. *It must not be used to denote one's manner of living, &c.*). To run one's *c.*, vitæ spatium decurrere; aetatem decurrere: now that my *c.* is almost run or finished, prope actâ jam aetate decurrâque: to finish one's *c.*, cursum conficere (well, bene, *C.*); corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis ferri (see TO DIE). *The whole *c.* of life = the manner of its progress from beginning to end, totius vitæ cursus* (*It is not totus vitæ cursus, C. Off.* 1, 4, 11, *Krebs*). In the whole *c.* of his life, in vitâ (e. g. nihil in vitâ vidit calamitatis, *C. Cluent.* 6, 18): in omni vitâ (p. *Redit.* ad *Quir.* 8), omni vitâ (*L. 2, 33*); in totâ vitâ (e. g. inconstans *C.*, where it is = manner of living). *Course = manner of life, vitæ mores: the whole *c.* of his life establishes his innocence, ea innocentia perpetuâ vitâ est perspecta: a virtuous *c.* of life, vitâ honesta, sancta; vitâ honeste or sancte acta, a stultis *c.*, vitâ omnibus flagitiis et libidinibus dedita. *A *c.* of medicine, curatio. To be under a *c.* of medicine, curationem recipere: To prescribe a *c.* of medicine, curationem valetudinis praescribere. *Row* (of bricks), ordo (e. g. lapidum).—See LAYER. *Race-course, a.* *propr. curriculum****

(*g. t.*)—stadium (in the Olympic games).—circus (public place for the exhibition of races, &c.)—hippodromos (ἵπποδρόμος; for horses and chariots, *Plaut.* &c.). *Of course, or as a matter of course, necessario* (necessarily); manifesto (plainly); plane (entirely so): of *c.* his wife could not be indifferent to all this, non mirum fecit uxor, si hoc æger tulit: or si hoc æger tulit uxor, quid mirum? (see *Ter. Hec.* 4, 4, 87; *Ovid. A. A.* 3, 110). *Words of course, verba: those are mere words of *c.*, verba sunt* (*Ter.*): a letter filled with mere words of *c.*, inanis sermo litterarum. *ADDITIONAL PHRASES.*—To let the law take its *c.*, iure agere; summo iure experiri.—non impedire, quominus qd ad mortem ducatur or supplicii capitis afficiatur, &c. (not to stop an execution).—The law must take its *c.*, supplicii capitis puniendus or afflictiendus est qd; morte multandus est qd.

COURSE, v. Chase, pursue, vid. *Hunt with greyhounds, canibus vertigis lepores sectari.* *Wyltenbach says of Ruknken* (p. 271, *Ed. Bat.*), unice eo genere [venationis] utebatur, quod longis canibus earumque velocitate capiendo lepore continetur.

*COURSE OF EXCHANGE, **pretium pecuniae numorum.—[ratio] eraria. *C. Quint.* 4, 17, is our standard of coinage? the *c.* of each. is wasteful, numus iacatur (*C. Off.* 3, 20, 80).

COURSEER, equus pernix or velox.—*Runner, cursor* (poet. equus bellator).

COURT, s. *Any open place, in front or behind a house, area.* *The area in front of a Roman house, together with the adjoining halls, formed the vestibulum, where the clients assembled.*—propatulum (a front-*c.*)—cavum aedium or (later) cavedium (the inner *c.*, round wch the rooms of the house were arranged. *It was roofed in with the exception of an open space called the compluvium, through wch opening the rain-water fell into the impluvium, i. e. the uncovered part of the *c.*, see *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 319).—thors or cohors (a yard for cattle).—*aula, an open place before the houses of the Greeks, where also cattle were kept, only occurs, in this meaning, in the Latin poets.* *The residence of a sovereign, or the sovereign himself, and those by whom he is surrounded; aula* (*g. t. post-Eng.*)—regia (the royal palace; then = royal family, see *L. 24, 22, extr.*: affinitate regiam contingere, 35, 19, mid.: hoc patriâ extorrem in tuam regiam adduxit)—palatium domus palatina (the palace of the emperor; time of *Empp.*)—rex, princeps (the king, prince, himself)—aulici (the courtiers).—*curia and curiales are very late. The royal, imperial *c.*, aula regia; aula Augusta: to stand well at *c.*, aulâ et rege potitum esse* (*T. Ann.* 6, 43, 1): ably is a favorite by the *c.*, aulæ favor inclinat in qm (aft. *T. Ann.* 2, 56, 2); *aula ci faveit* (instead of wch *T. Hist.* 1, 13, extr. has: aula in qm prona, wch, however, is to be rejected on account of pronus: see INCLINED). Not to be fit for a *c.*, non aulæ accommodatum esse ingenio (*Christ.* 8, 8, 21); to be the butt of the *c.*, inter ludibria aulæ esse (*Suet. Ner.* 6): he subjected King Narseus, together with his children, his wives, and the whole court, Narseum regem in ditonem subegit, simul liberos conjungesq; et aulam regiam (*Aurel. Vict. de Cæs.* 39, 36): an officer at *c.*, purpuratus. *muneris aulici præfectus; famulus aulicus* (a mental; late): *c. intrinques, *fraus or fallacia aulæ; vafre aulicorum artes: persons who are initiated in *c.*, intrinques, interiores aulici* (*Suet. Cal.* 19, *Ruhn.*): a lady about the *c.*, *femina nobilis, quæ vivit cum reginâ (fm the context, fem. nob. only: see *Curt.* 3, 11, 25): one who has been introduced at *c.*, qui (quæ) ad aulam admittitur: the fashion or manners at *c.*, or of the *c.*, aulæ ingenium (i. e. the peculiar tone that prevails); consuetudo regia (with ref. to the sovereign himself, see *Np. Dat.* 5, 4); **mos aulicorum* (with ref. to the courtiers): the splendour of the *c.*, or at *c.*, apparatus aulicus or regius. *Art of pleasing, civility. To pay one's *c.* to ably: to make *c.*—See TO COURT. *Court of justice, and the judges collectively, iudicium* (the place where justice is administered and the judges).—*Judices* (the judges; in Rome, the prætor)—tribunal (the tribunal or bench on wch the judge and his assessors were seated)—aubeilla (the benches of the judges and advocates)—forum (the public place where the *c.* was held).—*The king's* (or queen's) *c.* of justice, *regis tribunal: to appear before the *c.*, in iudicium venire (*Np. Ep.* 8); *se sister* (at a fixed time, of the bail, opp. vadimonium deserere): to appear for ably in *c.*, ci adesse in iudicio (as counsel for the defendant): to surround the *c.* with armed men, iudicium claudere**

multibus armatis (Q.). In the three c's, in trino or triplici foro (i. e. the forum Romanum; for. Julii Caesaris; for. Augusti): to remove a cause from the c's of law to the assembly of the people, iudicium a subsellis in rostra deferre: to explain what the cause before the c. is, exponere, quæ causa in iudicium deducta sit (C.): to sit in c., sedere iudicem: to bring a matter before the c., qd deferre ad iudices. To settle a matter out of c., rem intra parietes peragere. None of the c's sat, or the c's were closed, for some days, iustitium per aliquot dies servatum est (L.): to open the c's (after a vacation), iustitium remittere (L.): to proclaim or give notice that the c's will be shut, iustitium indicere: to hold a c., conventum agere; forum agere (i. e. quum is, qui provincias præest, civitates vocat, et de controversiis eorum cognoscit, Fest.).—Jus dicere (g. t.). To be put out of c., causâ cecidisse; causam perdidisse.

COURT, v. | Pay court to, qm cultu quodam et honore prosequi (aff. C. de Inveni. 2, 55, ff.).—se ei venditare (to insinuate oneself into his favour by flattery, &c.).—cs gratiam aucupari: to c. aby by flattery, blandiri ci (ff. de obbl. l. c.).—assentire uncullâ qd cs gratiam aucupari: to c. the people, studium populi ac favorem aucupari (Flor.).—To c. a female, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cultorem esse (O. A. l. 722); amare qm or amorem esse cs (A cultor is not necessarily an amator, O.); cs amore teneri or captum esse (to be in love with).—Oss. nuptiis ambire is used of parents making proposals of marriage to a person; c. g. to one considered a good match (T. Germ. 18; cf. conambire ambire, V.): to c. avaricious widow, venari viduas avaras. | Endeavour to obtain, aucupari (e. g. gratiam cs; studium ac favorem populi); captare (e. g. plausum, misericordiam, favorem populi).—venari (e. g. laudem).—querere.

COURT-BARON, *see leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; *jus feudale (i. t.).

COURT OF CHANCERY, *curatores rei pupillaris. COURT-CHAPLAIN, *a sacris regis orator. *a sacris principis orator. *Avoid conclonator aulicus. COURT-CHAPLAINCY, *munus oratoris a sacris regis.

COURT-DAY, dies iudicii (L. 2, 54).

COURT-DRESS, vestis, quam aulici gerunt or gere consueverunt (aff. Np. Dat. 3, 1).

COURT-DRESSER (= flatterer, Locke), parasitus (παροισιτρος)—adulator.

COURT-LIKE, see COURTEOUS.

COURT-LIVERY, vestis, quam famuli aulici gerunt (aff. Np. Dat. 3, 1).—*vestis famulorum aulicorum.

COURT-MARTIAL, *consilium castrense: fm the context, consilium only, as Np. Phoc. 3, 4: according to the sentence passed by a c.-m., ex consiliis sententiâ: those who are absent are condemned to death by a c.-m., exercitu suffragium ferente absentes capitis damnantur.

COURT-MINION, principi or principis familiaris (see Suet. Ner. 10. Vit. 4): also apud principem graciosus; principii omnium amicorum carissimus.

COURTEOUS, comis (obliging to all, without regard to rank).—humanus (mild, fm principle and nobleness of character); Jy. comis et humanus.—bellus et humanus (C.).—urbanus (polite).—officiosus (ready to render a service).—benignus (kind, well-disposed).—liberalis (showing a friendly disposition, e. g. answer, invitation).—blandus (captivating, engaging in manner; polite in words).—affabilis (condescending or affable in conversation, or speaking to others).—mansuetus (sociable, in general).—[ff. de] civilis, in the sense of 'affable or civil,' belongs to the post-classic prose: To give a c. refusal, belle negare qd (Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 12). C. persona, homines belli (C. Att. 1, 1); c. manners or behaviour, comitas; liberalitas: a c. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris. He is very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est. In a very c. and friendly manner, perhonorifice atque amice.

COURTEOUSLY, comiter; humane or humaniter; officiose; benigne; liberaliter; blande [Syn. in COURTEOUS].—perhonorifice. To salute aby c., benigne qm salutare: to address aby c., comiter, blande appellare: To answer c., ei respondere liberaliter: to invite c., benigne qm invitare: to invite aby c. to remain (i. e. if he is going to take leave), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby c., qm comi hospitio accipere: to behave c. towards every body, erga omnes se affabilem præstare: to address every body c., unumquemque comiter appellare. He behaves very c. to me, perhonorificus in me est.

COURTEOUSNESS, comitas; humanitas; urbanitas; benignitas; liberalitas; affabilitas [Syn. in (182)]

COURTEOUS; voluntas officiosa (readiness to oblige aby, O. Pont. 3, 2, 17): C. in conversation, comitas affabilitasque sermonis: to combine c. with dignity, comitatu cum severitate conjungere: with c., comiter, &c.—See COURTEOUSLY.

COURTESY, | Courtiness; vid. | A kindness, officium, munus, beneficium. To do or show aby a c., ei officium præstare; beneficium qm officere; gratum ci facere; gratificari ci: I shall esteem it a great c. if you will, &c., gratum or gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.; beneficium mihi feceris, si, &c. The common c. of life, officia urbana: to dismiss a man with all possible c., dimittere qm cum bonâ gratiâ.

COURTESY (= hurt-ss), *genuum flexio.—To make a c., Georges gives, genua flexa submittere (aff. O. Met. 4, 340; but it is there = 'to fall down on her knees'); prps *flexis poplitibus salutare; or fm context, salutare (qm) only.

COURTIER, aulicus (one who lives at court, in the strict sense of the word).—purpuratus (holding a high office at court, according to ancient notions).—homo aulæ ingenio accommodatus (who knows how to adapt himself to the spirit prevailing at court).—*homo vafis aulicorum artibus imbutus (initiated in the intrigues of the court).—*homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus (always ready to do the civil thing in the most polished way).—*homo ad fraudem or ad fallendum compositus. —homo callidus (a courteous and prudent man, in general): like a c., *aulicorum more.

COURTINE, agger (g. t. for mound).

COURTLINES. See COURTEOUSNESS.

COURTLX. See COURTEOUS, POLITE, ELEGANT.

| Flattering, vid.

COURTSHIP, cs sollicitatio (but such an adj. as honesta should be added, to distinguish it fm an improper sollicitation: e. g. Sen. Contr. 2, 15, tot sollicitationibus expugnari non potuit). Mly by Crcl. with verbs under TO COURT.

COURT-YARD, see COURT.

COUSIN, consobrinus (first c.).—sobrinus (second c.).—patruelis (child of a father's brother).—amitinus (child of a father's sister, or of a mother's brother).—propinquus. cognatus (g. t. for relation).—Syn. in RELATION.

COVE, sinus.—See BAY, SHELTER.

COVENANT, see COMPACT.

COVENANT, v. pactum cum qo; pactiorem facere or conficere cum qo. See: to make a compact or contract, under either of the two subit.

COVENANTER, qui pactiorem facit or conficit cum qo. See CONFEDERATE, CONSOCIATE.

COVER, | Any moveable thing which is placed on another, tegumen or tegimen or tegmen, tegumentum. Integumentum.—operimentum (that c's it all over).—involucrum. velamentum (that c's it all round).—stragulum. stragula vestis. stramentum (that is spread over aly, the two former esp. of costly c's over pillows or couches).—operculum (for any vessel. See also LIN).—lodix (coverlet of a bed; prop. 'a small shaggy blanket').—opertorium was the upper bedding, opp. stragulum).—gauseape (of thick woollen stuff, e. g. for a table).—cilicium (c. or cloth of goat's hair).—stora or storta (plated of straw, cord, rushes, &c.).—matta. teges (thick c. made of rushes): the c. to a well, *putei operculum (but puteal is = νεπίρσιον, which was generally made of marble with the ancients, and of a circular form, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14); the c. of a book, *tegumentum. *Involucrum: to take off the c. of aly, ei rei tegumentum detrudere (draw off; e. g. scut. C.): to put a c. on aly; see TO COVER. | Cover for protection or concealment, perfrugium (place of refuge).—presidium (protection).—tuitio. munitio (defence).—tegumentum (Plant. Trim. 2, 32).—Under c., in occulto (e. g. opus in occulto fiebat, Cæs. B. C. 1).—To finish the whole work under the c. of 'vineæ,' opus vineis tectum perficere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 10, and Herz. ad loc.); sub tecto (if covered over, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15); under c. of a wall, muro tectus (Cæs. B. C. 2, 15); mœnibus adversum hostes munitus (L.). Under the c. of a pteus, ptelut objectu (e. g. quæ usual sunt, supportare, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15). Under c. of the night, nocte,—multa de nocte (= late at night e. g. proficiaci).—Interpestis nocte (in the dead of the night).—clam noctu (e. g. ex presidiis effugere, Np. Eum. 2, exr).—| At table, mappa (convivæ).—A table of twenty c., *œcena viginti convivis instructa or apparata. | Cover; vid. | Pretext, involucrum (e. g. simulationis, C. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15); Integumentum; velamentum. obtentus, præscriptio. titulus. See PATEX, PATEXES.

COVER, *v.* tegere (*g. t.*).—contegere. obtegere. integere. protegere (*to c. over; with althg, qd qd re*).—velare. operire. cooperire (*to envelope*).—aternere. consternere. insternere (*to spread over althg*).—occultare. abscondere (*to hide*).—vestire. convestire (*to clothe, of persons, also of the natural covering of animals, villis vestire; then also of things, e. g. a tomb covered with thorns, sepulchrum veribus vestitum*).—sepire et vestire (*e. g. oculos membranis*). See also **TO HIDE FROM**.—obducere (*to c. over; of what is drawn over as an outward coating or layer; e. g. arbores cortice obducuntur: to c. over with a hard skin, callum obducere ei rei: the sky is covered with clouds, cœlum nubibus obducitur; also fig.: to c. the plainest things with a dark cloud, obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis*).—[**COVER**] Tegere is also used of water covering (*i. e. rising higher than*) piles, &c.: of course not tegeret locum, mensam, &c., but sternere. Every thing was covered with snow, omnia nives opplevant: *tey c's every thing, hedera omnia convestit: to c. one's head, caput velare, operire (C.), adoperire (L.): with his head covered, capite aperto (C.): to c. one's nakedness, vestibus ad verendum velatum esse: to c. the sea with fleets, the river with ships, maria classibus, amnem navibus consternere: to c. the earth with flowers, humum spargere floribus: a covered walk, cryptoporticus (having the sides closed); ambulatio tecta (for walking): covered with dust, pulvere sparsum: covered with wounds, vulneribus onustus, obrutus: a breast covered with scars, pectus insignie cicatricibus bello acceptis: to c. aby with garlands (to honour Aim), complere qm coronis ac floribus: with abuse, omnia maledicta in qm conferre: covered with glory, gloriâ circumfluens: covered with infamy, &c., infamiâ et dedecore opertus (C.); coopertus flagitiis et facinoribus (S.) or sceleribus (C.): to c. with thatch, stramento tegere (Cæs.), integere (Hirt.). to c. with shingles, scandulis tegere: with turf, campibus consternere (*e. g. tabernacula, Cæs.*): to c. the walls with marble, parietes marmoreis excolere: to c. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculi parietes vestire: cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare: to c. with festoons and roses, sertis redimire et rosâ: to c. with festoons, sertis velare (*e. g. a house, &c., O. Trist. 4, 2, 3*): covered with rags, pannis obsitus: to c. with planks or boards, contabulare. A covered (=decked) boat, scapha, &c., tecta, or tecta et instructa: to c. much ground, raros constitasse (*e. g. Samnites rari constitant, were drawn up so as to c. much ground*). || **To protect, tegere (g. t.)**; also *t. for covering the position of an army*.—protegere (*to guard fm harm by preventive measures*): fm althg, a qd re or contra qd.—munire (*by a defence set up as a fortress: a qd re or contra qd; also fig. e. g. oculos membranis munire or sepire, to c. the eyes with a membrane for their protection*).—obtegere (*e. g. partem castrorum vinela, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54*).—præsidio esse (*of troops; e. g. præse esse impedimentis*).—ab incursionibus hostium tueri (*of covering a district*). || **To c. the retreat, fugientem tegere (=to conceal his retreat; Cæs. 6, 30)**.—agmen claudere, et novissimis præsidio esse (Cæs.); hostium (=insequendum) impetum sustinere (Cæs.). *He sent the cavalry to c. his retreat, equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit (Cæs. B. G. 1, 24): to be covered by mountains, montium altitudine tegi: the right wing of his army was covered by the brook, dextrum cornu ejus rivus muniebat: the second line was covered by the bridge, alter ordi ponte (ab incidentibus telis) tegebatur (Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4): to c. a wing by a strong body of cavalry, firmare cornu magnis equitum copiis: to be covered, tectum or tutum esse (i. e. to be safe): to c. oneself, corpus sumum protegere (in fighting, e. g. with a shield). || **To cover (=equal) the expense, qd sarciit or resarciit sumptum sumum (brings back as much as it has cost, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 19)**.—quod impense factum est in rem, effecere (Hirt. L. 2, 18). *The profit does not c. the outgoings, impendia exsuperant redditum (e. g. in the management of an estate)*. || **To copulate, coire. Inire. salire (of quadrupeds)**. || **COVER, a.** See **LID**.**

COVERING, || **Whatever is placed on or over any object; see COVER.** || **Dress, vestis. vestimentum. vestitus (g. th.).**—amictus (*if intended to be wrapped round the body*).—velamen. velamentum. involucrem. integumentum (*husk, outer covering*).

COVERLET, opertorium lecti (*the upper covering, opp. stragulum, the under bedding, see Sen. Ep 87, 2*).—peristroma, atis (*prob. large enough to hang over the sides of the bed or couch*).—[**COVER**] lodix was a rough, shaggy blanket; two of wch were sometimes sewed together for a c.—*Dict. of Antiqu.*

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COVERT, tectum (*place covered over agst wind and weather*).—perfugium (*shelter; as place of refuge*).—receptaculum (*the place wch affords shelter, and thus secures agst persecution*).—portus (*prop. port: fig., a safe shelter*): Jx. portus et perfugium: to conceal oneself in a c., latebrâ se occultare: to frighten aby out of his c., qm excitare latibulo.—*To be under c., tutum or munition esse: to put oneself under c., in tuto collocare: to put oneself under c. agst dangers, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula.* || **A thicket, locus crebris condensus arboribus (Hirt. B. Afr. 50)**. locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus (Hirt. C. B. G. 2, 17).—*For beasts, lustrum (lair of wild-beasts)*.—latibulum (*lurking-place, the haunt of a wild beast*): cubile (*prop. a couch for men; then, also, of animals*).

COVERT, || **Sheltered: to be formed by the past part of the corresponding verbs in TO COVER.** || **Secret, clandestine:** vid. || **C-way (in fortification), tectus cuniculus, or (as t. t.) vici cœca, quæ dicitur.**

COVERTLY, see **SECRETLY**.

COVET, appetere (*to desire*).—cupere. concupiscere. cupidum, avidum esse cæ rei (*to desire althg violently*). desiderare (*to long after for althg; imply what one wishes*).—optare (*to wish*).—expetere. affectare (*to strive to get; to be hankering after, opp. fugere, aspernari*).—gestire (*to express a longing for althg by gestures, with infm.*).—ardenter cupere qd, cupiditate cæ rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio cæ rei magno teneri; sitire qd; sitienter expetere qd (*stronger terms*); to thirst after althg: to c. or abhor, appetere aut fugere (refugere). *I am coveting althg, concupisco. appeto (both with acc. and infm.)*; cæ rei desiderio capior. appetens sum cæ rei; cupidus, avidus sum cæ rei: to c. earnestly, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd: to lay one's hands on a coveted possession, grassari in possessionem cæ rei (L. 6, 5).

COVETABLE, see **DESIRABLE**.

COVETOUS, habendi cupidus (*g. t.*).—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (*endeavouring to enrich oneself at the expense of others*).—pecunie cupidus or avidus (*with regard to money*).—fm the context alia, cupidus only (*as C. Sext. 43, 93, where we find: homo castus ac non cupidus, and Plir. 1, 1, 7*); or avidus (*as C. de Or. 2, 43, 183; and opp. liberalis, as C. Rosc. Com. 7, extr.*).—sordidus (*richly c.*).—petens (*striving after*). *To be c., avaritia ardere.* *divitias cupide or avide expetere. See also **TO COVER**.

COVETOUSLY, avide; avarè; studiòse; sordide; cupide; appetenter.—[**SYN. in COVETOUS**].

COVETOUSNESS, habendi cupiditas, or cupido (*g. t.*).—avaritia (*the desire of enriching oneself by any means, at the expense of others, opp. abinentia*).—pecunie studium or cupiditas or aviditas (*with regard to money*). *From the context alia, cupiditas only (as C. Rosc. Am. 35, extr.: Quint. 7, 2, 30 [opp. pecunie contemptus], and Suet. Dom. 9 [opp. abinentia], &c.) and aviditas (as Plaut. Merc. prol. 29; C. Off. 2, 11, 38); Jx. cupiditas et avaritia.*—sordes (*stronger term, e. g. vile c.*).—avaritia ardens; avaritia hians et imminens (*a burning thirst, as it were, after althg*).

COVEY. The best term is, probably, pullities (*used of pigeons, Col. 8, 9, circa messum, cum jam confirmata est pullities [where, however, it may = 'the young broods' collectively]; cf. 9, 11, in eo vase nata est pullities, of bees*).—grex (*but this is too strong*). See **BROOD, a.** || **Compang, sct, grex. globus. caterva.**

COW, vacca.—bos femina, or bos only (*if it is not necessary to allude to the sex*): a little c., vacuola (*Catull.*): a c.-calf, vitula: a young c., juvenca (*g. t.*); bucula (*if it has not yet calved*): fonda (*that is in calf*): a milch-c., *vacca, quæ lac habet ([**COVER**] lactarius means, that is still fed with the mother's milk; e. g. bos lactarius, Farr.). *C. employed in husbandry, vacce opararie (Col. 6, 24): a c. that gives no milk must be put to the plough, sterilis vacca aratro deputanda est (Pall.)*: to use c.'s in the plough, vaccis arare (*Col.*): to put or take a c. to the bull, vaccam tauro submittere, or vacce taurum admittre: of or from a c., vaccinus.—bubulus (*if the sex is not important*).—[**COVER**] bovinus, in L. (de bovino grege), is fm an old religious form.—c.'s milk, lac vaccinum or bubulum. A c.'s udder, uber vacce.

COW-BANE, cicuta.

COW-DUNG, fœmus bubulus.

COW-HAIR, pilus vaccinus.

COW-HERD, armentarius (*who has the care of the cattle*).—bubulcus (= qui bobus arat; but afterwards = c.-h.).

COW-HIDE, corium vacce or bovis (*cf. Plin. 11, 32, 47*).

COW-HORN, *cornu vaccæ.

COW-HOUSE, bubile.

COW-LEATHER, see COW-HIDE.

COW-LEECH, veterinarius (g. f. Col.): to be a skillful c.-l., veterinarian; medicus prudentem esse.

COW-PARSLEY, cherophyllum.

COW-PARSNEP, *heracleum (the common, *arvense, Linn.).

COW-POX, *variole: the natural c.-p., v. naturales; if by vaccination, v. artificiales. To have the c.-p., *variola laborare, afflicti, affectum esse.

COW-WEED, carefolium (Plin. 19, 8, 54, the Greek πεδερως [παίδερως], aff. Plin. and others), and chærophyllum (χαίροφυλλον, which is used by Col.).—*scandix carefolium (Linn.).

COW, v. See TO INTIMIDATE.

COWARD, homo ignavus [see COWARDLY]. Do you take me for a c.? adeone me ignavum putas? I am not such a c., as to be frightened by the fear of death, non is sum, qui mortis periculo terrar: by aby, ex qo. See TIMID.

COWARDICE, ignavia (inaptitude for any noble deed, reply for a deed of valour; opp. fortitudo).—timiditas (timidity, pusillanimity); Jn. timiditas et ignavia. See TIMIDITY.

COWARDLINESS, see COWARDICE.

COWARDLY, ignavus (reply of a soldier, opp. fortis, strenuus).—timidus (fearful, pusillanimous); Jn. ignavus ac timidus; timidus atque ignavus; ignavus et imbecillus; imbecillus timidusque.—demissus. qui animo demisso or affecto est (out of heart, in despair).—pavidus. trepidus (timid).—In a c. manner, ignave; timide; timido animo; pavidè; trepidè.

COWER, genus fectere (g. f.), subidère or in genua subidère; se demittere.—conquiescere (præ-Class.).

COWL, cucullus: with a c., cucullatus: a travelling habit with a c., pænula (which used in later times to be worn by the orators, see Dial. orat. 39, 3).

COWSLIP, *primula veris (Linn.).

COXCOMB, *proxa. crista galli. ¶ Vain, empty fop, &c. homo ineptus.—homo opinionibus inflatus (C. Of. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amator ingenii sui (too full of himself, Quint. 10, 1, 88).—homo ineptitudinis cumulatulus (Cæcili. op. Non.). An old amorous c., cana culex (as epithet, in Plant. Cas. 4, 3, 12): a heedless c., adolescentulus imberbis. To play the c., inepte se gerere. ¶ Sort of flower, *celosia cristata.

COXCOMBRY, ineptia (with such an adj. as putida, ridicula, pueriles).—*putida elegantia (affected style of an author).

COY, pudicus. pudens. modestus. verecundus. timidus [Syn. in MODEST]: rather c., subtimidus.

COYLY, pudice. modeste. pudenter. verecunde. timide [Syn. in MODEST].

COYNES, modestia. pudor. verecundia. pudicitia. timiditas [Syn. in MODEST].

COZEN, see TO CHEAT, TO TRICK.

COZENAGE, see TRICKERY.

COZENER, see CHEAT.

CRAB, ¶ A shell fish, cancer, gen. cancri; seld. cancria (Cat. R. R. Lucr. Arnob.).—pagurus (wray-worm, Plin. 9, 30, 51).—pagur (a species of crab, O.). ¶ A sign of the zodiac, cancer (e. g. sol cancri signum transit). ¶ A peculiar sort of apple, malum silvestre. ¶ An engine; the nearest words are caprelli (Cæs. B. C. 2, 10).—machina tractoria; tetrapastus, pentapastus (according to the number of its rollers, see Vitruv. 3, 1, in. and 3, 2, 3). ¶ A morose fellow: see CRABBED.

CRABBED, ¶ Morose, morosus.—acerbus.—tristis.—male affectus.—tetricus.—intractabilis [Syn. in MOROSE]. ¶ Unpleasant, rough, ingratius; Inauspiciis; gravis; molestus; odiosus. ¶ Difficult or intricate, obscurus.—abstrusus (e. g. disputatio).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—durus (rough, inharmonious; of style, versus, &c.).—perplexus (intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen).—impeditus (difficult to understand).—implicatus (confused).

CRABBEDLY, acerbè; asperè; molesto; dure; durè; obscure; implicite; perplexe; abstruse. Syn. in CRABBED.

CRABBEDNESS, morositas; asperitas; tristitia; acerbitas [Syn. in MOROSE].

CRACK, s. ¶ The sound of ath crackling, sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111).—crepitus, fragor (the noise produced by fire, thunder, houses, &c. that come down). ¶ A chink, rima (g. f.).—assura (of larger size): little c., rimula: little c.'s, parvulæ rimulæ (Cels. 8, 4). Full of c.'s, rimosus.—pienus rimarum (Ter.: 168)

but fig.): to be full of c.'s, fissuris dehiscere.—*plurimas rimas egisse or duxisse.

CRACK, INTR. ¶ To produce a sound, sonitum fragilem dare (cf. Lucr. 6, 110, sqq.).—fragorem dare (of a loud sound).—crepare (to rattle). ¶ To open in chinks, rimas agere; rimas fieri pati (rimas ducere is poet.).—findi (e. g. of the skin, the soil, &c.).—se findere.—dissilire (to burst asunder); displodi (to burst with an explosive sound).—rumpi. dirumpi (burst by force).—dehiscere. discedere (gape open, of the earth; disc. magnis quibusdam imbribus, C. Off. 3, 9): to c. fm the effect of frost, rumpi gelu. ¶ To boast: vid.

CRACK, TR. findere (e. g. sol f. statusus, arva, &c.; also of the skin, and of a bone, opp. frangere, perfringere, to break it).—[diffindere (to cleave, split, e. g. saxum).—displodere (to make it burst with an explosive sound).] to c. nuts, nuces frangere: to c. a joke, jocularia fundere. ridicula jactitare (both in L. 7, 7): to c. dirty jokes, crepare immunda dicta (H.): to c. abg's skull with a stone, cs caput saxo elidere, or (Plant.) dirumpere: to c. a whip, flagello insonare (V.): (equos, boves, &c.) flagello admonere (to c. it for the purpose of saving on one's team); cracked lips, labrorum fissuræ (e. g. effixæ asini ævum labrorum fissuris, Plin.).

CRACK-BRAINED, vecors.—cæritus.—mente caput.—delirius [Syn. in MAD]: to be c., cæritum esse (H., see MAD).

CRACK-HEMP, or CRACK-ROPE, furcifer. crux. patibulum. carcer (Comic. See Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26).

CRACKLE, sonitum dare. crepare (e. g. laurel in the fire).—crepitum dare, crepitare (of a flame; and also of substances in it; e. g. flos salis in igne, Plin.); sternuere (of a candle).

CRACKLING, sonitus. crepitus.

CRACKNEL, spiræ. spirula (dimin. and later). To bake c.'s, spiras coquere.

CRADLE, cunæ (e. pr.: for children; then poet. meton. = birth, infancy).—cunabula, pl. (the bedding of a c.; then the c. itself; meton. as our 'cradle', a. early abode, β. = birth, origin).—incunabula, pl. (swaddling-clothes; then meton. [as our 'cradle', a. = native place, β. = very beginning of ath, e. g. of learning, doctrine]: to put into a c., in cunas condere: fm the c., a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: to rock a c., *cunas movere: to put a child into its c., puerum in cunas condere (Plant.): to sleep in a c., in cunis dormire: to be in its c., in cunis esse).

CRADLE, v. ¶ To rock in a cradle, cunas infantis movere (st. Mart. 11, 39, 1, who says: cunarum motor mearum, i. e., who once rocked me in my c.): *infantem cunis motis sopire (to rock to sleep). ¶ Put into a c., in cunas condere (Plant.).

CRAFT, ¶ A manual trade; see TRADE. ¶ Cunning, vid. ¶ A small vessel, navicula. navigilum.—scapha. cymba. linter. ratia. [Syn. in VESSEL.]

CRAFTILY, see CUNNINGLY.

CRAFTINESS, see CUNNING.

CRAFTSMAN, see WORKMAN, TRADESMAN.

CRAFTY, see CUNNING.

CRAQ, scopulus.—saxum (rock).—See ROCK, CLIFF.

CRAGGED, or CRAGGY, saxosus. scopulosus (full of crags).—salebrosus (rough).—confragosus (of plains where holes, stones, &c. are met with, and which are difficult to pass).—scaber (rough, opp. levis): a c. place, locus asper or salebrosus. aspretum (with ref. to soil), also solum asperum or horridum.

CRAGGEDNESS, asperitas (viam, saxorum).

CRAM, TR. referre.—effere. inferre. differre. qd re facere or referre (to stuff quilts full with athg).—stipare (crowd together; reply of personal objects and in pass. partic.).—conferre (c. together; of persons or things; reply in pass. partic.).—coartare (force into a very narrow compass; also of persons).—comprimere (press persons or things together): to c. into athg, stipare in qd re (e. g. asses in aliquâ cellâ, wch Varro defines, componere, quo minus loci occuparent).—conferre in qd; to c. many subjects together into one book, plura in unum librum coartare; to c. poultry, facere (e. g. gallinas, anseres); also optmare (to fatten, reply of poultry); alere qd re (e. g. with bran, fufure): to c. into athg, facere in qd (e. g. handkerchiefs into aby's mouth, pannos in os): crammed full of athg, repletus qd re: crammed full of people, repletus hominibus.—stipatus (if one person stands close to the other): a theatre that is crammed full, theatrum celebritate repletissimum. ¶ To force into, cogere introire.

CRAM, v. INTR. heluari (propr. and fig.): argui se invitare.—se cibo invitare (S. Frag.).

CRAMP, s. || *Spasms, spasmodus* (σπασμός, *Cels.* 2, 1, p. 54, ed. Bip., nervorum distentio; *Plin.* and later writers always use *spasmus*).—tetanus (τῆτανος, *Cels.* &c.).—rigor nervorum.—See **SPASM** for phrases. || *Cramp-iron*, fibula, confibula (*Cat.*): an iron c., fibula or ansa ferrea (*Petr.*).

CRAMP, v. tr. || *spasmo vexare* (Scrib. *Larg.* 171). || *To fasten together with a cramp*, fibulare.—|| *To confine*, coangustare. coartare. circumscribere. coercere. reprimere. contrahere. in angustum deducere.—In exiguum angustumque concludere. || *To a person, qm circumscribere, coercere* (in his actions, &c., *C. Mil.* 88, sq.). In breve tempus concludere (to confine him as to time; *Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 2): to be cramped for room, anguste sedere (*C. Frag.*; recepissem te nisi anguste sederem, of room in his house).—angustus fines habere (of a nation or tribe). *Cramped circumstances*, (rerum) angustiae; res angusta (*H.*). || *To write a cramped hand*, 'anguste scribere': a c. style, oratio contorta; contortum dicendi genus: to be cramped, angustius se habere.

CRAMP-FISH, torpido.

CRAMP-IRON, see **CRAMP**.

CRANBERRY, oxycoccus. *The common European c.*, oxycoccus palustris (*Linn.*).

CRANE, grus.—'ardua grus (*L.*)'.—vipio (a young c., *Plin.* 10, 49, 69). || *A machine for raising weights*, carchesium versatile (carch.—a structure surrounding the mast above the yard, antenna; here the sails were managed, &c. 'The carch. was sometimes made to turn upon its axis [carch. versatile], so that with its apparatus of pulleys it served the purposes of a c.' *Dict. of Antiqu.*; and *Index to Rodé's Virg.*).—trochlea (τροχλία).—tympanum (*Lucr.* 4, 903; Multaque per trochleas et tympana pondere magno Commovet, atque levi sustollit machina navis. See *Petr.* 10, 2.—*Trude translates trochlea, 'a sheaf of pulleys.'* Tympanum was probably 'a windlass')—prehensio (*Cæs.* B. C. 2, 9; turris tectum per se ipsum prehensionibus—suspendere ac tollere; see *Herz.*: others read, prehensionibus; to raise by a c., machinâ in carchesio versati constitutâ corripere qd ac tollere (*Ast. Petr.* 10, 22).—per trochleas sustollere; prehensionibus elevare or suspendere ac tollere. *Another machine for lifting weights* was suctula. || *An instrument used to draw liquor out of a cask*, siphon or siphon (σιφών. *C. de Fin.* 2, 8, in.).

CRANE'S BILL, *geranium (*Linn.*).

CRANK, || *Of a machine; the nearest is uncus, hook.* || *A winding passage, deverticulum*—deverticulum flexioque (*C.*)—circuitus—circuitio.

CRANNIED, rimosus, plenus rimarum.

CRANNY, rima—fissura (of larger size)—foramen (hole in general)—rimula (*Dimin.*).

CRAPE, *textum subserpulum, quod nostri vocant 'crape'.—pannus Cous (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101): a c. dress, or a dress made of c., vestis Coa (see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 101).

CRAPULENCE, crapula. *To sleep off one's c.*, crapulum edormire, edormiscere, obdormire, exhalare, or edormire et exhalare; crapulum excutere or discutere.

CRAPULOUS, crapulæ plenus.—bene potus, temulentus, ebrius (*stronger terms*)—[crapularius, *Plaut.*; crapulentus, *Amian.*]

CRASH, v. intr. fragorem dare (†). strepere. strepitum edere. sonitum dare. crepare. crepitare.—concrepare (of the c. of arms, &c.).

CRASH, s. fragor.—fragores (if the noise it produces is continued for some time). *To cause or produce a c.*, fragorem dare (†): there is a c., fit, exoritur fragor (†): to fall down with a tremendous c., cum ingenti fragore procidere (e. g. of a tower, &c.): there was a c. of horns, cornu strepuit rauco cantu (*poet. V.*): with the c. of pipes and drums, tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu (e. g. strepere, *Plin.*).

CRASSITUDE, crassitudo.—densitas.—spissitas.—obesitas (with ref. to the human body). See **THICKNESS**.

CRATCH, præsepe, præsepium, præsepium.

CRAVAT, focale (for = faucal, fm faux, sc. linteum or vinculum, worn accord. to *Heind. H. Sat.* 2, 3, 255, only by sick and effeminate persons).

CRAVE, || *Ask, beg for*, flagitare; efflagitare; poscere; exposcere; expetere [*SYN. in DEMAND*]; Jm. poscere et flagitare. || *Desire, long for, require*, vid. *To be ever craving for food*, cibi plurimè esse. nimum gulosum esse (*Mari.*); cibi avidum esse; voracem esse.

CRAVEN, see **COWARD**.

CRAVING, contentio, sc rei (e. g. honorum, palmarum) (180)

—appetitio, sc rei (e. g. alieni; principatus).—impetus (a violent longing, e. g. for praise, animorum ad laudem).—desiderium sc rei.—sitis sc rei (thirst for it): an insatiable c., sitis importuna, immensa, 'inexplebilis'.

CRAUNCH, morsu divellere (*O. Met.* 8, 877).—morsu dividere (e. g. food, escas).—morsu lacerare (to tear into pieces with one's teeth).—corrodere (to bite into pieces).—morsu frangere (e. g. nuts).—conterere. obterere (to crush).

CRAW, ingluvies.—guttur (the throat, as the seat of the 'ingluvies').

CRAWFISH, or CRAYFISH, astacus (ἀστάκος), *Plin.*

CRAWL, s. ostrearium. ostreorum vivarium (an artificial oyster-bed, see *Plin.* 9, 54, 79. *Macrob. Sat.* 2, 11).

CRAWL, v. repere. reptare (as well of animals, with or without legs, as of persons who move on their hands and feet).—serpere (in this meaning of serpents only; of worms, snails, &c., repere must be used): to c. on one's hands and feet, reptare per manus et genua; quadrupede gradu repere; to any place, qd: crawling on hands and feet, quadrupes; more bestiarum quadrupes: to c. forth fm or out of alth, erepere, prorrepere ex re: to c. into alth, repere in qd; irrepere ci rei or in qd (in order merely to get into it); abdere se in qd, not in qd re (for the sake of concealment): to c. into all corners, perrepere in omnibus latebris: to c. underneath the stairs or the stair-case, abdere se in scalarum latebras: to c. come crawling along, arreperere; arreptare: to c. forth, prorrepere (e. g. ad solarium proximum; *Suet. Claud.* 10): to c. fm their holes, prerepere e cavis terræ (e. g. cochleæ, *Plin.*).—erepere (*Plaut. Varr.*)—ereptare (*Sen.*). To c. up, erepere (per aspera et devia ad qm, *Suet.*); in puppin, *Lucan.*); surrepere (forth fm beneath): to c. behind, subrepere (e. g. murum, *Varr.*): to c. under, subrepere (e. g. sub tabulas, *C.*): to c. down, derepere (e. g. fm a tree, *Phædr.*): to c. down trees backward, arborem aversum (am, oa, as, &c.) derepere (*Plin.*). || *To move slowly*, repere (to move, travel, &c. slowly, *Hor. Np.*); gradū lente. tarde ire or ingredi. tardo pede or gradu incedere. lente incedere. tarde moveri (to move on slowly).—fessa ægre trahere membra (fm fatigue): to c. along on the road, repere. iter facere tarde. tarde procedere (to move on, or get on very slowly); lente et paulatim procedere (slowly and by degrees): to c. through the town, the streets, perrepere oppidum, plateas (*Plaut.*). To c. up hills, montes erepere (i. e. in travelling; *H.* 1, 5, 79).

CRAWLER, *animal repens. serpens (g. t. for any creeping animal). See **REPTILE**.

CRAWLING, reptatio (on hands and feet, per manus et genua).

CRAYON, || Pencil, *stilus cerussatus.—creta (chalk). *To draw in c.*, cretâ pingere qd; ἀλωρογραφείν; monochromata pingere (with c. or chalk of one colour, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2): red c., rubrica (sc. terra): a drawing in c., monochromatos pictura (if of one colour only, *Plin.* 35, 3, 5); in the pl., monochromata, orum, n. (μονοχρόματα, rd, see *Hard. Plin.* 35, 9, 36, No. 2), or, if in the sense of the kind of drawing, i. e. the style of colouring, monochromata genera picturæ, **Plin.* 35, 5, 11).

CRAZE, || To break, vid. || *To pulverize*, in pulverem redigere (polvere is spurious). || *To turn the brain*, qm delubare de mente et sanitate, ad insanitatem adigere. in rabiem agere. qm omnibus orbare sensibus (gradually stronger terms).

CRAZINESS or CRAZEDNESS, || *Of the body*, imbecillitas, infirmitas. || *Of the mind*, imbecillitas animi (but animi infirmitas means, 'want of character').—mentis alienatio (*Cels.* 4, 2); or alienata mens (absence of mind in general).—vesania. insanis. vecordia. delirium. furor (madness). *SYN. in MADNESS*.

CRAZY, || Weak, imbecillus (imbecillus is a later form; deficient in proper strength, as well with ref. to the body as the mind, opp. fortis, valens, firmus).—fragilis (not durable).—caducus (that is inclined to fall or to give way). See also **WAKE**.—A c. head, ingenium imbecillum. homo imbecillus: alth that is c., e. g. a house, ruinous. pronus in ruinam; vitiosus (damaged); delabens (tumbling to pieces): to be c., ruinousum esse. ruinam minari; labare (tolerating): a c. house, aedes ruinosa. || *With reference to the mind*: ingenii imbecillitas (mentally weak).—mente captus. mente alienatus. demens. amens. vesanus. insanus. vecors. delirus. [*SYN. in MAD.*—to be c., mente ceptum; mente alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to become c., mente

alienari; in insaniam incidere: to turn or make any c., ad insaniam adigere qm.

CREAK, crepare, concrare (e. g. doors, fores, ostium, &c.).—stridere or stridere (e. g. of hinges; foribus cardo stridat senis, V.; also of waggons, plaustrum, V.).—sonare (g. t. to produce a sound or noise): the door c., fores crepat; ostium concrat: the hinge c., cardo sonat or stridet: the hinge does not c., non mutit or mutit cardo (Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 94; but apparently personifying it).

CREAKING, a. crepitus (of hinges; also of the feet, C. Top. 12).—streptus (e. g. of doors, wheels, &c.).—stridor (Janus, O.; pennarum, Plin.).—sonitus (g. t.).

CREAKING, adj., stridulus (e. g. of waggons, O. Trist. 3, 12, 33).

CREAM, v. intr. *colligere florem (of milk). See To FROTH.

CREAM, a. flos lactis (Vitruv. 8, 3, 6): to skim off the c., *flore lactis tollere. || Fio. flos, flosculi, robur.—optima (pl.): to skim off the c. of alth, ca rei flosculos carpere et delibare.

CREAM-OF-TARTAR, *cal tartari (t. t.).—fœcula (a sort of burnt sulphate of potass. v. Schneid. Col. 12, 30, 2).

CREASE, ruga (prop. a wrinkle; then also, fm its likeness, of the c. of a garment).—[Not sinus, wch is a larger space between the folds of a garment, as produced by the manner in wch the ancients look up their toga, see Macrobius Sat. 2, 9]: sitting in c.'s, rugosus (Martial): to take the c.'s out of alth, erugare qd (Plin.): to sit in c.'s, rugare (Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32, vide pallium ut rugat): e. c. in a book, *plicatura (dog's-ear).

CREASE, ra. i. rugare; corrugare.—artare in rugas. qd replicare in rugas (Aust. Plin. 17, 14, 24).

CREATE, || To call into existence, creare. procreare.—gignere (to bring forth).—figere (to shape, in form).—facere. efficere (to make, to frame): to c. the world, mundum creare, condere, gignere, figere, edificare, fabricari. || Electi, appoint: to c. consuls, praetors, &c., consules, praetores, &c. creare. || To cause; to c. a sensation, admirationem mo-ere: to c. admiration, admirationem efficere: to c. confusion in alth, turbare, perturbare, miscere, confundere qd: to c. sadness, sollicitudinis qd afferre: to c. disturbances in a country, terram turbare novis consiliis; seditionem mo-ere, excitare: to c. a suspicion, suspitionem mo-ere, commovere, excitare, facere, praebere. See To CAUSE, and the sublt. with wch 'create' is used. || To invent, vid.

CREATION, origo (origin).—principium. initium (beginning): the c. of the world, *mundus conditus: before the c. of the world, *ante primordia rerum, mundi: since the c., inde ab hominum memoria; post hominum memoriam; post homines natos: at the c. of men, quum primum fingerent homines: the day of the c., *dies, quo procreatus est mundus. || The sum of things created, mundus (the world)—universitas rerum (the universe). || Production: the c.'s (i. e. works) of men, *quæ ab hominibus inventa et excogitata sunt. || Election to an office, creatio.

CREATIVE, effectivus (Q.).—sollers. ingeniosus (of an inventive mind). A c. mind, sollertia: c. power, effectio (C. Acad. 1, 2, 6): c. nature, rerum natura creatrix († Lucret.): every thing was brought into being by the c. power of nature, omnia sunt opera sollertis naturæ: nature seems here to have taxed her c. powers to the utmost, in hoc natura, quid efficere possit, videtur experta.

CREATOR, procreator.—fabricator (he who produces or brings alth to light).—(quasi) parens (founder).—auctor (author): the c. of so great a work, fabricator tanti operis: the c. of a national literature, Latinarum (Anglicarum, &c.) litterarum parens: the c. (= founder) of alth, ca rei parens (e. g. of a national literature, Latinarum litterarum); a quo initium ca rei profectum est: the c. of the world, procreator, effector or fabricator mundi; opifex edificator mundi; genitor mundi or universi; ille quasi parens hujus universitatis: every one is the c. of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (S. ad Cæs. de Rep. Ord. 1); sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam (Np. Att. 11, 6); at quisque fortunâ utitur, ita præcellet (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13).

CREATURE, || Created being or thing, res creata, natura.—animal (animated being, living on the earth, whether man or beast; often also in contradistinction to man, as a rational being; and likewise of man, as term of contempt).—animans (though used sometimes by C. in his philosophical writings for animal,

properly denotes any being that exists by a power within itself; hence, also used of the deity, and of plants).—homo (man, especially in the case in wch we should use the word 'creature' as term of compassion or contempt).—negotium (being or thing; as term of contempt for a man, a woman, &c., e. g. that Teucris, a tedious creature indeed, Teucris illa, lentum sane negotium, C. Att. 1, 12, in.; cf. p. redit. in Sen. 6, 14): a rational c., or a c. gifted with reason, animal intelligens or rationis particeps or ratione præditum: an irrational c., animal brutum (in pl. also bruta only). || creatura belongs to Ecclesiasticity. Fio. We are all the c.'s of circumstances, omnibus nobis ut res tantæ, ita magni atque humiles sumus (Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 20): a vile, nequam mulier.—scelera; scelus: there is not in the whole universe a more detestable c. than a tyrant, tyranno neque tetrius neque foedius animal ullum cogitari potest: that pestilent c., Clodius, Clodius illud funestum animal. Sometimes 'creature' is used in English as a term of endearment for girl or woman, in wch case it is to be turned by puella, virgo, mulier, e. g. 'that Teucris is an amiable c.', Teucris illa suavissima puella (virgo, mulier); also by 'anima,' e. g. 'O thou dear c.', O tu carissima anima. || An absolute dependent on the will of another, ca proprius (Np. Lys. 1, 5: se illius fore proprium fide confirmat).—qui omnibus in rebus est in potestate ca, qui ex ca arbitrio pendet.—qui ad ca arbitrium, non ad suum vivit: Lentulus is the mere c. of Pompey, Lentulus est totus in potestate Pompeii (C.).—[The meaning of beneficiarii sui, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75, is not certain; they were, probably, soldiers who, having served their time and received rewards, &c. fm the general, were afterwards serving voluntarily with peculiar privileges. Herz. thinks them the veteres fideles clientæ ca, S. Cat. 19, 5.] Abys c.'s, asciscæ ca (C. Verr. 3, 12, 30; coll. Div. 2, 37, 79): centuriones who were his c.'s, sui beneficii centuriones (Suet. Tib. 12).

CREDENCE, fides.—auctoritas (authority); Jn. auctoritas et fides: to procure c. to alth, ci rei fidem facere or afferre or addere: alth gains or obtains c., additur ci rei fides: to lose c., fidem amittere. See also FAITH. || A letter of c., see CREDENTIALS.

CREDENTIALS, publicæ auctoritates (e. g. legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus, C.); civitatis auctoritates ac literæ (C.); *regim auctoritates or auctoritates ac literæ (fm a king).—*litteræ ad fidem faciendam datæ (g. t. for 'letters of credence'): to deliver his c.'s (of an ambassador), *legationi fidem facere literis reditis.

CREDIBILITY, fides.—auctoritas (the c. it derives fm a sufficient voucher).—probabilitas (C. 4 Acad. 75 = verisimilitudo): to establish the c. of alth, credibile qd facere; fidem ci rei facere, addere, or afferre (of things that cause alth to be believed): to prove the c. of alth to any satisfaction, ci qd or de qd re probare.—[not credible qd ci facere, though credible qd facere is correct, Krebs]: the supposed c. of dreams is done away with, tollitur auctoritas somniorum (C.): not to overstep the bounds of c. in alth, veritatis fidem servare in re: to lose their c., fidem amittere (of words, &c.).

CREDIBLE, credibilis, facilis ad credendum (that is easily believed).—probabilis (that deserves belief).—verisimilis (probable, likely).—a fide non abhorrens (L.).—fidem non excedens (Curt.).—c. (of witnesses, evidence, &c.), fide dignus, fidus, certus.—bonus, locuples, luculentus: it is scarcely c., vix credibile dictu (Curt.): to render alth c., probabile facere qd, qd probare (to cause it to be believed); qd confirmare (if by proofs or facts); fidem facere or addere ci rei (to gain credit or acceptance for it): it seems hardly c. to me, that, &c., illic vix adduci possum, ut, &c.: it seems more c. to me, magis adducor, ut credam: not to be c., a fide abhorre; fidem excedere.

CREDIBLY, credibiliter. To be c. informed, certo auctore (or certis auctoribus) comperisse qd (Cæs.).

CREDIT, || Belief; the deserving of belief, fides.—[A man dat fidem, 'promises' a thing dat fidem, 'adds credit'; a man habet fidem, 'believes'; a thing habet fidem, 'is credible', Copeston].—auctoritas (arising from the weight of testimony, character, &c.). Jn. auctoritas et fides. To give c. to; see To CREDIT.—we must consider what c. is to be attached to his assertion, considerandum est, quanta fides ei habenda sit: abys c. stands very low with abys, parva ci est apud qm fides; parvam ci habet qm fidem: to be deserving of c., auctoritatem or fidem or auctoritatem et fidem habere (of letters, documents, &c.), dignum esse, cui fides habeatur (of a person): not to deserve c., indignum esse, cui credatur (of per

sona); fidem nullam habere (of letters, documents, &c.): *the c. of the document is gone, tabulae fides resignatur*; see BELIEF, CREDIBILITY. — *Reputation*, auctoritas. — gratia (influence, favour). — opinio (opinion of a person, whether good or bad). — existimatio (good opinion): *to support aby by one's c., gratia qm juvare: to gain c., auctoritatem sibi comparare: aby's or one's c. increases, gliscit auctoritas: aby is losing c., cadit auctoritas. gratia minuitur: one who injures aby's c., dignitatis et auctoritatis afflictor et perditor: to keep up or preserve one's c., gratiam tueri: to be in high c., magnā esse auctoritatem; auctoritate florere or vlgere: with aby, gratiosum esse apud qm; gratiā cs florere; gratiā multum valere apud qm (to be high in his favour). To do credit to, &c.; atq; does no c. to aby, qd ei est dedecori or turpitudini: to do no c. (of a thing), pudori esse: it does me great c. that, &c., summo honori mihi est, quod, &c.: your behaviour does you no c., non te dignum facis (Comic.): what does aby c., honestus. honorificus: it does us no c. at all, est dedecus nostrum: to do great c., magnae esse gloriae. In a commercial sense: fides (faith, trust, in general). — existimatio (opinion entertained of a man's solvency, honesty, &c.). Public c., populi fides, or fides only: aby's c. does not stand so high as it did, fides cecidit, concidit: aby's c. has begun to fail, fides qm dedecore cepit: public c. has received a blow in every part of Italy, fides totā Italia angustior est: public c. is gone, fides de foro sublata est: to endeavour to injure aby's c., fidem cs moliri: to ruin a person's c., fiduciam arce conturbare: to take away one's c., fidem tollere: to reestablish one's c., fidem revocare: to maintain one's c., existimationem tueri: to uphold the public c., fidem populi retinere: to raise one's c., ad fidem aliquid acquirere: for my own part, both my money and my c. is gone, ego non rem familiarem modo, sed etiam fidem consumpsi (Pomp. ap. S. Frag.): to assist aby with one's c., fide sustentare qm (C.): to borrow money on aby's c., pecuniam cs fide mutuum sumere: one's c. remaining good, fide incolumi: to let aby have atq; on c., credere ei qd: to sell on c., vendere in diem (if the day for payment is fixed): vendere pecuniā non praesenti (g. t. for selling without ready money, *off. Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97*): to buy on c., emere in diem (see the remark above, as to in diem), emere pecuniā non praesenti (in general). — A letter of credit (*prps*), diploma, n.: the c.-side of an account, acceptum: to set down or place to aby's c., in acceptum referre ei (C. *Verr. 1, 36, 37*).*

CREDIT, v. To believe, ei rei or ei credere (of a thing), qd credere (= to believe it true; the acc. being a neut. pronoun, id, quid, &c. e. g. quid jam credas, aut cui credas, Ter.). — qd esse credere (to believe atq; to be true, or the case, *opp. negare qd esse*); ei or ei rei fidem habere, tribuere: ei rei fidem adjuungere (Stx. in BELIEVE; *opp. non fidem dare or adhibere*): to c. atq; without examination, or [as is often incorrectly said] implicitly, ei rei servire (s. g. incertis rumoribus, Cæs.).: to cause atq; to be credited, ei rei fidem facere, afferre or addere: atq; cannot be credited, qd excedit fidem (Curt.); abhorret a fide (L.).: to c. atq; on aby's authority, credo tibi de istis (Plaut.); or by qd auctore: to deserve, or not to deserve to be credited; see 'to deserve (or) not to deserve credit', in CREDIT. See TO BELIEVE. In a mercantile sense: To c. aby with a sum, in acceptum referre ei.

CREDITABLE, *Respectable*, honestus (morally good, *opp. inhonestus* and turpis). — liberalis (worthy of a free-born man, *opp. illiberalis*): Jx. honestus et liberalis. — Laudable, honorabile, honorificus, laudabilis, laude dignus, praedicabilis, laudandus. — (Stx. in PRaiseworthy, vid.).: To be c., laudi esse: to be considered c., laude dignum duci; laudi duci: to be c. to atq; honestum or decorum esse ei; qm decere; ei laudi esse: to be highly c., glorie esse: not to be c. to aby, qm dedecore: it is very far fm c. to us, est dedecus nostrum: in a c. manner, see CREDITABLY.

CREDITABLY, honeste, honorifice, decore. — laudabiliter, cum laude. — ut decet. — bene. To live c., decore, honeste vivere.

CREDITOR, creditor, — fem. creditrix (Paul. Dig.). To decree or cheat one's c.'s, fraudare creditores.

CREDULITY, credulitas (Planc. ad C. *Ep.*; afterwards common). C. is quite innate to this class of people, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta.

CREDULOUS, credulus, or Cret. qui facile ad credendum impellitur; qui temere incognita pro cognitis habet, hique temere assentitur (*aff. C. Off. 1, 6, 18*).

to be c., credulum esse; facile ad credendum impelli or induci (see C. de Rep. 2, 10, 18. *Np. Con. 3, 1, in wch passage, however, modern editors substatute adduci*): to show oneself c. in atq; credulum se praebere in qā re, levem auditionem pro re comperta habere (in believing rumours, &c.).

CRED, *Confession of faith*, professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (any profession of one's faith). — formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the established law, by wch the Christian is to regulate his life, the latter according to Amman. 2, 5, 10). — fides (in a subjective sense; cf. *V. En. 4, 12*). — doctrina, formula, lex (in an objective sense, profession, law). — *It is obvious, that such an attributive as Christi or Christianus (a. um) or Christianorum (and thus in a similar manner, Mahumedi, &c., as the case may be), ought to be added, unless it is sufficiently implied by the context. — To desert or apostatize fm the c. of one's fathers, sacra patria deserere: to change one's c., mutare sacrorum formulam: article of the c., caput doctrine sacrae. caput or articulus fidei is barbarous. See RELIGION. I'm a narrower sense: professio, quid sentias de qā re (e. g. de republica, one's political c.): a philosophical c., ratio. — disciplina. — auctoritas or cs disciplina: auctoritas (as laid down by the founders, and deriving importance fm their authority) — dogmata; precepta or (post-Aug.) placita; scita (all n. pl., with gen. of the philosopher's name, or of a school): to change one's c., animi iudicium mutare: to adopt aby's c., cs rationem auctoritatemque suscipere (C. Acad. 1, 9, 34): to explain the philosophical c. of the Peripatetics, explicare Peripateticorum auctoritatem (Ac. 1, 9, 34). I incline rather to their c., who, &c., eorum magis sum sententiae, qui, &c. — See OPINION.*

CREEK, sinus. — sinus maris or maritimus. A turning, flexus.

CREEKY, flexuosus, tortuosus, sinuosus.

CREEP, repere, reptare (in all the proper meanings of our 'to creep' of animals; of men moving on their hands and feet; of plants wch trail along the ground).

— serpere (of animals that move on their belly, e. g. serpents, but repere must be used of worms, snails, &c.; serpere is also used fig. of an evil that spreads itself). — obrepere (with the accessory notion of gradual, imperceptible approach; of death, sleep, &c.; in dreams, somnus, senectus). — perrepere (to c. along or through): to c. through a grating, clathris subrepere (Col., of hares). — Obs. For creep on all fours; creep forth, into, up, down, &c., see CRAWL. Move along slowly; see CRAWL = 'move slowly.' — *FIG.* — To travel slowly, repere, reptare. — *β*) To move stealthily, obrepere (see above). To c. into aby's friendship, se insinuare in cs familiaritatem, ad cs amicitiam arripere: into aby's affection, favour, &c., irrepere in cs mentem. arripere cs animo. Influxu in cs animum: into aby's friendship, by flattery, or (Prov.) to c. up aby's sleeve, blanditiis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere, or in cs consuetudinem se immergere: to endeavour to c. into aby's favour by flattery, assentationibus aucupari cs gratiam; also, humiliter servire or servire only (of mean subservency; v. L. 24, 25; C. Parad. 5, 2, 39): vice c.'s into the heart of men under the appearance of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6).

CREEPER, *One who creeps*; Cret. qui reptat, reptat, &c. A creeping plant, a Trailing on the ground, herba, quae jacet atq; seipm humi (Plin. 27, 11, 74); herba, quae serpit or reptat in terrā (Id. 22, 18, 21; and 22, 39). — herba, quae humi reptat (Id. 19, 24). — *β*) Climbing, herba, &c., quae serpit multiplici lapsu et erratice (C. of the vine); or quae clavícula suis, tamquam manibus, quicquid est nacta, apprehendit (C.). — herba, quae repantibus flagellis scandit parietum aspera (climbs up walls, cucurbitae, &c., Plin. 19, 24). — *Creepers, a genus of birds: the genus "Certa" (of many species). Instrument with hooks; drag for rivers, &c., harpago, uncus (fm *εγκω*), Km. Geld. 4, 17, extr. A sort of patten or shoe; v. *Am iron sliding on a kitchen grate, prps "subex coquilnaria" (subex, quoted by Gellius fm Ennius, = any "support").**

CREEPING, s. reptatio (e. g. infantum per manus et genua, Q.). — reptatus (post-Aug.; only in abl. sing. e. g. of plants, vitium. Plin.).

CREEPLINGLY, see SLOWLY.

CREPITATE, crepitare, crepitum dare.

CREPUSCULAR, see TWILIGHT.

CREPUSCULE, subucana (towards day-break). — sublustris (somewhat bright). — subobscurus (somewhat dark).

CRESCENT, *s. luna crescens (waxing)*.—*luna decrescens* or *senescens (waning)*.—*cornua lunæ (the horns of the c. moon)*: *in the shape of a c., lunatus*; *semicirculus*, *semicirculatus (Cels., semicircular)*.—*¶ The crescent (as opp. to 'the cross')*.—**res Turcicæ* or *Mahumedanæ (politically or historically considered; opp. *res Christianæ)*.—**doctrina Mahumedi* or *Mahumedana (as opp. doctrina Christi or Christiana)*.—**superstitio Mahumedana (opp. religio Christiana)*.—**signum militare Turcarum (their standard)*.

CRESS, **lepidium (Linn.)*.—**lepidium sativum (garden-c., Linn.)*.—**salsymbrium nasturtium (water-c., Linn.)*.

CRESETT, *¶ Beacom, &c., ignium significatio (e. g. ignibus facere significationem, Cas. B. C. 2, 33)*. See **BEACON**. *¶ Lamp, vid.*

CREST, *¶ Of animals, crista (gall, of a cock; Dim. cristula, Col. 8, 2, 8)*.—*juba (of the cock)*. *¶ The crest of a helmet, crista (the plume)*; *conus galeæ (the apex in which the plume was inserted)*. *¶ On a coat of arms, insigne generis*.

CREST-FALLEN, *fractus, demissus. Jm. fractus et demissus; demissus fractusque. humilis atque demissus*.—*abjectus* or *abjectior*.—*Jacens*.—*afflictus*. *perculsus*. *profligatus. To be c.-f., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, abjecto, fracto, fracto et demisso, or demisso fractoque; animo deficere or cecidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo.*

CRESTED, *cristatus. See also CREST.*

CRETIC, *pes Creticus (Diom., the foot)*.

CRIVICE, see **CRACK**; **CRANNY**.

CREW, *¶ Multitudo, multitudo*.—*cœtus (society): a whole c., perdit homines or (stronger) perdit homines latronesque: a seditious c., conjurationis globus (an assembled body of conspirators)*. *¶ Of a ship, nautici; nautæ (g. l.)*.—*classarii. classici (those belonging to a fleet)*.—*socii navales (mariners, sailors as a class; its soldiers serving on ship-board, L.)*.—*remiges (the c., i. e. rowers, of a galley)*: *the whole c., remigium classicique milites (both those who manage the vessel and those who fight)*.

CRÉWEL, *glomus (lanæ, Lucr. and H.; lini, Plin.)*.

CRIB, *præsep. præsepis. præsepium. ¶ The stall of an ox, bubile. ¶ A infant's couch, see CRADLE.*

CRIBBAGE, **ille lusum paginarum, qui apud nos 'Cribbage' dicitur.*

CRIBBLE, *¶ Sieve (vid.), cribrum. — ¶ Coarse ground corn, (ppr) *farina crassior.*

CRIBBLE, *v. cribrum. cribrere, see SIEVE.*

CHICK, *¶ Of door-hinges; see TO CREAK, CREAKING. ¶ A pain in the neck, cervicis rigor or dolor (both Plin. 28, 12, 52): to have a c. in one's neck, torpentibus rigore membris, vix flectere cervicem posse (est. L. 21, 58).*

CRICKET, *¶ An insect, gryllus—cicada (a species, that live on trees)*. *¶ A game, *pilæ lusum ille, qui apud nos 'cricket' dicitur. ¶ A stool, or low seat; see SEAT.*

CHIER, *prætor (herald, also the c. at a public sale)*.—*pronunciator (one that proclaims a thing: g. l.)*. *To be a c., præconium facere; prædicare (at an auction).*

CRIME, *a) The lighter terms; delictum. peccatum (del. rather the transgression of positive laws fm levity and thoughtlessness; pecc. that of the laws of nature and reason fm ignorance, or want of judgement)*.—*malefactum (a misdeed, at once a synonyme and a description of the preceding words)*.—*¶ β) The stronger terms: maleficium (as visible effect of malicious intention)*.—*facinus (a daring action manifesting strength of character and will: sometimes in a good sense, but more only in a bad one: = βούλη, Dôd.)*.—*scelus (a c. which manifests contempt of law, religion, and character)*; *Jm. scelus et maleficium; scelus et facinus*.—*nefas (an unnatural, impious, execrable deed, esp. agst what is holy or sacred)*.—*injuria (any action contrary to law)*.—*crimen (c., inasmuch as one may accuse aby of it, accusation, reproach: see Obs. below)*.—*sceleratum ac nefarium facinus; scelus nefarium (i. e. an abominable deed; an impious, atrocious outrage)*.—*impietas (a deed that violates love and gratitude towards the Drity, our country, sovereign, neighbour, &c.)*.—*dedecus (a deed that will cause the loss of honour and esteem to the person that commits it)*.—*flagitium (disgraceful to oneself, disgusting: e. g. gluttony, sensuality, cowardice, and other c.'s proceeding not fm strength of character, but weakness of principle)*; *Jm. dedecus et flagitium*.—*Cicero uses pec. and del. in the same sense, e. g. pro Muræ. 30, 62: fletur aliquis se peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit. A capital c.,*

res capitalis; facinus capitale (C.); *capitalis noxa (L.)*.—*to accuse aby of a capital c., qm rei capitalis accusare or reum facere: to find a man guilty of a capital c., qm rei capitalis damnare, condemnare.*—*¶ "Culpa," in a juridical sense, stands only for 'unpremeditated c.'; opp. dolus, which conveys the notion of premeditation and bad intent.*—*¶ "Crimen is hardly ever, except in poetry and post-Class. prose, used for 'crime,' except where 'charge,' 'accusation' might be substituted; thus, criminidare, = 'to throw it in one's teeth as an accusation,' = 'to impute it as a crime.' Hence, the crime imputed will be in the gen., not in the same case; e. g. crimen paricidii summum erat (really 'the charge of parricide was the heaviest that could be brought agst a man'); not summum crimen erat paricidium, or summum erat summum paricidium; but scelus maximum erat paricidium would be correct; Krebs aft. Weber and Grotefend.]—C.'s of no serious nature, leviora delicta: the principal in a c., sceleris auctor or architectus or molitor: to commit a c., delictum committere; maleficium or facinus admittere or committere or in se admittere; scelus facere or committere; also flagitium committere; dedecus or scelus admittere; scelus perficere; scelere se devincire or se obstringere or alligare (see the SYN. of the subit. above): to commit all manner of c.'s, facere scelera et flagitia: in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum or in omni dedecore voluntari: to commit c. after c., in flagitia se ingurgitare: to disgrace oneself by c.'s, flagitis se dedecorare or se inquinare: to commit a disgraceful or atrocious c., scelere astringi or se astringere; aliquid nefarie facere or committere; aliquid scelestè or imple or imple nefarieque in deos homin aq. committere; to commit a c. with one's eyes open, acientem se contaminare scelere; what an atrocious c. O indignum facinus! to clear oneself of a c., crimen amoliri or propulsa: to be guilty of a great c., magno crimine se astringere: to impute a thing as a crime to aby, ci qd criminari dare: ci qd in crimine ponere: to paint his c. (to the judge) in the darkest colours, crimen atrociter deferre (T. Ann. 13, 19, extr.); stained with c., scelere contaminatus (of persons only).*—*¶ Perduellio is a c. agst the state, a treasonable c.; high-treason.*

CRIMINAL, *adj. facinorosus; scelestus; sceleratus; scelerosus (of persons only); nefarius (of persons and things); Jm. scelestus et nefarius (e. g. action); impius; protervus (SYN. in CRIME)*.—*pena or supplicio dignus. animadvertendus (deserving punishment; the latter of things only)*.—*capitalis (with ref. to capital offence, i. e., in Justinian's time, not only those of which the punishment was death, but some of which the punishment was condemnation to banishment, or the mines, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 2). It is only in forensic Latin that 'criminalis' is used (Cod. Just. 8, 35, 3, and 9, 41, 15); and the ad. 'criminaliter' (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.)—C. law, jus publicum. A treatise on c. law, *de jure publico; *de causis publicis (as title of a book): a c. judge, or judge in c. cases, qui iudicium publicum or capitis exercet; quæstor no iudex. Aby's treatise or work on c. law, is liber (cs), qui est de iudiciis publicis: one that has studied c. law, *juris publici or causarum publicarum peritus: a c. court, *forum rerum capitalium, or *forum, ubi iudicia publica fiunt. A c. cause, iudicium publicum.—causa publica—questio (C. distinguishes judicium puniendorum maleficiorum causâ repta = 'criminal causes,' fm judicia distrahendorum controversiarum causâ repta, 'civil causes')—causa capitalis: res capitalis; lia capitalis (if the punishment was death, banishment, or the mines).*—*¶ Causa criminalis, not before Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15. To commence c. proceedings, publicum iudicium instituere (Just. Inst. 4, 18, 1): to commence c. proceedings agst aby, item capitis in qm inferre: to defend oneself in a c. court, causam capitis or publicam dicere: c. acts, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria, pl. (the two last stronger terms): to lead a c. life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere. ¶ Criminal conversation; see ADULTERY.*

CRIMINAL, *s. sons (e. g. punire fontes, C.)*.—*nocens*.—*maleficus*.—*qui scelus fecit or commisit.*—*¶ "reus," in this meaning, is not Latin, since it conveys only the notion of 'being accused.' A c. condemned to hard labour, ad opus damnatus.*

CRIMINALITY, *improbitas; but mly by Crcl. Who does not see the c. of this action? quis non videt hoc facinus penâ dignum, or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?*

CRIMINALLY, *¶ Wickedly, scelestè; scelerate;*

nefarte; imple; proterve; turpiter; flagitiose. [SYN. IN CRIME.] JN. imple nefarieque.—See WICKEDLY.—
 ¶ With reference to criminal law, capitaliter: to prosecute c., litem capitis in qm inferre: to proceed c. in any matter, causam ad capitis iudicium revocare: agere oby, qm capitis accusare (the punishment being death, banishment, or the mines).—qm in jus vocare, cs nomen deferre (according to the Rom. form of criminal proceedings).—publico iudicio quemquam arcessere (aft. C. Plucc. 6).—vocare qm in publicum iudicium (aft. C. Balb. 28). ¶ *CRIMINALITER* only in later forensic Latinity (Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, extr.).

CRIMINATE, see ACCUSE.

CRIMINATION, see ACCUSATION, CHARGE.

CRIMINATORY, accusatorius (s. g. lex, C. vitam accusatoriam vivere, Q. 12, 7, 3): in a c. manner, accusatorie (s. g. dicere; agere cum qo, C.); accusatorio more et iure.

CRIMP, ¶ *Friable*, vid. ¶ *Inconsistent*, vid.

CRIMP, s. (= one who decoys and catches up recruits) qui milites in supplementum (exercitus) scribit, cogit (s. for recruiting officer); qui (homines) ad militiam illicet or inescat illiciteque.

CRIMPLE, ¶ *Contract*; vid. ¶ *Curl*; vid.

CRIMSON, a) ¶ *Adj.*, coccineus. malochyus. β) ¶ *Subst.*, color coccineus, malochyus.

CRINGE, ¶ *To contract*; vid. ¶ *To bow or fawn*, se submittere.—adulari qm (seld. and never in C. ci).—demittere se or demitti in adulationem (T.).—A cringing fellow, homo summissus et abjectus; homo in adulationem demissus: a cringing, servile fellow, homo usque ad servilem patientiam demissus (T.): with a cringing manner and whining voice, demisso vultu, voce suppli. In a cringing manner, demissae, subjecte. demississime atque subjectissime (Cae.).

CRINGER, see under TO CRINGE.

CRINGEROUS, see HAIRY.

CRIPPLE, s. homo debilis (weak; the part being added, e.g. coxâ, manibus pedibusque).—claudus (lame).—manus (esp. with ref. to the right hand).—homo mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis (with ref. to all his limbs and extreme infirmity).—homo mancus ac debilis (with ref. to the right hand and general infirmity).—homo claudus ac debilis (with ref. to the feet and general infirmity).—homo omnibus membris extortus et fractus (with all his limbs contracted).—homo pravus et extortus (bent and crippled, †). To become a c., mancum et debilem or claudum ac debilem fieri: to make aby a c.; see TO CRIPPLE.

CRIPPLE, v. qm claudum, mancum or debilem facere. [SYN. IN CRIPPLE.]—mancum ac debilem or claudum ac debilem facere.—qm omnibus membris debilem facere (aft. Sen. Ep. 101, 11).—claudicitatem or claudicationem afferre (to lame). ¶ *Fig.* debilitare (to weaken).—accidere (by curtailment, &c., e. g. accisae res hostium, their power was crippled).—frangere (to break down; courage, strength, &c.).—JN. frangere et comprimere, frangere et debilitare.—delumbare (deprive of nerve, spirit, &c., e. g. the expression of a thought, sentiment).

CRISIS, ¶ *Decisive or turning point of affairs*, discrimen (q. t.).—momentum (the point at which a matter is decided, ποῖν). A c. of affairs, inclinatio temporis, rerum, &c. (the change effected by a c.). In this alarming c. of our affairs, in ipso discrimine periculi (L.); in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ (C.): to be brought to a c., (summu) in periculo ac discrimen vocari or venire (of a thing; salus cs, C.): the c. of our affairs is come, in summo res est discrimine (Cae.): when the c. comes, quum in discrimen ventum est; quum ultimi discriminis tempus adventat: the c. is over, discrimen sublatum est. See CRITICAL (state). ¶ *In medicine*; the height of a disorder, when a favorable or unfavorable turn may be expected, dies potens, gravis or quo deegro iudicatur (Cels.); crisis occurs Sen. Ep. 83; eandem [cum qo] crisis habere).—dies crisis (Cael. Aur. Tard.; these expressions = the critical day).—[morbi] accessio, quam critica medici vocant (Aug. Confess. 6, 1, extr., of its occurrence). See CRITICAL (day).

CRISP, adj. ¶ *Curl'd*, crispus (opp. rectus or directus, i. e. straight, plain; propr. of hair, also of leaves, &c.): rather c., superbus; crispulus, also leniter inflexus: to render or make c., crispare, concrispare. ¶ *Brittle, friable*, vid. ¶ *friables* (that may be reduced to powder or dust by rubbing, Plin.).

CRISP, v. crispare. concrispare See TO CURL.

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CRISPATION, crispitudo (very late, Arnob.). See CURLING.

CRISPING-IRON, or CRISPING-PIN, see CURLING-IRONS.

CRISPNESS, Crel.—crispitudo (very late, Arnob.).

CRISS-CROSS-ROW, literarum nomina et contextus. See ALPHABET.

CRITERION, signum (q. t.).—insigne (the characteristic mark of althg).—nota (the mark impressed on althg, to distinguish it by).—Indicium (that which indicates its nature). JN. indicium atque insigne; also (cs rel) insigne proprium et peculiare; proprium cs rei: to use althg as a c., adhibere qd tamquam obrusum (C.): to serve as a c., signo esse: that is the c. of such or such a thing, hæc est cs rei obrussa (Sen. Ep. 15, 1): to try althg by a c., qd ab obrussa falsi nota; insigne veri; veri quasi obrussa.

CRITIC, ¶ *A judge of any literary or artistic object*, criticus (C. Fam. 9, 10, Q. 2, 1, 4).—Judeus criticus.—'artis critice studiosus (who takes up criticism as a profession).—'corrector (verbal c., who occupies himself with the emendation of writings, manuscripts, &c.).—'censor. 'Judeus doctus (an able judge of literary productions, e. g. in periodicals, &c.).—'librorum censor (before the printing).—'Judeus criticus. 'censor literatus (after the printing).—Intelligens or sciens or peritus artis (also fm the context, esp. in pl. without artis; a critical judge of artistic objects; also artium Judeus): an able c., subtilis (artium) Judeus et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101); also homo callidus only (see H. Sat. 2, 3, 23). ¶ *A severe censor*, Judeus iniquus or inimicus.—homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus.—obrectator (who censures or stigmatizes actions fm a spirit of envy): a severe c., Aristarchus (C.); pl. Aristarchi (propr. the disciples of Ἀριστορχος, a c. from Alexandria; then improper. = severe c.; Varr. L. L. 8, 34, 119); patruus (with ref. to morals, proverbially used; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 2, 97); censor castigatiorque (H. A. P., 174, of an old man, who severely censures the morals, &c. of youth, minorum).

CRITICAL, ¶ *Belonging or referring to criticism*: criticus.—'ad criticism rationem emendatus (critically correct; of an edition, &c., F. A. Wolf). A c. edition, 'editio ad criticism rationem correctâ.—'editio ad optimas membranas castigata. A work of which there is hardly a single c. edition, liber criticism manum vix semel expertus: c. writings, 'libri, qui sunt de critico genere; 'libri critici argumenti: c. exactness or precision, critica subtilitas: c. talents, 'facultas critica: c. mind or faculty, ingenium acutum (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101) subactum): to cultivate one's c. powers, 'ingenium ad criticism facultatem formare: according to, or consistently with, c. rules, critica ratione; ad criticism rationem: to write a c. commentary on a work, or on an author, 'critica grammaticaque ratione interpretari: to publish a c. edition, 'ad criticism rationem corrigere. 'a corruptelarum sordibus iudicando purgare (by correcting errors): an extensive acquaintance with c. investigations, 'magnus totius rei critice usus: with no sufficient knowledge of c. matters, 'nullo critice usu: to possess no c. knowledge or talent whatever, 'artis critice expertem esse: to be engaged in (or to occupy oneself with) a c. review of the writings of Valerius, 'in recensendo Vellejo elaborare. ¶ *Censorious*, censorius. morosus. malevolus. SYN. IN CRITIC.—mordax (liter. that is biting; bitter; mortifying in words, e. g. carmen, Ovid.). ¶ *Belonging to a crisis*, and thus dangerous, anceps.—dubius (doubtful).—incertus (uncertain): a c. situation, res dubia; discrimen: to be brought into a c. situation or position, in discrimen adduci: in this c. situation, rebus its suspensus; in hoc tempore (Np. Mith. 5, 1, where Bremi says, that the preposition denotes a continued, and imply a c. time): public matters have come to, or are in a c. state, res publica in ancipiti est; res publica in discrimen adducta est: c. times, tempora periculosa or dubia: the c. turns and changes of affairs, inclinationes et momenta rerum, temporum, &c.: it was c., anceps erat. See CRISIS.—a c. day (e. g. of an illness), dies crisis (ἐπισχισμος; Cael. Aurel. Acut. 1, 14); dies potens, gravis, or quo deegro iudicatur (Cels.). [The c. point of a disease, critica morbi accessio (Aug. [illa]—anceps morbi fluctuatio (Id. Conf. 6, 1, extr. which, as fluctuatio has the authority of L., may be safely used).

CRITICALLY, critica ratione; ad criticism rationem.—accurate (carefully, s. g. perscribere): c. correct, 'ad criticism rationem emendatus (F. A. Wolf): to correct c., 'ad criticism rationem corrigere; 'a corruptelarum sordibus iudicando purgare: to treat (althg) c. (e. g. his-

bre. &c. *criticā ratione tractare: to explain c. and grammatically, criticā grammaticā ratione interpretari. | *Dangerously, e. g. the state is very estimated, res publica in discrimen adducta est; in anceptis est res publica.*

CRITICISM, or CRITIQUE. | *Examination (espely according to the rules of art); censura.—judicium (the judgement itself): beneath all c., *non dignus, de quo judicium feratur; pravissimus; pessimus (the two last stronger terms): too severe a c. agst oneself, nimia contra se calumnia (Q. 10, 1, 115): without ref. to the conventional laws of c., non auctoris staterā, sed quadam populari trutinā (e. g. examinare qd. C.): to undertake the c. of a work, *libri censuram scribere: to subject one's rulers to c., censuram agere regnantium: to submit althg to the c. of one's friends, qd amicorum iudicio examinare. | Examination of different readings; or examination of the sense of a literary work (espely of the Classics); *ars critica.—critice (as art).—*critica ratio (as theory; rules of c.).—*critica studia (as occupation; critical studies).—*censendi iudicandique munus (as office or duty incumbent on the critic).—*criticism genus, res critica (as scientific employment, in contradistinction to the other branches of philology) : an extensive acquaintance with the rules of c., *magnus totius rei critica usus: by the aid of c., iudicando (e. g. to correct spurious passages in ancient writers, *veteres scriptores a corruptelarum sordibus iudicando purgare): without any acquaintance with the rules of c., *nullo critica usus: to pursue c. as a profession, *artis criticae studiosum esse; *criticam artem exercere: to devote oneself to the higher branches of c., altioris criticae studio ducti: to be quite ignorant of the art of c., artis criticae expertem esse.*

CRITICIZE, iudicare.—notare qm (sc. verbis, to point shy out, and thus c. him).—reprehendere (to blame).—vituperare (to blame as false or wrong, opp. laudare).—improbare (to reprove).—castigare (to c. with words, to reprehend).—obtrectare (to c. fm a feeling of envy). To c. althg or aby, censuram agere ca rei or ca (e. g. the kings, regnantium); inquirere in qd (stronger term, e. g. in vitia ca, the faults of aby).—carpere, vellicare, destringere (maliciously, &c.): to c. severely, corripere: to c. ironically, cavillari. To c. every thing too minutely, minutius et scrupulosius omnia scrutari (Q. 5, 14, 28): to c. althg in a popular way, not according to the rules of art, qd not auctoris staterā, sed quadam populari trutinā examinare (C.): the act or deed was not criticized, factum reprehensore caruit: to c. a literary production, *libri censuram scribere; argumentum libri recensere: to be severely criticized, reprehendi; vituperari; in vituperationem venire or cadere or incidere or adduci; vituperationem subire: to be criticized on many points, in varias reprehensiones incurere.

CROAK, || *As a frog, coaxare: he ordered the frogs to cease croaking, obtempentes ranas silere iussit (Suet. Oct. 94). || As a raven, crocire, crocitare (as the natural voices of the raven)—canere, occinere (g. i. also of a raven, &c.; occ. inuacum as its croaking is taken as an omen): a raven croaked before the consul with a loud voice, corvus clarā voce ante-consulem occinuit. || Complain; vid.*

CROAKER (= *Complainer; colloq.*), *qui reipublice male ominatur; *qui desperare solet de republica (a political c.). *qui de adversa or incommoda valetudine queri solet (about his health).

CROAKING, or CROAK, || Offrogs, *ranarum voces. | *Of ravens, crocitus (as natural sound, Nov. 45, 48).—cantus (the emission of sound in general like that of the raven, of the owl).*

CROCEOUS, croceus (e. g. colour, croceus tinctus, Plin.).

CROCK (obool.), see POT.

CROCKERY, vasa, pl.—vasa fictilia; also fictilia, iam, n. only. See **EARTHENWARE.**

CROCODILE, crocodillus. C's tears, lacrima or lacrimula falsa (Ter. Eua. 1, 1, 22).—lacrima dolo confecta (Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26): to shed c's tears, lacrimas dolo confingere.

CROFT, septum. See also **ENCLOSURE.**

CROISADE, see CRUSADE.

CROISER, see CRUSADE.

CRONE, vetula (as term of contempt for an old woman or maid).—*anus, ancilla* (both as a term of respect and of contempt): like an old crone, anilius.

CRONY, amicus, familiaris. See **FRIEND, ACQUAINTANCE.**

CROOK, || Curve, bend; vid. || Hook; vid. (191)

*By hook or by c., iure an injuriā.—*saltem aliquo modo. || A shepherd's c., pedum.*

CROOK, v. curvare, incurvare (inward).—flectere, inflectere (to bend inward). See **TO BEND.**

CROOK-BACKED, gibber (hump-backed).—pandus homo (Q. 5, 58).

CROOK-SHANKED, varus, valgus, vatus. cruribus variis, valgus, valis (Syn. at end of **CROOKED**).

CROOK-SHOULDERED, qui est obliqui service.

CROOKED, || Bent (192) For the convenience of giving the synonyms together, several words are given here, that we should never construe 'crooked'; curvus (g. i. = καμπύλος, bent in any degree; espely circularly; as quality, opp. rectus).—curvatus (bent in any degree; e. g. as a hook, in hamum; more common in prose than curvus).—incurvus. leniter inflexus (bent inwards; inc. also of persons who stoop in their gait).—aduncus (bent inwards, in the shape of a hook, as the beak of a hawk, also of an aquiline nose).—reducus (bent outwards in the same shape).—pandus (in the shape of an arch; Vir. 2, 9, 12, of timber that is warp; hence, pandus homo, according to Quint. 6, 3, 58, signifies a crook-backed man, or one with a slouching, stooping gait).—repandus (bent backwards, as in C., caleoli repandi, i. e. shoes with a sort of twisted beak in front).—salcatus (scythe-shaped, sickle-shaped).—lunatus (like the horns of the crescent moon).—obliquus (slanting, λοξός).—pravus (αὐολός, denotes as a fault, what obliq. and curv. represent as a property; all three opp. rectus, ῥητός).—Procureus is poet. (e. g. litore, salx, V.).—intortus (opp. surrectus et patulus, e. g. the horns of a sheep, cornua ovium).—tortuosus (full of windings).—flexuosus (full of bendings).—sinuosus (full of cavities or folds).—distortu corpore (of persons only). | *Perverse, pravus (αὐολός; deviating fm the right direction, purpose, &c., e. g. mens, opinio, iudicium, opp. rectus, ῥητός).—perversus (prop. that has been placed out of its natural position into a wrong one; hence, fig. not as it ought to be, e. g. sententia).—præposterus (done, or, of persons, acting, in the wrong order; beginning at the end, &c.). || Bent in different ways or directions, distortus (διεστραμμένος).—C. legs or thighs, crura distorta or vara (straddling, σκέλη σκαμνά, one who has c. legs, varus); crura valga (bent outwards like a badger's, σκέλη θλαστά; that has such, valgus); crura valia (bent inwards, σκέλη ραϊστά; one who has them, vatus).—pedibus distortis (διεστραμμένοις τοῖς πόδας, with or having c. feet).*

CROOKEDLY, torte (Lucr. 4, 308).—intorte (Plin.). || Perversely, prave; perperam; præpostere; perverse. SYN. in CROOKED.—|| Unlwardly; vid.

CROOKEDNESS, curvitas, aduncitas (the being crooked; ad. the c. that assumes the shape of a hook bent inwards, e. g. of the beak, rostri).—curvatura (as property; g. i.).—pravitas (as fault). || Perverseness, perversitas (e. g. hominum: c. of opinions, opinionum: of manners, or aby's ways, morum); pravitas (i. e. perversely wrong direction, e. g. hominis.—consilii, of a project).

CROP, a. || The crop of a bird, ingluvies. || Fruits of the earth, trees, &c., messis (prop. the time of the harvest and the fruits, &c. that are gathered).—fructus (the produce; impropr. the profit).—sæges (the standing corn; also green crops, before they are cut; also fig.; but poet. and rare in this sense).—fructus arborum, poma, pl.; arborum bæccæ, and bæccæ only (produce of trees; opp. terræ fruges); quæ ex arboribus gignuntur. An abundant c., messis optima; sæges grandissima atque optima (Var.). ubertas in fructibus percipiendis: to gather the c's, messem facere (of harvest).—fructus demetere et percipere; fructus percipere: the c's have been very fine this year, magnum frugum fructuumque proventum annus hic attulit (Afr. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1); hic annus copiam frugum fructuumque effudit (Afr. C. Brut. 9, 36); abundant c's, uberrimi lætissimique fructus (C. of vineyards and oliveyards): the gathering of the c's, frugum perceptio: to sow c's, fruges or fructus serere: to store or house c's, fructus comportare et condere: vines with a large c. of grapes, graves fructu vitæ: to yield a good c., fructum ferre; fructum edere ex eo: vineyards yield a very profitable c., uberrimus est vinearum redditus: to gather an abundant c., large condere: this field produces a good c., hic ager efficit plurimum: this estate produces abundant c's, hic fundus est fructuosissimus. || A crop (= hair cut close), capilli detonsi, præcis, &c.

CROP, v. || Cut short, decurtare (to shorten by cutting).—curtare (to shorten, to diminish).—detruncare (to mutilate by cutting).—recidere (my poet. and post-

Aug. prore; pilos, barbam, capillos. præcidere (e. g. capillos) : to c. the hair or head, præcidere or detondere capillos or crines : to c. the hair very short, caput attondere (Cels. 4, 3; of cutting it away in illness) : to c. a man's ears, aures decidere (T.). || To pluck or cut off (produce), metete. demetere (to mow, to cut off)—legere (of fruit); sublegere (in case of too great an abundance on the trees)—detrahare ci qd (to take off or down)—carpere. decerpere (of flowers and g. t.)—destringere ci qd (of berries and leaves together). avellere (to pluck off). || Of cattle, depascere. depascere herbas.—derodere (to nibble or gnaw off; vites).—tondere (gramina, pabula, dumeta).—attondere (t. e. g. virgulta, F.).—detondere (e. g. salices, gramina, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6).

CROP-FULL, satur.—plenus.—cibo satiat. exsatiatus cibo vinoque.

CROP-SICK, epulis obrutus (Np.).—vino ciboque prægravis.—qui quum ad prandium crudior venerit, et sibi tum non pepercit, ægrotat (C.).

CROSIER, lituus. lituus episcopi.

CROSS, s. || The figure; crux (+; or a St. Andrew's c., T.).—decussis (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c., X).—dissilis (dissile, in music, with the ancients, answering to our crochets, f.). || To divide in the shape of a X, decussare—in the shape of a c., *in cruce formam redactus or factus; in cruce specimen.—in decussem or in decusses; decussatim (in the shape of a St. Andrew's c., X). A church built in the shape of a c., *ædes sacra opere arcuato extracta (opus arc. Plin. Ep. 10, 47, [46]. Q. in a different but similar sense).—ædes in cruce formam extracta.—|| As object made of some material, crux (the material of wch it is made, is to be expressed by an adjective, e. g. of gold, aurea)—crux or insigne honoris (c. of honour, aft. Np. Thras. 4, 1): to decorate any with the c. of honour, *honoris cruce m. ci dare. || For malefactors, crux: to erect a, cruce m. constituere or figure: at a place, cruce m. designare in quo loco: to nail any to the c., cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (†); qm in cruce agere or tollere (C. uses cruce affigere, Ferr. 1, 14, 9; but only in connexion with morte, cruciatus, cruce aff.): to die on the c., in cruce agi: to hang upon a c., pendere in cruce: to take any down from the c., cs corpus religere (Just. 9, 7, 11); also detrahare qm ex cruce: the death on the c., crux (fm the context would be sufficient).—supplicium servie (none but slaves bring executed in this way at Rome, L. 24, 14): to threaten any with the c., cruce m. minari or minitari (C. Tusc. 1, 43, in.): to punish any with the c., supplicio servie animadvertere in qm: the banner of the c., *vexillum, in quo crux figura picta est: a soldier of the c., *miles (if knight, eques) rei Christianæ propugnator; *miles (or eques), qui Dei signa sequitur, in preach the c. (t. e. exhort men to undertake a crusade), hortari homines, ut rei Christianæ causâ arma capiant (aft. Cæs. B. G. 7, 4).—|| ~~Cross~~ Cross is sta used for the doctrine of Christ crucified; *doctrina Christi or Christiana; sit for the 'Christian body politic' (opp. to 'the creature'), res Christiana, &c. || met. The sign of the cross (made with the hand), *crucis figura: to make the sign of the c., *digito crucis figuram imitari. || Fig. adversity or suffering, mala, pl. (evil of any kind)—calamitas (misfortune that befalls us)—infortunia (visery)—crux, in this signification, is poet., and therefore not to be recommended. To take up the c., or one's c., *Christo auctore mala et incommoda non subterfugere: to have many c's, *multis malis vexari or conflictari: he that carries a c., or a c.-bearer, *qui cruce m. fert (prop. r.); ærumnosus et calamitosus (improp., for sufferer). || On coins, signum, nota (see L. 44, 27, 8. Suet. Oct. 75. Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 35, 6. See also COINAGE).

CROSS, adj. || Transverse; transversus.—transversarius (lying across).—|| ~~Cross~~ not obliquus, which denotes an oblique direction.—A c. line, linea transversa; versiculus transversus (written across another line): c. lines, lineæ in decusses oblique (thus X): the c. piece of athy, pars transversa; (if of wood) lignum transversarium: c. furrows, sulcus transversus (cf. Col. 44, extr.; in arando est observandum, ut transversus mons sulcetur . . . that on a hill c. furrows should be drawn with the plough): c. wall, *paries transversus. OBS. The words in which 'cross' is joined by a hyphen to the following substantive, as CROSS-BOW, are to be looked for in their alphabetical order. || Contrary: e. g. cross accident, incommodum, incommodus.—adversus. See UN-
TOWARD. || Angry, sullen: difficult. natura difficilis.—morosus. Jx. difficilis et morosus (instead of

weh Goll. 18, 7, init. has, natura intractabilior et morosior)—tristis. [SRN. IN ILL-TEMPERED.] To make any c.,—stomachum ci movere; qm irritare or exacerbare: to pretend to be c., iratum simulare (aft. Sen. Herc. Oct. 429); with any, se simulare ci iratum or (stronger) ci inimicum (aft. Np. Dion, 8, 2): a c. wife, mulier or uxor sæva, incommoda et importuna (Comic.): a c. humour or character, natura difficilis, morositas, asperitas (the latter, as far as it displays itself against inferior, S. Np. Att. 5, init.): to be in a c. humour, male affectum esse: to be c. (habitually), difficilium ac morosum esse, difficile esse natura: to be very c., difficillimâ esse natura: to be c. with any, ci irasci, succensere; with or about any, graviter or moleste ferre qd.

CROSS, see ACROSS.

CROSS, tr. || To lay crosswise, decussare (in the shape of X).—cancellare (like lattice-work, Col. Plin.): to c. each other (of lines), decussari.—Two roads c. each other, v'ia altera huc fert, altera illuc: lines that c. each other, lineæ in decusses oblique: to c. one's legs, poplites alternis genibus imponere (so that one knee rests upon the other, Plin. 28, 6, 17). || Fig. To c. the breed (for the purpose of improving it), e. g. viginti milia nobilium equorum ad genus faciendum in Macedonia missa, twenty thousand full-bred mares were sent into Macedonia, for the purpose of crossing the breed. || To go across, (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (pen. = penetrate) per locum iter facere.—transgredi. trajicere. transmittere (all three of a mountain or a river).—transcendere. superare (by ascending).—supervadere (to pass beyond).—transmigrare (to c. to any place for the purpose of settling).—transvelli. vehi per locum (to c. in a carriage, in a ship).—An army that is crossing or in the act of crossing, exercitus transmeans: to c. on foot, pedibus obire (e. g. regionem).—percurrere (to c. a country hastily).—per locum penetrare (with fatigue and exertion).—agere, agitare per locum (at full speed).—to c. the forum (= walk across it), transverso foro ambulare.—to c. (a letter, &c.) transversâ chartâ scribere.—easy to c., pervius, penetrabilis. apertus, opp. impervius, impenetrabilis: to abey c. (through a country), transitum dare ci or iter per agros urbesque qm per fines suos ire pati (speaking of an army or a general); dare ci viam (a single person, e. g. one's premises or estate, per fundum): to refuse to abey c., qm ab transitu prohibere or arcere: he must c., transeat necesse est: to c. a river on horseback, equum (per flumen) transmittere: to c. a sea, a river, pervagare, enavigare (e. g. the bay in twelve days and nights, v'num duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, Plin. 9, 3, 2): to c. a river by a bridge, transmittere amnem ponte: to c. by swimming, transare or transare or transnare; from the context also transmittere only: to c. (of birds), transvolare (g. t.); also transmittere (the sea, mare, e. g. of cranes, &c.): to c. the sea to Italy, in Italiam trans mare advolare (of birds of passage); || ~~Cross~~ transmare fretum b. belongs to later Latinity.—|| To c. back again (over the sea) from Italy, ex Italiâ trans mare revolare (also of birds of passage): to c. with the rapidity of a bird, transgredi pennis sublimi elatum, (L. 21, 30: legatos non pennis sublimi elatos Alpes transgressos, i. e. the ambassadors had not crossed the Alps by fight, or on the wings of a bird): to prepare or take the necessary measures for crossing, *transitum parare; *transire conari (to venture the passage): to c. the Alps, Alpes transcendere or transire or superare: to c. a river, flumen transire or transjicere or transmittere: to make the troops c. a river, copias flumen or trans flumen trajicere. || Of inanimate objects, secare or qd medium secare (e. g. a field, agrum: of streams, hedges, roads, &c.)—fluere per qd (of a stream. ~~Cross~~ not perfluere): a white streak crosses the centre of a jewel, gemma per transversum lineâ albâ media præcingitur (Plin.).—|| To thwart, obistere.—repugnare.—obniti. reniti. adversari qm, not ci. Jx. adversari et repugnare.—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that obst. means merely to be in any's way, oft. to be opposed to him in a hostile manner, e. g. to c. any's plans, cs consiliis obstare or officere, observing however the difference of meaning just alluded to): retardare qm, in althg, ad qd faciendum or a qd re faciendû, in qd re (to c. any in althg or in the execution of althg, e. g. in his privileges, in suo jure): to c. any's designs, cs consilia pervertere: to are one's hope crossed, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to c. all any's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not crossed his projects, nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset: to c. any in every thing, omnia adver-

rus qm facere : to c. one another's designs, obtricare inter se (of two rivals) : to c. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati sum. || *Fig.* to c. *aby's* mind, *e. g.* it *crosses* or *is crossing* my mind, or the thought crosses my mind, ad cogitationem deducor. subit cogitatio animus. succurrit mihi res. venit mihi in mentem or in opinionem (see *Bremi* *Np. Milt.* 7, 3); adducor in suspicionem (*I am led to the supposition*; venit mihi in susp. is unusual; vid. *Bremi*, &c.). || To *cross out*, or *over* (of a writing); cancellare (*prop.* to make in the shape of lute-work; *thru* to c. over in that shape, thus X; to cancel, late; *dig.* 1).—delere. extingueret (g. *it* for blotting out or over).—inducere (to obliterate any thing on the wax, or to smear over by using the other end of the stilus).—eradere (to erase, scratch out): to c. out a name in a book, nomen tollere ex libro: to c. *aby's* name out in the lists, ca nomen eximere de tabulis: to c. out in the lists of senators, eradere qm abo senatorio (*T. Ann.* 4, 42, *fin.*): to c. out a line, versus alium signum traverso calamo allinere (*poet.*). || To c. oneself; *digitis crucis figuram imitari. *qd crucis figuram imitando abominari.—*crucis signo amoliri qd (if done to avert an evil).

CROSS-BAR, pl. cancelli (in the courts of justice, fort. C; also in the circus).—transrum. See CROSS-BEAM.

CROSS-BEAM, tignum transversum or transversarium; transrum (*Vitr.*; derived from *βάρος*, dimin. *βάρειον*: sc. lignum).—a small c.-beam, transtilla: to join by a c.-beam, qd materia iugamentare (*Vitr.* 2, 1, 3, ed. Schneid.).

CROSS-BEARER, *qui crucem fert (in a Rom. Cath procession).

CROSS-BILL || *bird*, *Loxia curvirostra. || *Action* filed by defendant agst plaintiff; *actio petitori intent.

CROSS-BOW, arcuballista (*Veg.* *Mil.* 2, 15, and 4, 22).

CROSS BOWMAN, arcuballistarius (*Veg.* 4, 21).

CROSS-EXAMINE, *contra rogare or interrogare; but *in* the context testem rogare *will* *only* do (e. g. C. *pro* *Plac.* 10. bene testem rogavit; callide accessit: reprehendit; quo voluit, adduxit; convicit et elinguum reddidit).—*testem inimicum (Q.) interrogare; *testem ab adversario, or ab advocato diversae partis, prolatum or excitatum interrogare. See CROSS-EXAMINATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION, percontationes ab adversario habite (ast. Q. 5, 7, 11, varis percontationibus, quales ab adversario haberi solent, &c.).—He must be subjected to a very severe c.-e., interrogandus est quam infestissime ac premendus (Q.).—The witness becomes confused, and his evidence is shaken by an artif. c.-e., turbatus est testis, et a patrono diversae partis induitur in laqueum (Q. 5, 7, 11; *Zumpt*, but *Codd.* inducitur). To re-examine a witness, whose evidence has been somewhat shaken by his c.-e., testem, si quid titubavit, opportunâ rursum interrogatione velut in gradum reponere (Q.).

CROSS-GRAINED, see PERVERSE, MOROSE.

CROSS-LEGGED, *Crel.* with poplites alternis genibus imponere (*Plin.*).

CROSS-PURPOSE. To be at c.-p's, to be translated by *Crel.*—*ambo errore quodam contrario deuntur. *uterque utrumque parum, male, or non recte, &c. Intelligent. —*alter alteri, summam questionis non intuens, male respondet or non ad proposita respondet (of disputants: ast. Q. 5, 13, 35).

CROSS-STREET, via transversa; a small c.-street, angipstrum.

CROSS-WAY, via transversa (g. *i.*)—frames transversus (a by way).—limes transversus (a field-path).

CROSS WISE, *in crucis speciem (g. *i.*)—in decussem or in decussis. decussis (in the shape of a X).—to divide *athg* c.-wise, decussare qd.

CROSS-WORT, *galium cruciatum (*Linn.*).

CROSSING, || *Act* of crossing over; transitus (g. *i.*; also of a c. over to a party, e. g. ad hostem). transmissio. transectio. trajectio (over the sea, &c.: traj. also of the motions of the stars).—transgressio (e. g. over the Alps, Alpium, C.).—transitio (reply of going over to a party, the enemy, &c.). || Space to be crossed over, transmissus (*Cæs.*). || A crossing (in the street), *prps* *vitas or platea; transitus (after fossae transitus, *Cæs.*) or transitus only.

CROSSLY, || *Peccahly*; stomachose. morose. [*SYN.* in *ILL-TEMPERED.*] || *Athwart*; vid. || *Un-fortunately*; vid.

CROSSNESS, morositas. nat. ra difficilis. asperitas. [*SYN.* in *ILL-TEMPERED.*]—iniquitas (inasmuch as it

displays itself in unjust proceedings agst others).—tristitia (c. combined with gloom).

CROTCH, see CROOK.

CROTCHET (in music), *dilectis* (*diecis*). See *Obo*, in *Cross*, *subst.* || A whim: vid. || In printing, cunctius.

CROUCH, se demittere. caput demittere.—To c. in a place, delitescere in quo loco; se adhibere in loco; se occultare loco or in loco: the wild beasts c. in their lairs, feræ latibulis se tegunt: to c. at *aby's* feet, supplicem ease ci ad pedes: es or ci ad pedes se abijcere, projicere, provolvere [*es* ci ad pedes was formerly objected to by *Krebs*, &c. erroneously]; ad pedes ca jacere or ci ad pedes jacere (*C. Verr.* 5, 149, 129) or stratum ease or stratum jacere (to lie at *aby's* feet): to c. before *aby*, i. e. to salute him in a servile manner, qm adorare; se venditare ci. adulari qm (the two last use stronger terms); also in humiles preces demitti or se demittere (z. *Claudian*, *Rapt. Pros.* 3, 295); or *ad infimas preces descendere: crouching, humilis, humillimus; summissus et abjectus (displaying a servile mind).

CROW, || The bird; cornix.—A young crow, cornicula (*Prov.* cornix corni nunquam oculos effodit; *Macrob.* *Sat.* 7, 5).—to pluck or pull a c., de lanâ caprinâ rixari (quarrel with a tripe).—causam jurgii inferre (*Phaed.*, try to pick a quarrel). *Prov.* the c. thinks her own bird the fairest, *astutus asinus, suis sul pulcher, et sum cuique pulchrum (*Ray*). || An instrument to lift things or weights with: vectis; *vectis ligneus (of wood); *vectis ferreus (of iron).

CROW, v. || Of a cock; canere. cantare. cantum edere. [*es*]. *cucurire is not the natural crowing of this bird, but the loud boastful crowing of the cock: opp. to the 'clucking' of the hen, gracillare].—as soon as the cock crows, at cock-crowing, sub galli cantum: the crowing of the cock, cantus. || To boast, se efferre, se jactare. jactare se et ostentare. sublatius de se dicere. gloriosius de se prædicare. gloriâ et prædicatione se efferre: to c. about *athg*, qd jactare or ostentare. insolenter qd jactare (stronger term). [*SYN.* in *To Boast.*] || To triumph (*fig.*), triumphare. exsultare et triumphare; oer *aby*, triumphare de qd (*Prop.* O.).

CROW'S-FOOT, || *Caltrop*: stimulus (*Cæs.* *B. G.* 7, 73, where it is defined thus, talea, pedem longius, ferreis hamis infixis, quæ tota in terram infodiatur, &c. The same is 'stilus cæcus,' according to *Hirt.* *B. Afr.* 31).—murex ferreus (a square iron instrument, which, when thrown, always presented the points or iron spikes uppermost, *Curt.* 4, 15, 36).

CROW-FOOT, ranunculus.

CROWD, turba (an unorganized mass of people, reply of low rank, hence *Jn.* vulgus et turba; then also of things).—caterva (any body of men who form one irregular whole, z. *Np* *Chabr.* 1, 2: conducticæ catervæ, in opposition to the well-disciplined phalanx).—grex (liter. a herd, then of a number of persons; also used as a term of contempt, as in *C. Rosc.* *Am.* 32, 89: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumeror).—frequentia (more in the sense of an assembled body, as thronging a place; also of things).—multitudo (any multitude).—vis (a great number, e. g. of animals).—concurus (a running together of people, e. g. hominum in forum).—A great c., magna frequentia; magna multitudo: to be attended home by an immense c., domum reduci cum maximâ frequentia ac multitudine (C.).—a dense c., turba conferta: to get into a dense c., *turbâ confertâ premi: to find oneself in the c., in turbâ consistere: to press through a thick c., penetrare per densam turbam: a noisy, tumultuous c., tumultuosa turba: As stood in the thickest c., in confertissimâ turbâ stetit: to throw oneself into the midst of the c., in mediâ turbam se conficere: to struggle with or against the c., luctari in turbâ (H.): keep the c. back! submove turbam! (i. e. to make room, esp. as order given to the lictors to make room for the consul): the tribunes ordered the c. to keep back or to make room, tribuni submoverunt populum (sc. per lictores, L.): to be raised above the c., longe ab imperitorum intelligentiâ sensuque sejunctum esse (in an intellectual point of view); also plus sapere, quam ceteri: an uneducated or ignorant c., multitudo imperita or imperitorum. || Of inanimate objects: acervus. cumulus (*SYN.* in *HEAP*).—frequentia (e. g. sepulcrorum).—silva (e. g. rerum et sententiarum: silva observationum; it can, however, only be used of intellectual objects).—nubes (cloud; but not to be used unless the image of a 'cloud' can be kept up; hence not nubes exemplorum, but multa exempla, or magna copia exemplorum, esp. if to be used for a purpose): in the c. of laws that fill our statute-book, in

hoc immenso aliarum super alias accervatarum legum cumulo. **605** *If a large, but at the same time indefinite number of things is to be expressed, 'sexcenti' (lit. six hundred) is sometimes used in Latin, e. g. I received at once a whole crowd of letters, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi, meaning an unusual number of letters.*

CROWD, v. **TR.** coartare. coangustare (*Hirt.*). — conficere (*of both men and things*). — constipare (*C.*) — condensare (*e. g. his ranks, aciem, Hirt.*). — constingere (*to bind together, that it may take up little room*). — peranguste referre (*in qd re; c. subjecta, arguments, &c. into a small compass*). — comprime (*to press together; persons and things; e. g. ordines; versus ordinibus, O.*). — astringere (*in a speech*). — *To c. so many men together, tantum numerum hominum constipare (e. g. in agrum campanum, C.)*: so crowded that they cannot turn round, ita coartati, ut ne versari quidem possint (*aff. Col. 8, 7, 2*): *to c. one another, urgere se*; coangustari (*Hirt.*): *they were crowding each other, sese ipsi premebant (L.)*. *To crowd satii, plenitudo velis navigare; passis velis vehi. To c. many subjects into one book, plura coartare in unum librum; also contra-here (e. g. in paucos libros): crowded, confertus: a very crowded theatre, theatrum celebritate refertissimum.*

CROWD, v. **INTR.** confuere (*to c. together in a mass*). — concurre (*to run together hastily*). — cogi. — se congregare or congregari (*to assemble, to meet*). — artius coire or cogi. frequentes convenire (*if in great masses*). — accervari. cumulari. crescere (*to increase, to wass, of a mass of persons and things*): *to c. together to one place, se congregare ac condensare in locum unum (Varr.)*. — *fresh business is perpetually crowding upon me, negotia veteribus nova accrescunt: majus in dies occupationum agmen extenditur (Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3)*: *misfortunes are crowding upon me, malum malo addit (aff. L. 1, 3)*. — **PROPR.** *To crowd in or into; influere. Infundi (to pour in, of a multitude)*. — irrumpere (*burst in*) — *perimpere (violently burst through all obstacles)*. — invadere (*prop. of an enemy into a town, harbour, &c.; and impr. of evils, &c.*). — **IMPROPR.** *Crowd upon (of things crowding on a body)*: se offerre. objici (*e. g. animo*); se inculcare (*a. g. oculis*). *All three of imaginations, recollections, thoughts that crowd upon us or press themselves upon our mind; se incul. of imaginary objects that present themselves, as it were, to our eyes. Many thoughts are crowding upon me, multa simul cogito. To crowd through, penetrare (g. t. per locum. — ad locum, ad locum usque). — penetrare per (densam) turbam. — perimpere (burst through). — The enemy were crowding through the narrow gates, hostes angusto exitu portarum sese ipsi premebant.*

CROWDER, see **FIDDLER**.

CROWN, s. **1.** *As ornament of the head (esp. of heroes, poets, &c., given as a reward): corona (in the shape of a wreath, given by the ancients as a token of gratitude; e. g. for having saved the life of a Roman citizen, corona civica; for him who had been the first to scale a wall or enter the enemy's camp, corona vallaris, muralis, castralis; for him who had delivered Romans, fm a blockade, oor. obdionalis). — to present aby with a c., qm coronare; qm coronâ donare. Regal crown: insigne capitis. Insigne regum (with the ancients = diadema, fascia, v. Sen. Ep. 80, 9. C. Sest. 27, 58. T. Ann. 2, 56, 3). — diadema, atla, n. (diadema) or (seid.) pure Latin fascia (a tie of blue and white, studded with diamonds, as sign of imperial dignity amongst oriental princes; afterwards adopted by the Romans [a. C. Phil. 2, 34, 55; 3, 5, 12; 10, 3, 7. H. Od. 2, 2, 22. Curt. 3, 3, 9. T. Ann. 15, 24, 2], fm web, in course of time, the crown of our princes took its origin, whence 'diadema' is likewise to be used for that, since 'corona' never conveyed that meaning with the ancients, and Ammian. 21, 1, distinguishes diadema lapidum fulgore distinctum [i. e. the brilliant crown] from villis corona [a simple wreath]). — To place the c. on aby or aby's head, insigne regum or diademâ ci or capiti ca imponere: to accept the c., diademâ accipere: with a brilliant c. on his head, insigni capitis decorus: like a c., *coronae similis. Empire; summa rerum; regnum; imperium; e. g. to succeed to the c., the c. is placed on aby's head, summa rerum or regnum ac diademâ deferri or eripere: to deprive aby of his c., regnum ci auferre or eripere: a pretender to the c., amulus regni: the pretender to the c., quidâ regno inter se contentum (Cae.): the heir to the c., heres regni (L.). See **CROWN-PRINCE**. § **State, king-dom**: regnum. rex. — *The c. of England, *regnum Britannicum, *rex Britan-**

*norum: estates of the c., c.-lands, prœdia publica. The highest point: vertex (fm vertere: also 'c. of the head; propter flexum capillorum = pars summa capitis: ex hoc, id, quod in montibus eminentissimum, Q.). — Greatest ornament; decus, ornamentum. Jm. decus et ornamentum. Insigne atque ornamentum. — This is the glory and c. of alth, hoc ci rei tamquam ornamentum accedit. Alth is the c. of virtue, qd primus est virtutis honos (H. Sat. 1, 6, 83): this was the c. of his prosperity, supremum felicitatis ejus cumulus accessit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1): to place the c. on alth, *ci rei qd tamquam fastigium imponere. Crown-piece, prps numus regius (with Suet. Oct. 7).*

CROWN, v. **1.** *To reward with an honorary crown; coronare (g. t. as coronare comœdium, to c. the comedy, instead of 'to crown its author,' see Suet. Claud. 11). — coronare lauro (with laurel). — prœmio ornare (to reward with the offered price, e. g. a writing or its author). — a poet or orator that has been crowned, coronatus de oratoribus, de poetis (see Suet. Dom. 13). — hence § **FIG.** *To perfect alth; cumulare qd re (e. g. he crowned his military glory by eloquence, eloquentia cumulatâ bellicam gloriam): magno cumulo augere qd (e. g. beneficium, C.): cumulum es rei ci afferre (e. g. alth has crowned my joy, qd cumulum mihi gaudii attulit. C.)*. — *accedit ad qd quam maximus cumulus (C.)*. — *absolvere qd (e. g. beneficium, L. 2, 2)*. — *The end crowns the work or labour, *exitus acta probat: the undertaking was crowned with happy success, res prospere successit or event; fortuna in ea re prospere usque est (aff. Sall. Jug. 93, 1): may heaven c. your wishes with success, dil dent que velis; dil tibi dent, que (or quæcumque) optes; dil tibi dent, quæcumque commodâ preceria. — to be crowned with success, felicem exitum habere. bonos exitus habere (to turn out well). To crown a sovereign; insigne regium or diademâ ci or capiti ca imponere (prop.). — qm purpurâ et sceptro et illis insignibus regis exornare (to invest him with the insignia of royalty, aff. C. Sest. 26, 57): regnum ac diademâ ci or ad qm deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22). — rerum summam ad qm deferre. — To be crowned, diademâ accipere. — a crowned head, princeps (prince, in general); rex (king); imperator, Cæsar (emperor).**

CROWN-GLASS, vitrum purum or candidum (Plin.). — vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (Plin.).

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *frutillarâ imperatoris (L.).

CROWN-PRINCE, filius regis (principis) in spem imperii genitus (Curt. 4, 14, 22, cf. 3, 11, 24). — filius regis tamquam haud dubius regni heres (L. 42, 16, extr.). — filius regis summum ad fastigium genitus (aff. T. Ann. 13, 17, 3). — heres regni (g. t. for heir of the empire, L. 1, 48). **606** *Not 'princeps hereditarius' — the wife of the c.-p., *conjug heredis regni.*

CROWN-SCAB (i. e. a cutaneous disease of the head): porrigio, Ynis (also of animals, according to Juven. 2, 79).

CRUCIATE (obol.), see **EXCURIAE**.

CRUCIBLE, catinus. (Plin. 33, 6, 35: it appears to have had two divisions, called superior and inferior catinus.)

CRUCIFIX, *Christus cruel affixus.

CRUCIFIXION, crux (fm context will only do). — supplicium servile (fm its being inflicted on slaves only). *To threaten aby with c., crucem ci minari or minitari: to put aby to death by c., vid. To CRUCIFY. The c. of CHRIST, *supplicium summum or servile a Christo sumptum. The day of our Lord's c., dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis celebrandus or celebratus (aff. Plin. Ep. 10, 103).*

CRUCIFY, cruci qm affigere or suffigere; in cruce qm suffigere (!); qm in cruce agere or tollere (C. uses cruce affigere, but only in connexion with other abli. morte, cruciati, cruce affigere, 2 Ferr. 1, 4, 9). — supplicio servili animadvertere in qm (g. t.). — *To be crucified, in cruce agi. — pendere in cruce (to hang on the cross). — To threaten to c. aby, crucem ci minari or minitari (C.).*

CRUDE, § **Raw**; vid. — *Un wrought; rudis (without any preparation by art, such as nature produces it). — incultus (not properly wrought or refined). — infectus (e. g. of gold, silver, &c., opp. factus). Unripe; vid. Unfinished; imperfectus (imperfect). — inchoatus (a fav. word of C.'s: only begun, not brought to perfection: opp. perfectus). Jm. inchoatus ac rudis. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus. Inchoatus quidam et confusus. Inchoatus quidam, non perfectus (all C.). — adumbratus (only traced, superficial, e. g. intelligentia opinio). — vitiosus (incorrect). — mancus (that has defects or wants). — Informis (that has not the proper shape or*

form].—*indoctus* (c., with reference to *aby's* notions).—*to leave aly* in a c. state, inchoatum relinquere qd: c. notions or ideas, intelligentie inchoatas (so far as they are in a c. state, not fully developed; e. g. rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, c.).

CRUDELY, *inculte*; *dure*; *imperfecte*; *vitiose*; *indecte*. [SYN. in CRUDE.]

CRUDENESS, *Crcl.* by *adj.* under **CRUDE**.

CRUDITY, *cruditas* (*indigestion*; *overloading of the stomach*; also pl. *cruditates* = *undigested food*, *Plin.*). [*Crudeness*; *vid.*]

CRUEL, *crudelis* (*cruelly disposed, acting with cruelty, opp. clemens*).—*sævus* (*blood-thirsty, c.;* *avide*).—*ferus* (*wild by nature, opp. mitis*; *atrociter* *fm* *ferox, i. e. unsated, haughty, &c.*).—*immanis* (*producing terror fm its unnatural savageness; hence wild, c., opp. mansuetus. These four, also of whatever shows or proceeds fm cruelty*). *Jx.* *dirus* (*dreadful; as a property of things or persons*) *et immanis*; *ferus et immanis*; *immanis et crudelis*.—*durus* (*hard, inconvertible, of persons, as well as their character, opp. misericors*).—*atrox* (*fearful; likely to make an impression of terror on aby, of things, e. g. deed, act*). *Jx.* *sævus et atrox*.—*Inhumanus* (*inhuman*).—*barbarus* (*cruel by nature, e. g. sæpe tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, C.*). *A c. character or disposition, immanis natura* (C.). *a c. stepmother, dira noverca*.—*very c.*, *crudelissimus* (*of persons and things*).—*a most c. punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum*.

CRUELLY, *crudeliter*; *dure*; *atrociter*; *inhumane*. [SYN. in CRUEL.]—*very or most c.*, *crudelissime*.—*to treat or use aby c.*, *crudelitatem suam in qo exercere*; *crudelitatem adhibere in qm*;—*most cruelly, ultimâ crudelitate sævire in qm*.

CRUELNESS or **CRUELTY**, *crudelitas*; *sævitia*; *feritas*; *immanitas*; *duritas*; *atrocitas*. [SYN. in CADEL.] *Jx.* *diritas et immanitas*; *feritas et immanitas*; *immanitas et crudelitas*.—*To treat aby with c.*, *crudelitatem suam in qo exercere*; *crudelitatem adhibere in qm* (*when other means are of no effect, e. g. of the master against his slave*): *to exercise or indulge in all manner of cruelties, in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere*; *nullum genus crudelitatis intermittere: to exercise the greatest cruelty, ultimâ crudelitate sævire*; *agnoscit aby, crudelitatem suam in qo expromere*; *crudelitatem explere in qo: to display a ferocious c.*, *sanguine et cæde sævire* (*by bloodshed and murder*): *in exhibitis unscaped c.*, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire* (L. 8. 14): *Sulla after the victory indulged in unscaped c.*, *Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: to exercise and suffer unheard-of c.*, *facere et pati infanda: with the greatest c.*, *crudelissime*.

CRUENTATE, *see BLOODY*.

CRUET, *urceolus* (Col. 12, 16, 4. *Juven.* 3, 203).—*guttus* (*with a narrow neck for ointments and oil, as used in the bath-rooms or at a sacrifice, πύξος, H. and Plin.*).—*urceus olearius* (*oil-cruet*).—*acetabulum* (*a vinegar-c.*).

CRUISE, s. *Crucet*, *vid.* || *Of a vessel, expeditio* (s. k.). *To send a vessel on a c., navem in expeditionem mittere* (*effl. milites equitesque in exp. mitt. Cas.*). *A piratical c.*, **expeditio prædandi gratia facta*.

CRUISE, v. *marî vagari*; *pervagari mare* (L.). *to c. along the coast, præter oram vagari* (L. 12, 14; *but not oram legere, vch means merely to sail close in by the shore*): *to c. (of a pirate), piraticam facere or exercere*; *latrocinio maris vitam tolerare* (*inasmuch as the cruiser makes a living by it*).

CRUISER, *prædo* (*maritimus, piratical c.*). || *Meton.* *the ship itself*: **navis armata in expeditionem missa*; *navis prædantis or prædatoria* (*piratical*).—*to make the sea unsafe by their* (*piratical*) *cruisers, mare infestum facere navibus piraticis*; *latrocinio et prædationibus infestare mare*.

CRUM or **CRUMB**, *mollis pars panis*. *panis mollia pl.* (*the soft part of the loaf, opp. to 'the crust'*).—*Interior pars panis* (*the inner part of a loaf, in general*).—*mica* (*a bit, a particle of bread*).—*frustula* (*small pieces of bread that have been broken from the loaf*).—*reliquæ* (*remnants, pieces of bread that have been left, or not been eaten at any given meal*).—*A few c. of bread, panis uncia*: *a person who picks up the crumbs that fall from the table, analecta* (*ἀναλέγω; Mart.*).—*a small c.*, *micula*.—*I have not a single c. of bread to eat, in summâ inopiâ vivo*. || *To pick up one's crumbs* (i. e. to recover from illness), *see To RECOVER*.

CRUM or **CRUMBLE**, v. *tr.* *fricare*.—*comminuere* (*to break into small pieces, in general*).—*conterere* (*to*

rub to dust).—*To c. bread into milk, panem Interere in lacte*. || v. *INTR.* *fricari, se fricare*. in *micas fricare*. in *micas frari*. || *To c. into dust, a* *tr.* in *pulverem resolvere*. *β*) *INTR.* in *pulverem resolv.*—*corruiere* (*houses, &c., falling down*).

CRUMMY, *Crcl.* the c. part of a loaf, *mollia panis* (*Plin.*).—*friabilis* (*that will crumble away*). || *Soft*; *vid.*

CRUMP, *see CROOKED*.

CRUMPET, *crustulum* (*dim. of crustum, H. Sen. &c.*).

CRUMPLE, v. *tr.* *rugare*. *corrugare*.—*Crumpled, rugosus*.—*INTR.* *corrugari*.—*rugare* (*Plaut. Cas.* 2, 3, 30: *palliolum*—*rugat*).

CRUMPLING, **pomum degener* (*ast. arundo degener, Col.*).—*c's*, *poma priores succos oblita* (*ast. V pomaque degenerant, succos oblita priores*).

CRUPPER, *postliena* (**Plaut. Cas.* 1, 37).

CRUSADE, **bellum rei Christianæ causâ susceptum*; **bellum pro sacris Christianis susceptum*.—*expeditio cruciata* *or sacra* *is barbarous*.

CRUSH, s. *compressio*.—*contusio*. *S's* *pulsus, ictus, percussio, collisus, collisio, attritus may serv.* || *A dense crowd, turba confertissima*.

CRUSH, *tr.* *contundere* (*gr. k. bōth prop.* [*as, caput; colla, pectus; oleas; florem argato, Catull.*], and *fig.*, *qm, cs* *animum, audaciam, opes, &c.*).—*elidere* (*prop.* 'to strike or thrust out, or violently'; *talos, caput saxo*).—*illidere* (*to strike into; to injure by a crushing blow: e. g. serpens illisa, C.*)—*premere* (*to press*).—*comprimere* (*to press together*).—*deprimere*. *opprimere* (*crush down: prop. and fig.*).—*confringere* (*to beat to pieces*).—*comminuere* (*to break or beat into bits*).—*concucare* (*to c. by treading on it*).—*perfringere* (*to break thoroughly*).—*diminuere* (*to reduce to small pieces or atoms, e. g. aby's head, or brains, caput, cerebrum*).—*deterere* (*to reduce by rubbing, to bruise, e. g. frumenta*).—*pinsere* (*to pound*).—*conterere*. *obterere* (*to reduce to atoms by rubbing, to pulverize*).—*in pulverem redigere* *or conterere* (*to reduce to dust, to pulverize*).—*but not pulverare*.—*oblidere* (*to mangle, to jam*).—*To c. grapes, torcularare* (*lale*); *prelo premere*; *calcare* (*Col.* 12, 39, 2).

—*to c. olives, oleas contundere: to c. in a mortar, contundere in pilâ* (e. g. *thymum*).—*to c. alth with a weight, qd elidere pondere* (*Plin. draconem*).—*to c. crushed, frangi*; *contundi*; *elidi*. [SYN. above].—*to be crushed between rocks, contundi ac debilitari inter saxa rupeque* (L.). *to have been nearly crushed by the fall of a tree, prope funeratam esse lectu arboris* († H.). *to be crushed by the fall of a room, ruinâ conclavia opprimi* (C.). || *Fig.* *contundere* (*see above*).—*affligere* (*to dash to the ground: opp. erigere*). *opprimere* (*to quell, e. g. a commotion, tumultum: to oppress, destroy violently, libertatem*; cf. *C. Læli.* 4, 78: *ut extinctis potius amicitia, quam oppressæ esse videantur*).—*comprimere* (*to stop or quell by main force, e. g. tumultum, seditionem*).—*obruere* (*to cover over with a mass that is or overwhelms one*).—*obtundere* (*to beat on aly and thus deprive it of its power: e. g. to dull the mental powers, mentem, ingenia*).—*To c. aby's pride, superbiam* *ca retundere* (*Phædr.* 4, 23, 21): *a manly character is not to be crushed by pain, viri non est debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere: to be crushed* (e. g. *under deep affliction*), *negritudine afflictum debilitatumque esse: by a burden, onere opprimi, deprimi: to be crushed by the magnitude of debts, an affair, &c.*, *obruere alieno, negotii magnitudine: to be almost crushed by one's own greatness, magnitudine suâ laborare: by the power of fate, impetum fortunæ superare non posse: to c. aby, qm obruere* († *Propert.* *Deus me obruit*).—*qm or cs opes contundere* (e. g. *his power*).—*qm conterere* *or contemptum conterere* (*Plaut.*).—*qm frangere* (*break his spirit: opp. erigere*).—*qm deprimere* (*sink him or his sense: opp. extollere*).—*tyrannicâ crudelitate importune vexare* (*of a tyrant, e. g. speaking of a nation, see Justin* 42, 1, 3).—*tyrannum esse in qm*; *superbe crudeliterque tractare qm* (*of a single individual: see C. Phil.* 13, 8, 17. *Justin* 42, 1, 3).—*to c. aby's hopes, cs spem extinguiere, incidere or infringere: aby's power, cs opes contundere; cs potentiam extinguiere: to c. the enemy, hostes prodigare*.

CRUSH, *INTR.* *densari*; *condensari*; *spissari*; *compressari*; *concrescere*.—*compressione coactum esse* (*Vitr.*).

CRUST, s. *crusta* (*any natural rind or coating, e. g. of bread, a wound, &c.*).—*To cover with a c., crustare*. *crustâ obducere*.—*covered with a c., crustatus*. *crustosus*—*the c. of bread, crusta panis*.—*A c. (= morrel) of bread, frustum* (*dim. frustulum*). *I have not a c. of bread to eat, see CRUMB*.

CRUST, *tr.* *crustare*; *crustâ obducere*. *INTR.* *crustari*.

CRUSTACEOUS, crustatus. crustosus, *a. g.* crustata, *pl.* (*ec. animalia, c. animala*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 62).

CRUSTILY, *see* CROSSLY.

CRUSTINESS, *see* CRABBEDNESS, CROSNENESS.

CRUSTY, *¶* Covered with *a. c.* *See* CRUST. *¶* *Mo-rose. See* CROSS, CRABBED.

CRUTCH, *a.* baculum (*with the ancients althg that would serve as a support in walking*).—*To lean on a c.*, baculo inniti (*O. Mel.* 14, 655): *to walk with a c.*, baculo levare membra (*ibid.* 8, 693).

CRUTCH, *v.* baculo levare. firmare.

CRY, *v.* *¶* *Show out*, clamare (*g. t. to raise one's voice, also to cry out, e. g. for sale, &c.*).—conclamare (*of several persons, but its meaning the same as that of clamare*).—proclamare (*to c. aloud; but in prose generally used in speaking of the 'præco' or crier*).—vociferari (*to c. violently, passionately, on account of pain, dissatisfaction, anger, and the like*).—exclamare (*to scream*).—clamorem edere or tollere (*to raise a cry*).—plorare (*to bewail, to weep*).—quiritare (*to c. pitiably*).—vocem intendere (*to raise one's voice, opp. vocem remittere*): *to c. out* (*in a murmuring, threatening manner*), fremere (*with acc. or acc. and inf.*: *e. g.* Arrius ereptum sibi consulatum fremit).—clamare de qâ re (*to utter cries about althg*).—*To c. out for aby*, clamare or inelamare qm: *to c. out after a person*, clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari: *to c. out to aby for help*, vocare qm in auxilium: *to c. with all one's might*, maximâ voce clamare; altum clamorem tollere; or clamare only: clamando aures cs fatigare (*af. L. 9, 20*) or obtundere (*af. Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 69): *to c. or shout atq into aby's ear*, aures cs personare (*H. Ep.* 1, 1, 7). *See* *TO SHOUT*.—*To c. out 'fire'*, ignem conclamare (*Sen. de ira*, 3, 43, 3): *they cried out, 'robbers!'* conclamant latrones. *¶* *To complain loudly*: gemitus edere, suspirare (*to sigh loudly*); also ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (*Ov. Met.* 2, 156). *See* *TO SIGH*. *¶* *To cry fm pain, grief, &c.*: plorare (*to weep aloud with passionate expression of grief, eply of children; cf. Sen. Ep.* 63, 1: lacrimandum est, non plorandum).—lacrimare (*to shed tears, whether fm joy or sorrow*).—flere (*to weep: between the passionate lacrimare and plorare*).—ejulare (*to wail with cries and sobs*).—vagire (*of young children*).—lamentari (*of a long-continued wailing*).—*To make aby c.*, lacrimas or fletum cl. movere; lacrimas cl. elicere or excitare; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: *he cries for joy like a child*, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puer, gaudio (*Ter. Ad.* 4, 1, 20): *I cannot help crying*, nequeo, quin lacrimem; lacrimas tenere non possum: *do not c.!* ne lacrima; ne plora: *to c. about althg*, lacrimare qm, or casum cs; flere de qâ re (*qd is poet. only*): *to c. one's eyes out*, efflere oculos; lacrimis conficli. *See also* *TO WEEP*. *¶* *To proclaim publicly*: pronuciare, renunciare (*to make known, by crying out, the latter eply at the election of magistrates. See* *Bremi Suet. Cæs.* 41. *Schulz Lex. Cic.* sub *ve.*).—predicare (*if by a herald, e. g. a victory, an auction*).—indicare (*to proclaim a solemnity*).—declare (*to declare publicly*).—clamitare (*to cry out in the streets for sale, e. g. figs, cauneas*): *to have althg cried, qd per præconem pronuciare, qd præcon or sub præcone or præconis voci subijcere, qd per præconem vendere (e. g. with regard to althg offered for sale). See* *PRONUCIATE, PROCLAIM*. *¶* *TO CRY DOWN* (*to depreciate*); de qd detrahendi causâ dicere, detrudere de qd.—obtretere cl.—vituperando affligere qd.—(verbis) elevare qm or qd (*e. g. cs facts or res gestas; cs auctoritatem*).—detrudere qd (*e. g. aby's advantages, cs virtutes*).—cl infamiam movere; qm infamare; qm diffamare or qm variis rumoribus differre (*stronger terms*). [*SYN. in DECRY.*] *¶* *TO CRY UP*: *see* *TO INVOKE*. *¶* *TO CRY UP*: qm plenior or ut utroq pollice laudare; plenâ manu cs laudes in astra tollere, qm honorificentissime laudare; dilaudare (*to praise beyond measure*): *see also* *TO PRAISE*. *¶* *TO CRY OUT AGAINST*, fremere adversus qd. *For* *CRY OUT*, *see* *beginning of article*.

CRY, *s.* *¶* *Clamore*: clamor (*e. g. to raise a c.*, clamorem edere or tollere).—exclamatio, exclamatio (*exclamatio*; accl. also the rhetorical figure ἐκφώνημα, *Q. 8, 5, 11*).—pronunciatio, pronuntiatio (*proclamation*).—præconium (*if by a herald or crier, e. g. proclamation respecting a public sale*).—vox (*the sound of the voice, e. g. vox lugubris, a plaintive cry; also ejulatio, ejulatus*).—quiritatus (*a whimpering c.*).—*To utter a c. of pain or anguish*, quiritationem facere or ejulare (*if uttered with a plaintive voice*).—*c. of children*, vagitus.—*a c. of joy*, clamor et gaudium (*T. Hist.* 2, 70, 3); clamor letus (*P. Æn.* 3, 524): *to receive aby with a c. of*

joy, *clamore et gaudio or clamore leto qm exicipere: *the c. of bounds*, latratus canum. *¶* *A battle-cry*, clamor prælium Inchoantium (*af. L.* 38, 17); *showing their battle-c.*, clamore sublati: *to raise the battle-c.*, clamorem tollere (*ibid.* not classicum canere, *i. e. to give the signal of attack by sound of trumpet*).—*Rock-baritus* (barritus or barditus *is spurious*) means the battle-c. of the Germani, *wh. Tac. Germ.* 3, 2, mistakes for the usual warlike hymn that was sung before the commencement of battle. *See* *Interp.* on these passages.

CRYSTAL, *a.* crystallus. *Glass that is as clear as c.*, vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine.—*made of c.*, crystallinus: *a goblet of c.*, poculum crystallinum: *like c.*, vitreus (*i. e. transparent like glass*).—*Rock-c.*, crystallus or crystallum.

CRYSTAL or CRYSTALLINE, crystallinus.—*vitreous (transparent, like glass)*.—*A c. cup*, poculum crystallinum: *c. glasses*, crystallina, *pl.*: *a c. globe*, plia crystallina (*Plin.* 37, 2, 10): *a c. mirror*, *speculum crystallinum: *c. glass (i. e. the material itself)*, vitrum translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine. *¶* *Clear; transparent*: crystallinus; pellucidus; translucent; clarus; lucidus; translucens; pellucens. [*SYN. in TRANSPARENT.*] *The crystalline lens (in the eye)*, humor translucens quam proximâ crystalli similitudine (*af. Plin.* 36, 25, 67).

CRYSTALLIZATION, *formatio crystalli.

CRYSTALLIZE, *tr.* *in crystallos formare.

¶ *INTR.* *in crystallos abire.

CUB, *s.* catulus (*dimin. of canis, but also applied in Latin to the young of other animals, e. g. lions, cats, sheep, hogs, wolves, tigers, foxes, apes, weasels, lizards, serpents, &c.*): *a c. of a fox*, also vulpecula (*C. N. D.* 1, 31, 88; *H. Ep.* 1, 7, 29. *Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom.* 59).—*c. of a whale (Waller)*, vitulus from the context (*Plin.*).

CUB, *v.* parère. fetum ponere or procreare. catulos parere. fetus edere or procreare.

CUBE, cubus (κύβος, *as geometrical body; pure Latin*, quadrantal, **Gell.* 1, 20).—*figura ex omni latere quadrata (as Agure, ibid)*: corpus ex sex lateribus æquali latitudine plantierum perquadratum (*Petr. 5 Præf.*): *in the form of a c.*, *cubo similis. *A c.* (= *cubic number*), cubus (*Gell.* 1, 20). *¶* *As adj.*—*The c.-root*, *radix cubica.

CUBIC or CUBICAL, cubicus.—*A c. number*, cubus (*Gell.* 1, 10): *c. proportion*, ratio cubica (*Petr. 5, præf. 3*): *c. measure*, *mensura cubica: *c. mile*, *mille passus cubici: *c. inch*, *digitus cubicus: *c. foot*, *pes cubicus.

CUBIT, cubitus and cubitum (*Plaut. &c.*).—sesquipes (*id.*).

CUBITAL, cubitalis (*Liv. &c.*). sesquipedaliis *e. g.* latitudo (*Petr.*). sesquipedaneus (*Plin.* 9, 27, 28).

CUCKOLD, curcra (*Juv.* 6, 276, *Rupert.*).—*Called by the Greeks, κεραιας, κεραιόπορος*.—*To make a man a c.*, cum cs uxore rem habere; cs uxorem adulterare.

CUCKOO, cuculus (cuculus, *Auct. Carm. Phil.* 35); also *as epithet with the ancients, e. g. qm cuculum compellare (see H. Sat.* 1, 1, 31; *cf. with Plin.* 18, 26, 66, 2).

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *Lychnis flos-cuculi (*Ragged Robin, Linn.*).

CUCKOO-PINT, *Arum maculatum (*Linn.*).

CUCUMBER, cucumis. *¶* *A pickled c.*, *cucumis aceto maceratus: *c. seed*, *cucumeris semen.

CUCURBITA, *cucurbita.

CUD, rumen. *To chew the c.*, ruminare or ruminari (*tr. and intr.*).—remandere (*tr. and intr., post-Aug.*).—*¶* *Fig.*—*to chew the c. of one's thoughts*, lustrare qd animo (*C.*); reputare qd cum animo (*S.*); versare qd in animo (*L.*); agitare qd in mente (*C.*), mente (*L.*), animo (*S.*); revocare se ad qd (*C.*).

CUD-BEAR, *Lecanora tartarea (*Bot.*).

CUD-WEED, *gnaphalium (*Bot.*, gnaphalium, *Plin.*).

CUDGEL, *a.* baculum (*any stick; baculus is post-class.*).—fustis (*for beating*).—scipio (*extremus, extremus, for walking; but occasionally used as c. Plaut.*). *To strike aby on the head with a c.*, cs caput baculo percutere.

CUDGEL, *v.* qm fusti verberare: fusti in qm animadvertere; qm petere baculo (*to hit him or strike at him with a c. or stick*).

CUDGELLING, *e. g. to get a good c. or beating*, male mulcari: *to give aby a good c.*, male mulcare qm (*Comic. only*, probe percutere; bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm).

CUE, *¶* *A hint*, signum (*g. t.*) nutus. *To give aby his c.*, cl. inquirere (*if with finger, digit*); capite nutare

(with the hand), nictare (with the eyes); cf. *signum dare nutu* (all of them of signifying by a sign what one wishes a man to do): to give a man his c. secretly, cf. *furtim nutu signum dare* (prop. O. Fast. 1, 418).—*summonere qm, in any subject, de qâ re* (of a private warning).—*To take one's c. fm aby*, ad nutum cæ qd facere; nutu quod vult, volet, &c. q, conficere: it would have been done in a moment, if I had but given him his c., si inluisse modo, hoc facile perfici posset. || *Humor, temper*; vid. — *temporarius animi motus* (see Q. 5, 10, 28). [Syn. in *Humor*.]—|| *The last word of a speech, on hearing which the other actor is to begin, verbum, quod alterius orationem excipit.* || *Straight rod, used by billiard-players*, *clava lusoria.

CUFF, s. || *A blow, pugnis*.—*colaphus* (κόλαφος, i. e. blow with the fist in aby's face).—*alapa* (with the flat hand). *To deal or give aby a c.*: see *TO CURV*.—*to come to fly-c.*, res venit ad manus, ad manum accedere. || *The end of a sleeve, (prps) limbus.* || *Hand-cuffs, manica*.

CUFF, v. va.—*pugnare* or *colaphum* ei impingere.—*qm pugnis cedere*, qm colaphis pulsare, pugno hospitio accipere qm (Cov.). || *v. 1281.* pugnis certare or inter se contendere.

CUIRASS, thorax.—*cataphracta* [see *ARMOUR*].—*Covered with a c., thoracatus* (Plin.); *cataphractus* (covered with defensive armour).

CUIRASSIER, *eques (thoracatus (qñ. navarca thoracatus, Plin.); *eques cataphractus*; *equis gravis armature*: a regiment of c.'s, or c.-regiment, *chilias equitum thoracatorum or cataphractorum or equitum gravis armature. *Cuirassiers*, thoracati or equites thoracati.

CUMISH (i. e. the armour that protects the thighs), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, or *aquamæ ferrea, quæ lorice modo femora tegunt.

CULINARY, coquinarium (belonging to the kitchen, e. g. vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49).—*coquinaris* is another form (e. g. culter, Farr. in Nov. 195, 17).—*coquinariorius* (e. g. instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2): c. maters, *res culinaria: the c. art, *ars coquinaris. *ars culinaria: c. utensis, instrumentum coquinariorum: c. c. utensis, vas coquinarium (any vessel): c. vessels, vasa coquinaris; vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti assolent or assolentur; vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent.—See *COOKERY*.

CULL, eligere; *deligere*; *sellere*; *delectum habere*, *facere* (Syn. in *TO CHOOSE*): to c. fine passages wherever one meets with them, omnes unigue flosculos carpere atque delibare: to c. fine passages out of a book, e libro excerpere.

CULLION, A rascally c., homo deterrimus—scelus viri.

CULM, culmus (of corn, fm the root to the ear inclusive)—*calamus* (prop. of a reed, then also of corn).

CULMINATE, in summo fastigio esse.—ad amplissimos gradus promoveri or promotum esse (to reach or have reached the highest honour). The culminating point, summum fastigium. He has reached his culminating point, summus ejus felicitatis cumulus accessit.

CULMINATION, summum fastigium (the highest point: *improp.*).

CULPABLE, reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione or vituperatione dignus (deserving reproof; Syn. of vit. and repr. in *TO BLAME*).—*malus* (bad).—*pœnâ dignus* (deserving punishment).—*animadvertendus* (only of actions deserving severe notice or punishment: e. g. facinus). To be c., in vitio esse (of persons and things); in culpâ esse (of persons). He who does not prevent the commission of an injury, when he can, is as c. as, &c., qui non obstitit, si potest, injuriæ, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.

CULPABLENESS, or CULPABILITY, culpa (the guilt itself). *Culpi*.—*I deny my c.*, non sum reprehendendus. *I deny the c. of this*, hoc nihil in se habet, quod reprehendi possit. *Who does not see at once the c. of this act?* quis non videt, hoc facinus pœnâ dignum or hoc facinus animadvertendum esse?

CULPABLY, male (badly). *Culpi*.—*To have acted c.*, in culpâ esse: not to have acted c., a reprehensione absque: sine vitio esse. *He who suffers a wrong he might have prevented, acts as c. as, &c.*, qui non obstitit, si potest injuriæ, tam in vitio est, quam si, &c.: to consider a'y to have acted c., qm nocentem habere.

CULPRIT, noxius.—*nocens*.—*sons* (Syn. in *CRIMINAL*).—**reus* = *an accused person*; a defendant.

CULTIVATE, agrum colere. *agrum arare, colere* (the latter also of growing vines).—*facere agrum* (to turn into a field, in general, Col. 2, 2, 8).—*semen facere* (to put the seed into the ground): to c. a woody district, or a forest, silvestrem regionem in arvorum formam (197)

redigere (Col. 2, 2, 8): a piece or tract of land that has never been cultivated, ager nullâ ex parte cultus: to leave the care of cultivating one's fields to somebody else, agros ei colendos dare: the land is not cultivated, *terra non habet cultores; *terra jacet inculta: soil that is fit to be cultivated, campus or terra arabilis; ager cultura facili: a soil that is not easy to c., terra vix ullâ culturâ vincibilis: the Gauls considered it degrading to c. their own fields, Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quærere. || *Of intellectual cultivation, fingere, formare, conformare* (to shape).—*colere, excolere* (to train and develop).—*expolire* (to polish).—*Institute* (to instruct in any given branch of learning): to c. one's mind, or mental powers, animum, mentem fingere or conformare: animum colere, excolere (doctrinâ): to c. one's manners, or those of others, mores conformare; expolire hominemque reddere: omni vitâ atque cultu excolere atque expolire; ad humanitatem informare or effingere: to c. the minds of youth, puerilem etatem ad humanitatem informare, juventutem ad honestatem fingere; juventutis mentem ad virtutem fingere: to c. aby's mind or taste for the arts and sciences, artibus et literis qm erudire or instituire: to c. an art or science, ad qd se applicare (e. g. ad philosophiam, ad eloquentiam, ad scribendam historiam, &c., C.).—ad aliquod studium se applicare (Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 23).—*cl re studere* (e. g. arti scientiæ, literis, virtutis; Cat. ap. Gell. in qâ re poetice artis non erat, si quis in eâ re studebat, &c.).—[*Artem colere, exercere, facitare*, in qâ arte versari = to practise it.]—*doctrinâ* (or disciplinâ) imbui or erudiri: to c. a taste for literature, literis studere; literis se tradere or se dedere; literarum studio se dedere; animum ad studia referre: to c. the higher branches of the arts and sciences, altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere: to have cultivated the sciences, literis imbutum esse (see C. Ecl. p. 23); in literis aliquid proficisci (to have cultivated them to some considerable degree): to cease or give over cultivating an art, desinere artem: to be no longer cultivated (of an art), cessare.—*Cultivated nations, populi eruditi* (see C. Rep. 2, 10).—|| *To cultivate aby's acquaintance, appetere cæ familiaritatem; aby's friendship, cæ amicitiam sequi*; ad cæ familiaritatem or amicitiam se applicare (C.): to c. the friendship of the Athenians, ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare (Np.).

CULTIVATION, culturâ, cultus (both prop. and *improp.*).—*C. of the soil, agri cultura*; or *cultura only*, or *agricultus* or *agri cultio* or *agrorum cultus* (g. t.)—*aratio* (the ploughing).—*arandi ratio* (the mode or manner in which this is done).—*See also TO PLOUGH; PLOUGHING.* || *Intellectual cultivation, animi cultus*.—*cura* (the care itself bestowed on the c. of an object).—*humanitas* (physical and mental elevation, *erply with ref. to manners and morals*); Jn. cultus atque humanitas: the c. of literature, literarum studia, pl.: the c. of all the arts and sciences, omnes bonarum rerum disciplinæ: the c. of the liberal arts, cultus honestarum artium, studia liberalia.

CULTIVATOR, || With ref. to agriculture, cultor, agricola, agricultor, colonus.—[*Arat*] *ruricola* is *port. only* (Syn. in *PEASANT*).—*sator, qui scriit* (who plants; [*Arat*] *plantator* or *qui plantat* is not *classic.*): the c.'s of the soil in Sicily, li, qui in Siciliâ arant. || *In an intellectual point of view, cultor, curator* (who takes care of athg in general).—*educator* et *altor* (off. C. de N. D. 2, 34, in. one that nourishes and fosters).—*fautor* (one who protects or patronizes a'y or athg): to be a c. of an art, arti ei studere.—*See TO CULTIVATE.*

CULVERIN, *colubrinum (sc. tormentum).

CUMBER, impedit, obstruere (Syn. in *TO OBSTRUCT*).—*gravare, prægravare, molestiam* ei afferre or exhibere (to become troublesome to a person).—*obstare* or *impedimento esse ei* (to be in aby's way).—*onerare qm* or *qd qâ re*.—*onera* ei imponere *To c. with cares, curis impedit* (Ter.).—*See OBSTRUCT, LOAD, IMPEDE.*

CUMBERSOME, or CUMBOUS, gravis (heavy; burthensome).—*onerosus* (poet. and post-Class. *proe*).—*molestus*. *Incommodus*. *Iniquus* (inconvenient, inconvenient).—*Inhabilis* prope magnitudinis (so large as to be almost unmanageable, L.; so inhabilis pondere, Curt.): the c. bulk of their huge bodies, inhabilis vastorum corporum moles (of elephants; Curt.).—*durus* (heavy in expression; of a verse, &c.).—*operosus*. *laboriosus* (laborious; troublesome).—*difficilis*; Jn. *gravis* et *incommodus*: laboriosus molestusque.

CUMBERSOMELY, graviter; incommode.—*onerose* (very late, Paul. Nol.).

CUMBERSOMENESS, *Inhabilis moles* (*Curt.*). — corpus vastum (*huge body*). — onerositas (*very late, Ter-tull.*). — *Sto onus, impedimentum, &c., may serve, or (of a verse or passage), duritas.*

CUMBRANCE, *see* ENCUMBRANCE.

CUMIN, *cuminum* (*if grown in a garden*). — *carum carvi (*if grown in the fields, common c. L.*): seasoned with *c.*, *cuminatus* (*late*). — *c.-bread, panis cuminatus* (*late*): *c.-broth, cuminatus* (*so. Jus, in Apic. 1, 29*): *c.-cheese, *caseus cuminatus.*

CUMULATE, *v. tr.* *See* HEAP UP, or ACCUMULATE.

CUMULATION, *see* ACCUMULATION.

CUNCTATION, *see* DELAY.

CUNNING, *a. astutus*. — *calliditas* (*clever c.*, *astut. as natural quality; callid. as acquired by practice*). — *versutia* (*the c. that is fertile in expedients*). — *vasfrities* (*trickiness; espy in legal affairs*). — *consilium*. *callidum inventum* (*a shrewd or subtle design, c., as single act; astus hardly belongs to the prose of the gold. age*). — *dolus* (*a subtle or c. design or plot, for the purpose of defrauding or deceiving ably*). — *ars*. *artificium* (*a trick*): *to allow oneself to be deceived by ably's c.*, *arte* or *dolo* *cap.*, *falli*: *to have recourse to c.*, *arte* *utl.*, *agil* *ath.*, *adversus* *qd* (*e. g. vim*); *dolum* *commoliri*: *to have recourse to c. in deceiving ably, dolum* *intendere* *ad qm* *fallendum*. — *See* DECEIT, FRAUD. || *Art; skill; art.* *dexteritas*. — *ingenii dexteritas*. — *peritia* *ca rei*. — *See* SKILL.

CUNNING, *adj.* || *Crafty, astutus; callidus; versutus; vafre; dolosus* [*SYN. in CUNNING, subst.*]. — *veterator* (*of a person who, fm practice, is versed in all sorts of trickery*); *sn.* *callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; veterator et callidus; callidus et astutus ad fraudem*. — *subdolum* (*deceitful, with c.*). — *See* DECEITFUL. || *Knowing, peritus* (*usu*). *usu* *atque exercitacione praeclitus* (*having experience*). — *expertus; callidus; peritus* *ca rei*. *gnarus* *ca rei*; *exercitatus, versutus in qd rei*; *instructus; sollers; habilis; dexter* [*SYN. in SKILLFUL*]. || *A cunning woman, bariola. vates* (*fortune-teller*).

CUNNINGLY, *adj.* || *Craftily, astute; callide; versute; vafre; subdole; dolose; fraudulent* [*SYN. in CUNNING, subst.*]. || *Skilfully, perite; scienter; solerter; prudenter; dextere* or *dextro; callide; ingeniose; most c., solertissime*.

CUP, *vas potorium, poculum* (*g. t.*). — *poculum majus* (*of a larger size*). — *calix* (*κύλιξ, beaker, of clay, glass, or metal, with one or more pointed spouts to it, Juven. 5, 47; calix quatuor nasorum*). — *scyphus* (*κύπελος, a larger drinking vessel, without legs and ears; this was also used at sacrifices, and was either of wood or metal*). — *calithus* (*κύλιθος, like the expanded c. of a lily; see* *Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5, 71*). — *cantharus* (*κάνθαρος, a sort of jug, of a largish size, swelling out in the middle, and with ears, made of clay, stone, or metal; it was particularly consecrated to Bacchus, although it was also made use of on common occasions*). — *capla, capēdo, cupula* (*a small c. with ears to it, made of clay, wood, metal, for sacred and profane use, although in the latter case considered as a rarity or article of luxury*). — *phiala* (*φιάλη, a vessel with a broad, flat bottom, artificially wrought of fine metal or stone*). — *patēra* (*a c. with a still flatter bottom than the phiala, like wch it was made of some precious metal, &c.*). — *ciborium* (*κιβώριον, in the shape of the pericarp of the Egyptian laburnum*). — *carchesium* (*καρχήσιον, a tall c., diminishing in circumference towards the middle, with ears, reaching down fm the brim to the foot*). — *scaphium* (*in the shape of a boat*). — *cymbulum* (*also in the shape of a boat, though somewhat different fm the scaphium*). — *batiola* (*a larger vessel, made of gold*). — *cūlulus* (*a clay goblet used by the pontifices and vestals at their sacred services; then, also, a small jug of gold, used by the wealthy*). — *scutula* or *scutella* (*a flat square plate in the shape of a rhombus, also used as a drinking-vessel*). — *cythus* (*a small vessel used for pouring wine fm the 'crater,' in wch it was mixed, into the c.'s of the guests; see* *H. Od. 3, 19, 12*). *A small c., pocillum* (*Cat. and L.*): *to empty a c. at one draught or full, poculum, &c., uno impetu epotare: cups, pocula, pl.; vasa potoria, pl.; silver c.'s, argentum potorium; potoria argentea: gold c.'s, potoria aurea. ΠΡΟΒ. There's many a slip 'twixt the c. and the lip: see* *SPR, s.* || *Tea-cup, pocillum anatum in scutellā posuim* (*c. and saucer*); *fm the context, pocillum anatum only*. || *Calix of a flower, dolioium floris* (*Plin.*); *calisthus* (*later and poet. only*). || *Calix is not found in this sense.* || *Fig. The c. of sorrow, e. g. to empty the c. of sorrows to the dregs, exanclare omnes labores* (*'less correctly exantlare'*).

Freund.) — || *Meton. for WINE*. — *to like a c., vinum de-ditum esse, vinum indulgere: over his c.'s, in pocula, in mediā potione. Inter scyphos or pocula, ad vinum. A stirrup-c., or parting-c., prps. poculum viaticum* (*ast. cena viatica, Plaut. wch was given to a friend about to set out on a journey*). *To have had a c. too much, bene potum esse; vino gravem, or vini* (*not vino*) *plenum esse.*

CUP, *v. per cucurbitulas* *ci sanguinem detrahare* (*by means of cupping*); *also cucurbitulas* *admovere* or *imponere* or *accommodare* or *aspere* or *agglutinare* *cor-pori* (= *to apply cupping-glasses*).

CUPPING, *scarificatio* (*g. t.*) — *detractio sanguinis per cucurbitulas*.

CUP-BEARER, *minister* or *ministrator vini*. — *a cyathos* or *a potione* [*sc. servus or puer, inscriptl. of the time of the emperors, whence it may be inferred, that they were known as early as the gold. age; cf. H. Od. 1, 29, 7*]. — *prægrastor, prægrastans* (*inasmuch as he tasted the wine before handing it*). — *pinerna* [*Ascon. ad C. II. Verr. 1, 26 extr. and quile late*] and *pocillator* [*only in Appul. Met. 6, p. 179, 16, &c.*] *should be avoided as later forms, very little used*. — *The royal or imperial c.-b., c.-b. to a or the king, &c., regia, Caesaris* *a cyathos* or *a potione: to fill the office of c.-b., pocula ministrare; stare a cyathos; prægrastare potum or pocula: to be ably's c.-b., ci pocula ministrare; ci bibere ministrare; esse a cyathos* *ca*.

CUPBOARD, *s. armarium parieti insertum* (*Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8*). — *to make or to contrive a c. (in the wall), armarium parieti inserere: to shut a c., armarium ob-cludere* (*Plaut.*): *to open a c., armarium recludere* (*Plaut.*): *to steal athg out of a c., ex armario subripere qd* (*Plaut.*): *to cut out the bottom of a c., armarii fundum exsecare: to place or put athg in a c., in armario reponere qd* (*Plaut.*). *A meat-c., or c. in store-room, &c., armarium promptuarium: a c. for books, clothes, &c., armarium librorum or vestium gratiā paratum* (*Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3*): *for books also, armarium parietis in bibliothecā speciem insertum* (*Plin. 2. Ep. 17, 8*).

CUPBOARD, *v. in armario reponere* (*Plaut.*) — **in armario condere, recondere.*

CUPIDITY, *cupiditas, cupido*. (*See* Cupido, *for the most part, only occurs in the poets and historians; never in C.*) — *cupiditatis arder, impetus, aitis*. — *aviditas*. — *libido*. [*SYN. in DESIRE, s.*] *Insatiable unrestrained, &c. c., indomita atque effrenata cupidi-tas: cupiditas insatiabilis: to tempt the c. of ably, ci cupiditatem dare, or (stronger) injicere; qm cupiditatem impellere: qm cupiditate incendere, inflammare. For more phrases, see* *DESIRE, s.*

CUPOLA, *thölus*.

CUPPING-GLASS, *cucurbitula*. *To apply c.-g.;* *see* *CUP*.

CUR, *see* DOG.

CURABLE, *sanabilis; quod sanari potest*. — *Medicabili* *to post. only; and curabilia, in this meaning, not Latin.*

CURACY, **sacerdotis vicarii munus.*

CURATE, **vicarius* or *vicarianus* (*ast. vicaria præ-fectura, Ammian.*; *vicariani apparitores, Cod. Theod.*) — **vicarius sacerdotis: or* **qui successit vicarius sacerdotis ca muneris* (*ast. C. succedam ego vicarius tuo muneris*).

CURATOR, *curator* (*g. t. for one on whom the care of athg devolves; e. g. ædiles curatores urbis, annonæ, ludorumque solemnium, C., but espy as t. t. the guardian of a person of age, until his twenty-fifth year* [*see* *Heinecc. Antiq. Rom. Synt. 1, 23, 6, p. 226, &c.*], *while tutor designates the guardian of ably under four-teen and thus, according to Roman law, not of age: also the guardian of a spendthrift or one labouring under mental debility, &c.*) — *custos* *ca rei* (*e. g. hortorum, fani*).

CURB, *s. Prop. prps. catenula maxillaris; see* *BIT, s.* || *Fig. Restraint: frenum. coercitio. — to use the c., ci frenos adhibere* (*opp. calcaria adhibere, to use the spur*) or *injicere, or* (*Curt.*) *imponere.*

CURB, *v. || PROP. for curbing a horse: oreum ori* (*equi*) *insere* (*to bit*). *habenam adducere. frenos adhibere* or *dare. equo frenos injicere. infrenare equum. frenare* (*to bridle*). || *Fig. To restrain, hold in check: frenare. ci frenos adhibere* or *injicere. qm vinculo alligare et constringere* (*C.*). — *coercere* or *cohibere qm. — domare. reprimere. — to c. one's passions, &c., refrrenare* or *coercere* or *comprimere* or *continere cupiditates* (*or libidines*); *moderari cupiditatus. frangere cupiditates. cupiditatus im-perare; ably's wrath, frenare* *ca furorem: not to c. one's passions, &c., cupiditatum suarum licentiam non ob-*

libere: to c. the licentiousness of youth, or young men, juvenutem refricare or coercere: uncurbed, effrenatus (both prop. and fig.): dissolutus (fig. only).

CURD or **CURDLE**, coire, -spissari. Jm. spissari et in densitate coire.—congelari. se congelare.—coagulari (prop. to curdle by means of rennet; of milk, &c., viam also to curdle in general, of any liquid mass).—to cause to c., congelare (by cooling); coagulare (by rennet, &c.).—Milk that has curdled, lac gelatum, concretum. See **COAGULATE**.—Milk curdles, lac coit; lac coagulat (if by rennet); lac aerescit; lac spissatur (grows thick or thickens).

CURDS, coagulum (lactis). lac concretum. oxygala (sour milk).

CURDY or **CURDLED**: by the past participle of the verbs under **TO CURD**.

CURE, a. [Of a disease, curatio (cura never occurs in C., and but seldom in Cels.).—sanatio (act of healing, C. prop. and fig.; e. g. malorum).—medendi facultas (the means of curing a thing).—medicina (the remedy as prepared for a thing, ca rei).—A certain c. for a thing, sanatio certa et propria ca rei (e. g. perturbationis animi, C.).—a dangerous method of c., curatio periculosa et anceps.—to employ a method of c., curatorem adhibere morbo (to employ a physician); curatorem admoveere ad qm (to apply it to a thing); this method of c. may be adopted in the case of young people, and whenever the evil is not of a serious nature, hanc curationem puerilis aetas et modicum malum recipit. A c. for evils, sanatio malorum (C.): to follow a prescribed method of c., curatorem recipere: to undertake a thing's c., curatorem suscipere: the method of c. promises to be successful, bene procedit curatio: to be called on to undertake the c. of a disease, ad curatorem cs morbi adhiberi: method of c., curandi ratio, via. curatio. medendi ratio: without a c., insanabilis. qm c. sanari non potest: a thing is without a c., non est in qd re medicinae faciendus locus: a thing is the only c. for a thing, ca rei in una qd re posita sanatio est; to attempt a thing's c. by a different mode of treatment, aliam quandam curationem adhibere ad qm: to look about for a c., medicinam ci rei quaerere (prop. and fig.).] **CURE** or **SOULE**, *cura animarum. Livings with c. of souls, *beneficia, quibus animarum cura subest (Conc. Trid. Sess. 24, c. 12); *beneficia curam animarum habentia (ib.): livings without c. of souls, *beneficia, quibus animarum cura nulla subest (ib.): one who has a c. of souls, *qui animas regit or moderatur. *animarum servator (not pastor).—*qui beneficium obtinet, cui animarum cura subest (aff. Conc. Trid.).

CURE, v. sanare. sanum facere qm or qd. sanitatem ci restituere (to cure a boy, or a disease, a wound, &c.).—mederi ci or ci rei (to assist or help a boy by remedies; all three as well of the physician as of the medicines or remedy, and also improper. for 'to restore to a former healthy state or condition').—curare qm or qd (to bestow the necessary attention and care on a person or disease; = 'treat a boy' or 'a thing', but never in the sense of 'effectually curing').—Medicari or medicare do not belong to class. prose.—To c. a thing effectually or radically, qd persanare or percurare (post-Aug.): to c. a boy perfectly, veram sanitatem ci reddere: to c. one's self by a thing, mederi sibi qd re (e. g. canceris edendo): to be cured of a disease, sanum fieri ex morbo: to c. a boy mentally, sanare qm or cs animum; qm ad sanitatem reducere or perducere or revocare: sanitatem cs animo asserre: to be cured mentally, ad sanitatem reverti or redire or se convertere: what cannot be cured, insanabilis (ib.). Immedicabilis is poet.).] **To preserve**, sale indurare. sale condire. sale macerare.—salire. sale conspergere. saleum aspergere ci rei (to strew salt over or on a thing, to salt it): sale obruere (to put a great deal of salt on a thing).—Cured meat, caro sale indurata: the curing of meat, fish, &c., saluara.

CURELESS, see **INCURABLE**.

CURER, see **PHYSICIAN**.

CURIOSITY, i. The desire of seeing something novel, &c., curiositas (very rare: C. Att. 2, 12). nova nocendi studium. nova videndi studium. ignara visundi cupido (desire to see something novel; see L. 1, 9. S. Gell. 9, 12, extr.).—spectandi studium (desire of viewing or beholding objects in general, Iliri. B. Alex. 20).—audiendi et cognoscendi studium (Cae.).—audiendi cupiditas (c. to hear, &c.).—expectatio (the longing anxiety about things to come).—Fm c., spectandi studio: fm c. to see the new town, studio videndae novae urbis (L. 1, 9).—Aby is possessed by an insatiable c., est qd in curiositate deponere (C. Att. 2, 12, 2): to gratify or satisfy one's c., studio spectandi indulgere: after having satisfied his c., omnibus perspectis: some of them were induced or led by curiosity to go there; or, (199)

went there from c., pars eorum spectandi studio ferabatur.] A thing not seen or met with every day, raritas. res rara. res rara visu or inventu. res raritate notabilis.—res visenda (a thing worth seeing). Her ears were really a c., gerebat auribus quam maximo singulare et vere unicum opus naturae (Plin. 9, 35, 58): to be no longer a c., novitatis gratiam exuere: a thing that is quite a c., monstrum.

CURIQUS, i. Inquisitive, curiosus (fond of learning or finding out news or new things).—nova videndi or ignara visundi cupidus (anxious to see new sights).—spectandi studiosus (fond of seeing, gazing at, &c.).—audiendi cupidus (c. to hear). To be c. to hear, audiendi cupiditate incensum esse.—(I am) c. to see him, ejus videndi cupidus: to be c., esse curiosus, &c.: I am curious to learn, expecto (am anxious); miror (I am curious 'I wonder'; see interpell. to Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 11, e. g. I am c. to know (I wonder) what you want, expecto, quid velis: I am c. to hear (I wonder) what cause or reason they will have to allege, quam causam reperient, miror.] Not common, rarus (not frequently met with; but if = singularis and eximius, it is only poet.).—singularis (unique in its kind).—eximius (distinguished by its peculiar features or advantages, rare).—insolitus. inobis (uncommon, unusual, of things, e. g. word, precepta).—mirus (strange, of things).—novus (new, of things).—monstruosus (extraordinary, with ref. to the nature of things; also of persons, with regard to their manners or conduct).—A c. person or sort of person, *mirus caput (Com.): a c. chance, mirus quidam casus: a c. dress, dissensientis a ceteris habitus: it seems to me a c. thing, perimur mihi videtur: that sounds c., hoc dictu est difficilissimum (see C. Ecl. p. 199); hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): it is c. how, &c., mirabile est, quam (with subj.): how c. I mira narras or memoras! (i. e. you are relating c. or strange things).] **Worthy of being seen**: spectatu dignus, spectandus.] **Eager to obtain knowledge**, *discendi cupidus or studiosus; propensus ad discendum: to be of a c. turn of mind, discendi studio or audiendi cupiditate incensum esse (stronger). See **INQUISITIVE**.] **Accurate**, curiosus (he who displays much accuracy, esp. in investigations, &c.).—accuratus (made with accuracy, of things).—diligens (proceeding with punctuality, precaution, and accuracy; or made with accuracy, &c.; in a thing, qd re).—To be c. in a thing, curam adhibere da qd re or in qd re; curiosum or diligentem esse in qd re.

CURIQUSLY, curiose, raro [less] rarerent is not good Latin]; perraro; perquam raro; rarissime (very c.).—mirus in modum; mire (strongly).—unice (in a unique manner).—C. dressed, cultu notabilis.—to enquire too c., curiosus, quam necesse est, qd requirere: very c. wrought, praecipue artis (i); summo artificio factus; summa or singulari arte factus; singulari opere artificioque perfectus; politissimum arte perfectus; callidissimo artificio fabricatus.] **In an enquiring manner**, &c.; studioso; cupide; accurate; diligenter; eximie; exquisitae; exacte; subtiliter. [Syn. in Curious.] Jm. diligenter et accurate. accurate et exquisitae.

CURL, v. tr. torquere. convolvere. involvere. See **TO TWIST**.—crispare. concrispare (to make curly, in general).—To c. one's hair, calamistro intorquere or convertere. calamistro ornare. calamistro inurare; also inurare only (with a curling-iron, e. g. comam, crines, capillos).—Curled hair, capillus crispus: curled locks, concrispati capilli (Vir.).: curled (with an iron), calamistratus (also of one who has his hair curled in that way).

CURL, intr.] **To twist itself**, curvari. se curvare. incurvari (to round itself, or assume a circular form, of things); also crispari; leniter inflecti; se crispare or concrispare. se vertere or vertere only; se convertere; converti; se torquere; se versare; circumagi; ferri; se convertere et torquere circum qd; ambire qd; versari, volvi, ferri circa qd. [Syn. in **TO TWIST**.]—one whose hair curls naturally, cirratus: hair that curls naturally, cirrus (generally used in the plural). Curling (of vapours), se concrispans (Vir.).

CURL, a. cirrus (a natural c.).—having natural c.'s, cirratus.—cincinnus (an artificial c.); he who wears them (cincinnatus).—annulus (a ringlet).—the ends of c.'s, cincinnorum fimbriae.] **Undulation**, fluctus (a curling of the waves, as well as the wave itself).

CURLEW, *colapops arquta.

CURLING-IRONS or **TONGS**, calamister. calamistrum; also ferrum only. To curl one's hair with the c.-i., crines calamistro inurare. comam calamistrare

CUR The stove who heated the c-i. was cinifio or cinerarius (Heind. ad H. Sat. 1, 2, 98).

CURLY, crispus (e. g. capillus). A man with c. hair, cincinnatus (naturally). calamistratus (with the curling-iron).

CURMUDGEON, homo tenax; homo sordidus; homo illiberalis, &c.

CURRENT, *ribes (Linn.).—*fructus ribium (the fruit). The red c., *ribes rubrum; black c., *ribes nigrum. || (Dried) currant; *uvae passae Corinthiae.

CURRENCY, || Fluency: vid. || Course of things, cursus (rerum). || Current coin, numi circumforanei (aft. C. ad Att. 2, 1, 11), or numi only: laevis c., numi boni: copper c., aes signatum: silver c., argentum signatum or (fm context) argentum only; see COIN.

CURRENT, vulgaris. usitatus (usual).—more or usu receptus. in usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—*ritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). Jn. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communisque.—bonus (good, of money; opp. malus or adulterinus).—To be c., in usu esse (usual); valere (that has currency, e. g. a coin); atq; is c. at a place, in quo loco versari (see C. Manil. 7, 19): to become c., more or usu recipi (to become an adopted custom).—a c. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgaris (with ref. to atq;); omnium opinio de re: the c. opinion, that, &c., opinio vulgata, quā creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the c. opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: to render a word c. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatus verbum et tritius; verbum usu molliore: a c. expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi; see also COMMON: this is not a c. expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum.—a c. saying, proverbium sermone tritum: to become c., in vulgus probari: to make c., probare (also of money, T. Germ. 5). A thing passes c., qd sumitur, putatur, or habetur pro certo: ci rei fides tribuitur: rea fidem habet.—qd in vulgus probatur. For c. payment, praesenti pecunia. || The c. year, annus vertens or hic annus: the c. month, hic mensis.

CURRENT, s. || Stream: vid. || Course: vid. || CURRENTLY, vulgo (commonly; publicly). It was c. reported, that, &c., vulgo loquebantur (with acc. and inf.). || Fluently: vid.

CURRENTNESS, see CURRENCY.

CURRICLE, see CHARIOT.

CURRIER, coriarius; coriorum confector (late).

CURRISH, mordax.—morusus.—acerbus.—rixosus. rixæ cupidus.

CURRY, || To dress leather, subigere. depesce. —conficere. perficere (to prepare, e. g. aluta tenuiter confecta). || To beat, qm verberibus cedere or in qm verberibus animadvertere (with leather thongs or a whip).—qm cedere virgis (with a rod). See TO BEAT.

|| To curry favour with one, venditare se ci.—blandiri et suppliciter ininuare ci (C.).—blanditii et assentationibus ca amicitiam colligere or in cs consuetudinem se immergere; blanditii et assentationibus ca benevolentiam sibi adjungere (aft. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditii influere in aures ca, insinuare se in cs familiaritatem; gratiam sibi parare apud qm: to endeavour to c. favour with aby, assentationibus accipere cs gratiam; locum gratiae apud qm querere.

CURRY (a horse), strigilli radere: subradere.

CURRY-COMB, strigilla.

CURSE, v. execratione uti. To c. aby, execrari qm or in qm.—devovere qm, also with the addition of diris (to devote aby with execrations to the infernal gods).—detestari in caput cs minas et pericula (to call down on aby's head terrible dangers, L. 39, 10, 2).—detestari in caput cs iram deorum (to call on him the wrath of the gods, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 6).—cl pestem exoptare (C.). Whenever they see you, they c. you, te—quum viderunt, tamquam auspiciis malum detestantur. || detestari qm, by itself, means merely 'to detest aby,' but never 'to c. him.'—male precari ci (to wish him evil), diras (pœnas) imprecari ci. SYN. in CURSE, s. || To utter impious words, *impia voces jactare, emittere. diras voces addere.

CURSE, s. || Malediction, execratio (by wch the wrath of the gods is called down on aby).—devotio (by wch aby is excluded fm every thing holy, and devoted to the infernal gods).—imprecatio (by wch the wrath of the gods, and evil generally, is called down on aby): the (200)

c. of the gods (inasmuch as it rests upon aby), imprecatio (see L. 9, 1). || An imprecatory expression, execratio. diræ.—maledictum (malediction). || Meton. cause of mischief, pestis; perniciæ; Jn. pestis ac perniciæ. || 'lues' and 'vomica' have not this meaning of 'causing destruction or ruin.'

CURSED, devotus (that has been c.).—execrabilis, execrandus (that is or ought to be c.).—nefarius, nefandus (that is impious; sinning agst what is holy or sacred: the latter of things only).—detestabilis (to be abominated).

CURSEDLY, pessime.

CURSER, qui execratur, &c. || exsecrator, very late. Teruliv.).

CURSING, execratio.

CURSOR, magister scriniorum (later only).

CURSORILY, breviter (briefly).—leviter (lightly).—cursum (in running over atq;).—strictim (superficially, briefly).—negligenter. parum diligenter (with little attention bestowed on it, inaccurately, opp. diligenter, e. g. to work, to do atq;, to write, &c.). To go through atq; or read atq; over c., percurrere (also with the addition of oculo veloci).—pervolvere. pervolutare (i. e. merely to turn the leaves over); also ad extremum revolvere or strictim attingere (to skim atq; over, or to run through it, e. g. librum, a book): to read the annals over (or go through them) c. only, paginas in annalibus percurrere (L. 9, 18, med.). to look at papers c., scripta lectione transcurrere (Q. 10, 5, 3): to look over some books (or examine them) c., libros cursim transire (i. e. at the bookeller's, Gell. 9, 4, p. in.).

CURTAIL, curtare. decurtare (to shorten by cutting off a part).—detruncare (to cut off and so mutilate).—subsecare (to cut off below, or a small part).—abscidere (not abscindere: to shorten by hewing off a part).—præcidere (to cut or hew off a piece in front).—recidere; also præcidere (to cut fm off the ends, to clip, e. g. pillos, the hair).—resecare (to cut off what is too long). || Pio. to c. aby's power, pinnas cs or nervos cs incidere: to c. aby's atq;, præcidere ci qd (e. g. his liberty): to c. one's expenses, parce vivere. sumptus circumcidere. modum facere sumptibus. impensas corripere (with regard to luxury, the last in Suet. Tib. 34); se cohîbere (to restrain oneself in one's manner of living, in general): to c. atq; that one has written, e. g. commentarios, commentarias, writings, &c., in angustum cogere (Sen. Ep. 39, 1).—injuriâ deträhere aliquid de qâ re (to c. or diminish in an unjust manner, e. g. aby's wages or salary, de cs mercede, aft. C. Ferr. 3, 78, 182).—deminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qâ re. deträhere de re (to lessen atq; by the abstraction of a part).—fraudare qm parte cs rei (e. g. servitia parte cibi diurni). To c. aby of his rights, deminuere partem juris or qd de jure; deträhere de jure.

CURTAIN, s. velum (g. i. for any piece of cloth or stuff, that is hung or spread before atq;, e. g. bed-c., c. before a door).—plagiula (c. spread over a bed, a ordn-chair, &c.).—sulæum (h. avâxia, a splendidly wrought c., eply to draw before or to spread over a bed, e. g. lectus auleis obductus [aft. Curt. 8, 5, 21] then = c. before the stage in the theatre, wch was let down at the beginning of the piece [mititur, premittur auleum], and drawn up at the end of it [tolitur auleum]; compare Schmid. H. Ep. 2, 1, 189): to draw the c.'s round atq;, velis qd obtendere: to draw or pull down the c.'s, vela oducere: to open or draw the c.'s, vela reducere. || Term in fortification, murus intergerinus. || A curtain lecture, *uxoria admonitio or objurgatio. *uxoris nocturna objurgatio: to read a husband a c.-lecture, maritum graviter monere.

CURTAIN, v. See CURTAIN, subst.

CURULE, curulia.

CURVATED, curvatus; incurvus; leniter inflexus; incurvus (SYN. in CROOKED).

CURVATION, curvatio, incurvatio. flexio. inflexio. **CURVATURE**, curvamen (curved direction, as permanent and existing appearance).—curvitas. aduncitas (as quality in abstracto, e. g. of the beak, rostri).—curvatura. flexura (c., in relation to other local objects).—flexus (a bending).—anfractus (the bending or winding, eply of a road: hence, fm the context = winding of a road, in general).—tortus (a winding).—sinus (any winding, in the shape of a bay).

CURVE, curvus. curvatus. incurvus.

CURVE, s. See CURVATION, CURVATURE.

CURVE, v. curvare. incurvare.—flectere. inflectere (to bend inward). See also TO BEND.

CURVED, see CROOKED.

CURVET, v. See TO JUMP

CURVET, s. saltus

CURVILINEAR, *linela curvis or obliquis or pravis [SYN. in CROOKED].

CUSHION, pulvinus (g. t.).—pulvinar, pulvinarium (only of the c.'s for the images of the gods: see Rameh, SYN. No. 391).—culcita (a mattress, to repose on, stuffed with some soft or compact substance).—culcita, quae corpori resistit or in qua vestigium apparere non potest (a c. or bolster, well stuffed): a couch with c.'s, lectus.—A small c., pulvillus. [SYN. in TORUS] torus is hardly used except by the poets: for sofa, &c.

CUSP, see CUSPIDENT.

CUSPATED, or **CUSPIDATED**, cuspidatus; acutus; mucronatus; spiculator; acuminatus; cacuminatus; fastigatus [SYN. in POINTED].

CUSTARD, *prps* ovorum puls. *puls e lacte facta.

CUSTODY, § Imprisonment, custodia (g. t.). carcer, vincula, pl.—To keep aby in c., qm custodiā asservere: to take aby into c., qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be in c. in custodiā esse. In custodiā haberi or servari. custodiā teneri or retineri. [SYN. in CUSTODIA] For custodia libera, and the different degrees of c.; see IMPRISONMENT. § Charge, cura, custodia; also Jm. cura custodiāque tutela. praesidium [SYN. in CHARGE] to have in one's c., curare, regere, moderari qd: to give into aby's c., credere ci c. rei custodiam; qd in custodiam c. c. concredere or committere: to give aby into aby's c., qm c. curae custodiāque mandare; qm ci in disciplinam tradere (for the sake of being taken care of and brought up). § Defence, praesidium. custodia (the latter, safe-guard). See DEFENCE, PROTECTION.

CUSTOM, § Habit, mos, consuetudo; Jm. mos atque consuetudo,—institutum (a c. now sanctioned either by formal or tacit agreement); Jm. mos atque institutum or mos institutumque or institutum ac mos.—ritus (the external form observed in any holy or profane act); Jm. mos ac ritus,—cærimonia (the form in sacred things). [SYN. in USUS] usus = the constant use of althg or practice of althg; always requires an object either expressed or understood, and can never stand for mos, &c. An old c., vetus mos. vetus consuetudo. receptus inter veteres mos (i. e. a custom practised by the ancients); mos ab antiquis ad nostram ætatem traditus. mos a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus. mos institutumque majorum. ritus patrius (a c. handed down to us from our ancestors): it is a c., mos est; moris est: it is an old or ancient c., a majoribus or ab antiquis traditus est mos; a majoribus institutum est: it is a c. with the Greeks, that, &c., est moris Græcorum, ut, &c.: it has thus become the c., that, &c., est hoc in more positum, ut, &c.: this used to be his c., si ejus erat mos: it happens to be my c., si meus est mos: it is a c. among them, ita illis mos est: c. requires that it should be so, consuetudo ita fert: agat or contrary to c., contra morem; præter morem: according to c., e or de more; more; instituto ac more: according to an old or ancient c., recepto inter veteres more; veteri consuetudine: more institutoque majorum; recepta jam pridem consuetudine: to be received as a c., in morem venire: to follow the same c., eodem instituto uti: to introduce a new c., novum morem inducere sacred by c., sollemnis (L. 4, 53). § Habit of purchasing, Crcl.—Tu gite aby one's c., *a qo (multa) emere; *cs tabernam frequentare,—uti cs operā (to employ a workman). § Customers, emptores (of a merchant).—*qui cs operā utuntur (of a mechanic): to have a good c., *multos emptores habere (of a merchant); *multis operam suam præbere or prestare (of a mechanic). He is losing his c., *discedunt a qo emptores pristini. § Duty, vectigal (g. t.).—portorium (for imports and transit): to pay the c., vectigal pendere, portorium dare. See also DUTY.

CUSTOM HOUSE, telonium or teloneum (telónion, telonivov, late). A c.-h. officer, portitor, telonarius (Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, extr.): exactor portorii (the receiver); pl. qui vectigalia exercent atque exigunt.

CUSTOMABLE, see CUSTOMARY.

CUSTOMABLY, consuetudine (ast. the fashion or usage, c. g. Romanorum).—ut solet, ut assolet. See also CUSTOMARILY.

CUSTOMARILY, usitato more; tralatitio more; more suo; moribus suis; (ex) consuetudine. See USUALLY.

CUSTOMARY, usitatus; in usu or more positus; usu receptus, consuetus (e. g. verba consuetissima, O.). To be c., in usu or more positum esse; usitatus or morem or moris esse, with Inf., or Acc. and Inf., or ut: somnuni in usu esse: to be very c., vigîre: it was c. among the Greeks, lo, &c., moris erat Græcorum, (201)

ut, &c.: to become c., in usum or morem venire; usu or in usum recipi, in consuetudinem or morem venire. more recipi [See also CUSTOM]; ab omnibus recipi. inveterascere (stronger term): to render althg c., in morem perducere; celebrare qd: althg that is c., solitum. [SYN. in CUSTOMARY] magis se translata by solere or (of persons) assuescere, consuevisse: these are the c. signs of althg, hæc cs rei indicia esse solent.

CUSTOMER, emptor; emens (g. ti, = buyer).—*qui opificis cs operā utitur (of an employer).—emens qd. qui emit qd (who purchases). empturus qd. qui emere vult qd (who is going to purchase). A good c. of aby's, *qui multa or sæpe a qo emit (of a purchaser).—*qui sæpe cs operā utitur; *qui operam cs exercet, alit, juvat (Bau.: of an employer). bonum nomen (of one who pays punctually; opp. malum nomen). He is a good c. of mine, *multum pecuniæ ab eo aufero. magnum fructum ex eo capio (Bau.). to drive away c.'s, *emptores detertere, depellere (Bau.): to take away aby's c.'s, *emptores a qo avocare, abducere (Bau.). To be losing one's c.'s, *emptores a qo discedunt.

CUT, v. TA. secare (g. t., also with a surgical instrument).—scalpellum admoveere or adhibere ci rei (with a surgical instrument).—scalpere (to shape or frame by cutting, to carve, e. g. wood, stone; see TO CARVE).—metere. demetere (to cut with the scythe).—castrare (to castrate, of men and beasts; then also = to c. off a part).—temperare (to give althg a point by cutting, e. g. a pen). To c. out of althg, exsecare qd ci rei: to c. to pieces, secare, consecare: to c. up a tree into boards, arborem in lamina secare: to c. into pieces, minutum or minutatim concidere: to c. to the bone, concinere usque ad ossa: to c. aby's throat, jugulum ci præcidere; jugulare qm: to c. aby for the stone, ci calculos excidere: to c. oneself, cultro se vulnerare: the morning air cuts one's face, matutinus frigus mordet os: to c. wood, lignum cedere (by hewing): to c. stones out of a quarry, lapides ex lapidicinâ, or merely lapides cedere (whch is different fm 'lapides secare', i. e. to c. stones to serve as parts for any given work); also saxa de lapidicinâ eximere (to take them out): to c. poles, palas cedere: to c. (= prune) trees, putare; amputare; deputare. See also under TO CUT down: to c. (hedges), tondere; detondere: to c. meat, carnes concinere: to c. the hair, pilos recidere, tondere: to c. glass, vitrum tornare; vitrum torno terere (on a lathe); vitrum cælare (to c. figures in alto-rilievo into it): to c. the meadows, prata secare or desecare: to c. with an axe, (asciâ) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to shape roughly; asciare = to shape or chip away with a trowel, see Vitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare is only used in the partic. exasciatus, see Plant. Astn. 2, 2, 93, and used tropic. for 'to prepare'); asciâ polire (to make smooth with an axe); circumdolare (to c. or make smooth all round with the axe): to c. wood (to serve as timber), materiari; materiari cedere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73); lignari (if for burning): a forest in whch the wood may be c., silva cædua (opp. incædua): to c. and carry (e. g. corn), frumentum in horrea invehere. § Engrave; or cut into, scalpere in qâ re (e. g. qm in gemmâ); incidere ci rei. describere in qâ re (to c. into or write with a sharp instrument on althg); insculpere (with a chisel); exculpere qd ci rei (exculp. if in alto-rilievo, 'insculp.' if in basso-rilievo). § Of sharp instruments, e. g. the teeth of a saw, &c., incidere (O. Met. 8, 245).—atterere, stringere (e. g. eutem, the skin; e. g. speaking of a cord, &c.): a knife or instrument that does not c.; see BLUNT. § FIG. To cut a figure in the state, in administratione reipublicæ florere; principis personam tueri in civitate: he did not c. a very splendid figure, *minus splendide se gessit. § To c. aby, ignorare qm (i. e. to pretend not to know him, eadem nunc, quom est melius, me, cuius operâ est, ignoras mala, Plant. As. 1, 2, 18).—ab amicitia cs se removere; amicitiam cs dimittere (of giving up his acquaintance). Every body c.'s you, nemo te agnoscit (C.); omnes te oculis fugiunt (C.). § To cut (run away), vid. § To cut capers, exultare (Np. Eum. 5, 5, of a horse). See TO CAPER. § To cut on; See TO RUN.—To cut away; see TO CUT off and ALONG. § To be cutting one's teeth, dentire.

To CUT down, a) To fell, arbores collucare or interluare (to c. down trees on different spots, to clear, i. e. of trees); arbores intervellere (to c. off the branches); silvam excidere (to clear the forest): to c. down the forests, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt. 8, 4, 11). ß) To kill, trucidare. trucidando occidere (to slaughter); obtruncare (to massacre): c. down every thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 24, 38): a great number of the fugitives were c. down, magna cædus fugi-

tium est facta: a great number were c. down on both sides, pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque: to c. *aby* down (who has hanged himself), præcidere ci laqueum (Sen. Controv. 5, 1, astr.).

To CUT *thro*, incidere, accidere (to c. *athg* so nearly through, that the least touch will cause it to fall, e. g. arborem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27): to c. into small pieces, minutim or minutatim concidere: to c. pieces of bread into soup, mollia panis incoquere (Afr. Plin. 29, 4, 23): to c. bacon into small squares, spatulam porcinam tessellatim concidere (Apic. 4, 3, p. 135. ed. Lles.).

To CUT *off*, a) To separate *athg* by cutting of a part *fm* its whole: secare, decicare, rescare (g. *tt.*)—subsecare (to c. off a small part; e. g. of one's nails, ungues).—abscidere (not abscindere, to hew off).—præcidere (to c. off in front): to c. off *aby*'s head, amputare ci caput: *aby*'s tongue, excicare ci linguam: ears, nose, lips, &c., præcidere or decidere or abscidere ci aures, narium, labiaque: *aby*'s hair, pilos recidere: præcidere capillos: to c. off one's beard, barbam ponere (see Bremi Suet. Cat. 10): to c. off grapes, detrahare uvas arboribus; uvas legere. ß) To disturb or interrupt *athg* in its course by cutting or digging: to c. off their supply of water, flumen auertere (by turning a river; Cæs. often in a hostile sense); also præcidere fistulas, quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur (to c. the water-pipes): to c. off all access to a place, intercludere viam (by ditches). || IMPROB. a) To impede *athg* or *aby* in any course: to c. off *fm* *athg*, intercludere qm re or a re (e. g. the enemy *fm* a town, their magazines, the main body, &c.); to c. off the enemy's proposed line of march).—excludere qm re or a re (e. g. the enemy *fm* the harbour, the sea-coast, &c.). ß) Of things or circumstances that impede or break off *athg*, præcidere ci qd (to c. off *aby*'s return, hope, &c.).—excludere or intercludere qm qd re (e. g. the retreat): the enemy *fm* their supply of water, prohibere hostem aquâ or aquatione (i. e. prevent them *fm* fetching water): to c. off supplies, commeatu qm intercludere or prohibere; re frumentariâ qm intercludere; frumento commeatuque qm prohibere; urbem omni commeatu privare (if a town): to c. off all approach or access to *aby*, ci omnes aditus ad qm intercludere: all opportunities, præcidere ci omnes causas (Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 23): to c. off short, præcidere. γ) To destroy, funditus tollere or evertere; delirè; extinguere; exterminare; extirpare; excidere (Syn. in To DESTROY); Jx. extirpare et funditus tollere. δ) To shorten, curtare, decurtare.—contrahere (c. orationem).—ε) To take away, demere; auferre; tollere; eripere; detrahare; surripere; amovère; removere; adimere (Syn. in To TAKE AWAY). ζ) To interrupt (a speaker, &c.), interpellare (to interrupt an orator or speaker).—intercipere (to interrupt a conversation abruptly, sermonem medium).—dirimere (to cause to cease entirely, e. g. sermonem).—interrumpere (to cause *athg* to cease in its course or the midst of its progress).—η) To interfere, deprehendere (to take or seize in its course e. g. ca tabellarios, a messenger; literas, letters; naves, vessels).—intercipere (messengers, letters, &c., if secretly or by lying in ambush).—intercludere (to obstruct, e. g. ci fugam; aditum ci ad qm). θ) To deprive of an inheritance, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere. to c. one's son off with a shilling, filium—exheredare (i. e. in one's will); filium abdicare, however, is used in the case of the son being disowned by his father during the life-time of the latter, and thus losing his inheritance.

To CUT *open*, incidere (i. e. to open *aby* by cutting).—Insecare (to make an incision in *athg*, in order to open it, e. g. of an anatomist opening a body, corpus mortuum).

To CUT *out*, || To shape, e. g. *pannum in habitum vestis consecare (to c. out a coat, or any garment or dress).—formare (to give *athg* the shape or form wch it requires).—conformare (to shape so as to produce symmetry in the various or different parts of the whole).—fingere; confingere; figurare; formare ca rei facere; imaginem ca rei ducere; sculperè; scalperè (Syn. in To FORM). Jx. fingere et formare: to c. out *athg* aft. a certain pattern, qd in formam ca rei redigere. || To contrive, excogitare; cogitatione assequi; invenire; comminisci; coquere; concoquere (the two latter in a bad sense); machinari (stronger term). || To adapt; natus ad qd: e. out for *athg*, for an (orator), unus ex omnibus ad (dicendum) maxime natus aptusque: he is quite c. out for a philosopher, inest naturâ philosophia in hujus viri mente quædam; also ad qd factus; ci rei or ad qd natus factusque (pp. ad qd doctus or institutus): to be c. out for *athg*, idoneum esse ad qd:

not to be c. out for *athg*, alienum esse ci rei. non utilem or inutilem esse ad qd. || To out-do, superare or exsuperare qm (in) qd re; vincere qm qd re; antecedere or præcedere or anteire or præstare qm or ci qd re; priorem esse qd re; esse ante qm qd re; excellere (in) qd re, e. g. aliothera, alia (Syn. in To EXCEL). || To *de*bar, excludere; segregare; removere (Syn. in To EXCLUDE).—To c. *aby* out *fm* *athg*, qm a re excludere, segregare; excludere qm re (e. g. honore magistratû). || To cut out with a sharp instrument (e. g. with a knife, scissor, &c.), excicare, exculperè. See To CUT, *tail*.—excidere (with an axe, pick-axe, &c., e. g. lapides e terrâ; columnas rupibus, &c.) to c. out a road between the mountains, viam inter montes excidere: to c. out an obelisk, obeliscum excidere: to c. out the leaves (of a book), librum intercidere (if for the purpose of falsifying it, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 4, Gierly).

To CUT *short*, || To abridge, contrahere (e. g. orationem); in angustum cogere; amputare; imminuere; notare. Syn. in To ABRIDGE. See also To ABRIDGE. || To interrupt suddenly, interpellare (to interrupt a speaker, or one who speaks); also obloqui ci (if for the purpose of contradicting him).—intercipere (to check or interrupt suddenly or abruptly, e. g. sermonem medium).—intervenire ci rei (to step, as it were, between and interfere, e. g. deliberationi).—dirimere (to cause to stop entirely, e. g. sermonem).—moram facere ci rei. moram afferre cs or ci rei. cohilbere.

To CUT *through*, secare. Intersecare.—dissecare (to c. asunder, into pieces, and thus mutilate).—persecare (to c. through entirely).—concidere. præcidere (to separate, c. or hew into pieces, præc. in front).—consecare (to c. through and into small pieces).—scindere, discindere (to c. or cleave through forcibly).—decussare (to c. through crosswise, e. g. a line): to c. through in the middle, medium secare: to c. through with an axe, ictu findere: to c. through with a knife, a sword, &c., ferro dividere: to c. one's way through the enemy, viam ferro facere or patefacere (inter, &c., see T. Ann. 1, 32, 3); iter ferro aperire or patefacere (see S. Cat. 53, 7, Herz.). erumpere ad qm (to *aby*); per medium or per mediam hostium aciem percurrere (through the midst or the thickest of the enemy): to c. through the snow, nivem secare (L. 21, 36).

To CUT *up*, || To carve or c. into small pieces, consecare; persecare; concidere; dissecare. Syn. in To CUT *through*.—to c. up [a dead body], secare. incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (Cels. præf. p. 16. Bip. p. 7, ed. Kraus); rescindere artus cadaveris (Sen. Controv. 5, 34); Insecare aperireque humana corpora (of an anatomist, Gell. 10, 10). To c. up by the roots, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes ca rei stipites ejicere. radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere, avellere et extrahere. || Fra.) || Satisfice, acerbis facietis irridere.—destringere. perstringere. carpere (vocibus or sinistris sermonibus).—vexare. peragere.

CUT, *INTR.* (but only *fm* omission of object). || To be sharp, acutum esse.—It is a cutting wind, frigus mordet os: a cutting wind, ventus perfrigidus. ventus nivalls (bringing snow). A cutting witicism, facietis acerbæ.

CUT, s. sectio (copy of a surgical incision).—ductus falcis (the c. with a vintager's knife, as act, opp. ictus falcis, i. e. when used for hewing).—ictus (a blow that reaches *athg* and thus wounds it, whether with a stick, a cudgel, or a weapon, &c.).—Incisio. incision. fissum (e. g. jecoris or jecorum), see INCISION.—sectura (a cutting, Farr. L. L. 5, 23, § 115. Plin. 37, 8, 33).—conclusura (the division itself made by a c., split; Plin. 34, 8, 19).—Assura (a cleft).—plaga (the stroke that falls upon the person that is hit, either with a weapon or a blunt instrument, as a stick, &c.).—verber (a c. or strike with a whip, rod, &c.; compare T. Ann. 13, 57, 5; 'ictu fustium aliaque verberibus ut feras absterrebat.') In the pl. sometimes Jx. verbera et plagæ. See STRIKE. A slight c., plaga levis (i. e. if received): to make a c. at, cum ictu cadere (e. g. with a scythe) at *aby*, ictum ci inferre; plagam ci inferre or injicere or insigere.—ictu qm vulnerare. plagâ qm sauciare (to wound with a c.; the former, however, only if a wound is actually inflicted; the latter, only if blood appears): a c. in the face, cicatrix (i. e. a healed wound): a c. with a sword, gladii ictus: a c. that disfigures the face, stigma, stis, n. (στίγμα, Mart. 11, 85, 13, speaking of a c. in the face made by an unskilful barber). || IMPROB. A sarcastic remark, facietis acerbæ (e. g. omnes acerbis facietis irridere, to have a c. at every body in his turn). || A channel (made by art): canalis (g. &c.).—

specus (if a *subterranean one*; see *Cas. B. G. 3, 49*).—*stula* (if *serving as an aqueduct*).—*fossa* (as *junction of two rivers, &c.*): a *small c., canalicula. canaliculus*: to make a *c. in order to effect a junction* (e. g. of a river with the lake): *fossam percute ad committendum flumini lacum* (Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4). || *A part* (c. off from a whole), *segmentum* or *segmentum. resegmentum* (g. i.).—*praesegmen* (that *was been c. off in front*).—*particula* (a *small part, c. off*). See also *PART*. *FRAGMENT*.—|| *A nearer way, frames; a short c., frames compendiosus*—via proxima et quasi compendiosa (Ag. e. g. ad gloriam, C.).—*rectissima via* (Ag. e. g. laudis, C.).—|| *semyla* (a *narrow path, that runs along but distinct from the main road, and is intended for foot-passengers*). || *The shape of a garment or dress; fashion observed in its style, habitus vestis*: a new *c., habitus novus*: a coat or dress of a quite new *c., vestis nova*: to wear a dress of a quite new *c., nove vestitum esse* (Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 40). || *Print, sis as p.*, *figura ligno incisus* (a wood-c.).—|| *pictura linearis* or *imago per aeneam laminam expressa* (if engraved on copper).—|| *lamina cypria* or *aenea* (the plate itself). || *Cutis* = *tois* (e. g. to draw c.): *vid. Lora*. *CUTANEUS*, e. g. a *c. disease, scabies* (g. i.); *porrigo* (if on the head); *pustulum* (on the whole body); *mentigra, mentigo* (on the chin).

CUTICLE, cuticula. membranula. pellicula (Syn. in SKIN). *CUTICULAR* (belonging to the skin). See *CUTANEOUS*.

CUTLASS, culter venatorius (a forester's knife).—*ferrum* (meton. for any sword).—*acinkles* (αἰνκλῆς, the short sword of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; *wh., however, can only be used, when we are speaking of those nations*).

CUTLER, cultrarius (Inscr.).

CUTLERY, || The business of making knives and edged tools, fabrica ferrea (g. i. art of working in iron, Plin. 7, 56, 57). || *Cutler's wares, cultri* (knives).—*prae vasa ferrea* (for ligones, falces, &c. are vasa; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8).

*CUTLET, *caro friza. caruncula* (any small piece of meat, a chop).

CUT-PURSE, sector sonarius (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20).—|| *crumenica* is without any classic authority.

CUTTER, sector (g. i. for one who cuts athg, cuts off or into pieces, &c., e. g. *hay, fenl, Col.*): a *glass-c., vitri culator*; *vitri torno terendi artifex* (Syn. in 'to cut glass', in *to CUT*): a *stone-c., lapidarius* (post-Aug.). || *quadrataria* is one who cuts stone out of a quarry; (late). || *A cutting instrument, culter; dolabra* = a butcher's chopper, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18). || *A sort of small vessel* (prae), *cercurus* (αἰκίον). || *Cutters* (teeth), *dentes, qui digerunt cibum laei acutique* (Plin.).—*dentes, qui secant* (Cels.).

CUT-THROAT, a. sclaricus; fm the context insalutary only (C. Mil. 7, 29): to hire a *c., percussorem* et subornare. See *ASSASSIN, MURDERER*.

CUT-THROAT, adj. cruentus. sanguinarius (of men, thought).

CUTTING, a. segmen (a piece cut off from a whole).—*resegmentum* (e. g. *chartae, aff. Plin. 13, 12, 23, res. papyri, of paper*).—*scobis* or *scobs* (of wood, metal, by sawing, filing, boring, &c.).—*recamentum. ramentum. pl. ramenta* (chips, see *CHIP*).—*assula* (for burning, a. g. of a pine-tree, *schidia* or *assula taedae*).—*propago. tradux. mergus* (layer of a vine).—*sarmentum* (any thin branch of a tree or plant, that has been cut, either green or dry, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 52; pl. *sarmenta*, are dry *c.s* of *wh. fogola* are made, e. g. *ligna* et *sarmenta circumdare*, C.; *sarmenta arida*, L.; *fascies sarmentorum*, id.).—*talca. taleola* (c. of trees, i. e. pieces that are cut at both ends to be planted in the ground).—*malleolus* (new shoot, e. g. of the vine, cut off for planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it, in the shape of a mallet).—*clava. clavola* or *clavilla* (Dimin. of *clava*, a slip or twig for planting, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4).

CUTTING, adj. acutus (sharp, or that makes a painful impression).—*acer* (penetrating).—*acerbus* (Fig. bitter, of words, &c.).—*mordens. mordax* (biting).—*aculeatus* (liter. pricking; mortifying).—C. cold, *gelu acutum* (of cold weather; also *praegelidum frigus*): a *c. wind, ventus perfrigidus*; *ventus nivialis* (inasmuch as it brings snow): a *c. or intense pain, dolor acer* or *acerrimus*: a *c. words, verborum aculei*: a *c. verse, carmen mordax*: a *c. letter, or a letter containing c. or bitter remarks* or words, *litterae aculeatae*: a *c. jests, asperiores tacitiae*: witty in a *c. manner, cum aculeo aliquo facit* (203)

tus: the *c. nature of wit or humour, acerbitas salls: in a c. manner, mordaciter* (late); *acerbe* (impr. bit terly, e. g. *diceret*).

CUTTLE, sepia (Linn.). Two species were known to the ancients, namely, the *sepia* (**sepia officinalis*, Linn.), and the *loligo* (**sepia loligo*, Linn.), see *Plin. 9, 28, 44, and 39, 45*. || *Fig.* A slenderer; *vid.*

CYCLE, see CIRCLE, ORB.

CYCLOPEDIA, see ENCYCLOPEDIA.

CYCLOPS, cyclops, ôps (κύκλωψ, in the singular copy the *c., Polyphemus* (Hes. and Ovid.).

*CYGNET, *pullus clorinus.*

CYLINDER, cylindrus (κύλινδρος).

CYLINDRIC, or CYLINDRICAL, cylindratus (Plin. 18, 12, 33, ed. Hard.).

CYMBAL, cymbalum (κύμβαλον, generally in pl., as two were always beaten together).—*es*: to play the *c.s.*, *cymbalassare* (Cas. *Hemina* with *Non. 90, 25*): *sera concerpere* (Petron. 22, extr.); *cymbala quattare* (Virg. Georg. 4, 64).

CYMBAL-PLAYER, cymbalista (Appul. de Deo Socr. 49, 18); *fem. cymbalistris* (Petron. 22, extr.).

CYNIC, c. cynicus (κυνικός, a *c. philosopher*).

CYNIC, or CYNICAL, adj. cynicus (e. g. *seek, gens*).—*severus; rigidus. asper.*—*mordax* (biting).—*satyri-cus* (satiric): a teacher of the *c. philosophy, cynicus institutionis doctor*.

CYNOSURE, ursula minor; parvula Cynosura (see C. Acad. 2, 20, 66); if *spraking of both the constellations* [the bears], 'septentriones' is used, hence, in *Vitr.* the great bear is called 'septentrio major,' and the little bear, 'sept. minor.'

CYPRESS-TREE, cupressus: made of a *c.-tree, cupressaeus; cupressinus.*—*cupressifer* (bearing *c.* is poet. only): a *c.-grove, cupressetum*.

*CZAR, *imperator Russorum.*

*CZARINA, *imperatrix Russorum.*

D.

DAB, || To strike gently, leviter attingere qm or qd: to *d. a sore with lint, vulneri linamenta applicare*.

DAB, || A spot, punctum, punctulum, or punctillum (if very small; late).—*macula* (if larger). || *A gentle blow, alapa* (with the flat hand).—*asperisio* (with something). || *An adept, rerum intelligens*; *sciens*: *peritus, in athg, cs rei*: to be a *d. at athg, bene* or *probe versatum esse in rei*: *instructum* or *eruditum qd re.* || *A small flat fish, *pleuronectes rhombus* (Linn.). || *A dab-chick, fulica.*—**fulica chloropus* (Linn.).

*DABBLE, || To play in water, in aqua ludere; like a duck, *canum rostro fodere.* || *To besprinkle, aspergere; conspergere.* See *DEBABLE*. || *To do athg superficially, qd, inscienter facere* qd: to *d. in an art, &c.*, **inscite opificum qd* or *artem qm exercere*: to *d. in athg; see* to be a *DABBLER in athg*.

DABBLER, || One who dips slightly in athg, without fully understanding it, homo imperitus; non satis versatus in qd arte (aff. C.).—*offensator* (a stumblor; a mere d.; see *Spald.* ad G. 10, 3, 20). || *Imperitus artifex. A d. in literature, qui leviter, qui primoribus, ut alunt, labris gustavit literas. parum versatus in literis artibusque* (aff. C.). To be a *d. in athg, vix imbutum esse qd re. imperitum* or *parum peritum esse cs rei*; *leviter attingisse qd*: to be a *d. in music, male* or *imperite tractare fides* (but all these expressions fail in expressing that the person is fond of meddling with the subject, though he does it unskilfully). || *A superficial meddler, ardello* (Phedr.).

DACE, a sort of fish, alburnus (**Auson. Mos. 126*).—**cyprinus leuciscus* (Linn.).

DACTYL, dactylus (fm δάκτυλος, a finger).

DAD, or DADDY, see PAPA.

DÆDAL = ingeniously VARIEGATED; vid.

DAFF (provincial), to thrust away, or off, proturbare; propulsare; aspernari.

DAFFODIL, or DAFFODILLY, a plant of the genus Narcissus. **Asphodelus ramosus* (Linn. ἀσφόδελος).

DAGGER, pugio (g. i. for d. as a weapon; not regularly employed for murder); *sica* (the secret weapon of bandits, sicarii). To draw one's d., *sicam vibrare*; *agere athg, sicam intente* ci; *pugione petere* qm: to *stab* *aby* with a d., qm *pugione percute*: at d.'s-drawing, *rixantes luter se, ad depugnandum instructi et parati*:

to be at d.'s drawing, jurgis certare inter se. acerrime rixari inter se: with aby, certare cum qo pugnaciter; summā contentione cum qo pugnare; tantā contentione cum qo pugnare, ut res ad manus atque ad pugnam ventura videretur.

DAGGLE, *¶ To trail, trahere: vertere terram (to sweep the ground, Claud. Stilich. 2, 248). ¶ To dirty with athy, inquinare qd qā re: to daggle oneself, se inquinare (qā re, e. g. ceno o sordibus).*

DAGGLETAIL, lutosus; cœnosus; squalore sordidus: cœno oblitus (with ref. to that part of the dress that comes in contact with the mud).

DAHLIA, *Gorgia variabilis (Botan.).

DAILY, quotidianus (happening every day, customary; but not necessarily taking up the whole day).—diurnus (recurring every day, and having some ref. to the whole day). *D. food, victus quotidianus (one's usual d. food): cœna quotidiana (one's usual dinner, opp. cœna magnifica): victus diurnus: cibus diurnus (d. rations, the rations prepared for the whole day: e. g. of the slaves): to seek their d. bread, victum diurnum querere.*

DAILY, adv. quotidie: in dies singulos (quotidie applies to things that are d. repeated: in singulos dies, to things that, from day to day, increase or decrease: *C. Ath. 5, 7. Quotidie, vel potius in singulos dies breviores literas ad te mitto, Död.).*

DAINTILY, adv. delicate; molliiter; belle; venuste; eleganter: nitide; laute; fastidiose.

DAINTINESS, *¶ Fondness for dainties, *cuppedia, m; f.—ligurritio (both C. Tusc. 4, 11, extr.). ¶ Exquisite taste, elegantia. ¶ Fastidiousness, fastidium.*

DAINTY, adj. *¶ Fond of dainties, *cuppediorum studiosus (aft. Suet. Cæs. 46).—fastidii delicat. I am not at all d., nihil moror cuppedia: to be d., ligurrire (Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14). ¶ Possessing exquisite taste, nitidus; elegans. ¶ Fastidious, fastidiosus.*

DAINTY, s. cibus delicatus; in the pl. cuppedia, or cuppedie, cibi delicatiores; res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ; bonæ res (Np. Ages. 8, 5, τὴν ἀγαθὴν);—gulæ irritamenta (inasmuch as they tickle the palate, or make the mouth water). Such expressions as *esse mollicule, scitamenta, belong to Comedy, and lauttie betoken a magnificent style of living): to live on the choicest d.'s, unum quidque, quod est bellissimum, edere (aft. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51): th's bird is a d. seldom to be met with, hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: this, too, is one of Gunter's d.'s, est hoc quoque inter opera gameæ: don't talk to me of a d.'s, nihil moror cuppedia.*

DAIRY, lactaria cella: d.-maid, *mulier, or puella quæ lac curat, or quæ lac vendit or venditat.

DAISY, *bellis minor (Linn.).

DALE, vallis. See VALLÆY.

DALLIANCE, *¶ Carresses, blanditiæ; blandimenta: to lavish many acts of d. upon aby, multa blandimenta ci dare. ¶ Delay, dilatio; prolatio (putting off): fm one day to another, procrastinatio.*

DALLIER, cunctator; cessator (the cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun: Död.).

DALLY, *¶ To caress, blandiri ci (with words or gestures)—permulcere qm, also with the word manu, expressed or understood.—amplexari et osculari qm (to clasp and kiss). ¶ To trifle with, nugari cum qo; nugas agere. ¶ To dally, morari; remorari: qd procrastinare; qd differre quotidie et procrastinare: to d. with athy till the winter, qd in hiemem producere.*

DALMATIC, dalmatica, with vestis understood (Isid. Orig.). *vestis liturgica.

DAM, *¶ Of a person, mater; of a beast, matrix; procreatrix; genitrix (poet.). ¶ For confining water, moles; agger; moles fluctibus opposita: to make a d., molem or aggerem or molem et aggerem exstruere; molem or aggerem jacere.*

DAM UP, moles atque aggeres obicere ci rei: a rivus, fluvium extra ripas diffuentem coercere; moles atque aggeres obicere fluctibus; molis crepidinibus fluvium coercere; or merely fluvium coercere.

DAMAGE, incommodum (any adverse and pre-judicial accident, opp. commodum).—dammum (loss, especially by wrong, opp. lucrum)—detrimentum (detriment, opp. emolumentum): without d. to your health, sine incommodo valetudinis tue: to inflict d., incommodum ci ferre, or afferre; detrimentum ci afficere: to suffer d., incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere: to suffer some d., aliquid damni contrahere. See DETRIMENT, HURT. *¶ Damages; to get costs* (204)

and d.'s, litem cum impensis obtinere. To sue aby for d.'s, qm judicio recuperatorio persequi.

DAMAGE, v. nocere: damno or detrimento ease.—dammum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or apponere: the storm d.'s the ships, tempestas affligit or afflicta naves. See INJURE.

DAMAGEABLE, *¶ That may be damaged, quod damnum accipere potest; quod corrumpi potest. ¶ That may damage, noxius; nociturus; damnosus.*

DAMASK (linen, or silk woven in flowers). *pannus Damascenus—linteum Damascenum (if of linen): d. blade, *ferrum Damascenum: d. plum or damson, prunum Damascenum (Mart.): d. rose, *rosa Damascena.

DAMASK, v. auro or argento distinguere atque ornare.

DAME, matrona (with ref. to her rank).—domina (with ref. to her title).—femina (with ref. to her sex).—mater familias (with ref. to her family, opp. concubina).—hera (with ref. to her slaves).—magistra (with ref. to her school).

DAMN, *¶ To condemn; vid. ¶ To consign to eternal torments, qm æternis suppliciis addicere. ¶ To hiss, sibilare: exhibilare; sibilis consecrari (ἐκσπῖρῃν, in order to convey to the speaker or player displeasure).—e sonā sibilis explodere (to hiss off the stage, actorem, the player).—ejicere; exigere (ἐκβάλλειν, ἐκπῖρῃν, oratore, actorem, or poetam, or fabulam): to be damned, ejici; exigi: one who has never been damned, intactus a sibilis: to fear being damned, abilum meture: that ought to be damned, exigendum.*

DAMNABLE, adj. damnandus; condemnandus; aceleratus; scelestus; impius.

DAMNABLY, nefarie; acceleste.

DAMNATION, damnatio; condemnatio (post-Aug.).—pœna, quā quis post mortem afficitur; pœna, quam improbes manent.

DAMNATORY (containing a sentence of condemnation), dampans, or condemnans qm or qd.

DAMNED, *¶ Condemned, damnatus; condemnatus; æternis suppliciis addictus. ¶ Hissed off the stage, sibilis explosus.*

DAMNIFIC, nocens; noxius; nociturus: things that are thought d., ea quæ nocitura videntur.

DAMNIFY, damno or detrimento ease; obesse; officere. officere et obstat.—dammum inferre; detrimentum afferre, inferre, or importare.

DAMP, adj. *¶ vaporis plenus.—vaporosus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 222, 31, &c.). humidus; humore vitiatius (if the dampness is perceptible by the smell).—laxus (not well strung, hanging loosely, opp. strictus). ¶ FIG.) (Milton) demissus; tristis; abjectus.*

DAMP, s. *¶ vapor; exhalatio; nebula (mist); humor. ¶ FIG.) animi demissio; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens: don't let him perceive that there is a d. upon your spirits, cave te esse tristem sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to dispel the d. that is upon aby's spirits, animum cs jacentem excitare.*

DAMP, v. *¶ hum-ctare (e. g. the cheeks with tears, genas lacrimis t): to be d-mpt, humescere: the eyes are damp with tears, oculi humectat. ¶ FIG.) to depress, deprimer; comprimere; restitugere; sedare: to d. the fire, ignem, incendium restitugere: to d. the impetuosity, impetum comprimere or sedare: to d. aby's courage, cs animum, or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere); cs animum infringere, or affligere, or pedellere.*

DAMPISH, subhumidus.—poet. humidulus.

DAMSEL, puella; virgo (a young maiden, with nobilis added, if of noble birth).—See *young lady under LADY.

DAMSON, *prunum Damascenum.

DANCE, saltare (g. t.).—se moveere or moveri (t).—se ad numerum movere (to move the limbs in accordance with time, as in the stately minuet).—tripudare (of a religious d.; and fig. for joy): to know how to d., saltare scire: to learn to d., or dancing, saltare discere: to be taught to d. by aby, a qo saltare doceri: to d. well, commode or elegantiter saltare: to d. in a ring, orbem saltatorum versare: to d. to music, ad symphoniam cantum saltare; ad symphoniam cantum saltatione quadam moveri (but only of balanced motions like dancing; e. g. of dancers on horseback, Plin. 8, 42, 64). To d. on the tight rope, per suum extensum ire (H.). See ROPE. To d. to aby's pipe, se totum ad ca nutum et voluntatem convertere (C.); totum se fingere et accomodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum (C.). To d. attendance; vid. ATTENDANCE.—To d. for joy, exsul-

tare ac tripudiare (C.); gaudio exsillire; gaudio or lætitiā exsultare: a *dancing-bear*, *ursus, qui ad tibiurum cantum saltationis quadam moveri solet (*Plin.* 8, 42, 64).

DANCE, *τὰν*. To *d.* a *child* in *one's* arms; *puerum, infantem, &c. in manus acceptum jactare; *on one's knees*, *puerum genibus impositum jactare.

DANCE, saltatio; saltatus; saltandi ars.—chorœa (*xopœia*, *d.* in a row with singing).—orbis saltatorius (*in a circle*).

DANCER, saltans (*g. s. one who is now dancing*).—saltator (*one who understands the art; if a female, saltatrix*): a good or scientific d., saltationis artifex: to be a good d.; vid. To DANCE well.—a rope-d., funambulus (*Ter.*).—schoenobates (*χοινοβάτης*, *Juv.*).

DANCING, saltatio; saltatus: the art of d., ars saltandi: a d.-master, *saltandi magister: a partner in d., *saltationis socius, or socia: a d.-room, *locus, quo utriusque sexus juvenes saltandi causâ veniunt (*Asi. Cic. Læi.* 15, 36): a d.-school, ludus saltatorius (*Scip. Afr. 6. ap. Macrob. Sat.* 2, 10).

DANDELION, a plant, *leondōton taraxicum (*Linn.*).

DANDIPRAT, homo pusillus.—frustum hominis (*a bit of a man, or an apology for a man*).

DANGLE, see DANCE, *τὰν*.

DANDRUFF, furfures (*scurf on the head*).—porrigo (*diseased scurf on the head*): affected with the d., porriginosus (caput porriginosum, *Plin.*).

DANDY, homo elegans or elegantior (*nice in his dress*).—bellus homunculus (*a spruce little fellow*, *Varr. Gell.*).—homo pumicatus (*who smooths his skin with pumice stone*, *Plin.* Ep. 2, 11).—homo vultus (*who has the hairs of his face pulled out*, see *Spald.* on Q. 2, 5, 12).

—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsula totius (*who struts along trimmed and curled just as if he came out of a band-box*, *Srn.* Ep. 115, 2).—homo putidus (*affected in manner or speech*).—trossulus (*in ancient times, eques Romanus; about the end of the republic, a nickname for a coxcomb; see Ruhnk. Scn.* Ep. 76, 1).—delicatus adolescens (*C. Brut.* 53).

DANGER, periculum (*a dangerous situation*).—discrimen (*the critical moment of danger; hence, sometimes opp. to periculum, as Phil.* 7, 1, adducta est res in maximum periculum, et extremum pæne discrimen; also *L.* 8, 24; quid in discrimine periculi cunctaretur, interrogans; still oftener, however, combined; allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ, *C. Off.* 1, 43, 154; discrimina periculæ).—dimicatio fortunæ (*or fortunarum*), vitæ or capitis (*when one's fortune, one's life is at stake*). D.'s and toils, pericula ac labores (*e. g. obire*): the toils and d.'s of life, vitæ pericula laboresque (*the usual order*; vid. *C. Arch.* 12, 30; *Off.* 1, 10, 29). D. and difficulty, periculum negotiæque: to rush into certain d. under the influence of uncertain hopes, dubiâ spe impulsus certum in periculum se committere: don't foolishly court d., minime sis canterius in fossam (*Prov.* L. 23, 47; see *Lat. Dict.* canterius): to expose oneself to d., periculum adire, obire, subire, suscipere: to rush into d., in periculum se offerre or inferre (*sed* non periculo se exponere); in discrimen se conferre, se inferre, se obicere. Aby is in d. of not, &c., q's in periculum veniit, ne, &c. (*C.*). To be in no d. of falling, a periculo decedendi abesse (*Plin.*): to encounter d., periculum adire, ingredi: certain d., manifesto periculo corpus obicere, or caput offerre; ad pestem ante oculos positam proficisci; needlessly, periculo temere or sine causâ se offerre; for aby, subire pro quo periculum; for aby's safety, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vitæ discrimen pro ea salute (*if one's life is risked*): to bring aby into d., qm in periculum, in discrimen adducere, deducere, vocare: to lead or bring aby into great d., multum periculi ei inferre; magnum in periculum qm adducere: to bring into extreme d., qm or qd in præceptis dare (*e. g. rempublicam*): to try to place aby in circumstances of d., periculum ei intendere, moliri: to change aby's peaceful condition into one of extreme d., qm ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre; qm in scopulum (e tranquillo) intransit (*Ter. Phorm.* 4, 48; *L.* 38, 10): to be in d., in periculo or discrimine esse, versari; in dubio esse (*of life*).—in periculum or in discrimen venire, incidere; periculum subire (*of things*): to be in very great d., in summo (ingenti) periculo esse; in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (*of things*): in extreme d., in præcipiti esse; in extremo situm esse (*of things*); Prop. Inter sacrum et saxum stare (*to be between the victim and the knife*; *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 84): to be in d. of losing athg, decernere, dimicare de re (*see Interpp.* (205)).

on *Np. Timoth.* 4, 3. *C. Off.* 1, 24, 83): to be in d. of losing one's life, de vitâ dimicare; vitæ periculum additum esse: you are in the same d. yourself, in eandem es navi (*Prov. C.*): athg is in d., agitur qd (= is at stake); Jn. res agitur, in discrimenque ventum est. to be in d. on every side, undique imminent discrimina; lupum, id quod auiant, auribus teneo: to be exposed to two d.'s, periculo accipiti premi: to be out of d., extra periculum esse; in tuto esse; a periculo abesse, vacare, periculo vacuum esse; in portu esse or navigare (*Prov.* to be safe in port; the first, of persons and things; the last, of things only): to pass through a d. safely, periculo perfungi: to be threatened with a d., periculum ci impendit, instat: to avoid a d., periculum declinare (*C.*), vitare (*Cæz.*): to escape from a d., periculum effugere, subterfugere: to exaggerate the d. of athg, *periculum ca rei verbis augere or exaggerare: to put out of d., tutum præstare, in tuto collocare qd or qm: to avert d., periculum depellere, propulsare; fm aby, a qo: to avert a d. that threatens every body, periculum, quod omnibus intenditur, propulsare.—|| Danger of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (*g. tt.*)—vitæ or salutis discrimen (*critical state of things, when one's life is at stake*), capitis periculum or discrimen (*of losing one's head*). To be or stand in d. of one's life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse; ad mortis periculum adductum esse (*of an accused person*): in præcipiti esse (*of a sick person*). He says that aby's life (= his neck) is in no d., a securi, negat ci periculum esse (*C.*). See 'Risk one's life, under To Risk. To bring aby's life into d., qm in capitis periculum inferre, inducere, accersere. || Of a sick man. To be in d., in præcipiti esse; in periculo mortis esse (*Cels.*); qm vix illa medicina periculo subtrahit, or q's vix sanescit (*of a case that is always one of great d.*): to be out of d. (*of a sick person*), omni periculo vacare; tutum esse: to be almost out of d., in bonâ spe esse; potest ci secunda valetudo contingere (*he may recover*): to be quite out of d., ex toto tutum esse (*all. Cels.* 2, 8); sine ullo metu esse (*ib.*): he is in some d. of his life, salus ejus infestior est (*C.*).

DANGEROUS, periculosus (*g. t.*)—periculi plenus, (*sed* alius plenus is *per.*)—anceps, dubius; Jn. periculosus et anceps.—periculosus (*leading to destruction or ruin*)—capitulis (*threatening a man's life or temporal well-being with danger*).—gravis (*far from inconsiderable or unimportant; e. g. a war, an opponent; then, also, d. to one's health, &c.*). Jn. gravis et periculosus.—A d. person, homo periculosus, periculosus, capitalis: a very d. affair, res magni periculi: a d. situation, res dubie; angustie (*state of doubt and difficulty*).—discrimen (*the critical point in a d. question or affair*). In this d. state of affairs, hoc in tempore (*see Interpp.* on *Np. Milt.* 5, 1): to be in a d. situation, in discrimine (*in angustis*) esse or versari: in a very d. situation, in maximum periculum et extremum pæne discrimen adductum esse (*of a state, &c.*); our country is in a very d. state, allatum est periculum discrimenque patriæ: to bring aby into an exceedingly d. position (*where life or property, &c. may be lost*), qm in summum capitis periculum accersere; qm in discrimen omnium fortunarum vocare. It will be very d. for you to do, &c., summo periculo facias, &c. (*C.*): d. times, tempora periculosa, periculi plena; tempora dubia: d. places in the sea, *loca maris periculosa, or incerta (*port. brevia or vada brevia*).—*sed* 'It is dangerous,' is often translated by adv. periculosus; thus,—it is d. to sail in the winter, periculose navigatur hieme.

DANGEROUSLY, periculose. To be d. ill, periculose segrotare.—in periculo mortis esse; in præcipiti esse.

DANGEROUSNESS, see DANGER.

DANGLE, ¶ To hang loose, pendere. suspensum ex quo loco pendere (*C.*).—fluctare (*of any thing hanging loose*: vela, vestes, &c.).—to dangle on a gibbet, in furcâ suspensum esse (*Ulp. Dig.*): to d. by a rope, reste suspensum esse (*L.*). ¶ To dangle after (= cleave to) aby, associari qm; associam or sectatorem esse cs; quasi umbra qm sequitur qs; se agglutinare (*Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 63).

DANGLER, asselia; sectator or associator; ci deditus: to be a d. off. aby, studiosum esse cs; cs esse studiosissimum; valde observare qm.

DANK, see DAMP.

DAPPER, pernix; agilis; promptus; versatilis; dexter.

DAPPERLING, homunculus, or adolescentulus, pernix, agilis, &c.

DAPPLE, adj. varius.—varii coloris.—coloris maculati; maculosus; maculis sparsus: d. greg, scutula-

tus (of horses): a d.-grey horse, equus scutulatus (Pall. *Isid.*).

DAPPLE, maculis spargere; maculas facere in qâ re. DARE, || To possess courage to do athg, audere; non vereri, both followed by inf. — hoc sibi sumere, ut, &c. (to take upon oneself): he dared to ask him, ausus est eum rogare. I d. not take the liberty of reproving you, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut te vituperem (C.): they durst not stay, non ausi sunt manere: to dare to do athg, audere qd; periculum facere ca rei (to venture upon it); all things, ultima or extrema audere. || To challenge; vid.

DARING, animosus.—fidens (confident).—confidens (in a bad sense).—strenuus (resolute, opp. ignavus).—audens (with ref. to a present occasion; only in a good sense; opp. ignavus).—impudens (shameless). See BOLD, COURAGEOUS.—audax (in good or bad sense; and as an abiding quality).—~~cor~~ cordatus in this sense is not Lat.

DARINGLY, animose; fidenter; animo fidenti or present; impavide; audacter or audacius; impudenter (-lus, -issime).

DARINGNESS, audacia (sometimes a laudable boldness, sometimes fool-hardiness).—confidentia (blind trust in one's own strength).—temeritas (recklessness of danger); temeritas et audacia; confidentia et temeritas.—~~cor~~ audentia is always a laudable daring or spirit of enterprise. See BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

DARK, || Void of light, obscurus (dark, obscure; not sufficiently illuminated; opp. illustris).—tenebri-cosus (veiled in darkness; esp. of shameful things and places; libidines; poplina; tempus ineuntes etatis).—caliginosus (quite without light; tenebr. stronger than obsc.; callig. than tenebr.).—~~cor~~ tenebricus [very rare], and tenebrosus, are poetical words.—cæcus (when it is impossible to see; e. g. night, a house).—opacus (shady; with ref. to pleasant coolness; opp. apertus, apricus, like εὐκωκός).—umbrosus (stronger than opacus, with an approximation to darkness; = ~~cor~~ oideus).—nubilus (cloudy; of a day, &c.): somewhat d., subobscurus.—subnubilus (fm clouds): a d. night, nox obscura (in which the sky is cloudy): nox caliginosa (a very d. night): nox caeca or obducta (in which one can't see two steps before one): it is d., tenebræ sunt: it grows d., tenebræ oboriuntur; caligo offunditur; vesperascit; advesperascit: when it was already d., jam obscurâ luce; tenebris obortis: when it was, or is being, still d., obscuro etiam tum lumine: when it was just beginning to grow d., primis se intentibus tenebris; primo vespere; primâ nocte: to make athg d., obscurum facere, obscurare (both, e. g. of a room, cubiculum, conclave); ci rei locum eripere (to deprive it of light).—A d. lantern, *laterna furtiva or surda: to see as it were in the d., quasi per caliginem cernere (obscurare; C. Fin. 5, 15, 43). || Difficult to understand, obscurus; cæcus; involutus (obscuræ, dark).—non apertus ad intelligendum (not clear).—abstrusus (e. g. insidim, disputatio).—perplexus, impeditus, incertus, &c.—Somewhat d., sub-obscurus: to make athg d., ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre; tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offundere (C. N. D. 1, 3, 6): to make a speech d., orationem occurrere: to be so d. as to be unintelligible, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere: to be as d. as possible, crassâ occultatam et circumfusum tenebris latere; omni intellectu carere. || With ref. to colour; fuscus (d.-brown, opp. candidus).—austerus (= nigricans; opp. to a gay colour).—niger (opp. albus).—pullus (of a dirty black; e. g. like the wool of a black sheep).—ravus (of a yellowish grey): to be somewhat d., nigricare (of a colour).—colore nigricare (of a stuff, &c.).

DARK, or DARKNESS, obscuritas; obscurum.—tenebræ (opp. lux).—caligo (complete d.). SYN. of adij. under DARE. To strengthen the notion, JN. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ: d. of the sky, cœlum caliginosum. || Abstruseness, &c. of a subject, obscuritas.—|| Want of knowledge; see IGNORANCE. In that state of d. and uncertainty, in eâ obscuritate et dubitatione: athg about which we are in the dark, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta. To be in the dark about athg, ignorare qd (once de quo, C. ignorat etiam de filio, Att. 8, 14, 3). We are still in the dark about athg, res nondum ad liquidum deducta or explorata est: to be involved in d., obscuritate involutum jacere: to dipeel d. fm the mind as fm the eyes, calliginem ab animo tanquam ab oculis dispellere. || The prince of darkness; see DEVIL.

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DARKEN, obcurare.—tenebras offundere, or obducere ci rei, or ci (to wrap in darkness, so that it can no longer be seen in a clear light; propr. and fig.): noctem offundere ci rei (propr.).—denigrare (to make black; rare, Farr. lanam, capillum, Plin.).—colorare (to d. the complexion, &c.).—[~~cor~~] inficere, poet.; as Inf. diem, O.] aby's eyes are darkened, oculi caligant; tenebræ oboriuntur; tenebræ mihi sunt; caligo oculis offunditur: aby's "joy is d.-ruined," oculi ca tristitia quodam nubilo ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). It is natural that my walking in the sun should d. my complexion, quum in sole ambulem, naturâ fit, ut colorer (C.): no forgetfulness shall d. the remembrance of you, tuam memoriam nulla oblivio obscurabit: to d. a subject, ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre or tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam ci rei offundere (C.): to d. aby's doors (colloq.), as limen intrare or transire: not to let aby d. one's doors, prohibere qm limine teoque.

DARKISH, subobscurus; subnubilus: a d. night, nox subnubila: it gets d., nubilare coepit.

DARKLING, in tenebris latens.

DARKLY, obscure; perplexo: to speak d., obscure dicere; abscondite disserere: to see, as through a glass d., quasi per caliginem cernere.

DARKNESS, see DARE, s.

DARKSOME, || Dark; vid. || Darkish; vid.

DARLING, delicie; amores: aby is my d., est mihi qs in deliciis, or in amoribus, or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est mihi qs longe omnium amicorum (if a friend), liberorum (if a child), carissimus: my d., anime mi; dulcissime rerum.

DARN. Either the general terms for repairing, mending; as reconcinnare (e. g. pallam); rescarire (e. g. vestem); sarcire (e. g. vestimentum), or *suende reficere, sarcire. *acn sarcire.

DARNEL, lolium.

DARNER, sarcinator, sarcinatrix (of one who patches and repairs, Lucit. Farr. Inscript.). A good d., *tibialium callida sarcinatrix.

DARNING-NEEDLE, ~~propr~~ acus grandior.

DART, telum missile; also missile (g. it.).—jaculum (g. i. including the hunting-d.); pilum (a short d., used by the Roman infantry).—verutum, tragulum (military d.): lancea (a long d., used by the Prætorian guard). ~~cor~~ hasta and lancea serve both for thrusting and hurling; pilum, jaculum, more for hurling (Diod.): to hurl a d., missile (jaculum, &c.) mittere. See SPEAR.

DART, || To hurl, mittere; jaculari; conicere. (SYN. &c. in HURL, vid.).—to d. athg at aby's head, in caput es qd jaculari: to d. lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare. || To dart upon (= fly at; attack), se conicere in qd or qm; involare in qm or qd; also, ad qm (B. Alex. 52; to fly at); to d. suddenly upon aby, incurere or irrumperere in qm. || To rush; to d. into a place, involare in locum.—conicere se in locum.—raptim intrare locum.—præcipitem ire (to d. headlong, in qd).—|| Emit (of beams, &c.), mittere (e. g. lucem mittere). The moon d.'s her beams to the earth, luna lucem mittit in terram. ~~cor~~ lactare lucem (e. g. proprio de corpore, Lucr.) is poetical.—jaculari lucem (Plin.). || Fig.) To d. a look at aby, oculos or os in qm conicere. To d. an angry or threatening look at aby, *infestos, truces or minaces oculos ad qm conicere.

DASH, ~~ra.~~ || Strike or knock agst, offendere qd ad qd (unintentionally; e. g. one's head agst the door, caput ad fores; one's foot agst a stone, pedem ad lapidem).—qd illidere or impingere ci rei (purposely; illud. referring to the injury received; imp. to the violence of the shock; one's head agst the door, caput foribus illidere; one's head violently agst the wall, caput parieti ingenti impetu impingere).—allidere (to d. athg agst athg; rare, but Class. pars ad scopulos allisa, Cæc.).—affligere (to strike down; propr. and fig.; opp. excitare; also to d. agst; e. g. affligere navem ad scopulos, C.): to d. oneself agst athg, impingere se in qd (e. g. in columnas, Sen.).—offendere qd; illidi or impingi ci rei.—incurere qd ci rei (to strike it agst it; e. g. pedem terræ [= to stamp on it], Q., pollicem limini cubitali, Plin.). To d. one's fist into aby, impingere pugnam ci (Plaut.). To d. aby's brains out, caput elidere (e. g. saxo, L. 21, 45); cs cerebrum or caput comminure (præ-Class.); excutere cerebrum ci (Plaut.).—cerebrum effringere († V.).—[~~cor~~] Obs. L. 8, 6; lapsus per gradus, capite graviter offenso, ita impactus est saxo, ut aspietur, shows that imping. may be used in the passive without implying intention.—To d.

the ships one against another, inter se navigia collidere (Curt.). To dash by a cup from a by's hands, excutere poculum e manibus (Pers.). To dash to pieces, confringere. Effringere (break to pieces).—discutere (by a violent blow, separating the parts of a structure; e.g. columnam; lateritium; aliquantum muri).—contundere (to pound to pieces, contusae debilitati inter saxa rupeque, L. 21, 40). To be dashed to pieces (of ships), elidi et naufragio interire (Cass. B. C. 3, 27, very rare).—To sprinkle with alyx, e. g. water, aspergere; conspergere; respergere. To mingle alyx with alyx, miscere qd cum qd re, qd qre, or qd ci rei; admiscere ci rei; or, in the passive, admisceri qd re. To dash, or put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere, incutere (?).—ruborem ci afferre (to put to the blush, T. Ann. 13, 15, 2).—To be dashed, pudor suffunditur mihi; pudore afficitur qd re; dashed, pudore suffusus. To frustrate (vid.) ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere; ad nihil redigere; disturbare (e.g. nuptias; legem); to dash alyx's projects, conturbare ci omnes rationes; ca consilia discutere (Just. 2, extr.; death d's all one's hopes and projects, omnem spem atque omnia vitae consilia mors pervertit). Dash out; see ERASE. To beat down; to dash alyx's pride, ca spiritus reprimere: to dash alyx's hopes or confidence, ca spem infringere, debilitare; spem ci praecidere. Sketch hastily (Pope), primis velut lineis qd designare.

DASH, INTR. Impingi, illidi, alidci rei (e.g. saxo). offendere ci rei and in qd (e.g. offendere soldo, H.; puppis offendit in scopulo, O.).—adligi (e.g. nave saxo). Dash; vid.—to dash (rush) into; see DASH into. The waves dash violently against the shore, fluctus se furiat maximo cum sonitu in litus. The waves dash over the ships, naves fluctibus complentur (Cass. B. G. 4, 28).

DASH, a. Collision, collisus (post-Aug.).—concurso.—illius (only in abl.; illius aequum, Sil.).—ictus levis (a light stroke).—Violent and sudden onset, incurso. incursum.—Impetus. To make a dash the enemy, equum or se immittere in hostes; incurrere, invahi in hostem. A sprinkling, resperio. A small portion, or admixture of alyx, paululum.—exiguum (L., and post-Class; e.g. alyx, mellis).—nescio quid. aliquid.—A d. of literature, literarum nescio quid (C. Att. 7, 2, 7).—A man with a d. of impudence, paulum impudens. It may often be translated by non sine (with or without quidam): not without a d. of envy, non sine invidia: to have a d. of (any colour, e.g.) violet, in violam vergere; violam sentire; in violam desinere. A mark in writing, signum orationis praecise (unknown to the ancients). By a single d. of his pen, una litterarum significatione (of an order given by a single letter).

DASHING, see DASH, s.

DASTARD, see COWARD.

DATA, concessus re (C.). concessa (points, &c. that are granted). In certa atque concessa.—Sis indicia, argumenta may serve, or initia (necessary first principles, e.g. in geometry, C.).

DATE, dies. Without d., sine die et consule (aft. Roman custom); *sine die.—His third letter bears d. the 12th of November, tertius est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (C.). Your letters were of an earlier d. than Caesar's, antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, quam in Caesaris. End; vid. Duration; vid. To grow out of date, obsolescere: out of d., obsoletus; desuetus. The fruit of the palm-tree, palmae; palmae pomum. The tree itself, palmae (*Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.). A d.-grove, palmetum. D.-wine, vinum palmeum. 'Date,' as adj. palmeus.

DATE, v. To d. a letter, diem in epistola ascribere: to neglect to d. it, diem in epistola non ascribere: the third letter is dated November 13, tertius est epistola prid. Id. Novemb. data (C. Att. 3, 23, 1, 5); not dated, sine die et consule (since the ancients reckoned by consule; Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1, § 1).—Oms. In a wider sense, 'to date' may be translated by dare, scribere. His letter was dated the first of January, epistola Calendis Januarii data or scripta est (aff. C.). To refer the beginning or origin of alyx to alyx or aby, repetere initia ca rei ex qd re (C. Fam. 6, 16). To d. alyx too far back, qd longius repetere: further back than is necessary, qd longius repetere, quam res postulat.

DATE, INTR. Initium capere. Incipere. ceptisse: alyx will d. from to-day, hodiernus dies initium ca rei erit (T. Agric. 30): alyx d's from such a time or (307)

event, duco initia ca rei ex qd re: fabulae do not d. from Aesop, fabulae originem non ab Aesopo accipiunt (Q.).

DATIVE, casus dativus, or dativus only (Q.); dandi casus (Farr.).

DAUB, linere; oblinere (qd qd re).—illinere (qd qd re).—perlinere (Col.).—ungere; perungere (with alyx greasy).—*male pingere (of a painter).—Defile, inquinare qd qd re: oneself, se inquinare qd re (e.g. caeno, or sordibus). To coat over, inducere qd ci rei or super qd; inducere qd qd re (e.g. to d. the walls with wax, inducere ceram parieti, or parietem cera).—circumlinere qd qd re (if coated all round). To cover with something specious, honesta praescriptione qd tegere. rei deformi dare colorem. To flatter grossly; see FLATTER.

DAUB, s. *tabula male picta (aff. C. tabulae bene pictae).

DAUBER, opus negligenter faciens (generally).—*male pingens (of a painter). Fig. Flatterer; vid. adulator.—assentator.—homo blandus.

DAUGHTER, filia (opp. filius).—puella; virgo (opp. puer, juvenis); the d. of aby, ex qd nata (Q. but not mea, tua nata); the master's d., filia herilis (with ref. to the servants); filia familias (with ref. to her being still under age, and, therefore, under her father's power). little d., filiola or (if very little) filiola admodum parva: d's son, ex filia nepos: d's d., ex filia neptis: my, thy, his, ex filia mea, tua, sua nepos or neptis: d's children, ex filia nepotes: d's husband, gener.—d.-in-law, nurus. Fig. quasi alumna quendam: the Latin language is the d. of the Greek, *lingua Latina e Graeca nata est.

DAUNT, see TO FRIGHTEN.

DAUNTLESS, see FEARLESS.

DAUNTLESSNESS, see FEARLESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, *Delphinus.—*filius regis Francogallicae in spem regni genitus.—*regni Francogallicae heres (see CROWN-PRINCE).

DAW, monedilla (*corvus monedilla, Linn.).

DAWDLER, cessare.—tempus perdere.—tempore abuti.

DAWDLER, cessator.—homo ignavus et cessator.

DAWN, v. The day or morning d's, lucecit; illucescit; dilucescit (Q. but not elucescit); lux oritur: the day has dawned, lucet: before the day d's, antequam lucet: as soon as ever the morning d's, ubi primum illucescit: as soon as it has dawned, simulatque lucet (or luceat); the morning had not yet dawned, when, &c., nondum lucebat, quum, &c. Fig. To unfold itself, adolescere (advance towards maturity, a. g. ratio, ingenium).—ostendere se (show itself).—elucere (shine forth).—His genius is beginning to d., scintilla ingenii jam elucet in puero (aff. C. Rep. 2, 21). *ingenium ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspicitur.

DAWN, s. prima lux; diluculum: at d., diluculo; prima luce.—ubi primum illuxit.—ad lucem; luce oriento: called up at the first streak of the d., ad primam Auroram excitus.

DAY, dies (opp. nox).—lux (opp. tenebrae or nox): the longest d., dies solstitialis; solstitium (the whole time when the d's are longest): the shortest d., dies brumalis; bruma (the whole time when the d's are shortest): the d's are longer than us, diem spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (T. Agr. 12, 3): before d., ante lucem: at break of d., (cum) prima luce; luce oriento: by d., die. interdiu: by d.-light, luce: night and day, diem noctemque; dies noctesque; noctes diesque; noctes et dies; noctes atque dies (all equally common; but noctes precedas, when the notion of 'night' is to be made prominent. Noctes et dies is poet.).—die ac nocte; nocte ac die; die nocteque; nocte et interdiu (= by night and by d.): they worked at it night and d., nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est: the d. breaks, lucecit; illucescit; dilucescit; lux oritur: for many months there is no d., multis mensibus dies non cernitur: it is broad d., clara dies est: the d. is far advanced, multus dies est: when it was already broad d., or when the d. was already far advanced, multo die: it is eight d's to-d., hic est octavus dies: to the d. (= at or by any appointed d.), in or ad diem; ad diem dictum, statutum or constitutum; in diem certum: to sleep till it is broad d., ad lucem dormire; in medios dies dormire: to wish aby good d., qm saluum esse jubere; qm salutare: good d., salve or (if several are addressed) salve: to make a d. (= a merry d.) of it, diem festum agere: a good d. (in a fever), dies intermissio: a bad d. (in a fever), dies accessio: a lucky d., dies albus or candidus: an unlucky d., dies ater or omi-

nosus: a space of two, three, four d.'s, biduum; triduum; quadriduum: three whole d.'s, totum or univsum triduum: every other d., alternis diebus: *sm d. to d.*, in dies: *d. after d.*, diem ex die: diem de die (*nos* not de die in diem): every d. quotidie (occurring every d.).—in dies singulos or in dies (when there is daily increase or decrease). To be waiting or expecting *d. after d.*, diem ex die expectare: to put off *d. after d.*, diem de die differre: qd in diem ex die differre: the evil is gone by for *t.-d.*, or deferred to another d., malum abiit in diem: to ask for a thing for a d., qd rogare in diem: promised by such a d., in diem promissus (e. g. pecunia): to make but one meal a d., in dies singulas escas edere (Plaut.): but for a d. (= for a very short time), in diem (e. g. natura flores in diem gignit, C.): *five times a d.*, quinquies in die (Plin.): *several times a d.*, saepius in die (Plin.): to make very few verses a d., paucissimos die versus facere (Q.).—*nos* Dies is also used for 'the events, &c. of a d.' e. g. pœnas ejus diei dare (C.); totum diem mecum scrutari (Sen.). Within a few d.'s, paucis diebus: within the last few d.'s, his diebus; per hos dies (C.): after a few d.'s, a few d.'s afterwards, post paucis diebus (L.); paucis post diebus (Sulp. ap. C.); paucis diebus interpositis (L.): after nearly 40 d.'s, prope xl diebus interpositis: to pay on the d., in diem solvere: every d. (= upon every d.), in omnes dies: the d. before, pridie: the d. after, postdie: postdie ejus diei: the d. before his arrival, pridie adventum. || Space of time in which persons are living. Up to our own d.'s, usque ad hoc tempus; adhuc; usque adhuc; hodie (e. g. we have remained up to our own d.'s, retinemus id hodie (C.): now-a-d.'s, hodie; hoc tempore; his temporibus; nunc: even at the present d., hodie (when then generally stands first in its clause, unless an emphatic verb precedes, as in, id quod retinemus hodie, C. Rep. 2, 9, 15); hodie quoque; hodie etiam (*nos* hodieque does not occur, in this sense, in C. or even in L.; but it occurs in C. at the beginning of a clause where que = 'and'. In Vel. and later writers, it is found = hodie quoque.—hodieum and hodieum are barbarous. *Hand. Turs.* 3, 100. &c.). This very d. (= immediately), hodie (C. *Fragm. Or. pro Tul.* 53, p. 66, Beier.): and this very d., hodieque (*Hirt. B. Afr.* 54). Our own d.'s, nostra ætas: the men of our own d.'s, homines nostræ ætatis; homines, qui nunc vivunt: in our (own) d.'s, nostrâ ætate; nostro tempore; nostris temporibus: in *aby's* latter d.'s, in senectute: to spend one's d.'s in ease, in vanti, vitam degere in otio, in egestate: to end one's d.'s, diem supremum obire. || Order of the day, *propositum*: to publish an order of the d., edictum proponere: that, &c., edicere, ut or nē. || Fig. To be the order of the d., vigire (e. g. pro pudore, pro virtute audacia, avaritia vigeant).

DAY-BED, lecticula luebratoria (a couch, on which the ancients lay the day-time, to meditate and study).

DAY-BOOK, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς) or pure Lat., commentarii diurni.—adversaria, pl.—to enter a thing into a d.-b., qd in commentarios diurnos referre; qd in libellum memorie causâ referre: to keep a d.-b. (= journal), facta dictaque describere per dies.

DAY-BREAK, lucis ortus; prima lux; diluculum: before d.-b., ante lucem; antequam luceat (luceret): about or towards d.-b., sub ortum lucis; ad lucem; luce appetente: at d.-b., primâ luce; simulatque luceat (luceret); ubi primum illucescit (illuxit).

DAY-LABOURER, in diem se locans.—mercenarius.—operarius, in pl. operæ mercenariæ; or merely opere: to hire d.-l.'s, operæ (mercenariæ) conducere: to be a d.-l., operas præbere: he was a d.-l., ei opera vltæ erat (*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 16).

DAY-LIGHT, lux.—*nos* lux diurna only *Lucr.* 6, 848, and lumen diurnum (the sun, or morning star) only, *O. Fast.* 4, 450. *Lucr.* 4, 459:—*lost* d.-l., in lucem eidi: suscipi; nasci: to shew d.-l., lucem fugere.

DAY-STAR, stella diurna (*Plant. Men.* 1, 2, 26).—Lucifer.

DAZZLE, oculos, or oculorum aciem præstringere (*nos* not perstringere).—The sun's rays d. the eyes, solis radii visus præstringunt nostros. || *Infra* (C.). To blind the eyes of the mind, &c., cæcare, excæcare, occæcare qui or se mentem; animi or mentis aciem, oculos se præstringere: by beauty, &c., capere, irretire, in amorem pellicere: the dignity and splendour of Domitius dazzled the eyes of Vatinius, Domitii dignitas et splendor præstringebat oculos Vatinii. He is dazzled by the splendour of his own name, illius animi aciem præstringit (not perstringit) splendor (208)

sui nominis (C.): my eyes are dazzled, oculi fulgore stupent.

DEACON, diaconus (*Ecll.*).

DEACONESS, diaconissa (*Ecll.*).

DEACONRY, diaconatus (as an office; *Ecll.*).—*munus diaconi.

DEAD, mortuus (*nos* in classical prose necer defunctus).—exanimis; exanimus (when life is gone).—inanimus, inanilis (without life; inanimate, opp. animate; animal).—vitâ et sensu carens (naturally without life and feeling).—exanguis (without blood; the blood having ceased to circulate; also fig. e. g. genus orationis).—A d. body, mortuus, funus (a corpse).—Almost d., prope exanguis; intermortuus: the kingdom of the d., inferi: to rise from the d., ab inferis existere: to raise from the d., ab inferis excitare, or revocare: a morte ad vitam revocare: to strike d., plagam mortiferam infligere ei (C. in *Vat.* 8, 20; where it is fig.): to be struck d. by lightning, ictu fulminis defigere (C.). It is said that such a person is d., mortuus esse qd dicitur or nunciatur.—He is a d. man, actum est de qo. I am a d. man, perii, occidi, nullus sum: to be half d. with laughing, risu pæne emori: the city is like a city of the d., *ingens solitudo est in urbe; *vastum in totâ urbe silentium est (a d. silence).—|| *Infra* (C.). mortuus (that has died away; e. g. carbones; natura; also mare; and = no longer in use; e. g. leges, lingua, C.).—languidus (feeble; unimpressive; e. g. imago, colores).—emortuus (quite d.; e. g. membrum, carbo).—præmortuus (before its time: e. g. limbs; also fig. vires).—intermortuus (of what has lost its brilliancy; opp. exardescere: also of what has wholly disappeared, Catullianæ reliquæ; memoria generis). d. capital, pecunie otiosæ, vacuæ, or stiles: his capital lies d., pecunie otiosæ jacent.—vapidus; saporis expers; infirmi saporis (of liquors): d. sleep, *somnus mortui similis; *sopor mortui similis. I lay in a d. sleep, somnus artissimus me complexus est (C. *Somn. Scip.* 1)—tam gravi somno premo, ut nullo modo excitari queam (*Plin.* 8, 36, 54. § 127): d. water, aqua stagnans; aqua pigra; stagnum: d. flesh, caro hebes.—D. colour, colores languidi, fuscî, non læti: a d. silence, altum silentium. The ears are d., frigidæ languidæque aures (Cels.). A d. language, lingua mortua (ast. leges mortuæ, C.): *lingua, quæ ex vitâ et consuetudine communi abiit; *lingua ex usu communi remota; *lingua solis literarum monumentis servata (*Wyttemb.*). A d. calm, tanta malicia ac tranquillitas, ut se ex loco movere non possint (sc. naves. Cæsar): d.-drunk, vino sepelitus (t): a d.-liff, res desperatæ or perditæ or perditæ et desperatæ, desperatio rerum: to help a man at a d.-liff, (hæ rentem) qm expedire. || In the dead of the night, nocte intempestâ.

DEAD-NETTLE, galeopsis (γαλιopsis, *Plin.*; also *Linn.*); pure Lat. lamium.

DEADEN, || To weaken, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (e. g. stomachum).—debilitare; delumbare (e. g. sententias), enervare (e. g. rationem; corpus orationis, Petr.).—infirmare (to take away its strength, force, validity, e. g. fidem testis).—attenuare; extenuare (prop. to make thin; attenu. vires, curas; ext. spem, curas, molestias, mala, vires).—minuere; imminuere; comminuere (to abate).—frangere; infringere; refringere (to break the force of a thing).—hebetare; obtundere (to make dull; epi. the senses): the sight, hebetare aciem oculorum, or oculos; the sense of hearing, hebetare aures; obtundere auditum; the mind, animum, or ingenium, or ingenii vires comminuere; the mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere; hope, spem debilitare or extenuare; courage, animum frangere or infringere; their violence, impetum comprimere, or sedare.

DEADLY, adj. mortifer (death-bringing, e. g. a cut, thrust, wound, sickness; *nos* Not to be used fig. poet. letalis or letifer).—exitialis (bringing ruin and destruction).—capitalis (even to death): a d. enemy, inimicus (hostis, adversarius) capitalis: to show oneself *aby's* d. enemy, se ei implacabilem inextinguibilemque præbere. A d. hatred, odium capitale or implacabile, or inextinguibile (*nos* not odium mortiferum): e. d. feud, inimicitia gravissimæ: to harbour a d. hatred agst *aby*, capitali odio a qo dissiidère; implacabile odium in qm suscipere. A d. poison, venenum dirum, malum or exitiale (ast. *Plin.*); animalia venenata magis exitialis, si, &c.).—(a cup of) d. poison, poculum mortis: d. sin, (grande) nefas: to think if a d. sin to, &c., nefas habere or credere (with inf.).

DEADLY, adv. mortifere: to fall d. wounded, mor-

tifero vulnere ictum cadere. *D. pale*, cadaverosus. luridus (in a bad sense).—perpalidus.—exsanguis.

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, **Atropa Belladonna* (Linn.).

DEADNESS, rigor (numbness, rigidity fig. cold).—torpor (insensibility, as a state).—torpore (numbness, as an accident only; fig. for slowness).—stupor (fig. the stunning caused by fright).—languor (sometimes applied to colour).—lassitudo (caused by fatigue).—hebetatio (Plin.): the blunting or bluntness, hebetudo, very late; sensuum, Macrob.). imbecillitas, infirmitas, debilitas, (weakness; all three, also fig. of the mind).—virtum defectio (the loss or failing of strength).—resolutio (relaxed state, e.g. nervorum, Cels.).—inertia (want of activity).—frigus (coldness, inactivity, C.).—*sapor ca rei nullus; Inasultas (d. of life, ref. to liveliness and beauty, e.g. villae): d. of the flesh, caro hebes: d. to the world, *animus ab omni rebus humanarum curā alienus: d. of the eye, hebetatio oculorum.—resolutio oculorum (Cels.). d. of the stomach, imbecillitas or infirmitas stomachi; resolutio stomachi: d. of the pulse, venarum exigui imbecillique pulsus: d. of the mental faculties, animi imbecillitas; animi debilitas; animi vigor obtutus; animi acies or vis obtusa: d. of the limbs, vitus corporis affectus.

DEAF, surdus (both of one who cannot, and of one who will not, hear).—auribus captus (whether naturally d., or through illness): somewhat d., surdaster (C. Tusc. 3, 40, 116): naturally d., ci auditus negatus est: to grow d., obsurdere: to make aby almost d. with aly, qm or ca aures obtundere qā re: the ears of aby ere d. to aly, aures ca ad qd surde, or ad qd clausae sunt; surdus est q in qā re; qd in aures non recipit or accipit: to be d. to advice, qm (momentem) non audire: to preach to d. ears, surdo or surdis auribus canere (F. L. 40, 4); frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt.); surdo narrare fabulam (Ter.); verba sunt mortuo (Ter.): d. and dumb, naturaliter surdos idemque mutos—cui et auditus negatus est, et sermonis usus ablatu (both est. Plin. 10, 69, 88). To turn a d. ear to aby, respicere qm auribus, or aures qm respiciunt (to refuse to listen to a person one dislikes).

DEAFEN, exsurdare (v. pr. e.g. aures).—obtundere (to stun with clannour, aures; or aby with entreaties, qm rogitando).

DEAFISH, sur luster (C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116): to be d., graviter audire (qā not male audire, uch means to have a bad character), gravitate auditus laborare; aures hebetiores habere.

DEAFNESS, si riditas.

DEAL, 1. *A considerable quantity; stb by copia, vis, multio dno (e.g. copia argenti; infinita vis marmoris; copia rugum); but mly by the neut. adjectives of quantity: a great d. of aly, multum; plurimum and (less ab onq) aliquantum (= a considerable d.; e.g. argenti): a d. of trouble, plurimum laboris et operae. A great d. (= by a great d.), multo, longe, stb multis partibus. Deal at cards, *pignarum paritio or distributio. It is your d., *tuum est paginas dispartire. F in wood, lignum abiegnum abies.*

DEAL, 2. *dividere; dispartire; distribuere; dispensare (to d. out in shares).—largiri; dilargiri; elargiri (to d. out or spend with liberality: elargiri, Pers. 3, 70): to d. out corn, frumentum meliri; meat, viscationem dare; among the soldiers, militibus; the tablets used in voting, tabellas diribere: to d. aby hard words, verbis castigare qm; blow, pugnos obsecrare ci (Comic.): to d. cards, *paginas dispartire, *chartas or acidas distribuere.*

DEAL, 3. *INTR.* 1. *Behave (absol. or towards a person; followed by 'with' or 'by').—tractare qm (to treat him; e.g. liberaliter, injuriosius, honorificentius, benignius).—habere qm (e.g. bene, male, liberaliter).—agere; qm esse in qm (e.g. who did not d. with you quite fairly, qui in te injustus fuit); se præbere erga or in qm: to d. honorably in aly, in qā re bene, or optimā fide verari, or probe agere: to d. liberally with aby, liberaliter qm habere; to d. harshly with aby, aspere or male qm tractare; qo deuti (Np. Exam. 11, 3): to d. indugently with aby, indulgentiā or indulgenti tractare qm. indugere ci (s. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40): to d. with aby exactly as with every body else, qm eodem loco habere, quo alium: to d. with aby as with an enemy, (in) hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere: he dealt kindly with me, benigne se mihi præbuit; benignum cum expertus sum; benigne me accepit, or mecum egit. Sts 'to d. with,' = 'to do with,' facere ci, qo, or (seld.) de qo. How would you d. with this fellow? quid huic homini facias? Manage a person, tractare qm.—cs animum flectere.—ex volun-*

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tate uti qo (to do what one pleases with him): one who knows how to d. with aby, artifex cs or cs animum tractandi: easy to d. with, tractabilis (e.g. homo; ingenium): a temper that is easy to d. with, mite as tractabile ingenium. Manage or handle (subjects, affairs, &c.), tractare (to handle: e.g. questionem, res turbidas): to d. with a subject, tractare rem (g. t.).—dicere de qā re (by word of mouth).—scribere de qā re: scripturā persequi qd; disaerere, disputare de qā re: to d. briefly with aly, paucis absolvere qd: to d. awkwardly with aly, rem perperam incipere or agredi: hom. would he d. with this conclusion? quid faceret hule conclusioni? (C.).—To deal in, or drive a trade in, aly, rem gerere: rem gerere et lucrum facere (if profitably); mercaturam (mercaturas, if in several things) facere (as a merchant, especially a wholesale dealer).—negotari; vendere, or venditare; commercium cs rei facere (e.g. thuris, Plin.): the Roman merchants d. with the Gauls, mercatores Romani ad Gallos commeat (that is, go with their merchandise backwards and forwards, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1).

DEALER. A d. in aly, mercator cs rei (e.g. thuris Arabicorumque odorum, Plin. 6, 24, 26).—qui commercium exercet cs rei (of articles of commerce; e.g. Hi primi commercium thuris fecere maximeque excent, Plin. 12, 14, 30).—qui venditat, &c. qd.—A d. in leather, *qui coria vendit or venditat; in dry goods, *qui merces ad unam vendit.—A retail d.; wholesale d.; vld. RETAIL, WHOLESALE. Absol.; institor (a retailer, or d. in trifles going from house to house).—merator; negotiator (a merchant).—tabernarius (if he keeps a shop).—propola; caupo (both mere vendors of different articles).—nundinator (one who frequents the weekly markets).—A dealer at cards, *qui paginas dispartit: a careful d. at cards, *qui paginas studioso dispartit. To be a plain dealer with aby, *sine fraude agere cum qo: a plain d., homo sine fuco et fallacia; a double-d., fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; quadruplator.—bilinguis (double-tongued).—homo ad fraudem acutus; veterator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuco et fallacia): to be a double-d., totum ex fraude et fallacia constare, or (with ref. to aby), ci fucum facere; qm fraude or dolo capere. F Pie. A dealer in aly (e.g. these small dealers in wit and learning; Swift), velut institor quidam cs rei (e.g. eloquentie, Q. 8, 3, 12); or institor cs rei only (e.g. ambitiosus institor eloquentie, Q. = ostentator, jactator).

DEALING, *q Intercourse, commercium (prop. for trade, then also of connexion generally).—negotia, pl. (business).—conversatio (familiar intercourse in daily life).—usus (intercourse with a person from which derives benefit).—consuetudo (habits of intercourse or intimacy).—convictus (as far as one, more or less, lives with another).—To have d. with aby, commercium habere cum qo; commercio ca frui; est mihi commercium or consuetudo cum qo: to break off all d. with aby, consuetudinem intermittere: to order one's slaves to have no d. with strangers, servia vetare quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse: to have no d. with, commercium cum qo non est; in aly, ca rei; cum qo or qā re commercii nihil est (Plaut.). Treatments, tractatio (e.g. of questions, affairs, &c., rerum, questionum).—rei tractandæ modus.—(agendi) ratio.—agendi modus.—Harsh d., severitas (opp. indulgentia).—Gentle d., lenitas. To be harsh in one's d. with aby, severitatem adhibere ci, or in qm: to be too indulgent in one's d. with aby, qm nimis indulgentia tractare. Behaviour; plain or upright d., fides. Integritas et fides, probitas.—Double-d., fallacia.—doli atque fallacie. To be guilty of double-d. in aly, fallaciam in re facere; towards aby, fraudem ci facere; dolum ci struere, nectere, confingere: there is some double-d., qd doli subest: there is no double-d., nihil doli subest. At cards, *pignarum dispartitio: careful d., *pignarum studioso dispartitio (so as to avoid a misdeal).*

DEAN, *decānus.

DEANERY, *q Dean's house, *Decani domicilium.—domus, quæ ad habitudinem semper datur ei, qui Decani munus obtinet (aft. Vitr. 2, 8, 9). Dean's office; see next word.*

DEANSHIP, *decāni munus; *decanatus, ūs, m.

DEAR, *q Beloved, carus; gratus; jucundus: a d. boy or girl, puer, puella suavis, dulcis: a d. man (ironically), suavis homo (T. Phorm. 2, 3, 64): my d. fellow (in accepting) O bone! vir bone! also (in a parenthesis) amabo, or sodes: by whatever is most d. to you, have compassion upon us, per ea, quæ tibi dulcissima sunt in vitâ, miserere nostri.—I hold aby d., or aby is*

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d. to me, qd mihi carus, gratus, gratus acceptusque est; qm carum habeo; qm diligo, amo: *very d.* qm unice diligo: *to be d. to aby.* ci cordi esse; *to qd amari.* diligi: *to hold aby as d.* as a son, qm haud secus diligere ac filium: *he is as d. to me* as my own brother, ne frater quidem mihi carior est: *his life is dearer to him than his fame.* illi major vites quam gloria cupido. || *Costly.* carus (opp. vilis).—magni pretior; pretiosus (opp. parvi pretii).—*Corn is d.* annona cara est; *in much dearer times.* rebus carioribus multo (Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8): *what you do not want is d. at any price.* quod non opus est, asse carum est: *to buy alqd d.* qd emere care, or magno, or male; comparare qd magno pretio: *very d.* (used adverbially), carissime; impenso pretio, or impenso only: *however d. it may be,* quanti quanti: *how d.* quanti: *to make things d.* annonam incendere, or flagel are, or excandefacere (of persons); e.g. by buying up corn); caritatem annonae inferre (of things, e.g. of hail-storms): *every thing was remarkably d. that year.* annus in summâ caritate fuit: *to sell d.* vendere care, or magno, or bene: *to sell dearer,* pluris vendere: *to be sold exceedingly d.* impenso pretio venire: *as d.* as possible, quam plurimo venire: *to pay very d.* for alqd, qd carissime emere (prop.).—maximas cs rei pœnas dare (to smart for it): *to be d.* care constare; pluris stare; non sine magnâ mercede contingere (not to be had for a small sum): *to be much dearer than, &c.* multo pluris esse, quam, &c. || *Dear* (expressing astonishment) proh Jupiter; proh deum atque hominum fidem.

DEARLING, see DARLING.

DEARLY, adv. blande; amanter; pie: *to love aby dearly.* intimo amore prosequi qm; pie colere qm. || *At a high price;* see DEAR.

DEARNESS, || *High price, or value,* caritas (opp. vilitas).—magnum pretium (opp. parvum pretium): *d.* of corn, caritas annonae, or rei frumentariae: *excessive d.* or dearth, inopia rei frumentariae; inopia frumentaria; inopia et caritas rei frumentariae. || *Quality of being dear,* caritas.

DEARTH, inopia et fames; of corn, inopia et caritas rei frumentariae: *to suffer fm d.* fame or inopia et fame premi. || *IMPROPR.* Want; deficiency, penuria.—inopia.—*A d.* of friends, penuria amicorum; of arguments, inopia argumentorum: *to be suffering fm a d. of alth,* cs rei inopiâ laborare or premi; a qd re laborare.

DEARTICULATE, see DISLOCATE.

DEATH, mors (extinction of life, or the separation of the soul fm the body).—letum (as the lot of man, poetical).—nex (violent death, and confined to this sense in classical prose).—There are also many euphemistic expressions for *d.* such as obitus; excessus vitæ or vitâ; discessus a vitâ.—fûls or exitus vitæ.—dissolutio naturæ, &c.—Interitus; exitum (violent *d.*, the former usually, the latter always): *after d.* post-mortem: *after the d. of aby.* post mortem cs; qd mortuo: *near his d.* moriens or moribundus. || *The forms in bundus strengthen the notion of the present participle;* moribundus = *when the hand of d. was laid violently upon him.*—*d.* for one's country, mors pro patriâ appetita: *to die a violent d.* violentâ morte perire: *to die a natural d.* naturæ concedere or satisfacere; vitam naturæ reddere; morbo naturæ debitum reddere; suâ morte defungi; fato obire mortem; fataliter mori: *a sudden d.* mors subita: *to be cut off by a sudden d.* repentino mori; subitâ morte extingui or corripi: *a voluntary, a premature d.* mors voluntaria or appetita; mors immatura: *to condemn to d. and execute,* qm capitis damnatum morte multare: *to have an easy d.* facilem exitum habere: *to put aby to d.* mortem ci afferre; morte qm afficere; morte multare (esp. of a judge, sovereign, &c.); but also of a person himself, of nature, &c.): *to suffer d.* mortem subire or oppetere (opp. implying: *to not actually courting it, yet bravely encountering it*); for aby, emori, or mortem (seld. morte, L.) occumbere pro qo: *to meet d. bravely,* æquo animo mortem oppetere; fidenti animo ad mortem gradi: *to shun d.* mortem fugere: *to seek d.* mortem expetere: *to find an honorable d.* honeste occumbere: *to punish with d.* morte multare; supplicio afficere (persons only).—supplicio vindicare qd (a crime): *the punishment of alth is d.* ci rei supplicium constitutum est: *aby's sorrow will be the d. of him,* qd in ore consumitur: *to dread alth as much as d. itself,* qd mortis instar putare: *to meet one's d. on the field of battle* (in) prælio or acie cadere: *to pass sentence of d.* to condemn to d., capitis or capite damnare or condemnare: *to beat aby to d.* qm ad mortem multare: *to sterve oneself to d.* per inediam a vitâ discedere. I

was tormented with the fear of d. metu mortis cruciabar: *to let aby choose his own d.* ci liberum mortis arbitrium indulgere: *to drink of the cup of d.* poculum mortis exhaurire: *the hour of d.* hora suprema; tempus mortis or moriendi: *when the hour of d. was nigh,* quum jam moriendi tempus urgeret: *sentence of d.* sententia, quâ qd capitis condemnatur. *The punishment of d.* pœna vitæ, capitis, or mortis; ultima pœna; supplicium ultimum, extremum, or summum; fm context also supplicium only: *a crime of wch the punishment is d.* see CAPITAL, adj.: *to pronounce sentence of d.* constituere in qm supplicium; decernere ci supplicium: *to make it d.* to do so and so, capite sancire, si quis, &c.; sacrare caput ejus, qui, &c. (L. 2, 8): *it was d. to, &c.* or, *if any one did so and so, the punishment was d.* capitale fuit or capitali fuit, &c.: *sick unto d.* morbo gravi et mortifero affectus: *to be sick unto d.* mortifere ægrotare (Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3); morbo mortifero corruptum esse; morbo gravi et mortifero affectum esse: *the sleep of d.* sopor æternus (Lucr. 3, 467): *a d.-blow,* plaga extrema (see C. Sest. 37, 80): *to give aby his d.-blow,* plagam extremam infligere: *the news of aby's d.* nuntius mortis: *to receive a false report of aby's d.* de morte cs falsus nuntius venit: *the pains of d.* mortis cruciatus. || *Discrimen mortis:* a d.-sweat, sudor, quem mors elicit or evocat: *the certificate of aby's d.* alterius mortis testes: *to be at d.'s door,* animum agere (to be breathing one's last); mortifere ægrotare (Plin.).—|| DEATH-WATCH (insect), termes pulsatorius (Linn.).—THE DEATH'S-HEAD SPHINX, Sphinx Atropos (Linn.).—|| DEATH-BED, lectus vitalis (Petr.).—|| *lectus fatalis* (Eras.). On his d.-bed, moriens (as he was dying).—moribundus (visibly dying; the hand of d. being upon him).

DEATHLESS, see IMMORTAL.

DEATH-LIKE, see INDICUM mortis prae se ferens: a d.-i. silence, silentium summum: a d.-i. countenance, cadaverosa facies. A d.-i. sleep, somnus mortis similis; sopor mortis similissimus: *to lie in a d.-i. sleep,* somnus artissimus me complexus est (C.): tam gravi somno premor, ut nullo modo excitari queam (Afr. Plin. 8, 36, 54).

DEBAR, excludere (prop. and fig.; qm qd re or a qd re).—prohibere qm or qd qd re; or with quominus, ne, or (esp. pass.) inf. (prohibere qd re = to hold back fm; prohibere a qd re = to protect agst. Freund.; but this is doubtful).—denegare ci qd (refuse him; e.g. gaudia, O.): *to d. fm magisterial offices,* qm honore magistratûs: *fm a share in the government,* qm republicâ excludere or prohibere; *fm being a citizen,* qm a civium numero sejungere; qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excidere: *to d. aby fm entering a town,* qm menibus excludere. See EXCLUDE.

DEBARCATION, see DISSEMBARCATION.

DEBAR, see DISSEMBARK.

DEBASE, || *To lower,* minuire; imminuere; onefself, se denitire, se submittere; *to alth,* probabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (e.g. *to effeminate lamentations,* in muliebris fletus); descendere ad qd (e.g. ad gravissimas verborum contumelias): *one's rank,* minuire suam dignitatem: *to d. oneself to the lowest degree,* se abijcere or se abijcere et prostrare: *to d. an art by practising it for money or gain,* artem ad mercedem atque quæstum abducere: *to such an extent did Perillus d. his art,* in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. || *To disgrace,* dedecorare; dedecore afficere: *to d. oneself by alth,* se dedecorare qd re (e.g. flagitiis); dedecus concipere qd re (e.g. libidinum intemperantia): *alth d's me,* qd mihi est dedecori, or turpitudini.—|| *To adulterate,* corrumpere (to spoil).—vitare (e.g. pecunias; merces).—adulterare (e.g. numos; gemmas): *money thus debased,* numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus). || *Debasing,* indecorus.

DEBASEMENT, humilitas (debasing conduct, C. de Invent. 1, 56, 109); ignominia (disgrace); adulteratio (of coin, numorum).

DEBATABLE, quod or de quo ambigitur; ambiguus; dubius; dubius et controversus.—quod in controversiam vocari, or adduci, or deduci potest; quod in controversiâ relinquitur. See CONTROVERTIBLE.

DEBATE, v. disputare (NOT = 'to dispute' in our sense of the word; but either to discuss a question, or to think it over in one's own mind; it does not relate to contest, but to deliberation and discussion: *to d. a point, or subject,* is not rem, but de qd re, with the exception of id, hoc, hæc, quæ, multa, &c.).—disceptare verbis (to fight the grounds of any disputed point, with a view to its decision: de qd re, except hæc, &c.; also absol.).—verbis contendere, concertare (of a vehement controversial d.): *the question is debated,*

causa in disceptatione versatur: *to d. the point wisely and justly*, hæc iuste sapienterque disceptare; *pro and con*, de re in contrarias partes, or in utramque partem disputare. || *To debate in one's own mind upon a thing*, cogitare, or meditari de qâ re; secum in animo versare (unquamquamque) rem; omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere; exactissimo iudicio examinare qd.

DEBATE, s. disceptatio (*a quiet consideration of the arguments on both sides, truth being the object*).—contentio (*a contest in words, to make good one's own cause*).—*A stormy d.*, *prope magna non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio* (off. L. 38, 32; magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit): *there was an animated or violent d. in the senate*, magna in senatu disceptatio fuit (L. 33, 32).—*If = strive*; vid.

DEBATEFUL, || *Breeding debates*, controversus et plenus disensionibus (C.). || *Contentious*, certandi studiosus.—concentrationis studiosus.—pugnax et quasi bellatorius.

DEBATER, Cvel.—*If = fond of debating*, certandi or concentrationis studiosus; concentrationis cupidus; ad concentrationem promptus.—*Not disceptator, which is a legal umpire*, &c.

DEBAUCH, v. || *Corrupt, effitate*, a rectâ viâ abducere (prop.).—qm transversum agere (fig. to d. or seduce *fm the path of right or virtue*; S. Jug. 14, 20. *See* Ep. 8, 3)—corruptare ea animum et mores; also corruptere qm only (*aby's moral principles*).—a bono honestoque in pravam abstrahere (S. Jug. 29, 2). qm ad nequitiam adducere; ei fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (*to d. or lead into debauchery*; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. *Heaut.* 3, 1, 72).—qm in stuprum illicere.—*Seduce fm duty or allegiance*, corruptere (g. l.). *To try to d. aby*, tentare qm (Np. Ep. 4, 1).—qm (pecuniâ) corruptendum suscipere (*to undertake to d.*)—solicitare (Cæs.) or tentare (off. quod me tentasti, Np. Epam. 4, 1): *to try to d. the soldiers*, milites or militum animos tentare (Afr. 57): *to undertake to d. the soldiers*, milites corruptendos (pecuniâ) suscipere: *an opportunity of debauching the soldiers*, milites solicitandi occasio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 33, fin.). || *Debauch a woman*, (per vim) stuprare; stuprum inferre ci; stuprum cum qâ facere; corruptere (seduce).

DEBAUCH, heluatio (as an act).—luxuria (as a habit).—comissatio (carousi-g).

DEBAUCHEE, homo or vir libidinosus (C.).—heluo (glutton, &c.; also one who squanders his property in excesses)—gurgis; nepos (a spendthrift). Jv. gurgis atque heluo.—comissator (a pot-companion).—scortator (of dissolute habits).

DEBAUCHER, corruptor; corruptela (Ter.). stuprator.—aliena pudicitie insidiator (Auct. ad Herenn.).—solicitor (Sen.).

DEBAUCHERY, mores dissoluti; vita dissoluta; vita libidinosâ, or libidinibus dedita: the companion of his d's, libidinum socius (T.): a youth spent in d., adolescentia libidinosâ et intemperans: *to tempt to d.*, illicere qm in stuprum; corruptere qm; corruptelârum illecebris irretire qm; faciem præferre ci ad libidinem. || *Corruption of fidelity*, sollicitatio (attempt to seduce; e. g. soldiers).—corruptela (e. g. servi, C. Deiot. 11, 30).

DEBELLATE, see TO SUBDUCE.

DEBENTURE, chirographum (note of hand).—syngrapha (a formal contract subscribed by both parties).

DEBILE, see WEAK.

DEBILITATE, imbecillum or infirmum reddere (prop. e. g. stomachum).—debilitare (prop. and fig.).—enervare; infirmare; vires debilitare, or attenuare, or afficere. See WEAKEN.

DEBILITY, imbecillitas; infirmitas: d. of body, valetudo infirma; valetudinis infirmitas or imbecillitas. See WEAKNESS.

DEBIT, v. inducere ei qd (e. g. sumptum ci, C.).—qd expensum ferre (*to set it down as paid to him*).—in tabulas or in codicem referre (*to set down a debt*).—nomina facere (see Obs. at the end of 'DEBT').

DEBONAIR, see ELEGANT; WELL-BRED.

DEBONAIRLY, comiter; hilariter; blande; hilariter vultu.

DEBT, debitum (g. l. for every sort of obligation; also a money-d.).—pecunia debita (money owed).—pecunia credita (money lent).—nomen (the debtor's name as entered in the account-book): the whole d., solidum: debiti, or alienum (with grande, novum, tantum, &c.).—pecunia debita (sums owed); pecunie creditæ (sums lent).—nomina (sums set down as owed by particular per-

sons): *bad a's*, nomina impedita (opp. nom. expedita): a little d., raudusculum (C.; de raudusculo Numerianum multum te amo, Att. 7, 2, 7); also parvum nomen: the extent of his d's, *aria alieni magnitudo: to contract d's*, *res alienum facere, contrahere* (C.), *confiare* (S.): *to fall into d.*, in res alienum incidere: *to be, or be involved, in d.*, res alienum habere; in res alieno esse; debere (opp. in sua numis versari). *to be quite out of d.*, *to be in d.*, *to nobody*, debere nullum numum nemini: *to be deep in d.*, *res alieno laborare, or premi*; obstratum esse: *to be over head and ears in d.*, *res alieno demerare, or obrutum esse*; animam debere (Prov. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56): *to involve aby in d.*, qm *res alieno obstringere*; deeply, *res alieno obducere qm: he is in my d.*, in res meo est (also = *he is under obligations to me*; rich. C. Dio. 13, 65, 1, 15, 14, 1): *he has been many years in my d.*, multi sunt anni, quum ille in meo *ere eat*: *to exact, or call in a d.*, nomen exigere: the whole d., in solidum appellare (T. Ann. 6, 17, 1): *to discharge or pay d's*, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, or expedire: *to free aby fm d.*, liberare qm *res alieno*, or (*to free partially*) levare qm *res alieno*: *to forgive aby his d's*, pecunias creditas condonare ci (C.).—donare ci *res alienum* (Brut. ap. C.): *to make oneself liable for the d's of one's friends*, *res alienum amicorum suscipere* (C. Off. 2, 15, 56).—*Aby's property consists of outstanding d's*, pecuniam in nominibus habere (C.): *to apply to aby for the payment of a d.*, debitorem admonere, or *de pecuniâ debita appellare: *to set down a d. (due to one)*, nomen referre in adversaria (in a day-book): *to take measures for recovering a d.*, pecuniam persequi; syngraphas suas persequi (*d's for which one has a note of hand*): *to cancel a d.*, nomen inducere; pecuniam creditam condonare ci: *to get out of d.*, *res alienum solvere, or dissolvere*; *res alieno exire: to be unable to pay one's old d's*, in veteri *ere* alieno vacillare: *to pay old d's by contracting new*; or, *take up money to pay one's d's*, versurâ solvere or dissolvere (see Np. Att. 2, 4): the calling in of d's, exactio nominum (showing the interest due on the Calends of each month).—Free from d., **res alieno vacuus* (having no d's).—**res alieno solutus or liberatus* (whose d's have been discharged): *to pay the d. of nature* (fig. for in die), debitum naturæ reddere (Np. de Regg. 1, 4): *to discharge one's d. to one's country*, solvo patriæ, quod debeo. *See* Ons. nomina facere is (on the part of the creditor) *to set down a d. to be considered due on some future day* [cf. C. Fam. 7, 23; nomina ac facturum, quâ ego vellem die]; but probably also on the part of the debtor *to engage to pay at some future time* (see Schütz Lex. Cic. nomen).—*See* When 'd'ebit' is used fig. it is not debitum (except in the phrase 'debt of nature'), but officium, or quod debeo, quod meum est.

DEBTOR, debitor; debens; qui debet (in ref. to the creditor).—obstratus (with ref. to oneself; deeply in debt).—*See* nomen, prop. 'the debt,' also stands for 'the debtor,' but only relatively; as, a d. who cannot pay, or is backward in paying, malum, lentum nomen:—*to be aby's d.*, ci debere; *to a great extent*, ci grandem debere pecuniam (prop. for to owe much money to aby); in cs *ere* alieno esse (both prop. and fig.); ci multa debere (Ag. for to be much beholden to aby).

DEBUT, initium, principium, introitus (Suet.), auspiciâ (Just.), with gen. of the thing (e. g. initium regni; introitus sacerdotii): *to make one's d. (of an actor)*, initium in scenam prodeundi auspiciâ (Suet. Cat. 54).

DECADE, decas, adis (late); used by L. for a period of ten years.—pure Lat. numerus denarius.

DECADENCY, see DECLINE.

DECALOGUE, Decalogus (eccl. term).—*præcepta or leges decem tabularum.

DECAMP, || PROP. castra movere or promovere; in the historians often movere only (*to break up the camp, and march further*); or signa movere or ferre (the standard); or tabernacula tendere (*to take down the tents*). || *To set off*; depart, se dare in viam; se committere viæ or itineri; se commovere; abire; discedere; contendere qo (see Herx. Cæs. B. G. 1, 1).

DECAMPMENT, profectio; abitus; discessus (of the soldiers, e. castris): *to give the signal for d.*, vasa conclamare; signum dare, ut milites vasa colligant: *to order it to be given*, (vasa) conclamari jubere; *to give the signal for d.*, and for battle at the same time, signum simul itineris pugnaeque proponere.

DECANT, vinum diffundere (with or without de doliis); diffundere sc. de doliis in cados, *to be distinguished fm defundere, to pour into glasses, &c.*, see

Insup. on H. Ep. 1, 5, 4.—transfundere, transferre.—transfundere in aliud vas.

DECANTER, *q.* lagena.—ampulla (*big-bellied, such as is used for claret, champagne*): a small d., laguncula; ampullula (*Sulpic. Scv. Dial. 3, 3, in.*): a glass d., *lagena crystallina; with a wide neck, lagena patensistim oris: to empty a d., lagenam exciscare, secretly, furtilm (*a jocular expression of Q. C., see Ep. 16, 26, 2.*) | *One who decants, capulator (Cant. Col.).*

DECAPITATE, caput cs prœcidere (*with a sword, when the person is not previously strangled*).—caput cervicibus abscidere, or cervicibus fractis caput abscidere (*when the person is previously strangled*; *C. Phil. 11, 2, 5*).—securi ferre or percutere (*with the axe, by the executioner*).—decollare (*post-Aug., and in the less elevated style*).

DECAY, *v.* | INTRINS. in ruinam pronum esse (*prop. to be near falling*).—labi (*prop. to fall in, e. g. of a house, of the cheeks, then fig. to sink, to become worse, e. g. of a breed or race, of manners, of sciences*).—collabi (*to be falling to ruins, prop. of buildings; fig. of the state*).—dilabi (*prop. to separate fm each other, e. g. of the parts of buildings, of walls; then fig. to be going downwards, e. g. of the state*).—marcescere (*to fall away, of living beings*).—marcescere (*fade away; hence, languish, grow weak; e. g. marcescentes senio vires, Plin.: marcescere destitit, L.*).—deminui (*of the moon, also of strength; it would be wrong to use diminui, see Ochs. C. Rci. p. 13*).—minui; minuire (*to be lessened; e. g. of the memory: my strength d.'s or fails me, viribus senescit, or deficiit; vires extenuantur, deficient; my memory d.'s, memoria labat, minuitur; deficiit memoria: zeal and hope d. together, studium cum spe senescit: the power of the Athenians d.'s, opes Atheniensium senescunt: to d. or be reduced to poverty, ad inopiam or egestatem or pauperatatem redigi*). | TRANS. imbecillum or infirmum reddere; attenuare; vitilare (*see WEAKEN*). *A decayed tooth, dens exesus*.—dens cavus or cavatus (*hollow*): decayed (= reduced to poverty), ad inopiam, egestatem or pauperatatem reductus: beams that are decayed, asseres marcidit (*Vitr.*).

DECAY, deminutio.—defectio virium; vires corporis affecte: of the understanding, deminutio mentis. To fall to d., to go to d.—see DECAY, *v.* INTR.

DECEASE, obitus; excessus vitæ or e vitâ; discessus a vitâ; exitus (*SYN. in DEATH, vid.*).

DECEASE, *v.*, e vitâ discedere; exire de or e vitâ; mortem or diem supremum obire (*SYN. in DIE, vid.*).

DECEIT, fraus (*fraudulent action*).—fraudatio (*dishonesty, opp. fides, honesty*).—dolus malus, or dolus only (*artifice*).—fallacia (*espily when the d. is carried on by words*); doli atque fallaciæ: ars; artes; machinæ (*artful means to attain one's end*); without d., sine fraude: full of d. (*of men*), fraudulentus; qui totus ex fraude et fallacis constat (*opp. homo sine fudo et fallacis*); to practise d., fraudem inferre; fraudem moliri; agi ab alio, dolum ci struere, necere, confingere; fallaciam in qm intendere: there is, or is not, any d. in it, aliquid or nihil doli subest. Self-d., error, also fraus.

DECEITFUL, ad fallendum instructus; fraudulentus.—fallax (*prone to deceive craftily*).—dolosus (*full of deceit, all both of persons and things*).—vafer (*slly*).—venerator (*grown old in deceit*).—vanus (*empty*): of things; e. g. hopes, spes; d. words, verba ad fallendum instructa.

DECEITFULLY, fraudulentiter; fallaciter; dolose; per dolum: to deal d., dolose, or malâ fide agere.

DECEITFULNESS, fraudatio (*opp. fides*).—fallendi studium (*propensity to deceive*).—vanitas. inanitas (*emptiness*).

DECEITLESS, sincerus. verus. Jx. sincerus atque verus.—incurruptus.—candidus.—apertus. simplex; Jx. apertus et simplex.

DECEIVABLE, Crcl. qui facile decipi, &c. potest.

DECEIVE, fraudare (*verb. prop.*).—fallere (*also with fraude; to make aby take falsehood for truth without being aware of it, socios induxit, decepti, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fessitit, C.*).—decipere (*to outwit by a suddenly executed plot [Död.]; to d. by false appearances, and take advantage of aby's folly, or want of caution*).—In errorem inducere, or inducere only (*to lead into error by deceitful counsel; to take in; see fallere above*).—deludere (*to play upon aby's credulity*).—imponere ci aliquid, or merely imponere ci (*under the pretext of giving information*).—frustrari (*to d. by false hopes; to d. one's expectation*).—destituere (*to leave in the lurch*).—mentiri (*fig. of things, e. g. frons, oculi, vultus mentiantur*).—circumscribere (*ensnare*).—fallaciam or (213)

fraudem ci facere; dolum ci nectere or confingere (*play him a trick; practice deceit upon him*).—circumvenire (*lit. 'come round a man'; take him in by an artfully laid plot*).—fraude or dolo capere, eludere (*get a fraudulent advantage over him*).—ci fucum facere (*to throw dust in his eyes*).—circumducere (*Com.: to lead by the nose*): to d. his creditors, fraudare creditores: to try to d. aby, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm: it was this that deceived me, hoc mihi fraudi fuit: to d. aby's expectation, spem cs fallere, or destituere; expectationem cs decipere: my eyes have deceived me, visus (me) frustratus est. I am deceived, me falli; fallor; animus me fallit: I am much deceived, vehementer erro: I am deceived in athg, qd me fallit: I am deceived in my expectation, a spe destitui; spes me fallit, destituit, or frustratur: being deceived in this expectation, hac spe lapsus (*Cæs.*): unless I am deceived, nisi quid me fefellerit; nisi fallor: I am completely deceived, if, &c., omnia me fallunt, nisi, &c.

DECEIVER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—homo ad fraudem acutus.—veterator (*a d. who has grown old in the service*).—~~Dec~~ Deceptor only *Syn. Thysel. 40*.

DECEMBER, December, bris (*the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoning fm March; sometimes put for the year that is ended, hic tertius December, ex quo, &c., H.*).

DECEMPEDAL, *decem pedes habens.

DECEMVRATE, decemvritas, its (*government of ten persons; C. and L.*): of or belonging to the d. decemvritas (*e. g. collegium, C. leges, the twelve tables, L., potestas, L. and T.*).

DECENCY, *q.* Fitness, decencia. | Propriety, decor.—decorum. | modestia (*modest, well-bred behaviour, opp. immodestia*): to observe the rules of d., decorum sequi, servare, tenere or custodire: to study the rules of d. in athg. in qâ re quid deceat, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid deceat, sentire: athg is agst the rules of d., turpe est qd: to forget the rules of d., decore oblivisci.

DECENNIAL, decem annorum (*in general*).—decennia (*lasting ten years*).—decennialia, lum, pl. a festival, celebrated every tenth year fm its institution by Augustus; a d. period, decennium (*late*); duo lustra, pl.

DECENT, *q.* Fit, aptus ci (*of persons*): ci rei or ad qd (*of things*). | Becoming, quod decet qm (~~Dec~~ decens only by the poets, and in prose-writers of the silver age, espily Q.; e. g. decentior amicitus).—decorus (*only applies to words and actions*): words that are not over-d., verba parum verecunda.

DECENTLY, decore; recte.—decenter (*decentius*).—honeste; modeste; verecunde; ut decet. D. clad, honeste vestitus (*Varr.*).

DECEPTION, fraudatio, fallacia. circumscriptio, fraus. [~~Dec~~ Deceptio, *used to stand, Vitr. 2, 8, is very late*]. See DECEIT.

DECHARM, *incantatum or effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere.

DECIDE, disceptare qd (*to d. a question of right, aff weighing the arguments on both sides; then = to d. generally, and also to d. by arms*).—decernere qd or de re, or absol. (*to determine judicially aff. deliberatæ, &c., then to determine generally; also with the sword*).—dijudicare qd (*to give judgement in a cause, and so settle the question; also generally, or with the sword*).—judicare qd or de re (*to d. or pass sentence as judge, or generally*).—arbitri partes suscipere (*absol. to d. a controversy as arbiter*).—decidere qd or de re (*to cut off, as it were, all further litigation; also decidere cum qo, to settle a matter with a person, and absol.*).—statuere, constituere (*to d. or settle a controverted point*): Jx. decidere statuereque (*to d. and determine, &c., what, affd.*).—momentum facere ci rei or in qâ re: momentum affere ad qd (*of a circumstance which gives the decisive turn to athg*).—pronunciare (*to pronounce sentence, as a judge; and of athg that pronounces judicially; e. g. reason will d. the point equitably, æquum pronunciant sententiam ratio, C.*): to d. a point, affirmare de re (*i. e. to state one's decided opinion about it*): to d. a cause, pronunciare de causa, rei, &c. (Q.): to d. a controversy, controversiam disceptare, decernere, dijudicare (*all three also by arms, ferro*).—controversiam dirimere (*C. Off. 3, 33, 119; dirimere litem, O.*).—de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere. [~~Dec~~ Oms. secare, lites, res, &c. is poet. (*H. Ep. 1, 16, 42, and Sat. 1, 10, 15*).—controversiam componere (*to arrange it; to bring parties to an agreement*): to d. a question, questionem solvere; also decidere (*Ulp.*): a law-suit, dijudicare litem (†); in favour of the accused, secundum reum

dare litem or *judicare* (opp. *contra reum dare litem*): matters not to be decided by mere opinion, res ab opinio-
nibus arbitrio sejunctae: *to d. the battle*, pugnam decernere; *the victory*, momentum afferre ad victoriam: *armae must d.*, omnia arma agenda sunt: *when circumstances require it*, the sword must decide, quum tempus postulat, manu decernendum est: *the sword has already decided*, jam decretum est (C. ad Div. 10, 10, 2): *the fate of the republic will be decided by a single battle*, in uno paelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat (ibid.): *to d. the affair by arms*, ferro inter se decernere.—*I am to d. it*, res penes me posita est: *I alone am to d. it*, ea rei potestas omnis in me est posita: *not to d. alth.*, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: *a thing not yet decided*, res integra: *the matter is not yet decided*, adhuc sub judice lis est (H. A. P. 78): adhuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (Ascon. ad C. Verr. 1, 45, p. 335, ed. Schütz.): *it will soon be decided*, *brevis patebit, manifestum fiet (i. e. it will soon be generally known). Whether the passions are also a part of it, is a question that is not yet decided, perturbationes sintne ejusdem partes, quaestio est: *his job is not yet decided*, non habet exploratam rationem salutis suae.

DECIDE, INTRANS. ¶ *Determine, resolve, de-
cuerne. consilium capere.*—apud animum statuere, constituere.—*destinare. animo proponere. censere. placet cl.*—*sciscere. jubere. Jn. sciscere et jubere* (of the assembly of the people; scisc. *emph.* of the plebs; jub. of the whole populus): *to d. upon alth.*, pronunciare, constituere de re: *to d. upon doing alth.*, decernere qd faciendum (S. Cat. 4, 1): *to d. (= declare oneself) for aby.*, ea partes sequi.—Obs. To 'decide', absol. = 'to decide a cause' (i. e. in favour of aby.) will be found under **DECIDE, TRANS.**—*I have decided*, certum mihi est: *as soon as I have decided*, simul ac constituero. *I have quite decided*, statutum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum: *deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est*: *mihi certum est*, certum est deliberatumque: *mihi judicatum est*: *all with inf.*—*To d. unanimously*, omnium consensu constituere.

DECIDED, adjudicatus (by a judicial sentence).—*decisus* (e. g. quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decis, C.).—*decisa negotia, H.*: *jani decisa quaestio, Ulp.* Also, of course, by the particip. of the other verbs under **DECIDE.—*certus, exploratus* (certus, ascertained, e. g. a d. victory, victoria certa or explorata).—*destinatus* (defined, fixed; e. g. opinio, sententia): *a d. opinion*, stabilis certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga sent. C.): *certa destinataque sententia* (C.): *destinata opinio* (L.): *to give a d. opinion*, *certam sententiam expromere: *never to give a d. opinion*, nullam rem aperte judicare. ¶ *As adj. firm, resolute, firmus, stabilis.* constans. Jn. firmus et stabilis et constans.—*promptus* (also with animi, or animo in T.; ready; hence, vigorosus, &c.). *A d. character*, animus promptus. *certus. A person of d. character*, qui nunquam inops est consilii (L.). *cul, quid consilii capiat, or quid faciat, semper promptum est (ast. C.): *to be of a d. character*, in rebus excogitandis promptum esse; in ipso negotio or ex tempore consilium capere (of the decision of character *weh can see what is to be done, and carry it out firmly*).—¶ *Clear, unequivocal, clarus*.—*certus*.—manifestus. perspicuus. evidens. *The most d. proofs of his guilt*, indicia atque argumenta certissima (C.): *to be a d. proof*, indicio esse (with subord. clause; *how, what, quam, qualis, &c.*): *to announce alth. to aby as d.*, pro certo perscribere qd ad qm: *a d. likeness*, expressa effigies or imago.**

DECIDEDLY, ¶ In answers of unhesitating assent, certe, vero, recte, —ita, ita est, —sic est, —ita plane, —ita scilicet, —etiam, sane, —sane quidem; or by repetition of a word in the question: will you come? venies? Decidedly, veniam: do you want me? mene vis? let [Syn. in CERTAINLY].—¶ In a fixed determinate manner, definite (in a fixed, express, positive manner).—Jn. aperte atque definite.—diserte (in express terms).—certe, certo (certainly.—Syn. in CERTAINLY).

**DECIDENCE, delapsus (e. g. aequae, Farr.).
DECIDER, arbitri (one who decides a dispute only by the rules of equity).—*Judex* (who decides according to strict justice); or *Crci*, with qui decernit, &c.**

DECIDUOUS, caducus; *deciduius* (not perennial).

DECIMATE, ¶ To take the tenth, decimas exigere. ¶ *To take one in ten out of a cohort, &c.*, *to be punished with death* (among the ancients by casting lots), *decimare cohortem* (post-Aug. militar. t. t. see Bruns Suet Oct. 24).—*sorte decimum quemque* (cohortis) *ad supplicium legere* (L. 2, 59, estr.).—*decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti*

necare, or merely decimum quemque fusti ferire (T Ann. 3, 21, 1, and 14, 44, estr.).

DECIMATION, ¶ A striking, decumarum exactio ¶ *The punishing one in ten, decimatio* (Capitol. Mocr. 12).

DECIPHER, ¶ To make out what is written in cipher, investigare et persequi (what is written in cipher, notas, Suet. Cas. 56, Wolf.). ¶ *Unfold what is intricate or obscure, explicare; explanare; interpretari; enodare* (to free fm knots = difficulties).

DECIPHERING, ¶ Art of making out what is written in cipher, ar. investigandi et persequendi notas (Suet. Cas. 56).—¶ *Explanation of what is obscure, explicatio; explanatio; interpretatio; enodatio.*

DECISION, adjudicatio, disceptatio (as an act).—*Judicium; sententia* (as a sentence pronounced).—*arbitrium* (the d. of an umpire).—*momentum* (down, a decisive turn): *to leave to aby's d.*, cs arbitrio permittere: *to bring to a d.*, momentum afferre ad qd; *momentum facere ci rei*, or in qd re (of things that have an important bearing on the result).—¶ *Unwavering firmness, animi fortitudo. constantia. animus certus* or *confirmatus* (firmness).—*animi presentia. animus praesens* (quickness in deciding). See **TO DECIDE.**

DECISIVE, decretorius (post-Aug.).—*quod habet or facit momentum* (what gives a d. turn).—*ultimus* (what is d., as being last; e. g. a battle, a cause): *the d. hour, hora decretoria; ultimi discriminis tempus* (approaches, adventus): *a d. moment, *momentum*, quo fortuna in discrimen vocatur; *temporis discrimen*: *a d. battle, pugna decretoria* (Q. 6, 4, 6); *proellum*, in quo omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat (on the result of what the fate of the republic depends, C. ad Dio. 10, 10, 2); also *ultima*, or *universae rei dimicatio* (L. 1, 15, and 38): *an engagement, weh is not d.*, praellum anceps: *to hazard a d. battle, summis cum hoste copis contendere* (Herr. Cas. B. G. 5, 17): *de summis rerum decernere: it comes to a d. battle, venit res ad ultimum dimicationis; venit in casum universae dimicationis: no d. battle was fought, nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est.*

DECISIVELY, modo decretorio.

DECK, ¶ To cover, tegere (g. t.).—*contegere; obtegere; integere* (alth. with alth. qd re qd).—*sternere; consternere; insternere* [Syn. in COVER; *weh see for phrases*]: *to d. a horse with trappings, equum sternere, insternere.* ¶ *To adorn, ornare* (g. t.).—*exornare, distinguere* [Syn. in ADOBN].—*comiere*: *to d. with alth.*, ornare, or exornare, or distinguere, or distinguere et ornare qd re; *exornare qd re, or ornatu ca rei* (e. g. the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus: a room with pictures, cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu): *to d. oneself*, se exornare (e. g. I d. myself out to please you, me exorno, tibi ut placeam). ¶ *To cover with a deck; vid. next word.*

DECK, s. constratum navis (*Petrus. 100, 3 and 6). *To cover with a d., consternare* (but only found in the past partic. L. 21, 28 being in a different sense) *A vessel with a d., constrata navis* (C. L.), *tectis navis* (Cas. L. T.): *snips weh have d's, naves tectae, or constratae* (opp. naves apertae).

DECLAIM, pronunciare (to deliver a speech artistically, e. g. of an actor).—*cum putida gravitate dicere (to d. with an affected solemnity; in an inflated style, &c.).—*declamare; declamitare* (to d. for practice, as was customary in the ancient schools of rhetoric): *to d. in a striking and graceful manner, graviter et venuste pronunciare.*

DECLAIMER, declamator (one who delivered declamations in a school of rhetoric).—*putidus pronunciator or *qui cum putida gravitate dicit or pronunciat, or (with ref. to the style) *cujus oratio turgat atque inflata est.*

DECLAMATION, ¶ Style of delivery, pronuntiatio (according to the rules of art; C. Invent. 1, 7, uses Crci.; ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis modulatione, Auct. ad Her. 1, 2, estr. vocis, vultus, gestus moderato cum venustate).—*actio* (C. de Or. 2, 17, estr.).—*pronunciandi ratio* (g. t. for delivery, Q. 10, 1, 17).—*pronuntiatio vocis mutationibus resultans* (with ref. to affected changes of tone, Q. 11, 3, 183).—¶ *An oration composed for practice on a given subject, declamatio.*—*In ostentationem comparata declamatio* (ast. Q. 2, 9, 10).

DECLAMATORY, declamatorius (pertaining to declamation; i. e. rhetorical exercises in the schools).—*tumidus; turgidus; inflatus* (inflated). *His style is d.*, oratio turgat atque inflata est: *their delivery is relaxed without being unnatural or d.*, neque ita prorsus, ut nos vulgo

loquimur, pronuntiant [or, neque sine arte pronuntiant], neque procul tamen a naturâ recedunt (Q. 2, 10, 13).—*A vehement and d. mode of delivery should be avoided, actio ita temperanda est, ne, dum actoris captivus elegantiam, perdamus viri boni et gravis auctoritatem* (Q. lib. 11, extr.).

DECLARARE, probabilis (*capable of proof*): quod probari, doceri potest.

DECLARATION, declaratio (e. g. amoris sui).—pronuntiatio (*proclamation by word of mouth, Cæs.*) *Sis vox, sententia, oratio, may serve.*—denuntiatio (*a threatening d.; e. g. belli*).—proscriptio (*d. of outlawry*).—*After this d., hac pronuntiatione factâ* (Cæs. B. C. 2, 25): for 'to make a d.,' see **DECLARE**.

DECLARATIVE, or **DECLARATORY**, *Crcl.* by quod declarat or declarationem habet, *cs rei* (e. g. liber iste)—quantum habet declarationem amoris tui, C.).—~~255~~ declarativus *quite late*; *Appul. Mart. Capell.*

DECLARE, ¶ *To make known, declare* (*to make the existence of althg perceived, whether a sensible object or a feeling; also with acc. and inf. or dependent interrog. clause*).—exponere, or expromere e. g. *one's opinion*, quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; *clearly about althg*, accuratius exponere de re; *fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re*.—¶ *To reprobate, prodere* (*of the response of an oracle*).—indicare (e. g. bellum).—denunciare (*in a threatening manner, e. g. bellum*).—[~~256~~] **DECLARARE** bellum *is barbarous*.—pronunciare (*by word of mouth*). Curio pronunciare—jubeat—se in hostium habiturum loco, qui, &c., Cæs. B. C. 2, 25): to d. *abg* althg, declarare, appellare, with a double acc. following (e. g. *qm regem*): to d. or pronounce *abg* althg, judicare (e. g. *qm hostem, proditorem patriæ*); *abg consui*, qm dicere or declarare or renunciare consulem; *emperor*, qm imperatorem salutare (*post-Aug.*); *abg king*, qm regem appellare (Cæs.); declarare (L.); *abg one's heir*, heredem qm scribere or instituire; *an outlaw*, proscribere qm: to d. *himself a candidate*, ostendere se candidatum (Suet.): to d. *null and void*, infirmare; irritum facere; abolere (*reply a law*): to d. *oneself conquered*, victum se profiteri; *manus dare*: to d. *one's opinion in favour of althg*, qd accipere, probare; *agst althg*, rem recusare, or detractare; rem improbare: to d. *on oath*, ¶ iuratum qd affirmare: to d. *in writing*, literis or per litteras significare: *the victory d.'s itself by the omens*, victoria se ostendit ominibus.

DECLARE, **INTRANS.** ¶ *Assert, affirm, affirmare*. confirmare. contendere. dicere. asseverare. profiteri (SYN. IN ASSERT, AFFIRM). To d. for *abg*, *cs partes sequi*; in *cs partes transire* (to join *abg's party*): to d. *agst abg*, inimicium se ei ostendere: to d. *off*, renunciare qd (e. g. *conductionem, &c.*, also qd ci: e. g. *societatem ci*, L. 38, 31): *victory d.'s for, &c.*, victoria penes qm est (e. g. *penes patres, L.*).—victoria ad qm venit (e. g. *ad meliores, C.*).—victoria *cs est*; or *qs* victoriam obtinet: victoria potitur.

DECLENSION, ¶ *Declining state, ruina* (*proper of a building; fig. of a state, republic*): d. of *manners, mores corrupti*; d. of *bodily strength, defectio virium*; vires corporis affectæ: d. of *one's mental powers, deminutio mentis*. ¶ *Inflexion of words, declinatio; flexus; flexura*.

DECLINE, s. deminutio. imminutio.—extenuatio. remissio.—mitigatio.—See **LESSENING**.—*To be on the d.; see* **DECLINE**.—*The d. of life, ingravescens ætas* (C.). *In the d. of life, provecitior ætate* (*in advanced years*); *vergente jam senectâ* (T.); *vergens ænnis* (T.): to be in the d. of life, longius ætate provecum esse. ¶ *Consumption, tabes*.—phthisis (*phthis, Cels.* 3, 22): *abg is in a d.*, corpus *cs ad tabem* venit; *tabes qm invadit*: to be in a d., *tabe laborare.

DECLINE, ¶ *To lean downwards, inclinare*—proclivem or declivem esse.—labi; delabi (*to sink gradually*); inclinari, se inclinare (*of the day, fortune, &c.*). ¶ *To grow weaker, or to decrease, deminui* (*to be lessened*); of *bodily strength, &c.*—[~~257~~] *not diminui*).—minui, imminui (*of prices, influence, &c.*).—remittere (*of what is diminished in intensity*).—deservescere (*of heat, desires, passions*).—senescere (*to be weakened by age or time; of strength; also of memory, hope, zeal, &c.*).—deficere (*of strength, &c.*): *my strength d.'s*, viribus senesco, or deficio; vires extenuantur, deficient: *the price of corn d.'s*, annonæ laxat, levatur: *the price of althg d.'s*, *pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit vilior: *public credit d.'s*, fides (totâ qâ terrâ [e. g. Italiâ, Cæs.] est angustior: *abg's health is declining*, qs valetudinem amittit.—*cs valetudo decrescit* (Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4); *qs tenui*, infirmâ, minus commodâ est valetudine: *eloquence has declin'd*—*fm its Attic purity of diction, eloquentia omnem illam salubritatem Atticæ* (214)

dictionis quasi sanitatem perdidit (C.): *the day d.'s*, dies se inclinât or inclinatur, *but probably better*, *in vespertinum tempus inclinatur (*abg*, inclinatus in post-meridianum tempus die, C.); *dies vergit* (Suet. Otho, 7; Plin.): *abg's influence, popularity, &c. d.'s*, *cs auctoritas, existimatio, &c. imminuta est: the power of the Athenians d.'s*, opes Atheniensum senescunt.

¶ *To refuse, decline* qd (*by getting out of its way; frequent in C.*)—*renuere qd* (*by a shake of the head*): to d. *complying with abg's entreaties*, petenti ci qd denegare; preces *cs repudiare*: to d. *faintly*, subnegare qd; *courtously*, belle negare; *falsely*, præcise negare; sine ullâ exceptione or plane præciedere.—¶ *Deviate fm*; see **DEVIATE**.—¶ *To decline a word, verbum timutare casibus*; verbum declinare (*used in the old Grammarians of every kind of gramm. inflection*).

DECLIVITY, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (*sloping positions*).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis. ascensus (*with ref. to a person ascending it*): a *gentle d.*, collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens.

DECLIVOUS, declivis; acclivis; proclivis.

DECOCT, deservescere.—decoquere.

DECOCTION, decoctio (*Crcl. Aug. Tard.* 2, 13).—decoctum (*that wch is decocted = medicinal drink; Plin.*)—potio medicata.

DECOLLATE, caput *cs præciedere* (*with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscedere, C. Phil.* 11, 2, 5, *unless the person be previously strangled; cervicibus fractis caput abscedit*).—securi ferire or percute (*with the axe of the executioner*).—decollare (*post-Aug. and to be rejected in the more elevated style*).

DECOLLATION, *Crcl.* with phrases under **DECOLLATE**; or caput recisum (O.); or totâ cervicē desectâ divisum a corpore caput (L. 31, 34).—[~~258~~] Decollatio, *Vet. Gloss.*

DECOMPOSE, ¶ *To resolve into component parts, solvere*; dissolvere; resolvere.—diluire (*dissolve it*).—See **DISSOLVE**.

DECOMPOSITE, solutus; dissolutus.

DECOMPOSITION, solutio; dissolutio.

DECOMPOUND, see **DECOMPOSE**.

DECORATE, ornare; exornare.—decori or ornamento esse.—decus afferre (*all three applicable to persons or things, ci or ci rei*): to d. *with althg*, ornare or exornare qd re.—vestire (*clothe or cover, e. g. walls*): to d. *the walls of a room with pictures*, tabulis cubuculi parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare; *with garlands*, sertis redimire et rosâ; *sertis velare* (*quite cover it; e. g. a house*).—See **ORNAMENT**, v.

DECORATION, ornatio; exornatio (*as acts*): *as the ornaments themselves, cultus* (*taken collectively*).—ornatus; ornamentum (*taken separately; e. g. of theatrical d.*)—apparatus (*the whole supply of objects with wch to decorate althg*): to change the d.'s (*of a theatre*), mutare speciem orationis (Vitr. 5, 6, 8).

DECORATOR, qui ornat, &c.

DECOROUS, ¶ *Suitable, aptus; accommodatus* ci rei or ad qd.—conveniens, consentaneus: to be d. or suitable, aptum consentaneumque esse; convenire. ¶ *Becoming*, quod decet qm (*in general*); [~~259~~] *never decens, except in poetry and in the silver age*.—decorus (*only of words and actions*).

DECOROUSLY, decore. recte. honeste. ut decet.—apte. convenienter. accommodate (*suitably*).

DECORTICATE, to d. a tree, corticem arbori in orbem detrahare; decorticare arborem.—delibrare arborem (*the inner bark*).—summu corticem desquamare (*the outer bark; by mistake*).

DECORTICATION, decortico (*no Dictionary produces authority for delibratio*).

DECORUM, decorum (ρό πρῶτον: for wch Q. uses decor): to observe d., decorum sequi, or servare, or custodire: to observe d. in althg, in qâ re, quid decet, considerare, or videre: to have a sense of d., quid decet, sentire: althg is agst d., turpe est qd: it was not then inconsistent with d., decorum erat tum (*with inf. L.*). With d., decore, non indecore.

DECOY, allicere; allectare; invitare et allectare, or allectare et invitare, alii qm ad qd.—illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd.—inescare (*with a bait*): to d. in many ways, multa habere invitamenta. See **ALLURE**.

DECOY, ¶ *As an act, allectatio*. ¶ *As a thing, invitamentum*.—illicitamentum.—illicebre: a d.-bird, allector.—illex (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 68).—¶ *The place where wild ducks are decoyed*, *locus anatisbus capiendis factus, idoneus.

DECREASE, **TRANS.** minuire (*to make less in number, magnitude, weight, and importance, opp. augere, e. g. vectigalia; cs gloriam; molestias; potentiam et auctoritatem senatûs*).—imminuere (*also opp. augere,*

e. g. the number of the senate, numerum patrum; *tro-pa*, copias; *aby's renown*, *ca laudem*.—*de-minuere* qd or de qâ re (to make less by taking away *fm atq.*, (to *g.* vegetalia; vires; aliquid de potestate).—*extenuare* (to d. by abating, *e. g.* sumptus; molestias; *spem*).—*levare*; *sublevare* (to d. by making lighter, *e. g.* pretium, annonam; *inopiam*; *pericula*).—*elevare* (to d. both in a good sense and in a bad, *e. g.* *segritudinem*; *solicitudinem*; *auctoritatem*; *fidem* *ca rei*).—*lenire* (to d. by lessening the sensation of atq; *e. g.* dolores; *severam quiete*; *morbum temperantia*).—*de-minuere* qd de qâ re (by deducting; *e. g.* a *Græcanâ* *mina* by deducting *five drachmas*, de *minâ* unâ *quinque* *numos*; *de-minuere* and *comminuere* cannot be used in this sense).—*detrahere* qd de qâ re (*e. g.* de totâ *pecuniâ* *quinquagesimam* partem).

DECREASE, INTRANS. *decrescere* (to grow less, *abster*, *q.*, *opp.* *crescere*; *e. g.* dies, pondus, admiratio; *flumina*, &c.).—*minui*; *se minuere*; *also minuere only* (to become less).—*imminui* (to d. inwardly).—*remitti*; *se remittere*; *also remittere only* (to d. or abate, *e. g.* of rain, cold, fever, &c.).—*levare*; *sublevare* (to become lighter).—*leniri*; *mitigari* (to become milder).—*deservescere* (to become less hot, *e. g.* ætus, ira, &c. *deservescit*). See **LESSEN, INTRANS.**

DECREASE, S. diminutio; *imminutio*.—*extenuatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*levatio* (**SYN.** in **LESSEN**).—(**EX.** Vir. 9, 14, has quotidiana *decrecentia* *lunæ*; for *weh he uses* *decrecentia* a little before).—*defectio* (*e. g.* virium).—*Comp.* the *subst.* with the verbs *fm* *weh* they are derived, under **TO DECREASE**.

DECEE, V. edicere (to issue a d.; of magistrates and persons in authority).—*sciscere* (to d. by vote, *ex*ply of the people in a free state).—*Jx. sciscere* *jubereque* (the former, rather of the plebs; the latter, of the whole assembled people).—*sancire* (to d. or ratify by a d. of lawgivers, the people, &c.).—*decernere* (to decide *aftr.* weighing the reasons, &c.).—*consensere*, *placet ci* (to be of opinion; to pronounce that the thing should be so; of the senate).—*cavere* (to d. that for the future something should [if followed by *ut*], or should not [if followed by *nē*], be observed, or take place).—*constituere* (*q. i.* for to determine or *fix*).—*prescribere* (to d. or lay down beforehand, as a direction and rule of conduct): to d. on penalty of death, capite *sancire*.—*There is a law* *weh d.'s that*, *q.*, *lege* *cautum* *est*, *ut*, &c.; *that* *not*, *ne*; in *qâ* *lege* *cavetur* or *cautum* *est*, *ut* (*ne*), &c. *There was also a public edict* *weh* *decreed* *that*, &c., *decretum* *etiam* *publicum* *exstabat*, *quo* *cavebatur*, *ut*: *it is not decreed* (by law) *that*—*not*, &c., *nulla* *lex* *sancit*, *quo* *minus*. || *To fix* or *appoint* by a *decree*, &c., *decernere*; *atq;* *to* *aby*, *qd* *ci*.—*constituere* (to *fix*).—*To decree* a triumph, &c. to *aby*, *decernere* *ci* triumphum, honores, pecuniam: to d. a punishment, *constituere* *ci* *pœnam*: to d. a fine, *dicere* *ci* *multam*.

DECEE, A. decretum (the d. of a magistrate or superior court, of the senate, consul, prætor, &c.).—*edictum* (the regularly published d. of a sovereign power or superior magistrate).—*consultum* (the conclusion come to by a deliberative body; hence also the d. in *weh* such resolution is embodied); *Jx.* *consultum* *et* *decretum*.—*lex* (law).—*prescriptum* (laid down beforehand as a d. section and rule). A d. of the senate, *senatus auctoritas* (so far as a decision of theirs has weight *fm* the authority of their body and position in the state; hence, of a d. either not yet sanctioned by the tribunes, or formally opposed by the interpolation of their veto).—*senatus* or *patrum consultum* (with *ref.* to the deliberation that has preceded its adoption, and so far as it is formally sanctioned by the tribunes, and has the force of a law).—*senatus* or *patrum decretum* (a resolution of the senate either empowering magistrates to do any important act, or confirming the acts of the assembly of the people and giving them the force of laws).—A d. of the people, *populiscitum* (adopted by the assembly of the people legally convened).—*plebiscitum* (so far as proposed to the plebs [as *opp.* the senate] by a presiding magistrate, and adopted by a majority of votes).—*populi jussum* (as far as the people had the right to require the senate to confirm a d. of theirs, *aftr.* *weh* it had full legal validity). *Jx.* *populi scitum* *jussumque*: by a d. of the sovereign, *jussu* *regis* or *principis*: *legal d.'s*, *præscripta* *legum*; *que* *legibus* *sancta* *sunt*: to issue a d., *edictum* *proponere*.

DECREMENT, SE DECREASE.

DECREPIT, decrepitus; *etate decrepitâ* (C.).—*confectus* *senectute* (*enfeebled* by age).—*enervatus*.—*annis defectus* (*Phædr.*).

DECREPITUDE, defectio virium; *decrepita ætas* (C.).

DECRESCENT, decrescens (*decreasing*).—*senescens* (*growing old*).—*luna* *tum* *senescens*, *tum* *crescens*).

DECRETAL, adj., see **DECRETORY**.

DECRETAL, s. *codex or corpus juris Romani or Pontificii.

DECRETORY, decretorius (*post-Aug.*).—See **JUDICIAL**.—A d., *decretum *Papæ*.

DECRIAL, vituperatio.—*reprehensio* (**STR.** in **BLAME**); *calumniâ* (*e. g.* *ingenii calumniâ*, C.).

DECRY, vituperare (to blame, rail at; *e. g.* *rhetoric*, *rhetoricam*, C.).—*infamare* (to bring into evil report, *qd* or *qm*).—*diffamare* (*seld.* and *post-Aug.*; to spread evil reports of a person so as to make him notorious).—*ca* *famam* *dehonestare* (*by spreading bad reports of him*).—*rem* *suspectam* *infamemque* *criminando* *facere* (L. 8, 23).—*criminari*. *invidiose* *criminari* (C.; *e. g.* *ca* *potentiam*, *auctoritatem*, *res* *gestas*, &c.).—*ca* *laudi* *obstrepere* (*post-Aug.*, *Sen.*); *de* *famâ* or *exultatione* *ca* *detrahere* (to slander him; try to lessen his reputation).—*calumniari* *qm* or *qd* (to censure maliciously).—*To d. the art of rhetoric*, *vituperare* *rhetoricam* (C.); *criminari* *rhetoricen* *vitia* (Q.); to d. *aby's achievements*, *criminari* *ca* *res* *gestas* *argumentando* (C.).

DECEMBENT, DECEMBENCY, cubitus, *ûs* (*very rare*; *e. g.* *proni*; *supini*; in *lâtera*, *Plin.*).

DECEMBENT, *decumbens (*as* *Beh. t. t.*).

DECEUPLE, SE TENOLD.

DECURION, decurio, onis, m.

DECURSION, decursus (*e. g.* *aquæ*, *amniûm*); *lapis*; *delapsus* *aquæ* (the d. of water on a field; *Varr. R. 1. 6, 6*).

DECURTATION. The nearest subst. are amputation (*act* of cutting off; *e. g.* *sarmentorum*, C.); *contractio* (*act* of contracting, shortening; *e. g.* *paginæ*, *orationis*, C.).

DECUSSATE, decussare (C.).—in *speciem* *Græcæ* *literæ* *X* *decussare* (Col.). *Decussated lines*, *lineæ* in *decussis* *obliquæ* (Plin.).

DEDECORATE, dedecorate; *dedecore* *afflicto*.

DEDECORATION, ignominia (*whether inflicted on others, or brought upon oneself*).—*lapes* *aliqua* *decoris*.

DEDECOROUS, inhonestus.—*turpis*.—*infamia*.—*dedecorus* (*præ-Class.* and *Sile.* age; T.).

DEDICATE, || consecrare, dicare; *dedicare* (*whether to a god or a man*).—*sacrare*; *consecrare* (to a god; see **SYN.** in **CONSECRATE**).—*inaugurare* (to d. *aftr.* consulting the augurs): to d. *am* *altar* to *Jupiter*, *Jovi* *aram* *dicare* (*also* *aram* *dedicare*, *consecrare*); a temple to a god, *deo* *templum* *sacrare* or *consecrare*; *deo* *delubrum* *dedicare*.—|| *I* *inscribe* a book with *aby's* name; a book to *aby*, *ci* *librum* *dicare* or *dedicare* (*used* *aftr.* *Aug.* age; Q. *Phædr.* *Plin.*): *librum* *ad* *qm* *mittere* (to send a book to *aby*, *weh* C. uses as the customary phrase in his time for *dicare* and *dedicare*; see *Cat. Maj.* 1, 3. *N. D.* 1, 7, 16: *so* *librum* *mittere* *ci*; *e. g.* *libros*, *quos* *Septimio* *misit*, *Varr.*); *librum* *ci* *despondere* (to intend to d. it to; C. *Att.* 13, 12, 3). 'Dedicated to M. Brutus' [on the title page of a book], *ad* *M. Brutum* (*without any participle*). || *Give* *up* to; *devote* to; *dicare* (*e. g.* *hunc* *totum* *diem* *tibi*, C.); *tuum* *studium* *meæ* *laudi*, C.); to d. *oneself* to *atq.*, *ci* *rei* *se* *tradere*, or *se* *dedere*; *ci* *rei* *operam* *dare*: to d. *oneself* to the service of the state, *patriæ* *se* *dedere*, or *se* *devovere*; *rei* *publicæ* *se* *tradere*: to d. *oneself* wholly to the service of the gods, *totum* *se* *vertere* in *cultum* *deorum*: to d. *one's* time to *atq.*, *tempus* *consumere* in *qâ* *re*; *one's* talents to *atq.*, *ingenium* *conferre* *ad* *qd.* See **DEVOTE**.

DEDICATE, or DEDICATED, dicatus.—*dedicatus*.—*sacratus*; *consecratus*; *sacer* (*holy*, *as* *belonging to the gods*).—|| *Devoted* to, *deditus* *ci* *rei*.

DEDICATION, dedicatio (d. of a thing).—*consecratio* (d. of a person, *e. g.* of a priest; see **INSCRIPT. Grut.** 303, 2. On the distinction between *ded.* and *consecr.*, see **CONSECRATE**).—|| *Inauguratio* is without *Class.* authority.—*dicatio* (C.; not in this sense). || *Dedication* of a book, **dedicatio*.

DEDICATOR, qui dicat; *qui* *consecrat*, &c.

DEDITION, traditio.—*editio* (the act of yielding up).

DEDUCE, ducere, or deducere a or *ex*, &c.; *one's* *race*, *one's* *origin* *fm* *aby*, *genus* *deducere* a *qo*: *originem* *ducere* or *trahere* a *qo*; *originem* *sui* *ad* *qm* *referre*: to d. *atq.* *fm* *God*, *Deum* *facere* *ca* *rei* *effectorem*. || *Infer*, *vid.*

DEDUCEMENT, SE DEDUCE.

DEDUCIBLE, see INFERRABLE.

DEDUCT, || To take away; *e. g.* to d. *atq.* *fm* a sum total, *detrahere*, *deducere* *qd* de *summâ*.—*detra-*

here qd de totâ pecuniâ (e. g. quinquagesimam partem). deductionem or decessionem de pecuniâ facere. To *d.* 10 per cent., *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. If = *subtract*, deducere only (C. Off. 1, 8, 59; in this sense, detrahere would not be Lat.); to *d.* althg fm weight, subtrahere qd e pondere: not to *d.* a farthing for aby, nullum numum equumq deducere. Not a single farthing can be deducted, non potest triobolus hinc abesse (Plaut.).

DEDUCTION, || *A statement, deductio: without any d.*, sine ullâ deductione: to make a *d.*, deductionem, decessionem de pecuniâ facere: to pay without *d.*, solidum solvere. || *Syllogistic inference*, conclusio: is not this a right *d.*? satine hoc conclusum videtur?

DEED, || *Thing done; see ACT*, s.—in very *d.*, re; reuera, reapse; re et veritate (not in words merely); sane; prospecto (forms of assurance): not in word, but in *d.*, non verbis, sed re. || *Writing containing a contract*, syngrapha (Plaut. syngraphus: as signed by both parties); tabulae (also with the gen. of what the *d.* referred to: e. g. locationis).—See CONTRACT. To draw up a *d.* or contract, syngrapham conscribere (aft. syngraphum conscribere, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 1); tabulas conficere (g. t.).

DEEM, || *Think; to judge*, opinari. putare. arbitrari. censere. existimare. estimare.—veri. Judicare. sentire et iudicare. See THINK for SYN. and phrases.

DEEP, altus (what recedes fm a surface by height or depth; hence, relatively 'high' or 'deep': e. g., *d.* water, aqua; a river, flumen; roots, radices; wound caused by a thrust, plaga. The fig. translation of 'deep' by altus for magnus, summus, is foreign to class. prose).—profundus (entering *d.* into the ground, e. g. the sea, mare [whereas mare altum means both the *d.* sea, and the high sea]; a whirlpool, gurgis. In its fig. meaning, profundus means what is 'unlimited', 'unbridled', and therefore does not belong to 'deep')—depressus; demissus (lying low, e. g. country, loca).—in altitudinem depressus (e. g. vallis, opp. late patens, Hirt.).—latus (of horizontal depth: e. g. of the depth of a house).—gravia (of sound; base, opp. acutus, e. g. tone, sonus; vox; vocis genus)—arctus or (rather) artus (fast; of sleep)—magnus (great, e. g. affliction, luctus)—summus (very great, calm, quiet; tranquillitas; silence, silentium; learning, eruditio).—~~DEPT~~ The measure of the depth is expressed by altus with the acc. (later with abl.), or in altitudinem with gen.; but the latter only when the statement is that althg is made or becomes of that depth, consequently only with verb or participle. So with latus or in latitudinem, of horizontal depth.—three feet *d.*, tres pedes altus, latus: a place ten feet *d.*, locus in altitudinem pedum decem depressus: a house ten feet *d.*, domus, quæ in latitudinem pedum decem extracta est: very *d.*, præaltus; infinitâ altitudine; in mirandam altitudinem depressus: *d.* peace, placidissima pax; in the deepest peace, in intimo sinu pacis (Plin. Paneg. 56, 4, in such relations as gerere consulatum). To live in the deepest peace, placidissimâ pace uti or frui (later, profundissimâ pace florere): being in a state of the deepest peace, pacatissimus (e. g. of a town, or province): to be lying in *d.* sleep, arte (arcte) dormire: to be in *d.* affliction, in summo esse luctu: to be *d.* in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse: to have a *d.* insight into althg, accuratam cs rei cogitationem habere: to draw a *d.* sigh, alte suspiria petere (Plaut.); ab imo pectore suspirare or suspiria ducere (O.): to pierce *d.* into the body, alte in corpus descendere (of a spear, &c.): a *d.* furrow, sulcus altius impressus (C.): to make a *d.* furrow, sulcum alte imprimere: to make a ditch three feet *d.*, fossam tres pedes altam deprimere: scrobem trium in altitudinem pedum defodere: to dip one's nose *d.* into one's drink, nares in bibendo altius mergere: to penetrate deeper, penitus penetrare (e. g. of a wound): to lie *d.*, in loco depresso, or demisso altum esse (of a country); penitus additum esse (to be deeply hidden, e. g. in the earth, of gold, silver, &c.); in profundo demersum or abstrusum esse (fig. of truth): *d.* sunk eyes, oculi conditi: to strike *d.* root, altius radices agere.—capere radices (Cat. Plin. prop.); penitus immittere radices (Q. fig.): to have struck *d.* root; see DEEPLY.—they spring up quickly because they have no *d.* root, ut quæ summo solo sparsa sunt semina, celerius se effundunt (Q. 1, 3, 5, fig.): *d.*-rooted; see DEEPLY.—*d.*-rooted vice, vitium penitus defixum et hærens (C.); vitium adultum et prævidium (T.): *d.*-rooted affection, amor penitus insitua. A *d.* bed (of a river), pressus in solum alveus (Curt.): a very *d.* cavern, vasto recessu submotâ apertura (T. V.): to dig *d.*, altius terram effodere (C.): to dig *d.* ditches, scrobescere

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in profundum. agere (Plin.).: to dig *d.*, depressius pastinare (Col.; e. g. the soil for vines): to penetrate *d.* into a country, interiores regiones petere; ad interiores regiones penetrare. || *Cunning* (e. g. not easily fathomed), astutus; callidus; versutus; veterator; vafer; subdolis, &c. Jn. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus; callidus et acutus ad fraudem; veterator et callidus.—See CUNNING. || *Profound, deeply learned*, subtilis (of persons and things).—ingenii acumine valens; acerrimo or acutissimo ingenio (of persons).—obscurus. occultus. Involutus. absconditus. reconditus. abstrusus. Jn. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus et abstrusus (hard to understand; of things).—A *d.* discussion, disputatio subtilis or abstrusa. disputatio paulo abstrusior (C.): without entering upon any *d.* discussion, remotâ subtilitate disserendi: *d.* learning, summa or præclara eruditio; literæ non vulgares, sed quædam interiores et reconditæ: a *d.* thinker, homo subtilis: to be a *d.* thinker, acute, subtiliter cogitare; subtiliter et acutum esse in cogitando (aft. C.); subtiliter esse disputatorem (C.). || *Dark* (of colour), nigrans or nigricans (blackish); austerus (opp. bright, floridus).—adstrictus (opp. excitatus, Plin.).—nubilus et pressus (Solin.).

DEEP, s. altum (the high sea, opp. coast or haven).—salum (the open sea, ocean, opp. haven).—mare (e. g. the pelagus and pontus are used by the poets only).—Oceanus; mare oceanus (the main, of such sea are paria): to commit oneself to the *d.*, navigationi se committere: to launch into the *d.*, navem solvere; also merely solve; altum petere; in altum provehi.—See SEA.

DEEPEEN, deprimere (to fix deeper in the ground, opp. tollere, allevare; e. g. a building, ædem).—majorem in altitudinem deprimere (off. mirandam in altitud. depressus, &c.).—altius imprimere (e. g. a furrow, sulcum).—excavare (to hollow out, e. g. theshores).—depressus fodere (Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9; e. g. specus). || To make darker; to *d.* the darkness, densare tenebras (T. aft. V. obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ): to *d.* a colour, colori austeritatem dare (Plin.).—colorem adstringere or atringere (opp. excitare, to make it brighter; Plin.): to *d.* colours that are too bright, nimis floridis coloribus austeritatem dare (Plin. 35, 10). || *Increase* (e. g. sorrow, &c.), augere (dolorem, molestiam, &c.).

DEEPLY, alte; profunde; penitus (inwardly).—valde; vehementer (e. g. to feel pain or affliction): *d.*-afflicted, graviter afflictus; mœrore prodigatus (C.): *d.*-rooted, altis radicibus defixus (prop. and fig. e. g. virtus, C.); inveteratus (fig. of habita, hatred, &c.): very *d.* rooted, altissimis defixa radicibus (e. g. virtus, C.): *d.* rooted in aby, penitus defixus in qo (e. g. fault): a *d.*-rooted opinion, opinio penitus insita: *d.*-rooted evils, mala inveterata, fixa (C.): to be *d.*-rooted, altas radices agere (prop.); inveterascere (fig. of habita, &c.): to be very *d.* rooted, penitus immissis radicibus niti (Q. 1, 3, fig.).—More under DEEP.—to impress *d.* on one's heart, animo suo penitus mandare qd. || *Cunningly*, astute; callide; versute; vafr; subdole. || *Profoundly*, subtiliter. abscondite (e. g. disserere).

DEEPNESS, || *Depth*; vid. || *Craft, cunning*; vid.

DEER, dama (fallow *d.*; Plin. V. H., &c.—as masc. only V. and Stat. comp. Q. 9, 3, 6).—cervus (e. t. fem. cervæ): *d.*-hunting, venatio or venatus cervorum. A *d.*-stealer, *prædo cervorum: to practise *d.*-stealing, *furtim cervos intercipere: *d.*-skin, *pellis damæ or cervi, capræ, &c.

DEFACE, deformare (to disfigure).—turpare (to make ugly).—Sto corrumpere.—depravare.—in peljus mutare, vertere, or (H.) fingere.

DEFACT, deformatus; deformis; depravatus: *d.* by errors, mendosus (as a book, &c.).

DEFAACEMENT, deformatio (e. g. tantæ majestatis, L.).—depravatio (both as act).—deformitas; turpitude (as a state).

DEFALCATE, injuriâ detrahere qd de qâ re (wrongfully to make a deduction fm althg, e. g. fm aby's wages or salary, de cs mercede, C. Ferr. 3, 78; 182).—fraudare or defraudare qm qâ re (e. t., to cheat aby of althg).

DEFALCATION, deductio (fm a sum total): without any *d.*, sine ullâ deductione: to pay without *d.*, solidum solvere.

DEFAMATION, calumnia (false accusation).—criminator (slander: the blackening of a man's character).—obtrectatio (malicious disparaging; often in pl.).

DEFAMATORY, calumniosus (defaming others; late).—falsas criminationes continens (containing slander).—probrus (T.). A *d.* poem, carmen probrusum

(T.). *A d. libel*, libellus famosus.—*The libels of the ancients were mostly in verse; hence carmen profectum (T.) or famosum (H.)*.—carmen, quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C.).—elogium (*written on a person's door*; *Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 74*).—carmen refectum contumeliis ca (T.). To compose a *d. libel* agst aby, carmen profectum facere in qm (*uſt. T.*); carmine probroso diffamare qm (T.); carmen ad infamiam ca edere (*Suet. Oct. 55*); malum in qm carmen condere (H.): To publish a *d. libel*, *carmen probrosum or famosum vulgare (*all these suppose that it is in poetry*).—libellum ad infamiam ca edere (*Suet. Oct. 55*); qm scriptis procacibus diffamare.

DEFAME, ci infamiam mōvere; qm infamare (*to bring aby into ill repute*);—qm variis rumoribus differe; qm diffamare (*to spread reports agst aby; diffam. post-Aug. T.*).—calumniari (*to accuse falsely, and fm base motives*);—criminari (*to blacken, and render suspected by false accusations*); aby to aby, qm apud qm.—de famā or existimatione ca detrahere (*to detract fm aby's good name*).—maledicere ci (*to speak ill of aby*).—probrum inferre (e. g. caſtici. C.): behind the back, de qo absente detrahendi causā maledice contumelioseque dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134); ci absenti male loqui (*Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25*). I am defamed, detrahitur de meā famā.

DEFAMER, homo maledictus (*one who speaks ill of aby fm malice*);—maledictus conviciator (*when done with clamor and vulgar abuse*);—calumniator (*a malignant slanderer*).

DEFATIGATE, see FATIGUE, v.

DEFATIGATION, fatigatio; defatigatio.—lassitudo.

DEFAULT, defectio; defectus (*with the gen. both express omission, or defect; the first, as an act; the latter as a condition*). I Default, as a law-term, vadimonium desertum: to let judgment go by d., ad diem, or ad vadimonium non venire; vadimonium decessere.—se non sistere.—Failure (*vid.*). I 'In d. of' by Creel. *with verbs deesse, deficere, &c.*: in d. of arms, quum tela deficient or defecerint (Cæs.): in d. of arms they seized upon sticks and stones, *arma quum decessent (or defecerint, if they had before had some), saxa et ligna corripuerunt: *to have recourse to lies in d. of argument*, *idoneo argumento deficiente, ad mendacia confugere.

DEFAULTER, I One who lets judgement go by default, qui ad diem non venit; qui vadimonium deserit—qui se non statit. I Pecuniary d., peculator (*who peculates*, C.).—qui pecuniam publicam avertit, qui peculatum facit or fecit. To be brought to trial as a d., peculatus accusari: to be a convicted d., damnari peculatus. damnari pecunias publicas.

DEFEASANCE, *conditio pactum (or testamentum, &c.) irritum faciens, tollens, &c.—Sis exceptio may do (*weh is the g. t. for the plea by which the defendant endeavours to meet a charge; hence, also, 'a plea in d. of alth'*); or ad iunctio (*a condition by which any thing is limited*).

DEFEASIBLE, quod abolēri, rescindi, abrogari, irritum fieri potest.

DEFEAT, v. I Conquer (*vid.*), vincere; superare; the enemy, hostem fundere fugareque; ci cladem afferre, or inferre; qm prosternere; ci detrimentum inferre. I To frustrate, ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere.—disturbare (e. g. a marriage, nuptias)—disjicere (e. g. an affair, rem; plans, consilia, L.).—discutere (e. g. rem, C.; consilia, &c.). J. discutere et comprimere: to completely d. aby's plans, conturbare ci omnes rationes: to d. aby's hopes, spem fulcere, ludere, destituere: one's hopes are defeated, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur, or by spe excedere; a spe decidere; spe deijci: if my hopes are defeated, si spes destituit: to be defeated, irritum fieri: ad irritum cadere or recidere, or venire: unless some accident had defeated his plans, nisi aliqui casus ejus consilium peremisset: death d.'s all one's hopes and plans, omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit. I Resist with success; to d. an attack, impetum ferre (*to stand it, and also drive the enemy back*). I To defeat or annul, qd rescindere (e. g. a will, contract, verdict, &c.); qd irritum facere.—See ANNUL.

DEFEAT, a. I Overthrow, the state of an army completely routed, clades (g. t.).—strages (*the d. of the enemy, when heaps are slain*).—internecio (e. d., in weh all are slain to a man, no quarter being given).—when the Romans speak of a d. weh they themselves have suffered, they employ euphemistic expressions, such as adversa pugna, or adversum prælium (*see L. 8, 31; 7, 29*), or incommodum (*see C. Lat.*

3, 10. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3), or detrimentum (*see Cæs. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.*), or calamitas (*see C. Brut. 3, 12. Cæs. B. G. 1, 30. L. 2, 12*): to inflict a d., atragem dare, or edere, or facere; on aby; see TO DEFEAT.—a great d., qm ingenti cæde prosternere: to inflict a complete d. on aby, qm ad internecionem cadere: to suffer a d., cladem pugne, or merely cladem, or calamitatem, or incommodum, or detrimentum accipere: a complete d., ad internecionem cædi, or deleri; ad internecionem venire: if we should suffer a d., si adversa pugna eveniret. I Defeat, or complete frustration, frustratio ca rei (e. g. legis, L. [*the making it practically of no effect*]; and abol. Not C.—Planc. ap. C.—Parr.).—deletio; extinctio; eversio.

DEFEATE, defecare (e. g. vinum, Colum.); purgare; expurgare: purum facere; all used both propr. and fig. I Purify; vid.

DEFECTION, purgatio (g. t. *purificatio is a bad word*).—lustratio (*d. of expiatory sacrifice*).—defectio (*very late*; *Ter. Aam. 27*).

DEFECT, vitium (*kakia, any physical or moral imperfection, as a quality, not deserving of punishment, but of censure; also any natural def. to weh no blame is attached, e. g. of the body, of the organ of speech, oris*).—quod deest (*what is wanting*; opp. quod abundat atque affluit: or to excess, quod superat, superat or redundat): fault of d.'s (= *faute*), mendosus: free fm d.'s, ab omni vitio vacuus, vitio purus (*free fm physical and moral d.'s; of persons and things*).—emendatus (*of writings*): to be without d.'s, sine vitia esse; vitia carere or vacare (*of persons and things*): if there is no d. in athg, si nihil est in qre rei vitii (C.; e. g. in tecto, parietibus, C.): to perceive d.'s in aby, in qo vitia videre: if athg is suffering fm any d., si deest ci rei quippiam (C.). I have two d.'s weh prevent me, &c., duez mihi res, quominus, &c., desunt (e. g. duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, C.): to supply a d., quod deest ci, or ci rei, explere (C. Brut. 12, 154): to supply the d.'s of athg, supplere qd (e. g. of your library, bibliothecam tuam, C.); or imperfectum qd supplere (*Suet. Cæs. 56*); partem relictam explere (*to supply a portion that the thing has not yet had*): excess is better than d., satius est qd superasse (ci rei) quam deesse: to see the d.'s of others, and to forget one's own, aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (C. Tuac. 3, 30, 73); magis in aliis cernere, quam in nobismet ipsis, si quid delinquitur (C. Off. 1, 41, 146); aliorum vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (*Sen. de ira, 2, 28, 6*).—The d. of athg in the one is equal to the excess of it in the other, quanti alteri deest ca rei, tantum alteri superat.—*defectus* (= 'the ceasing', 'failing', &c. *Plin. e. g. lactis is rare, except in the elder Plin.*)—defectio (= d. caused by the ceasing or failing of athg) is classical in this sense, but must not be used of any other kind of d.—See FAULT.

DEFECTION, I A falling away, defectio; fm aby, a go.—rebellio; rebellum (*both mean a renewal of war on the side of a people reduced to peace, the last occurs in L. 42, 21*).—transfugium; transitio ad hostem (*a going over of soldiers to the enemy*): a d. fm one's religion, *defectio a sacris: to try to bring aby about aby's d., ca animam ad defectionem sulcicare: to drive aby to d., qm in societatem defectionis impellere.—See REVOLT.

DEFECTIVE, mancus; non integer (*not complete*).—non perfectus; imperfectus; suis numeris non absolutus (*unfinished*).—non commodus (*not good of its sort*).—vitiosus (*blameworthy*): it is better for a narrative to be redundant than d., satius est, aliquid narrationi superasse, quam deesse. The gram. term d. is defectivus (e. g., a d. verb, verbum defectivum).

DEFECTIVELY, imperfecte; haud commode.—vitiose.

DEFENCE, I Protection, tutela (*d. in as far as it has athg under careful inspection, and averts fm it whatever may be hurtful, for weh meaning protectio is late Latin*).—præsidium (*d., in as far as through it one is sheltered, and can fly to it for refuge, when in need of help*).—defensio (*the d. or act by weh one wards off damage or danger whencesoever proceeding*).—tutamentum (L.; means of defence).—patrocinium (*the d. or fatherly protection, weh a patron affords to his client, or protégé*): to undertake aby's d., qm in fidem recipere (*as a superior, general, &c.*).—ca patrocinium suscipere (*as a patron or advocate*): to look to or fly to aby for d., se in fidem ca committere; se in fidem et tutelam ca conferre; se ci in clientelam et fidem dare; ca fidem sequi (*vid. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4*): that the d. of the city should be committed to the old men, seniores ad urbis

eustodiam ut præsto essent (L.).—¶ *Vindication*, excusatio (apology).—purgatio (justification).—responsio.—causæ dictio, or actio (d. before a court by a speech, &c.): to call upon *aby* for his d., rationem qm reddere iudicari (call him to account): to undertake the d. of a cause, patrocinium causæ suscipere: to decline the d., patrocinium ca rei repudiare: to conduct one's own d., ipsum pro se dicere: to write one's d., or draw up a d. in writing, defensionem suæ causæ scribere. ¶ *Resistance*, defensio; means of d., tutamen (g. t.); arma (arms): *quæ ad qm tuendum or ad locum tuendum parantur: to prepare for d., ad resistendum or ad vim propulsandam se parare (of a person): muros instruere (of a besieged general or force putting the walls in a state of d.; see *Hern.* ad B. G. 7, 18): to put a fortress in a state of d., castellum munire ca rebus necessariis instruere: to make a stout d., fortiter repugnare or resistere: without any means of d.; see DEFENCELESS.—¶ *Defensive works*: fortification, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only, or munimenta, pl.; opera, um, n.—propugnaculum (sg.): the art of d. or fortification, *ars muniendi; *architectura militaris: the natural means of d. (of a city), nativa præsidia (urbs, C.).

DEFENCELESS, inermis (without arms).—armis exutus (disarmed).—impeditus (prevented *fm* using arms); Intutus (unprotected).—defensoribus nudatus (deprived of defenders; both of places).—indefensus (L. undefended).—sine præsidio; non tutus; non munitus (of a town, &c.).

DEFEND, defendere; defensare (to d. *aby* or *algh* *fm* an actual attack, whether with arms or words: defensare has the accessory notion of great activity and perseverance; *agst* or *fm* *aby* or *algh*, a qo and a qā re, and contra qm).—tueri; tutari (protect): to d. *fm* possible attacks, *fm* dangers: whether with arms or words; *agst* or *fm* *aby* or *algh*, a qo or a qā re, or contra qm or qd).—tegere; protegere (to d. with arms, or other means of defence; proteg. also with words): to d. *aby* in *algh*, tegere qm in qā re). Jx. defendere et protegere a qā re or contra qd.—propugnare pro qā re (be its champion; to fight for with arms or words); Jx. defendere et propugnare.—ci præsidio esse (to be a bulwark, a protector).—prohibere qd (to keep a thing afar off: to ward it off; of things, e. g. medicines: to d. *algh* or *aby* *fm* *algh* or *aby*, prohibere qd a qo or qm a qā re: e. g. agst populationibus prohibere, L.; qm contumeliis militum conviciisque, Cæs., injurias a qo, Cæs.).—dicere pro qo, or pro qā re (to make a speech in defence, to plead his cause; *esply* in a court of justice).—patrocinium cs or cs rei suscipere; ci or ci rei patrocinari (to d. or take *aby* or *algh* under one's patronage, and speak for): to d. *aby* (in a court of justice), causam ca defendere or dicere (to plead his cause); ci in jure cavere (C., of a jurist giving his client the necessary forms and precautions): to d. people (in a court of justice, as an advocate), causas defendatari or tueri; *aby* before the prætor, defendere qm apud prætorem; *aby* agst unjust accusers, defendere qm contra iniquos; *aby*'s innocence, defendere innocentiam cs; *aby*'s reputation, propugnare pro cs famā: to d. oneself, defendere ipsum sese (in a general sense); dicere ipsum pro se (in a court of justice).—se purgare (to d. oneself successfully in a court of justice): vim vi repellere (*fm* violence): to d. oneself *fm* *aby*'s anger, se tutari a cētrā: to d. *aby* *fm* cold, a frigore defendere (V.), munire (Col.); *fm* the heat, tutari a calore (C.); one's life, defendere vitam: to d. one's life and reputation, defendere caput et famam (C.): to permit *aby* to d. himself, defensionem ei dare (C.): to d. the frontiers, tueri fines ab incursionibus hostium (C.); *algh* agst *Are*, qd contra ignem firmare; *agst* frost and storm, a frigore et tempestate munire; *aby* carefully agst wind, cold, and rain, qm diligenter munire a vento, frigore, pluvia. ¶ To fortify, firmare (to make secure); *agst* *algh*, contra qd.—munire (to fortify); *agst* *algh*, a qā re, contra or adversus qd.—sepire (to dig a trench, or fence of any sort).—custodire (to d. or guard agst detriment by vigilant inspection): to d. (by surrounding), circummunire: to d. a garden agst the forcible entry of men, hortum munire ab incuru hominum: to d. the pass by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento sepire: defended by the nature of the ground, loci naturā munitus; situ naturalī munitus; both by nature and art, et naturā loci et manu, or operibus et loco munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturā loci: nature has defended Italy by the Alps, Alpibus munit Italiam natura.

DEFENDANT, reus (in a criminal process, opp. (218)

accusator).—Is unde petitur; also possessor (in a civil process about meum and tuum, opp. petitor): to be counsel for the d., pro reo dicere; ci adesse (in judicio).

DEFENDER, defensor (one who wards off hostile attacks).—propugnator (the champion, only with arms in his hand defende *algh*).—~~agst~~ assertor only Q. and Suet.—tutor (the d. who takes *algh* under his protection).—patronus (the patron, who defends the rights of his clients): the d. or advocate in a court of law; see ADVOCATE.—to have *aby* for one's d., esse in ca tutelā; esse in ca tutelā et fide; esse in ca clientelā.

DEFENSIBLE, quod defendi potest, &c.
DEFENSIVE, Crci.—d. preparations, *quæ ad qm tuendum, or ad locum tuendum parantur: a d. alliance, *foedus ad bellum defendendum initum: a d. and offensive alliance, *foedus ad bella et repellenda et inferenda initum or factum: a d. war, bellum, quod defendendo geritur: d. arms, arma, quæ sunt ad tegendum (opp. arma, quæ sunt ad nocendum, offensive arms): on the d., defendendo: to act on the d., ad vim propulsandam se parare.

DEFENSIVELY, defendendo.

DEFER, ¶ To put off to another time, differre; proferre; conferre (with the distinction, that by diff. the time of putting off may either be fixed or not; whereas prof. and conf., for each transfers said. stand, intimate that the time of putting off is fixed).—procrastinare; differre et procrastinare (to put off to the following day, *esply* in a dilatory manner).—producere, prolatum (e. g. comitia, diem).—rejicere in or ad (with acc.; to put off what should be done now; also reservare).—protrudere (to thrust off; e. g. comitia in mensem Januarium): to d. from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatum; *algh* *fm* day to day, rem in dies proferre ac procrastinare (C.): to d. the payment of a debt, solutionem nominis sustinere (C.): to d. it to another time, in aliud tempus differre, proferre or rejicere; to the next day, qd differre in crastinum; qd in posterum diem conferre: to d. for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; a wedding, proderet nuptiis aliquot dies (Ter.): to d. passing sentence on a person accused (till the third day aft. his trial, or later), comperdinare reum: to d. the sentence (in order to afford the accused ampler means of defence), ampliari reum. ¶ To defer to or pay deference to, ci obsequi or morigerari; ci or cs voluntati morem gerere; ci obtemperare.

DEFERENCE, observantia (*esply* the d. which one actually pays to *aby*; see C. Invent. 2, 22, 66).—reverentia (d., or due respect accompanied with something of a reverential awe).—veneratio. verecundia (a d. that is stronger than rev.; a heart-felt respect for the high worth of a person): d. is due to parents, reverentia debetur parentibus: to show or pay d. to *aby*, qm observare; qm colere et observare, or revereri et colere; qm revereri: reverentiam adversus qm adhibere; reverentiam ci habere or præstare: to pay the greatest d. to *aby*, qm summā observantiā colere; qm colere et observare diligenter; perhonorificum esse in qm: veneratione qm prosequi: he pays me no d., nihil mihi tribuit (C.). I have never been wanting in d. to you, mihi in te nunquam observantiā defuit (C.): we should pay d. to the old, æquum est senibus obsequi (Ter.): to pay no d. to *aby*, negligere qm.

DEFERENTIAL, qm observans (towards *aby*, cs).—reversens, venerabundus (Str. of subest. in DEKREMENT).—I hope that he will always show you a d. respect, eum semper spero tui fore observantem.

DEFERENTIALLY, reverenter: to accord *aby* d., qm reverenter (i-stime) alloqui.

DEFIANCE, provocatio: to take arms in answer to a d., adversus qm provocantem arma capere (see L. 4, 8): to bid d. to *aby*, provocare or lacerare *ab* pugnam (see TO CHALLENGE): to set *aby* at d., contumacem esse in qm. contumaciatus parere ci (to oppose a person whom one should obey, in an obstinate, refractory manner).—(confidenter) resistere ci (to resist a person); confidenter resistantem respondere (to answer with daring resistance): to set *algh* at d., contumacem esse adversus qd (e. g. imperia patris); contumaciater spernere (to set at naught in the spirit of d.; e. g. imperia validiorum); contumaciater resistere ci rei (e. g. scalpturnæ, Pin.: speaking of an extremely hard stone); contemnere qd (to despise what it might be thought dangerous to overlook; e. g. omnia jura humana); obviam rei ci rei, se offerre ci rei (to encounter it; e. g. periculis): in d. of *aby*, adversus cs voluntatem; qd invito (*agst* his will); adversus (*agst*; e. g., in d. of that decree [of the senate], adversus id senatus consultum); off. by *abl.* absol. with neglectus, contemptus; in d. of *aby*

entreaties, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis [see 'in SPITE of'].

DEFICIENCY, defectio; defectus (*with the gen.*; *expresses d., as the want of althg; the first as casual, the last as a condition; in the sense of intellectual and moral imperfection, they are used in modern Lat. only without ancient authority*).—vitium (includes *d* of any sort, and therefore imperfection, intellectual and moral).—*"quod deest or desideratur (what is wanting to make a thing complete).—pars relicta (the part left undone): complice d. of every thing, omnium rerum inopia; summa angustia rerum necessariorum: d. of money, pecuniae or argenti penuria* [*625*] defectus pecuniae, *late*]; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariae, or diff. numaria; angustiae rei familiaris: *d. of water, penuria aquarum: d. of water in the brooks, defectus aquarum circa rivos: d. of friends, penuria amicorum: to suffer from d. of althg, qā re carere (not to have it); qā re egēre, indigēre (to be sorry that one has not got it); qā re inopiā laborare, premi; also merely a qā re laborare; qā re premi; qā re inopiā affici (e. g. consilii, C.): fm a d. of arguments, inopiā argumentorum: there is a great d. of althg, magna est cā rei penuria: d. of provisions (corn), rei frumentariae inopia or angustiae or difficultas: to supply the d. of corn, rei frumentariae mederi; rem frumentariam expēdīre: to supply a d., partem relictam explēre (it being a part left undone); inopiam cā re lenire, levare (to supply it partially).—qā re angusta uti (to be obliged to use it sparingly): the d.'s of althg (faultiness), mendosa cā rei natura* (*H. Sat. 1, 6, 66*).—See **DEFECT**.

DEFICIENT, see **DEFECTIVE**.
DEFIER, provocator (*Just. and Gell.; a peculiar kind of gladiator: C. Sexi. 64, 134*).
DEFILE, *tra-*; maculare; commaculare; maculis aspergere (*apply to stain what is white*).—contaminare (*to sully the purity of althg*).—inquinare (*to pollute, with the accessory notion of destroying the beauty of althg*).—polluere (*implies a desecration of what is holy and pure*).—spurare; conspurcare (*to make dirty, with the necessary notion of disgust; scarcely ever used in the elevated style*).—violare (*in dishonour; to d-flour, and also to profane*): to d. one's hands with blood, manus suas sanguine cruentare: to be defiled with the blood of kinsmen, paricidium contaminari: to be d. with lust, vitam oblinere libidine; libidinibus inquinari.—See **STAIN**, **POLLUTE**.

DEFILE, *ιστη*. *prps* in acie procedere: to d., or march through a narrow pass, per angustias iter habere: the army d.'s through a mountain-pass covered with woods, agmen per saltum porrigitur (*T. Ann. 1, 51, 3*).
DEFILE, angustiae (*a narrow pass, through a chain of mountains*).—fauces (*a narrow pass, opening into a wider space*).
DEFILEMENT, contaminatio. pollutio (*both of a later age*).—macula. labes (*the stain itself*): free fm d., involutus (*opp. pollutus*): d. of a maid, vitatio (*the act*); vitium virgini oblatum (*as thing done*); moral d., labes aliqua decoris. See **POLLUTION**.
DEFILER (*of a female*), stuprator; constuprator.
DEFINABLE, quod definiri potest.
DEFINE. ¶ *To give a logical definition of, define (to fix the limits, so that the thing may be accurately distinguished fm other things)*.—circumscribere (*to limit the meaning, so that too much may not be comprehended under it, &c.*).—Jm. circumscribere et definire. dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis.—definitione declarare.—constituere, qui sint in qā re fines (*to limit a moral problem, &c. C.*): to d. the notion of duty, definire, quid sit officium; the general notion of althg, universam et propriam cā (rei) vim definire completeque; propriam cā rei vim definitione declarare: to d. in a few words, brevi circumscribere et definire; definire rem verbis et breviter describere: to d. the term man, dicere et quasi circumscribere verbis, quid homo sit (*C.*): it is of great importance, how you d. the office of a tribune, plurimum interest, quid esse tribunum putes. *Fortitude is correctly defined by the Stoics to be, &c.*, probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam esse dicunt, &c. (*C.*): *such they d. to be, &c.*, quod sic definiunt, ut (id) velit esse, &c.: the former term is usually defined thus, illud superius sic fere definiri solet: to d. the proper limits of friendship, constituere, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi (*C.*). ¶ *To determine the extent of althg with precision, define*.—circumscribere.—terminare (*e. g. fines imperii; regiones, &c.*).—limitare (*very rare; questionem, Farr.*).—See **TO LIMIT**.

DEFINER, qui definit, &c.
DEFINITE, ¶ *Fixed, status; constitutus*.—finit (*219*); definitus (*d. or closely defined*).—certus destinatus que (*e. g. opinions, sententiae, C.; persons, personae, Q.*).—certus (*certain, decided*); Jm. certus et definitus.—praestitus (*fixed beforehand*): a d. day, dies dictus, constitutus, praestitutus; certus: d. expensae, *expensae statae (*opp. sumptus fortuiti*): d. income, redditus statī: to express a d. opinion, *certam sententiam expromere: to have or entertain a d. opinion on no subject whatever, nullam rem aperte judicare.
DEFINITELY, certo or certe (*8YN. IN CERTAINLY*).—definite (*with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c., opp. generatim*).—diserte (*in express terms*.—[*625*] not diserte verbis).—ex destinato. destinato (*post-Aug. Suet.: with deliberate intention*).
DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (*a strict d.*).—explanatio (*an explanation*). To give a d. of; see **TO DEFINE**.
DEFINITIVE, and **DEFINITIVELY**, see **DEFINITE** and **DEFINITELY**. To answer d., sine ullā dubitatione respondere: a d. sentence, sententia, quā omnis controversia dirimitur; ut, quā lis adjudicatur.—sententia terminalis (*late l. i. Cod. Just.*): to pronounce a d. sentence, item d. judicare (*H.*).
DEFLAGRABLE, see **COMBUSTIBLE**.
DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflagratio; see **COMBUSTION**.
DEFLECT, deflectere (*both trans. and intrans.*; *prop. and fig.*; de qā re, of a local relation; e. g. de rectā regione, viā, spatio; ab qā re, fig.; e. g. a veritate, proposito, amicitia; intr. deflecti or deflectere).—declinare. degressi (*these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both prop. and fig.*).—aberrare (*to d. without consciousness, and the consent of the will, prop. and fig.*).—See 'TURN aside.'
DEFLECTION; d., or deviation from the straight path, declinatio [*625*] deflectio, Macrob.; d-flexus, Val. Max.; to make a d., deflectere, &c. See **TO DEFLECT**.
DEFLOURATION, ¶ *Act of deflouring, a) a female, vitatio*.—vitium or stuprum per vim mulieris allatum. β) a thing, deformatio. ¶ *Selection of the best, flos. *optima (n. pl.)*.
DEFOUR, stuprare or constuprare qm; cā pudicitiae vim atque vitium afferre; per vim stuprare qm; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre ei.—stuprum inferre ei (*C.*). ¶ *Fig.*; corrumpere. deformare. depravare.—turpare (*T.*).
DEFLUOUS, defluens [*625*] defluus, *post-Aug.*).—delabens (*gliding downwards*).—decurrens (*running down*).
DEFLUXION, delapsus (*the gliding down*).—fluxio; rheumatismus (*of the humours of the body, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant, see Plin. 28, 8, 24*). destillatio (*a d. or running, e. g. of the nose, naris*).—I am suffering fm d.'s, *rheumatismis laboro: destillationes male me habent (*fm colds, catarrhs*).—[*625*] defluxio, Firm. Math.; Cael. Aur.—defluxus, Appli.).
DEFORM, deformare (*to d. or disfigure*).—turpare (*to d. or make ugly; T.*).—In pejus fingere (*to make a caricature of; H. Ep. 2, 1, 265*).—corrumpere (*to d., spoil, or mar*).—corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem ei rei (*e. g. honestatis, C.*).—depravare (*to d., distort, or pervert; impropr. = to interpret falsely; purposely, industriā*).—In pejus mutare or vertere (*impropr. to interpret incorrectly*).
DEFORMATION, deformatio (*L.*); depravatio (*as an act; def. = disfigurement; depr. = perversion, distortion*).
DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (*ugly*).—depravatus (*corrupted; made worse than it should be*).—pravus (*disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.*).—distortus (*absof. of a person; C.*).—pravus extortusque (*Juv.*).—omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*fm the dislocation and fracture of limbs; Plin.*).—D. limba, prava membra.—in pravum elapsi artus (*T.*): d. by mistakes, mendosus (*like a book*); terribly d., distortissimus (*C.*).—insignis ad deformitatem.
DEFORMITY, deformitas; turpitude (*mean deformity, as a state, the result of deformation*).—corporis pravitas or privitates.—membrorum pravitas (*misshapen limbs*).—distortio membrorum; distortio et depravatio (quædam) in qā re. A d., res deformis.—monstrum (*e. g. monstr. hominis*).—Moral or mental d., animi deformitas (*C.*); depravatio et fœditas animi (*C.*).
DEFAUD, fraudare (*v. pr.*).—defraudare (*rare; twice in C.: not in Cas.*).—fraudem or fallaciam ci flicere; dolum ci necere, confingere; (fraude) decipere.—fallere, also with fraude—frustrari.—imponere ei.—circumvenire: to d. aby of althg, fraudare, defraudare qm qā re; of money, qm circumducere, or circumver-

que (*e. g. opinions, sententiae, C.; persons, personae, Q.*).—certus (*certain, decided*); Jm. certus et definitus.—praestitus (*fixed beforehand*): a d. day, dies dictus, constitutus, praestitutus; certus: d. expensae, *expensae statae (*opp. sumptus fortuiti*): d. income, redditus statī: to express a d. opinion, *certam sententiam expromere: to have or entertain a d. opinion on no subject whatever, nullam rem aperte judicare.

DEFINITELY, certo or certe (*8YN. IN CERTAINLY*).—definite (*with a statement of all the peculiarities, &c., opp. generatim*).—diserte (*in express terms*.—[*625*] not diserte verbis).—ex destinato. destinato (*post-Aug. Suet.: with deliberate intention*).

DEFINITION, finitio; definitio (*a strict d.*).—explanatio (*an explanation*). To give a d. of; see **TO DEFINE**.

DEFINITIVE, and **DEFINITIVELY**, see **DEFINITE** and **DEFINITELY**. To answer d., sine ullā dubitatione respondere: a d. sentence, sententia, quā omnis controversia dirimitur; ut, quā lis adjudicatur.—sententia terminalis (*late l. i. Cod. Just.*): to pronounce a d. sentence, item d. judicare (*H.*).

DEFLAGRABLE, see **COMBUSTIBLE**.

DEFLAGRATION, deflagratio; conflagratio; see **COMBUSTION**.

DEFLECT, deflectere (*both trans. and intrans.*; *prop. and fig.*; de qā re, of a local relation; e. g. de rectā regione, viā, spatio; ab qā re, fig.; e. g. a veritate, proposito, amicitia; intr. deflecti or deflectere).—declinare. degressi (*these three all imply the consent of the will, and are used both prop. and fig.*).—aberrare (*to d. without consciousness, and the consent of the will, prop. and fig.*).—See 'TURN aside.'

DEFLECTION; d., or deviation from the straight path, declinatio [*625*] deflectio, Macrob.; d-flexus, Val. Max.; to make a d., deflectere, &c. See **TO DEFLECT**.

DEFLOURATION, ¶ *Act of deflouring, a) a female, vitatio*.—vitium or stuprum per vim mulieris allatum. β) a thing, deformatio. ¶ *Selection of the best, flos. *optima (n. pl.)*.

DEFOUR, stuprare or constuprare qm; cā pudicitiae vim atque vitium afferre; per vim stuprare qm; per vim vitium or stuprum offerre ei.—stuprum inferre ei (*C.*). ¶ *Fig.*; corrumpere. deformare. depravare.—turpare (*T.*).

DEFLUOUS, defluens [*625*] defluus, *post-Aug.*).—delabens (*gliding downwards*).—decurrens (*running down*).

DEFLUXION, delapsus (*the gliding down*).—fluxio; rheumatismus (*of the humours of the body, fluxiones omnes, quas rheumatismos vocant, see Plin. 28, 8, 24*). destillatio (*a d. or running, e. g. of the nose, naris*).—I am suffering fm d.'s, *rheumatismis laboro: destillationes male me habent (*fm colds, catarrhs*).—[*625*] defluxio, Firm. Math.; Cael. Aur.—defluxus, Appli.).

DEFORM, deformare (*to d. or disfigure*).—turpare (*to d. or make ugly; T.*).—In pejus fingere (*to make a caricature of; H. Ep. 2, 1, 265*).—corrumpere (*to d., spoil, or mar*).—corrumpere formam et pulchritudinem ei rei (*e. g. honestatis, C.*).—depravare (*to d., distort, or pervert; impropr. = to interpret falsely; purposely, industriā*).—In pejus mutare or vertere (*impropr. to interpret incorrectly*).

DEFORMATION, deformatio (*L.*); depravatio (*as an act; def. = disfigurement; depr. = perversion, distortion*).

DEFORMED, deformatus; deformis (*ugly*).—depravatus (*corrupted; made worse than it should be*).—pravus (*disproportioned; not such as it should be, membra, crura, &c.*).—distortus (*absof. of a person; C.*).—pravus extortusque (*Juv.*).—omnibus membris extortus et fractus (*fm the dislocation and fracture of limbs; Plin.*).—D. limba, prava membra.—in pravum elapsi artus (*T.*): d. by mistakes, mendosus (*like a book*); terribly d., distortissimus (*C.*).—insignis ad deformitatem.

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tere argento; qm emungere argento; perfabricare qm (the two last expressions = to trick him out of his money; to take him in; all are confined to Comedy); d. one's creditors, fraudare creditores: to attempt to d. aby. fraude qm tentare; fallaciam intendere in qm.—*See* **DECEIVER**. The fallens deceives by imparting erroneous views; the frustrans, by false hopes; the imponens, by practising on the credulity of another. Decipere and circumvenire mean to outwit, and obtain an unfair advantage; the decipiens by a suddenly executed; the circumveniens by an artfully laid plot. Fraudare means to injure and rob aby by an abuse of his confidence; *Dōd*. (see **DECEIVE**.)

DEFAUDER, fraudator.—[*See* **DEFAUDATOR**, very late; *Gaj. Inst.* 4, 66.]—homo ad fallendum paratus, or instructus (one who delights in defrauding).—*See* **DECEIVER**.—circumscripitor (espies one who takes advantage of the young and inexperienced);—quadruplator (espies one who tries to get the property of others by chicanery, &c.).—veterator (an old hand at defrauding, &c.).—*See* **DECEPTOR** only *Sen. Thyest.* 144. *See* **DECEIVER**.

DEFRAY, suppeditare (e. g. the expense, charge, cost, &c., sumptus or sumptum); to d. part of the cost, in partem impense venire: to be able to d. the expense, sumptus sustinere; sumptibus subsistere: not to be able to d. the expense, sumptibus sufficere or subsistere non posse; sumptus tolerare non posse: to d. the first cost, &c., sarcire or resarcire sumptum suum (*Ter.*).—quod impense factum est in rem efficere: the profits do not d. the expenses of management, impendia superant redditum: to d. household expenses, vusibus rei familiaris satisfacere. I have enough to d. my expenses, habeo, unde utar.

DEFRAYER, qui sumptus suppeditat, &c.

DEFRAYMENT, see **PAYMENT**.

DEFT. † *Api* at athg, habilis, aptus, idoneus ad qd (sometimes, but seldom, with dat.; see *Grotef.* § 197. *Zumpt.* § 409). † *Elegant* in mien and gesture, bellus.—venustus; elegans.—*With* alacrity, hilaris; (less commonly) hilarus; alacer.

DEFTLY, apte; idonee; apposite.—belle; festive; elegantior or comuode.—hilar; læte, &c.: he who does athg d., qui qd comuode facit (e. g. comuode saltare).—qui qd scienter facit (e. g. he plays on the pipe d., scienter tibia cantat).

DEFUNCT, mortuus (*See* **DEFUNCTUS**, unclass.).

DEFFY, † *Challenge*; vld. † *Set at defiance*; see under **DEFLANCE**.

DEGENERACY. † *Natural degeneracy*; *Crci.* with degener or degenerare; or degenerare in feritatem. † *Moral degeneracy*; degener animus (*V.* degeneros animos timor arguit);—depravatio animi.—*L.* uses the neut. partic. degeneratum (i, 53; ni degeneratum in aliis huc quoque decori officisset, if his having degenerated in other respects had not, &c.)—The gods bear me witness, that I cannot justly be charged with d., di mihi sunt testes non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me, *Proper.*); d. of manners, mores corrupti, depravatique; mores perditii; mores turpes.

DEGENERATE, v. degenerare.—degenerare in feritatem (to grow wild again, of trees)—degenerare a parentibus (d. fm ancestors, of children).

DEGENERATE, indignus parentibus or majoribus.—degener (*poet.* and *post-Class.* prose; *See* **DEGENERATUS**, *Val. Max.*).—A d. age, ætas pejor parentibus or avia (aff. *H.*). If 'degenerate' is used vaguely to denote 'corruption,' see **CORRUPT**.

DEGLUTINATE, deglutinare (e. g. palpēbras, *Plin.* 23, 13, 103).—reglutinare (*Cutull.* 23, 9. *Marc. Cap.* 6, p. 191).

DEGLUTITION, *Crci.* with glutire; haurire.

DEGRADATION. † *Formal act of degrading or deposing*, gradūs dejectio (*Modest.* in *Dig.* 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine motio (*Ulp.* 37, 20, 3).—depositio dignitatis (*Ulp.* *Dig.* 48, 19, 8). † *In a wider sense*, huminatus es auctoritas or dignitas.—ignominia, dedecus (*diagram*).—It is thought a d. to have one's name removed to the city tribes, in urbanas tribus transferri, ignominia est (*Plin.*); to think athg a d., qd infra se positum arbitrat. *See* 'to think degrading' in **TO Degrade**.

DEGRADE. † *Remove to a lower rank*, loco movēre (of soldiers; *Cæs.* B. C. 3, 74; coupled with ignominia notare, to disgrace).—ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere qm (cf. *Suet.* *Cæs.* 29, in.).—gradu deiecerē qm (aff. *Modest.* in *Dig.* 49, 16, 3).—ab ordine movēre qm (aff. *Ulp.* *Dig.* 37, 20, 30).—militanti ordinem ei mutare (of a soldier; cf. *L.* 25, 6, 15).—removēre, amovēre or submovēre qm munere (to remove

him fm his office; esp. fm an office of state).—*To d.* a senator, qm a or de senatu movēre: qm senatu or senatorio loco movēre (*L.* 39, 42). *To d.* aby fm his office, abrogare or abolēre ei magistratum (both in the *Rom. sense*; abol. implying that the degradation is for ever): to d. the governor of a province, qm provinciā demovēre. † *In a wider sense*; to disgrace, &c., dignitate suā privare or spoliare.—Imminuere es auctoritatem.—qm ignominia efficiere or notare (the latter, *Cæs.* B. C. 3, 74).—ignominiam ei injungere or inuere (to disgrace).—*To d.* oneself, se abjicere.—se abjicere et prosternere.—minuere suam dignitatem.—dignitatis suæ immemorem esse.—se dedecorare (e. g. flagitia).—se ipsum in ordinem cogere (*L.*); to forget what is due to oneself: *fig.* expression fm the notion of reducing an officer to the ranks [?].—in pejorem partem rapere: to d. art to a gainful trade, artem ad mercedem atque quantum adducere: to such a degree was art degraded by Perillus, in hoc Perillus artem devocavit. *To d.* oneself to athg, prolabi ad qd. descendere ad qd. se projicere in qd: to d. athg, qd abjicere et prosternere (*Ter.*). † *Degrading*; see **DISGRACEFUL**. *To think* athg d., qd infra se positum arbitrarī; athg is d. to athg, est infra se dignitatem. Thinking it degrading to, inferius maiestate suā rati, si, &c. (*T. Ann.* 3, 3.)

DEGREE, gradus (strictly applicable only to things that are susceptible of gradations, such as relationship, rank, honour, age, &c.; also applied to d.'s of perfection; see *C. Ecl.* p. 181; and in *Mathem.* of the d.'s of a circle, &c.).—*See* **DEGREE** also stands for 'degree of relationship'; e. g.—not to stand in any d. of relationship to aby, nullo gradu contingere es domum (*Suet. Ner. Galb.* 2; whence we may form the expressions; to be related in the second or third degree, &c.); to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby, arcto propinquitatis vinculo qm eo conjunctum esse: to stand in a near d. of relationship to aby on the mother's side, a matre artissimo gradu contingere qm. To reach a high d. (of perfection), ad altum gradum pervenire: not yet to have reached so high a d. of wisdom, nondum pervenisse ad latum gradum sapientie: to bring a work to the highest d. of perfection, operi fastidium imponere.—*See* **DEGREE** 'In a high degree' is my translated by summus, &c., without gradus; e. g. you possess that faculty in a high d., ea facultas in te summa est: those faculties have been granted to you in a less d., tibi ea minora data sunt (*C. Or.* 1, 29, 132): to possess athg in a higher d., qd majus habere (*V. C. N. D.* 2, 31, 79): to possess athg in a very high d., qd in te summum est; qd re cumulatum esse.—When 'degree' means a quality, it is expressed in *Lat.* not by gradus, but by some other turn of expression, e. g. a slight d. of cold, frigus leve: a high d. of cold, frigus immodicum: an intolerable d. of cold, frigus intolerabile. To have reached the highest d., venisse ad summum (e. g. of aby's glory): in a high d., valde; magnopere: in a higher d., magis: in the highest d., maxime; summopere: in an equal d., æque; pariter: to love in the same d., pares in amore esse et æquales: in the same d. as, ita . . . ut (*C. Off.* 1, 15, extr.); quantum . . . tantum (*Plin. Ep.* 2, 1, 7): to such a d. of boldness, eo audaciæ: to such a d. that, &c., usque eo or adeo . . . ut, &c.—*See* **CLASS**, *classis* (e. pr.).—ordo (o or rank); men of the lowest d., hominis infimi ordinis or generis: people of all d.'s, omnium ordinum homines: of the same d., ejusdem ordinis homines. † *By degrees*, paulatim (gradually).—sensum (by imperceptible d.'s, opp. subito or repente).—pedetentim; gradatim (step by step, ped. opp. curru, equo, &c.; grad. opp. concitato gradu).—sensum et paulatim; sensum et pedetentim; pedetentim et gradatim.—minutatim (in separate small portions; e. g. to retract, &c.).—*See* **DEGREE** the combination so frequent in modern *Lat.*, sensum sensimque is false *Lat.*; a hill rising by gentle d.'s, collis molliter assurgens; also leniter editus, placide or leniter acclivis (opp. leniter declivis); a chain of mountains, ascending by gentle d.'s, molle et clementer editum montis jugum: to go forwards by d.'s, placide progredi: to go backwards by d.'s, paulatim labi.—*See* **ACADEMICAL DEGREE**, 'gradus honoris academici or dignitatis academice'.

DEHORT, see **TO DISUADE**; and for its derivatives, see the corresponding derivatives of **DISUADE**.

DEIFICATION, apothēsis (ἀποθέσις, *Ecl.*).—pare *Lat.*, consecratio (*T. Ann.* 13, 2, extr.).

DEIFY, qm ex homine deum facere (to make athg a god); qm in cœlum tollere (to raise athg to heaven); qm inter deos, or in deorum numerum referre; qm in deorum numero collocare (to place aby amongst the gods).—deorum numero consecrare; or merely consecrate (to d. a man, beast, or thing);—qm ut deum

colere (to d. or worship as a god).—deorum honores ci tribuere (to d. or pay divine honours to ab.).—ad coelum et ad astra tollere. laudes ei in astra tollere; qm ad coelum laudibus efferre (fig. to exalt him to the skies).

DEIGN, || *To condescend or vouchsafe, velle.*—non gravari (with acc. and inf.); he has deigned, ipse placuit, collibuit, or visum est.—D. to, &c., rogo, ut ne graveris, &c. (C. with inf.).—often by Crcl. with dignum habere, duoceri or iudicare qm qre, or qui, followed by a subjunctive (see only the poets and writers of the sile. age say dignari qm qre) to d. to have in/ercourse with abq. qm congressione dignum iudicare; qm dignum iudicare, quicumq. congrederat to d. to speak to abq. qm sermone dignum iudicare (C.): to d. to converse with abq. *dignum habere qm, quicum colloquar or sermonem conferamus to d. to invite abq. to dinner, qm dignum honore cenam habere (Suet. Vesp. 2, extr. vesp. dignari qm honore cenae): not to d. to look at abq. qm oculis fugere; *qm ne aspectu quidem dignum habere.—[I Ta.] (obsolet.) dignum habere, ducere, iudicare qm qre.

DEISM, *deismus.

DEIST, *deista or *qui ita deum esse concedit, ut Christianorum deum non agnoscat: or *qui deum quidem esse concedit, sed factum et commenticium; or *qui ita deum esse concedit, ut in ejus opinione turpissime labatur (cf. C. N. D. 1, 29).

DEITY, Deus (God).—numen divinum (the divine power, &c.).—divinitas, natura divina (the nature and essence of God).—[see] deitas quite late; Augustin.] See GOD, GODHEAD.

DEJECT, deprimere; opprimere (prop. and fig.).—frangere (fig. to make spiritless, opp. erigere; see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be dejected by the consciousness of one's crimes, conscientia scelerum opprimi—cs animum or qm frangere (opp. cs animum excitare, or qm erigere).—cs animum infringere, or affligere, or percellere.—* With dejected face: Crcl. with deiecere vultum or oculos (e. g. deiecit vultum et submissa voce locuta est, F.).—deiectus vultum (Staf.).

DEJECTED, humilis; demissus; humilis atque demissus (saint-hearted).—abjectus or alijector; afflictus; fractus; demissus fractusque; fractus et demissus; jacens (d., or broken in spirit).—perculus; profligatus (deeply d.); perculsus et abjectus.—tristia.—a spe alienus (void of all hope; all these epithets are applied to men, and the state of their minds).—[see] Dejectus, in this sense, belongs to poetry and post-class. prose (rare); haud dejectus equum duci jubet; dejecti et infracti, Q.—somewhat d., subtristis; grievously d., gravissime afflictus: to be d., animo esse demisso, or humili atque demisso, or abjecto, or fracto, &c.; animo deficere; animo accidisse; esse perculso et abjecto animo; jacere (see C. Tuac. 3, 17, in.; quid jaces? quid mares?) to become d., animo demitti, or se demittere; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondere: to be d. by no danger, nulli periculo animum submittere.

DEJECTEDLY, humili animo; demisse; demisso animo; humili atque demisso animo (d., or faint-heartedly).—abjecte; abjecto or fracto or afflictio animo; demisso fractoque animo (with a broken spirit).—tristi animo (sadly).

DEJECTEDNESS, or DEJECTION, animi demissio, contractio, or infractio; animus demissus.—animi debilitatio et abjectio (C.).—recessus quidam animi et fuga.—animus a spe alienus.—Sto tristitia.—animus abjectus, animus afflicto, debilitatus, or jacens: don't let him see your d., cave to tristem esse sentiat (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse abq. from his d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DELACERATION, see DILACERATION.

DELACTATION, see WEANING.

DELATE, || *Convey*: vid. || *Accuse*: vid.

DELATION, || *Conveyance*: vid. || *Accusation*: vid.

DELATOR, see ACCUSER.

DELAY, tr. || *Put off*; see DEVER. || *To delay or hinder sm going on, morari; remorari; moram facere ci rei; moram afferre ci rei; moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to cause d. in atq.).—tardare; retardare (to d. or retard atq. e. g. the pursuit of the enemy, &c.): to d. aby (i. e. prevent his setting out on a journey), profecturum detinere; cs protectionem tardare: aby on his journey, retardare qm in via; remorari cs iter: unless he has been delayed (on his road), nisi quid impedimentum in via passus est (C.): to d. aby in pursuit of the enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a boy, with lay in the way) the attack of the*

enemy, morari, tardare, or retardare hostium impetum: to be delayed by atq. tardari qare. I am delayed by the winds, ventis detineor in loco; venti me tardant.

DELAY, INTR or ABSOL. || *To linger, loiter, be slow, cessare (to d. sm laziness when a task is to be performed: absol. or with inf.; also in qre and sta ad qd; e. g. ad arma, and poet. in qd; in vota precesque, V.).—cunctari (to d. doing atq. sm irresolution; seld. with inf. [e. g. profliteri, C] or rel. clause [quid faciatis, S.]).—morari; moram facere (to d. when aby ought to be getting on; morari may be followed by inf.).—tardare (sm ennuis or want of will).—tergiversari (to seek an escape fm the necessity of doing or saying what one dislikes).—Jm. cunctari et tergiversari (with ut, nē, C.).—hesitare (to d. from not knowing what to do or say): to d. fm day to day, diem ex die ducere or prolatare. To punish those who d., tardantes punire (of bees; Plin.).*

DELAY, s. mora.—retardatio. Jm. retardatio et mora (d. that makes one late, hinders one, &c.).—sustentatio (the being suspended, as to its execution, &c. for a time). Jm. mora et sustentatio.—commoratio (time one stops at a place).—cessatio (sm laziness when work is to be done).—dilatio; prolatio (the putting off).—procrastinatio (d. fm one day to another).—tarditas (slowness); Jm. tarditas et procrastinatio (C.).—cunctatio (d. fm irresolution) to grant d., dare dilationem: to grant a few days' d. (with ref. to payment), paucos dies ad solvendum ci prorogare: to ask for d., petere dilationem: to admit of d., habere qm moram et sustentationem (opp. necessity of being done at once, statim): to endure no d., dilationem non pati; dilationem non pati or recipere: cunctationem non recipere: without d., sine dilatione; sine mora; nulla interposita mora.—proptinus, statim, continuo (immediately).—abjecta omni cunctatione (without any d. fm irresolution): to do atq. without d., representare qd (esp. of a payment; but also of other actions): it is no time for d., nulla mora est; maturato opus est: to cause d., tarditatem or moram et tarditatem afferre (ci rei); impedimentum afferre (ci rei, T.); moram atque impedimentum (ci rei) inferre (C.): (ci rei) moram facere, afferre, inferre, obijcere.

DELAVER, cunctator (a d. or irresolute person).—cessator (d. or person who sits with his hands before him, when he has work to do).—cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans: a female, mulier cunctans; mulier cessans: a terrible d., lentum sane negotium (C.).

DELECTABLE, see DELIGHTFUL.

DELECTABLENESS, DELECTION, delectatio.—oblectatio. See DELIGHT.

DELEGATE, || *Send with power to transact business, legare; allegare (to d. or depute).*—legatum mittere (to d. or send as an ambassador, esp. in affairs of state).—mandata ci dare (to give him a commission).—[see] It would be wrong to employ anundare and ablegare in this sense (as is frequently done in modern Lat.); those words mean 'to send away under a pretext in order to get rid of him': to d. aby to do atq. ci mandare, ut, &c.; negotium ci dare, ut, &c.: to be delegated to do atq. jussus sum facere qd: to d. with full power, ci rei faciendae licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Verr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—liberum cs rei arbitrium ci permittere (L. 32, 37): to be delegated by aby, mandata habere a qo; cs nomine, or qo auctore facere qd (to do atq. in consequence of being delegated by aby). || *To deliver or entrust atq. to the care of another on whom one confers authority to manage it, &c., mandare ci qd (commission him to do it; e. g. negotium).*—demandare ci qd (give it up entirely to another, as to think no more about it oneself; e. g. funeri curam; bellum)—delegare ci qd (to share off upon another what one should do oneself; e. g. curam ci rei ci; officium ci).

DELEGATE, s. legatus; cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (d. with full powers; cf. C. Verr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioned).—publica auctoritate missus; also merely legatus (a d. with authority fm the state).—[see] Here ablegatus would be false Lat.; d's come from Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DELEGATION, delegatio (C.; but in the sense of assigning a debt to another; in the usual sense of 'delegation', Sen.: delegationem lata res non recipit, that 'cannot be performed by d.' i. e. must be done by oneself).—mandatus, its (but only in the abl. C.;—cujus emptorem istum demonstravi fuisse mandatu Cæsennae, Cæc. 7, 19).—res mandata (the affair delegated; C.).—potestas qd faciendi; auctoritas, &c. will sit help; or procuratio negotii, muneris, &c. (management of an affair, office, committed to a person): by d. from the

senate, auctoritate senatus. || *Body of delegates.* allegati (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 3, 5. *Client.* 13, 39).—*delecti.* apocleti (*chosen counsellors, &c.*: a more select committee, &c.: L.).—*legatio (an embassy).*

DELETE, see To BLOT OUT.

DELETERIOUS, perniciosus; exitiosus; exitialis (*the first of an injurious; the two next, of a destructive nature*).—*nocens, noxius, nociturus (hurtful; d. subelances, ea, quæ nocitura videntur)*—*veneno imbutus, or infectus, or tinctus*—*tabulis. tabificus (e. g. venenum, &c., causing substances to waste away, &c.)*—*virulentus (imbued with poison; or of a poisonous nature): who does not know that this substance is of a d. nature? quis non intelligit hanc rem nocere? to be d., nocere; nociturus esse.*

DELETERIOUSNESS, via nocendi.

DELETION, see ERASURE.

DELF, || Mine; fodina (a mine).—*See MINZ.*—|| *Earthenware, fictilia in lapidis duritiem efficta, n. pl. (Delft-ware).*—*See EARTHENWARE.*

DELIBERATE, v. deliberare (*to weigh, as it were, in a balance; about or on a subject, de qâ re; also with utrum—an; with abq, cum qo; also used absol.*).—*expendere; pendere; pensitare.*—*ponderare; examinare (to examine and weigh the reasons for and agt alth).*—*considerare, eply with cum animo, or in animo, or secum (to take alth into consideration, in order to make one's choice, or come to a decision).*—*reputare (to calculate in the mind, what will be the probable result of alth, eply with secum, animo, or cum animo).*—*agitare mente, or animo, or in mente, or cum animo (to sift alth in one's mind; to think it over repeatedly).* *volutare, in one's mind, secum animo, in animo, or with abq, cum qo; with one's friends, cum amicis volutare.*—*volvere animo or secum; versare secum in animo (to turn every way in one's mind: this expression never occurs in C., but frequently in L. and S.): maturely, multa secum reputare de re; etiam atque etiam reputare, quid, &c.; videre etiam atque etiam considerare, quid, &c. (e. g. what is to be done, quid agendum); most carefully and maturely, omnia diligenter circumspicere; omnia ratione animoque lustrare; secum in animo versare unamquamque rem: after I had maturely deliberated, and weighed every particular, circumspexit rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; the reasons on both sides, omnes in utraque parte calculos ponere: to d. upon or examine alth most accurately, exactissimo iudicio examinare qd. || To deliberate or take counsel with others, deliberare or consultare cum qo; qm adhibere in consilium, or ad deliberationes: to meet in order to d., in deliberationem, or in consultationem venire; in order to d., consiliandî causâ: it is a thing upon which one must d., consilii res est; res in deliberationem cadit.*

DELIBERATE, deliberatus (adopted as a fixed purpose, aft. deliberation; e. g. more, H. poet. in this sense).—*consideratus (maturely weighed; e. g. iudicium mentis, C.; also impr. of persons who act with deliberation).* Jx. (*of things*) *consideratus ac provius (e. g. via vivendi, C.); consideratus ac diligens (e. g. exco gitatio faciendi qd).*—*circumspectus (e. g. iudicium; moderatio animi; prps non præ-Aug. Freund; also impr. of persons).*—*meditatus or meditatus et præparatus (e. g. ea [= those injuries] quæ meditata et præparata inferuntur, C. Off. 1, 8, 27).*—*cogitatus (e. g. facinus).*—Jx. *meditatus et cogitatus (e. g. a crime, scelus, C.): or diu consideratus et multo ante meditatus (C.). It is my d. resolution, certum ac deliberatum est; deliberatum et constitutum est; habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum (with inf.; all C.): he had no more d. purpose, than, &c., neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit, quam, &c.: to take alth into more d. consideration, consideratus consulere ci rei (C.): a d. opinion (= decision of the mind) or resolution, consideratum iudicium mentis (C.): a d. resolute (of a moral nature), quædam inductio animi ac voluntas (C. ad Q. F. 1, 11): not by any d. and wise choice, but by a sudden impulse, non delectu aliquo aut sapientia, sed impetu et quâdam temeritate (e. g. ducl, C.).* *'Deliberate' may often be translated by ('deliberately' prudens sciensque or sciens only; e. g. to utter a d. calumny, calumniari sciens.*

DELIBERATELY, considerate (opp. inconsiderate); caute (opp. incaute).—*circumspecte (opp. temere et nullo consilio).*—*consulto (consulte in præ- and post-Class.): cogitato, or cogitate; consilio; iudicio (opp. inconsiderate; inconsulto, or inconsulte; sine consilio; sine iudicio); caute or circumspectus (opp. incaute; temere; imprudenter; temere atque impru-*

denter).—*de industria.*—*datâ or deditâ operâ (of deliberate purpose).*—*voluntate et iudicio (C. Tusc. 3, 28, 66; by a deliberate act of the will): to do alth d., consulto et cogitatum facio qd; qd prudens sciensque facio: a method d. chosen, deliberata ac provisa via (e. g. vivendi, C.): a word d. chosen, verbum meditatum, cogitatum (C.); a wrong d. committed, injuria, quam consulto et cogitata fit (C.), or quæ meditata et præparata infertur (C.).*—|| *Slowly (vid.), lente, cunctanter; not d. and wisely, non delectu aliquo aut sapientia (C.).*

DELIBERATENESS, Sû consideratio.—*cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (caution, &c.).*—*See considerantia only Vitr. 6, 1.*

DELIBERATION, deliberatio.—*consultatio. Jm. deliberatio et consultatio.*—*consideratio.*—*reputatio* [Syn. of verbs in To DELIBERATE]: *the affair requires d., habet res deliberationem; ea res venit or cadit in deliberationem (C.): to have time for d., spatium deliberandi habere (C.): weh requires further d., quod majoris consilii est (C.): time for d., deliberandi or consulendi spatium: to demand or ask for time for d., tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: to ask a single day for d., deliberandi sibi unum diem postulare: to take time for d., consulendi or deliberandi spatium sumere: after mature d., re consultâ et exploratâ; initâ subductaque ratione; circumspexit rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis; re deliberatâ (Cæs.): to weigh a point with the most careful d., exactissimo iudicio examinare qd: without alth of due care and d., temere et nullo consilio: temere ac nulla ratione: to speak and act with d., circumspicere dicta factaque; to act with great d., circumspectus facere qd. See also DELIBERATELY.—If = HESITATION or SLOWNESS, vid. those words.*

DELIBERATIVE, deliberativus. A d. body (publicum) consilium: the president of a d. assembly (publicorum) consiliorum moderator.

DELICACY. || Softness; fineness (prop. and impr.). mollitia. molities. molliitudo (*softness*).—*teneritas (tenderness).* Jx. *molities et teneritas.*—*tenuitas (thinness, fineness; e. g. of limbs, lines, and impr. of style).*—*subtilitas (finesness; e. g. of lines, of the touches of a graving tool, &c., post-Aug. in this sense; Class. in the sense of acuteness, refined accuracy of style, &c.).*—*elegantia (refinement and taste in selection).*—*venustas (loveliness).*—*D. of feeling, molliitudo humanitatis (C.); verecundia (C. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3): natural d., molliitudo naturæ (natural susceptibility).*—*naturale tenerum quiddam atque molle. Attic d. (of style), ea subtilitas, quam Atticum vocant: fm d. (of feeling), verecundiâ, pudore: an absurd or exaggerated d. of taste, fastidium delicatum or insolens: d. of ear, or of taste (with ref. to style), aures teretes et religiosæ: aures teretes, intelligentisque iudicium (C.); delicate aures (Q. 3, 1, 3): the last implying something of over-fastidiousness): a person of extreme d. of taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.).* || *Weakness; e. g. of health, imbecillitas or infirmitas valetudinis. valetudo infirma.*—*infirma corporis constitutio (natural d. of constitution; aft. firma corporis constitutio, C.).*—|| *A delicacy, cibus lautus or suavius (see a DATIVY).*—*Delicacies, cibi exquisitissimi or suavissimi: cibi delicatiores.*—*cupedia, pl. or cupidæ (al. cupp.).* || *Niceness and tact in action; miy by difficultas or difficulta referred to the thing: to be a matter of great d., magnam difficultatem habere: of great d., difficulta (C.); lubricus or anceps et lubricus (Plin. cf. Ep. 1, 86). With d., delicate (post-Aug.; e. g. delicatus tractare iracundos, Sen.): with gentleness, tact, &c.).*

DELICATE, a) Of persons; a) tender, soft, tener. mollis.—*delicatus (miy in a bad sense; over-nice, luxurious).*—*b) not easily satisfied, delicati fastidii (fastidious, whether in eating, or in any other respect).*—**subtilis palati (nice in his eating, cf. H. S. 2, 8, 38).*—*lauriliterum studiosus.*—*c) Weak, imbecillitas. infirmus (see under b).*—*d) Of things; a) Agreeable, suavis (agreeable to the taste).*—*delicatus (miy in a bad sense, of what is too luxurious).*—*b) Soft, fine, &c. (prop. and impr.).* tener (*tender*).—*mollis (soft).* Jx. *tener et mollis.*—*tenuis (fine, thin).*—*subtilis (acute; of judgement, taste, &c.).*—*terres. fastidiosus (of d. taste in style, &c.; fast. miy of what is over-d.).*—*elegans (easily distinguishing differences; therefore, nice in selection, &c.).*—*D. feeling, verecundiâ. A d. ear, aures teretes, elegantes (see DELICACY): a d. taste, iudicium subtile: a person of the most d. taste, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus (C.).*—*c) Difficult to manage. difficultis. lubricus. anceps et lubricus (cf.*

Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6. || *Weak (in health), Imbecillus.*—*Infirmus.*—*parum firmus.* *D. health,* tenuis valetudo (*C.*) valetudo imbecilla or infirma: *to be in d. health,* tenuis esse valetudine; *Imbecillior*—*m esse valetudine: in very d. health,* tenui, aut nulla potius esse valetudine. || *Endowed with quickness of feeling,* *facile sentiens. *The eye is a very d. organ,* oculi facilitate laeduntur.

DELICATELY. || *Tenderly, softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.).*—*molliter.*—*delicate.* *Jm. molliter ac curare (Ter.).* || *delicate ac molliter vivere (C.).* *I have brought you up too d.,* nimium te habui delicatum (*Plaut.*).—|| *Finely, elegantly, exquisitely.*—*mira-* *bili opere (C.).*—*elegant.*—*subtiliter.* [*Syn. of adj. noder DELICATE.*]

DELICIOUS, suavisissimus, dulcissimus, jucundissimus.—*pergratus; jucundus; perjucundus; delectabilis (post-Aug. e. g. avus. T.).*—*mirifica suavitatis (C.; of a villa): to be very d., habere multum suavitatis; suavitatis reatum esse: to be exquisitely d., sensus titillare or fovere, or voluptate permulcere: to be of d. taste, jucunde sapere: to give a d. taste or flavour to atq., suavitatem facere ei rei; condire qd.*

DELICIOUSLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

DELICIOUSNESS, dulcedo, dulcitus (*the first as a momentary sensation: the last as a quality*).—*suavitas (e. g. cibi; odorum).*—*jucunditas; jucunditas et suavitatis.*—*delicite (the delights; as rei).*—*amenitas (euply of visible objects; countries, villas, gardens, &c.).*

DELIGHT, delectatio (*real positive pleasure or enjoyment*).—*Jm. delectatio jucunditasque; suavitatis et delectatio; delectatio et voluptas.*—*oblectatio (relative pleasure, fm conversation, amusement, &c.).*—*delectamentum (rare: C. Pis. 25, 60; inania sunt ista delectamenta pene puerorum).*—*delicite (objectively; as conferring d.).*—*oblectamentum (that which amuses; with gen. of object or subject, e. g. senectutis; rerum rusticarum).*—*amenitas (beauty of country, &c.). amenitates orarum et litorum): to take d. in atq., magnam voluptatem capere or percipere ex qâ re; qd in delicia habere; delectari qâ re; as rei studio captum esse: to take no d. in atq., abhorre, alienum esse a qâ re (see PLEASURE).*

DELIGHT, v. TR. delectare (*to give a high degree of positive pleasure*).—*oblectare (to confer a relative pleasure; amuse, dispel wearisomeness and unpleasant feelings).* *lætitiâ afficere; lætitiâ et voluptate afficere; voluptate afficere, perfundere (to d. or fill with pleasure).*—*permulcere (to d. or affect with pleasurable sensations, e. g. the ears or the hearing): to d. the eyes with atq., pascere oculos qâ re; fructum capere oculis ex re (by beholding it); fructum capere oculis in qâ re faciendâ (to find extreme pleasure in doing atq.; e. g. in a corpore lacerando, C. Phil. 11, 3, 8); dare oculis epulas (Com.): to have one's mind as much delighted as one's palate, non minus animo quam ventre delectari (at a feast).*—|| *To d. oneself, or to be delighted with atq. [see 'to DELIGHT in', INTRANS.],* se delectare; se oblectare; delectari, oblectari qâ re; gaudere qâ re; lætari qâ re; voluptatem capere or percipere ex re; gaudium, lætitiâ capere ex re; pascere animum, or merely pasci qâ re (*to d. one's eyes with an object; e. g. a picture, picturâ*); as rei voluptate animum explere (*to satiate the mind, as it were, with atq., e. g. with a very pleasant reading, jucundissimâ lectione*). *To be excessively delighted, valde gaudere; gaudere vehementerque lætari. I am delighted, that, &c., gaudeo with atq. acc. and inf. or quod, &c.—in hoc delector, quod, &c. I am excessively (beyond measure, &c.) delighted, that, &c., sane gaudeo, quod, &c.—in hoc admodum delector, quod, &c. I am (excessively) delighted to hear, that Cæsar lores you better every day, quod scribo te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo (C. Ep.): atq. or atq. delighis me, gratum, jucundum est mihi qd; probatur mihi qd, or qâ; aridet mihi qd; est qd or qâ in deliciis meis; est qd stomachi mei (according to the vulgar saying, it is meat and drink to me): this place d's me, *hic locus mihi aridet: d's me exceedingly, hic mihi præter omnes locus aridet (H. Od. 2, 6, 13): to be highly delighted, maximâ lætitiâ perfrui esse; lætitiâ exultare or efferri.*

DELIGHT, INTR. *To d. in atq., gaudere qâ re (of the inward feeling of d. in moderation; whether habitual, or in a single instance; e. g. æquitate, equis, pictis tabellis).*—*delectari qâ re (to take pleasure in habitually; e. g. honore, vestitu cultuque corpora, &c.).*—*gestire qâ re (to feel d. one cannot conceal; to be elevated by it; e. g. apicitate diel, Col.; otio, L.;*

secundis rebus, L.).—*exultare (to leap, as it were, for joy; to exult in: equi ferocitate exultantes, C.).*—*lætari (to rejoice in: e. g. equus, quo maxime lætatur, Suet.; also impropr. of plants, &c. liking a particular soil; Col.).*—*oblectare se in qâ re (to amuse oneself with a pursuit; e. g. in agri cultione, C.).*—*cs rei studium esse (to be fond of a pursuit; e. g. venandi, C.).*—*cs rei studio captum esse or teneri (in the same sense).*—*Ex. Delectari with inf. in port.; e. g. delectaris bibere humanum sanguinem (Phædr.) for bibendo humano sanguine.*—[*See 'to be delighted with,' under TO DELIGHT, TRANS.*]

DELIGHTFUL, suavis, dulcis. *jucundus (or superl. of these adjectives).*—*acceptus; gratus.*—*amœnus (Syn. in AGREEABLE): very d., pergratus; gratus acce,* *tusque; jucundus; perjucundus; oblectationis plenus (C.): d. weather, tempesta læta: a d. life, vita amœna: to be exceedingly d., habere multum suavitatis, jucunditatis; suavitatis reatum esse: to be d. to the eyes, delectare oculos: to the ears, aures mulcere or permulcere; auribus blandiri: to the senses, sensus titillare, fovere, voluptate permulcere.*

DELIGHTFULLY, jucunde; perjucunde; suaviter; amene, or ameniter.

DELIGHTFULNESS, delectatio; oblectatio; delicia; voluptas; amœnitas [*Syn. in DELIGHT*].

DELINEATE, (f. PROP.) *To draw the outline of atq., describere (in all the meanings of the Engl. words).*—*cs rei primas lineas ducere (impropr. in Q. of the first sketch of a subject).*—*primis lineis designare qd (Q.; impropr.; but both may be used propr.).*—*exprimere imaginem cs rei (express in order to give an exact representation of atq.).*—*formam cs describere (to d. the whole form).*—*speciem or imaginem operis cs deformare (Vitr.).*—*delineare imaginem cs (post-Class. Plin.): to draw a sketch.*—*exscribere imaginem cs (to copy).*—*qm or qd depingere (to d. or depict).*—|| *Draw; paint; vid.—to d. the river Hîmera like a woman, both in form and dress, Hîmeram in muliebrem formam habitumque formare: to d. the gods like men, deos in humani oris speciem assimilare (T.).*—|| *Fig.* *To give a lively representation of atq. in words, dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; exponere; exprimere (to make visible, as it were, by words, expr. also with the addition of oratione).*—*adumbrare qd or speciem et formam cs rei (to shadow out; and place atq. in its proper light; of painters and orators).*—*describere (to d. characteristically, χαρακτικῶς).*—*deformare qm (is sometimes used in a bad sense: see C. Cat. 2, int.): to d. badly, male narrare rem.—If there exists such a woman, as I have just delineated, si qua mulier sit hujusmodi, qualem ego paullo ante descripsi (C.).*

DELINEATION, (f. PROP.) *forma (of an architectural object; cf. C. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 2, and Vitr. vium est mihi forma, sive ut Græci ἐκτίναξις dicunt, dum explicare, of an illustrative figure).*—*deformatio (Vitr.).*—*adumbratio (a slightly shaded sketch; Vitr., and impropr. C.).*—*designatio (the marking out, e. g. cellarium, Vitr.).*—*descriptio (e. g. volutarum, Vitr.).*—*ichnographia (the first, a representation in drawing; the latter, a ground-plan or design).*—*Sis figura, species, imago: to make a d. of atq., speciem operis deformare; imaginem or formam operis delineare (late; Plin.): to make a d. of a building, imaginem operis deformare lineis. The arts of delineation, artes, quæ in effectu positæ sunt; artes effectivæ (Q. 2, 18, 2 and 5).*—|| *Fig.* *By words, &c., descriptio (d. of places, characters, &c.).*—*designatio; imago; forma; figura; species et figura; *operis ratio.*—*primæ velut lineæ cs rei (a first sketch of it; aft. velut primas lineas ducere, Q.).*—*to give a d. of atq., cs rei speciem et formam adumbrare: to give a short d. of atq., tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare, Np. sel. 1, 1).*

DELINQUENCY, see GUILT, CRIME.

DELINQUENT, nocens.—*maleficus.*—*qui scelus fecit or commisit.*—[*Not reus. See CRIMINAL.*]

DELIQUATE, deliquare. *See MELT, DISSOLVE.*

DELIQUATION, liquatio; confusura (*of metals*).

DELIQUECE, deliquesce.

DELIQUIUM, subita (animæ) defectio (*Suet. Cal. 50; fainting.*—*animi deliquium not Lat.; animi defectus doubtful. No distinction of the kinds or degrees, such as deliquium, syncope, occur in Cels.; they may be retained as it is.*).

DELIRIOUS, delirius.—*mente alienatus: to be d., mente alienatus esse (g. l.).*—*mente alienatâ or perturbatâ loqui: to become d., mente alienari.*

DELIRIUM, delirium (*med. term. Cels. 2, 8; cul calor et tremor, saluti delirium est*).—*mentis alienatio (g. t. as temporary d.; Cels. 4, 2, int.).*

DELIVER. || *Set free, &c.*, liberare re or a re.—
 exsolvere re (to set free *fm* bonds; *propr.* and *fig.* *fm*
 aetate, anxiety, punishment, &c.).—eximere re, or ex or
 de re (to release by taking out of, &c. *fm* fear, slavery,
 punishment, &c. with ae re, when it means 'to exempt,'
 e. g. agrum de vectigalibus.—*post-Aug.* with dat.).—
 levare re (to d. *fm* a weight = an unpleasant state, such
 as that of fear, care, trouble)—expedire ex re, re (dis-
 entangle *fm*; *Cic.* *huc* ex laqueis, but molestia without
 prep.; also ab omni occupatione; *Ter.* *has* molestias,
 ærumnis, crimine, curâ, but ex turbâ).—In libertatem
 vindicare (to set free, republisham, patriam, populum;
fm atq. ex re, e. g. ex dominatu cs, C.).—extrahere
 ex re (to drag out of atq.).—eripere ex or a re (to
 snatch *fm* atq.; the two last mean to d. out of dan-
 gers or unpleasant states); *fm* slavery, servitute libera-
 re or excipere; servitio eximere; e servitute in libera-
 tem rescutere or vindicare; servile jugum e cervi-
 cibus cs dejicere; a qo servitutis jugum depellere; ci
 conditionem servilium eripere; *fm* a blockade, liberare
 obsidione; eximere obsidione or ex obsidione; *fm*
 debt, esse alieno liberare or exsolvere; *fm* pecuniaria
 difficultate, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. See **TO**
FREE; and the particular subalt. **TRAVEL**, **SORROW**,
CARE, &c.—**TO deliver** (without express mention
 of 'fm what'). **To d. one's country**, patriam e servitute
 in libertatem vindicare; patriam eripere ex hostium
 manibus: to d. a prisoner, qm liberare custodiis, exi-
 mēre vincula: to d. a city, urbem obsidione liberare
 (*fm* a blockade). **To d. save, servare**; conservare.—
 salutem ci dare; salutis auctorem esse ci (to d. aby, or
 save aby's life, or civil existence): to d. a city *fm* the
 enemy, urbem ab hostibus recuperare (to recover it):
 to d. aby *fm* destruction, ab interitu vindicare or retra-
 here; ab exitio ad salutem revocare; a morte eripere,
 (C.): to be delivered *fm* the very jaws of death, a limine
 ipso mortis vocari. **To deliver** (in child-birth).
 mulieri parienti adesse or opem ferre: to be delivered,
 partum edere; parēre; of a child, partum edere
 infantem: to be delivered of twins, geminum par-
 tum edere (L. 1, 4).—**DELIVER** entis (enitius, L.); enixus,
 Q.) is not found in this sense before *Liv.*; e. g. 40, 4.—
To hand over to aby, tradere (to d. aby to the
 care of aby, ci qd).—reddere (to d. or restore atq.
 received to its proper owner, ci qd).—deferre (to d. aby
 to the charge of aby, qd ad qm).—perferre (to convey atq.
 to aby and d. it to him, qd ad qm; all these apply to
 a letter, literas; epistolam).—**DELIVER** out dare literas ad qm
 means to write to aby). **To d.** with one's own hand,
 rem de manu in manum tradere. **TO DELIVER OVER**;
 see **DELIVER UP**. **TO DELIVER DOWN**, tradere (by
 writing; and of traditional customs, &c., consuetudo
 a majoribus tradita).—**TO DELIVER UP**, dedere
 (e. l. to aby, ci; to atq. ad qd; to something to be suf-
 fered, ci rei; to something it is to serve, patrie, libidini
 cs; and *fig.* to a pursuit, studio, literis).—prodere (treach-
 erously).—tradere (to hand over to); d. over to; e. g.
 urbem, arma, thesaurum, &c.—cedere (to yield up a
 possession; currum, regnum, possessionem; all, ci):
 to d. up to be tortured, qm ad cruciatum dedere:
 to d. atq. into a person's own hands, qd ci ipsi (coram)
 tradere in manum (*Plaut.*): to d. up deserts, dare or
 reddere transfugas; perfugas restituere (e. g. according
 to compact, ex fœdere): to d. up arms, beasts of draught,
 &c. (of a city to the enemy), arma proferre; jumenta
 producere (*Cæs. B. G. 7, 11*): to d. aby up to be killed,
 dedere qm ad supplicium, necem, or (T.) exitium;
 exhibere qm ad ferrum; qm ad supplicium; tradere
 qm supplicio (*Suet. Vitell. 14*): to demand that aby
 should be delivered up, exposcere qm (e. g. of a state,
 publice).—deposcere qm, with or without in pœnam,
 ad supplicium: to deliver a city up to the enemy.
 urbem tradere hostibus in manum; urbem dedere;
 urbis deditioem facere. **TO utter, speak**, &c.
 pronuciare (to d. a speech).—recitare (to d. with appro-
 priate expression): to d. atq. from memory, qd memo-
 riæ pronunciare or proferre (prof. applies to recitation
 before an audience): to d. a speech, orationem habere,
 agere or dicere (g. u.).—conciari, concionem habere
 (to harangue a multitude; the people, soldiera, &c.):
 before aby, verba facere apud qm; to the people, verba
 facere apud populum (g. l.).—ad or apud populum
 agere (as a public accuser: the proposer of a law, &c.):
 he delivered a speech to this effect, verba ita fecit: to
 d. atq. verbatim, or word for word, liadem verbis qd
 reddere: to d. atq. in a mechanical, or sing-song manner,
 qd decantare: to d. aby's message to aby, mandata cs ad
 qm perferre (about atq., de q re): to d. one's opinion,
 sententiam suam promovere, expromere, deprimere,
 prodere, aperire: quid velim, or sentiam, dicere, osten-

dere, profiteri: by deputy, sententiam suam per alium
 ostendere: with freedom, libere dicere or loqui; before
 aby about atq., libere qd profiteri apud qm.

DELIVERANCE, see **DELIVERY**.

DELIVERER, || *Preserver*, servator; conservator
 (g. th.).—salutis auctor (preserver of life and civil exist-
 ence).—liberator; is qui liberat (*deliverer*).—vindex
 (d. or rescuer, e. g. *fm* danger, periculi).—**DELIVER** sal-
 vator (for servator) belonged to the country district of
 the Romans, but ospitator is defended by *Lindemann*.
ad Vit. Duum. p. 6.: a female d., servatrix: conser-
 vatrix.—|| One who communicates; Crcl. (traditor
 very late; *Arnob.*): the d. of a message, nuntius.

DELIVERY, || *Act of setting free*, liberatio
 (setting free).—|| *Act of bringing forth children*,
 partus (child birth).—**DELIVER** enixus, late. *Plin.*—un-
 timely d., abortio.—|| *Act of delivering up*, traditio
 (d. or surrender to the enemy).—deditio (full sur-
 render into the power and disposal of the enemy).—pro-
 ditio (when accompanied with treachery).—|| *Manner*
 in which aby delivers himself (= speaks), genus
 dicendi; dictio (reply the manner of expressing thoughts
 by speech).—actio (rhetorical d. in ref. to the proper
 modulation of the voice, the holding and motions of the
 body, eply in the representation of a theatrical piece).—
 pronuntiatio (including both speech and action, as far as
 the expression of the thoughts is concerned).—elocutio
 (rhetorical d. with ref. to pronunciation, diction, and
 style, *quippe*): a popular d., popularis dictio: a d. full
 of life or spirit, actio plena animi or spiritus: a good
 d., faciliis et profuens in dicendo celeritas (of the readi-
 ness with which words are found; the absence of hesita-
 tion, &c.): to have a good d., bene or commodè dicere:
 a fluent or ready d., faciliem esse in dicendo; faciliem
 et expeditum esse ad dicendum.

DELL, vallis.—convallis = 'planities ex omni parte
 comprehensa montibus collibusve,' *Fest.*

DELTA, Delta (æ, or indecl. neut.).—Also of 'the
 Delta' in Egypt (*Auct. Bell. Alex. 27*; *Plin.* &c.).

DELUDE, see **DECEIVE**, **DISAPPOINT**.

DELUDE, see **DECEIVE**.

DELUGE, s. *fluvius*.—See **FLOOD**. || *Fig.* magna
 vis cs rei; *superflua cs rei copia (cf. Q. 1, 2, 28; but
 not in this sense); or by partic. superfluous. A d. of
 enemies, hostes superflui; of the Arabian race, Abami
 gens superflua (e. g. montibus Caucasii, *Plin.*).

DELUGE, v., inundare (*propr.* and *fig.*).—**DELUGE** irri-
 gare, in this sense, is poet. in L. 7, 3.—superfundi (with
 dat. *propr.* and *fig.*—in *fig.* sense also superfundere se
 with dat. or acc. with in; e. g. causa superfundendi se
 Itallæ; superfundit delinde se in Astam. T. joins nube
 ipsâ operire ac superfundere, of overwhelming troops
 irresistibly: *Hist. 3, 2, An.*)—The Tiber deluged the
 fields, Tiberis agros inundavit; continued rain deluging
 the whole country, Imbres continui campis omnibus in-
 undantes (L. 8, 24): the Cimbrî deluged Italy, Cimbrî
 Italiam inundabant (*Justin. 38, 4, 15*): that the
 Thracians and Illyrians would d. Macedonia, Thracæ
 et Illyrios in Macedoniam se effusuros (L. 38, 12): to d.
 Europe with his armies, Europam inundare exerciti-
 bus.

DELUSION, || *Act of deluding*; see **DECEPTION**.
 || *Delusive representation*; false notion, &c.,
 opinio falsa.—error.—vana spes (*delusive hope*): a plea-
 sant d., error felicissimus or gratissimus: to be under a
 happy d., errore felicissimo duci: an optical d., men-
 dacium oculorum (a false report made by the sense of
 sight); ludibrium oculorum (*Cur.*): superstition, a d.,
 by which the human mind is enslaved, mentium huma-
 narum ludibrium superstitio (L.): to make aby believe
 a d., in fraudem qm impellere.

DELUSIVE, falsa, fallax; Jn. falsus atque fallax.
 —vanus (*empty*).—A d. hope, fallax spes; spes falsa
 atque fallax: a d. image of atq., falsa imitatio simula-
 tioque cs rei.

DELUSIVELY, fraudulenter; fallaciter; dolose;
 per dolum (fraudulently).—simulate: to act d., dolose,
 malâ fide, fallaciter, simulate, &c. agere.

DELVE, see **TO DIG**; and for *fig.* meaning, **TO**
FATHOM.

DELVE, s. See **PIR**, **DITCH**, &c.

DELVER, see **DROGHER**.

DEMAGOGUE, concionator (C. Cat. 5, 5, 9; as ha-
 ranguer of the people).—homo popularis ac turbulentus
 (C.): homo seditiosus; seditioem auctor: homo ever-
 tendarum rerum cupidus; homo rerum novarum (or
 commutandarum) rerum mutatiois cupidus; prin-
 ceps novandarum rerum; rerum novarum molitor (as
 innovator, a man of revolutionary principles: *Suet.*
Domit. 10).—turbator plebis, or vulgi (an agitator); in

he a d., popularem hominem esse ac turbulentum; rebus novis studere; res novas querere, agere, moliri; novis consiliis rem publicam turbare: to play the d., populariter agere: the spirit of a d., ingenium ad res novandas proclive.

DEMAND. v. § Claim, poscere.—deposcere; exposcere.—postulare; expostulare.—flagitare; efflagitare.—petere; expetere: Jm. deposcere atque expetere [Sv. in CLAIM].—exigere (to d. the payment of a debt): to d. a thing of or fm aby, rem a qo petere, postulare, poscere; (as a due) rem exigere a qo: to d. for or on behalf of aby, petere pro altero (C.).—petere alteri (P.): to d. by letter, per litteras flagitare: to have a right to d., jure quodam suo postulare posse; justam postulandi causam habere.—|| To d. so much (for goods, &c), poscere (e.g. quanti poscit,—tanti, &c., Plaut.)—indicare (opp. promittere, to offer: to d. 100 sesterces, indicare centum numis).—|| Require, as needed, poscere. postulare (see REQUIRE, NEED).—the time d.'s a thing, tempus poscit: when circumstances d., quum res postulabit: what both time and circumstances d., quae tempus et necessitas flagitat: when necessity d.'s it, quum necessitas postulat: truth d.'s, veritas clamat: my interest d.'s it, illa ferunt rationes nostrae: do what your honour and the public interests d., fac ex tua dignitate et e republica (C.): necessity d.'s it, id postulat necessitas (C.): id poscit usus (Cas.): it d.'s prudence, est prudentia: friendship d.'s, est amicitia: those subjects d. a long discourse, multi sermonis sunt ista.

DEMAND, s. § Claim, preces (d. of solicitations). postulat (act of claiming: claim. It has no pl. in good prose, except in sense of 'an expiatory sacrifice').—postulat (thing demanded): at aby's d., qo petente; postulante: what is your d.? quid est, quod me vellis? quid vis faciam? to refuse aby's d., ci petenti negare: a d. not to be put up with, postulatum intolerabile: a shameless d., postulat impudens: every fair or moderate d.'s, postulat lenissima: a just d., aequa et honesta postulat: to resist a d., postulationi cs resistere (C.): to comply with a d., postulationi cs concedere; postulat facere (Np.): to take aby's d. into consideration, de postulatis cs cognoscere (Cas. B. G. 4, 11): to make an unjust d., iniquum postulare: I grant aby's d., quod qe postulat, concedo: not to comply with a d. for altho, postulationem cs rei abjicere: an urgent d., flagitatio; efflagitatio: an unreasonable d., efflagitatio imtempitiva.—|| The inquiring the price of a thing: there is a great d. for a thing (= it has a large sale), qd a multis expetitur. To be in d., facile vendi; facile emptorem reperire (Plaut. Pæn. 1, 2, 128). Goods that are in d., merces vendibiles.—|| Claim for payment; To pay altho on d., pecuniam representare; pecuniam praesentem solvere (to aby, ci). The bill is payable on d., pecunia ex syngrapha statim solvenda est; pecunia ex syngrapha representanda est. I will give you a bill on such a person, payable on d., pecuniam a qo [qui mihi debet] representabo (C. Att. 12, 25). I will give you a bill on Faberius payable on d., pecuniam a Faberio representabimus (C. Att. 12, 25).—To make no further d., amplius non petere: to give a security that no further d.'s will be made, satisfacere amplius eo nomine non peti (a technical form of Rom. law; C. Fam. 13, 23). § Legal claim, jus (a d. or right)—petitio (an action in a court of justice to establish a claim)—vindicta (a judicial claim to altho or person): an unjust d. or claim, injustae vindictae: the suit or process for establishing a d., illa vindicta: to make a d. of altho, rem aibi vindicare, or ad se (whether in a court of justice, or otherwise): to enforce a d. agi aby, expetere jus a qo. See CLAIM, s.

DEMANDANT, postulator.—flagitor (an urgent d.).—accusator; actor: actor accusatorque (early in a criminal process).—petitor; qui petit (in a civil process with regard to meum and tuum); qui a female, accusatrix; quum accusat, quum petit.

DEMANDER, qui postulat; qui petit (s. i. for one who demands).—See DEMANDANT.

DEMARCATIO. Point of d., terminus: lines of d., fines et termini (order never reversed).—termini constitui.—fines terminati.

DEMEAN. § To d. oneself, se gerere (with an adv. [not adj.], e.g. as an honest man, honeste); as aby, also pro qo. in altho, in re: to d. oneself suitably to one's rank, pro dignitate vivere: to d. oneself towards aby, suavitatis a his rank, dignitati cs consulere; see TO BEHAVE.—to d. oneself liberally, harshly towards aby, qm liberaliter habere; asperere tractare. || To act in a manner beneath oneself, se demittere; se submittere.—se alijcere. se abijcere et prosternere;

minuere suam dignitatem: to d. oneself to altho, probabi ad qd; se projicere in qd (by shedding tears, like a woman, in muliebres fletus).—descendere ad qd (e.g. the most violent abuse, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias).

DEMEANOUR, *ratio, qua qe utitur adversus qm (d. in ref. to others).—mores (moral or external d.).—vita (d., or manner of living).—~~See~~ 'Demeanour' and its adj. are often expressed together by a substantive; thus: unassuming d., modestia: courteous d., humanitas (in our intercourse with others): friendly, condescending, affable d. (reply towards inferiors and dependents), comitas: liberal d., liberalitas: engaging d., dulcedo et suavitas morum, exceedingly engaging d., suavisissimi mores: obliging, courteous, respectful d. towards others, observantia: prudent d., prudentia: haughty d., superbia: insolent, presumptuous d., insolentia: savage, brutal d., ferocitas (as a characteristic): unseemly d., impudentia: lawless d., intemperantia: to assume a very different d., novum gestum capere (Comio): to make aby assume a new d., cs mores mutare (under particular circumstances or events). || Deportment, carriage, gestus. gestus motusque.—incessus (gail).

DEMENTATE, in rabiem agere (of beasts and men, when brought into a rabid state); ad insanitatem adigere (of men, when brought into a state of infatuation); effrare (to provoke into a fury).—~~See~~ dementare = dementire, 'to be mad,' to a doubtful reading; Appul. Apol. p. 527.

DEMENTATION (= Act of making frantic); Crel. with in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; effrare, &c.

DEMERIT, v. in culpa esse.

DEMERIT, s. See FAULT, BLAME, s.

DEMI-, semi-, sem- (before vowels); sē- (before libra and metris fm mens.)—~~See~~ Most of these compounds are post-Aug.—hemi- (the Greek, hui-).

DEMIGOD, heros (poet. semi-deus).

DEMIGRATE, see EMIGRATE.

DEMISE, s. § Decease; the d. of aby, decessus cs; decessus cs e vita; excessus e vita; obitus cs: on the day of his d., eo ipso die, quo excessit e vita: on the evening before his d., ad vespertum pridie quam excessit e vita. || Conveyance by lease or will, &c., locatio (by lease)—legatum (property demised).—untestamentum (will); or Crel. by legare, legatum scribere: legatum habere in testamento, &c.

DEMISE, v. § To lease, &c., locare. elocare. || To bequeath, legare ci qd.—ci legatum scribere: to have altho demised to one, legatum habere in testamento: altho is demised to aby, qe legatum habet in ca testamento (Petron. 141, 2): to d. the greatest part of his estate to aby, qm heredem ex asse instituire: to d. the whole of his property to aby, qm heredem omnibus bonis instituire: to d. half, the third part of his property to aby, qm heredem ex dimidia parte, ex tertia parte, or ex teruncio instituire. See 'TO LEAVE by will.'

DEMISSION, see DEPRESSION or DEGRADATION.

DEMIT, see DEPRESS, DEGRADE.

DEMI-TONE, hemitonium.

DEMOCRACY, as imperii forma, qua vis omnia penes populum est (L. 1, 43); ratio popularis; populi potentia or imperium; populi potestas omnium rerum (as a form of government).—civitas (res publica) popularis (opp. civ. regia); civitas, in qua in populo sunt omnia; civitas, quae a populo tenetur; civitas in qua omnia per populum geruntur; civitas, in qua populi potestas summa est; res publica, in qua per populum aguntur, et sunt in populi potestate omnia: resp. in qua populus plurimum potest, omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur; resp., quae populo, or populi potestate, regitur (all as states). For most of these expressions, see C. de Rep. 1, 26–28; 3, 14, 33 and 35).—For 'a pure d.,' take the strongest of these terms.—To have an antipathy to a d., aversum esse a ratione populari.

DEMOCRAT, qui populi causam agit; populi potentiae amicus.—homo popularis.—homo popularis ac turbulentus (as term of reproach).

DEMOCRATICAL, popularis (e.g. a d. constitution, ratio popularis): to restore the d. form of government, populo reddere procuratorem republicae (Np.).

DEMOLISH, demoliri (pull down with an exertion of strength; e.g. a roof, part of a wall, tectum; partem muri)—evertere (to d., or turn top-sy-turvy, e.g. urbem, statuum; thence fig. to annihilate, e.g. the state; virtus; friendship; rem publicam; virtutem; amicitiam).—dislicere (e.g. memia, arcem, munitiones, statuas, &c.)—discutere (to shake to pieces; e.g. column-

nam, aliquantum muri).—delēre (*destroy utterly; e. g. urbem*): to *d. utterly*, funditus destruere; a or e fundamētis dillicere; funditus evertere (*propr.*).—solo aequare, or aequare; delēre et solo aequare (*e. g. urbem*): to *d. fortifications*, mœnia a fundamētis dillicere: *there is nothing, which time cannot d., nihil est, quod non conficiat vetustas.*

DEMOLISHER; *the d. of athg*, eversor *cs rei* (*he who overthrowes athg; e. g. Corinthi, Corinthi: a kingdom, or city, imperi, urbis*).—extinctor *cs rei* (*fig.; he who extinguishes what may be fig. considered a fire; e. g. a conspiracy, conjurations*).

DEMOLITION, demolitio (*rare; C. Vitr.*). disturbatio.—evēlio.—excisio; exeldium.—extinctio (*fig. annihilation*).—SYM. in DESTRUCTION.—deletio (*only Lucii.*; *the total d. of our army, deletio nostri ad unum exercitū, Lucii.*).—~~destructio~~ destructio is not classical. At the *d. of Corinth*, in Corinthi disturbance: before the *d. of Troy*, Trojā incolūm.

DEMON, ¶ Evil spirit, demon (*Lact. 2, 44, sqq.*). diabolus (*ad evil; διάβολος, Eccl.*): one who expels *d.'s*, *qui diabōlos expellit ac fugat.—(if by exorcism) exorcista (*Eccl.*).—A good or bad spirit, Genius, or genius comes (*H.*).

DEMONIAC, demoniacus (*Firm. Math.—Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Martini, 18.*)—*a malis demonibus actus. lymphaticus. lymphatus (*possessed*).

DEMONIACAL, demoniacus (*Lact.*): demoniacus (*Tert.*); diabolicus (*Eccl.*)—nefandus (*fig. e. g. d. malignity, nefanda malitia*).—(ordus *e. g. fœda consilia*).

DEMONSTRABLE, quod argumentis, or rationibus, firmari, quod argumenta doceri potest; quod probari potest; probabilis.

DEMONSTRABLY, probabiliter.

DEMONSTRATE, docere, gravissimis argumentis docēre.—demonstrare (*to prove fully, and by incontrovertible arguments*).—firmare; confirmare; *emply* with arguments (*to confirm by weighty arguments*).—probare *ci qd* (*to convince aby of the possibility of athg; see Hera. Cæ. B. G. 1, 3*).—efficere (*to make out by force of logical demonstration*).—vincere; vincere arguments; evincere (*to evince by irrefragable arguments, evincere rare; cf. C. Ep. 2, 38, 4; vincere with acc. and inf.; seld. hoc, ut, H.; convincere, by irrefragable arguments; athg, qd. e. g. errores Epicuri; te nihil scire*).—coarguere (*e. g. errorem, &c.*).—~~demonstrare~~ demonstrare does not, like the Eng. 'demonstrate', imply irrefragible force of argument.—This is demonstrated by the fact, that, &c., ejus rei testimonium est, quod, &c.: this is difficult to *d.*, hoc difficile est probatu: to be demonstrated, effectum esse: to consider it demonstrated, habere pro re compta.

DEMONSTRATION, probatio (*in the Dig. it is used for the proof of an allegation in a court of justice*).—demonstratio (*proving by bringing strong arguments; Vitr. 9, præf. 4, also mathematical d.*).—argumentatio (*clear and rigorous d. by arguments*).—via, ratio probandi.—The force may often be given by firmissima argumenta: to prove to *d.*, firmissimis argumentis docēre.

DEMONSTRATIVE, firmus ad probandum (*adapted to prove, e. g. argumentum*).—gravis (*weighty, and thence conclusive, e. g. argumentum, C. Rocc. Com. 12, 36*): a *d. argument*, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum.—~~de~~ demonstrativus is a rhetorical *t. t.* containing praise or dispraise, &c.

DEMONSTRATIVELY, ad persuadendum accomodate; ad persuasionem apposite (*e. g. dicere*).—manifesto or manifeste; evidenter; oculorum judicio.—~~de~~ demonstrative, = demonstrando, pointing out the object; very late; Macrob.

DEMONSTRATOR, qui docet, *emply* with argumentis.—qui demonstrat.—qui probat *ci qd.*—qui interpretatur *qd*: qui diligentius explicat *qd*; qui naturam *cs rei* evoluit; qui notionem rei involutam aperit.—~~de~~ demonstrator (*one who points out athg; C. and Col. very rare; in Col. opp. inventor*).

DEMORALIZATION, mores corrupti or perditī.—vita vitis flagitiisque omnibus dedita (*of an individual*): our *d. is on the increase*, mores magis magisque lapsi sunt.

DEMORALIZE, mores corrumpere or depravare.—morbis nocere: the age grows more and more demoralized every *d.*, mores magis magisque labuntur: having a demoralizing effect, mores corrumpens; moribus nocens: the frequenting of taverns has a demoralizing effect, cauponia moribus nocent; in cauponia mores corruptuntur (*Q. 1, 2, 3 and 4*): in this demoralized age, tam perditis moribus; in this demoralized state, in tam corruptā civitate.

DEMULCENT, dolorem leniens, mitigans (*assuaging* (236)

pain).—A *d.*, levamen; levamentum; allevamentum; *for athg, cs rei* (*possessing the quality of assuaging pain*).—medicina, *for athg, cs rei* (*possessing healing qualities*).—fomentum, *for athg, cs rei* (*possessing soothing qualities; all both propr. and fig.*).

DEMUR, ¶ Hesitate, &c., dubitare.—dubium esse; in dubio esse (*to be undetermined*).—dubitatio mature (*to d. so as to be completely unangied, fm non knowing how to make up one's mind; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74*); animo or animi pendere (*to d. or remain irresolute*).—about athg, dubitare *de qre* (*with the acc, in Class. Lat., only if a pronoun is used; to d. a little, subdubitare*).—To plead a point of law, &c.; to *d. agi aby or athg, ci rei* *cl rei* exceptione uti; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus qm (*Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2, and 20; African. Dig. 16, 1, 17, § 1*).

DEMUR, s. ¶ Hesitation, dubitatio.—hesitatio.—scrupulus.—religio (*a scruple of conscience*).—See HESITATION.—there will be no *d. on my part*, nihil impedit; non repugnabo: without any *d.*, non dubitantes; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullā dubitatione.

DEMURE, severus; gravis; verecundus; modestus: affectedly *d.*, qui vultum ad severitatem componit.

DEMURELY, vultu ad severitatem composito; or modeste; pudice; decore, &c.

DEMURENESS. No exact expression: vultus ad severitatem compositus.—modestia simulata.—*quendam vultū modestia (vultūs modestia, *Q. 4, 1, 55; though not in this sense*): to put on a look of *d.*, vultum ad severitatem componere.

DEMURRAGE, *stipendium pro morā datum.

DEMURRER, dilatio; prolatio (*delay*).—exceptio (*as legal plea*).—quod excipitur: he who demurs should prove his *d.*, qui excipit, probare debet, quod excipitur (*Cels. Dig. 22*): to put in a *d.*, exceptione uti; excipere: the case admits of a *d.*, datur exceptio.

DEN, cavum (*g. t. for any hole*).—caverna. spelunca. specus. and (poet.) spelūm (*SYN. in CAVERN*).—latibulum (*hiding-place of wild-beasts, &c.*).—lustra, pl. (*d.'s of wild-beasts, ferarum in the pools; in prose-writers, 'dens' for debauchery and other deeds of darkness*).—cubile (*g. t. for sleeping-place; d., lair, &c.*): to hide themselves in *d.'s*, latibula se tegere; in cubilibus delitescere.

DENIABLE, quod negari potest; quod non satis constat: to be *d.*, incertum or dubium esse.

DENIAL, ¶ Assertion that the thing is not so, negatio (*an answer in the negative*).—infiltratio (*a d. of some statement or charge that affects one's personal interest; emply with ref. to pecuniary transactions: to persist in his d., pernegare*).—¶ Refusal, recusatio.—repudiatio (*SYN. of verbo under DENY*).—detrectatio (*d. or refusal to do athg, e. g. of military service, militum*): to meet with a *d. from aby*, repulsum ferre a qo.—~~de~~ Repulsum pati, poet. O.—I give aby a *d. of athg, qd cs rei* a me repulsum fert: he gave me a direct *d.*, negavit se hoc esse facturum.—¶ Denial of oneself, dolorum et laborum contemptio (*contempt of pain and hardship*). animi moderatio (*self-d.*, evincē in self control).

DENIER, qui negat, recusat, &c.—qui infatias it; initiator (*emply one who denies a debt*).—~~de~~ repudiator Creatoris (*Tertull.*), negator (*Tertull. Prudent. &c.*).

DENIER, numus: not a *d.*, ne numum quidem.

DENIGRATE, denigrare (*to make black; Varr. Plin.*).—infucare (*to make blackish*).—See BLACKEN.

DENIGRATION, denigratio (*late*).

DENIZATION, civitas (*of, or of a small state, civitula*).—jus civitatis. See CITIZENSHIP.—civitas sine suffragio (*of imperfect citizenship without the right of voting*).—FIO. To give *d. to a word*, verbo civitatem dare (*Suet. Gramm. 22*): this word has obtained *d. in the Lat. language*, hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est.

DENIZEN, v. civitatem *ci dare*, impertiri, tribuere; civitate qm donare; diploma civitatis *ci offerre* (*Suet. Ner. 12*): qm in civitatem accipere, recipere, or accipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium asciscere.—~~de~~ If the notion of 'imperfect citizenship' is to be intimated, civitas must receive some modifying addition; e. g. sine suffragio.

DENIZEN, non optimo jure civis.—civis inquilinus (*applied contemptuously to Catiline by C.*).—civitas acceptus (*if inferiority of right need not be intimated*).—qui jus civitatis accepit, &c.

DENOMINATE, nominare.—~~de~~ denominare is post-Class., chiefly in *Q.*, and of derivative words; so H

hinc [a Lamio] Lamlas ferunt Denominatos. C. uses nominare (ex) in this sense; e. g. qd ex maiore parte nominare.—See NAME, CALL.

DENOMINATION, nominatio (tr. and intr.).—appellatio, nomen, vocabulum (intr.): to bring fractions to the same d., *fracturas diversorum indicium ad alias ejusdem potestatis, sed eundem indicem, or idem nomen habentes, revocare.—*Metonymy.*

DENOMINATIVE, qui nomen dat, &c.

DENOMINATOR (of a fraction), *index.—*qui nomen dat numero fracto, or fracturae.

DENOTATION, notatio (denoting or pointing out, whether as an act, or by means of words).—*denotatio late*, Q. Decl. 19, 3).—nota; signum (as a sign).—designatio (the marking out; hence, the sketch or plan of *aliquis*).

DENOTE, notare; denotare; signare; designare (to mark; to make known by a mark).—indicare (to be a sign of; to intimate; e. g. supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin.).—ostendere, significare (to convey a meaning; of words; e. g. multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, C.).—To 'denote', in this sense, may also be translated by esse; e. g. ut sciat, quid isti error (what the word 'error' d.).—declare (to make clear to the understanding; hence, to convey a meaning whether as a word or conventional mark; e. g. quae [litera, C.] conversa mulierem declarat).—*denotare must not be used in the sense of 'expressing'; not, hoc vocabulum denotat, &c. for ostendit, significat. These things are better denoted in the Latin language than in the Greek, melius haec notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Graecis: to d. the tones of the voice by musical notes, vocis sonos notis signare et exprimere: to d. by words, verbis describere, declarare, designare.*

DENOUEMENT, exitus (e. g. of a dramatic piece).—See CATASTROPHE.

DENOUNCE, *denuntiare*. Inform agere, accusare qm.—qm in jus vocare, or in iudicium adducere (to d. in a court of justice).—citare qm reum (to d. or summon in a court of justice); for SYN., see TO ACCUSE, &c.—notare (to mark, i. e. as guilty, blamable, &c., e. g. rem, qm, improbatum ca, &c.).—deferre nomen cs (de qd re; post-Aug. deferre qm; propr. to give in a person's name to the Praetor as being guilty of such and such a crime: 'to d. a person as a parricide', nomen cs de parricidio deferre, C.); the person to whom the denouncement is made, may be in the dat., or in the acc. with ad; the crime may stand in the gen. aff. nomen; but more usually takes de).—*To declare openly, &c., nunciare; renunciare (to d. or declare openly).—denunciare (to d. or declare in a very positive, often in a threatening manner).—testari, testificari (to call the gods, &c. to witness one's assertion).—confirmare (to make a strong assertion).—I d. to you that (e. g. ye shall perish, Deut. xxx.) testor (Np.), or denuncio (C.), or testificor, denuncio alicui praedico (C.—all with acc. and inf.): to d. war, bellum indicere or (if in a threatening manner) denunciare.*

DENOUNCEMENT, accusatio (g. t.).—denunciatio (e. g. accusatorium, Suet. 68).—delatio (secret d., as that of an informer).

DENOUNCER, accusator; qui accusat (propr. in a criminal process, then as a general term): a secret d., delator (siv. age).—Index (g. t. for informant, informer; Sestius ab indice Ca. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus).

DENSE, densus; condensus (consisting of parts closely compacted together, opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so closely compacted, that there is scarcely any perceptible space between them; almost impenetrable, almost opaque, opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of solid masses, opp. cassus, pervius).—confertus (completely filled up, opp. rarus).—artior or artior (consisting of parts tightly braced together): a d. wood, silva densa; silva artior: a d. fog, nebula densa: d. air, aer crassus or crassior: a d. battle-array, acies condensae, conferta: to fight in d. masses, confertim pugnare; to make d., densare; condensare; spissare; conspissare; solidare: to become d., densari (and the passives of the other verbs, given above); spissescere; solidescere.—*Stupid; vid.*

DENSELY, dense; spisse; solide; confertim; artius: d. planted with trees, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: to draw up the soldiers in dense masses, milites constipare, condensare; artius collocare.—See THICK.

DENSITY, soliditas; densitas; spissitas: d. of the (227)

air, densitas aeris. Cf. SYN. of adj. under DENSE.—*Stupidity; vid.*

DENT, see INDEX.

DENT, a. crena (v. pr.; also the notch in the arrow, whereby it is fixed on the string; Gr. γλυσίς, Onomasi. Vet. Plin. 11, 37, 68, Sillig.).—incisio; incisura (g. t. for incision; the former only as an act; the latter also as a thing; e. g. in the hand, in insects, on leaves, &c.).—*Not stria, which is the channel or flute of a pillar. To make a d. in aliquid, incidere qd.*

DENTAL, dentarius (very late: Appul.); ad dentes pertinens: a letter of the alphabet, belonging to the class of d.'s, littera dentalis.

DENTICLE, denticulus.

DENTICULATED, dentatus; denticulatus.—serratus (d., or jagged like a saw): leaves broad with their edges d., folia lata serrata ambitu.

DENTIFRICE, dentifricium (post-Aug.).—fm context, pulvisculus only (Appul. Apol. p. 271, 5).—*mundicina dentium is a vile expression in Appul. Apol. p. 277, 4.*

DENTIST, *medicus dentium.

DENTITION, dentitio: to make d. easy, facilem praestare dentitionem infanilibus.

DENUDATE, or DENUDE, nudare, denudare (prop. and fig.). reterege; aperire (uncover, open).—privare; spoliare (to rob, or plunder).—See TO STRIP.

DENUATION, nudatio.—privatio.—spoliatio; expilatio.—orbatio.

DENUNCIATION, see DENOUNCEMENT

DENUNCIATOR, see DENOUNCER.

DENY, *affirm* that the thing is not so, negare (easily to make a neg. assertion; opp. dicere, to make an affirmative assertion, or say that aliquid is so).—abnuere (to d. by signs, opp. annuere).—infutias ire; infutiri (to d. a fact; e. p. in one's personal interest is concerned; such as being in debt to aliquid, opp. confiteri, to acknowledge a debt).—diffiteri (very rare; opp. profiteri, confiteri). I will never d., numquam diffitebor (with acc. and inf. Planc. op. C. Epp. 10, 8, 4): to d. utterly, denegare: to d. steadily, pernegare. *To refuse to grant, negare qd.—recusare qd and de re (to d. or refuse for certain reasons).—renuere qd (to d. or refuse by a shake of the head): to d. aliquid to aliquid, petenti qd denegare; petenti ci deesse; preces ca repudiare: to d. aliquid faintly, subnegare qd: to d. in a courteous manner, belle negare: to d. plainly, or flatly, praecise negare; sine ulla exceptione, or plane negare; neither nature nor learning appears to have denied him aliquid, ei nihil a natura denegatum, neque a doctrina non delatum videtur: the gods have denied them silver and gold, argentum et aurum dii eis negaverunt: to d. the rites of burial to aliquid, qm sepultura prohibere: to d. oneself aliquid, qd se abstinere: strength is denied me, vires deficient. *To d. aliquid (= say that he is not at home), negare qm domi esse: to order oneself to be denied, negare (Mart. 2, 5, 5). *To d. a person (= say one does not know him) (as Peter denied our Lord), negare so qm novisse, infutiri notitiam cs (t. O. Pont. 4, 6, 42).—deserere (to desert him).—*To be faithless to [as in 'to deny the faith'], prodere (e. g. fidem, officium).—deserere or deserere ac prodere: to d. the faith, sacra Christiana deserere.—*To d. oneself (= assert self-denial), haud ullum sui respectum habere (L. 42, 9); abstrahere se respectu rerum suarum (L. 31, 46, &c.): to d. oneself in all things, semper omnia, quae iucunda videntur, ipsa naturae ac necessitati denegare (Afr. C. 2 Ferr. 5, 14, 35): to d. oneself (pleasures), voluptates repudiare (C.).*****

DEOBSTRUCT, alvum astrictam solvere.

DEOBSTRUENT, alvum astrictam solvens (of a medicine).

DEODAND, *res, quae, quum mortis fuerit causa, quasi Deo sacra, conficitur.

DEPART, *Leave a place or person; set out from, &c., abire (g. t. for going away; from, a or ex: very seldom with the abl. of place alone).—abacedere (to withdraw, imply fm some one who orders or wishes the departure; hence, also, of sorrow, anger, &c.; quitting a person; from, &c., a or ex).—cedere qd loco or ex qd loco (to withdraw fm a place in consequence of some cause compelling us).—decedere qd loco, de or ex qd loco (to d. fm a place where one has had business, &c.).—discedere a qd or loco, a or e loco (to d., and so separate oneself fm a person or place; deced. is absol., disced. relative [Herzog]), hence, disced. of persons departing fm each other different ways; but 'he departed' is, ille discessit, according to Bremi, because deced. has obtained a different meaning, but more probably*

because separation *from* a person is implied).—excedere loco or e loco (to go out of a place and quit its neighbourhood).—digredi a qo (to quit a person; also de qā re).—egredi loco, a or ex loco, less commonly loco (to come out of a place; leave the space it encloses).—devertere a qo (to quit a person by taking a road that leads one in a different direction).—proficisci (to set out).—facessere (to take oneself off; used in commands, &c.).—ex loco; loco; a re).—~~825~~ Not degredi, which is to come down (e. g. ex arce; monte, colle, &c.). D. *fm* my right, e conspectu meo abcedite (Plaut.). depart, prociit este (addressed to the profane, &c.): d. hence! facessite hinc! d. *fm* a province; see PAOVINCIA. || To depart *fm* the way (= deviate), degredi de viā; devertere with and without viā; deflectere, declinare de viā; avertere se itinere, or ab itinere (all these with the will); aberrare, decurrere viā or a viā (to d. *fm* the way agst the will, to lose one's way): to d. *fm* the high road into a by-path, de viā in semitam degredi: to d. *fm* the truth, deflectere a veritate; *fm* a custom, recedere a consuetudine: not to d. *fm* one's custom, institutum suum tenere: to d. *fm* an ancient custom, a pristina consuetudine deflectere; *fm* one's duty, ab officio discedere, or decedere; *fm* what is right, abire a iure (C. Ferr. 1, 44, 114): *fm* what one has undertaken, incepto abcedere (L. 28, 7): *fm* what one intended, declinare a proposito (~~825~~ not digredi, see ELLENDI. C. Brut. 21, 82); declinare ab eo, quod proposueris: one may not d. a nail's breadth *fm* athg, as the saying is, a qā re non licet transversum, ut alunt, digitum discedere; a qā re transversum unguem non oportet discedere. || As euphemism for to die, decedere with or without viā, de or ex viā; exire e, or de, viā; excedere viā or ex viā (~~825~~ Götz says, nol de viā; but Hand thinks him wrong).—vitam deserre and (V.) vitam relinquere; ex hominum viā demigrare.—~~825~~ discedere ex viā is seldom used by C., and only for the sake of the metaphor; Cat. Maj. 23, 84.—The departed, mortui; qui ex viā excesserunt or emigraverunt.

DEPART, OR DEPARTURE. || The act of going away, profectio (the setting out).—discessus, *seid.* abitus, a or de loco: at the moment of d., proficiscens; sub ipsa profectioe: just before his d. he said, abiturus jam dixit: to prepare for d., iter parare, comparare. He resolved not to put off his d. for Greece any longer, non ultra differre profectioem in Graeciam constitui (L.). || Decesse: see DECEASE, OR DEMISE.

DEPARTMENT. || Sphere of business, provincia; munus; cura; munia, pl. (functions, duties, public or private).—officium (duty).—curatio (prop. the managing, but also the business to be managed by ab; also of public offices: me sinas curare ancillas; quum mea est curatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 43; see L. 4, 12, 13).—ministerium (e. g. the management of his d., curatio ministerii sul, L. 4, 12): that does not belong to my d., munus meum hoc non est: to manage a (public) d., negotium publicum obire: the naval d., provincia maritima (L. 37, 3); provincia classis (L. 41, 1; cf. 42, 48): the naval d. belongs to ab, ci provincia maritima est, or ci classis provincia venit (ibid.): the foreign d., cura, or administratio rerum externarum (Bau.).—|| The department of a country; district, pars.—regio (district).—~~825~~ not provincia. To divide the country into four d.s., terram in quatuor regiones or partes describere, dividere: in d.s., regionatim (L. 45, 30, in.).—|| Branch of literature, genus.—certum qd literarum genus: admirabili in his own d. (of literature), admirabili in suo genere: to confine himself exclusively to a single d. of literature, in unā re (e. g. in unā philosophiā) quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocasse (C. de Or. 3, 20, 77).

DEPAUPERATE, see IMPROVEMENT.

DEPAUPERATION, see IMPROVEMENT.

DEPEND, || Hang down from, dependere (not common till post-Aug. period; L., not C. or Caes.): d. *fm*, dependere qā re, a qā re; ex qā re (e. g. ex humeris, V.).—pendere, *fm* athg, a (de, ex) qā re.—|| To be dependent on; to d. on ab; or athg, pendere ex qo or qā re (less commonly qo; in a gen. sense).—pendere ex cs arbitrio, cs indigere.—esse in cs manu, or potestate; in qo esse positum (situm) esse (of things, &c. that are in the power of ab).—in cs potestate verti (e. g. omnia in unus potestate vertentur, C.).—in qā re verti (e. g. in iure illa causa vertetur).—contineri qā re (to be contained or involved in athg).—pones qm constare or consistere (to d. on ab's will, Cae. B. G. 7, 21; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 5, 7): this d.s. entirely upon you, huiusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est: (228)

what part we play, d.s. upon our own will, or upon ourselves, Ipsi quam personam gerere velimus, a nostrā potestate proficiscitur: to d. on fortune, fortunae subiectum esse; fortuitum esse (to d. on chance): to d. upon another or others, ex alieno arbitrio pendere (opp. suis viribus stare, L. 35, 32): to d. upon himself, non aliunde pendere (to have need of nobody).—suis viribus stare (L.): it does not d. upon me, non est or non situm est in meā manu or potestate; non potestas mihi este (with gerund). Great events often d. upon trifling circumstances, ex parvis rebus saepe magnarum momenta pendent: if it had depended upon me, *si res mei arbitrii fuisset (Ruhnk.): this d.s. entirely upon you, potestas tota huius rei tua est: my safety d.s. on yours, tuā salute continetur mea: all d.s. upon you, in te omnia sunt: all d.s. on the good or bad luck of others, omnia suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur: their fate d.s. on the event of the war, discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventusque ejus vertitur: the whole matter d.s. on their will and decision, eorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum redit.—~~825~~ Dependere fides veniente die (Pact. 3, 356).—|| To rely on, fidere or confidere ci, or ci rei, or qā re (to trust it with complete reliance).—tretum esse qo and qā re (to d. or build upon ab; or athg).—niti qā re (to rest upon it): to d. upon oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to d. too much on oneself, nimis confidere: to d. entirely upon ab, se totum ci committere (to put oneself quite in his hands): not to d. upon ab, ci diffidere. I d. upon your secrecy, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hoc in aures tibi dixerim! hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto (~~825~~ sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim, is not Lat.): you may d. upon my affection and zeal to serve you, a me summa in te studia officioque expectata (C.): lest they should become careless by depending upon each other, ne mutui inter se fiduciam negligentiores fiant. It shall be done; you may d. upon it, ne dubita; factum puta.—To be depended on, certus (of persons and things).—constans. firmus et constans. certus et constans (steady; not fickle, &c.).—fidus, fidelis (faithful).—verus (true).—A friend who may be depended upon, amicus certus, firmus, constans, or firmus et constans.—amicus fidus or fidelis: an historian who may be depended on, scriptor, qui ad historiz fidem narrat.—|| Depend on it (he, it, &c., will), may be translated by certe, non dubito, or ne dubita, quin. . . . mihi crede; (unum hoc) sic habeto, &c. D. upon it he is deceiving himself, certe hic se ipse fallit (Ter.). d. upon it the thing is possible, non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit; but d. upon it, not a man of you will overtake me, sed, mihi crede, nemo me vestrum consequetur.

DEPENDANCE, OR DEPENDENCE. || Connection, e. g. the d. of circumstances on each other, causae aliz ex aliis aptae: there is a d. of all the virtues upon each other, omnes virtutes inter se nexae sunt; SYN. in CONCATENATION. || Subjection, ditio.—obsequium (T. obedience).—officium (duty).—servitutum (slavery).—indigentia (the want of athg necessary to its existence): to be in a state of d. upon ab, in cs ditionem venire; sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum ditionemque cs pervenire; cs ditione nutuque regi; ex arbitrio imperio pendere: to be in d. upon ab; or athg, sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectum esse.—ci or ci rei obnoxium esse (to be in d. on the caprice of ab; or athg): to live in d. on ab, vivere obedientem ci (S.); to live in a state of d., *ad alius arbitrium non ad suum vivere. || Reliance upon, fiducia; upon ab; or athg, cs or cs rei.—fides (d. on the probity of ab).—spes firma; spes certa (perfect d., or sure and certain hope).—Jm. spes atque fiducia (e. g. Domitium, cuius spes atque fiducia permanerint, fugam consilium capere).

DEPENDANT, OR DEPENDENT. adj. and subst. dependens; pendens ex qo or qā re.—indignus cs (d. on ab; for advancement).—sub dominationem cs or cs rei subiectus.—ci subiectus (under the command of ab).—ci rei or sub qd subiectus (improp. e. g. sub libidinem; sub variis casibus).—ci or ci rei obnoxius (e. g. casibus; exposed to).—cs imperio subiectus: all your d.s., omnes, quibus praes: cruel towards d.s., crudelis in inferiores: a d. vassal or client, cliens, d., or hanger-on, asācla (a d. on people of rank, mostly in a contemptuous sense, also as a disciple, or the follower of a sect).—Ab's creatures and d.s., cs assessoratus atque assēclii (C.): to be d. on; see TO DEPEND ON.

DEPICT, || PROPRI. depingere.—coloribus reddere (to d. or represent by colours; to paint): to d. figures,

coloribus figuris depingere; a face, effingere oris lineamenta.—*See To PAINT*.—representare (*represent*); also of statues, &c. painters, &c. *Plin.*—pingere (*prop.* and also of orators, &c.).—fingere, effingere (*of statues*); also of orators, &c.).—*Fig.* dicendo effingere *ca rei* imaginari; exponere; exprimere (*to d. or make visible, as it were, by words, expr. with the addition of oratione*).—adumbrare *qd* or speciem et formam *ca rei* (*to d., or represent with the proper lights and shades; of the painter and orator*).—describere (*to d. or represent characteristically, χαρακτικῶς*). *To d. a person's character, ca vitam depingere*; imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ *ca* exprimere (*Fig.* not depingere *qm*).

DEPILATION, pilorum evulsio, or extirpation (*the plucking off of the hair*).

DEPILATORY, s. dropax (δρῶαξ, a pitch plaster, *to take away the hair*; see *Mar. 3, 74, 1*): *to take away the hair by a d. plaster, dropacare qm* (δρῶαξιζειν; *Lucas. Hor. 4*).

DEPILOUS, sine pilo, or sine pillis: pilo carens (*by nature*).—pilis defectus (*by old age, Phædr. 5, 7, 2*).—depilatus (*deprived of hair, on any part of the body*).—calvus (*opp. capillus, comatus*).

DEPLETION, exanimitio.—(detractio sanguinis and detractio only (*d. by blood-letting*)) *to bear d., detractionem* [sanguinis] sustinere (*Cels. 2, 10*): *to be cured by d., detractionibus curari* (*Fig. 1, 6, opp. adjectionibus*): *to use d., depiere sanguinem* (*Plin.*).

DEPLORABLE, miserabilis; dolendus.—miserandus; commiserandus; deplorandus; lamentabilis; ærumnatus.—calamitosus (*See LAMENTABLE, WRETCHED*).

DEPLORABLENESS, see MISERY, WRETCHEDNESS.

DEPLORABLY, miserandum or miserum in modum.—misere.—miserabiliter (*in a manner to excite compassion*); miserab. also, *very badly*; e. g. miserabiliter scriptæ literæ).

DEPLORE, defflere.—deplorare; complorare (*to d. or bewail vehemently; compl. singly of several*): *to d. the death of aby, defflere, complorare ca mortem; de morte ca fletu; ca morti illacrimari; ca mortem cum fletu deplorare*: *to d. the dead, lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuos* (*of deploring the dead by female mourners at the funeral; L. 25, 26*): *to d. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque; the death of aby is not deplored, mors ca caret lacrimis*: *to d. himself and his country, complorare se patriamque* (*cf. L. 2, 40*): *to d. his misfortune, deplorare de suis incommodis*: *to d. the fate of the nation with unavailing tears, complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis*: *it is much to be deplored, valde dolendum est*.—*See BFWAIL, LAMENT*.

DEPLUMATION, plumarum detractio.

DEPLUME, e. g. a bird, avi pennas evellere, or auferre.

DEPLUMED, deplumis (without feathers).—deplumatus (*Isid. lute*).

DEPONENT, testis.—qui juratus *qd* affirmat.—*In grammar*, verbum deponens.

DEPOPULATE. *To d. a country, terram vacuare*; incolas terræ ejicere (*to remove the inhabitants*; see *Np. Cim. 2, 5*).—vastare; devastare; pervastare (*to lay waste; make uninhabitable for men; dev. and perv. to make so utterly*).—populāri; depopulāri; perpopulāri (*to lay waste by an army, so as to drive away the inhabitants, and destroy whatever can afford them subsistence, imply by robbery and plunder*): *to d. and lay waste by fire and sword, ferro ignique, or igni ferroque vastare*; ferro flammisque pervastare.

DEPOPULATION, vastatio.—populatio; depopulatio (*d. and complete ransacking, e. g. of the land, agrorum*).—vastitas (*the state of being depopulated*).

DEPOPULATOR, vastator.—populator (*d. or layer waste*).—eversor (*destroyer*); Jn. populator eversor-que.

DEPORT, *To d. to deport oneself; see DEMEAN ONESELF*; BEHAVE. *To banish* (*vid.*), deportare *qm*; *to an island, in insulam*.

DEPORTATION, deportatio (*Ulp.*). *See TRANSPORTATION AND EXILE*.

DEPORTMENT, see DEMEANOUR, BEHAVIOUR.

DEPOSE, *To deprive of a high station, a) Dethrone, vid. β)* *To reduce fm other high stations, loco suo qm* (movere (*g. t.*)).—removere, ab-movere, sub-movere *qm* a munere.—abolere, or abrogare *ci* magistratum or imperium (*both in the Rom. sense; abol. with the notion of deposition for ever*). *To depose as a witness, testificari*; pro testimonio dicere: *ic d. on oath, juratum qd* affirmare: (*229*)

to d. in confirmation of another person's deposition, attestari; testimonio confirmare.

DEPOSIT, v. PROPA. ponere; deponere (*to lay down; also to d. or give into the keeping of aby*): *to d. a burden, onus deponere*: *to d. in the earth, qd deponere defossa terrā* (*H.*); *in a ditch, trench, scrube, sulco, &c. qd deponere*: *to d. eggs, ova ponere* (*e. g. sepibus, V.*).—*Fig.* deponere *in qd locum* and *in qm locum, both Cliss.*—*To deposit with a view to preservation, deponere*: *to d. money, ponere pecuniam*: *to d. althg with aby, deponere qd apud qm*: *to d. in a temple, ponere in templo* (*as a consecrated gift*); referre in templum (*to d. for the sake of safe custody*): *in the treasury* (money), in ærarium or in publicum referre; in thesaurum referre (*of the foregoing verbs the two first refer to the magistrate, who d.'s the money received by him in charge for the state, or to the general who d.'s the money taken as booty, in the public treasury; see C. Agr. 2, 27, 72. Np. Timoth. 1, 2; the last is in L. 29, 18, imply in ref. to the money collected, and deposited in the treasury. In ærarium deferre has a totally different meaning, and refers to what is contributed by individuals, and deposited in the treasury for the use of the state; see L. 5, 25; 40, 41*): *to d. the money of minors in the treasury* (*by the state*), pecunias pupillares in fide publicā deponere: *to d. or pay in, tradere*: *to d. for the sake of being kept, servandum dare*: *to d. as a pledge*; see PLEDGE.

DEPOSIT, depositum.—pecuniz apud qm depositæ.—fidei commissum (*property of any sort, which aby is under an obligation to restore to a third party*): *a d. or pledge, pignus* (pignus of res mobiles *which are actually deposited, hypotheca of res immobiles*: 'res quæ sine traditione nudā conventionē tenetur', *Just. Inst. 4, 6, 7*).—arrhabo; arrha (*a d. or earnest-money*): *to give a d. or pledge, dare pignus*: *to give althg as a d. or pledge, qd pignere or oppignere*; *qd pignori dare, or obligare, or opponere*; fiduciarium dare *qd*: *to receive althg as a d., qd pignori accipere*: *to give althg as a d. to aby, apud qm pignori ponere qd*: *to restore a d., reddere depositum*. *For other meanings, see PLEDGE, MORTGAGE*.

DEPOSITARY, custos; apud qm *qd* depositum est.—sequester (= 'apud quem plures eandem rem, de qua controversia est, deposuerunt', *Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 110*).

DEPOSITION, *Deposition, of rank. Crcl. by verbs. The d. of Lentulus, abrogatum Lentuli imperium; a law about the d. of Lentulus, lex de abrogando Lentuli imperio. Evidence, testimonium*: *to make a d., juratum qd* affirmare: *to make a d. as to althg, testimonium ca rei dare or reddere; testimonium ca rei afferre*.

DEPOSITOR, depositor (*late; Ulp.*).—qui pecunias apud qm deposit or deposit.

DEPOSITORY, receptaculum (*g. t., prædæ, for the booty*).—apotheca, æ. f. ἀποθήκη; *a place where stores are kept; imply wine; C. H. and others*.—horreum (*magazine, &c., imply for corn*).

DEPOT, see DEPOSITORY.

DEPRAVATION, corruptio. depravatio, deterior conditio or status; pravitas.

DEPRAVE, deterius facere, or in deterius mutare *qd* (*to make worse, instead of better, opp. corrigere*).—*in pejus mutare, or vertere et mutare* (*to turn to evil, opp. in melius mutare*).—corrumpere; depravare (*to d. physically and morally, opp. corrigere*); Jn. corrumpere et depravare: *to d. aby, qm depravare; ca mores depravare or corrumpere*.

DEPRAVED, see CORRUPT, adj. WICKED.

DEPRAVITY, depravatio et fœditas animi (C.).—mores corrupti depravatique; mores perditii or turpes. *See CORRUPTION; WICKEDNESS*.

DEPRECATE, *To d. (or avert althg fm aby by prayer)*, deprecari *qd* a qo: *to d. a fault, postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere*: *to d. aby's wrath, deprecari iram ca* (*e. g. senatus, L.*); postulare, ut delicto ignoscatur *q*.

DEPRECATION, deprecatio (*prayer for the pardon of an offence*).—ignoscendi postulatio (*prayer for pardon*): *at aby's d., qd deprecator: compelled by your importunate d., coactus tuis assiduis vocibus*.

DEPRECIATE, *To lessen the price, levare pretia ca rei*: *to d. corn, annonam laxare or levare; Fig. depreciare late; Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22*.—*To undervalue, detrahare de qd re, or de qo* (*to d. or detract from the value of althg, or aby*): *to speak of aby in order to d. his character, de qd detrahendi causā dicere*: *to d. aby's actions, elevare res gestas; elevare ca præclare acta* (L.); *aby's credit or authority, elevare*

qm or cs auctoritatem; levare cs auctoritatem: to d. or speak agst aby, or althg, obtrectare cl, and cl rei, or (seldom) qd; cs laudibus and cs laudes: every one extols himself and d.'s his neighbour, ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium (L.).

DEPRECIATION, obtrectatio.

DEPREDATE, v.—[~~Dep~~] not deprædare, late, for prædare; prædam agere; depopulari; depoculari; spoliare, &c.—See PLUNDER, PILLAGE, PREY UPON.

DEPREDACTION, direptio; expilatio; depopulatio; prædatio: d.'s of all sorts, latrocinia et raptus: to committ d.'s, rapinas facere; latrocinari: to abstain fm d.'s, direptione prædæque abstinere.—[~~Dep~~] deprædatio very late; Lactant.

DEPREDATOR, ¶ Plunderer, raptor (the d. who employs force in plundering others).—prædo (who makes booty, either by sea or land).—pirata (who seizes the possessions of others by open force at sea, the corsair): the d.'s of the world (of the Romans), raptoris orbis (Tac. Agr. 30, 5).—[~~Dep~~] Depopulator, vastator.—populator (a d. or ravager).—eversor (a d. or destroyer); Jx. populator eversoresque.

DEPREDAATORY, rapax (in search of plunder).—prædatorius (fitted out to make booty, e.g. navis).—latrocinialis assuetus (accustomed to live by plunder; e.g. gens).—latrocinio similis (like a highway robbery).

DEPREHEND, ¶ To catch or take unawares a by in althg, prehendere qm in re.—comprehendere (to d. and put in confinement); aby in the very act, qm prehendere in manifesto facinore.—[~~Dep~~] To deprehend, find out, or detect, prehendere.—Invenire. reperire.—See DETECT.

DEPREHENSIBLE. Crcl. with verb.—quod deprehendi potest, &c.

DEPREHENSION, ¶ comprehensio (prop.).—prehensio (prop. and in a juridical sense; e.g. to have the right of d., jus prehensiois habere).—deprehensio (taking by surprise).—[~~Dep~~] Finding out, inventio.—observatio; cognitio (perception).

DEPRESS, deprime, opprimere (prop. and fig.). frangere (fig.: to make spiritless, opp. erigere, see Bremi Np. Them. 1, 3): to be depressed by a consciousness of his crimes, conscientia scelorum opprimi: to d. or afflict aby, qm, or cs animum affligere; cs animum frangere or infringere: to d. aby's hopes, spein cs incidere or infringere; suddenly, spein cs præciderere.

DEPRESSION, ¶ MORB. depressio (post-Class. rare; e.g. of the sun; opp. to altitudo ejus; of the nose, nasi, Macrobr.).—[~~Dep~~] Fia. Mental depression, animi demissio; animus demissus; animus abjectus, or afflictus, or jacens (want of spirit).—animus a spe alienus (hopelessness).—tristitia (sentientia). Don't let him perceive your d., cave te esse tristem sentias (Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29): to rouse aby fm a state of d., animum cs jacentem excitare.

DEPRESSIVE, gravis; acerbus.

DEPRIVATION, ¶ The act of depriving, privato; spoliatio; direptio; expilatio; orbatio, &c. (Syn. of verbs under DEPRIVE).—ademptio (the taking away, C.: pl. T. ademptiones bonorum).—amotio (the removal; e.g. doloris, C.).—[~~Dep~~] The state of losing, amissio, amissus (loss: for the latter, see Np. Alc. 6, 2). jactura (a loss voluntarily undergone; see Plin. Ep. 1, 12, in jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda tanti viri amissio).—orbatus cs (state of denudation fm the loss of aby, e.g. of the commonwealth, orbatus rei publicæ talium virorum).—[~~Dep~~] A great d. to aby, miserum est ei carere qd re.—The loss of althg was a great d. to aby, quam hule erat miserum carere re (e.g. consuetudine amicorum, C.).

DEPRIVE, privare qm qd re (to take away althg fm aby).—spoliare; depoliare; or expoliare (stronger expressions).—adimere (to take away something desirable).—eripere (to snatch away) ei qd.—orbare qm re (to take away althg which is dear to us, espily children, hopes, &c.). to d. aby of his children, qm orbare liberis; liberis a qo abstrahere (by main force, e.g. as hostages, obsidum nomine).—[~~Dep~~] A great d. to aby, qm orbatus obisidum nomine: to d. aby of all his senses, qm omnibus orbare sensibus: to d. aby of his reason, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate: deprived of althg, orbatus qd re; of children, liberis orbatus; of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of the sight, hearing, understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus; of hope, spe orbatus; completely, spe dejectus.

DEPTH, altitudo (d., as a quality).—profunditas (d., as a property: though not used by ancient writers, it is analogically formed, and may be retained, wherever periphrastically requires it).—profundum. altum (d.'s of the sea; hardly, except where mare, locus, &c. can be supplied; e.g. jecissim me potius in profundum, sc. mare, (230).

into the d.'s of the sea).—vorago (an abyss).—[~~Dep~~] latitudo (horizontal d. fm face to back; breadth, opp. longitudo).—vociis genus grave (d. of voice or sound).—recessus (that each retires back; e.g. recessus oris, &c.): depths, loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa: the d.'s of a forest, silvarum profunda (T.): the d. of the stream, altitudo fluminis: the immense d. (of a river), profunda altitudo (T.): the d. of the sea, altitudo maris (as a property); profundum maris (the bottom of the sea): to cast oneself into the d.'s of the sea, præcipitare (without design); se jacere in profundum (with design): to be out of one's d., in profundo esse; solo or vado fugiente destituit; qm vadum destituit (L. 21, 28): to be afraid of getting out of one's d., timere altitudinem (L. 21, 28): the house is thirty feet in d., domus triginta pedes in latitudinem extructa est; domus triginta pedes lata est.—[~~Dep~~] Depth of character, altitudo ingenii; of soul, altitudo animi (Pabryn; see Beier C. Off. 1, 23, 88): the d. of the Divine wisdom, summa Dei sapientia.—[~~Dep~~] Neither profunditas, nor profundum, nor altitudo can be used for 'depth of learning,' 'depth of intellect,' &c.; but either subtilitas or acumen ingenii, or Crcl. ingenium subtile; literæ non vulgares, sed interiores quedam et reconditæ, &c.—[~~Dep~~] Middle; in the d. of the night, mediâ nocte; the d. of winter, summa hiems: it was the d. of winter, the weather being very cold and rainy, erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus (C.).

DEPURATE, or DEPURE, ¶ To purify; vid.

DEPUTATION, see PURIFICATION.

DEPUTE, mandare ei, ut, &c. (to commission aby).—

delegare (e.g. qm hule negotio; to depute him to perform it, e.g. in gold. age, of deputing a person to perform what one should perform oneself).—deferre, demandare ei qd (entrust aby with the care of althg; e.g. curam cs rei): to d. the tribunes to attend to the wounded, curam auctorum militum tribunis demandare (L.).—[~~Dep~~] Deputare = (1) to prune, (2) to reckon, consider, &c.—[~~Dep~~] Si cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare, or permittere.—liberum cs rei arbitrium ei permittere (both meaning to give to aby competent authority to act) may serve: to be deputed by aby, mandata habere a qo: to do althg in consequence of being deputed by aby, cs nomine (in aby's name and by aby's authority); qo auctore (as aby's representative) facere qd.—See DELEGATE.

DEPUTATION, ¶ Act of deputing, delegatio (in C. only of the assignment of a debi; in other sense in later writers).—[~~Dep~~] Permission to act, potestas qd faciendi.—auctoritas (the commission, by virtue of which aby is competent to act): by d. fm the senate, auctoritate senatus: to grant a d. to aby, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere, or committere: by d. fm aby, mandatu cs (C.); auctoritate cs (by his authority); nomine cs (in his name).—[~~Dep~~] Persons deputed, legati.—legati. If the name of the state is mentioned, the adj. is often used alone: 'the Sicilian d.'s, Siculi. Some d.'s arrive fm Sicily, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.

DEPUTY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet a qo (commissioner).—publica auctoritate missus; or merely legatus (a d. or commissioner sent by the state).—procurator (aby, who acts as a proxy).—See DELEGATE and AMBASSADOR.

DERACINATE, see ROOT UP, or OUT.

DERANGE, turbare; conturbare; perturbare (to put in disorder; cont. and pert. are also equivalent to, to make amazed).—miscere; permiscere (fig. to throw in disorder one with another).—confundere (to cast together; thence, fig. to throw together into one mass, and thereby put into disorder; equivalent to, to make amazed or confused): to d. the stomach, stomachum dissolvere (Plin.). to d. the hair, capillos turbare: the order of battle, aciem implacare; ordines aciei conturbare, or perturbare, or confundere; aby's plans, rationes ci (omnes) conturbare: to d. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere: to d. the order of things, perturbare rerum ordinem (C.).—[~~Dep~~] To disorder the intellect, mentem turbare, alienare (to make crazed).

DERANGED, ¶ Confused; out of order, perturbatus. conturbatus. confusus. Jx. conturbatus et confusus.—Impeditus. perplexus.—inordinatus. in-compositus. ¶ Mad; vid.

DERANGEMENT, implicatio (involved condition, e.g. of family estate or fortune, res familiaris).—perturbatio (disturbance of the order of althg, e.g. of an army, exercitus).—perturbatio ordinis (abol. disturbance of the ranks and arrangement of troops).—mens turbata (d. of the understanding).—perturbatio (abol. perplexity).—trepidatio (shuddering and shaking like aby out of his wits at the near approach of danger): a

complete d. of every thing, omnium rerum perturbatio: *to cause a complete d. of every thing*, omnia miscere et turbare: *to fall into a state of d.*, turbari; conturbari; perturbari: *to be in a state of mental d.*, mentis errore affici; mente capli or alienari.

DERELICTION, || *The act of forsaking, or state of being forsaken*, relicto; deserto; destituito. — *Inopia*: *d. of duty*, *prætermisio officii (since prætermisio officium is *Class.*, and also the word prætermisio, it is probably correct in this construction), or *Crci.* with officium prætermisere, deserere; officio deesse: *censure for his d. of duty*, officii prætermisii reprehensio.

DERIDE, see 'LAUGH AT.'

DERIDER, derisor (rare; not C.). — *Irrisor* (of *athg*, *cs* rei). — See **MOCKER**, **SCOFFER**.

DERISION, derisus; derisio (laughing to scorn; derisio by later writers). — *Irrisio*; *irrisus* (mockery). — *cavillatio* (ironical, irritating d.). — *augiliatio* (*d. with supercilious insulting mockery*). — *ludicatio* (making a laughing stock of *aby*): *in d.*, ab *irrisu* (L.); per *dericulum* (Plaut.): *to become an object of d.*, in *ludibrium* verti; ad *ludibrium* recidere: *to have *aby* in d.*, qm habere ludibrio et despectui (C.); qm habere dericulum.

DERISIVE, *irridens*; *deridens*; *cavillans* (of persons). — *aculeatus*; *acerbus* (pointed; stinging, mortifying, of words, &c.); *d. words*, verborum aculei: *d. jokes*, acerbæ factiæ.

DERISIVELY, cum qo aculeo; *irrisione* (e. g. *irrisione omnium ludi*).

DERIVATION, of a word, verbi originatio. — *etymologia* (denotes not only the d. but also the explanation of a word *fm* its root; according to Q. 1, 6, 28, originatio was the word used for d. by several writers of his time); origo. — *verbi derivatio* (the formation of the word *fm* an existing word: e. g. *Pelides fm* *Peleus*).

DERIVATIVE, derivativus (Gramm. t. i. *Præc.*).

DERIVE. *To d. his genealogy or origin fm* *aby*, genus deducere a qo; originem ducere, or trahere, a qo; oriundum esse a qo (*to descend fm* *aby*, of more remote descent); originem sui ad qm referre (*to trace one's origin to* *aby*, by a very remote descent): *to d. *athg* fm* the Deity, Deum facere *cs* rel effectorem. — || *To derive words fm* roots or other words; *to d. one word fm* another, esse puto, ducere, or deducere a ex, &c.; verbum ducere or flectere a, &c. — verbum derivare, or denominare a, &c. (*to form one word fm* another existing word, as 'Pelides' *fm* 'Peleus' *ἥρως*, but not in the sense of, supposing one word to be the root of another, = verbum ducere, &c.): *to d. a word fm* the Greek, flectere verbum de Græco (Gell. 4, 3): *to d. the name of *athg* fm* a certain word, nomen *cs* rel a verbo quodam ducere: *fm* what do you think the name of Neptune is derived? unde nomen Neptuni dictum, or ductum, esse putas? Janus is derived *fm* ire; nomen Jani ab eundo ductum est (C.). 'Pælo' is derived *fm* 'facies', proprio nomine dicitur facere a facie (Var.). I suppose 'amicitia' is to be derived *fm* 'amare', *amicitia ab amando ductam, appellatam, fictam, dictam (*ἔρως* not derivatam). — || *Draw fm* a source or channel, derivare (prop. and fig.); *fm* a source, ex fonte [Q.], fonte [H.]; *to . . . in with acc.*: *to d. the various secondary meanings of a word fm* its primary signification, *multiplices vocis significationes a nativâ ducere.

DEROGATE, || *Disparage*, &c. followed by 'from', minuire; imminuere qd (*esp. to lessen*). — *deminuere* partem *cs* rel, or qd de qâ re; detrahere de qâ re (*to take away *athg* fm* *athg*); — *derogare* (e. g. quiddam de honestate, C.): *to d. fm* *aby's* fame, *cs* gloriam or laudem minuire, or imminuere; detrahere de *cs* gloriâ; gloriæ *cs* obtrectare: *to d. fm* *aby's* authority, auctoritatem minuire or imminuere: *to d. fm* *aby's* good name, detrahere de famâ *cs*. — || *Abrogate* (obsol.); *vid.*

DEROGATION, imminutio. — *obtrectatio* (e. g. of *aby's* renown, aliene gloriæ): *without any d. fm* your dignity, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ. — **SYN.** in **DETraction**.

DEROGATIVE, or **DEROGATORY**, imminuens; deminuens; detrahens, &c. (making less). — *dammnosus*; *detrimetous* (causing injury, detr. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 33). — *alienus*; *adversus* (unfavorable). — *iniquus* (unjust): *to commit nothing d. to the character of a wise man*, nihil discedere a dignitate sapientis: *to commit *athg* d. to one's character, rank, &c.*, a dignitate suâ discedere: *not to allow *athg* that is d. to another thing to be done*, qd de qâ re (e. g. de auctoritate suâ) deminui (231)

non pati: *to say *athg* d. of *aby**, *cs* laudibus obtrectari; detrahere de *cs* famâ.

DEROGATORILY, male (unfavorably). — *inique* (unjustly).

DERIVSE, *monachus Muhammedanus.

DESCANT, v. vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (Cic. de Or. 1, 59). — || *To descant or be prolix on any subject*, nimium esse in qâ re; copiose et abundanter dicere; fuisse et late dicere; upon *athg*, uberius et fusius de qâ re disputare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare qd (opp. premere qd): *to d. or speak more than is necessary*, longius, latius, et diffusius dicere; verbosius, quam necesse erat.

DESCANT, s. || *vox summa*, (t) or acuta, or attenuata. || *Proliz discussion*, verboritas (using too many words, as a quality, late). — *anfractus*; *ambages* (circumlocution): *to ring e d.*, ambages narrare (Ter. Haut. 2, 3, 77).

DESCEND, || *To come down*, descendere (*fm* higher ground, ex superioribus locis; *fm* a mountain, citadel, &c., de monte, arce, &c.): *to the plain*, in planitiem, campum, æquum locum, or æquum only). — *degrad* (*to go down*). — *se demittere to let oneself down* (e. g. in convallem). — *labi* or *delabi*, *fm* esse, &c. (also *delabi a*, de . . .). — *defluere* (insensibly and slowly): *to d. into battle* (1 Sam. 26), descendere in aciem (L.); *to d. or fall to the ground*, desidère; subsidère. — || *Improp.* *To d. to our own times* (of customs, traditions, &c.), hæc in tempora, or usque ad nostra tempora durare; ad nostram memoriam manere (of written or other monuments); tradi ab antiquis usque ad nostram ætatem (of a custom, manners, &c.): *to d. gradually fm* remote antiquity to our own days, a summâ memoriâ gradatim descendere ad hanc ætatem. — || *To come down to what is low or mean*, descendere ad qd. — *delabi* ad qd. in qd (e. g. in hoc vitium scurrile, C.; ad impatientiam, T.). — *demittere se in* or *ad* qd (e. g. ad servilem patientiam, in adulationem, both T.). *to d. to the level of brutes*, omnem humanitatem exuere: *to d. gradually fm* worse to worse, declinare in pejus: *to d. to a state of slavery*, ad servitium (ad servitiam) cadere. — || *To d. or be descended = derive one's origin fm* *aby*, ortum, oriundum esse (in prose, in declaring the person *fm* whom *aby's* d., the prep. a, or ab, must be used, but in declaring the rank out of which *aby's* d., the prep. a, or ab, must be omitted). — *originem trahere a qo*; originem ducere a ex qo (*to d. fm* or derive his origin *fm*, &c.). — || *To descend fm* a ship, = *descend*, e navi exire; in terram exire; also exire only; (e) navi egredi; also egredi only; exscendere; exscensionem facere. — || *To descend or make a descent upon*, irruptionem or incursionem facere in, &c.; upon a country, terram invadere; in terram irruptionem facere; with forces, terram invadere cum copiis; copias in fines hostium introducere; in hostes irrumperre, irrumpere, impressionem facere. — || *Of the descent of property*, &c., pervenire ad qm (e. g. hereditas ad filiam pervenit, C.). — *venire ei* (e. g. major hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, &c., C. Cæcin. 26, 74).

DESCENDANT, progenies: *aby's* d., oriundus a qo; prognatus ex qo: *aby's* d., poster; progenies: *to be a d. fm* *aby*, oriundum, ortum esse a qo (the latter seldom); prognatus esse ex qo: the Attacii were d.'s of the Cimbrî and the Teutones, Attacii erant ex Cimbrîs Teutonisque prognati: male d.'s, stirps virilis; virilis sexûs stirps: *to leave d.'s*, stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: *to leave no male d.'s*, virilem sexum non relinquere.

DESCENT, || *Act of descending*, descensio (post-Aug. e. g. ballnearum, into the bath, Plin.). — *descensus*, us (S.; not C. or Cæs.). — *casus*; *lapis* (fall). — || *Declivity*, declivitas; acclivitas; proclivitas (sloping position). — *locus declivis*; acclivis; proclivis (a sloping place, whether ascending or descending, since, wherever there is an ascent, there must also be a d.). — *descensus* (way leading downwards; S, Hirt.). — *a very easy d.*, facilis descensus (Hirt.): a hill, that has a gentle d., or ascent, collis leniter editus: a city built on the d. or ascent of a hill, urbs applicata colli. — || *Hostile attack*, irruptio; incursio; incursum: *to make a d. upon*, irruptionem, or incursionem facere in, &c. — || *Extraction*, origo; genus: stirps: of noble d., nobili genere natus: of no mean d., haud obscuro loco natus: of low d., ignobili, humili, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus: *to trace one's d. fm* *aby*, originem trahere a qo; originem ducere a ex qo; ad qm originem sui referre (in speaking of a remota d.).

DESCRIBE, || *Show or represent by words, describere.* — perscribere (d. fully). — verbis exsequi. scripturâ persequi (to represent by a written description or narrative). — explicare qd or de re (give an explanation; enter into detail about alth). — exponere qd or de re (to set alth, as it were, before the eyes; give a lucid description of, &c.). — *Sis enarrare. enumerare. literis mandare.* — memoris prodere or tradere. — verbis depingere, effingere, exprimere. — exprimere et effingere verbis (make clear by a description). — verbis definire (to give a logical description of). — *Jn. definire verbis et describere; illustrare verbiq; definire.* To d. in a few words, breviter describere, exponere, complecti: to d. in many words, stillo uberius explicare: to d. in verse, versibus describere, exponere, persqui: to d. *aby's actions, res cs persqui (C.); aby's life, vitam cs explicare (C. Cæcil. 8, 27); vitam cs depingere (C. Rosc. Am. 27); de vitâ cs exponere; imaginem vitæ cs exprimere: to d. a person, exprimere qm, scribere de qo: to d. a man shortly, qm informare (C. Att. 7, 3, 2).* — || To describe a geometrical figure, scribere; describere: to describe a square, quadratum paribus lateribus describere: to d. a circle with a (given) centre, a centro circumagere lineam rotundationis (Vit. 1, 6; see (INCLD): to d. figures in the dust, formas in pulvere describere.

DESCRIBER, scriptor. — narrator. The d. of a country, chorographus. And so analogous words may be formed. See under DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION, descriptio; narratio; enarratio; expositio: eloquent beyond d., supra quam enarrari potest eloquent: exquisite beyond all d., supra quam ut describi possit eximius: d. of the earth, geographia; of a country, chorographia (Vit. 10, 2, 6, where ed. Schneid. chorographus is used): d. of a place, topographia. By analogy other words may be formed in the same manner, as 'description of the moon,' or map of the moon, "selenographia; of mountains, "orographia; of the world, "cosmographia, and so forth. A graphic d., cs rei pene sub aspectum subjectio. — cs rei sub oculis subjectio.

DESCRY, || To see, videre. cernere. aspicere. — conspiciere. conspiciari (Syn. in Sæx. — conspiciari = eply 'to see at a distance and suddenly,' is the nearest to our 'descry'; but, though common in Plaut. and Cæs., not found in C. V. H. &c.). — prospicere (to behold at a distance: e. g. Itallam, V.). — To d. aby at a d., conspiciari qm; qm procul videre (Ter.). — || To spy (obol.), speculari; explorare (vid. To SPY). — || To discover, invenire. — animadvertere (to mark). — cognoscere (to recognize). — deprehendere. — detegere.

DESECRATE, profanare; profanum facere (in the gold. age, only to make what is divine, human; what is holy, common; opp. sacrum esse velle; by later writers it is used eply for 'to violate'). — exaugurare (to d. what has been consecrated, by bringing it again into common use, opp. inaugurare, see L. 1, §5). — polluere; maculare (to d. what is pure and holy by a shameful act). — violare (not to respect its sanctity; e. g. loca religiosa). — *Not the post-Aug. desacrare, vch = consacrare.*

DESECRATION, violatio (e. g. templi, L.). — profanatio (Plin.). — exauguratio (e. g. sacelli, the depriving it of its sanctity and restoring it to common purposes). — Often by Crcl.

DESERT, solitudo (in a good sense). — vastitas (in a bad sense): a desert, regio vasta, or deserta, or deserta vastaque; loca deserta or inculta; solitudo vasta or deserta (but deserta rather poet.); also merely deserta, pl. (of a district abandoned by men): the Libyan d's, vastitas Lihyæ; deserta Lihyæ: to turn a country into a d., regionem vastitatem inferre; regionem vastare, devastare. — || As an adj. vastus; desertus; incultus.

DESERT, a. || Worth, dignitas. — virtus (excellence): tried d., spectata virtus: according to his d., pro merito; pro dignitate; merito. — || An action, or quality, vch gains the thanks of others, meritum; promeritum: d's with ref. to aby, merita. — erga or in qm (Sæx.) cs circa qm merita would be false Lat.: the nobility, vch is founded upon d., nobilitas, quæ fit or expit ex virtute. — See MERIT, a.

DESERT, transv. linqnere (belongs properly to poetical language, and is used by Cic. only when his language takes a poetical flight, as in his orations). — relinquere (to leave behind, either a person, or place: thence also it is = deserere, as Np. Dat. 6, 3, signa relinquere to d. one's colours, 'to desert'). — derelinquere (to d.

aby, or alth, without further troubling oneself about them). — cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco. — decedere qo loco de or ex qo loco. — discedere a qo, or loco, a or e loco (decedere qo loco implies the forsaking of one's customary functions; discedere, merely going away). — destituere (to d. where aby's support and assistance is expected). — *Jn. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; destituere et relinquere.* — ci deesse; deficere qm (to fail him when his services are required and expected). — desiccare a qo (e. g. nec si a me forte desicvier, ideo te — patiar, &c. C.). — Hope d's aby, destituitur qs a spe: my strength d's, or fails me, vires me deficient; a viribus deficior: my memory d's me, memoria deficit, or labat; memoria labor: presence of mind never d's a good speaker, prudentia nunquam deficit bonum oratorem: to d. aby or any party, &c., deficere a qo or a qâ re (also fig.); deficere ab amicitia cs; desiccare a qo (Np.).

DESERT, intra. exercitum deserere; signa desiccare (Cæs.) or relinquere (to d. his colours; S. L.). — transire. transfugere (to cross over to; fly to): to d. to the enemy, ad adversarios or hostes transire, transfugere, perfugere; pro perfugâ venire ad hostem (Cæs.): to the Romans, ad Romanos transfugere (of actually flying to them; e. g. fm a city; L. Np.). many deserted to the enemy, transiitones ad hostem fiebant (L. 28, 16): to d. to aby, in cs partes transgredi; deficere ad qm.

DESERTER, desertor (one who d's the colours of his army, or general; Cæs. L.). — transfuga: perfuga (one who goes over to the opposite party, perfuga as a delinquent, who betrays his party: transfuga as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party; Diod.).

DESERTION, a generally, relictio. derelictio (e. g. rel. republicam, consula, &c. der. communia utilitatibus). destititio (the leaving aby in the lurch). A base and treacherous d. of aby, relictio proditiq; ca. — *8* Gaius over to the opp. party, transfugum (L.). — desertio (Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3). — desertio signorum. — transitio ad hostem (passing over to the enemy): d's occurred, transiitones ad hostem fiebant (L.): frequent d's, transfuga crebra.

DESERVE, || To make oneself worthy of alth by one's services, merere; mereri. — commerere; commereri (to d. by means of alth). — promerere; promereri (to d. alth as a proportional reward or punishment for something done). — dignum esse qâ re (to be worthy of alth, by the possession of qualities, vch in general estimation confer a right to it): he d's to be praised by me, dignus est, quem laudem, or qui a me laudetur: to d. to be believed, fide dignum esse: to d. alth of aby, de qo or erga qm qd mereri: have I deserved this of you? siccinne de te merui, or meritus sum? I did not d. this fm you, *non merui, cui talem gratiam referas: according as he d's, (pro) merito cs: to d. well of aby, bene mereri de qo. *825* perf. merui rather than meritus sum. — To d. to be (praised, &c.), is mereri ut or cur; arid, inf., though Q. has meruit credi secundus; but *825* dignus est, ut or quis should be used of fitness to be praised, &c.; mercoo implies that it is earned by the person's exertions, &c.

DESERVEDLY, pro merito; merito; pro dignitate: very d., meritisimo (C.). — merito ac jure. — jure. — merito atque optimo jure; jure ac merito; jure meritoque: he would be d. punished, jure in eum animadvertetur: to be d. praised, merito ac jure laudari (C.). — *825* D. may, in poetry, be rendered by meritus; e. g. meritus torquetur ab (O.).

DESERVING, dignus rei (or better) re: bene meritus, merens, or promeritus de: d. prae or commendation, (omni) laude dignus: d. the severest punishment, dignus omnibus suppliciis (Plin.); novissima exempla meritis (T.): d. well of the state, de republica bene meritus. — A d. person, omni laude dignus. — omni virtute ornatus. — vir optimus or probus. — vir dignissimus omni fortunâ optimâ (3 Rep. 17). — *825* meritisissimus is used absol. in the Inscript. — Fulvius filius meritisimæ.

DESHABILE, negligentior amictus (Q.; who uses it, however, of the manner in vch an orator lets his dress sit, &c.). — vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis, Suet. Oct. 73. Fitell. 8). — *vestis, quam mane induo, &c.; in d., in veste domesticâ: to be in d., *negligentius amicti, vestiri.

DESICANTS, cataplasma calida. — DESICCATE, siccare; exsiccare. — desiccare (pre and post-Class.).

DESICATION, siccatio; siccitas (e. g. of a body). — ariditas (the dryness, e. g. of fields).

DESICCATIVE, qd siccatur; exsiccatur.

DESIDERATUM, res maxime necessaria ad qd; quod desideratur; quod deest; desideratum (*aliquid quod desideratur*).

DESIGN, v. || *Purpose, intend, in animo habere*.—cogitare; agitare (in mente or (in) animo. — *parare (to prepare)*.—molliri (*only of some difficult purpose*).—agitare de qd re; molliri qd.—constituere (*to fix; to purpose*).—destinare (*e. g. quæ agere designaverat*).—See TO PURPOSE, TO INTEND.—|| *To draw an outline, or sketch, delineate*; designare; describere (*not used absolutely, but always with the object expressed, e. g. imaginem, or some such word*).—depingere; describere (*fig.*): to d. skilfully, probe depingere qd: to be skilful in the art of designing, graphidos scientiam habere. See TO DRAW.

DESIGN, || *Purpose, consilium (plan or purpose)*.—ceptum; inceptum (*beginning, or undertaking*).—propositum (*intention or purpose*).—institutum (*that which is intended to put into execution*).—cogitata, pl. quod cogito (*what is in the thought, or will*): my d., res, quom pario; institutum meum: to betray, or discover, his d., consilium or cogitata patefacere: to execute his d., consilium exsequi; propositum peragere: to have a d. to injure, habere voluntatem nocendi: to entertain hostile d.'s agere the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to form great d.'s, magna meditari or molliri. || *Sketch, plan, designatio; adumbratio*.—deformatio (*delineation*).—forma; figura; species (*sketch*).—imago (*outline*).—descriptio; ichnographia (*ground-pics*): a d. for a house, ædificandi descriptio (*e. g. usus, ad quem accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, C.*).—|| *Drawing, graphia, idos, f. (γραφία) or in pure Lat. pictura linearis: to be skilful in the art of d., graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non imperitum esse*.

DESIGNATE, notare. denotare. signare. designare (*g. l. to make distinguishable by a mark*).—nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere.—SYN. IN CALL = NAME.—*fig. voc. mihi with a subst., dic. with an adj.*—nomen cidare, indere or imponere (*give it a name*).—designare qd verbis (*C. to describe*).—designare is also used alone in the sense of 'denote' verba quæ res communes designant (Farr.).—To d. every thing by a name of its own, suo quaque rem nomine appellare. || *Point out to or for (any purpose, situation, &c.)*, destinare qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rei.—designare (*e. g. mark out, fix upon, locum sepulchri; also absol. quem populus designaverit*).

DESIGNATION, || *Act of marking out, or appointing to, designatio (e. g. sine designatione personarum et temporum, C.)*.—designatio consilii, his appointment to the consilium; T.).—nominatio (*naming*).—notatio (*as action; also of denoting by words*). || *That to which a person or thing is appointed, this (the final purpose for which a thing is intended)*.—sora. provincia (*the sphere of a person's duties; his office, calling, &c.*).—|| *Import (of a word; Locke)*, sententia. notio. significatio. vis. potestas.

DESIGNEDLY, consulto. cogitate.—JN. consulto et cogitate (*ajl. dæe consideration*).—voluntate (*willingly, opp. casu*).—dedita operæ. de industria (*with intentional exertion*).—sponte (*with no other inducement than one's own inclination*).—To do aliquid d. consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Not d., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; JN. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (*by accident*).

DESIGNER, || *Who has designed or planned aliquid*, inventor (*fig. repertor, Poet. and post-Class.*).—auctor. architectus. JN. architectus et princeps. || *A former of plans, projects, &c.*.—qui consilia trinit or mente agit. *consiliorum architectus. *homo semper agens qd et molliens.—doli or fallaciae machinator (*plotter*: T. Ann. 1, 10, 2).—|| *One who draws designs, pictor (g. l.); or Crcl. with verbs, &c.*

DESIGNING, callidus et ad fraudem actus.—fraudulentus.—dolosus.—subdolis.—subdolis atque occultus (T.).—*semper struens qd atque molliens.—veterator et callidus.—See DECEITFUL.

DESIGNLESS, imprudens.—inconsultus.—temerarius.—fortuitus.

DESIGNLESSLY, vid. 'Not DESIGNEDLY.'

DESIGNMENT, || *Purpose, consilium*.—consilium institutum.—cogitatio.—propositum. inceptum (*purpose, plan*).—SYN. IN PLAN.—|| *The plan sketched out, descriptio ci rei*.—ratio ci rei.—rei agendæ ordo.

DESIRABLE, optabilis. optandus.—cupiundus (S. Jng. 3, 1).—expetendus.—desiderabilis (*are; e. g. quæ* (233)

[cupiunditas] inanes sunt, his parendum non est; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, C. Fin. 1, 16, 53; and Top. 18, 69).—Not to seem at all d., minime cupiundum videri: not to be d. for its own sake, nihil habere in se, cur expetatur: to be very d., magnopere expetendum esse: to be d. for its own sake, propter se expetendum esse: there is nothing in this world so d. as, &c., nihil in hac vitâ magnopere expetendum, nisi, &c.

DESIRABLENESS, Crcl.—To have no d., nihil in se habere, cur expetatur.

DESIRE, s. desiderium (*longing desire for an object, the want of which is felt*).—cupido. cupiditas (*the former considered as in action, and necessarily with a gen. of the object expressed or implied; the latter considered as a state, the passion of desire, opp. tranquillity of mind*).—*fig. cupido "not found in C. or Cas.; common in the poets and historians; eply T. Sall.; twice in Q."—Frustr.*—appetitus (*the act of endeavouring to obtain*).—appetitio (*the desire itself, which seeks to obtain something*).—All with gen. of the object, ci rei.—libido (*the in temperate longing after aliquid; pl. libidines, desires = "lusts, with ref. to want of self-government*).—studium (*the d. that leads to the zealous pursuit of aliquid*).—An insatiabilis d., insatiabilis (quædam) cupiditas (*e. g. veri videndi; cognoscendi, C.*): a marvellous d., mirabilis (Np.), mira (T.): cupiditas = an immoderate d., immodica cupido (L.): blinded by d., cupidine cæcus (Luor.). I feel an intense d. for aliquid, magnum me tenet desiderium ci rei (C.). A natural d., desiderium naturale (*e. g. cibi, potitionis; opp. voluptas; unless they were blinded by d., nihil ipsos cæcos redderet cupiditas (C.)*).—To be inflamed, filled, &c. with d. of aliquid, ci rei desiderio incendi; (magnò) ci rei desiderio teneri; qd appetere, concupiscere, desiderare: to be tormented with the d. of aliquid, ci rei desiderio flagrare, æstuarè, excruciaci, confici (C.); summâ ci rei cupiditate affectum esse. I feel an intense d. to know, hear, &c. (valde) aveo scire, audire, &c.; libido est scire (Plaut.): to be stirred with d., desiderio moveri: to inspire aby with a d. of aliquid, dare or injicere ci cupiditatem rei; impellere qm in rei cupiditatem [*fig.*] inspirare cupiditatem ci or qm cupiditate would be barbarous; of doing aliquid, qm faciendi qd cupiditate incitare: to inflame aby's d. of aliquid, incendere ca cupiditatem ci rei: an intense and passionate d. is weakened, abates, &c., acerrima illa ca fortissima cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata est: to satisfy a d., desiderium exple (L.): the d. of wealth, amor, cupiditas habendi [*fig.*] desiderium habendi).—|| *Thing desired; wish, quæ quis optat or vult (e. g. facere, to perform them): to satisfy aby's d., quæ quis optat or vult, facere; ca voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti competens facere: to obtain one's d., optatum impetro (a qo); adipiscor, quod optaveram, or concupiveram: my d. has been satisfied, quæ volui, mihi obtigerunt: my heart's d. is satisfied, quod maxime cupio, mihi contingit. More under WISH; vid.*

DESIRE, v. appetere (endeavour to obtain).—cupere. concupiscere. cupere. avidum esse ci rei (to d. vehemently and passionately; the last = to d. greedily).—velle (to wish and co-operate towards the realization of one's wish).—desiderare (to be dissatisfied because one does not possess the object desired).—optare (to wish; leaving the realization of the wish to others or to fate).—expetere (to long for a distant object, and apply to others for the realization of one's wish).—avere (with following inf.: to feel an impatient d., eply to hear or learn something; often with valde).—gestire, with following inf. (to manifest a lively d., by gestures): to d. eagerly, ardentè cupere qd.—cupiditate ci rei ardere, flagrare; desiderio ci rei magno teneri: sitire qd; sititenter expetere qd: not to d. aliquid any longer, qd recarere posse. Every thing is going on exactly as I could d., cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit, quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis: just as I, he, &c. could d., ut volo, volumus, &c. ex sententiâ; ex optato; ad (ca) voluntatem: aliquid is going on just as I could d., qd ex sententiâ succedit or procedit; qd optabilem exitum habet: hitherto all has been exactly as I could have desired, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit.—|| To express one's desire, velle qm, or ut (to wish to have somebody or something). petere. poscere. postulare (SYN. IN ASK).—contendere a qo, ut, &c.: to d. aliquid of aby, postulare [*fig.*] desiderare] qd a qo. What do you d. me to do? quid est, quod me vellis? quid vis faciam? to d. the grace of pardon (Shaksp.), veniam a qo petere (for any fault, ca delicti).

DESIROUS, appetens.—cupidus—studiosus.—avidus. *All with gen.* (In post-Aug. historians, avid, also with in): to be d. of doing althg, ardet animus ad qd faciendum (e. g. of revenging, ad ulciscendum)—avere. gestire (with inf. SYN. in DESIRE, v.): to make aby d., ei cupiditatem dare or (stronger) injicere; qm in cupiditate impellere; qm cupiditate lacerare; qm faciendo qd (e. g. imitandi) cupiditate incitare (C.): to become d., in cs rei cupiditatem incidere; injicitur mihi cs rei cupiditas: to become very d., ingens cs rei cupido me incendit; maxima cs rei cupido or libido me invadit.

DESTITUTE FROM, desistere re, a re, de re, or with inf. or aft. neg. with quin.—abstistere qd re, or a qd re (not in C., but in Cæs. L., &c.): to d. fm an undertaking, desistere incepto. abstistere incepto (L.): fm a purpose, desistere consilio (Cæs.); fm an attempt, desistere conatu (Cæs.); fm investing a town, fm fighting, abstistere obsidione, pugnâ; fm the assault (of a town), desistere oppugnatione (Cæs.), ab oppugnatione (S.); fm asking, exhorting, &c., desistere rogare, hortari, &c.; fm bidding, abjicere adificationem; deponere adificationem (C.): to d. fm war, recedere ab armis: nor, if she is still alive, will I ever d. fm looking for her till I find her, neque, si vivit, eam vivam umquam quin inveniam, desistam (Plaut.).

DESK, "mensa scriptoria (writing-d.)." || *Reading-desk* (in a church), prpe pulpitu (Georges: who gives *suggestus sacer. *suggestum sacrum for 'pulpit').

DESOLATE, adj. vastus (without human habitations; opp. coëdicatus, Georges; uncultivated, opp. cultus: Diod.).—desertus (deserted by men; opp. celebr., Georges; to habitatus, Diod.).—incultus (opp. cultus)—Jm. vastus ac desertus; desertus vastusque; incultus et desertus; incultus et derelictus. D. places, solitudo (without blame).—locus desertus.—tesqua (in uch an awful silence reigns; Diod. t. H.): to make d., vastare, devastare; ei loco vastitatem inferre: to make a land d., vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ; vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.—|| *Of persons*: hopeless, &c., spe destitutus.—orbis.—orbis auxilii (Plaut.).—afflictus. mœstus, &c.—desolatus (Plin. T. and Poet.); also with abl. (deserta desolataque reliquis subdila aula, Suet.).

DESOLATE, v. See LAY WASTE.

DESOLATENESS. See DESOLATION.

DESOLATION, || *Act of laying waste, &c., vastatio*.—populatio. depopulatio (plundering; e. g. agorum, ædium sacrum)—eversio. excidium (overthrow of a town, &c.).—|| *State of being desolate, vastitas*.—|| *Desolate place, locus desertus, locus vastus et desertus; solitudo vasta or avia; omnis humani cultus solitudo* (Curt. 7, 3, 12).—|| *State of being bereaved, afflicted, &c., orbitas* (state of being bereaved; also fig. e. g. casum et orbitatem senatus, C.).—viduitas (state of being widowed).—solitudo (loneliness).—Jm. viduitas ac solitudo (e. g. qui jamdiu Cæcennii viduitate ac solitudine aletur, C. Cæs. 5, 13).—viduitas omnium copiarum atque opum (Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2).

DESPAIR, s. desperatio (= 'ægritudo sine ullâ rerum expectatione meliorum, C.): to reduce aby to d., qm ad desperationem adducere or redigere (the latter, Suet.): to be reduced to d., ad summam desperationem pervenire (Cæs.); ad desperationem adduci; omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: when I was in the depths of d., quum magnâ desperatione affectus essem (C.): to be in d., in desperatione esse (Front. Strat. 3, 17, 7): to derive courage fm d., a desperatione ira accendit qm (L. 31, 17); extremâ desperatione in iram stimulari (T.): a state of utter d., omnium rerum desperatio. From or in d., ad desperationem adductus. The extremity of d.; utter or absolute d., summa, maxima [Suet. not extrema] desperatio; extrema spes (e. g. in extremâ spe, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27).

DESPAIR, v. desperare.—saluti or sibi desperare (of one's own safety).—omnem spem abjicere. animum despondere: to d. of althg, desperare de qâ re, or qd, or ei rei; or with acc. and inf. (v. HERZ. Cæs. B. G. 3, 12).—|| *If to d. is followed by the partic. substantive, desperare will be followed by infn.*—|| *d. of being able, &c., despero me posse, &c.: it is disgraceful to d. of accomplishing althg that is possible, turpiter desperatur, quicquid effici potest (Q.): to d. of ever seeing althg again, qd se visurum postea desperare: to d. of a sick person's recovery, ægrum deponere: ægrum or ægroti salutem desperare; all the physicians d. of his recovery, or of him, omnes medici diffidunt: my recovery is despaird of, despero: his*

recovery is despaird of, a medicis desertus est: althg is despaird of, desperatur qd: to d. of peace, one's life, desperare pacem, vitam; of the state, de republicâ (C.); reimplicam (Lentul. ap. C.); of one's safety, salutis suæ desperare (C. Cluent. 25, 69); de salute desp. (Cæs.): we must d. of his safety, salus ejus desperanda est.

DESPAIRFUL, desperans. exspes (desp. denotes the painful feeling; exspes, the hopeless state of despair).—spe carens or orbatus; spe dejectus (of a person who has ceased to hope).—ad desperationem adductus or (Suet.) redactus.—magnâ desperatione affectus.

DESPAIRING, v. DESPAIRFUL.

DESPAIRINGLY, desperanter (e. g. cum qo loquit, C.); or Crcl. by ad desperationem adductus [Suet.] desperare, very late; Augustin).

DESPATCH, || *Send off, mittere (send; e. g. an ambassador, legatum, literas, &c.)*.—dimittere (several in different directions; v. pr. of sending of letters, scouts, &c.).—(1) if the messengers are to go fm person to person, or fm place to place, per or circum or (L.) circa are used; (2) if to a person or nation, ad qm; (3) if to a district, in vith acc. or ad before the name of a tribe, &c.; (4) in every direction, in omnes partes or quoquoersus.—e. g. dimit. nuncios, literas, &c. circum amicos; circum provincias exercituique; per omnes provincias; ad Centrones; in finitimas civitates; in eam partem Italie; in omnes partes; quoquoersus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 2).—absolvere (to finish a thing; or let a person go whom one has long detained; Plaut.).—legare. allegare (to d. for the execution of a delegated office; e. g. homines nobiles allegat iis, qui petent, &c., C.; allegarem te ad illos, qui, &c.): to d. a letter to aby, mittere or dare literas ad qm (dimittere, if to several in different places).—|| *To finish, execute, &c.* See EXECUTE.—|| *To exhort aby to d. a business, hortari qm ad qd periclitandum: to like to d. a business quickly, consilium facta conjungere.—To d. a business, expedire negotium.*—conficere or transigere negotium.—profligare negotium (Lentul. ap. C.—L.; implying labour and exertion): to d. althg between themselves, inter se transigere qd: the thing may be despatched in a few words, res paucis verbis transigi potest.—|| *Kill*: vith.

DESPATCH, || *Act of sending off, dimissio* (e. g. nuntii, of a messenger).—missio (e. g. literarum, legatorum, both C.); or by Crcl. Give me my d., me absolvo (Plaut.).—|| *The execution, &c. of business, executio* (post-Aug. negotii, T.; instituti operis, Plin.).—effectio (only in C.'s philos. writings).—peractio (C. Cat. Maj. 23, extr.).—|| *To prevent the d. of a business, ne res conficiatur, obistere: about the d. of what remains to be done, de reliquis rebus maturandis et agendis (C.)*.—|| *Haste, speed* [vid.], celeritas festinatique.—maturatio (Auci. ad Herenn.).—There is need of d., properato or maturato opus est: the utmost possible d., quanta maxima adhiberi potest festinatio. || *Despatches, literæ*.—literæ publicæ missæ (fm a public officer).

DESPERADO, homo stolidus ferox, or stolidus feroxque.—homō promptus or summæ audacie.

DESPERATE, desperatus (of persons and things).—exspes, spe carens or orbatus. spe dejectus (hopeless; of persons who have ceased to hope).—discriminis plenus (very critical; of things; Suet. also plenus is poet.).—*ad desperationem adductus. magnâ desperatione affectus (of persons). A d. state of affairs, res desperata or perditâ; res perditâ et desperata. desperatio rerum omnium.—Sic extremæ res (sum. &c.): extrema, pl. In their d. condition, in extremis rebus suis: our state is now almost d., res jam ad extremum perducta casum (Cæs.; so ad extremum casum periclitus deductus, B. Alex. 7): how often have our affairs seemed almost d.? quoties ad extrema periculum ventum? (L. 7, 29, init.). || *Filled with courage fm despair, desperatio, ira accensus* (ast. L. 31, 17); extremâ desperatione ad iram stimulari (ast. T. Hist. 2, 44, extr.). || *Desperate = very dangerous* (of undertakings, &c.), periculosus; discriminis plenus; temerarius (Suet. not desperatus).

DESPERATELY, desperanter (without hope).—|| *With verbs and adjectives, it expresses the intemity of the action or quality, and may be variously translated*: improbe; aculeto; male; summe; summpere; maxime; valde; vehementer; acriter; pertinaciter.—|| *To defend oneself d., *pertinacissime, or acerrime repugnare, resistere: to fall d. in love, perditæ or misere amare: to try d., perditæ conari (Q.): omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni opo atque operâ auiti (ut. &c.): to be d. angry, gravissimâ ira flagrare*

It may often be translated by the superlat. : d. foolish, stolidissimus.

DESPERATION, *vid.* DESPAIR, a.

DESPICABLE, *see* CONTEMPTIBLE.

DESPIRE, v. despiciere. despiciat habere (*to look down upon; not to value; opp. suspicere, revereri, admirari*).—contemnere. contemptui habere (*to d. what one might be expected to fear; opp. metuere, timere; e.g. mortem, pericula; but also auctoritates, consilium, &c.*).—spernere (*to d. or hold cheap what one might be expected to desire; to reject with scorn; opp. appetere, concupiscere; but also of holding a person cheap*).—asperrari (*to reject with aversion; to utter the feeling implied in spernere*).—*Jm.* contemnere ac despiciere; despiciere et contemnere; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et pro nihilo putare; spernere et repudiare.—fastidire (*to feel disgust against alth; to reject its fm pride, &c.*).—negligere (*to disregard*).—*Jm.* contemnere ac negligere.—*How* temere is poetical for contemnere; despiciat, *late and rare*.—*Nobody d. s. himself, nemo unquam sui despicens fuit: the consciousness of having despised the gods, spectrorum deorum conscientia: to d. glory, gloriam repudiare or spernere; aby's favour, gratiam ca repudiare.*

DESPISER, contemptor.—spretor; or *Crci.*

DESPITE, *Malice, hatred, (vid.) malitia.*—frans et malitia.—improbas perversitasque.—*csodium.*

—*Spita: in spite of: vid. SPITE.*

DESPITE, v. *See* TO VEX, TO OFFEND.

DESPITEFUL, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULLY, malitiose, malitiosus.

DESPITEFULNESS, malitia.—odium.

DESPOIL, spoliare qm or qd; and qm or qd qd re.—*Jm.* spoliare atque orbare; spoliare atque denudare.—spoliare qm qd re et depouari (*of money, argento*).—despoliare. expoliare (*strengthens the meaning of spoliare, uch is to deprive a person or thing of what serves for use or ornament*).—detrahare spoliareque qd.—privare qm qd re.—adimere or eripere ci qd.—driperi (*to plunder men, locum, &c.*).—expiare. compilare (*to strip temples, &c. rob treasures, &c. : the latter also qd re*).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re.—orbare qm re.—multare qm re.—*SYN.* in DEPRIVE.

DESPOILER, spoliator (C. L.).—expiator (C.).—director (C.).—populator.—predator.

DESPOILATION, spoliatio.—direptio.—expiatio. orbatio.—privatio (*SYN. of verbs in DEPRIVE*).—*Jm.* expilatio direptioque.

DESPOND, animum abjicere or demittere or submittere; animo cadere (C.).—animo concidere (L.); and (*oft. in Plaut.*) animum despondere (so L.) and despondere only (*Col.*); to allow one's spirit, courage, &c. to fail).—spem abjicere, proficere, or deponere (*to cast away all hope*).—*See* TO DESPAIR.—*To cause aby to d., animum ca frangere, infringere (C.); percellere qm.*

DESPONDENCY, animum demissus, jacens or abjectus; animi defectio or abjectio (*depression of spirit, &c.*).—desperatio (*despair*); to feel d., animum demissae; animo demisso esse; animo cecidisse; nullam spem habere (*to give way to d., animo demitti*).—DESPONDENT, demissus.—qui animo demisso, abjecto, or dejecto est.—exspes.—spe orbatus.—spe carens.—spe dejectus.

DESPONDINGLY, animo demisso or abjecto.—timide.—sine spe.—desperanter.

DESPOT, princeps or rex, ca arbitrium pro legibus est, or cuius libido pro legibus habetur (*a sovereign whose will is law; aft. Just. 1, 1, 2; 2, 7, 3*).—tyrannus or *pure Lat.*, dominus (*a usurper who has obtained absolute power in a free state*).—rex importunus (*opp. rex clemens*).

DESPOTIC, imperiosus, agst aby, ci (*imperious; hence, tyrannical*).—superbus (*arrogant; hence, as epithet, 'the proud' in Tarq. superbus*).—*Jm.* imperiosus et superbus.—impotens, agst aby, ci (*who cannot restrain his passions, &c.*); hence, who cannot restrain himself in a post of command; also of things that imply and proceed fm such a temper; imperious, d.).—importunus (*harsh, unbending, &c. in his conduct towards others*); crudelis or saevus in qm (*e.g. tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, L. 34, 34*).—*A d. temper, superbia: a d. government, dominatio impotens or superba, or crudelis superbaque (cf. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34)*.—tyrannis or *pure Lat.* dominatio (*sovereignty introduced agst the will of a people; and, therefore, a usurped government, a tyranny, or despotism*).

DESPOTICALLY, superbe, crudeliter. To act d.,

crudeliter ac regie agere: *to behave or act very d., crudelissime so gerere: to govern d., crudelēm superbam que dominationem exercere (aft. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).*

DESPOTISM, superbia. impotentia (*as temper; SYN. of adj. in DEXAROTIC*).—dominatio impotens or superba; or crudelis superbaque.—*A d., civitas, in qua libido principis praelegibus habetur (aft. Just. 2, 7, 3), or in qua arbitrium regis pro legibus est (aft. Just. 1, 1, 2).*

DESPUMATION, despumatio (*late; Tertull.*).—*Crci.*

DESPUME, despumare.

DESSERT, mensa secunda.—bellaria (*e.g. sweetmeats, fruits, sweet wines, &c. τραγῳματα or τραγῳδία; cf. Gell. 13, 11, estr.*); to set on the d., mensam secundam apponere.

DESTINATION, destinatio (L.; *prps mot pra-Aug. a purpose, determination, decision*).—lex, qua nati sumus; fatum, quo nati sumus (*the purpose we are born to serve, &c.*).—finis (*the end alth is to serve*).—sors. provincia (*the sphere of action assigned to aby*).—*It is our d. to, &c., ac lege (hoc fato or ita) nati sumus, ut, &c.; ita a natura generati sumus, ut, &c.; hoc nobis propositum est, ut, &c. Nature hath assigned us a higher d., natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit; ad altiora quendam et magnificentiora nati sumus: man is born to a glorious d., homo praclarā quadam conditione generatus est summo Deo: not to be fitted for ita d., non aptum esse ad exsequendum munus sumum: not to accomplish ita d., deesse officio suo et muneris: what the d. of man is, cuius muneris colendi efficiendique causa nati atque in lucem editi sumus (C.).—Place to which aby or alth is to go, *locus ci destinatus; locus, quo tendit.—locus, quo proficisci jussus sum (to which I am ordered to go).—sedes futura (my future residence).*

DESTINE, destinare (*in nearly all the meanings of the Engl. verb; a.g. qm ci rei or ad qd, ita in qd [dest. qm foro, &c.; domos publicis usibus, Vell.; qm ad mortem, Suet. diem necis ci, &c.]; also = to intend, purpose; eply in L. with animis [e.g. que agere destinaverat, Cms.; also in pass. sibi destinatum in animo esse qd facere, L.]; hora mortis destinata, C.).—designare ad qd (*to mark out for a purpose*).—seponere ci or ad qd (*to set it aside for a purpose; e.g. money, pecuniam in modificationem templi seponere, L.; quod ex istis rebus receptum est, ad fluid fanum [sc. ornandum] seponere, C.).—praefinire. praestituere (to fix beforehand; e.g. praestit. diem operi faciundo, C.). To be destined (= doomed) to alth, ci rei or ad rem natum esse (*to be born to it*).—fato fieri qd (*to become or to be doomed to it, by a decree of fate*).—*We are destined to, ac lege generali sumus, ut, &c.*—(*See* TO DOOM.)**

DESTINED, destinatus (*both of the thing to which alth is destined; and of the person or thing destined to a purpose*).—constitutus.—finitus. praefinitus. praestitutus.—*SYN. of verbs in DESTINE.* The d. hour of death, hora mortis destinata.

DESTINY, *see* FATE. | THE DESTINIES; *see* the FATES.

DESTITUTE, *With the object expressed, destitutus qd re (less commonly a qd re; e.g. amicis, praecipitis; scientiā juris; but spe [Curt.] or a spe [L.]; a re familiar).—derelictus qd re (e.g. non modo fortunatū, verum etiam spe).—nudus. nudatus.—privatus; spoliatus qd re: to be d. of troops, nudum esse ab exercitu (of a country): to be d. of every thing, omnibus rebus nudatum esse; omnium rerum esse inopem.—Ansol. inopis, also with auxiliis (who has no power to help himself).—auxilio orbatus or destitutus.—omnium rerum inopis. omnibus rebus orbatus (utterly d.).—omnibus fortunis spoliatus (C.).—egenus omnium (L.; rare, not pra-Aug.).—egenus. egentissimus. mendicis (miserably poor): to be d. (= miserably poor), in summā egestate or mendicitate esse; in summā mendicitate vivere; vitam in mendicitate degere: aby is utterly d., nihil qd egentius: a d. condition, inopia.*

DESTITUTE, inopia (*want of resources*).—egestas. mendicatus (*extreme poverty; beggary*).—solitudo (*the state of being left alone; also solitudo ca rei*).—*Jm.* solitudo atque inopia; viduitas ac solitudo. To be reduced to d., *ad mendicitatem redigi, ad pudendam pauperatē delabi: to reduce a man to d., qm omnibus bonis evertēre; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere.—*How* destitutus (*rare; C.*) is the 'leaving in the lurch,' desertio.

DESTROY, perdere (*to d., to ruin*).—destruere (*to d. an artificial structure; also cs fortunam; tyrannidem*).—demoliri (*to d. a firm, solid strus*

turs. tectum; partem muri. — Jn. destruere et demoliri. — diſſicere (to d. by violent separation of its parts; e. g. arcem, moenia, munitiones). — diſſipare (nearly = diſſic. eſſy in C., who does not uſe diſſ.; ſtatum, C.; turres, Viſtr.; rem familiarem, C.; reliquias reipublice, C.). — diſturbare (to ſeparate violently and ſo diſarrange the parts, &c.; e. g. tecta, opera, porticum). — Jn. diſturbare et diſſipare (C.). — diruere (e. g. tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum). — evertere (to overthrow; throw down; propr. urbem, ſtatum; improp. rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam). — excidere (to d. by cutting or hewing; not neceſſarily implying total deſtruction, urbem, vicus, agrum, exercitum). — Jn. excidere et evertere. — excindere (to d. utterly; eſſy of cities, urbes, Numantiam, C. Mil. 33, 90; 6 Rep. 11; Planc. 41, 97; 4 Phil. 5, 13. Scheller and even Freund miſtake, erroneouſly, that it is poet. and poſt-Clas. : ſee Krebs). — vaſtare locum. vaſtatam inferre loco (to lay waſte, urbem, urbi). — pervertere (to quite overthrow, ſpem, conſilia; domum, tecta, arbuſta, deſenſionem; alſo qm; all C.). — concidere (to cut to pieces; e. g. hoſtes, alſo to d. utterly, naves, L.; auctoritatem Senatus; qm). — tollere (remove out of the way). — reſcindere. Interſcindere. diſſolvere. Interrumpere (all, e. g. a bridge, pontem). — delere (d. utterly; blot out, urbem, omnia, hæc, ſepulcrum, ædificium, religionem). — exſtinguere (to put out a light; fig. to deprive of its power and exiſtence; e. g. potentiam, ſpem, vitæ ſocietatem, cæ ſalutem). — Jn. exſtinguere et (funditus) delere. perimere et delere. — conficere (to put an end to althg). — ſubvertere (ſubvert, imperium; leges et libertatem). — conſumere (e. g. ædes incendio. exercitum fame; opes, fortunas, &c.; by althg, qā re; e. g. ferro, flammā). To d. utterly, funditus deſtruere; a or e fundamentis diſſicere; funditus (propr.) evertere (propr.); ab ſtirpe exſtinguere; ſtirpituſ or radicibus extrahere; tollere atque extrahere radicituſ (to root up, impropr. e. g. deſires); exſtinguere et funditus delere; perimere et delere omnino (annihilate). — perimere. Interficere (to d. life = kill): to d. (= kill) a whole body, ad interneconem delere, redigere, adducere, cædere; occidione cædere or occidere (eſſy with the ſword; enemies): the intention of deſtroying, &c., conſilium evertere, tollere, &c. (ſo Np. conſilium Lysander inſit reges tollere): fre d. e. every thing, ignis cuncta diſturbat et diſſipat: there is nothing that time does not d., nihil eſt, quod non conficiat vetuſtas: to d. all abſy's plans, ci conturbare omnes rationes or omnia conſilia pervertere: to d. plans, conſilia diſſicere, frangere, and (Vel.) corrumpere: to d. hope, ſpem, exſtinguere (C.); ſpes corrumpere: it is a ſad thing to ſee all one's laſt hope deſtroyed, miſerum eſt nec habere ne ſpel quidem extremum. The Nervii, when they ſaw this hope deſtroyed, Nervii hæc ſpel lapſi or dejecti, de hac ſpel depuſi, ab hac ſpel repuſi, &c. To be utterly deſtroyed, interire. — funditus or ab ſtirpe interire. — concidere (e. g. auctoritas ſenatus; fides publica, publicæ credit, &c.). — excindi (of towns). — deleri, &c. — conſumi totumque deleri. — ad interneconem venire; ad interneconem perire (to be utterly cut off; per. by a peſtilence, &c.): the ſoul and all ſenſation is deſtroyed by death, animi hominum ſenſuſque morte reſtinguuntur (C.). ¶ To d. oneſelf, mortem or necem ſibi conſciſcere: manus ſibi inferre. — Interficere ſe is not wrong; Sulpic. ap. C. Ep. ſe ipſum interficiſſe; and C. 3 Orat. 3, 10, Cræſſum ſuapte manuſ interfecitum (L. 31, 18, 7, ſequo ipſi interficiunt. — See to commit Suicid. —

DESTROYER, evertor cæ rei (overthrower; e. g. urbis, imperii). — exſtinctor cæ rei (e. g. conjurationis). — perditor (one who ruins althg; e. g. reipublice). — corruptor. corruptela (in a moral ſenſe). — peſtis, perniciæ (the baſe of althg; its ruin). — confector. conſumpſor (conſump. rare; C. e. g. ignis omnium confector et conſumpſor, alſo conf. ferarum, Suet.). — ſubverſor (e. g. legum; opp. auctor, T.). — vaſtator. populator (who lays a country waſte); Jn. populator evertorque. — Interfector, and (only once; Plaut.) occiſor cæ percuſſor cæ (the perſon who ſlays another : ſee peremptor, interemptor, late). — deſtroyer very late. — To be the d. of abſy, extio eſſe ci (his ruin).

DESTRUCTIBILITY, fragilitas (C.). — corruptibilitas (very late; ſubſtantia humane, Tertull.). — Crcl.

DESTRUCTIBLE, deſtructibilis, corruptibilis (Eccl. Lactant.). — deſtructilis (Prud.). — fragilis. — but miſg Crcl.

DESTRUCTION, everſio (the overthrowing, rei publicæ, urbis, &c., rei familiaris, &c.). — exſtinctio (the exſtinguiſhing; and fig. the deſtroying the exiſtence of althg that had life and energy). — exciſio (Auct. Or. pro (236)

dom. Harusp. Reſponſ.). — exſiditum (L.; not Cæt. or C. — urbis, gentis, &c.). — diſturbatio (e. g. Corinthi, C.; once only). — diſſipatio, interitua and (rare, but Clas.) interitio. — Jn. interitus et diſſipatio. — conſumpſio (act of conſuming, &c., C. rare). — conſectio (e. g. valetudinis; eſcarum). — ruina (the falling down; e. g. communis ruina; alſo in pl. ruinaſ fortunarum tuarum). — exitium (ruin). — diſſolutio (the breaking up a compacted whole; e. g. natura, ſtomachi, legum). — interemptio (ſlaying, death; C. rare). — deſtructio (poſt-Clas. murorum, Suet.). — vaſtatio. — populatio. depopulatio (the laying waſte, plundering, &c.). Before the d. of Troy, Troja incolumi: to be the d. of althg, perniciæ eſſe; extio eſſe ci: to cauſe the d. of abſy, qm perdere or peſſum dare; qm ad interitum vocare: to ruſh to d., ad interitum ruere: In perniciem incurere: to ſeek the d. of abſy, interitum cæ querere; perniciem ci moliri: to ſave abſy fm d., qm ab interitu vindicare or retrahere; qm ab extio ad ſalutem revocare; qm a morte eripere (fm death): to ſave the ſtate fm d., rempublicam ab occaſu reſtituere, to cauſe d. (= a ſevere blow or loſs), eadem afferre or inferre. — ſtrages facere (C.); edere (L.; to cut down ſoes). A wide-ſpread d. overtakes the ſtate, magna clades atque calamitas opprimt rempublicam. ¶ Deſtruction = deſtroyer (abstract, pro concreto), perniciæ. peſtis. corruptela. corruptor. — exitium. To be the d. of abſy, perniciæ eſſe; extio eſſe ci. — See DESTROYER. ¶ If deſtruction = DEATH, vid.

DESTRUCTIVE, pernicioſus. extioſus. extitialis. extitabilis. — funeſtus. — damnoſus; to abſy, ci. — Syn. in HORTUL. — deſtructive very late; Cæl. Aur. Tardit.

DESTRUCTIVELY, pernicioſe. — peſtifer. — funeſte.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, vis nocendi (T. Ann. 15, 34; Juſt. 6, 8, 2). — pernicioſitas not Lat. — natura rei pernicioſa, extioſita, peſtilencia. — Off. Crcl. with nocere. Who does not ſee the d. of this? quis non videt hanc rem nocere? or *quis eſt quin videt, quam pernicioſa ſit res (e. g. violentia).

DESUETUDINE, deſuetudo (L.; cæ rei; abſol. O. Julian. Dig.). To fall into d., oboleſcere. exoleſcere (in deſuetudinem venire, only in Dig.). What has been loſt by d., oboleſcit, exoleſcit, with or without vetuſtate. — obliſſione oboleſcit (C.).

DESULTORILY, leviter. — negligenter. — parum diligenter (careleſly). — quaſi præteriens (C., juſt in paſſing, as it were): to ſtudy d., ſtudia leviter attingere (Suet.). — primoribus, ut dicitur, labris guſtare literas (af. C.). — to read d., libros curſim tranſire (Gell.). — *volatico modo, modo huc, modo illic (cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3).

DESULTORINESS, mos volaticus, modo huc, modo illic (cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3). — Sit levitas. mobilitas. inconstantia.

DESULTORY, levis. — mobilis. inconstant. volaticus. — Jn. volaticus ac levis. A perſon of a d. mind, homo volaticus ac ſui ſimilis, modo huc, modo illic (cf. C. Att. 13, 25, 3): a d. perſonal, *vaga, inſtabilis, temeraria, improvida ſe cæca, volatica lectio (Krebs). — If deſultorius be uſed, it muſt on no account ſtand without a quaſi. It means af. the manner of a deſultor in the circus; vid. Læs. In a d. manner; ſee DESULTORIALLY. A d. converſation, ſermo varius; *ſermo multa leviter attingens.

DETACH, ¶ Separate, diſengage, ſolvere. diſſolvere (to deſtroy the connexion between things, and ſo ſet them free). — ſeparare (to ſeparate). — ſegregare (propr. to ſeparate fm a herd; then generally to remove fm a body). — ſeſungere. ſecernere (eſſy to ſeparate the pure or good fm the impure or bad). — abſcindere (to cut off with violence; to rend, &c.). — ſemovere (to move abſy or althg away fm). — diſjungere (to diſjoin perſons or things that are united). To d. oneſelf fm abſy, ſe ſeſungere a qo: to d. oneſelf fm ſociety. *ab hominum conſuetudine ſe removere; hominum conſuetudini ſe excerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2): to d. one's thoughts fm external objects, a conſuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere: to d. a perſon fm another, diſjungere qm a cæ amicitia; diſvellere qm a qo (by violent means): to connect what had been detached, diſſipata connectere; rem diſſolutam diſſolvamque conglutinare: to d. myſelf fm the ſide I have hitherto ſupported, diſſociare cauſam meam (T.). ¶ To detach troops, ſua mittere.

DETACHMENT, delecta manuſ. delecti milites: to ſend a d. of 300 men, ccc ſub vexillo ſua mittere.

DETAIL, ſ. ſingula. ſingulaſ res. — The d.'s of an occurrence, res ordine narrata: to enter into d., de ſingulis agere: de ſingulis rebus ſcribere. — res explicare (opp. ſummas tantummodo attingere, Np. Pel. 1, 1):

rem fatus exponere (Q.): angillatim loqui de qâ re (opp. generatim atque universè loqui, C.): *in one word, not to enter into unnecessary d., ad summam, ne agam de singulis* (C. Off. 1, 41, 149): *it is unnecessary to enter into d., nihil est, quod de singulis rebus scribam* (C.): *it is safer to enter into all the d.'s, certius est ire per singula (to go through all the particulars, one by one)* (Q. 6, 1, 12). *In d., membraim* (e. g. enumerare).—singillatim. *He maintained that, if they dispersed, they would all be cut off in d., dispersos testabatur perituros* (Np. Them. 4, 3).—See TO DETAIL.

DETAIL, v. res explicare (opp. tantummodo summas attingere, Np. Pel. 1, 1).—singula consecrari et colligere (is a speech; Plin. Paneg. 75, 1).—See 'TO ENTER INTO DETAIL.' *A detailed account, res ordine narrata: to be copious and distinct in detailing events, in narratione plenum esse et expressum* (Q.; of an orator).

DETAIN, tenere (to keep at a place).—detinere (to hold aith or aby back, so that it or he cannot reach its destination; e. g. naves tempestatibus detinentur).—retinere (to keep back; to prevent a person or thing from proceeding further; e. g. one who wishes to set out on a journey, a visitor, &c.; being detained by a storm, by disturbances in the city, tempestate, urbano motu retentus, Cæsar; also to keep what belongs to another, retinere alienum).—deprehendere (to seize and keep; e. g. to d. letters, ships, &c.).—tardare. retardare (to retard the progress of a person or thing; propr. and fig.): to d. a person, profecturum detinere; sc. profectorem tardare (to prevent a person's setting out at the time he wishes).—retardare qm in viâ; retardare ca iter (to d. him after he has set out): unless he has been detained, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est. *I am detained by adverse winds, ventis detineor* (in loco); venti me tardant; tempestate retineor; to d. aby any where, qm qo loco retinere or detinere, or continere or cohilbere: to be detained by business, multis occupationibus detineri. [To keep in custody, qm custodiâ asservare; qm in custodiam dare or includere or condere; comprehendere: to be detained (in custody), in custodiâ haberi or servari, custodiâ teneri or retineri].

DETAIÑER, retinens (ca rei).—morator ca rei (who prevents its progress); or Crcl. qui detinet, &c.

DETECT, deprehendere (to catch or find a man out in a bad action; e. g. in facinore manifesto, in the very act, in adulterio, &c., also deprehendere falsas gemmas).—comprehendere (also to find out aby in a bad action, or to discover the bad action itself; compreh. fures, Catull.; adulterium, C.).—reperire (to find).—invenire (e. g. maleficium).—comperire (to discover the whole of a thing).—patefacere (to d. and make its existence manifest; e. g. conjuratorem, C.): to d. faulte in aby, vitia in qo videre: to d. and refuse what is false, falsa deprehendere et repellere (Q.): to d. barbarisms, deprehendere, quæ barbara sunt (Q.): to d. and expose the impudent falsehood of the whole evidence, totius testimonii fictam audaciam manifestare comprehensam atque oppressam tenere (C.): to have detected a thing by his acuity, per exploratores cognovisse qd.—[DE] Detegere = to uncover, to declare, to reveal, bring, &c.: it must not be used for to detect = 'to find out, &c.: but when 'to be detected' = to reveal itself, detegi or no detegere may be used; e. g. [id quod] inieritur ipsa coloris Inaequalitate detegitur. Q. 12, 9, 17: the word is rare in the Aug. age; once in C., not in Cæsar.—If the conspiracy was detected by me, si conjuratio per me patefacta est: detected wickedness, scelus manifestum atque deprehensum (C.); or manifesto compertum atque deprehensum (C.): detected, compertus (of persons, with gen. of crime, stupri, sacrilegii, &c., L.: also of things).—patefactus (said open).—deprehensus: detected in the commission of adultery with aby, uxor in ea stupro comperita (Suet.).

DETECTION, deprehensio (seid. but Class.; e. g. manifestâ veneni deprehensione, C. Client. 13; Ulp. Dig.).—comprehensio (the seizing of criminals; e. g. sonium, C.). The d. of the conspiracy is due to me, conjuratio per me patefacta est (C.): after the d. of his crime, *patefacto scelere; *comperto scelere atque deprehensio.

DETENTION, retentio (C. uses it of a driver's pulling up his horses; in Dig. the unjust d., e. g. dotia).—retardatio (the act of delaying, &c.). Unless he has met with some d. on his journey, nisi quid impedimenti in viâ passus est.—[A] Act of detaining as a prisoner or person under arrest, inclusio (incarceration; C.).—comprehensio (act of seizing; a. g. sonium); but only by Crcl.

DETER, deterrere. abstergere qm a or de re; or with ne, quin, quominus.—repellere qm a re (to repel aby; e. g. a conatu, fm an attempt).—avertere a re (to turn aby away fm; e. g. ab incepto). Not to allow oneself to be deterred by dangers, periculo non moveri a re; not to allow oneself to be deterred by a thing, invictum esse adversus ea, quæ ceteros terrent (Curt.). Aby is deterred by threats of a thing, ca rei terrores et minæ avertunt qm a re (L.); by shame, pudor qm a re avertit (L.).

DETERGE, detergere.

DETERGENTS, *detergentia or *detersoria remedia (as med. t. Kraus's Med. Wörterbuch).

DETERIORATE, INTL. deteriorare fieri.—in pejorem partem verti et mutari.—in pejor mutari. To have deteriorated, deteriorare statu or conditione esse; pejore loco esse. [TRANS.] deterioris facere or in deterior mutare qd (opp. corrigere).—in pejor mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare).—corrumpere. depravare (either physically or morally; opp. corrigere).—[DE] Deteriorare, very late; Claud. Mamert.; Frontin.; Symm.

DETERIORATION, deterior conditio or status. depravatio (act of corrupting, making worse, &c.).—pravitas (corrupt or deteriorated state). To be in a state of d., deteriorare conditione or statu esse. pejore loco esse (to be in a worse position; of a man's circumstances).

DETERMENT, Crcl. by verbs under DETER.

DETERMINATE, see DEFINITE; and for 'a d. (= final) judgement,' see DEFINITIVE sentence.

DETERMINATION, [A] Act of determining, definitio (act of marking out, defining, &c., hominum et temporum definitio, d. of the particular persons meant, and of the times when the events were to occur).—limitatio (the marking out the boundaries or limits; Vitr. Col.). [A] Act of determining a cause; determination of a cause, judicatio (act of deciding a question).—disceptatio (properly the discussion that precedes the d., but also = d., e. g. discept. arbitrorum, Q. 11, 1, 43).—judicium, sententia (d. formally declared by a judge, &c.).—arbitrium (decision of an arbiter). To come to a d. in the case of aby, de qo constituere (Np.). The d. of that question is very difficult, magna est ista judicatio (C.). [A] Resolution, decisio, consilium (purpose; resolve).—sententia (opinion).—judicium (deliberate judgement). A sudden d., repentina voluntas: to adopt a d., or come to a d., consilium capere or inire: to come to the d., in animo habere: to adhere to one's d., in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: it is my fixed a., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: not to be able to come to any d., animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certâ qd in sententiâ consistere non posse; hæreo, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: with the d. of, &c., eo animo, ut: with the same d., as, &c., eâ mente, quam, &c. [End: the putting an end to, &c., determinatio (e. g. mundi, orationis, C.).] [A] Direction: act of directing (e. g. in the determination of the will to an object); see DIRECTION.—[A] Decision of character, constantia, animi constantia (O.).—constantia morum (T.).—animus certus or confirmatus (firmness).—animus præsens, animi præsentia (quickness and presence of mind to decide according to circumstances).

DETERMINE, TRANS. [A] Terminate by a decision, disceptare qd.—decernere qd or de re.—dijudicare qd.—judicare qd, or de re.—decidere qd or de re.—affirmare de re.—pronunciare, constituere de re.—[ST] IN DECIDE. To d. a dispute, controversiam disceptare, decernere, judicare (all three, also ferro, by the sword); de controversiâ decidere, statuere, constituere: to d. a question, questionem solvere; a doubtful point, rem dubiam decernere (L.); a cause, judicare litem (!); in favour of the accused, secundum reum dare litem or judicare (opp. contra reum dare litem, to d. it agst him): points that are not to be determined by mere opinions, res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ: to refuse to d. a point, integrum or injudicatum relinquere qd: in medio relinquere qd (S.): a point that is not yet determined, res integra: this point is not yet determined, adhuc sub judice lis est (H.); adhuc de hac re apud judicem lis est (Ascon. ad C. Ferr. 1, 46, p. 335, ed. Schütz): his fate is not yet determined, non habet exploratam rationem salutis sum: that is no easy point to d., magna est ista judicatio (C.); whether this is so, &c., is not yet determined, sit ne hoc, &c. . . questio est: a single battle will d. the fate of the commonwealth, in uno prælio omnis fortuna reipublicæ

discepiat: *the question is already determined, res non integra est; non integrum est.* § *Settle, fix, statuere. constituere (As; const. if the subject or object is a multitude; Dōd.).*—destinare (to form a decided resolution about alth; by which a matter is set at rest; e. g. diem necis; tempus et locum ad qd.)—designare (to mark out; e. g. locum sepulcro); Jv. constituere et designare.—finire. definire (mark out the limits; also ascertain the limits of alth; fin. modum, locum, diem, tempus, latitudinem silvæ (Cas.); defin. tempus aduendū); to d. the day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere; beforehand, diem præstituere, præfinire: to d. the time, tempus dicere, destinare: to d. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (by agreement together); to d. the bounds of the empire, terminare fines Imperii: to d. the question (i. e. settle what it is, &c.), limitare questionem. § To limit, confine, finire. definire.—terminare. determinare (determ. L.; aced. in C.).—continere.—circumscribere.—limitare (Vir. Col.); to d. our view, aspectum nostrum definire (C.).—§ To give a direction towards any object; influence the will towards it, &c., adducere qm ad qd; commovere qm ad qd; incitare or concitare qm ad qd. § *Resolve (to do alth), statuere. constituere. decernere. destinare. obtinere (animo, or of several, animis).—ci destinatum in animo est (e. g. qd facere).—consilium capere (with gen. of person).—inducere animum or in animum (with inf. or ut).—Sv. in RÉSOLV. I am determined, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to be determined to die, ad mortem obtinatum esse: they were determined to conquer or to die, obtinaverunt animis vincere aut mori (L.).*

DETERMINE, INTRAMS, or ABSOL. To d. concerning a matter, constituere de re. affirmare or pronuntiare de re.—decernere (when used absol. or de re): to d. in favour of aby, decernere secundum qm. § *End; vid.*

DETERSIVE, smecticus (σμεκτικός, Plin.). A d. lotion, smegma (vulgaris, Plin.; for making the skin smooth).

DETEST, abhorrere qm or qd or a qd re.—abominari qm or qd.—detestari qm or qd.—aversari qm or qd (Sv. in ABOMINATE.—abominari, first in L.).—animo esse aversissimo in qm; execrari qm (to curse him; C.).—horre (to shudder at; e. g. ingrati animi crimen; cs crudelitatem; qm, H.).—acerbissimum est cs odium in qm: to d. a thing, magnam qm cepit cs rei odium: he d. himself, ipse se fugit (C. de Rep. 3, 22, 33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35): to be detested by aby, in odio apud qm esse; magno odio esse ci or apud qm; odium cs ardet in qm: to be universally detested, omnium odia in eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent; magno est apud omnes odio.

DETESTABLE, see ABOMINABLE.

DETESTABLY, see ABOMINABLY.

DETESTATION, see ABOMINATION; HATRED.

DETESTER, see HATER.

DETHRONE, dignitatem regni ci adimere.—ci regi imperium abrogare (by a decree of the people, &c.; C. Of. 3, 10, 40)—regnum ci eripere or auferre.—qm regno spoliaré.—regno pelli or expellere qm.

DETONATE, INTRAMS, crepare or crepitare (to make a loud noise).—exillire (to leap forth; to explode; e. g. flos salis in igne nec crepitat, nec exillit).—fit fragor a qd re (O.).—disillire (of what bursts in exploding).—sonitu fragorem dare (aft. procella)—perterricrepro sonitu dat missa fragorem, Lucr.).—~~detonare~~ Detonare and intonare do not answer to our 'detonate.'

DETORT, detorque (qd a qd re; to alth, in or ad qd).

DETRACT FROM, detrudere de qd or de qd re (to take away something from the merits, &c. of a person or thing; e. g. de cs rebus gestis, famâ, gloriâ).—(verbis) elevare qm or qd (to speak lightly, and so depreciate the moral worth of alth, cs facta, res gestas, auctoritatem).—minuere or imminuere (to lessen, cs gloriam, laudem).—detractare (so to deal with an object as to lower it improperly; implying a feeling of antipathy; S. L. O.; cs virtutes, laudes, &c.).—obtracere ci or ci rei (to set oneself against a person or his merits, &c., fin. envy or jealousy; it implies active opposition and rivalry, laudibus or laudes cs).

DETRACTATION, obtrectatio (d. fin. rivalry and jealousy; e. g. alienæ gloriæ)—calumnia (backbiting, slander).—crimatio (the blackening a character by accusations).

DETRACTORY, see DEFAMATORY.

DETRACTRESS, calumniatrix.

DETRIMENT, detrimentum (a loss one has suffered;

opp. emolumentum).—damnum (a loss for which one has to blame oneself; opp. lucrum).—jactura (a voluntary loss). To cause, occasion, &c. d. to aby or alth, ci or ci rei detrimentum ferre, inferre; ci rei detrimentum importare (e. g. republicæ, C.).—qm detrimentum afficere: to suffer d., detrimentum facere, accipere, capere [~~detrimere~~ never detrimentum pati, which would be to bear it]: to inflict d. on aby's reputation, auctoritatem cs minuere: without d. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tuæ: if alth has suffered any d., si qd res qd detrimenti cepit: to see that the state suffers no d., videre or curare ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (the charge given to the consuls, &c. in times of public danger): not without great d. to alth; or, to the great d. of alth, non sine magno cs rei detrimento (C.).

DETRIMENTAL, damnosus, detrimentosus (the latter once only; Cas.).—alienus, adversus (opposed to; hostile to).—iniquus (unfavorable).—perniciosus (ruinous in its consequences, &c.; e. g. consilium; lex); often by Crel.: that journey proved very d. to alth, hæc peregrinatio detrimentum ci rei attulit (C.).

DETRITION, Crel. by deterere; usu deterere; conterere. Iron suffers d., conteritur ferrum (silices tenuantur ab usu, O.).

DETRUDE, detrudere (ad or in qd; also dat. statui; and ex. de. ab, qd loco; de sententiâ, &c. detr. is always fig., Krell).

DETRUNCATE, detruncare (rare; prob. not præ-Aug., Freund.—arbores, caput; alam regis apulum).

DETRUNCATION, detruncatio (ramorum, Plin.).

DETRUSION, detrusio (very late; Hieron.).—Beller by Crel.

DETURPATE (Taylor), deformare. maculare. inquinare. polluere.—~~deturpare~~ deturpare (late; Svet. Plin.).

DEUCE (on dice), *dysa. *binio (Bau.).—§ As an exclamation. The d. take you! abi in malam rem abi in malam crucem! or i tu hinc, quo dignus es (Com.) male sit tibi! quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum (C. Phil. 13, 21, 48).—a) as expressing venation or displeasure. The d. or the d. take it! malum. The d. take your impudence, quæ, malum, ista audacia!—β) As an exclamation of surprise, papæ! euge! atat!

DEUTEROGAMIST, qui ad secundas nuptias transit, venit, pervenit; quæ iterum nubit (of the woman).

DEUTEROGAMY, secundæ nuptiæ. To oppose d., *docere abstinendum esse a secundis nuptiis.

DEUTERONOMY, Deuteronomium (Eccl. Lactant.).

DEVASTATE, vastare. devastare. pervastare. populari. depopulari. perpopulari (vast. to lay waste fin rage or policy; to destroy the property of an enemy; ἀπὸβαν: populari. to plunder on a great scale for one's own use; carrying off the crops and driving of the herds: devast. said., not præ-Aug.).—ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammisque pervastare.—See LAY WASTE.

DEVASTATION, vastatio.—populatio, depopulatio (e. g. agrorum, medium sacrum.—Sv. of verbs in DEVASTATE).—eversio. excidium (destruction of a town, &c.).

DEVELOP, § Unfold, explicare (unfold, g. t., also of leaves, frondes pampinus expl. V.).—evolvere (unroll).—id quod involutum est, evolvere (C.).—§ To form or perfect gradually, excolere.—educare et confirmare (e. g. one's natural talents, ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata). To d. the powers of the mind, animum mentemque excolere: to d. itself, crescere. adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally; of a nation, constitution, &c.; C. Rep. 2, 11, init.). To be developed; see Develop itself, below.—To d. the resources of a country, *rempublicam ita moderari, ut opibus firma sit, copias locuples (Aft. C. Att. 8, 11). A country whose resources are developed, republica or civitas opibus firma, copias locuples (C. Att. 8, 11); republica adulta, et jam firma atque robusta (C.); populus adultus.—§ To render plain what was perplexed and obscure, explicare. explanare.—enodare (to free it, as were, fin. knots).—aperire (to lay open; cogitationes, consilia, sententias; fontem sceleris). To d. an idea, animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere; the causes of alth, explicare cs rei causas (evolvere causas belli, Enn.): to d. alth in a masterly way, præclare qd ante oculos ponere; diligenter explicare or explanare qd; accuratius evolvere qd (e. g. totam deliberationem, C.): to d. one's ideas or thoughts with great facility, solum esse in explicandis sententiis; subtiliter versari de [~~hoc~~]. For simple explanations, explicare qm rem may be used; but for fuller or complete explanations of a

subject or question, explicare de re. Krebel: to d. a *subject carefully, accurately, &c.*, accurate dicere or disputatione de re. to d. the nature of things, naturam (omnium rerum) evolvere (C.). — *To discover and expose, detegere (prop. and impr.).* — *retere.* revelare, nudare (prop.). — *denudare.* aperire. patefacere (layopen). — *To d. a plot,* conjunctionem patefacere. Develop, nudus, apertus. — *evolutus* integumentis (cs rei; &c. e. g. dissimulationis tume). — *Develop itself, crescere, adolescere (the former only physically; the latter mentally, &c.): also of the constitution of a state; C. Rep. 2, 11, tait).* — *patere.* planum or manifestum fieri. se aperire (= discover itself; show itself; Np. Paus. 3, 7). — *se detegere (to reveal itself).* — *exitum habere.* ad exitum venire (habe a catastrophe, &c.). *The ear (of corn) d.'s itself,* folliculo se exerit apica mollis (Sen. Ep. 124, 11); frux latens, ruptis velamentis, quae folliculo agricolae vocant, aperitur (Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 2): *his character d.'s itself,* indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius complicitur; mores ejus se detegunt (reveal their nature to a spectator; Q.): *his talents d. themselves more and more,* ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucet.

DEVELOPMENT, explicatio (prop. and fig.). — *explanatio (explanation).* — *filum orationis (the manner in which the subject of a speech or treatise is developed; see C. Lat. 7, 25).* — *rerum progressus (d. of circumstances; C. Off. 1, 4, 11).* — *exitus (the event, catastrophe; e. g. fabulae).* To be skilful in the d. of his thoughts, &c., solum esse in explicandis sententiis.

DEVIAre, *Wander fm,* deerrare, aberrare a qo, a q re, or q re only (aberr. prop. and fig.). — *Turn aside or wander fm a path,* degressi de viâ, devertere with or without viâ (also deverti, L. 29, 9, 4). *delectare, declinare de viâ,* avertere se itinere or de itinere (all these of an intentional departure fm a path, road, &c.). — *deerrare viâ or a viâ (to lose one's road).* To d. into a by-path, de viâ in semitam degressi. To d. fm a purpose, aberrare a proposito or ab eo, quod propositum est (unintentionally); *declinare (aliquantum) a proposito (intentionally).* To d. fm one subject to another (of an argument, discussion, &c.), a q re ad rem deflectere (C. Lat. 26, 3n.). to d. fm its right course, a recto itinere declinare (of a speech; Q.): to return to the point fm which we deviated, ut eo revertatur, unde huc declinavit oratio. To d. fm the path of duty, declinare a religione officii: not to d. a hair's breadth fm atq, (transversum) digitum non discedere a re. I am resolved not to d. a hair's breadth fm atq, mihi certum est a re digitum nusquam (C.).

DEVIATION, declinatio (also fig. declinatio a proposito, C. de Or. 3, 53, extr.). — *deflexio (Macrob.).* — *delectus (Val. Mac.).* — *abitus; discessus; decessio.* decessus (departure). — *aberratio* is used by C. in the sense of 'an escape fm' (pain, trouble, &c.).

DEVICE, *Emblematical figure,* 'imago symbolica.' — *insigne (e. g. for a distinctive mark, &c. by which a person or thing is recognized).* To be easily distinguished by his d., ex insigni facile agnosci posse (Np.); of the admiral's ship). — *Motto used with the device, dictum sententia.* — *inscriptio.* — *index (e. g. tabula cum indice hoc, L.; index sub imagine, Tw.).* — *Artifice, ars.* artificium machina. — *dolus, trus; and (Com.) techna.* strophæ (τέχνη, στροφή). To contrive a d., artificium excogitare: to employ a d., artem or machinam adhibere (ci rei, or in q re). To obtain one's end by some d., artificio qd consequi; artificio vincere: atq, has been brought into any state by the d.'s of a person, cs artificis effectum est, ut res in quo statu perveniret (C.).

DEVIL, diaboli (diabolus, Eccl.). — *prævus et subdoliis spiritus (Lact.).* — *also cacodemon (Eccl.).* — *To cast out d.'s, daemones adjurationis divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lact.).* — *A d.'s brat, Acherontis pabulum (Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12).* — *Go to the d. i abi in malam rem!* i tu hinc, quo dignus es (Com.). — *IMPROPER.* homo (= fellow; e. g. a poor d., &c.). A d., homo perditissimus.

DEVILISH, diabolical (Eccl.). — *nefandus, fœdus, perditus, sceleratissimus, &c. (e. g. nefanda malitia; fœda, perditia, sceleratissima consilia).* — *furiatia (mily poet, but also C., furiatia illa vox).* — *diabolicis facibus infamatus (inspired by the d.).*

DEVILISHLY, diabolice (Eccl.). — *fœde, fœdissime, (Paul Nol.).* — *furtaliter (O.).*

DEVILISM, nefanda malitia.

DEVIOUS, devius (lying away fm a road; also fig. ter devium, a side or by-path; C. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 1). — *Wandering; vid. 'A d. stop,' lapsus (a slip).* — *trivus.*

DEVISE, excogitare. — *cogitatione assequi.* Invenire (think out; make out by thinking, &c.). — *ingere.* comminac (seign, imagine; of something bad; fing. causas, Ter.; comm. dolum, mendacium). — *Jw. fabricari et comminac (Plaut.).* reperire et comminac (Plaut.). — *coquere.* concouere (hatch; concoct plots, &c., consilia clandestina; bellum, &c.). — *machinari (to form some crafty device).* — *ementiri (to d. something false; qd in qm).* To d. crafty plans, &c., dolos dectere, procurere (Com.): to d. a new way of doing atq, novam cs rei faciendæ rationem excogitare: to d. atq, for a purpose, excogitare rem ad qd: to d. the means of making aby unpopular, querere invidiam in qm: to d. plots agst aby, insidias comparare, parare ci (qm.), moliri (V.); agst aby's life, insidias facere or ponere vitæ cs (C.). I am thinking what means I can d. of, &c., id mecum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto, &c., with sub. (e. g. magnam molem minuam, Att. op. Non.). — *Bequeath by will; see BEQUEATH.*

DEVISEE, legatarius (Suet. Galb. 5). — *sem. legataria (Ulp.).*

DEVISER, see CONTRIVER.

DEVOID, Empty, vid. *Free fm, without, vacuus re or a re; expers cs rei; solutus ad liber a re; intactus qd re (BYN. in FREE).* D. of care, securus (de q re; e. g. de bello): d. of fear, metu vacuus; see 'FREE fm. To be d. of; see 'to be FREE fm.'

DEVOIR, munus. officium. — *millitis officium (the duty of a soldier; opp. to that of a commander-in-chief).* — *munus belli or militare (an individual's department of service).* — *To do one's d. (as a knight),* militis officium præstare (Cæs.); virtutem præstare; se virum præbere: fortiter pugnare: they did their d. so well, that, &c., tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut. &c. *Act of civility, &c., officium (chiefly post-Aug.).* — *To pay one's d.'s, salutare, convenire qm.* qm salutatum venire. salutandi causâ venire. ad officium venire. — *qam petere (to pay one's addresses to).*

DEVOLUTION, devolutio (i. i.).

DEVOLVE, TRANS. *To roll down, devolvere.* *To move fm one to another; to make over atq, to aby, deferre qd ci or ad qm (e. g. omnem suam auctoritatem ad negotium consociandum, C.).* — *mandare ci qd (to charge him to perform it; e. g. negotium).* — *demandare (to make over to another what one should properly perform oneself; e. g. curam funeri).* — *delegare ci qd (to thrust off upon another what one ought to perform oneself).* — *conferre and transferre qd ad qm are without ancient authority in this sense.* — *transmittere qd ci (e. g. huic hoc tantum bellum, C.).* also filiaz hereditatem, Plin.). *To be devolved on aby; see To DEVOLVE, INTRANS.*

DEVOLVE, INTRANS. *pervenire ad qm (e. g. hereditas).* — *transmittitur ci (e. g. hereditas transmittenda erat filiaz, ought to have passed to the daughter; Plin.).* — *cedere ci (e. g. Pompeii potentia in Cæsarem cessit, T.; villa creditoribus cessit).* — *redire ad qm (e. g. regnum, Plaut.; summa imperii, Cæs.; property, bona, Ter.).* — *obvenire ci (e. g. hereditas; fundus ci hereditate obvenit).* — *Emilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, L.).* — *venire ci (e. g. on whom the command of the fleet had devolved [by lot], cui classis venisset, L.): so hereditas venit ci, C.).* An estate, property, &c. uch d.'s upon aby, hereditas quæ ci venit or obvenit; quæ ad qm venit or pervenit.

DEVOTE. *Set apart by a religious vow, devovere (e. g. qd Deo, Cæs.).* — *dicare.* dedicare. — *sacrare.* consecrare (BYN. in CONSECRATE). — *addicere (by a decree; e. g. agros omnes dec, Vell.).* — *More generally: To give up to any object, devovere (by a solemn vow of the person making the offer; e. g. se amicitiaz cs, Cæs.; se gloriæ, Curt.; annos suos tibi soli, O.).* — *dicare (appropriate it to, &c., e. g. hunc totum diem tibi, C.).* — *dedere (to give up wholly; e. g. operam tibi).* — *To mark out a person &c. for something evil, devovere (to d. to the infernal gods; e. g. natum suum).* — *destinare qm ci rei or (better in prose) ad qd (e. g. qm arce, V.; qm ad mortem, L.).* — *addicere (to give up by a formal decision; e. g. Galliam perpetue servituti, Cæs.; qm morti, C.).* — *To set apart atq, with the intention of employing it for a particular purpose, seponere (to put it aside for; e. g. pecuniam ad or in qd; ad fanum [cs ornatum], C.; in edificationem templi, L.).* — *destinare qd ci rei or ad qd (to intend it for; e. g. domos publicis usibus, Vell.; quantum diem cibo).* — *designare ad qd (mark it out for).*

TO DEVOTE ONESELF. *To give oneself up to, a) To a person, devovere se ci or cs amicitiaz (Cæs.).* — *dedere se (totum) ci (C.).* — *addicere se ci (e. g. sen-*

tui, C.).—dicare se ei (C.).—applicare se ad amicitiam ei (C.) or ad qm (Varr.).—totum se ei tradere.—(B) To a pursuit, &c., se dare, dedere or tradere ei rei.—studere ei rei. ei rei studiosum esse. dedere se studio ei rei (e. g. eloquentiam, citharæ).—operam dare or navare (B) in alio. age also studium dare) ei rei.—operam ponere, studium collocare in re; operam conferre in qd; adhibere studium ad qd or curam et diligentiam in re (to apply pains, endeavour, diligence to atq).—colere qd, incumbere ad qd or in qd (B) ei rei is unclassical; to pursue atq diligently; inservire ei rei (to make oneself the slave of atq); elaborare in re (to use great exertions to produce something); agere, also sequi qd (to give oneself up especially to atq); se conferre ad qd or ad studium ei rei; se applicare ad qd or ad studium quoddam (to turn one's careful attention to a thing; to begin to pursue it attentively).—(B) Vacare rei, in this sense, is not Lat.] to d. oneself no longer to a thing, omittre studium ei rei (e. g. sapientiam): to devote oneself entirely to atq, totum se conferre ad studium ei rei; totum et mente et animo in qd insalere; ponere totum animum et diligentiam in re; omni cogitatione et curâ in qd incumbere; omni studio eniti ad qd (e. g. ad dicendum): to d. oneself to one thing only, in unâ rei quasi tabernaculum suum vitæ collocare (C. de Or. 3, 20, 78): to d. oneself entirely to the investigation of one subject, totum se in qâ re exquirendâ collocare: to d. oneself to literature, literis studere; literarum or doctrinarum esse studiosum; literarum studio se dedere or tradere; elaborare in literis; ad literarum studium or ad doctrinæ studia se conferre; ad literas incumbere (B) On the contrary, studiis vacare, = not to pursue the sciences; see C. de Or. 3, 11, 43): to d. oneself to philosophy, ad studium philosophiæ se conferre (B) On the contrary, philosophiâ vacare, = to have leisure to pursue philosophy: C. de Divin. 1, 6, 11): to d. oneself to an art, arti se dedere; artem amplecti: to d. oneself entirely to music, penitus se dedere musicis: to d. oneself to virtute, virtutem sequi or amplexari: to d. oneself to pleasure, voluptatibus se tradere or se dedere.—(B) Devovere se ei rei is found occasionally; e. g. devovere se amicitiam ei, C.: se gloriæ, Curt.; but must be used carefully.—(C) To sacrifice oneself to any cause, &c.; to d. oneself to death, se offerre ad mortem; se devovere (to the infernal gods); for aby, pro qo; for one's country, vitam suam totam patriæ dedere; victimam se præbere reipublice; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere: to d. myself and all that I possess to the cause of my country, se suasque fortunas pro incolumitate patriæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare.—See TO SACRIFICE ONESELF.

DEVOTED, deditus ei or ei rei.—studiosus ei or ei rei (to feel a strong liking for).—addictus ei or ei rei.—Jm. addictus et deditus. ei rei quasi addictus et consecratus.—devotus ei or ei rei (post-Aug.).—obnoxius (subject to another's will under some penalty or strong obligation; hence, of subjects, dependents, &c., but also uxori, Ter.).—Jm. obnoxius fidusque. obnoxius atque subjectus. To be d. to oneself, qm totum facere suum; obnoxium fidumque sibi facere (S.; not in Cæs. or C., in this sense). To be d. to pleasure, voluptatibus deditum esse; voluptatibus servire; statem in voluptatibus collocare; libidibus se servum præbere. Pompey's d. followers, Pompeii veteres fidei clientes: a d. wife, fidiissima atque optima uxor: to be d. to hunting, multum esse in venationibus: to d. to aby's party, se factioni addictus et deditus (Suet.). Aby's most d. servant, &c., observantissimus or studiosissimus ei.—(B) Devotissimus in Suet. and Inscrip.).—D. attachment; see under DEVOTION.

DEVOTEDLY, studiöse.—studio summo or maximo or ardentiore: d. attached to aby, studiosissimus or studiosissimus cupidissimusque ei or ei rei; summe studiosus ei or ei rei. A d. attached wife, fidiissima atque optima uxor: a d. attached friend, benevolentissimus atque amicitissimus (C.).

DEVOTEDNESS, see DEVOTION = devoted attachment.

DEVOTION, ¶ Act of devoting, devotio (act of sacrificing oneself for one's country, &c.; also solemn form of curse, ban, &c.).—dedicatio (act of consecrating).—¶ Not dicatio = [fm context] the act, dicandi se in aliam civitatem;—sacratio, late; Macrobius.—sepositio (act of setting apart, late; Ulp.).—¶ State of

being devoted to; devoted attachment to, studium (zeal, predilection for an object, = 'animi assidua et vehemens ad qm rem applicata magnâ cum voluptate occupatio, ut philosophia; &c., C. Invenit. 1, 25, 36): to atq, ei rei; also with gerund in di; discedi, &c.—obsequium (compliance; obsequiousness to the will of any one).—observantia (devotedness accompanied with esteem).—voluntas. benevolentia (good-will).—fidus in qm animus (fidelity).—pietas (dutyful affection).—singularis in qm fides atque animus (devoted fidelity and attachment: C.).—incredibilis quidam amor (to a person).—omnia in qm summa ac singularia studia (C.): to prove one's d. to any one, *probare ei voluntatem suam: he assured him of his entire d., se proprium ejus fore confirmavit: he perceived his particular d. to himself, egeram in se voluntatem perspexit: the d. of the legions, prompta studia legionum.—¶ Devoteness, attenta rerum divinarum cogitatio, contemplatio (a directing of the mind to a religious object).—pietas erga Deum.—sanctitas.—Jm: pietas et sanctitas: with d, pie (with the fear of God): without d., negligenter, frigide: to fill the hearers with d., audientium animos religione perfundere.—¶ Devotions, preces.—meditationes pie.—meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causâ institutæ: to disturb any one's d.'s, pias ei meditationes turbare, interpellare.—See PRAYERS.

DEVOTIONAL, plus. Del studiosus.—*rebus sacris intentus.—*pietatis studio deditus. D. exercises, *meditationes pie. *meditationes pietatis augendæ or alendæ causâ institutæ: to perform one's d. exercises; prps ab externis rebus animum ad res divinas avocare; *cogitationes ad res divinas intendere.

DEVOUR, vorare. devorare (used also fig. = to read or learn with avidity).—haurire (to suck down, swallow up whole; e. g. of serpents; also fig. of swallowing up properly, opes).—absorbere (to suck up, suck in; also fig. of swallowing greedily: e. g. orationem meam).—absumere. consumere (of diseases; also of fire).—conficere (of disease; also of grief, longing, &c.).—Jm. conficere et consumere.—comedere (to eat all up; and improp. to waste property, &c.). The fire's, &c., incendium absumit (domos); haurent (aggerem): to be devoured by the flames, incendio consumi; flammis absumi: to be devoured by grief, segritudo, exest ea animus. To d. another's property (as in 'to d. widows' houses'), aliorum opes devorare; comedere qm (Plaut.). to d. with his eyes, oculis devorare (also = read with avidity); qd oculis comedere (to fix longing or greedy eyes upon an object): to d. literature, literas vorare, devorare; quasi haurire libris (C.): aby's words, ca dicta devorare; aby's speech, ca orationem absorbere (C.; in the sense of wishing the whole of it, to speak of nobody but himself): to d. food whole, cibos integros haurire (Col.). to d. a stag whole, solum haurire cervum (Plin.).—¶ To put up with (as in, to d. one's vexation), devorare (e. g. molestiam, tædium).—¶ Devouring (of flames), omnia hauriens; (of disease) tabificus.

DEVOURER, heluo (gluttonous eater; also improp. patriæ; librorum).—esor (very late).—exesor († Lucr.).—confector. consumptor.—Jm. confector et consumptor (e. g. omnium ignis).

DEVOUT, *rebus sacris intentus (attentive to the service of God, to prayer); *pietatis studio deditus; Deum reverens (fearing God).—plus, religiosus (pious, religious): a d. prayer, ardentis preces: a d. heart, animus plus or Dei studiosus.

DEVOUTLY, multâ cum veneratione (e. g. prosequi Deum, T.).—religiose. sancto (e. g. to pray).—attente. pie. reverenter.

DEVOUTNESS, see DEVOTION.

DEW, v. rore aspergere.

DEW, ros (also fig. of tears). The d. falls, rorat; ros cadit: to besprinkle with d., rore aspergere: fresh-fallen d., ros recens: the d.'s of heaven, ros celestis: to be exposed to the d.'s of heaven (at night), nocturnum excipere rorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 15): the pearly d., ros vitreus (glassy; O.): the morning d., ros matutinus.

DEW-BESPRINKLED, roscidus, rorentulus.

DEW-DROP, *roris gutta; or by ros vitreus (O.).

DEW-LAP, palcar; mly palcaria, pl.

DEWY, roscidus,—rorentulus (Cat. Col. Plin.: materia, terra, &c.).—rorans (fig. e. g. lacrimæ).—roratus (sprinkled with dew, &c.).

DEXTERITY, habilitas.—(B) ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas (ad qd) only, is 'fact.' 'worldly wisdom,' 'address,' not 'dexterity.'—See SKILFULNESS.

DEXTROUS, see SKILFUL.

DEXTROUSLY, see SKILFULLY.

Di.)—*Act of ordering, &c. To act by aby's d.,* qo momento, jubente, suadente, subiciente, &c.—See **DICTATE**, s.; **COMMAND**, s.

DICTATOR, dictator. *To be d.,* dictaturam gerere. **DICTATORIAL**, dictatorius; imperiosus (commending): *in a d. manner*, imperiose (e. g. præcipere).

DICTATORSHIP, dictatura: *to lay down the d.,* dictaturam deponere: *to hold the d.,* dictaturam gerere.

DICTION, dicendi or scribendi genus. orationis or sermonis genus. oratio. sermo (manner of writing or speaking; style).—*elocutio* (rhetorical delivery).—*verba* (with ref. to single words).—See **STYLE**.

DICTIONARY, lexicon (λεξικόν; alphabetical index, &c., of names and words).—*Onomasticon* (ὀνομαστικόν; collection of words and names arranged according to their subjects).—*Dictionary* belongs to the barbarous Lat. of the mid. ages.—*A copious d.,* *thesaurus verborum: *a small or pocket d.,* *index verborum: *to make a d.,* lexicon conficere, conficere; *Rubnk. has* *Latine lingue thesaurum construere. *I find him a walking d.,* mihl, quotes qd abditum quero, ille thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2).

DIDACTIC, *didacticus.

DIDAPPER, mergus.

DIE, *pr. DICE*, *l. Any small cubic body, cubus* (Gr.); *Lat., quadrantal* (Gell.); *figura ex omni latere quadrata* (ib.); *of or belonging to a d.,* cubicus; *like a d.,* cubo similis.—*A cube used in gaming,* talus (ἄστρον, ἀστρίχον, ἀστρογάλον; with six sides; only four of them being square, and marked respectively with 1, 3, 4, and 6 points; the other two sides were rounded and blank).—*tessera* (κύβος; with six sides marked respectively with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 points, exactly like our modern dice). *The diminutive of talus is* taxillus; *of tessera, tesseraula or tessella.*—*The players used four talis, and three tesserae, which were placed in a kind of box* (phimus, fritillus), *and then shaken, and thrown into the pygus* (a kind of perpendicular box, like a tower, with steps or a kind of spiral staircase, inside, through which the dice fell on the board (talos, or tesseras, jacere or mittere).—*If all the talis presented the same numbers, they were said stare eodem vultu; if one of them fell on an end* (in caput), *it was said* rectus cecidit *or assistit, and the throw was repeated.* *A throw of the dice, jactus, or missus, talorum; or fm context, simply jactus.* *The best, or most lucky throw, was called* Venus, *or jactus veneris* (with the tali, when each of them presented a different number); *jactus basilleus* (with the tesserae, when all six were thrown). *The worst, or most unlucky throw, was called* canis, canicula (with the tali, when none but even numbers were thrown); *jactus vulturius* (with the tesserae, when all were ace or single points). *The next to the canis was when six were thrown* = 1, 1, 1, 3, called *senio*; *the next to that, when seven were thrown* = 1, 1, 1, 4, called *urais* or *ursa*; *the next, when eight* = 1, 1, 3, 3, called *astelchorus* (wch won). *To play at dice, talis* (or tesserae) *ludere*: *alea, or aleam, ludere*; *alea se oblectare* (not ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83): *to throw d., talos* (tesseras) *jacere or mittere*: *a game at dice, alea*; *ludus talarius.* *The die is cast, jacta est alea.*

DIE, *v. mori* (v. pr. in all the meanings of the Eng. word).—*demori* (to d. off, with ref. to others; imply of a member of a society, whose death causes a vacancy).—*emori* (= omnino mori; often opp. to a living death in misery, slavery, disgrace, &c.; e. g. emori potius quam servire; aut vincere aut emori.—*emori* in C. only in the infinit.).—*internori* (= (1) paulatim mori; but, in this sense only, fig. of trees, a fire, &c.; (2) in tempus, in præsens mori; of an apparent death, a fainting fit, &c.).—*For mori the Lat., like every other language, has many euphemistic expressions*: *decidere*. *vita* *decidere*. *e vita* *decidere*. *a* *or* *e vita* *discedere*. *e vita* *excedere*. *ex vita* *egredi*. *exire de* *or* *e vita*. *abire* *or* *vita*. *e vita* *proficisci* (ali = 'to depart this life').—*vitam* *ponere* *or* *relinquere*. *vitam* *edere* (to quit this life).—*animam* *efflare* *or* *edere*. *extremum vitam spiritum* *edere* (to breathe one's last).—*animu* *exhalare* *or* *exspirare* *only*; *vitam* *or* *animu* *exhalare*: *vitam* *or* *extremum spiritum* *exhalare* *are poet.*; *but* *exspirare*, L. 37, 58).—*vivere* *or* *esse* *desinere* (to cease to be).—*inter* *homines* *esse* *or* *agere* *desinere*. *homines* *relinquere* (to depart fm this world; post-Aug.).—*extingui* (Ag.; taken fm putting out a light).—*perire* (to perish before one's time; imply by suicide; never without an ad. or abl. of manner, &c., e. g. summo cruciati, turpiter, ferro).—*interire* (to d. slowly, either by an unperceived and easy death, or by a long and painful one; mly with mention of the manner, e. g. fame

aut ferro).—*naturæ* *satisfacere* *or* *debitum reddere* (to pay the debt of nature).—*naturæ* *concedere* (to yield to the universal law of death).—*mortem* *cum vita* *commutare* (to pass from life into death).—*mortem* *or* *diem supremum obire* (to reach the appointed end of life; mly of a peaceful death = εὐπρόν θάνατον).—*obire* *morte* *is un-Lat.*; *obire* *only*, *un-Lat.*.—*mortem* *opetere* (as a moral act of one who, if he does not court death, yet, at all events, faces it with firmness; e. g. milles opetere mortem, quam illa perpeti malle).—*mortem* (less cmly) *morte* *occumbere* (e. g. pro patriâ).—*occidere* (to fall; e. g. in bello, C.).—*To d. a natural death, naturæ* *concedere* *or* *satisfacere*; *vitam* *naturæ* *reddere*; *morbis* *naturæ* *debitum reddere*; *suâ morte* *defungi*; *fato obire* *mortem*; *fataliter mori*: *to d. a violent death, morte violentâ* *perire*: *to d. a voluntary death, considerere mortem voluntariam* (C.; see **SUICIDE**): *to d. of a disease, morbo mori* *or* *perire* *or* *conficere*, *or* *consumi* *or* *absumi*; *in morbum implicitus* *mortis* *qz* (Np.): *to d. suddenly, repentino mori*; *subitâ morte* *extingui* *or* *corripi*: *to d. in a calm, composed frame of mind, animo æquoparatoque mori*: *to d. before his time, mature decedere* (Np. Att. 2, 1, see **BREMI**): *to d. of hunger*; *see* **HUNGER**: *to d. of a wound, ex vulnere mori*: *to d. of his wounds, ex vulneribus perire* (L.): *to d. of old age, senectute confectum* *or* *derelictum supremum diem obire*: *to be about to d., to be dying, animam agere*: *to wish to d., vitam fugere*: *to be determined to d., obstinatum esse mori*: *to d. in aby's arms, in ca complexu extremum vitam spiritum* *edere*: *to d. by aby's hands*; *see* **HAND**.—*to d. an honorable death, honestâ morte* *defungi*: *to d. in battle, (in) prælio* *or* *acie* *cadere*: *to d. for aby, mori* *or* *emori* *pro qo*. *mortem* *opetere* *pro ca salute*.—*cadere pro qo* (in battle).—**IMPROBA**. || *To d. of fear, to be almost dead with fear, pæne timore corruiere* (C.): *to d. of joy, fear, &c., gaudio, terrore* *extingui*, *exanimari*, *opprimi* (aff. C.): *to d. with laughing, risu* (pæne) *corruiere* (C.); *risu* (pæne) *emori* (Ter.); *risu* *rumpi* (Afram. ap. Non.): *to d. for one's country, pro patriâ mori*; *pro patriâ mortem opetere*; *largi patriæ suum sanguinem* (C.).—*To suffer capital punishment, capitis penam* *or* *supplicium subire*. || **TO DIE AWAY**, *internori* (of plants, &c.; of fire).—*senescere* (grow old; both propr. and fig.; e. g. of strength, diseases, hope, zeal, &c.).—*remittere* (to abate; of rain, pain, a fever, &c.).—*defervescere* (to cool down; of heat, desires, passions).—*hebescere* (to grow blunt; e. g. of the mind).—*quiescere*. *conquiescere* (to rest).—*recidère*. *considerere*. *remittere* (of winds and passions, &c.).—*concidere* (of winds, poet.; H.).—*conticescere* (of a noise; e. g. of an uproar, &c., also of rage).—*The wind has quite died away, venti vis omnia cecidit*. || *To lose vigour or life gradually, mori, emori, internori* (of plants, trees); *mori, emori, præmori* (the last, to d. at one end, of limbs); *exanimari* (of animals); *sanguine* *et* *tangam spiritû caritæ cecisse* (of limbs). *These arms are dead, hi lacerti mortui sunt*.

DIET, *v. victu curare morbos*; *victu* *mederi*; *diætâ curare* (to cure by d.).

DIET, diætâ.—*victus*.—*ratio victus* (Cels.).—*certus vivendi modus* *ac* *lex*.—*lex* *quædam ciborum* (C.): *rigid d., abstinentia* (abstinence in eating and drinking; as, to assuage fever by a strict attention to d., abstinentiâ febrim mitigare, Q. 2, 17, 9): *too strict a d., nimia abstinentia*. *The body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quædam ciborum* (Q.). *Attention to one's d., ciborum observatio* (Q. 11, 3, 23).—*Maladies for which attention to d. is the best cure, ac corporis mala, quibus victu ratio maxime subvenit* (Cels.).—*Strict attention to their d. and exercises, ciborum atque exercitationum certa necessitas* (Q. 10, 5, 15, of gladiators): *a light d., cibus infirmus* (Cels.): *to cure by means of d., victu curare morbos*; *victu* *mederi*; *diætâ curare*: *to prescribe a strict d., *legem* *quandam ciborum* *constituere*.—*A assembly of states, *consilium* *or* *conventus principum* (Np.). *Not comitia, wch Nates properly reject*.

DIET-DRINK, *potio medicata*.—*potulum medicatum*.—*sorbitio* (of alth, ex qâ re, Cels. 2, 30).

DIETETICS, diætetica, æ, f.; ea medicinæ pars, quæ victu curat morbos, *or* *quæ victu medetur* (Cels. Præfat. p. 13, Bip.): *to write on d., *scribere* *de morbis victu curandis*; *or* **de victu ratione præcipere*.

TO DIFFER, || *To be different, differre*; *in* *ath, qâ re* *or* *in* *qâ re*; *fm aby, a qo*.—*distare* (to be separated by an interval; not in this sense in Cæs.);

qā re; in *athg*, a qā re [poet. cl or cl rel].—discrepare [*prop. of difference in sound, qā re or in qā re; fm athg, a or cum qā re; cum qo; about athg, de qā re; all three with inter se, fm each other*].—diversus esse: to *very widely*, longe esse diversa atque sejuncta (C.), plurimum differre. To *d. only in words*, verbo inter se discrepare, re anum sonare (C.). To *d. much, or in many respects*, multum [205] *not multa* differre, multum inter se distare: to *d. little*, paullum differre.—¶ To *disagree*, discrepare cum qo and cum re (not to be in unison with, opp. concinere).—dissidēre, dissentire a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire): *writers d. fm each other*, discrepat inter scriptores, inter auctores: to *d. fm any one more in words than in reality*, ab qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: to agree with one in reality, but to *d. in words*, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo.

DIFFERENCE, a. varietas. diversitas. discrepancia. differentia. distantia. dissimilitudo (SYN. in DIFFERENT).—To make no *d. between* one man and another, nullum personarum or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with *a d. between* one thing and another, omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: there is *a d. between*, qd interest inter... &c.; est, quod differat inter... &c.: it makes a great *d. whether*... or... &c. interest (utrum)... an... &c.: there is a *very considerable d. between*... all quantum interest inter... &c.; or nequaquam idem est with acc. and infn.: there is a *mighty d. between* them, pernitium interest inter eos: the principal *d. between* men and the brute creation is, that, &c., inter hominem ac bellum hoc maxime interest, quod, &c.: there is no *d. of meaning*, nihil significationis interest: what a *d.!* quantum differt I with only this *d.*, illo tantum discrimine interposito: *d. of character*, merum distantia or dissimilitudo: *d. of character and pursuits*, distantia morum studiorumque.—See DISTINCTION.—¶ Misunderstanding, dissensio. dissidium.—¶ Jn. dissensio ac dissidium. dissidium ac dissensio (SYN. in DISAGREEMENT).—There is a *d. between* us, est inter nos qd dissensio; dissidemus inter nos: some *d. sprang up between* the friends, qd amicorum dissensio facta est.—See DISPUTE, QUARREL.—¶ Difference of opinion, discrepancia (want of agreement); dissensio (diversity in opinion): there exists a great *d. of opinion*, varietas et discrepantes sunt sententiae; dissensio de hac re inter (e. g. philosophos) est: on these points great *d.'s of opinion* exist (among philosophers), de his summa (philosophorum) dissensio est; or magna dissensio est.

DIFFERENT, varius (changeable, varying; of the same object).—diversus (d., of several objects with respect to each other). in plur. Jn. varii et diversi.—dispar, impar, cl rei (of size or greatness, unequal; dispar, partially d.; impar, wholly d.). in plur. Jn. diversi et impares.—dissimilis, ca rei (in nature or quality, unlike). in plur. Jn. dispares ac dissimiles.—disjunctus (separate; epi of places).—discrepans (not agreeing or accordant); plur. varii et discrepantes.—alius (not the same, another). To be *d.*, diversos esse; inter se differre or discrepare; to be of *d. opinions*, dissentire; dissidēre.—The preposition de has a *d. signification* in the same word. De praepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capiti: d. *pursuits*, studia varia, disparia (C.): a *d. reading*, *varia*, discrepans lectio: *varietas lectionis*, to mark the *d. readings* of a manuscript, *discrepantes lectiones* codicis notare.

DIFFERENTIAL, *differentialis* (as t. t.). The *d. calculus*, *calculus differentialis* (t. t.).

DIFFERENTLY, aliter (otherwise).—also modo or pacto.—alia ratione (in another manner, &c.).—secus (not so).—If it should turn out *d.*, si secus acciderit.

DIFFICULT, difficilis (hard to execute or accomplish).—non facilis (not easy; by Liolote = *far fm easy*).—arduum (hard to reach or attain to; stronger than difficilis, of what borders on the impossible).—impeditus (intricate, surrounded with difficulties: opp. expeditus).—magni negotii (requiring great labour: opp. nullus negotii).—Very *d.*, perdifficilis; perarduum; perimpeditus: a *d. labour* (child-birth), partus difficilis or laboriosus: to have a *d. labour*, partum difficulter edere: a *d. task*, magnum opus atque arduum: a *d. book*, *liber* difficilis ad intelligendum: a *d. passage*, *locus* difficilis ad explicandum [205] *locus* contortus, *bad*: *athg* is a *d. task*, res est magni negotii; magnum opus est atque arduum. I see how *d. the thing* is, res quanta sit intelligo: to be *d.*, difficillem esse ad persequendum (to be *d. of execution*); difficilis habere explicatus (to be *d. to explain*; of a passage; C. de N. D. 3, 39, 94); difficillem esse ad intelligendum (hard to understand): *d. to be*, &c., difficilis or non facilis, with

sup. in u; or with ad and gerundive, or with infn.. or subet. [For the difference of these constructions, see EAST.]—It is *d.*, difficile or non facile, arduum or magnum or magni est with infn.

DIFFICULTY, difficultas (g. i. epi in affairs, the execution of wch requires the application of great strength and powerful means).—negotium (the pains and labour necessary for the attainment of an object).—impedimentum (hindrance by wch the attainment of an object is delayed).—nodus (the knot to be untied = the *d.* to be overcome in an intricate matter or question).—scrupulus (the scruple, or disturbing doubt; the *d.* that a mind makes or finds in the consideration of athg).—With *d.*, difficulter. difficiliter. egre (opp. secure or facile).—vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem (scarcely, if at all).—grave or gravatim (setting about it with the feeling of unwillingness: there is nothing that I feel more *d.* in setting about, non (hoc tempore) quidquam difficiliss facio: to make a *d. about* athg; to have great *d.* in bringing oneself to do athg, qd egre or invlunt facere; gravi; ahol. or with infn. (e. g. grav. litem dare): without *d.*, haud difficulter. facile. nullo negotio, sine negotio (easily; without trouble): haud grave, haud gravatim (willingly). Under such *d.'s*, or in circumstances of such *d.*, tantis difficultatibus obiectis.—D. in learning, speaking, &c., difficultas discendi, dicendi, &c.: the *d.'s of the ground*, difficultates locorum: the thing is one of great *d.*; or, it is surrounded with *d.'s*, res habet multum difficultatis or magnam difficultatem; res est in magnā difficultate; res multis difficultatibus obstructa est: the thing is one of no *d.*, nihil est negotii: res nihil est negotii: there is no longer any *d.*; or, all the *d.'s* is overcome, nihil negotii superest: what *d.* is there? quid est negotii? I am aware of its *d.*, res quanta sit intelligo: there was *d.* in getting the corn conveyed (to a camp, &c.), minus commode frumentum supportabatur: to create or cause a *d.*, difficultatem afferre (of things or persons; e. g. publicanis, C.; in the way of athg, ad qd; to aby, cl): to make *d.'s*, cunctari (to delay): tergiversari (to make evasive excuses, and so try to escape): gravi (either ahol. or with infn.: to set about it unwillingly). I shall make no *d.*, nihil in me erit morae. I shall throw no *d.'s* in your way in either case, neutrā in re vobis difficultas a me erit: to meet with a serious *d.*, in magnam difficultatem incurre: to remove a *d.*, difficultati mederi; nodum expedire (to remove a perplexity, a difficulty): to remove aby's *d.'s* (= scruple), scrupulum cl eximere: to remove or conquer the *d. of* athg, infringere difficultatem ca rei: to make *d.'s* when there are none, nodum in scilp querere (Prov. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38).—¶ Difficulties (= pecuniary embarrassment), difficultas numaria.—difficultas domestica (C. Cat. 1, 6, 14).—Inopia pecuniae or rei pecuniarie.—inopia argenti or argentaria. Inopia numaria.—angustiae pecuniae. The pecuniary *d.'s of a state*, angustiae aerarii or pecuniae publicae. To be in *d.'s*, de pecuniā laborare: to be in extreme *d.'s*, in summā difficultate numariā ease: to fall into the greatest *d.'s*, in summam angustiam adduci: to relieve aby Jn. his *d.'s*, qm difficultate numariā eruere.—¶ Objection; vid.

DIFFIDENCE, modestia.—pudor.—verecundia (SYN. in MODESTY).—¶ Diffidentia (mly with ca rei) opp. fidentia is 'distrust', 'want of confidence' in a person or thing; in C., and even in Justin (1, 8, 10), it is used only for want of confidence in oneself, or one's own luck.

DIFFIDENT, modestus. verecundus.—timidus.—sibi diffidens. ingenio suo diffidens (distrusting himself or his own abilities, &c.).

DIFFIDENTLY, modeste. timide. verecunde.—diffidenter. timide et diffidenter (with fear and distrust).

DIFFUZE, v. diffundere (to pour out into different parts, to spread, prop. and fig.; e. g. sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur; a mistaken notion that is widely diffused, error longe lateque diffusus).—differre (to carry hither and thither; prop. and fig. ignem, rumorem, famam; hence, also = to spread as a report).—circumferre (to carry about; prop. and fig., pacis bona, Feli.; incendia, caedes, terrorem, T.; of spreading a rumour, qd. not pra-Aug.; Col. Plin.).—circumfundere (to pour around, qd cl rei, or ahol.; fig. voluptates, L.; nitorem, Q.).—disseminare (sow here and there; scatter about; e. g. sermonem, thalium).—spargere. dispergere (scatter; fig. e. g. rumorem).—vulgare. divulgare. pervulgare (to bring it to the knowledge of people; e. g. rumorem, rem).—evulgare. in vulgus edere (to publish what ought to be kept secret).—To *d. j'y*, lætitiā dare (e. g. amongst my enemies, ini-

micis meis); lætitia afficere (e. g. amongst the Roman people, populum Romanum).—*A false opinion of why that is widely diffused, vulgata falso de quo opinio: a society that is very widely diffused, societas latissime patens.*—*To be diffused, se diffundere. diffundi (prop. and fig.).*—serpere (to creep about; to extend itself gradually; prop. and fig.).—Increbrescere (to grow frequent, common, strong, &c., of reports, customs, &c.).—*To be widely diffused, late diffundi or se diffundere (prop.; e. g. of boughs; then fig. of reports, mistakes).*—late serpere (of what spreads widely, but gradually; e. g. of fire, the vine; then fig. of reports).—longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil).—serpere manareque in dies latius (of a daily increasing evil).—longe lateque fluere (e. g. of a doctrine or creed, doctrina Pythagoræ).—*To be diffused through or over athg, diffundi or se diffundere per or in qd (e. g. in omne corpus); pervadere per qd.*—See SPREAD.

DIFFUSE, adj. longius progrediens, evagans.—præter modum longus (lengthy).—multus (one who gives much).—nimius (one who gives too much).—verbosus (using many words where few words might serve).—copiosus (with abundance of words and matter).—longus (long).—[~~Diffus~~] Proluxus is unclass. in this sense. —*A d. style of oratory, vagum orationis genus; oratio vagans: to be d., latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere; multa verba facere de re: to be very d., late or latius se fundere; longum esse; multum esse in qd re: to be too d., effusus dicere; nimium esse in qd re.*—[~~Diffus~~] diffusus must be used cautiously (e. g. opus diffusum, diffusus per multa volumina. C. has oratio collatata et diffusa, opp. angusta et concisa (Or. 56, 187); diffusus et dissipatus, of materials existing without classification).

DIFFUSELY, late, long.—fuse, diffuse; Jv. latius et diffusius.—copiose.—verbosa.—multis verbis.—*To speak d., copiose, longius or latius et diffusius dicere: too d., verbosus quam necesse erat: to write d., late or verbosè qd perscribere: to speak too d. (of an orator), orationem provehere.*

DIFFUSENESS, longitudo (length; orationis, C.).—Crl.

DIFFUSION, extensio or extensio (extension; Vitr. 9, 1, 13).—prolatio (act of carrying further; finium, L.).—propagatio (the act of widening or extending; e. g. finium, Imperii).—Mty by Crl.—[~~Diffus~~] diffusio, Sen.; but only in diff. animal; disseminatio, very late; evangelii, Tert.

DIFFUSIVE, see DIFFUSE, adj.

DIG, v. INTRA.) fodere: to d. for athg, qd rimari (to search for by digging; e. g. radices arborum); suscitare et elicere (e. g. fontem); e terra cavernis elicere (e. g. ferrum; the two last = to d. for; to endeavour to find and bring up fm the bowels of the earth).—[~~Тамав~~] To d. out, or up, fodere, efodere (e. g. gold, silver).—ellicere (e. g. ferrum e cavernis).—erueri (e. g. a corpse).—[~~То work about by digging; to dig over, fodere (e. g. a garden).~~]—[~~То make by digging, fodere; efodere (e. g. a well, a lake, &c.).~~]—infodere (e. g. sulcum, lacum).—[~~То d. through, perfodere: to d. under, suffodere: to d. round, circumfodere (g. t.).~~]—ablaqueare or oblaqueare (to d. round a tree): to d. up by the roots, eradicare. extirpare. radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extricare.

DIGAMMA, digamma, ktis, digammon (Seld., digammos fem. sc. littera). The Æolic d., digamma or digammon Æolicum.

DIGEST, s. (collection of Roman laws), digesta (pl. adj.; cf. Just. Cod. i, 17, 3).

DIGEST, v. 1. In the stomach, concoquere (tr. and intr.; prop., also fig., both of digesting what one has read [Sen. Ep. 84, 6], and of 'stomaching' or putting up with a person or thing; qm, famem, hæc, C.; ista adia, Petr.).—conficere. perficere (tr.; to work up thoroughly; prop., but only of the organs of digestion).—*To d. one's food, cibos concoquere or conficere (conficere only of the organs of digestion).*—[~~Diffus~~] avoid the use of digerere cibos in this sense; for cibi digeruntur (it is in this way only that the phrase occurs; never in the active, of the person digesting) means 'the masticated or digested food is distributed through the system' see Celurus (pmf.), but digeri may be used when no distinction is necessary; e. g. cibos mansos demittere, quo facilius digerantur (Q. 10, 1, 19). Easy to d., facilius ad concoquendum: hard to d., difficilis ad concoquendum, concoctioni, or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur. The food we have taken, is a burden to the stomach till it is digested, alimenta, que accipimus, quamdiu in sua qualitate perdurant et solida inhiant stomacho, onera sunt (Sen. Ep. 84, 6).—[~~Arrange in order,~~ (244)

digerere. in ordinem digerere. descripte et electe digerere (opp. confuse et permiste dispergere).—disponere (e. g. of the parts of an oration, &c.): to d. a plan, instituire rationem es rei; describere rationem es rei (of ordering what one has arranged): to follow a well-digested plan, modo ac ratione omnia facere.—*To d. (what we have read), concoquere (Sen.).* lectionem non crudam, sed multa iteratione molliam et velut confectam memorie imitatione tradere (Q. 10, 1, 19): unless we d. what we have read, it will burden the memory, without improving the mind, 'concoquenda sunt, quæcumque legimus; alioquin in memoriam lunt, non in ingenium (Aft. Sen. Ep. 84, 6).

DIGESTIBLE, faciliis ad concoquendum or concoctioni or concoctu.—[~~Diffus~~] digestibilis late (Cæc. Aur. Tard. 1, 5).

DIGESTION, concoctio. [~~Diffus~~] On digestio, see SYN. under DIGEST; but since a good d. implies the further process, dig. is its used = 'digestion'; e. g. a good d., faciliis digestio (Q.); a bad or slow d., tarda digestio: to assist or promote d., concoctiones adjuvare; concoctionibus conferre (Plin. 20, 5, 19): to hinder it, concoctionem impedire: the organs of d., em corporis partes, per quas concoquimus: easy of d.: see DIGESTIBLE.—a medicine, qd. good for the d., quod utile est concoctioni ([~~Diffus~~] medicamentum digestorium, in late writers): difficult of d., difficilis ad concoquendum or concoctioni or concoctu; quod difficulter concoquitur: eating fast is injurious to d., avide hausta difficulter perferuntur.—[~~Diffus~~] Act of ordering, digestio. See ARRANGEMENT.

DIGESTIVE, quod adjuvat concoctionem. quod utile est concoctioni.—[~~Diffus~~] digestorius late (e. g. medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8).

DIGESTIVE, s. See the preceding word.

DIGGER, fossor.

DIGHT, v. See ARRAY, ADORN.

DIGIT, digitus (1-10th of the Rom. pes).—[~~Diffus~~] The mark that represents a number under ten; littera. 'nota numeri (lit. the ancient term, because their numerals were letters, to each a numerical value was assigned).—Omn. When 'a digit' is used for a fraction, as in speaking of an eclipse, it must be returned into its value, and translated accordingly.


DIGITATED, digitatus (Plin.; e. g. aves; may be used as t. i. in Botany).

DIGNIFIED, amplius (e. g. corporis forma).—augustus (majestic, habitus formæque).—Jv. amplius et augustus.—gravis (earnest, serious, and so solemn; opp. light).—dignitate or honore auctus or ornatus (having some dignity, rank, &c.). In a d. manner, graviter: decore: to act in a d. manner, cum dignitate agere. The d. clergy, *li clerici, qui altiores or ampliores dignitatis gradus consecuti or adepti sunt; or *lii clerici, qui dignitate qd aucti or ornati sunt.

DIGNIFY, *Elevate to rank, &c., dignitate or honore qm augere or ornare; ad (summam) dignitatem qm perducere (Cæs.); producere ad dignitatem.—promovere ad or in munus or ad locum (below an office on aby; Times of Empp.—promovere alone, bad).—promovere qm ad amplorem gradum.—[~~Diffus~~] Adorn, vid.

DIGNITARY, *clericus, qui amplorem dignitatis gradum consecutus est.

DIGNITY, dignitas (= 'es honesta et cultu et honore et verecundiis digna auctoritas, C.: his position as honorable, whether fm personal advantages, or rank in society).—honestas (moral worth; a man's claims to respect founded on his conduct).—gravitas (serious, earnest character: a mild d., comitate condita gravitas).—auctoritas (weight and influence).—amplitudo (dignified position in society, whether the consequence of power, rank, wealth, or achievements; in rhetoric = fullness and d. of expression).—majestas (the d. of a state or ruler).—*To act with d., cum dignitate agere or agere cum dignitate et venustate; honeste se gerere: to preserve one's d., dignitatem retinere or conservare; nihil a dignitate suis discedere: to forget one's d., decoris oblivisci: to think athbeneath one's d., infra se deducere; infra se positum arbitrari; alienum ducere majestatem suam; non censere esse majestatis suæ; inferius majestatis suæ reri: to have reached such a height of rank and d., in hanc celissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris ascendisse: to raise aby fm a low condition to the height of rank and d., qm ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere: the thought it inconsistent both with his own d., and that of the Roman nation, neque sue neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat (Cæs.).—A very high d., summum fastigium; altissimus dignitatis gradus [See AN HONOUR, an ORACLE].*

DIGRESS (*in a speech*), abire. discedere. degressi (*not digressi, all three to go off or away*)—devertere (C.; *to a subject, in locum*)—egredi. evagari (*to go out of the way*;  *in the sile. age*, exire, expatriari, excurrere, Q.)—aberrare (*to wander out of the way*)—declinare (*to bend, as it were, or turn aside*): *to d. fm one's subject*, aberrare or egredi or declinare a proposito: *to d. too far fm one's subject*, cs oratio ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrat: *to d. fm an idea*, sententiam deflectere: *the speech d's to other subjects*, oratio ad alia aberrat.—*To digress widely (in speaking)*, longius evagari or labi; ad alia aberrare; oratione longius progredi; extra cancellos egredi, quos sibi ipse circumdedit qs; exsultare; *too widely*, plus justo declinare (e. g. a rerum ordine, L.): *to return to the point whence I digressed*. See under DIGRESSION.

DIGRESSION, declinatio; digressio; *also with a proposito or a proposita oratione* (**Q** digressio, **Fr**and; according to **Ellendt** *C. Brut.* 21, 82, digressio).—egressus or egressio (παρεκβασις; see **Q** 4, 3, 12): *a slight d., brevis declinatio a proposito*; but *I return to the point* *fin* *weh I made this d.*, *sed unde huc digressa est, eodem redeat oratio*; *sed redeamus ad id, unde devertimus*; *sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus*; *ut eo, unde egressa est, referat se oratio*; *also by redire ad rem propositam. He had made a d. in praise of Castor and Pollux, digressus [al. digressus] in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exlerat (Q.).—(Q) deverticulum; excursus; digressus are found in this sense in later writers: deverticulum, L. 9, 17.]*

DIGRESSIVE, *saepius a propositâ oratione digrediena.

DIJUDICATE, dijudicare (*but only when there is ref. to two parties or opinions*; e. g. controversiam, vera et falsa, inter duas sententias; *but not* e. g. Horatii ingenium dij., Krebs).—See JUDGE, v.

DIKE, *ſ* *Ditch*, vid. *ſ* *Mound to defend a country fm inundation*, agger. aggeratio.—*mōles* (the mass of ſtones or other materials ſunk into the water, on wch the proper agger is conſtructed).—*JN*. *mōles* et agger.—*mōles fluctibus oppoſita*.—*To caſt a d., molem or aggerem* or *molem* et *aggerem* exſtruere; *molem* or *aggerem* jacere; ſee *DAM.*—*ſ* *Vein of baſalt*, &c., *vena*.

DILACERATE *lacerare*. *dilacerare*. —*laniare*. *dilaniare*. (*lacer.* = *to tear by main force; e. g. by hands, teeth, claws*; *lan.* = *to cut or hack to pieces by sharp instrument, under weak teeth and talons, however, may be included*; *Dād.*—*dilac.* rather poet. and post-*Class.*)—*scindere*. *conscindere*. *descindere* (*g. t.* for separating into parts in a violent manner).—*conspere*. *disperere* (*pluck or tear to pieces, bit by bit*). — **FIG.** *lacerare*. *disappare*. *dilacerare* (*dilac.* see above; for *respublica dilacerata* [*S. Jug. 41*], *S. l.* has resp. *disappata* [2, 28]).—*discindere*. *divellere*. — See **TEAR** (FIGURES).

DILACERATION, laceratio (*C. L.*).—laniatio. laniatus (*the former*, **Sen. Clem.* 2, 4, 2).

DILAPIDARE, INTR. *Go to ruin; fall by decay, collabi. probali. - etate probali. - ruinam minari. - in ruinam prouum esse. - Tr.* || *Cause or suffer to go to ruin, non arce. - sartum non seruare (not to keep in repair).* - [~~Go~~] *dilapidare propriam Coll. ; grandine dilapidans hominumque bouemque labores.* - *Not dilapidated, sartus integerque relictus (C.).* - [*Fia.*] *To squander, dissipare (e.g. rem familiarem, patrimonium, C.; auitas opes, T.).* - *Jx. dissipere et dissipare* [~~C.~~] *dilapidare very rare; triginta math. Ter.; facultates paternae substantiae, Firmic. Math. 6, 10].*

DILAPIDATION, *prps.* dilapidatio, as *l. i.* (dilap.
bonorum, *Cod. Theod.* 4, 20, 1).—*Sis sarta tecta will
serve: to determine the d.'s, de sartis tectis cognoscere.*
—*¶ Peculation, vid.*

DILATABLE, quod extendi or dilatari potest. —
lentos (riscons, lenacious, gluey, &c., and hence, extensi-
ble : used also of lead).

DILATATION, *Crcl.* [*dilatatio* very late; *laminæ*, *Terminl.*; *extensio*, *Vegët.*; *extentio*, *Vitr.*; *productio*, not in this sense].

DILATE. [*Expand, &c.*, *dilatare* (*proprie*: e. g. stomachi partes; *opp.* contrahere, and *fig.* orationem argumentum, *opp.* contrahere, premere). — *producer* (*lengthen*); e. g. ferrum incude; lineas ex argento). — [*Enlarge upon a subject at great length*, longum esse; latius, uberius dicere or disputare; pluribulum dicere; multa verba facere de re. — *late se fundere* *to d. upon it at a tedious length*, effusius dicere: multum or multum et insolentem esse (e. g. in re notā. Cuiusmodi)

DILATORINESS, tarditas. — cunctatio (*fm inde*)
(245)

cision).—*cessatio* (*Plant.*).—*mora* (*objectively; delay*).—*D. in althg, tarditas in qā re* (e. g. *in negotiis geren-*
dis).—*D. as a correspondent, negligentia epistolarum*;
sm context, negligentia only (as *C. ad Fam.* 2, 1, *in.*).

DILATORY, tardus, lentus (SYN. *in Slow*), negligens (*fm carcerlessness*). — *To be a d. correspondent, cessator* esse in literis (C.): *a d. creature indeed!* *lertum sane negotium!* (C.); *of one who is slow in paying money that is due.* — *D. in matters of business, tardus in negotiis* gerendis. — *A d. person, cessator.* — *dilator* (H.). — *Not that I am often d., especially, &c., non quo cessator esse soleam, præsertim* (e. g. in literis, C.). — *The d. cancellator is used in this sense by Cæsar.* ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3; *nostri Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax; itemque Servus, quam cancellator; but it is often used in a good sense, nearly = cautious.*

DILEMMA, complexio (*definitio de l. v. 1, 29*; complexio est, in qua, utrum concesseris, reprehenditur, ad hunc modum; si improbus est, cur ueris? si probus, cur accusas?)—dilemma (as t. t. *Serv. ad Ex. 2, 675*; and 10, 449).—*I have placed you between the horns of a d.,* eo rem deduxi, ut utrum concesseris, reprehendi possit.—*Q. state of perplexity, angustiae: to place a body in a d.,* qm in angustias adducere (*of a thing*): in angustum compellere: *to be brought into a d.,* in angustias adduci; in angustum venire: *to be placed, or to be in a d.,* in angustias esse or herërre; nescio quomodo me expediam ex re.—See PERPLEXITY.

DILETTANTE, qui artem *or* studia ad voluptatem tantum exercet (*Plin. Ep.* 6, 8, 6).

DILIGENCE, diligentia. Industria. assiduitas. assiduitas [Syn. in ASSIDUITY]. — Jx. Industria et diligentia. — navitas (opp. Ignavia; activity: the useful d. of ordinary men, and of the industrious citizen). — opera (activity; doing, as opp. to momentary inactivity, or merely thinking, talking, or acting; = *νοεσία*). — labor (continued and toilsome activity; = *κόπος*). — studium (the inward impulse, or inclination towards the object). — Impigritas (C. ap. Nov. 125, 20). — Jx. Industria et labor. — cura (care). — To exhibit or use d. in *ath.*, industriam locare; diligentiam adhibere; studium collocare (all in re): to exhibit or use great d. in *ath.*, multum studii adhibere ad qd; operæ plurimum studii in qd re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operæ laboris in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to use or exhibit all possible d. in *ath.*, omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre ad qd; omni cogitatione et curâ incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum et mente et animo incumbere in qd. — See **INDUSTRY**.

DILIGENT, diligens. Industrious. sedulous. assiduous [Syn. in ASSIDUOUS].—gnavus or navus.—impiger.—*To be d. in business*, in re gerenda acrem et industrium esse: *d. in athg*, diligens care rei or in re (accurate, careful; and prudent in athg, opp. negligens).

DILL, anethum (*V. Plin.*).—*anethum graveolens (*Lin.*).

DILUENT, diluens (s. g. diluere vinum, potionem).
DILUENT, s. *diluens remedium (as t. t. Kraus.
Medic. Wörterb.).

DILUTE, *v. diluere* (*d.*, *e. g.* *vinum*, *by mizing it with water*; also *dissolve*, and *fig.*; but *mlty* of *weakening something bad*);—*temperare* (*to bring to the proper strength*; *e. g.* *by mizing water with wine, or wine with water*; also *fig.* *modice temperatam liberatam* [*opp. nimia meracam liberatam*] *haurire*);—*aquā permiscere* (*Col.*; *so vino permiscere*, *C.*; *cujus acerbitas moriuntur* *ne vino quidentem permixta temperari solet*).—*delumbare* (*e. g.* *sententias*, *C.*; *prop. to take away the strength of the loins*).—*erare* (*to take away its nerves or strength*; *e. g.* *oratorum*, *sententiam*).—*See WEAKEN.*
—*Weak*. *Gell.* *uod dilutus of a weak law*; *videtur nimis esse dilutum. uod scriptum est.*

DILUTION, *Crcel.* or *temperatio* (*the mixing in due proportion*).—*A d.*, dilutum (*Plin.*).—*A very weak d.*, potio quam dilutissima.

DIM, hebes (v. g. *suppr. dimint*; then *fig. of sight and*
the theryan of the sense; of light and colour of the
intellect.—*Jn. hebes et tardus of the senses*),—obscu-
 rus,—subobscurus (*C.*); but only *fig. of style*),—subfus (*g.*
gus (brownish; e. g. margarita, T.)),—languidus, lan-
 guens (wanting life, spirit, or brightness; *e. g. of*
colour, light, expression, &c.),—iners (dull, sluggish
e. g. of the eyes, a look, &c.),—To grow d., hebesce-
 re (of the eyes; of precious stones; of the stars:—
 hebesce-
 re, post-Aug. and rare),—sensim obscurari

(of the recollection of *athg*: C.—*memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit*).—*languescere (of light or colour; e. g. luna. T.)*: to be d., hebetem esse; hebere.—*sensim obscuratum esse et evanescere (C.; of the recollection of athg)*.—*languere († of the moon; Propert.)*: to make *athg* d.; vid. *TO DIX*.—*D. light, languida lumina (Plin.)*.—*A d. colour, color languidus, lentus*.—*A d. yellow, languescens in luteum color (Plin.)*.—*His eyes are d., oculi caecutiunt (Varr. ap. Non.)*: his eyes was d., acies oculorum hebescit. († *d.-sighted, hebes*.—*luscious, luscitiosus († qui vespere non videt* or *qui interdiu non videt*).—*lippus (blear-eyed)*.

DIM, *v.* hebetare (not in C. nor *præ-Aug.*; *v.* *cl. F.*; *oculorum aciem, lunam, &c., Plin.*).—*obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g. lumen lucernæ, C.)*; also of weakening the recollection of *athg*.—*obscuritatem asserere ei rei (C.)*.

DIMENSION, *dimensio (the measuring; e. g. quadrati, C.)*.—**ratio modi (proportionate magnitude)*.—*To take the d.'s of athg, metiri (e. g. of a field, agrum, C.)*.—*dimetiri qd.*—*mensuram ei rei laire (Col., agere (Plin.), facere († O.)*: to take the d.'s by the same method, eadem ratione mensuram addere (*Vitr. 9, 3*).

DIMIDIATE, *dimidiare (but only in partic. dimidiatus)*.

DIMINISH, *minuere*; *imminuere*; *deminuere qd.* or *qd de qâ re*; *extenuare*; *levare, sublevare, elevare (athg heavy or burdensome)*; *remittere qd.* or *qd de qâ re (to relax)*; *lenire (athg unpleasant)*. See *LESSEN*.

DIMINUTION, *diminutio*.—*imminutio*.—*extenuatio*.—*levatio*.—*remissio*.—*mitigatio*.—*D. of strength, defectio virium*; *vires corporis affectæ*.—See *LESSENING*.

DIMINUTIVE, see *SMALL*.—*A d.*, *nomen diminutum (Q.)*; *diminutivum (Prisc. Charis.)*.—*Cymbia is a d. fm cymba*, cymbia diminutive a cymbâ dicta (Macrob.).

DIMINUTIVENESS, see *SMALLNESS*.

DIMISSORY, *dimissorius*.—*Letters d.*, *dimissoriæ litteræ († dimissoria litteræ dicuntur, quæ vulgo apostoli dicuntur [i. e. an order to remove a cause to a higher court])*.—*Dimissoria autem dictæ, quia causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Modest. Dig.*

DIMITY, *pannus linoxylinus.

DINNERS, *obscuratio (e. g. obscurity, quibus in rebus magna obscuratio est, C.)*.—*obscuritas (C.; obsc. oculorum, Plin.)*.—*hebetatio (post-Class. oculorum, Plin.)*.—*hebetudo (post-Class. Macrob. Somn. Scip. 1, 14)*: *d. of sight, oculi hebetes* or *caligantes*.

DIMPLE, *lacuna, parva lacuna (in the chin or cheeks: O. A. 3, 283; so Apul. medio mento lacuna)*.—*gelatinus (reXacivov, a d. in the cheeks, appearing when one laughs: Mart. 7, 25, 6)*.

DIN, *s.* strepitus, fragor, fragores, crepitus, sonitus [*Syr. ts Noise, vid.*].—*The d. of arms, armorum crepitus (L.)*; *strepitus bellii (L.; if used as Crei. for "war")*.

DIN, *v.* *To d. aby's ears, obtundere s. aures (with athg, qâ re, C.)*.—*obtundere qm (with athg, qâ re; e. g. voce, rogitando, Ter.)*: *to d. with clamour, qm clamoribus exsturdare (Sen.)*.

DINE, *prandere, prandium comedere (or with Suet. Oct. 78) cibum meridianum sumere (a sort of late breakfast or lunch at 12 o'clock. —Ruf. Of soldiers, prandere is the right word for "dine." Ruperti)*.—*cenare*, *cenare (to take the principal meal of the day, towards evening)*.—*epulari (as a dinner to wch company is invited)*: *to d. early, de die cenare, de mediâ die cenare (with the Romans, for the purpose of lengthening the meal, for a good or bad motive)*.—*To d. with aby, acubare apud qm (C. Att. 14, 12)*.—*cenare apud qm (C.)*, or *cum qd (H.; Suet. Juv.)*.—*I have but just dined, cenavi modo*: *to invite aby to d. with one, invitare* or *vocare qm, with or without ad cenam*: *to tell, or send word to aby, that you will d. with him, condicere ei ad cenam*; *condicere ei*: *to d. with aby by express invitation, cenare cum qd vocatu ipsius. When I had dined; after I had dined, &c., cenatus*: *to engage to d. with aby, promittere ad qm (C.)*; *promittere ad cenam (Plin.)*: *to have aby to d. with one, cenæ adhibere qm (Q.)*: *to d. out frequently*: *to be fond of dining out, cenâs obire*; *ad cenâs itare*: *to be dining out, foris cenare*: *to d. out, foris cenitare, ad cenâs itare (of the habit; = to accept invitations to dinner)*: *to d. on athg, cenare qd (Plaut. H.; olus, aves)*.

DING, *TRANS.* allidere. Illidere.—*incutere. Infligere.—INTRA.* see *BOUNCE*, *BLOSTER*.

DINGLE, *convallis*.

DINGY, *fuscus (brown)*.—*subniger (blackish)*.—*ordidus, sordidior, sordidulus (dirty; dirtyish)*.

DINING-ROOM, *cenatio (only in post-Aug. prose)*.—*convale, ubi epulamur.—A small d.-r., cenatiuncula*.

DINNER, *cena (the principal meal of the Romans; usually the last of the day, to wch they sat down at about the hora nona, though often later; it was this to wch guests were invited)*.—*cibus meridianus, prandium (a late breakfast, usually of only cold meat, about the hora sexta or septima; in an army the prandium was the principal meal)*.—*To get one's d., cenare, prandere (the latter esp. of an army; dulcis præceptum, ut prandere omnes Juberent, L.)*: *to sit down to d., accubare (since the Romans lay down)*: *to order d., cenam imperare (with dat.; e. g. servo)*: *to invite aby to d., qm ad cenam vocare, invitare, and (Np.) devocare*: *to be getting d. ready; to prepare the d., cenam adparare (T.)*, *curare (Plaut.)*: *to cook a d., cenam coquere*: *to give a d. to aby, cenam dare ei (Plaut. C.)*; *cenæ adhibere qm*: *to give d.'s, cenæ or cenulas facere (C.)*: *to take one's d. with aby, cenare apud qm*: *to come to take one's d. with aby, venire ad cenam*: *after d., post cenam*; *often by partic. cenatus. That is my only chance of getting a d., est illi mihi una spes cœnatica (Plaut.)*: *to give a d. of three courses, cenam tribus ferculis præbere*: *an early d., cena tempestiva (with the Romans, for the purpose of gaining more time, either for rational conversation, or for the pleasures of the table)*: *to have a d. of seven courses served up when one is quite alone, fercula septem secreto cenare († Juv.)*: *to be longing for one's d., cenaturire (Martial.)*.

DINNER-TIME, *tempus cenandi: our d.-t. is five o'clock, *hora quintâ cenatur*.

DINT, *† Blow, stroke, vid.—† Force, in such expressions as "by d. of war, assertions, arguments, &c.; my by the simple abl.; sit by non sine.*—*To try to refute aby by d. of arguments, qm argumentis refellere conari*: *by d. of great exertions or industry, non sine summâ industriâ*.—*† Mark of a blow, &c., nota.—vibex (weal)*.

DINT, *v.* notam imprimere (to mark).—*Incidere (to cut in)*.—*attetere. stringere (of cords, &c. e. g. cutem)*.

DIOCESAN, *episcopus. *ordinarius (in Eccl. Lat.; e. g. Cœnan of Trent)*.

DIOCESE, *diocœsis (diocœnes, Eccl.)*.

DIOPTRICS, *dioptrica (t. t.)*.

DIP, *TRANS.* mergere in qd or in qâ re, or qâ re only (e. g. in aquam or aquâ; in the sea, mari).—*tingere* or *intingere in qâ re* or *qâ re (to d. or steep in athg for the purpose of moistening it [e. g. a sponge in vinegar, spongiâ in aceto]*; or *of extinguishing it [e. g. torches in a river, faces in amne]*; *ting. qâ re is equal to d. for the purpose of colouring athg*).—*† Immergere, mly poet. and post-Aug. prose; but also C.*—*To d. one's hands in aby's blood, manus cœde ei imbuere*: *to d. one's pen in the ink, calamus intingere (Q. 10, 3, 31)*.—*To d. athg under, submergere*: *demergere* or *mergere only; athg in, qd in qâ re, sub qâ re.—To d. one's head under (in bathing), submergere fluctibus caput. demergere vultum in undas († Propert. 3, 18, 9)*.—*† To baptize (used contemptuously), perfundere (so used by the Pelagian Julianus, elegisti verbum, quo fieret contemptibile quod dicebas, August. contr. Julian. 6, 26)*.

DIP, *INTRA.* s. mergere in qd or in qâ re (of persons).—*† Inclinare, vergere*.—*proclivem* or *declivem esse (to d. or slope downwards)*: *to d. to the south, in meridiem vergere*.—*† Of the magnetic needle, declinare (t. t.)*.—*† Engage in, implicari (into athg, qâ re)*.—*se immiscere (into athg, ci rei)*.—*† To enter slightly into, leviter attingere qd (e. g. Greek, Græcas litteras, C.)*.—*gustare qd. primis or primoribus labris, ut ajunt, gustare (just to taste of it; fig. opp. to the thorough study of athg)*.—*To d. into a book, librum strictim attingere (C. Att. 3, 1, 1)*.—*librum percurrere (aff. C.)*.—*librum cursim transire (Gell.)*.—*[Poet., oculo propterare legere, O; oculo veloci percurrere, H.]*.—*paginas percurrere (e. g. in annalibus, I. 9, 18, mid.)*.—*inspicere librum (Plaut.)*.—*Satisfied with dipping into the Gorgias without looking at his other works, Gorgiam legere contentus, neque hoc totum necque alia ejus volumina evolvit (Aft. Q. 15, 24)*.

DIP, *s. Inclinato*.—*declinatio (e. g. cœli.—mundi)*.—*D. of the magnetic-needle, *fastigium acûs nauticæ (Georges)*.—**inclinatio, divergentia acûs nauticæ (Kraft)*; *deverg. only Gell.*

DIPHTHONG, *diphthongus (Prisc.)*.

DIPLOMA, *diploma, atis, n. (in the time of Cicero, a public letter of recommendation for persons travelling in the provinces; in later times, any writing in favours of aby, drawn up by a magistrate, as Suet. Ner. 12, diploma civitatis ei offirre; i. e. to offer to any the*

freedom of the city).—*codicilli* (a writing of the prince, in wch he assigns an office to any one, as *Suet. Tib. 42, Bremi*).—*tabula publica* (document, record).

DIPLOMACY, *legationum obeundarum disciplina, quæ doctrina (*of the duty of ambassadors*).—*disciplina, quæ tabularum publicarum siem ad usum docet (*science which teaches how to understand, &c., official documents*). To follow d. (*as a profession*), legationes obire: by d., per legatos.

DIPLOMATIC, by the genitives legationis or legationum; legati or legatorum (~~legis~~) legatoria provincia is doubtful: according to Orelli, a false reading, for legatoria provincia, C. Att. 15, 9, 1: a. d. post, legationis or legati munus; legati provincia: a. d. diuini, epulum legatorum (Inacr.); convivium, quo legati pascerunt (aff. Eutrop. 4, 7, extr.): the d. corps or body, *corpus legatorum: to go to a place in a d. character, legatum quo venire.

DIPLOMATIST, *in legationibus obcundis versa-
tus (experienced in embassies).—legatus (ambassador).

DIRE, DIREFUL, & TERRIBLE.

DIRECT. | *To point a thing in a straight line towards an object, dirigere; to an object, ad qd (prop. and impprop.).*—*To d. one's course to any place, cursum dirigere qd (also cursum dirigere, absol. O: one's steps any whither, iter dirigere or convertere qd; elsewhere, iter flectere: to d. a gun, &c.: see TO POINT.*—*To d. one's eyes to an object, oculos conijcere ad or in qd; oculos ci or ad qd adijcere; oculos convertere in qm or qd (O: dirigere aciem ad qm, ↑ Catull.).* *all eyes are directed to you, omnium oculi in te sunt coniecti: to d. one's attention to a thing, animum ad qd attendere, adijcere or applicare; mentem ad qd dirigere or appellere: one's thoughts to any subject, cogitationes ad qd dirigere (C.): cogitationes ad or in qd intendere; all one's thoughts or attention, omni cogitatione ferri ad qd: toto animo et studio omni incumbere ad qd; in qd omni cogitatione curaque incumbere.*—*O: Not only the object to which, but also the rule by which we d. a thing, is placed with ad: to d. ourselves (our lives, &c.) by the rule of right reason, dirigere vitam ad rationis normam (so leges hominum ad naturam).*—| *Give a direction for finding a person or object; tell a person where to go, ci monstrare viam or iter: qm ducere in viam (to put him in the right way); qm reducere in viam (if he had been astray): to d. aby. to any one, ubi qz habitet demonstrare ci (to d. aby. house), delegare qm (to send him there, to obtain, do, leave, &c. something: e. g. studiosos Catonas ad volumen): to d. to any one (to point to with the finger), ci digito monstrare or demonstrare; qm digito demonstrare conspicuumque facere (in order to make him distinguishable among the multitude); digitum intendere ad qd (e. g. to the original sources, ad fontes, C.).*—| *Govern, guide, qd gubernare (to sit at the helm and d. it); qd regere (to guide, conduct).—ci rei praesae, praefectum esse, praesidere (to be set over, to preside over): to d. the affairs of a nation, republicam administrare or procurare (proc. of one who has the sole management).—| Prescribe, enjoyn, praescribere or praecipere ci qd.—We directed them to, &c., sic li praescripsimus, ut, &c.: d. we what to do, quid faciam praescribe (H.): the Pythia directed them to, &c., consulentiis Pythia praecipit, ut, &c.: they directed him what to do, huic, quid fieri vellent, praeperunt (i. e. what they wished to have done).—He directed me to pay such a person, mihi cui numerum delegavi.—See COMMAND.—| To address: to d. a letter to aby. ci inscribere epistolam.*—*Præscribere (e. g. epistola, cui titulus praescriptum est, Gell.) does not answer to our direction on the outside.*

DIRECTION. I. Act of directing or aiming at; directly; thus, Q. says, a "compuncture" is a direction quoniam ratio est veritatem. Line of motion, written ref. to the point to be reached. M'y by Crcl. of y regis, tractus (the district or quarter towards which the d. lies) or via (way); cursum (course), partes (parts).—D. Directio is the act of directing, or of levelling.—D. in which the motion of bodies takes place, momenta (*s. Wolfen Tusc.*, l. 17, 40).—In the d. of Gaul, the Alps, &c. (off. verb. of motion), ad Galliam versus, ad Alpes versus [*Ecce very odd*, without ad; as, ille supra Malam Italianum versus navigaturus erat, Sulpic., ap. Foss. 4. 12, i.; ad. in Italiā].—In a straightforward d., recta regione. recta viā: in all d's, quoquo versus (Cæsar): in omnes partes (both aff. a verb of motion: e. g. legationes, servos, &c. dimittite): in both d's, utroque versus (Gell.): in opposite d's, in contrarias partes (e. g. abire, of two persons: fluere, of two streams): to go away in the opposite d., in contrariam partem ire (237).

(*Cæs.*): in different d.'s, in diversas partes; also diversal (e. g. discesserunt).—diversa itineribus (of d.'s in which persons come): where the river changes the d. of its course, qua flumen intermittit (*Cæs. B. G.* 1, 38): to regain their right d., cursum corrigere (*L.* 29, 27): to put *aby* in the right d., ducere in viam, or (if he had before lost it) reducere in viam; erranti monstrare viam: the d. things are taking, cursum rerum.—To give *ath* a d. towards, &c., qd dirigere in or ad qd (e. g. navem in portum; a. littora): to keep the right d., cursum tenere (easily of a vessel): to wander *fm*, deviare *fm* the right d., a viâ aberrare (to lose one's road): cursum non tenere (easily of ships and sea-faring people): to take another d., dētere iter (to take another way: of persons); immutari (to be changed; easily for the worse).—A road runs in the d. of, &c., viâ fert qd (leads to it); ducit qd (t).—I always move involuntarily in the d. of your room, ad dictam tuam ipsi me pedes ducunt (*Plin. Ep.* 7, 5, 1): the roads, the footsteps, &c. lie or are in the d. of, &c., itinera, vestigia ferunt qd: my proceedings are all in the same d., hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via (*C. Verr.* 5, 7, 181).—To gallop in different d.'s, *citato cursu in diversas partes aveli (of cavalry).—~~Idem~~ discurrere is to ride up and down, to and fro): to be dragged in different d.'s, in diversas partes distrahi (*Jg. of the deires*, &c.).—|| Government, management, administratio (e. g. belli).—moderatio. gubernatio (government, guidance; easily of the state, republics).—cura (the care).—procuratio (as deputy for another).—auctoritas (declaration of a superior's pleasure, with the inferior submits to).—summa rerum or imperii (the supreme d. of either domestic or military affairs).—summa belli (the d. of military affairs): the d. of domestic concerns, cura rei domesticæ.—By *aby* d., qd duce; c. ductu (by his guidance); qd auctore (by his advice): to do *ath* by *aby* d., qd auctore facere qd: to have the d. of *ath*, regere; moderari; moderatorem esse c. rei; gubernare; Jn. regere et moderari. regere et gubernare. gubernare et moderari.—administrare.—præesse ci rei (e. g. the game-ludis; a business, negotio): to be entrusted with the d. of the war, bellum administrare: to have the principal d. of public affairs, publici consilii auctorem or moderatorem esse; republicanum procurare: to submit to *aby* d., or be under his d., c. consilio regi; qm or c. auctoritatem sequi, ci parere, obtemperare: to be under the d. of another, or of others, alieni arbitrii esse.—|| Command, order, præscriptio; Jn. præscriptio moderateque. præscriptum. Jussum. mandatum. auctoritas.—By *aby* d.'s, jussu or auctoritate c.; jubente qd; jussus a qd. [SYN. IN COMMAND].—To follow *aby* d.'s, c. præceptum observare, curare (opp. negligere): to follow the letter of his d., ad præscriptum agere (of an officer); see COMMAND, for phrases.—|| Direction (of a letter), *inscriptio; *titulus epistolæ inscriptus (c. epistolâ, cui c. nomen præscriptum est, Gell.).—|| Body of directors, *collegium magistrorum, præfectorum, præsidum; or magistri, præfecti, præsides [SYN. IN DIRECTOR].

DIRECTLY. || *In a direct line*, recta (e.g. a sub-sellis recta ad rostra, C.; tendere recta Beneventum, H.); recta viâ. rectâ regione. — || *Immediately, straightway*, statim. protinus. confestim. e vestigio. illico. — SYN. IN IMMEDIATELY.

DIRECTNESS, rectitudo (*post-Class, Aggen. in Front. p. 46, Goes.*). *Crcl.*

DIRECTOR. — *magister* (one that takes care of and manages the interests of a company), *principes* (one that is at the head), — *praeses* (a president, one that sits the chair), — *praefectus* (one set over), *rector*, *moderator*, *gubernator* (one that guides the helm, has the direction of the whole). — **PRO DIRECTOR** is without any ancient warrant, and at the most ought to be applied only as a title, in order to distinguish it from *rector*: d. of a company or society, *magister societatis* (e. g. of a trading company); of a choir of singers, *chori cantum*; *magister* (Col. 12, 2, 4): to be a d.; see **TO DIRECT.** — to take the place of a d., *pro magistro* esse.

DIRECTORY, ¶ *The office of a director, a magisterium; præfectura.* — ¶ *The directors as a body, *collegium magistrorum, præfectorum, præsidum. &c.; magistri; præfecti; præsides.*

DIREPTION, direptio (C.).
DIRGE, nenia.—carmen funebre (the latter as an explanation of the former, Q. 8, 28).—cantus funebris (so far as actually sung, vid. C. Milton, 32, 86).—carmen ferale (death-song; V. of the howling of the screech-owl). To sing a d. over aby, neniaiam dicere qd qd (ast. Plaut. Truc. 2. 1. 3).

DIRK, pugilunculus.

DIRT, v. See DIRTY.

DIRT, lutum (d. of streets, roads).—cœnum (mire of bog, morass, &c.).—sordes. illuvies (the former, any d., e. g. of clothes; the latter espy d. on the bodies of persons and animals).—sterculus. fœmus. merda (the dung of persons and animals; sterculus, simply dung; fœmus, as filth; merda, as something contemptible, defiling).—quisquiliæ (all sweepings, refuse, &c., which one throws away; also fig. of useless things).—squalor (disgusting d., opp. nitor).—situs (d. contracted by things being never touched or removed; by its being left in a damp place, &c.).—pœdor (of d., as emitting a bad smell; e. g. fœ neglect of the person).—purgamentum (of the impurities that are removed when athy is cleaned).—To be covered with d., situ squalere: covered with d., situ sordidus; oblitus squalore (e. g. vestis).—A spot of d., macula: to remove spots of d., maculas abluere, auferre, emendare, tollere (Plin.).—To remove a spot of d. fm athy, maculam auferre de qâ re (†); maculam abluere ex qâ re (by washing it out).

DIRTILY, sordide.—obscene.—SYN. in DIRTY.

DIRTINESS, sordida, squalor; see DIRT, s.—|| *M e a n e s s*, vid.—|| *O b s c e n i t y*, vid.

DIRTY, luteus, cœnoscus (prop.; SYN. in DIRT, s.).—lutulentus (also fig.).—luto or cœno oblitus; obscene (creating disgust when we see or hear of it, fig. of persons, paintings, verses, &c.).—immundus (not neat, not clean; opp. mundus).—spurius (of uncleanliness disgusting to the eye or nose; then fig. = morally impure).—sordidus (also fig. of one who is dirtily mean, and of low-minded men generally).—squalidus (only propr.).—pœdidus (offensively d. in person; very rare, Petron.).—Very d., sordium plenus; squalore sordidus; squalore plenus (C., of a person).—oblitus sordibus, or squalore, pœdore horridus (†).—To be d., sordere, squalere: to be very d., situ squalere: to become d., sordescere.

DIRTY, v. Inquinare qd qâ re.—maculam facere in qâ re (cause a spot of dirt on it).—maculare (spot it; Plant. Cat. V.).—To d. oneself, se inquinare qâ re (e. g. sordibus, cœno).

DISABILITY, Crcl. *He confesses his d.*, constitutur se non posse.—To lie under a d. of doing athy, qd re non posse: to lie under a d. in consequence of athy, qd re parum posse (e. g. ingenio).—To lie under a legal d., legibus vetari; jure prohiberi: to acknowledge no d., nihil non se efficere posse ducere.—See TO DISABLE.—*Sit imbecillitas; infirmitas (weakness) may serve (as in 'the understanding is conscious of its disability')*.

DISABLE, debilitare (to weaken); membra, C.; the enemy, opes adversariorum, (Np.).—Jm. affligere et debilitare.—infirmare, enervare (SYN. in WEAKEN; vid.).—ci facultatem qd faciendi eripere: qm prohibere, quominus qd faciat (d. him to do something).—qm omnibus membris debilem facere (Sen.). of maiming him bodily).—exarmare (Vell.); victis afflictique ipsi exarmati.—civitatem dare maluerunt, vid. Ruhn. ad loc.).—~~See~~ ad usum incommodare (e. g. manum, Ulp., in post. Class.).—To d. a ship, navem affligere, frangere; *inutilem ad navigandum reddere.—Old age d.'s us, senectus enervat et affligit homines.—To d. the enemy, opes hostium affligere (L.); hostes bello affligere (L.); opes adversariorum debilitare (Np.); accidere res hostium. To d. guns, *frangere pedamentum or pœgna tormentorum (Bas.).

DISABLED, debilitatus (opp. occlusus, obtritus).—Infirmus ac debilis factus.—exarmatus (Vell.).—manus. omnibus membris claudus ac debilis.—homo claudus ac debilis, or mancus ac debilis (see CAPPLE).—A d. ship, navis ad navigandum inutilis (Cæs.).—navis quassata or ventis quassata (†), debilitata (Lucr.).—D. in consequence of a fall, lapsu debilitatus.

DISABUSE, dedocere qm qd (unleach him).—opinionem levare qm.—ci or ex cs animo opinionem evellere (correct a wrong impression; the latter of quite removing it).—mellora edocere qm (teach him better).—errore qm levare (C.), or exsolvere (Ter.); errorem ci tollere (L.), eripere, extorquere.—ab errore avellere qm (by strong measures; C.).

DISACCUSTOM, detrahere ci cs rei consuetudinem. a consuetudine cs rei qm abducere.—dedocere qm qd (to unleach him athy).

DISADVANTAGE, s. incommodum.—dammum. detrimentum. jactura (SYN. in LOSS).—iniquitas (d. of situation; of an army, &c.; loci, locorum; also of a state of affairs, temporum).—He states the d.'s of the ground, quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi proponit (Cæs. B. G. 7, 45).—At a d., to one's d., cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: at a great d.; to my great d., cum magno meo incommodo: to buy or sell at a d., male emere or vendere: without any d.,

sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: to state the d.'s of athy, quid qâ res habeat incommodi proponere (aft. Cæs. B. G. 7, 45).—That d. is in some degree compensated by this advantage, in istâ incommoditate illud inest tamen commodi (quod, &c., C.): to suffer some d., qd incommodo affici (C.): the advantages of athy are greater than its d.'s, qd plus habet adjumenti quam incommodi: athy was a great d. to aby, qâ res magnam ci attulit incommodum: to remedy, leasem, &c. escape fm a d., incommodum delicere, deminuire, devitare (C.).—The Roman people, in spite of all their d.'s, populus Romanus, tamet si multas incommodis difficultatibusque affectus est, tamen, &c.: to speak to aby's d., laudibus cs obtereare; detrahere de cs famâ.

Under all these d.'s, tot incommodis confictatus (Cæs. B. G. 5, 35, 5).

DISADVANTAGEOUS, incommodum.—damnosus. detrimentosus (hurtful).—alienus. adversus (unfavorable).—Iniquus (unfavorable; espy of ground, with ref. to military operations).—D. ground, locus iniquus or alienus.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento.—male (ill).—Inique (unfavorably).—Incommode (agst one's convenience, interests, &c.).

DISAFFECT, alienare or abalienare (abalienatus dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; alienatus, qui alienus est factus, Fest.).—to aby, a qo.—qm or cs voluntatem or (Plaut.) animum a qo abalienare.—qm or cs voluntatem or animum (L. Vell.) a qo alienare (to oneself, a se; also alienare sibi animum cs, Vell.).—avertere qm or cs animum (abol. or a qo, a cs amicitia; C. Cæs.).—abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo.—To attempt to d. soldiers, milites sollicitare (cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 33, extr.).—|| DISAFFECTED, alienatus, to aby, a qo; in consequence of athy, qâ re.—voluntate alienatus (S.): to be disaffected to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso; totum se a cs amicitia avertisse (Cæs.).

DISAFFECTION, alienatio: to aby, a qo (in T., in qm; see example below; C. also has a qo ad qm, Phil. 2, 1).—Jm. alienatio disjunctioque (the latter term is the stronger, implying the actual separation that follows a change in one's inward feelings; see Brier ad C. Læt. 21, 76).—animus inimicus infestusque.—voluntas abalienata.—Weh was the principal cause of d. to Vitellius in the Illyrian armies, inde præcipua in Vitellium alienatio per Illyricos exercitus.

DISAGREE, || Differ, discrepare cum qo and cum re (not to be in unison with, opp. concinere); dissidere, dissentire a and cum qo (not to agree in opinion, opp. consentire): writers d. with each other, discrepat inter auctores, inter scriptores: to d. with aby more in words than in reality, a qo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis: to agree with any one in reality, but to d. in words, re concinere, verbis discrepare cum qo.—|| Of food, stomacho alienum esse (opp. stomacho aptum or idoneum esse or convenire, Cels. 2, 25).—Innate stomacho (opp. edere, H. Plin.): to be about in it undigested.—minus facile concoqui (not to be easily digested).—gravem esse, or parum salubrem esse.—|| Of medicine, *parum commode facere.—*parum prodesse (not to act well).—nocere (to be hurtful).

DISAGREEABLE, ingratus. insuavius. injucundus. non jucundus. gravis. molestus. odiosus.—See UNPLEASANT.—To contain athy d., injucunditatis qd habere (C.).—A d. smell, odor injucundus, gravis.—A d. voice, injucundus vocis sonus: a smell that is not d., non injucundus odor (Plin.); jucundus odor, C.): what is more d. than, &c. quid insuavius, quam, &c. (C.: e. g. clamor in exordio causæ).—A d. temper, difficilis natura: fm ite d. smell, propter gravitatem odoris (Plin.) & it is very d. of you to, &c., illud mihi odiosum est, quod, &c.—Ohi, when too old, has a d. smell, vetustas oleo tædium affert (Plin.): to render life d., vitam insuavem reddere (C.).

DISAGREEABLENESS, injucunditas (C.; e. g. orationis).—gravitas (e. g. odoris, Plin.).—insuavitas (very late); dictiosis, Gell.).—moroisitas (d. of temper).—molestia (d., as felt); the annoyance or disgust caused by it).—tædium (a d. object that wears one, annoys one).

DISAGREEABLY, injucundus (e. g. res injucundus actæ, C.: injucundus does not occur).—male (e. g. olere, to smell d.).—graviter (e. g. olere).

DISAGREEMENT, *dissensio* (in q̄ re.—de re: *difference of opinion*; then = a *misunderstanding or dispute, as the consequence of such difference*; and *differences generally, of things*; e. g. *utilium cum honestis, C.*)—*disidium* (the *alienation of persons, and breaking off of their intercourse*; of two persons or parties.—*dis* not to be confounded with *disidium* = a local separation).—*Jm. dissensio* local *disidium*; *disidium ac dissensio*.—*discordia* (want of harmony; the aiming at different ends; hence, also of things, rerum).—*An amicable d., sine acerbitate dissensio*.—Amongst those who maintain the existence of the gods, there is so much d., &c., qui deos esse dixerunt, in tantā sunt varietate ac dissensione constituti, ut, &c.—See **DIFFERENCE**; **QUARREL**.

DISALLOW, non probare. *Improbare* (not to approve of; opp. probare, approbare; *Improb.* also [opp. defendere] = not to admit the truth of an opinion; and also to rescind [e. g. *Judicium sacerdotis*]).—reprobare (also opp. probare, approbare; of not allowing opinions; also [opp. ascertinare] of what our nature rejects and dislikes; C.).—*damnare*. condemnare (condemn).—reprehendere. vituperare (censure; opp. probare, laudare).—[*Syn.* in BLAME.]—negare (to deny).—¶ To d. an account, rationem non probare (C.).—To allow each particular item, and yet d. the total, vera singula probare; summam, quæ ex his confecta est, non probare (C.).

DISALLOWABLE, non probandus. *improbandus*. reprobandus.—vituperandus. reprehendendus.

DISALLOWANCE, *improbatio* (opp. approbatio).—*dissuasio* (opp. adhortatio).—reprehensio. vituperatio (censure; opp. probatio. laus).

DISALLOWED, non concessus.—non probatus. reprobatus. improbatus.

DISANIMATE, see **DISHEARTEN**.

DISANNUL, see **ANNUL**.

DISAPPEAR, *evanescere* (prop. of dew, &c.; then of reports, &c. and fig. of hopes).—*evolare e conspectu* (pass rapidly out of sight; of ships, &c.).—*abire* (go away; prop. and fig.; of a pestilence, fear, an evil, time, &c.).—*aufferi* (to be carried away or removed; legally or illegally; prop.).—*tollī* (to be taken out of the way; prop. and fig.).—*obscurari* (to be darkened; of the stars).—*extabescere* (used fig. of what dies away; e. g. opinions, C.).—*occultari* (to be hidden; opp. aperiri; of the stars).—*se abdere*. se abdere in occultum (to hide oneself; of persons).—*se subtrahere*. clam se subducere (of persons absconding).—*The ship soon disappeared*, navis evolabat e conspectu quasi fugiens: the land soon disappeared, celeriter e conspectu terræ ablatis sunt (L. 29, 27): the silver tables disappeared *fm* all the temples, mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt: those times have disappeared, abilit illud tempus: the evil disappeared for a short time, malum abilit in diem: every memorial of them has disappeared, eorum memoria evanuit: this custom has totally disappeared, consuetudo de civitate sublata est: the fear of regal government has disappeared, timor regni sublatus est: not only the thing, but its very name has disappeared, cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit (L. 1, 23).

DISAPPEARANCE, *Crel.*; with the d. of their fear, metu remoto (T.).

DISAPPOINT, fallere. decipere (deceive; the latter implying intention).—*frustrari* (deceive by false hopes, d. *aby's* expectation).—*desituere* (to leave in the lurch, after having promised, &c.; also used absol.).—*mentiri* (to convey a false notion or expectation; of things, e. g. oculi, frons, vultus).—*fraudare* (to defraud, qm q̄ re; and absol. qm).—*Jm.* fraudare et fallere (e. g. socium, C.).—*ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad vanum et irritum redigere* (to make *algh* as good as undone; defeat it, &c.).—*Not ad nihil redigere, in this sense*.—*fidem fallere*, mutare, or frustrari; fidem frangere, violare, non servare (to d. by not keeping one's word): take care not to d. me, cave aliter facias.—To d. *aby's hope* or expectation, *spem* ca fallere, ludere or desituere; expectationem ca decipere: to be disappointed in a hope or expectation, a *spe* desituatur; *spes* me fallit, desituit, or frustratur; opinio me frustratur: to see one's hopes disappointed, *spem* perdere; *spes* excidit; a *spe* decidere; *spe* deficiit; *spes* ad irritum cadit or redigitur: death disappointed all his hopes, omnem *spem* atque omnia vite consilia mora pervertit: disappointed of his hope, desitutus a *spe* (L.), *spe* (Curt. 8, 6): being disappointed in this hope or expectation, hac *spe* lapsus (Cæs.); being disappointed of his only hope, desitutus ab unica *spe* (L. 40, 47): if he d. us, si i desituit (L.): to be disappointed by *aby*, a *qo* desituitur esse: to d. a suitor, cs

precibus non satisfacere.—*I am never disappointed*, when I ask him a favour, nullius rei a *qo* repulsam fero (Np.): when he was disappointed in this, ubi id parum processit.—To be disappointed (of things; e. g. attempts, plans, &c.). *Irritum fieri*; ad irritum cadere, recidere or venire.—*I have been disappointed*, evēnit qd præter *spem*; res præter opinionem cecidit; res aliter, ac ratus eram, cecidit; aliter res cecidit, ac putabam (the thing has turned out differently fm what I expected; in a bad sense).

DISAPPOINTING, *spem fallens*, frustratus, &c.—To feel or think *algh* d., molestiam trahere or capere ex re.

DISAPPOINTMENT, *destitutio* (the being deserted by *aby*, who has broken an implied or actual promise).—*successus nullus* (want of success).—*frustratio* (e. g. *quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem his frustrationem dolorem attulit*, Planc. ap. C. Epp. 10, 23, 25).—*malum incommodum* (an evil; an annoyance).—*repulsa* (rejection of one's suit).—To meet with a d. (= refusal), *repulsam ferre*.—You shall not meet with a d. (= refusal), *haud repulsus abibis*; quidquid me ores, impetrabis (Afr. Plant. Capt. 3, 2, 14).—*Mly* by *Crel.*—*I have met with a d.*, *spes* me fefellerit, delusit, frustrata est; *spes* deceptus sum; a *spe* destitutus sum.—After this d., ubi id parum processit (when this attempt failed, L.).—*Algh* has been a great d. to me, molestiam trahere or capere ex q̄ re.

DISAPPROBATION, *improbatio* (opp. approbatio). *dissuasio* (dissuading fm; opp. adhortatio).—reprehensio. vituperatio (censure; opp. probatio, laus); shouts of d., acclamatio (see Lat. Dict.). To meet with d., *improbati* (not to be approved of); vituperari; in vituperationem venire (to be blamed).

DISAPPROVAL, see **DISAPPROBATION**.

DISAPPROVE, non probare. *improbare*. reprobare (opp. probare, approbare).—*damnare*. condemnare (condemn; opp. approbare).—*dissuadere* qd or de re (*dissuade* fm; opp. auctorem esse ca rei or adhortari).—reprehendere. vituperare (censure; opp. probare, laudare). To d. greatly of *algh*, qd vehementer reprehendere; valde vituperare.

DISARM, *exarmare* (also *impr.* = 'to make harmless'; e. g. accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29).—*dearmare*. armis exuere (only prop.; the first, L. 4, 10).—*armis despoliare* qm (Cæs.).—*arma militibus deripere* († H.).—*lenire*. mitigare (*impr.*—to soften down; e. g. *aby's* wrath, ca iram).

DISARRAY, v. ¶ *Undress*: vid.—¶ *Throw ranks into confusion*, turbare (ordines); perturbare (exercitum); confundere (ordines).

DISARRAY, s. ¶ *Undress*: vid.—¶ *Disorder*, confusion, perturbatio (e. g. exercitus).—ordines incompositi.

DISASTER, *incommodum* (unpleasant, inconvenient occurrence; often as euphemistic term for a defeat).—*malum*. res mala or adversa (*ercl*).—*casus adversus* or *infestus* (mischance, mishap).—*adversa fortuna* (adverse occurrence).—*calamitas* (misery occasioned by great damage or loss; also by war).—*clades* (disastrous occurrence; apply of disastrous military occurrence).—A great d. (i. e. disastrous defeat), magna clades atque calamitas: to cause a great d., cladem inferre; magnam cladem facere (S.): to bring a great d. upon a state, &c., magnam ei (e. g. populo Romano) cladem afferre: to meet with a d., cladem accipere: a great d., (maximam) calamitatem capere or accipere.—*D.'s* (= mishaps, mischances), *incommoda*, pl.; res adversæ or *incommodæ*: to meet with d.'s, in res adversas incidere: to meet with nothing but d.'s, multum malorum rerum sustinere; omnia mala qm consecretantur: to bear d.'s, mala ferre or perpeti. calamitates perferre (Cæs.), tolerare (C.), ferre (Np.); to save *aby* fm a d., calamitate prohibere qm: disheartened by these d.'s, his proliis calamitatibusque fractus.

DISASTER, v. See **TO BLAST**, **INFUSE**, &c.

DISASTROUS, miser. calamitosus.—*Jm.* funestus et calamitosus.—*infelix*. adversus. malus. luctuosus. gravis. tristis. infestus (Syn. in CALAMITOUS). A d. event, clades, calamitas.—*Jm.* clades atque calamitas.—*incommodum*.—*malum* casus adversus or infestus: a most d. war, acerbissimum atque calamitosissimum bellum: a d. fire, calamitosum incendium.—*Disheartened* by these d. battles, his proliis calamitatibusque fractus.—D. times, tempora gravia, iniqua.

DISAVOW, abnuere (opp. annuere: to signify by nods, winks, &c. that a supposition is erroneous; e. g. abnuere crimen).—*infitiari* (in Ter. &c., infitias ire, opp. confiteri): to deny some fact affecting one's interest; e. g. a debt, infitias debitu, so infit. depositum, &c.

repudiare (to reject; e. g. consilium).—Improbare (to express disapproval of; as in 'to d. parts of the proclamation').—diffiteri (rare; but Class.; with acc. only, O.; diffiteri opus).—non agnoscere qd (opp. confiteri or suum esse dicere).—negare qd or qm suum es-e.—He d. all suspicion, negat nec suscipiari: to d. the authorship of athg, diffiteri opus (Aft. O. Am. 3, 14, 28), librum, &c., negare se qd scripsisse.

DISAVOWAL, infitio (copy d. of a debt, &c.).—improbatio (declaration of one's disapproval of a person or thing).—repudiatio (rejection); or by Crcl.

DISAVOWMENT, see DISAVOWAL.

DISBAND, dimittere (milit. e. propr.; e. g. exercitum, &c.).—mittere. misso facere. missionem dare (to give soldiers, &c. their dismissal).—sacramento or militia solvere (to free fm their obligation to serve).—exactorare (L.; not præ-Aug.: in the time of emperors to dismiss those who had served at most 16 years, whereas mittere was applied to those who had served 20 years or more; see T. 1 Ann. 36; Bremi ad Suet. Oct. 24).—That all the troops should be disbanded and sent home, ut omnes milites exactorati domum dimitterentur (L.): to d. themselves, ex actorare (L.).—Disbanded, missus (e. g. missici Prætoriani, Suet. Ner. 48).

DISBARK, see DEBARK, DISEMBAKE.

DISBELIEF, prope dubitandi obstinatio (g. i. for unbelief).—diffidentia (want of confident reliance on a statement, fact, &c.: e. g. diffidentiam rei simulare, S. Jug. 60, 6).—Crel. by non credere: they strengthened the conspiracy by their d. of its existence, conjunctionem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.

DISBELIEVE, non credere.—fidem non habere ci or ci rei (e. g. insanorum visia).—fidem non addungere ci rei. fidem non tribuere ci rei.—qd verum (esse) non putare.—parvam ci fidem habere (Ter.).—We are not so much to d. the fact, as to inquire into the reasons of it, non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio querenda est: when fables began to be disbelieved, quum fabulis minor haberetur fides.

DISBOWEL, exenterare (præ- and post-Class.).

DISBURDEN, exonerare (to relieve fm a burden, propr.; e. g. navem stomachum, alvum, ventrem; and fig. animum sollicitudine; conscientiam, meam, both Crcl.).—levare. liberare. solvere (fig. to free fm): to d. oneself of athg, deponere qd (to lay aside; e. g. curas).—expedire se qd re (to extricate oneself fm; e. g. curas): to d. one's heart (of care), allevare sollicitudines; animum exonerare sollicitudine (Curt. 4, 13, 22): to d. one's heart (= make a full statement of what oppresses it), totum se patefacere ci; expromere occulta sua (Ter.): 'to d. a country surcharged with multitude of inhabitants' (Hale), exonerare plebem colonis deducta (L.): 'to disburden itself into...' (of a river), exonerare se in (with acc. Plin.).

DISBURSE, solvere. exsolvere. persolvere.—pendere. expendere.—numerare. dinumerare (Com.). dissolvere.—dependere (Syn. in PAR).—erogare (ask for it out; propr. to take money out of the treasury [ex ærario] aft. application to the people; the purpose for wch, in with acc.; e. g. pecuniam in classem; also of private disbursements; C. Att. 8, 5, fin.).—promere. depromere (to take out; deprom. qd ex arcâ, ex ærario).

DISBURSEMENT, erogatio (rare, but Class.; pecunie, C.).—solutio (act of paying, C.).—pensio (payment; of severals; e. g. prima pensio).—expensio post-Class. (Cod. Theod.).

DISBURSER, Crcl. qui erogat, &c. (copy) erogator, solutor, late.—divisor, agent who disburses munny in bribes to electors.

DISC, discus (the d. or quoit of the ancients).—orbis (any round but flat body).—The sun's or moon's d., orbis solis, lunæ (see Plin. 2, 9, 6).

DISCARD, ¶ Cast off a person, dimittere qm (e. g. a soldier or servant).—repudiare (to reject, &c.; e. g. latos comites, Plant.; duces, Cæsar.).—To d. a friend, removere se ab amicitia (C. Læl. 21, 77) or a qo (C. Att. 4, 8, 6, § 3); repudiare amicitiam (C. L.); deficere ab amicitia (C. Nep. Con. 2); renunciare amicitiam ci (L.).—¶ Reject or get rid of a thing, rejicere (e. g. accordiam, Plant.).—rejicere et aspernari (C.).—removere (e. g. avaritiam, superbiâ, S. moram, Plant.; sumptum, C.).—repudiare (e. g. iracundiam, virtutem, &c.); Jm. spernere et repudiare. repudiare rejicereque.—exuere (to strip off athg, humanitatem omnem; feritatem, &c.).—nuncium remittere ci rei (to divorce oneself fm it; e. g. virtuti, C.).—relegere (to banish, & ambitionem, H.): to d. the feelings of humanity, omnem humanitatem exuere: to d. all suspicion, suspicionem deponere: whatever suspicion one has entertained, (250)

omnem offensionem suspicionem, quam habuerat qd, deponere: to d. anxiety, exonerare animum sollicitudine.

DISCERN, discernere (Curt.; see an object so as to distinguish it fm others; qd or qm; qd or qm a qo); discipere (propr.; my nunt.; fig. of the mind, with acc.); Jm. discernere et discipere.—Internoscere (to know an object amongst others, fm wch one distinguishes it).—To discern one thing fm another, or 'between one thing and another, is either discernere or internoscere hoc et illud, or hoc ab illo; e. g. to d. black fm white, alba et atra discernere (so probanda atque improbanda; insidiatorem et petiitum insidilis): to d. between panthers and pards, disc. pantheras a pardis (so ld quod visum erat a falso, C.).—His blinded intellect discerned none of these things, horum nihil dispexit cæcata mens: to d. between a true and a false friend, discernere blandum amicum a vero et internoscere: to d. a deserving person fm an undeserving one, internoscere dignum et indignum.—To discern, internoscere, &c. may also have a dependent interrog. clause; e. g. internoscere via vera sit illa, an falsa (C.); animus discernit, quid ait ejusdem generis, quid alterius (C.).—¶ See clearly, cernere. videre (Syn. in Sæx).—Jm. cernere et videre.—sentire ac videre (of mental perception; acc. and inf.).

DISCERNIBLE, aspectabilis. quod cerni potest. quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi sensum cadit.—conspicuis. oculis subjectus (plainly d.): to be d., oculis cerni; cadere sub aspectum or sub oculos, or in cernendi sensum; aspectu sentiri: to become d., sub aspectum venire. in conspectum dari. apparere.—oculis subijci = se aperire (of stars, &c.). To make d., subijcere oculis or sub oculos or sub aspectum. dare in conspectum. Too small to be d., minor, quam ut cerni possit: the light of the sun causes the stars themselves to be no longer d., in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni (Q.).

DISCERNIBLY, manifesto.—ita ut facile appareat.

DISCERNING, intelligens (understanding, having a sound judgement, &c.; e. g. intelligentium judicium, opp. vulgi judicium).—acutus. acer.—perspicax. sagax.—(Syn. in SAGACIOUS, vid.)

DISCERNMENT, ¶ The distinguishing between objects, distinctio (e. g. veri a falso, C.).—¶ Intelligent insight into things, intelligentia (understanding; survey taken by means of it, and distinct knowledge thereby acquired, c. rei).—perspicacia (a seeing through, clear understanding, veri, C. Off. 1, 5, 14).—prudencia. sapientia (Aldier d., thus distinguished by C. in philosophy; that sapientia is d. of the nature of God and mankind; and the relations in wch these stand to each other; but prudencia, the knowledge of that wch we should choose as good, and avoid as evil; cf. Off. 1, 43, 153; of athg, c. rei).—judicium (faculty of judging; then judgement founded on knowledge).—cognitio (clear knowledge and d. acquired in a thing; in athg, c. rei): want of d., imprudentia: a man of great d., vir prudentissimus; vir multi or magni consilii; vir consilii plenus: men of education and d., viri docti et eruditi: nothing escapes his d., nihil est, quod non perspicat: with d., sapienter; pruderter: to have or possess d., intelligentiâ valere or prestare (copy great d.): to possess understanding and d., rationis et intelligentie participem esse: to possess great d., pruderter intelligere (e. g. of an orator; C. Brut. 6, 23): to possess deep d., altâ mentis prædium esse: to possess more d. than some one, plus, quam qs, habere prudentiâ: to have d. in athg, intelligentiam c. rei habere: to have a clear d. of a thing, plane videre qd.

DISCERP, discerpere.

DISCERPIBLE, quod discerpi, dirimi, or distrahi potest (C.). The soul is not d., animus nec accerni, nec dividî, nec discerpi, nec distrahi potest (C.). A body that is not d., corpus, quod dirimi distrahiv non potest.

DISCERNIBILITY, Crcl. To deny the d. of the soul, negare animum discerpi posse.

DISCEPTION, divisio (late; Hieron.).

DISCHARGE, ¶ Emission of a fluid, effusum (the flowing out; e. g. humoris ex corpore, Plin.).—profluvium (the flowing forth; e. g. sanguinis; alvi, &c.).—fluxio (Class. Freund.; of blood fm the nose, sanguinis e naribus, Plin.; fm the eyes, oculorum, Plin.).—Dismissal, missio (v. pr. of soldiers; Obmissio gratiosa as a favour, honesta after the full time of service, causaria on account of illness, infirmity, &c., justa or injusta with or without good reasons, ignominiosa as a disgrace).—dimissio (of servants or sol-

dim.—To give *aby his d.*, dimittere qm; missionem dare; exactorator qm (exact. was used, in the times of the empire, of soldiers who had served but 16 years at most; mittere, &c., of those who had served 20 years or more; v. T. Ann. 1, 36: comp. *Bremi* *Suet.* Oct. 24).—qm militiā o sacramento solvere: to give *aby his d.* as a mark of disgrace, cum ignominia dimittere qm; qm ignominia causā removēre ab exercitu: to receive *one's d.*, dimitti; missio datur ci; militiā o sacramento solvi: to demand *one's d.*, missionem postulare o expōnere: missionem effragitare (in a violent manner): to apply for *one's d.*, missionem rogare.—|| *Discharge of artillery*, &c., emissio (e. g. tormenta telorum emissiones habent, C.); or *Crel.* by *tormentum (or -a) mittere o emittēre: d.'s of artillery in honour of *aby*, *tormenta honoris causā emissā: to salute *aby* with d.'s of artillery, *tormenta honoris causā emittēre (to fire a salute).—|| *Discharge in consequence of an acquittal*, absolutio (g. i. with gen. of the charge).—liberatio (the act of freeing, or the being freed).

DISCHARGE, v. TRANS. || *Unload*, exonerare (e. g. a ship's cargo, exon. navem o navigium; ~~exon.~~ but exaninare nav. is an approb. expression; exon. planarium)—exaninare (to empty; navem, used approbatively, C.; onustum vehiculum, *Plin.*).—|| *Impror.*—a) To pay; to d. a debt, se alienum solvere o dissolvere; se alieno exire: to d. debts, debita solvere; nomina dissolvere, exsolvere, expedire: to d. a debt by taking up money, versura solvere o dissolvere: to d. *one's debts*, liberare se aere alieno: to d. his debts wholly or in part, liberare aut levare se aere alieno: to call upon *aby* to d. a debt, nomen exigere: to d. the debt of nature, debitum naturae reddere: to d. the debt we owe to our country, solvo patriae, quod debeo.—b) To perform a duty, get rid of an obligation: to d. a duty, officium praestare o facere o exsequi: to d. every particular of *one's duty*, nullam officii partem deserere [more under DUTY]; officio suo fungi; officio suo satisfacere (*sold.*, and not in C., exple officium; implere officii sui partes): to d. a duty conscientiously, *munere sibi delato religiose fungi: not to d. a duty, officio suo deesse; deserere officii sui partes; ab officio suo decedere, recedere: to d. a commission, mandatum conficere, perficere, peragere, exsequi, persequi: in the most accurate manner, exhaustivē mandatum.—c) To let off a gun, &c., telum mittere, emittēre, permittere (the last, so as to hit the mark): to d. guns, tormenta mittere o emittēre (~~exon.~~ tormenta bellica explodere o dispendere, not Lat.): to d. an arrow, sagittam expellere arcu (&c.).—|| *Dismiss* (a soldier), qm militiā o sacramento solvere; qm exactorator; qm dimittēre (g. i. soldiers o servants): to ask to be discharged, missionem postulare.—|| To DISCHARGE ITSELF (of rivers, &c.): in mare effundi, or se effundere; in mare fluere o effluere; in mare erumpere.—in mare, &c. sese exonerare (*Plin.*).

DISCHARGE, INTRANS. A wound d.'s, pus exit, effluit, or effunditur ex vulnere.

DISCIPLE, s. discipulus.—auditor (a hearer; e. g. Theophrasti). Jw. auditor et discipulus (C.).—assēcia (follower, hanger on, but only with contemptuous meaning.—~~discip.~~ sectator, assēciator not till silv. age).—D.'s of Aristotle, Zeno, &c., ab Aristotele, a Zenone profecti: our friends the d.'s of Plato and Aristotle, nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele: to be a d. of *aby*, discipulū o institutionē ca uti; uti qd magistrū; qm magistrum habere (to have *aby* for *one's master*); qm audire (to attend *aby's* lectures); esse o profectum esse a qo (to belong to his school of philosophy).—qm sequi o persequi (to receive his doctrines): to become *aby's d.*, trādere se ci in disciplinam.—The Romans used to express the d.'s of *aby* by an attributive; the d.'s of Pythagoras, Socrates, &c., Pythagorae, Socratici, &c.

DISCIPLE, v. *discipulā o ad disciplinam informare qm.—*ad legem o disciplinam instituere qm. *religiose imbuerē qm. *institutionibus suis erudire qm.

DISCIPLESHIP, *Crel.*—discipulatus (very late; Tertull.).

DISCIPLINARIAN, A strict d., severissimi imperii vir.—diligens imperii (Np. Con. 1, 2).—diligens disciplinā (*Fell.* 1, 6).

DISCIPLINE, s. disciplina.—Want of d., immodestia, intemperantia (want of subordination; e. g. amongst soldiers).—licentia (want of restraint, licence).—Bad domestic d., mala domestica disciplina: to subject *aby* to severe d., qm severius coercere; qm triariore disciplinā continēre: to preserve strict d., disciplinam severe regere: in his family he preserved, in little and great

thir. is alike, not only a strict but even a severe d., domesticam disciplinam in parvis et majoribus rebus diligenter adeo severeque rexit: is this your d. ? or what d. is this? quānam sunt hi mores? quānam ista licentia est?—|| *Military discipline*, discipl. militiē o rei militaris (L.). disciplina militaris (~~disc.~~ In this sense never disciplina bellica, i. e. the art of war).—militiē disciplina; in context, disciplina only: severe military d., disciplina severa; disciplina severitasque: bad military d., disciplina solutio o laxior: to preserve strict military d., disciplinam militarem severe conservare (L. 39, 6); disciplinam militarem severe regere (*Ast.* *Suet.* *Cas.* 48); disciplinam acerrime exigere (*Suet.* *Tib.* 19).—*militēs severā disciplinā coercere: to introduce too severe a military d., disciplinam militarem praefractis et rigidius astringere (*Val.* *Max.* 9, 7, 7): military d. relaxes, ceases, disciplina solvitur o dissolvitur o prolabitur (L.): to relax, &c. military d., disciplinam militarem solvere (L.), resolvēre (C.); disciplinam severitatēque dissolvere (*Auct.* *B.* *Afr.* 65).—L. Scipio preserved a strict military d., disciplina militaris a Lucio Scipione severe conservabatur (L. 39, 6): want of d., immodestia, intemperantia: to restore the ancient military d., disciplinam militarem restituere (L.) or ad prisicos mores redigere; antiquam duram militiam revocare (T.): to preserve d., milites coercere et in officio continēre.

DISCIPLINE, v. To d. *aby*, qm regendum suscipere: to d. troops, milites coercere et in officio continēre (of preserving d. amongst them).—*exercitum justae militiē o militari disciplinā assuefacere.—Disciplined troops, exercitus parentior: well-disciplined troops, milites optimā disciplinā instituti (L.).

DISCLAIM, renunciare ci rei; also qd ci (to give up as if by a formal declaration; e. g. the Stoics, Stoici; public business, publicis officiis; *aby's* friendship, amicitiam ci).—dimittēre o remittēre qd (to let *abg.* go): to d. an opinion, remittēre opinionem animo (to give up an opinion one has entertained); sententiam aspernari o contemnere (despise it).—repudiare (to reject; e. g. consilium).—improbare. (omnino) non probare (not to approve of).—aspernare. aspernari (to despise and therefore reject).—recusare (to refuse; e. g. amicitiam populi Romani).—abjicere qd (to fling it away; e. g. honorem et gloriam).—infuturi qd (espely a debt).—negare. pernegare (the latter rare; to deny).—~~disc.~~ A substantive off. *disc.* is often translated by an inf. *ast.* negare: he disclaimed any intention of not respecting their territories, fines eorum se violatūrum negavit: he d.'s all recollection, negat se meminisse; all knowledge of, scire se, id vero pernegat (Ter.); negat se scire: he d.'s all suspicion of, negat nec suspicari (C.): to d. a son, abdicare filium: *aby's* jurisdiction, imperium ca detrectare; dominationem ca detrectare.

DISCLAIMER, || One who disclaims, detrectator (post-Class. *Peir.* *Aus.*).—infutator (one who denies a deposit or debt).—~~disc.~~ repudiator (Ter.). and improbat, very late.—|| Plea of denial, negatio (denial). negatio infutatioque facti (C.).

DISCLOSE, aperire (open; g. i. in almost every sense of 'disclose').—pandere. expandere (to open; of flowers, &c., florem).—nudare. retere (to d. thoughts, secrets, &c.).—expromere. In medium proferre (to publish for the advantage, &c. of others).—manifestum facere, patefacere (to reveal; e. g. a crime, plot, &c.).—enunciare. vulgare. In lucem proferre (to reveal what one should keep secret).—communicare qd cum qo (to communicate it to him, consilium suum cum qo).—prodere (to betray).—detegere (common off. *Aug.* age; does not occur in *Cas.*; C. joins patefactus et detectus; insidias, L.; consilium, L.; mentem, Q.; animi secreta, Q.).—Indicare (e. g. rem patri, Ter.; ci de epistolis).—indiciūm ca rei afferre ad qm (C.); indiciūm deferre ad qm (T.); to d. a crime to a magistrate; of an accomplice).—To d. to *aby* all *one's* secrets, omnia arcana apud qm expromere: to d. the secrets of *one's* heart, animi arcana proferre: he d.'s his opinion, sententiam suam aperit: to the captain of the vessel who he is, domino navis, quis sit, aperit: to d. the mysteries, enunciare mysteria: to d. itself, se aperire (g. i. and espely of flowers).—se pandere. florem expandere (of flowers).—dehiscere (*Plin.*; of the rose).—se detegere (to discover itself; e. g. mores—se detegunt): we must wait till the thing d.'s itself, expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiat. ~~disc.~~ For disclosing thoughts, &c., recludere and reserare are almost entirely poet.

DISCLOSURE, indiciūm (d. of a crime to a magistrate; e. g. conjurationis).—patefactio (e. g. rerum operatum, C.; very rare).—delatio (d. of a crime to a magistrate): to make a d. by, demonstrare o sig-

nificare qd. cl.—communicare qd. cum qo.—certiorem qm. facere de re.—inducium ca. rei ad qm. afferre.—Inducium deferre ad qm. See TO DISCLOSE.—*Often by Crel.; Alcibiades saw that he should gain much popularity by this d., sensit Alcibiades, id. si aperisset, magnam se Initurum gratiam (Np. Alc. 9, 5): if the d. of this conspiracy is due to me, lata conjuratio si patefacta per me est.*

DISCOLORATION, decoloratio (C.).—coloris mutatio.

DISCOLOUR, decolorare; with *athq.* qā re.—coloris ca. rei vitare (See *u.*; as definition of decolorare).—coloris ca. rei mutare or immutare (of a simple change of colour).—splendorem ca. rei maculare (used figuratively by C.).—To be d., discolorari.—coloris mutare (of a state, coloris mutasse).—A discoloured corpse, decoloratum corpus mortui (Auct. Herenn.).

DISCOMFIT, v. See TO DEFEAT.

DISCOMFORTURE, DISCOMFIT, s. See DEFEAT, s.

DISCOMFORT, s. mala corporis affectio (bodily d.).

—incommodum. Incommoditas (*athq.* that is inconvenient, disagreeable, annoying; the latter *my* post-Aug.).

—(animi) perturbatio (uneasiness of mind)—cura (uneasiness, apprehension).—solicitude (anxiety)—angor (distress and anguish of mind *fm* apprehension of an impending evil).—molestia (trouble; depression of spirits).

—inquietudo post-Aug. (See *u.*)—To suffer d., incommodum capere or accipere, qo. affici incommodo (to suffer any inconvenience, annoyance, &c.).—molestiam trahere (ex qā re); molestiam capere; perturbari; commoveri; permoveri; sollicitum esse de re; nothing caused me more d. than, &c., nihil me magis sollicitabat, quam, &c.: to cause any d. to abq., ci qd. sollicitudinis afferre (any anxiety); molestiam ci aspergere (C.) or afferre (Ter.); ci qd. incommodi importare; qm. qo. incommodo afficere (to cause him any inconvenience, inconvenience, hurt, &c.); without d., sine incommodo; sine molestia: 'to bear *athq.* without d.,' qd. æquo animo ferre: to our great d., nostro incommodo: To suffer no d., incommodi nihil accipere. See UNEASINESS.

DISCOMFORT, v. qm. perturbare, commovere, permovere; qm. or ca. animum conturbare (to distress, agitate, &c.).—solicitare qm. or sollicitum facere—ci qd. sollicitudinis afferre (cause him anxiety)—agitare qm. or ca. animum (to agitate him).—molestiam ci aspergere (trouble him).—incommodi qd. importare ci. ci incommodare (cause him inconvenience, annoyance).—*inquietare* (Sen. Plin.).

DISCOMMEND, improbare. See TO BLAME, TO CENSURE.

DISCOMMENDATION, improbatio. See BLAME, CENSURE.

DISCOMMODOE. see INCOMMODOE.

DISCOMMODOUS, see INCOMMODOUS, INCONVENIENT.

DISCOMMODITY, see INCONVENIENCE.

DISCOMPOSE, dissolvere (opp. conglutinare; e. g. concordiam, amicitias; so Clarendon speaks of 'dissolving confidence').

DISCOMPOSURE, turbidus motus (C. Tusc. 1, 33, init.).—perturbatio (*empty of the mind, animi*).—animi (or mentis) concitatio (*excited state of the mind*).—*æstus* (*unsettled state of mental doubt and perplexity*).—angor. sollicitudo. molestia. ægritudo (SYN. in ANXIETY).—*inquietus* (opp. quies) *very rare*; nocturna, Plin.

DISCONCERT, *Disarrange, defeat plans, schemes, &c.*, conturbare (throw in confusion; e. g. ci omnes rationes).—perimere (*utterly destroy or defeat*, ca. consilium, C.).—pervertere (*overthrow*; e. g. spem, consilia).—Infringere. confringere (*to break to pieces*; infr. conatus ca. Cæs.; confr. consilia, C.).—discutere (*to shake to pieces*; to defeat, an attempt, rem, C. L.; consilia, Front.).—dirimere (consilium, S.).—To be d. concerted (of a plan, &c.), irritum fieri: ad irritum cadere, recidere, or venire; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: *this was this attempt disconcerted*, its frustra id ineptum illa fuit.—*Unsettled a person's mind, &c.*, animum perturbare, pertere; qm. or ca. animum conturbare; animum ca. de statu or de sede suā demovere; animum ca. perturbatum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem e sede suā et statu demovere; percutere qm. to d. *aby* by the quickness of one's resolution, qm. consilio opprimere (C. Cæcin. 14, 4): to be d. disconcerted, de gradu or de statu suo dejici; de statu suo decedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; animo consternari (Cæs.); by *athq.* qā re: to be disconcerted (of a continuing state), sicut or mentis et animi non competere esse; minus competere esse

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sui; mente vix constare: *not to allow oneself to be disconcerted*, non dejici se de gradu pati; by *athq.*, non perturbari in re, nec de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, sed præsentī animo uti et constanti (C. Off. 1, 23, 80); *ædæ* æquo animo ferre qd.: *being quite disconcerted*, deficientē consilio: *though disconcerted by this blow he still held out*, hac ille percussus plagā non succubuit (Np. Eum. 1).

DISCONCERTED, perturbatus. confusus: to be d., perturbari de qā re: to look d., ore esse confuso: to look utterly d., ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre.

DISCONFORMITY, see DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONGRUITY, see UNCONGRUIT, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCONNECT, disjungere. sejungere. separare. segregare. dirimere. divellere. distrahere. dividere (SYN. in SEPARATE; vid.).

DISCONNECTION, seunctio (*fm* *athq.*, a qā re).—disjunctio (*fm* *athq.*, ca. rei).—separatio. abruptio (*violent breaking off*; e. g. of a marriage).—distractio (SYN. in SEPARATION; vid.).

DISCONSOLATE, *Destitute of comfort, &c.*, a spe alienus.—ape destitutus.—cujus dolor or luctus nullo solatio levare potest. To be d. jacere; 'nihil consolationis admittit; esse percussio et abjectio animo (to be quite despirited); jacere or versari in mæmore (both C.); vincit omnem consolationem dolor.—Inconsolabilis, poet. Or., but impropr. inconsolabile vulnus.—To look d., vultu mæsto uti; vultu mæsto or tristi esse; vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre (See DEJECTED).—*Not affording comfort*; cheerless, Injuvundus.—'omni vite commoditate destitutus.' 'Disconsolate darkness,' tetræ tenebræ. 'tristes tenebræ.'

DISCONSOLATELY, insolabiliter (*only once*; H.).

—afflicto or fracto animo.—demiisso fractoque animo.

—tristi animo.

DISCONTENT, s. animus non contentus or male contentus (*but seld. absol.*; *my with abl. suo*, suis rebus, sorte sua, &c.).—*Sts* molestia. offensio. ægritudo. odium ca. rei, &c.—To feel d., pœnitit qm. rerum suarum; at *athq.* non contentum esse qā re; ægre or moleste ferre qd.; molestiam ex qā re capere; offendī qā re; offensionem accipere; ad qm. rem offensionem habere et fastidium (C.): *fm d. at their own lot*, odio rerum suarum (S.).—See DISSATISFACTION.

DISCONTENT, adj. See DISCONTENTED.

DISCONTENT, v. 'facere or efficere, ut qm. fortunæ suæ or rerum suarum pœnitent.—qm. ex tranquillo iratum facere (Aft. Plaut. Cist. 3, 21).

DISCONTENTED, suā sorte non contentus (*dissatisfied with one's lot, condition, &c.*).—morosus (*peevish, hard to please, in general*).—rerum mutationis cupidus; regis inimicus (*of political discontent*; the former referring to the constitution or state of affairs, the latter to the person of the prince).—To be d., suā sorte non contentum esse (*with one's lot or condition*); se finibus suarum rerum non continēre (*not to be satisfied to remain in one's original sphere or state*); novis rebus studere; novas res querere (*of political discontent*); d. *with* *athq.* non contentus qā re. indignans or indignatus qd. (*indignant at it*); to be d. *with* *athq.* non contentum esse qā re; graviter, moleste, or ægre ferre; iniquo animo ferre qd. (C.); *in* inique ferre, late; Suet. Lactant.).—qm. pœnitit ca. rei; accusare qd. damnare qd. (*to find fault with*; e. g. *Darius was d. with all that his generals had done*, Darius, qui per duces suos acta erant, cuncta damnabat, Curt.).—indignari qd. (*to be indignant at it*).—To make *aby* d.; see TO DISCONTENT; DISSATISFIED.

DISCONTINUANCE, } intermissio. omisio. ces-
DISCONTINUATION, } satio. interceptio (SYN.
in CESSATION). The long d. of *athq.*, longis intervallis interrupta res (e. g. consuetudo, C.).

DISCONTINUE, omittere. dimittere (*to leave off entirely*).—abjicere (*to give up, not to continue*).—desinere (*to practise no longer*; e. g. *artem*).—desistere re or a re (*to desist fm a thing*).—Intermittere (*to leave off for some time*).—tollere. abolere (*to remove, abolish*): to d. a siege; see SIEGE.—to d. a journey, iter supprimere: to d. a building, modificationem abjicere: to d. a war, ab armis recedere: to d. a custom, morem solvere or abrogare: to d. a dissolute course of life, dissolutioni vite modum ponere.

DISCONTINUOUS, interruptus. interceptus. intermissus (e. g. planities collibus intermissa).—non continuus.—rei or rebus non continuus et junctus.

DISCORD, *Dissonance* (In music, discrepans in audibus aut tibis concentus (see C. de Rep. 2, 42), or by

onus of dissensus and absensus, or *Crcl.*; as, absensus, dissensus quiddam canere: to perceive no d. in alth, in qd re nihil absensus deprehendere: a good ear perceives the slightest d. in instrumental music, in sibiha, quamquam paulum discrepent, tamen id a scite animadvertit solet: to guard agt any possible d. videre, ne forte quid discrepet.—[Fig.] Want of agreement, symmetry, discrepantia (See C. Off. 1, §1, 111).—[Disagreement, discordia, dissensio, amulha, dissidium (See Not dissidium). See DISAGREEMENT.—To sow the seeds of d., to sow d., discordiam concitare; semina discordiarum, or odiorum, jacere (spargere).—discordias serere; among citizens, civiles discordias serere; civium dissensiones commovere or accendere: now at last let all d. cease, sit discordiarum finis aliquando.

DISCORD, v. discordare (a qd re; a se; one with another, inter se).—disludere (with ab, cum, inter se; or absol.).—dissonare (very rare; not *præ-Aug.* Vitr. and Col.).—discrepare (*seld. propr.* ab, cum; sibi, inter se, or absol.).—The one jarring and discording with the other (Bacon), discordes inter se. See TO DISAGREE.

DISCORDANCE, see DISCORD.

DISCORDANT, [PROPR.] Of sounds, discors (e. g. symphonia, H.: but *impr.*).—absensus, dissensus (the former with ref. to the right note or key, or to a pleasant sound; the latter, to its disagreement with the other notes, instruments, voices, &c.).—[IMPROPR.] Disagreeing with, &c., discors (absol.); secum ipse; in p. inter se, with each other; also dat. filius patri, Vell.; in alth, qd re).—absensus (with ab, or (= alienus, 'inconsistent with') with dat. absenti a voce motu; absens. fidei divinae originis, both L.).—dissensus (not *præ-Aug.*; nor in V. H. or O.; first in L.; ab or absol.; in alth, qd re).—vix or non satis consensus (cf. C. Att. 4, 16).—discrepana, dissentiens, dissidens, non congruens (SYN. in DISAGREE). To bed; se TO DISCORD.—[= At variance with itself, a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans (C.).

DISCOUNT, v. *representare pecuniam, deductionem or decessione qd facta.—*pecuniam in antecessum dare (SYN.) deductionem (or decessione) qd facta, or cum qd deductione. To get a bill, qd discounted, iacturam quam facere in representando (i. e. to give up part of a sum due, on condition of immediate payment; C. Att. 12, 29, 3).

DISCOUNT, s. *iactura in representando facta (aff. C. Att. 12, 29, 3) or *eductio propter pecuniam representatam or in antecessum datam facta. To pay d., iacturam facere in representando (C. Att. 12, 29, 3): to take d., *deducere qd propter pecuniam in antecessum datam.

DISCOUNTANCE, v. [Put out of countenance, pudorem ci injicere or incutere (†).—ruborem ci afferre (T.): to shame aby; make him blush).—confundere qm or ca animum (disconcert him). [Dis-courage; afford no countenance to, improbare qd, non probare qd (not to approve of).—aversari qd or qm or (Plin.) aversari et damnare qm (in Aur. Viet., vultu notare aversato).—averso or alieno a quo animo esse (C.).—avertum esse ci rei (H.) or (better in prose) a qd re (e. g. mercaturis, H.).—a quo alienum or alieniorem esse.—ci non equum esse.—qd non æquis oculis aspicere († F.).—ci non favere (not to support or encourage him).—respuere qm or qd.—qm aspernari et respuere (to despise and reject him).—averso animo excipere qm (to receive him with marks of dislike, &c.; T. Hist. 4, 80).

DISCOUNTANCE, s. animus aversus or (Sen.) aversior, improbatio (disapproval, rejection). To show d.; see TO DISCOUNT.

DISCOURAGE, [To deprive of courage, depress, frangere qm or ca animum (opp. erigere).—ca animum infringere, affligere or percellere.—apem ci eripere or auferre.—animum or apem ca debilitare. To be discouraged, cadere animis (of one, animo; usque verbis pl.).—(B.).—animo (of, more than one, animis) concidere (C. B. 8, 19; which, however, Herzog says is too strong, and almost affected).—percellere (periculum esse, of the state).—desperare (to despair).—animum demittere or despondere; se animo demittere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 29).—animo desicere (Cæs. B. G. 7, 30). Jm. debilitari animumque demittere (C. de Pin. 5, 16). To begin to be discouraged, animus labat. He exhorted them not to be too much discouraged, cohortatus est, ne se admodum animo demitterent.—[A Dissuade or deter fm, deterere, absterere qm a re or de re (or with ne, quin, quominus).—repellere or avertere quo s re (see DETERE).—dehortari qm a re (or with ne; (255)

to dissuade fm).—dissuadere qd or de re, or ne qs faciat qd. avocare qm a re.—[See] Not dissuadere ci qd, such occurs first in Sen.

DISCOURAGEMENT, [Act of discouraging, dissuading, &c., dissuasio ca rei (act of dissuading; very rare: once C. and Auct. Herenn.).—[See] dehortatio very late; Tertull.).—avocatio a re or re faciendi (act of calling one off fm. alth; very rare; once C.).—[Thing which discourages, res, que qm (ceteros, &c.) terret; res, que qm or ca animum frangit, percellit, &c.; res, que qm deterret, absterret, repellit or avertit a re.—impedimentum (hindrance). To conquer d's, invictum esse ad ea, que ceteros terrent (Curt.); impedimenta superare: to remove all d's, removēre omnia, que obstant et impediunt.

DISCOURAGER, dissuaser (dissuader; ca rei). My by Crcl. qui dehortatur, deterret, &c. a re. See DISCOURAGE.

DISCOURSE, s. [Rational power of drawing inferences, &c., ratio. Intelligētia.—Jm. ratio et (or atque) Intelligētia.—[Conversation; vid. —[A discourse, = a regular speech uttered or written, oratio (g. i.).—concio (delivered to an assembly of the people, soldiers, &c.).—sermo doctus (learned d.); short d., oratiuncula: to deliver a d., orationem habere, agere or dicere (g. ii.); concionari, concionem habere (to the people, soldiers, &c.): to compose a d., orationem facere or conficere: to prepare a d., orationem meditari or commentari: to read a d., deliver a written d., orationem de scripto dicere (see SPEECH).—[Treatise, dissertation, &c., sermo (delivered orally: on any subject, de qd re habitus).—disputatio.—liber. See TREATISE.

DISCOURSE, v. confabulari cum quo; sermones serere or cadere (ἀσπασίζε λόγους or πύματα, of several persons conversing together, Comic).—disputare, disserere (to treat of subjects in philosophy, &c.): to d. secretly on any dangerous subject, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, imit.).

DISCOURTEOUS, inurbanus (unpolite).—inhumanus (of persons or things).—agrestis (of persons or things); Jm. agrestis et inhumanus (of things; e. g. negligentia). Illepidus (of disagreeable persons).—inefficuosus (not ready to perform the duties of civility to those to whom it is due; to aby, in qm, C.).—To be d., ab humanitate abhorre (of aby's character); inhumaniter facere (of a single act).

DISCOURTEOUSLY, inurbane. rustice.—inhumaniter (C.).—illepide.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS, inhumanitas. inurbanitas. rusticitas (SYN. in INCIVILITY).—mores inculti or rustici.

DISCOURTESY, see DISCOURTEOUSNESS. I wondered at his d., in setting off without offering to convey any letters to you, miratus sum istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut sine meis litteris ad te proficisceretur.

DISCOVER, [Find; find out, vid. —[Discover close; vid.

DISCOVERABLE, Crcl. quod inveniri, reperiri, excogitari potest. Alth is easily d., qd excogitationem non habet difficilem (C.).

DISCOVERER, inventor, fem. Inventrix.—qui invenit qd (e. g. fruges, novam voluptatem). [See] repertor is poet. and post-Class.—auctor (first introducer, &c.).—parens († e. g. lyre, H.).—architectus (one who constructs, devices, &c. alth).—Jm. architectus et princeps, architectus et machinator (the latter of something bad).—index (of one who discloses a plot, &c.; informer).—The d's of sculpture, fingendi conditores: a d. of new words, inventor novorum verborum. See AUTHOR.

DISCOVERY, [Act of finding out, inventio.—excogitatio (by thought, contrivance, &c.).—investigatio (the tracing it out till found); Jm. inventio atque excogitatio.—Often by partic.: the Egyptians claim the d. of medicine, medicinam Ægyptii apud ipsos volunt repertam (Plin.).—Long before the d. of the arts, multo ante inventas artes: to make a d., invenire qd; ca rei auctorem esse.—excogitare qd (to make it out; devise it).—animadvertere, deprehendere qd (notice it, and so detect it). See also below. [Thing discovered, inventum, res inventa.—res excogitata (cleverly devised).—ars nova (new device; Np.).—commentum (an imaginary d.; in L.; and afterwards 'an invention,' e. g. mechanism, Suet.).—quod qs invenit, excogitavit, &c.—[See] 'A discovery is never inventio, but inventum. It is better to join it with an adverb (e. g. useful d's, bene, utilis, &c. inventa; brilliant d's, divinitus inventa); but sometimes an adj. is found; e. g. optima inventa, Q. 5, 12, 19.—A peltly or trifling d., (minuta) inventuncula.—To make a d.; see

above. To make many d.'s in *athg* and apply them to practice, multa in qā re nova afferre (Np.). No d. is perfected at once, nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum: not to publish one's brilliant d.'s, *quæ quis divinitus excogitavit in lucem non proferre: to be acquainted with the d.'s of modern philosophy, *novum philosophiæ inventa tenere: our forefathers made many splendid d.'s, multa a patribus divinitus inventa sunt. A voyage of d., *navigatio novarum terrarum inveniendaum or cognoscendaum causâ suscepta (iter —susceptum for a traveller).—To make a voyage of d., *nova quærentem navigare. *nova quætere. No d.'s of man can equal the operations of nature, nemo opifex naturæ solertiam imitando consequi potest (C.). A talent for d., ingenium ad excogitandum acutum. animus sollers.—[Disclosure, indicium (of an informer, &c.) —enunciatio (of what ought to be kept secret). See DISCLOSURE.]

DISCREDIT, v. [Want of credit (=reputation), dedecus. probrum. Jn. probrum et dedecus. ignominia et dedecus. dedecus et infamia. macula et dedecus (Syn. in DISGRACE). To be a d., qd infamiam habet or infert; sit qd dedecori; to *aby*, qd ci est turpitudini or ignominie or probro or infamie or dedecori or probro: *aby* is a d. to me, qd mihi est dedecori or maculæ et dedecori; qd me dedecorat: to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare: to be no d. to the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to be in d., existimationem perdidisse (to have suffered loss of reputation); invidia esse (to be unpopular; of a public character): to fall into d., in dedecus incurrere (C.).—de existimatione suâ qd perdere, deperdere; existimationis detrimentum or jacturam facere (to suffer a loss of reputation); auctoritatem, dignitatem amittere. dignitatis jacturam facere (to suffer loss of rank, &c.); in invidiam venire. invidiam subire (to suffer loss of popularity; of a public character): to bring d. upon *aby*; *aby* into d., de famâ cs detrachere (to injure his reputation); cs auctoritatem levare (to lessen his influence); invidiam ci facere, confiare (make him unpopular).—cs famam dehonestare (to cause loss of reputation): to d. (of), cum probro et dedecore: to our d., cum nostro dedecore: to think *athg* a d. to *aby*, ducere ci qd probro.—[Want of credit (=belief), fides parva, afflicta, affecta (diminished confidence in *aby*'s honour).—*Athg* has been brought into d., minor ci rei habetur fides (e. g. fabullâ): to bring *athg* into d., abrogare fidem ci rei (e. g. quæ res fid. abr. orationi, C.); imminuere cs rei fidem (e. g. orationis, C.): to bring *aby* into d., infirmare fidem cs or ci (C.); cs fidem minuere; fidem or fidem et auctoritatem derogare ci rei (of some personal quality: e. g. cs virtuti, generi, &c.).—*facere or efficiere, ut ci rei minor habeatur fides: fidem levare (H.); multa fidem promissa levare): the suspicion of fraud throws d. on *aby*'s testimony, ci ita habetur fides, ut nulla sit in eo fraudis suspicio.]

DISCREDIT, v. [Not to believe, ci or ci rei non credere; fidem non habere; abrogare fidem ci or ci rei; fidem ci denegare; ci rei fidem non adjungere. See DISBELIEVE. To be discredited, ci rei fides non habetur; qd res nullam habet fidem; ci rei fides derogatur. To cause *athg* to be discredited, ci rei or cs rei fidem abrogare or derogare; fidem cs rei imminuere.—[To deprive of good reputation; see 'to be a discredit' to 'to bring discredit on,' under DISCREDIT, s.]

DISCREDITABLE, inhonestus, dedecoris plenus, turpis, &c. (see DISGRACEFUL). To be d., turpitudini, dedecori or probro esse, &c. See 'to be a discredit,' &c. under DISCREDIT, s.

DISCREET, consideratus (of persons and things).—prudens. providus. cautus. Jn. prudens et providus. cautus et providus.—diligens.—gravis (Syn. in CIRCUMPECT).—sanus (having a sound understanding, and acting according to its dictates).—constans (morally and intellectually firm; steady, consistent, &c.; constantissimus; opp. amens, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 41).

DISCREETLY, considerate. caute. diligenter. attente. circumspecto judicio. prudeniter. providenter (C. S.; ~~not~~ provide late; Plin.).

DISCREETNESS, see DISCRETION.

DISCREPANCE, discrepantia. See DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT.

DISCREPANT, see DIFFERENT.

DISCRETE, discretus.—divinus discretusque.—discretus ac separatus.—dijunctus.

DISCRETION, [Prudence, cautio. circumspectio. prudentia. circumspectum judicium. circumspectio et accurata consideratio. —diligentia. gravitas (opp.

levitas; Syn. in CIRCUMSPECTION).—constantia (opp. amentia or furor. See Benecke ad C. Cat. 2, 11, 25).—Sic consilium. Judicium: to come to years of d., in suam tutelam venire or pervenire; sui juris fieri, or (if the growth of the intellect is to be intimated) *ad quam in consilio capiendo prudentiam pervenisse; or *ad quam intelligendi prudentiam pervenisse: to have almost arrived at years of d., prope puberem ætatem esse: to use one's own d. in acting according to circumstances, consilium capere ex re et ex tempore (C.); libere ad summam rerum consulere (opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cæs.).—To act without d., temere agere: to have no d., temerarius esse; nullus esse consilii: it requires much d., res est multæ diligentie.—[Power of acting without control, arbitrium or (in abl.) arbitratu (aby's decision as final).—voluntas (will).—At my d., ad arbitrium nostrum libidineque; meo arbitratu: at d., ad libidinem; ex libidine; libere (freely; e. g. libere ad summam rerum consulere; opp. ad præscriptum agere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51): to leave *athg* to *aby*'s d., ci or cs arbitrio permittere qd: to authorize *aby* to act at his own d. in *athg*, permittere ci liberum arbitrium de (L.): this ought to be left entirely to your d., id tui arbitrii debet esse (Apl. L. 37, 52). I have sent you my speech; you may keep it or publish it at your own d., orationem meam, ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum (C. Alt. 15, 13).—[To surrender at d., se in fidem victoris permittere; se suaque omnia potestati or fidei victoris, or in fidem atque potestatem victoris permittere; libero victoris arbitrio se permittere; arbitrium victoris expectare; armis positâ ad victoris fidem confugere.]

DISCRETIONARY, by Crel. A d. power, infinita potestas (an unlimited power; C.).—arbitrium (with a possessive pronoun, or liberum, &c.).—To have d. power, sui esse arbitrii; *libere posse ad summam rerum consulere (of an officer in war; Apl. Cæs. B. C. 3, 51). A lieutenant has no d. power, legati sunt partes ad præscriptum agere (Cæs. B. C. 3, 51): to give *aby* d. power in *athg*, permittere ci liberum cs rei arbitrium; dare ci facultatem, ut qd suo arbitratu faciat or faceret (C. 1, de Fin. extr.). You have a d. power, tuum est arbitrium (i. e. whether you will do this or that).

DISCRIMINATE, [Distinguish between; distinguish, distinguere (e. g. oratorum genera).—Jn. dijudicare et distinguere (e. g. similia ab incredibilibus).—distinguere ac separare (e. g. ea crimina). distinguere atque dividere (C. Pis. 28, 6a).—internoscere. discernere. Jn. discernere et internoscere.—discernere. Jn. discernere et dispicere. I should be glad to know how they may be discriminated, quâ notâ internoscantur, scire velim (C.).—See DISCERN, for Syn. and the construction.—[Separate, vid.—~~not~~ Discriminare is used in the sense of separating by Parr. C. [once] and L.; in the sense of distinguishing by Sen.; disc. tempora vigiliarum somnique, L.; Cassia via Etruriam discriminat, C.]

DISCRIMINATING, [Distinguishing. A d. mark, nota (C. Or. 23).—discrimen (e. g. res—quæ pares maxime videantur—discrimine qd discernere, Q. 10, 2, 10).—[Intelligent, acute, intelligens. subtilis, acutus. sagax. perspicax. A d. mind, subtile judicium; perspicax prudentia; mens acuta, sagax, &c.]

DISCRIMINATION, [Act of discriminating. The nearest words are detectus (choice exercised in the selection of objects). Jn. detectus et discrimen. Mly by Crel. To exercise d. in *athg*, detectum quendam habere in re; detectum adhibere ad qd (C.); ci rei detectum-adhibere (T.). Without neglecting the d. of divine things *fm* human, salvo divinarum humanarumque rerum discrimine (L.); without d., detectum omni et discrimine remoto (C.); nullo discrimine (S.): the mind was so affected as to lose all power of d., animus ita est affectus, ut rem cum consilio et cursu perspicere non potuerit (C.).—[Discriminating judgement, judicium subtile. judicii subtilitas. Judicium acre. peracre; verissimum judicium (e. g. habere).—[Setting apart; separation, vid. SEPARATION.]

DISCURSIVE, [Roving, &c., instabilis.—vagus, &c.—[Argumentative; proceeding *fm* premises to conclusions, ratiocinativus (C. Q.).—The d. faculty, ratio. *ea animi pars, quâ colligitur qd per alud (Apl. Q. 5, 10, 11).—~~not~~ Not argumentosus, *wh*ch is 'rich in materials,' &c.; argumentosus opus, Q.]

DISCUSS, disputare. disserere (to treat of a philosophical subject, &c.).—(verbis) disceptare (qd or de re, of two parties disputing with each other to determine what is true or right, but without hostile feeling; Dôd.; to d. a question, questionem excutere; explicare qd or

de re (to develop it; put it in a clear light): to d. a *master secretly*, occultis sermonibus serere qd (L. 7, 39, in.).

DISCUSSION, disputatio (*colloquy on a disputed subject, between two or more persons; of a polemic character and methodically conducted*).—disceptatio (contest of two parties, in weak grounds are brought forward and examined with a view to a decision).—controversia (controvercy; each party believing himself right, and defending his view of some disputed point).—certamen (contest).—Violent d.'s, contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces; concertationum plenae disputationes: to have a d. with aby, cum qd mihi disceptatio contentio est: to commence a d. with aby, cum qd certamen instituere (C.; of two philosophers): to come into or under d., in controversiam venire; in disputationem venire (Col. 5, 1): to be present at a d., *disputationi interesse; *operam dare sermoni disputationum.

DISCUSSIVE (med. t. t.), quod discutit or digerit (e. g. disc. febrim; dig. humorem, &c., Cels.).

DISDAIN, a. fastidium (fastus poet. and post-Aug. prose).—Jn. superbia et fastidium. fastidium arrogantiaque.—superbia (pride).—contemptus. contemptio.—despectia. Jn. contemptio et despectia.—apretio (L. SYN. in CONTRA).—A d. of abig, (insolens) ca rei fastidium. With d.; see DISDAINFULLY.

DISDAIN, v. § *Despite a person or thing, fastidire qd* (propt. not pra-Aug.).—dedignari (propt. not pra-Aug.; most freq. in O.).—spernere. aspernari. respuere. Jn. aspernari et respuere. repudiare. despicere. despicui habere. contemnere. Jn. contemnere ac despiciere. despiciere et contemnere. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere. despiciere et pro nihilo putare. spernere et repudiare (SYN. in DESPIRE). qd infra se ducere (e. g. omnia humana, C.). qd despiciere atque infra se positum arbitrari (C.).—To disdain to do abig, fastidire qd facere (prob. the first prose-author who uses it is L.).—dedignari qd facere (O. T. &c.).—spernere (poet.); e. g. partem de solido dis demere, H.).—contemnere (poet.); e. g. Ippus laungi, H.).—aspernari (Stat.; T. Ann. 4, 46).—refugere (poet.); e. g. tendere barbiton, H.).—With the exception of fastidire (which is used by L.), none of these words are followed by infin. in the gold. age by prose-writers; hence, a different turn must be given to the expression; e. g. facere qd non suae dignitatis esse statuere; suae maiestatis esse non censere (of gods, princes), &c.; turpe et turpe et indignum putare; or for 'to disdain to do it,' substitute 'will by no means do it,' &c. In my opinion you should d. to ally yourself to a man of his character, huic te socium nequitiam puto esse oportere. Of general truths, facere qd in qm non cadit may be used: the good man d.'s to tell a lie, mentiri in bonum virum non cadit.

DISDAINFUL, fastidiosus (fastus fastosus very rare and post-Aug.).—superbus. arrogans. insolens (SYN. in ARROGANT).—magnificus (e. g. magnifica verba, L. 37, 10; of one who had been speaking, superbe in se et contemptim).

DISDAINFULLY, fastidiosus (C. Planc. 27, 65; but mly in the sense of 'with the nicest, most fastidious accuracy,' &c.).—arroganter. insolenter superbe (ius, -issime). Jn. superbe insolenterque (L.).—contemptim (contemptuously). Jn. superbe et contemptim (L.).—cum contemptu; cum fastidio. To speak d. of aby, contemptim de qo loqui; in qm superbe quendam et insolenter concionari (in an address to soldiers, &c.).

DISEASE, a. morbus. aegrotio ('morbus appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate,' C. Tusc. 4, 13; morbus is the general term for the change that constitutes disease as opposed to health, and is chiefly objective; aegrotatio is more subjective, relating to the suffering of the individual; morbus is not necessarily felt, the cause may not have produced its effect; but aegrotatio must be felt: it is a suffering state. Both may be used improp.; but aegrot. said. in. Plin. uses aegrot. of plants, 17, 24, 37. ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo; it must not therefore be used of bodily d.).—causa (as med. t. t., that which produces an illness; e. g. sani—tantam causam metuentes, Cels. 3, 3. So Sen. Plin. &c.).—valetudo (prop. 'the state of aby's health' to that infirma, adversa, aegra must be added, unless 'bad health' is implied from the context; e. g. angit me Fanniae valetudo. Contraxit hanc, dum, &c., Plin. Ep. 7, 19, in.).—Invaletudo is rather indisp. position; but in C. Orelli. has substituted valetudo for it in Codd. See his note on Att. 7, 2, 1.—A

contagious d., contagio. morbus, qui contagione ipsa vulgaratur (ast. L. 3, 6, 3; ministeria in vicem ac contagio ipsa vulgarant morbos).—lues (of a pestilential character): an epidemic d., pestilientia (pestis, poet.).—a tripling d., morbus levis: a severe d., morbus gravis: a dangerous d., morbus periculosus: not dangerous but tedious, non periculosus sed longus: an hereditary d., *morbus patris (inherited fm a father; e. g. pedum dolor, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4); *morbus, qui per successionem quandam traditur (ast. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4; plerumque morbi per successiones quadam, ut alia, traduntur): d.'s that return periodically (i. e. at the same season of the year), valetudines certo tempore recurrentes: to be subject to periodical d.'s (of the bowels, &c.), commoveri statis temporibus (alvo, capite, &c., Plin.).—To be suffering fm d., aegrotare (opp. valere); aegrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbolaborare or affectum esse; morbo vexari or conflictari; iniqua valetudine conflictari; aegro corpore esse; infirmu atque aegra valetudine esse: to be suffering severely fm d., graviter or gravi morbo aegrotum esse: to be suffering fm d. that is likely to end fatally, aegrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissima valetudine conflictari: to fall ill of a d., in morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (all C.): to be ill of a d.; see 'to be ill.'—to die of a d., morbo (qo) mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicium [acc. agreeing with person] mori or decedere: to be carried off by a d., morbo opprimi (C.), abumi (S.), consumi, confici (S.), or perire (Np.).—to cure a d., morbo mederi; morbo curationem adhibere (properly to treat it); morbum depellere: to remove the cause of a d., morbum evellere: to recover fm a d., ex morbo convalescere; ex morbo recreari: vires recolligere; morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a d. increase, morbus gravescit, aggravescit or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increvit; morbus fit amplior; morbus superat or praevalet (is getting beyond the possibility of cure); is diminishing, morbus minuitur, senescit; levior esse coepit: is stationary, morbus consistit, subsistit or quiescit; leaves me, morbo decedit a me; returns, repetit; eases, morbo. variat: is spreading itself amongst the lower orders, vis morbi vagatur per ignota capita.—§ Disease of plants, morbus (e. g. even trees have their d.'s, infestantur etiam arbores morbis). aegrotatio. aegritudo. malum. vitium (all Plin. 17, 24, 37). The d. affects the roots, in radices erumpit vis morbi; the extremities (of the boughs), vis morbi erumpit in cacuminum digitos, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin.); comparing it however with the human body): d.'s peculiar to fig-trees, peculiaris fici vitia (Plin.): Aps are the most liable to this d., maxime id fici sentitur: liable to a d., morbo ei obnoxius: this d. is occasioned by close, damp weather, nascitur hoc vitium tepore humido et lento (Plin.): to suffer fm a d., qo morbo laborare. qd vitium sentire.

DISEASE, v. morbum ei inferre or incutere; qm valetudine tentare (e. g. of an unhealthy autumn). To be diseased, aegrotare, aegrotum esse, &c. See 'to be suffering fm DISEASE.' To be diseased in mind, ab animo aegrum esse; animus aegrotat.—miserum esse ex animo (of wretchedness; Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6).—§ DISEASED, aeger (g. t. for every sort of illness or uneasiness, whether of body or mind; also of plants; and improp. of the state, &c.).—aegrotus (actually ill; Diod. is wrong in confining it to the body only; aegrotus animus, Ter.; aegrotus respublica, C.).—morbidus (very rare; of animals and things; apes, Varr.; corpus, Plin.; pars, Lucr.).—affectus valetudine.—Jn. invalidus et aeger. aeger atque invalidus. infirmus atque aeger. A d. (state of the) commonwealth, aegra or aegra saucique or aegrotus respublica. d. in mind, aeger animo: a d. mind, aeger animus (S. L.); saucius animus (C. Att. 1, 17, 1): the diseased parts, affectae partes (e. g. oris: opp. integre, Cels.).

DISEMBARK, tr. exponere (v. pr. either persona or things, merces—milites, copias, exercitum): with or without a nave or navibus (Caes.); in terram (Caes.); in litore (Suet. Just.). of troops also copias e classe educere (Np.): to present aby fm disembarking, qm navibus egredi prohibere (Caes.). an opportunity of disembarking, occasio egressus (Hist. Bell. Afr. 3).—In is found both with acc. and abl.; in terram (Caes.); in terram (Vell. 2, 79, 4); so in Africa (L. 28, 44, 10); also without prep. quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset (Caes. B. C. 3, 29).—§ INTRANS. ascendere; exire, with or without in terram, in litus (t.).—exponi (H.).—(e) navl egredi or egredi only; excensionem facere (L.; of the admiral): to d. at Erythrae, at

Delphi, &c., ad Erythras exascensionem facere (L.); Delphos ascendere (L. 29, 11); on the continent, in continentem exascensionem facere (L.).

DISSEMBARKMENT, exascensio (*a favorite term of L.'s; not Cas. or C.*)—egressus (*Cas.*). *To effect a d., exascensionem facere. The best place for d., optimus egressus (Cas. B. G. 5, 8): aft. the d. of the troops, expositio exercitus.*

DISSEMBARRASS,olvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qd re. eximere, exuere qm qd re. expidere qm qd re, alio a, ex re. exonerare qd re (*disturban him of*).—levare, liberare qm re.—*[S]* extricare non C.; see *To FREE*.—*To d. oneself, se exolvere or relaxare (qd re); se expidere a qd re (all e. g. occupationibus).*—se dejectore or depellere qd (*ting it off by an effort*).—se abducere a qd re (*e. g. ab omni cura republicae*).

DISSEMBARRASSMENT, liberatio (ca rei) (*fm athg*). *Jm. liberatio et vacuitas ca rei (e. g. omnis molestiae, C.).—levatio ca rei (e. g. doloris, officii debiti, C.). My Crcl. I am very glad to hear of your d. fm. . . , quod te a re expediti, valde mihi gratum est.*

DISSEMBITTER, condire (e. g. oleas albas nial condieris, propter amaritudinem illas respuit palatum, *Varr.*)—amaritudinem hebere (*aft. Plin. 24, 11, 64*).—suavem reddere.

DISSEMBODY, *[Discharge fm military service; see DISBAND.—To free fm the prison of the body, corporis vinculis plane relaxare (e. g. se, C.).—Disembodied, *in his compagibus corporis non jam inclusus (aft. de Sen. 21, 77).—qui (quam, quod) ex corpore excessit (C. Tusc. 1, 32, 78).—corporis expers (without a body; C.). They assert that disembodied spirits still live, aiunt animos manere, e corpore quum excesserint.*

DISSEMBOGUE, TRANS. effundere (*e. g. se in oceanum, Plin.*).—*[INTRANS.]* se effundere. effundi; *into the sea, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (with violence).—in mare decurrere (L.). deferri (Plin.), evadit (Curt.), evolvi (Plin.).—See DISCHARGE.*

DISSEMBOWEL, exenterare (*prae- and post-Class.*). eviscerare (*poet. and post-Class. prose*).

DISENCHANT, *incantatum or effascinatum praestigis exsolvere.

DISENCUMBER, onere liberare or levare; *aby of athg, exonerare qd re.—levare, liberare orolvere qd re.—demere ci qd. To d. oneself of, expidere se (e. g. ab omni occupatione, C.; erumnis, cura, Ter.).—exsolvere se (e. g. occupationibus). I have met with many hindrances, of wch I have not yet effectually disencumbered myself, multa me impederunt, quae ne nunc quidem satis expedita sunt (C.): to d. oneself of cares, curas depondere: to d. the mind of its griefs, aegritudinem abijcere or exuere (both C.).—See *To FREE*.*

DISENCUMBRANCE, liberatio (ca rei)—liberatio et vacuitas ca rei (C.).—levatio (*e. g. aegritudinis, doloris*).

DISENGAGE,olvere. dissolvere. separare. segregare. sejungere. discernere. abscondere. semovere. disjungere (*SYN. in DETACH*).—liberare (*to free*).—expidere qm (a ex re or re).—exolvere (re, ex re). *To d. oneself fm aby, se sejungere a qd; aby fm aby, disjungere qm a qd; divellere qm a qd (violently): to d. myself fm a cause I have hitherto supported, dissociare causam meam: to d. myself fm business, expidere se ab occupatione. exolvere se occupationibus.—relaxare se ab occupationibus (partially): to d. one's thoughts fm external objects, a consuetudine oculorum mentis aciem abducere. revocare mentem a sensibus (C.). cogitationem ab consuetudine abducere (C.).—See *DETACH*.—*To be disengaged; see next word.**

DISENGAGED, *[Detached, &c., past partic. of the verb.—] Unoccupied, occupationibus exsolutus (if one has freed oneself fm business).—vacuus (with nothing on one's hands to do; or, of time, &c. with nothing requiring to be done; also of a female not married or engaged to be married; e. g. vacuis indicere nuptias, Pseud. Quint.).—otiosus.—seriatus (taking a holiday).—nullis negotiis implicatus (C. N. D. 1, 19, 51).—a nullo vocatus or invitatus (not invited by aby): to d. vacuum, otiosum, &c. esse; nihil negotii habere (have no business).—ad neminem promissae (to have accepted no engagement to dinner, &c.; aft. C. 2 de Orat. 22, 77, quod ad fratrem promiserat).*

DISENGAGEMENT, *[Liberation, liberatio (fm athg, ca rei).—levatio ca rei. See DISSEMBARRASSMENT. [Separation, vid. [Vacancy, leisure, vid.*

DISENNOBLE, *nobilitatis honore privare (*prop.*).—dedecorare. dehonoreare (*improp. dishonour*). (256)

DISENROLL, nomen ca eximere de tabulis.—*exdere qm albo (e. g. e albo, of a senator; T.).*

DISENTANGLE, *[Unravel, &c., what was entangled, explicare (prop.: e. g. capillum, Varr.; fusos; and impr.: e. g. negotia).—expidere (improp.: to set straight what was impeditus, &c.). Jm. explicare et expidere (e. g. aby's affairs, ca negotia).—exsolvere (e. g. nexus, Lucr.; nexus legis, T.).—relaxare (to loosen, make loose, what was coiled tightly; e. g. nodos, Lucr.).—To free fm difficulties, business, &c. To d. aby fm athg,olvere, exsolvere, relaxare qm qd re; eximere, exuere qm qd re; expidere qm qd re (see *To FREE* for *SYN. and phrases, &c.*).—To d. a notion, (animi sui) complicatam notionem evolvere: to d. oneself fm athg, se exsolvere (e. g. corpore, of the soul, V.; e nervis, &c., Lucr.; se occupationibus, C.).—See *To EXTRICATE*.*

DISENTHONE, *See DETRACERE.*

DISENTRANCE, *prps *animum ca a corpore abstractum revocare (fm an ecstasy).—*qm ex artissimo somno mortique similimo excitare or suscitare.*

DISESTEEM, s. contemptus. contemptio.—despicientia.—existimatio amissa.—*See CONTEMPT.* *To fall into d., existimatio ca violatur (by athg, qd re); de existimatione suq qd perdere or deperdere; detrimentum existimationis facere (to suffer loss of reputation); in contemptum adduci (qd re); in contemptum venire (to fall into contempt; with aby, ci); nomen perdere (of a wine; Cato).*

DISESTEEM, v. parvi aestimare, nullo numero putare qm or qd. *See DESPISE.*

DISFAVOUR, s. *[Displeasure, &c.; discountenance, vid.—] Sicut odium ca (displeasure, acersion, opp. gratia.—[S] ingratia is not Lat.).—ira (anger): to incur aby's d., incurere in os offensionem; ci in odium venire; ex magna gratia et favore in invidiam ca venire (aft. S. Jug. 13, 7); collectam gratiam ca effundere (throw away the favour one had won; C.); amittere qm (e. g. optimates; a favore optimatum, fm antithesis with milites reconciliasse, Np. Dion. 7, 2); favor, quo qm amplexus est, elanguescit (aft. Curt. 10, 7, 3, and L. 2, 56, in.); to be in d. with aby, in offensam esse apud qm (C. Att. 9, 2, 2): to be in terrible d., magna esse apud qm offensam (ib.). if you fear to incur his d., si fam ejus metuis.—*[Disobliging act; see *AN UNKINDNESS.**

DISFAVOUR, v. *See DISCOUNTENANCE, DISAPPROVE.*

DISFIGURATION, *[The act of disfiguring, deformatio, depravatio. See DEFORMATION.—] The state of being disfigured; see DEFORMITY.*

DISFIGURE, v. *See To DEFORM.*

DISFIGURED, *see DEFORMED, DEFACED.*

DISFIGUREMENT, *see DEFORMATION.*

DISFRANCHISE, qm suffragio privare. jure suffragii prohibere qm; qm excludere suffragia (the two last C. Rep. 2, 22, 40).—civitatem ci adimere (with regard to the rights of citizenship).—*To be disfranchised, prohiberi jure suffragii; excludi suffragia (of a number).*

DISFRANCHISEMENT, *jus suffragii ademptum. *civitas ci adempta. *To remove aby's d., suffragia ci reddere (e. g. populo, Suet. Calig. 16).*

DISGORGE, exscrare (*by coughing, fm the throat, &c.*).—expuere (*to spit out*).—vomere. evomere. ejicere. rejicere (*to vomit*; evom. also of volcanoes, evom. ignes; of streams, in mare se evomere, Plin.; and fig. of wealth, pecuniam devoratum evom., C.; of wars, iram, virus acerbissim., &c. in qm evom.).—per os reddere (*fm the mouth*).—eructare (*to belch forth*; aquam, Varr.; flammam, &c.).

DISGRACE, or **DISGRACEFULNESS**, turpitude (imm-rality, wch brings d. on aby).—ignominia (the loss of honour, reply by a civil or military punishment, deserved or undeserved); *Jm. ignominia et turpitude ignominia turpitudine.—Infamia (bad reputation, the bad opinion generally entertained of a person's moral character, and the d. thereby brought on him); Jm. turpitude atque infamia.—dedecus (a derivation fm the conduct of a man of honour, fm whom noble actions are expected); Jm. ignominia et dedecus or dedecus et infamia or macula (the stigma, blemish) et dedecus.—probrum (a stain on the morality of one fm whom, if not noble actions, yet irreproachable moral conduct is expected); Jm. probrum et dedecus.—flagitium et dedecus (of a villanous action): athg brings d. (on aby), qd infamiam habet or infert; fit qd dedecori; qd ci est turpitudini or ignominiae or infamiae or dedecori or probro: aby brings d. on me, mihi est qd dedecori*

tori or maculae et dedecori; qm me dedecorat: to bring d. on one's family, familiam dedecorare: aby brings d. on himself, qm in dedecus incurrit; qm dedecus admittit (Ces.); e. g. by an act of cowardice: to incur such d., tantum dedecus admittit (Ces.): to suffer both d. and loss, tum in damna tum in dedecus incurere: to consider althq a d., qd turpe ducere or putare: probro habere qd; turpi sibi esse qd arbitrari. They look on this as a d., hæc apud illos turpia putantur; hæc apud illos infamia ponuntur (are reckoned among disgraceful things or actions): to think althq a d. to a person, ducere ei qd probro. I fear it will be a d. to my country, if, &c., reor ne civitati meæ sit opprobrio, si, &c. (Np. Com.). To dread d., ignominiam fugere ac dedecus (C.): as a mark of d., ignominia causa (e. g. to be asked aft. all the rest): to be considered a d. (of a person), turpem inveniri: to our d., cum nostrâ ignominia; qm nostro dedecore: what a d.! proh pudor! o indignum facinus! to wipe off or blot out a d., maculam delere or eluere; labem ignominia abolere.—By meton. = a person that has brought disgrace on himself, or a disgraceful thing, dedecus, opprobrium (e. g. dedecus nature, Phædr.; opprobria Romuli Remique! ye who disgrace Rom. and Rem.! Cat.; opprob. majorum, T.).—macula, macula atque ignominia, nota atque ignominia (the thing or the blemish that d.).—labes (both of persons and things): to be a d. to one's family, familiam dedecorare.—A state of being out of favour; see DISFAVOUR.—A state of being degraded, or out of favour (e. g. at court): to be in d., *ignominia causa loco motum esse: to be in d. at court, principi in odium venire; ex magna gratia et favore in invidiam principis venire.

DISGRACE, v. || To dishonour, dedecorare. dedecore afficere.—polluere (to pollute whatever is esteemed inviolable and sacred; e. g. the noble name of a family, a mark, &c.): to d. aby, cs famam dedehonestare (to injure his good name).—qm ignominia afficere, ignominiam ci imponere or injungere or (in a lasting manner) inurere; qm ignominia notare (to mark with ignominy, destroy one's honour or reputation; brand with disgrace; the last epithet of the censor, then, also, gen.; see Held. Ces. B. C. 1, 7).—To be a disgrace to, dedecorare.—turpitudinē, ignominia, probro, infamiae or dedecori esse: to d. one's family, familiam dedecorare: not to d. the Antonines, non deesse nomini Antoninorum: to d. oneself by althq, se dedecorare qd re: althq d. me, qd mihi est dedecori or turpitudinē.—To put out of favour (e. g. at court), qm dejicere honore (to deprive aby of a honorable post; e. g. consulu, prætoris); qm ignominia notare ac loco movere (deprive him of his rank as a mark of d.); qm opprimere (if by cabals, &c., see Np. Dat. 5, 2). See last article.

DISGRACEFUL, turpis.—scelus (heinous, either in a physical or a moral respect); Jn. turpis est scelus.—obcenus (causing disgust, either by being looked at or listened to).—spurius (of a disgusting nature, dirty).—ignominiosus (ignominious; of things, e. g. fight).—inhonestus (dishonourable, immoral, of persons and things); Jn. turpis est inhonestus.—flagitiosus (full of vile actions; villainous, of persons and things).—contumeliosus (full of contumely).—probrosus (being a blemish on aby's character).—sceleris contaminatus (contaminated with crime, of persons).—nefarius (acting or being contrary to human and divine laws, of persons and things): to be d., ignominia or dedecori or probro or turpitudinē or opprobrio esse: to consider althq or look upon althq as d., turpe putare or ducere qd; as very d., in turpissimis rebus habere (althq looks d., turpi esse aspectu, deformem esse: d. things, res turpes; flagitia (villanies); nefaria, pl. (unutterable atrocities): to lead a d. life, turpiter et flagitiose vivere: d. indeed (as what you are relating)! o indignum facinus! in a d. manner; see DISGRACEFULLY.

DISGRACEFULLY, turpiter; forde; flagitiose; nefarie; also per ignominiam or cum ignominia (see ignominiose in later writers only); contumeliose; turpiter; per dedecus (e. g. vitam amittere).—Syn. in DISGRACEFUL, see DISAGREABLE.

DISGRACEFUL, see DISAGREABLE.

DISGUISE, v. || To conceal by an unusual habit, ci alium vestitum dare (aft. Np. Dat. 9, 3): to d. oneself, mutare vestem (C. Planc. 41, 98; Vell. 2, 41, 2); habitum suum permutare (Just. 2, 7, 19; in such passage it is said of Codrus, 'permutato regis habit. . . castra hostium ingreditur'): to d. oneself in men's clothes, virilem vestem induere (Just.); pro cœnâ puerum simulare. sexum mentiri (Just. 1, 2, 2,

and 4, speaking of Semiramis): to d. oneself in a shepherd's dress, pastoralium cultum induere (Vell. 1, 2, 2, speaking of Codrus; 'depositâ veste regis, pastoralium cultum induit'); disguised, veste mutata; permutato habitu: disguised as a soldier, or in a soldier's dress, ornatu militari: to d. a person, *alienâ veste occultare qm: to d. one's face, caput velare (if with a veil); *larvam sibi accommodare or aptare.—See also MASK. || To hide by a counterfeit appearance, occultare et dissimulare qd (e. g. appetitum voluptatis).—dissimulare et occultare qd (both C.; see TO CLOKE): to d. one's opinion or sentiments, sententiam celare; one's anger, iram; one's grief, vexation, hanc, &c., ægritudinem animi, odium, &c.; dissimulare.—To disguise; vid.—To deform by liquor, (collog.) temulentum facere; vino onerare. Disguised in liquor, bene potus.—temulentus.—vino gravis.

DISGUISE, s. || A counterfeit habit, vestis mutata: in d., veste mutata; permutato habitu.—See TO DISGUISE. Saint Croix came to Paris in d., 'Sancti-crucius mutato vestitu habituque Lutetiam Parisiorum pervenit'.—A false appearance, species (i. e. for the external looks of althq).—imago, simulacrum (the picture, as it were, of althq; the assumed look of althq). species quedam cs rei assumata (e. g. virtutis).—aliena persona (an assumed character): to betray aby under the d. of friendship, qm per simulationem amicitia proderet: to conceal great ability under the d. of stupidity, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae tegere: to throw off a d., personam deponere (prop. and impropr.); simulationem deponere (impropr.): then Appius threw off his d., ille finis Appio aliena personæ ferendæ (L. 3, 36): to strip aby of his d., ci personam demere; cs capiti personam detrahere (prop. and impropr.); ci rei personam demere et reddere faciem suam (impropr.; see Sen. Ep. 24, 12).—See MASK.

DISGUST, s. fastidium (the consequence of being satiated, the offensiveness of an object to taste, whether physical or moral).—satietas (the state of being satiated; i. e. when an object has lost its charm for us, and affords no more enjoyment; hence, also, the loss of interest in althq fm long familiarity with it; physically and morally); Jn. fastidium quoddam satiætas.—animus alienus (estrangement fm aby).—tædium (the French 'ennui', with ref. to what is or seems to us tedious; first used in prose by L.; C. uses 'satiætas' instead).—nausea (vauca, physical d., as consequence of a disordered stomach; also, in a moral sense, as a stronger term for fast; but only found in Mart. 4, 37): to cause d., fastidium or satiætatē creare; fastidium movere ci (e. g. stomacho t); fastidium or satiætatē or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseam facere; odium cs rei facere; stomachum movere: to feel or conceive d., satiætas or tædium cs rei me capit; venit mihi qd in tædium; tædium mihi affert or adducit qd: to be filled with d. of althq, magnum cs rei odium me cepit; pertæsum est me cs rei; also nauseare (vauca); fastidire qd; tædet me cs rei; satiætas or tædium cs rei me cepit or tenet.—I have come to feel d. at althq (e. g. food), fastidium est mihi qd: with d., fastidiose; non sine nausea.

DISGUST, v. || To cause disgust; see under DISGUST, s.—To be disgusted with, piget or tædet me cs rei.—male me habet qd. egre habeo or patior qd. inoleste, graviter, or egre fero qd; qd re offendit animus meus (C.). To be disgusted with life, tædet or piget me vitæ or vivere; vita displicet (Ter.). I am disgusted at every thing, stomachor omnia: to d. aby with althq, ci qd inivium facere; cs animum a qd re avertere or alienare: you know how easily I am disgusted, nosti stomachi mei fastidium: weh disgusted me more, &c. (offended, enraged me): to be disgusted with oneself, laborare fastidio sui (Sen.; speaking of stultitia); sibi displicere (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20).—Offend; displease, offendere qm; stomachum movere ci (enrage him).—avertere qm or cs animum a qo.—See OFFEND.

DISGUSTFUL, see DISGUSTING.

DISGUSTFULLY, see DISGUSTINGLY.

DISGUSTING, fastidium creans or affrens (causing disgust, of things).—teter (with ref. to smell, taste, and look; e. g. sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (odious, nauseous, tiresome, tedious, tiring to listen to, &c.; of persons and things): in a d. manner, odiose: to have a d. appearance, habu aspectuque tetro esse (e. g. of books or things that have been soiled): to be d., fastidia

or fastidiis adhærescere (of things; C. de Or. 1, 61, 258).

DISGUSTINGLY, odiose.—tetre (tetterime; e. g. se getere).

DISH, † *A vehicle of meat*, patina (a broad and deep d., with a cover, in wch fish, &c. were served up).—patella (a smaller 'patina' of clay or metal; as well for cooking as serving up meals).—lanx (a deeper, hollow, belled d., sometimes of considerable size, for serving up meals).—magis or magida (a d. similar to the lanx, only used for serving up).—scutella (a flat, square, or oblong small d.).—paropsis (παρῳπις, a small d. for serving up meals; also an additional d. containing some delicacy).—ferculum (prop. a tray; then what is served up together = course).—catinus or catinum was the pot in wch the poorer classes also put their food on the table; see Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 115.—|| The meat served in a dish, cibus (g. i. for food): a dainty d., cibus suavis.—|| In such expressions as 'a dish of vegetables,' &c., 'dish' is omitted; e. g. olus coxit: a d. of roast thrushes, assi turdi: to load a table with the rarest d.'s, mensam conquisitisimâ epulis construere (C.): a d. of cold meat (i. e. for one's dinner), prandium sine mensâ: a hot or warm d., cibi calidi (pl.): this is a d. for an epicure, ex hac quoque res inter opera genae: this bird is considered a first-rate d., hæc ales nunc inter primas expetitur: to be fond of good d.'s, laute cenitare.

DISH (UP), apponere cenam.

DISHABILLE, see DESHABILLE.

DISHABIT (obol.), domo expellere.

DISHCLOUT, penicillus (a sponge for wiping).

DISHHEARTEN, see TO DISCOURAGE.

DISHEVELLED (of the hair), capillus effusus (opp. cap. nodo vinctus; see Sen. Ep. 124, 22); crines passi: capillus passus (the hair flying as in the wind).

DISHONEST, † *Void of honesty*, ab honestate remotus.—malus (bad; g. i.).—Improbis (that is not as it ought to be, according to divine and human laws).—infidels (unfaithful).—Infidus (not trustworthy; as to conduct).—perfidus (treacherous, in particular actions).—subdûlus (cunning, crafty).—fraudentulus (deceitful).—fallax (practised in roguery).—sordidus (mean, dirty).—inhonestus et sordidus (of a person; dishonourable and dirty).—|| Dishonoured, inhonestus.—|| Dishgraceful; vid.—|| Unchaste; vid.

DISHONESTLY, improbe; perfide; fraudulent; per fraudem: most d., per summam fraudem et malitiam (Syn. in DISHONEST).—|| Unchastely, impudice (late); parum caste (e. g. to live, vivere).

DISHONESTY, † *Want of honesty*, improbitas, infidelitas, perfidia (Syn. in DISHONEST).—fraus (espily of a single act; e. g. ca fraude perspecta, Cæs.).—fraus et malitia: e. g. nihil quod sit injustum atque inhonestum (e. g. nihil quod sit injustum atque inhonestum expetere, C.).—A d. action, factum dedecoris plenum: d. Night, turpis fuga (in antithesis to gloria mors): to ask alth d., rogare rem turpem (C.). What can be more d. than this? quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? a most d. person, homo omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, or turpissimus atque inhonestissimus: a very d. source of gain, turpissimus quæstus; illiberalis et sordidus quæstus: a very d. method, sordidissima ratio et iniquatissima (C.).

DISHONORABLY, see DISHONESTLY.

DISHONOUR, s. See DISGRACE, s.

DISHONOUR, v. See DISGRACE, v.

DISHONOURER, Crel. qui existimationem ce violat, offendit, oppugnat, lacerat (attacks his good name).—qui ignominia qm notat, afficit, &c. (disgraces him).—qui dedecori est ei (is a disgrace to him, &c.).

DISHMOUR, see CROSSBASS.

DISINCLINATION, declinatio (ca rei, opp. appetitio).—fuga (ca rei, inclination to escape alth; e. g. work).—odium (dislike, aversion).—animus alienus or aversus (to aby, a qo: aversion, unfriendly feeling): d. to work, declinatio or fuga laboris: to feel a d. to alth, alienum esse a qâ re; abhorrere a qâ re (stronger term); to aby, a qo animo esse alieno or averso: a strong d., a qo animo esse aversissimus: to feel a violent d. to writing, prorsus abhorret animus a scribendo (C.): nature has implanted in animals a d. to what would be injurious to them, natura bestis dedit a rebus pestiferis recessum (C.): we have a natural d. to alth, a qâ re (258).

naturâ declinamus (C.; of shunning it; opp. naturâ appetere qd): a morbid d. to alth, vitiosa ad qd offensio (C. Tusc. 4, 20, 23): to feel a d. to marriage, abhorrere ab uxore ducendâ (C.).

DISINCLINE, aby to aby, abducere, abstrahere, distrahere, subducere qm a qo; also qm or ca voluntatem a qo abalienare; to alth, qm a qâ re abstrahere, avocare, deducere (C.), avertere (Np.).

DISINCLINED, alienus. alienatus: to aby or alth, a qo or a qâ re aversus, alienatus, alienus.—cl or in qm malevolus. ci inimicus (stronger terms): nō! to be d. to believe alth, inclinat ad credendum esse animo: to do alth, haud displicet (with inf.). I am not i. to concur with them in opinion, haud penitet eorū sententiæ esse (L. 1, 8).

DISINGENUOUS, see DECEITFUL, FRAUDULENT.

DISINGENUOUSLY, see DECEITFULLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

DISINGENUOUSNESS, see DECEPTION, FRAUD.

DISINHERIT, or DISHERIT, exheredare. hereditate excludere. exheredem facere or scribere. ab hereditate submovere (if in an unjust manner or clandestinely): to d. one's son, filium exheredare (in one's will, in such a manner that the disinheriment does not take place before the father's death); filium abdicare (if during the father's life-time).

DISINTER, eruerē (e. g. mortuum, C.).

DISINTERESTED, qui nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitat (aft. C. Fin. 1, 10, 34).—|| qui commodis suis utilitatique non servit.—|| qui sua cupiditate non impellitur (cf. C. Off. 1, 19, 63).—|| utilitatis suæ immemor (of persons who don't think of their own advantages).—gratulus (opp. mercenarius: of things; e. g. liberalitas).—non premiorum mercedibus evocatus (C. Fin. 2, 31, 99; with non invitatus voluptatibus).—Not d., "suorum rerum cupidus.—de utilitatibus suis semper cogitans.—ad utilitatem suam omnia referens, &c. (of persons).—mercenarius (of actions).—Is alth d. or not? qd gratuitum esse an mercenarium? Our loss for alth should be d., etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex qâ re, tamen ipsa propter se ipsam amanda est (aft. C. Fin. 1, 20, 69).—He has acted in the most d. manner, nihil ad utilitatem suam reulit, ac nihil omnino fecit causâ suâ: to be d., suæ utilitatis immemorem esse.

DISINTERESTEDLY, sine præmio.—sine mercede.—nullâ quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).—gratulo (gratuitously; for nothing).—Sic liberaliter may serve, or abstineret.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, animus utilitatis suæ immemor or oblitus.—abstinentia (opp. avaritia).—His d. was put to the proof, tentata est ejus abstinentia (Np.). With the most absolute d., nullo prorsus commode extrinsecus posito et quasi lenocinante mercede (C.).

DISJOIN, disjungere. dirimere, &c.—See TO SEPARATE.

DISJOINT, † *Separate into joints*, or at the joints, articulatum concidere (Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52).—membra articulatum dividere (separate joint by joint, C.; fm an old poet).—secare, scindere (to cut up; e. g. a fowl).—In frustra excutere (divide a fowl, &c. into joints; Sen. Ep. 47, 4).—|| Dislocate; vid.—|| Impropra. destruere. dissolvere (to separate the parts of what was constructed).—dissipare (separate and scatter here and there; e. g. a statue).

DISJOINTED, articulatum divisus (prop.).—interruptus (having its continuity destroyed).—dissipatus (scattered, as it were, in separate portions: also of a speech, loose, without accurate divisions, well-connected together).—fluctuans et dissolutus (eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc illuc).—articulis membrisque non distinctis (both of style; 'a disjointed discourse' C.).

DISJUNCTION, disjunctio (C.).—See DIVISION, SEPARATION.

DISJUNCTIVE, disjunctivus (Gramm. 1. t. Charis. Diom. &c.). If we say, &c. . . , it is a d. proposition, disjunctivum est, quum dicimus, &c. (Dig.).

DISJUNCTIVELY, separatim (opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (opp. unâ).—singulatim (singly).—|| Disjunctive may be used as Gramm. 1. t.).

DISK, orbis (g. t. for any circular and flat body).—discus (the quail of the ancients): the moon's d., orbis lunæ (the face of the moon; see Plin. 2, 9, 6).—orbis solis (that of the sun; see Plin. 2, 23, 21): in the shape of a d., orbiculatus. rotundus; in speciem orbis (if adverbially used).

DISLIKE, s. See AVERSION.

DISLIKE, v. a qâ re abhorrere or alienum esse (have

se unpathy, aversion, &c. to).—*tridium mihi qd affert* (I *feel* *annoyed* *by* *me*, &c.).—*qd mihi displicet* (*displeases me*).—*fastidire qd* (*reject it with loathing*; *e. g. food*). *to d. a person*, a qd esse animo alieno et averso; odium suscepisse adversus qm; odium concipere in qm; qm odisse et odio habere. *Sis, but very seldom*, nolle ci (*e. g. cui qd nolum*—*idem tibi non sunt amici*, C.).—*To d. to do alth.* nolle with inf.; graviari with inf. (*ast. C.'s time also with acc.*, graviari terrenum equitem, H.; illum acerbum, Sen.).—non libet (*qd facere, e. g. ire, scribere, &c.*).—*If you do to go, I will go for you, ego ibo pro te*, si tibi non libet (*Plant.*).—*Oss. graviari and non libet are also used absol.*—*But I will not press you, if you do it*, sin tibi id minus libebit, non urgebo. *I should not d. it, if, &c.*, ego vero non graver, si, &c. — *Disrelitish, fastidire* (*to reject what offends either one's physical or mental taste*).

DISLIKENESS, dissimilitudo.

DISLIMB, membra articulatim dividere.

DISLOCATE, ¶ *To put out of joint*, luxare (*not eluxare, which has no ancient authority in its (verbo)*—extorquere (*to d. by a wrench, e. g. articulum, Sen.*)—efficere (*e. g. cervicem, armum*); *to be dislocated, sua sede* or *suo loco moveri*; or *moveri only* (*Cels.*); *de suo loco moveri* (*to get out of its position, also of the joints of the body*); excidere (*to fall out of the socket*; *with or without sua sede*; suis sedibus, Cels. 8, 11); *loco suo non esse* (*of the parts that are in that state*; Cels. ib.).—*excessisse* (*Cels. 8.*)—*prolabi*, elabi, promoveri, erumpere *are used by Cels. chiefly when mentioning the direction in which the dislocation takes place*.—*Dislocated, loco suo motus*: *dislocated limbs, artus in pravam elapsi* (*T. Hist. 4, 81*) — *Displace*: *vid.*

DISLOCATION, luxatura (*later only*)—depravatio membrorum (*of the joints of the body*).—*To reduce a d.*, articulum, qui excidit, reponere (*Cels.*) or in suam sedem compellere (*ib.*): *if the thigh can be bent, the d. is reduced in a moment*, protinus, si complicari femur potest, intus est (*ib.*). *A d. should always be reduced before inflammation begins*, quidquid loco suo motum est, ante inflammationem reponendum est (*Cels. 8, 11*).

DISLODGE, ¶ *To remove or drive fm a place of rest*, pellere. depellere. expellere. exigere (*drive out by force*; *without ex, &c.*, only if these prepositions may be supplied fm the context).—propellere, pro ulsare (*to drive away or out by striking, beating, pushing, &c.*; *e. g. the enemy, hostem*; then propuls, *also fig.*).—depellere (*milit. v. pr. of dislodging the enemy*; *de*, hostes muro, turribus, loco; *ex* saltu; *ex* castellis, &c.).—proturbare (*drive away headlong*; *e. g. hostem*).—submovere (*to remove and so get rid of*; *e. g. hostem*; noxia animalia). — ¶ *To remove an army or its quarters*, castra in alium locum transferre; castra transferre (*e. g. trans flumen*; ultra locum); *also* milites in alia loca transducere.

DISLODGE, v. INTR. ¶ *To change one's dwelling*, migrare or demigrare in alium locum or in alia loca (*e. g. for removing to another place*; *fm one place to another*).—domo or e domo emigrare (*to leave one's former abode*).

DISLOYAL, regis inimicus.—regi or principi infidelis (*unfaithful to the sovereign*; *ast. regi—fidels, Np. Dal. 1, 3*).—qui odium concepit in regem; qui odium suscepit adversus regem.—qui regi or principi non vult (*C.*) or non est amicus; or by the general terms:—perfidus; perfidus; infidelis; infidus (*SYN. in FAITHLESS*).—novarum rerum cupidus or avidus, novis rebus studens (*desiring political change*).—proditor patrie (*a traitor to one's country*); *d. (of conduct, &c.)*.—principis voluntati (or legi or patrie legibus, according to circumstances) repugnans or contrarius.—*To be d. (to his sovereign)*, a rege desicere; a regis amicitia deficere (*Np. Con. 2*; revelli fm him).—averso a principe or rege esse animo (*to dislike him*).—novarum rerum causas quaerere (*to attempt to bring about a revolution, &c.*); *to act as a d. subject*, leges perfringere or perumpere (*to break the laws*).

DISLOYALLY, perfide; perfidiose (*SYN. in FAITHLESS*); *haud fideli in qm animo.—*contra legem* or *leges* (*agst the laws*; *e. g. to act*).

DISLOYALTY, infidelitas (*the breach of faith that any commits towards a person whom he was in duty bound to serve*; *see Hist. B. G. 8, 23*; Labienus quum Commium compersisset sollicitare civitates et conjurationem contra Cæsarem facere, infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimi posse).—aversus a rege animus.

DISMAL, tristis (*sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face*).—

mæstus (*sad, melancholy*; *prop. of persons, but also of things*; *see also SAD*).—miser (*that excites compassion*; *e. g. situation, res*; *faie, fortuna*; *life, vita*).—miserabilis (*miserable*; *e. g. aspect, sight, aspectus*).—luctuosus (*sad, sorrowful*; *e. g. death, exitum*).—flebilis (*that will draw forth tears*); *rather d., subtristis* (*rare*; *Ter.*); *very d., pertristis*; permæstus: *to have d. countenance*, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristis or mæsto esse: *with a d. countenance*, mæsto et conturbato vultu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*); *d. news, tristes nuncii*: *a d. end*, tristis exitus or eventus; *d. times*, tempora misera or dura or iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosa (*C.*); temporum iniquitas or gravitas or calamitas.—*See DARK, DREADFUL, &c.*

DISMALLY, misere; miserabiliter; flebiliter.—luctuose; *also* miserandum in modum.—(*SYN. in DISMAL*.)

DISMALNESS, tristitia; mæstitia (*SYN. in DISMAL*).

DISMANTLE, ¶ *To strip, nudare* (*prop. and impropr.*)—denudare. reterege. aperire (*prop. to make bare*).—privare. spoliare (*to bereave*).—¶ *To demolish the works of a town*, castrum diruere. munimenta oppidi solo equare or ædificare; diadjicere or a fundamentis diadjicere (*e. g. mœnia, munitiones, Cæs. L.; not C.*).

DISMASK, *see UNMASK.*

DISMAY, *malo (or malis) privare.

DISMAY, v. *See TO FRIGHTEN.*

DISMAY, s. *See FRIGHT.*

DISMEMBER, secare; dissecare (*q. tt. for cutting up*); membra articulatim dividere (*Altitus? ap. C.*); membratim dividere (*to cut member by member*; *Plin. 9, 15, 18*).—truncare (*main by hewing off, &c.*; *e. g. cadavera*; *poet. and post-Aug.*).

DISMISS, ¶ *To send away*, dimittere (*q. t. to send off or away in different directions*).—ablegare. amandare (*to give any some commission, &c. in order to get rid of him*).—amovere (*fm one's presence, as punishment*).—solvere. exsolvere, liberare qm (*q. re, to let him off, to free him fm alth.*).—*To d. an assembly*, concilium, conventum, &c. dimittere: *to d. the senate*, senatum dimittere.—¶ *To divest of an office*, loco suo qm movere (*q. t.*).—removere or amovere or submovere qm a munere (*esp. of civil officers*): *to d. a magistrate*, abrogare or abolere ei magistratum (*both in the Roman sense, and absol. with collateral notion of perpetual dismissal*); *a governor*, qm provinciâ demovere; qm expellere potestate: *to be dismissed*, successorem accipere (*i. e. to have a successor appointed*).

DISMISSION, or **DISMISSAL**, missio (*esp. v. pr. of soldiers*).—dimissio (*C.*; *rare*): *fair d. (*Milit.*) missio honesta.—*See DISCHARGE.*

DISMOUNT, TRANS. ¶ *To throw off a horse*, qm de equo dejicere or deturbare; qm excutere or effundere (*of the horse itself*).—¶ *To throw fm an elevation*, dejicere qd loco, de and e loco.—¶ *Of a piece of ordnance*, hostium tormenta ludificari (*to make them useless*; *ast. L.*; quibus ea, quæ hostes ingenti mole agerent, ludificaretur, 24, 34).—*[Bau. gives frangere pedamentum or pegma tormentorum.]*

DISMOUNT, INTR. ¶ *To alight fm a horse*, ex equo descendere; descendere or desilire ex equis (*of cavalry, in order to fight on foot*); *to make the cavalry d. (to fight on foot)*, equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes.—¶ *To descend fm an elevation*; *see TO DESCEND.*

DISNATURED, *see UNNATURAL.*

DISOBEDIENCE, parenti dignatio (*Plin. Pan. 18*).—*Imobediencia not till Tertull.*, &c.—Immodestia (*bold, reckless d., want of discipline*).—contumacia (*stubbornness, intractableness*).

DISOBEDIENT, non parens. dicto non audiens; non or minus obediens: *to show oneself d., towards any*, ci non parere. ci dicto audientem non esse. non obedire ci. minus obediens esse ci (*SYN. in TO OBEY*; *see also the phrases in TO DISOBEY*).

DISOBEDIENTLY, non obediens; or with the verb. *To behave d.*, non obtemperare; dicto audientem non esse.

DISOBEY, ci non parere. ci dicto audientem non esse. non obedire ci. minus obediens esse ci (*SYN. in TO OBEY*).—*to d. any's commands*, obediendum relinquere et abijcere, nec ci parere (*see C. de Off. 1, 29, 102*); *cs imperium detrectare or* (*Cæs.*) negligere; *cs imperium auspicumque abnuere* (*both of soldiers*; *the latter in the sense of not choosing to obey orders*).—*Also with the negative form of the verbs and phrases in TO OBEY*; *vid.*).

DISOBLIGE, lædere. offendere. violare (*SYN. in*

OFFEND].—cl adversari (*oppose, thwart*).—cl non gratificari; cl gratificari obsequi or morem gerere nolle: *to d. aby invariably, omnia adversus qm facere*.—*I don't know why I should d. you by a refusal, cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio*. *To consider oneself dis- obliged, se violatum or læsum putare*; se læsum arbitrari (C.); q̄ re offendi; ægre qd ferre; injuriam sibi factum putare.

DISOBLIGING, inofficiosus in qm (*disregarding one's duties towards him*)—difficilis (*difficult to deal with*)—injuriōsus (*wrongful, offensive*).—quod offensioni est, offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensione. quod displicet (*offensive, displeasing*).—odiosus (*that excites anger, and thus is hateful*): not even a d. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

DISOBLIGINGLY, inurbane; aspere; inhumaniter [SYN. *in* DISOBLIGING].—*To answer d.*, aspere respondere.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, illiberalitas. inhumanitas. asperitas [SYN. in DISOBLIGING].

DISORDER. — *¶ Want of regular Disposition; confusion, Implicatio (e. g. rei familiaris); perturbatio ordinis (the disturbed order of things); perturbatio rei (the act of confusing a thing; e. g. exercitū).* — *¶ Negligentia* *ca rei (neglect; e. g. in domestic affairs, rei familiaris; see also CONFUSION); to throw into d.; to be in d., &c.; see to put, &c. into CONFUSION:* *the enemy advances in great d., ordinibus incompōsitis effuse veniunt hostes: they fled to their camp in great d., effuso cursu castra repetunt.* — *¶ Disturbance; vid.*

—|| *Irregularity*; see CONFUSION.—|| *Breach of laws, licentia*; effrenata licentia.—|| *Disease*; vid.—|| *Discomposure of the mind, mentis perturbatio*.—animi commotio.—animus perturbatus et incitatus.—æstus error, &c.—animi motus nimii (= perturbaciones. C.).—See PERTURBATION.

TURBARE. v. || *To throw into confusion, to disturb* (e. g. *statum civitatis; ordines hostium*). — *perturbare* (e. g. *exercitum, civitatem*). — *conturbare* (e. g. *ordines, rem; et asply rationes, accounts*). — *miscere* (*turn topay-toprey*; e. g. *republicam*). — *confundere* (e. g. *ordines*). — *ordinem* e. rei *perturbare* (C.); *ordinem* e. rei *confundere* (e. g. *discipline*. *T. Hist.* I, 60). *To disturb every thing, omnia perturbare* or *miscere*. — *See* **CONFUSIO** and **TO CONFUSE**. — || *To disturb the body* (= *make sick*), *morbum* c. *afferre* or *inoculare*; qm *valetudine tentare* (e. g. *of an unhealthy autumn; Cæs.*). — *morbo tentare* (C.). — *commovere*: *ady's stomach is disordered*, q. *alvo commovetur* (Plin.). — || *To disturb the mind, mentem turbare*; *animum* (vehementer) *commovere* qd *re*; *animum conturbare* (e. g. *utilitatis specie*). *omnes animi sensus confundere* (Lucr.). — *See* also **TO DISTURB**.

DISORDERED, see **DISORDERLY**.
DISORDERLY, *adj.* *Confused*, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus, confusus. Jw. conturbatus et confusus. Inconducitus. perplexus [SYN. in **TO CONFUSE**]. — *Impeditus* (*that is difficult to solve or to disentangle*). — *Irregular*, incompositus (*not properly arranged or put to rights*). — *Indigestus* (*not properly distributed, all lying in a heap; e. g. moles, turba*). — *Inordinatus* (*not put in its place, rank, or file; e. g. milites, impetus*). — *Lawless, vicious*; vid. — *In a disorderly manner*, confuse. Incompositae. sine ordine. negligent. — *no order*; sine ordinibus (*these two of soldiers marching in a d. way*). — *effusus cursu* (*of soldiers flying*). — *contra morem obsidum, or contra fas discipline* (*in an inordinate manner; T. Ann. 1, 19*). — *disolute, intemperanter, libidinose, effrenate* [SYN. in **DISORDER**].

DISORDERLY, *adv.* See end of DISORDERLY, *adj.*
DISOWN, *see* DENY. DISCLAIM.

DISPARAGE, *see* UNDERVALUE; RUN DOWN; DEPRECIATE = *undervalue*.

DISPARAGEMENT, obstratio (e.g. of another's fame or qualities, aliena glorie)—despicencia. contemptum obstratio contemptum despicencia. a spretio SVM in CONTEXTUM ¹⁶⁰⁷ elevatio (G. is a sort of ironical depreciation) without any harm to your dignity, sine ulla imminutione dignitatis. (use of an actual lessening of it).—*Disgrace*; vid.—*A match below the condition of one of the parties* (French, *mesalliance*), nuptie Impres: to conclude such a match, impiri or cum impiri lunci.

DISPARITY, dissimilitudo.—differentia (e. g. naturarum, C.).—diversitas (e. g. mira naturæ, T. post-Aug.).—inæqualitas (post.-Aug.; e. g. coloris, Q.).—See DIFFERENCE.

DISPARK, παραδείσον, quem vocant (Angli), mace-
(260)

riam diruere, or dirui jubere (*ast. hanc in horto mæc-
riam jube dirui, Ter. ; and quos παραδείσουσιν appellant
Græci, Gell.*).

DISPART, see To DISJOIN, To DIVIDE.

DISPASSION, *see* **CALM**, 8.

DISPASSIONATE, *see* **CALM**, *adj.*

DISPASSIONATELY, *see* **CALMLY**.

DISPATCH, see DESPATCH.

DISPEL, *pellere* (*drive*; *e. g.* mœstitudinē ex animo, C.; *curas, H.*)—dispellere (*scatter*; caliginem, umbras, V.; tenebras, C.)—depellere (*drive away*; morbum, pericula, molestias; metum ci.)—propulsare (*drive forth*; *chase away*; morbos, Cels.)—suspicionem a se, C.)—dissolvere (*dissolve*; *fg.* cs gravitatem, C.)—excutere (*dash away*; ineptias; severitatem)—elevare (*to take away*; ægritudinem, sollicitudines, causas suspicionum)—dissipare (*e. g.* *curas, t H.*). To *d.* *suspicionis*, suspiciones levare atque removere; suspiciones diluere; causas suspicionum elevare. To *d.* *aby's* fear, metum ci levare (C.); metum ci adimere (C.); metu exonerare qm (L.); metum removere (L.); metum oro timorem ci deicere (C.); metum solvere (t V.); timorem tollere (Caes.).

DISPENSARY, *prps* nosocomium or valetudinarium (see INFIRMARY).—taberna instructa et ornata medicæ [gratuito] exercendæ causâ.

DISPENSATION, ¶ *Distribution*; vid. **¶** *Exemption* *fm* some law, immunitas (*fm* *athg.*, *cs* rel. [*e. g.* omnium rerum, *Ces.*; magni muneris, *C.*] or *re* [*g. a. tributus, Suet.*]).—*vacatio* (*fm* *military service, milite*). To *grant a d. fm* *athg.*, immunitatem *cs* rel. dare, or a *re* offerre (*Suet.*): to *grant aby a d. to do* *athg.*, dare *ci* hanc veniam, ut, &c.; *cs* *rei* veniam dare, *permittere* llicentiam, ut, &c. (see **PERMISSION**).—**¶** *Divine institution*, leges et instituta; precepta institutaque (*with gen. of person, Moses or Moyses, &c.*). The *Mosaic d.*, Mosaica religio (*Lact.*).—**¶** *Distribution of good and evil with regard to providence*, numen divinum (*the will of God*); also consilium divinum.—*Dei jussus* (*only in abl.*) or *jussum* (*the command*): *by a divine d.*, consilio divino; *by jussu* divino; *divinitus* (*generally: of what is sent fm above*). I consider *athg a d. of providence*, qd divinitus accidisse mihi videtur (see **C. Partit.** 23, 82).

DISPENSATOR, *see* DISPENSER.

DISPENSATORY. *see* PHARMACOPOEIA.

DISPENSE. *see* TO DISTRIBUTE.

DISPENSE WITH. ¶ *To excuse, dimittere.* solvere, exsolvere, liberare qm qā re (lo exempt aby fm athg) *Their attendance is usually dispensed with on any account, nemini, quominus adesset, satis juxta exactatio videbitur* (visa est, &c.). *To d. with a law in favour of aby, lege or legibus qm solvere, ut liceat, &c. (e. g. they deliberated whether they should d. with the laws that prevented Scipio's being consul, deliberant, solvantne legibus Scipionem, ut liceat eum consullem fieri, Auct. ad Herenn. 3, 2, 2): to be able to d. with aby or his services, (facile) carere posse qāre or ca opā; not desiderare qū (not to miss althg): not to be able to d. with althg, egere qā re (= to be in want of): sine qā re omnino esse non posse (not to be able to do or be without it at all): althg that one cannot d. with, necessarius.*

DISPENSE, 1. See DISPENSATION. GRANT.

DISPEOPLE (*a country, &c.*), terram vacuafacere. Incolas terrâ ejicere (*see Np. Cism. 45*).—vastare. devastare. pervastare. depopulari. perpopulari [*SYN. IN TO DESTROY, TO LAY WASTE*].

DISPEOPLER, devastator. vastator. populator. eversor. Jn. populator eversorque [Syn. in To DESTROY].

DISPERSE, TRANS. dissipellere (e. g. the cavalry: with the *accusatory* notion of *destroying*).—*dispergere*: dissipare (to dissipate, to scatter).—*disperdere* (to *divide* by driving asunder).—*discutere* (to break up by driving asunder; e. g. an assembly).—*disjicere* (to throw asunder, or into flight; e. g. a phalanx).—*fugare* (to put to flight; e. g. the enemy).—**INTRANE.**—(e. g. of a multitude) *discurrere*. *diffugere*.—*diabli* (to walk off; to *d.* gradually or imperceptibly, of a crowd).—*diffuere* (e. g. humor, latex).

DISPERSEDLY, *disperseæ. disperse diffuseque* (*e. g. dictæ res*).—*disperse multis in locis* (*e. g. dicta, C.*).—*dispersim. effuse*: '*dispersedly intermixed*' (*Woodward*). *confuse et permixte dispersi* (*m. a. C.*).

DISPERSER, qui dispergit, dissipat, fugat, fundit,
&c.

DISPERSION, dissipatio (e. g. error et dissipatio civium, *C. Rep. 2, 4*).—fuga (*flight*).—*Mly by Crcl.*: *oft. the d. of the enemy, fusis et (or atque) fugatis hostibus.*

DISPIRIT, see DISHEARTEN.

DISPLACE, || *To put out of place, loco suo movere*.—transponere (*to put in another place, of things, loco movere also = to put out of an office, degrade, &c.*; also in alium locum transp. ; e. g. statuum in locum inferiorem).—transferre (*move to another place; of persons and things*).—traducere (*to lead to another spot*).—transmutare (*to transmute; e. g. words, letters; see Quint. 1, 5, 12, and 29*)—qd sede suo moliri (*by a great effort; e. g. montes, L.*).—|| *To put in the wrong place, *in alio loco ponere*.—|| *To Disorder*; vid. —|| *Degrade by displacing, &c., remove fm office, &c., loco movere*.—ex (qo) ordine (in alium) detrudere (e. g. qm ex secundo ordine in novissimum detrudere, *Suet. Cas. 29, in.*).—removere, summovere, amovere qm a munere (fm an office).—abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (in the *Rom. sense*; abol. for ever): *to be displaced (of a magistrate), abdicari magistratu (S.).*

DISPLACING, translatio (*to another place; e. g. of words*); translatio or tractio or transmutatio verborum (*Gramm. 1, but only of transposition: of the letters, metathesis, (verbae) or pure Lat. tractio (Gramm.). Mly by Crcl.*

DISPLANT, || *Transplant*; vid.—|| *Remove a people fm their residence, incolas terrâ ejicere (see Np. Cim. 2, 5).*

DISPLAY, || *To set to view ostentatiously, ostentare qd. in promptu ponere (to set before people's eyes, in general; see C. Off. 1, 35, 126).*—proponere (*set forth to view; e. g. his plate, argentum, C.*).—propalam collocare (e. g. tabulas, sigma, C.).—prae se ferre (*litr. to carry before oneself, to make a show of*).—expromere (*to bring forth or to light*).—venditare or ostentare (to d. one's learning, literulas suas, in a contemptuous sense).—To d. for sale, qd venale exponere or proponere.—|| *To exhibit, ostendere (to show openly, to lay before the eyes of people; e. g. potestatem suam, one's power)*.—patefacere (*to reveal, discover; e. g. odium in qm*).—exhibere (cl. e. g. one's good will, benevolentiam).—praebere (ci. *to prove alth to aby; e. g. fidelity, fidem*).—praestare (ci. *to render, to show by one's conduct; e. g. fidem, benevolentiam, animum*).—probare (*to give proof of; e. g. virtutem*).—navare (alth towards aby, in qm, with accessory notion of its being done with anxiety; e. g. studium ci; benevolentiam suam in qm). || *To DISPLAY ITSELF, apparere (to come to light); also elucere (litr. to shine forth; e. g. friendship displays itself more among those that are of the same age, amicitia magis elucet inter aequales)*.—His character d's itself, *indoles ejus sese ostendit or clarius conspiciunt; more and more, ejus ingenii vires in dies magis elucunt.—See *To DISCOVER ITSELF*.—|| *To carve, to cut up; see these words.*

DISPLAY, s. || *Exhibition of; vid.*—|| *In a contemptuous sense, ostentatio; e. g. d. of one's learning, *doctrinae suae venditatio quaedam atque ostentatio; of one's knowledge, &c., ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio (as Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25. speaking of the barefacedness of medical men).*—Crcl. he set out his plate for d., argentum proposuit; tabulas et signa propalam collocavit (*see C. de Or. 1, 35, 161*): *to make a d. of one's learning; see C. To DISPLAY.*

DISPLEASE, displicere (v. pr.).—non placere, qd habere offensiois (*of things, to be offensive*).—non probari. Improbati (*to be found fault with, of things*)—incurrere in cs offensioem (*to incur aby's displeasure, give cause to offence, of persons*); offendere qm (in alth, in qo, neut. in any matter; by alth, qd re: e. g. verbo, vultu: also offendere apud qm qd re, *C. Att. 10, 4*): alth d's me, qd mihi displicet; abhorreo a qd re (I am disinclined to alth). ægre or moleste fero qd. molestum est mihi qd (alth vexes or troubles me): aby d's me, displicet mihi qd: offendo in qo (to take offence). I give aby to understand that I am displeased with alth, me ægre pati qd ostendo. I can't help telling (you) that I am displeased with the thing, *rem mihi displicere non possum non profiteri: aby is displeased with alth, qd ci improbat or non probatur (he disapproves of it); qd ægre or moleste fert, patitur. qd ci molestum est (it is a trouble to him); penitet qm cs rei (he is quite put out by it). *To be displeased at alth in aby, offendere qd in qo (C. Mil. 36; but only with acc. of neut. pron. aliquid). Sile to be displeased with aby = to be angry with him; vid.*

DISPLEASE, offensio (both the giving and the taking offence).—offensa (d. that one has drawn down (261)

upon oneself).—|| *Not displicita. Sen. de Tranq. 2, 8, has displicitia sul, i. e. dissatisfaction with oneself; instead of wch he uses, in the same chapter, fastidium and tædium. To draw upon oneself or incur aby's d., incurrere or cadere in cs offensioem; suscipere invidiam atque offensioem apud qm: to have incurred aby's grievous d., magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.). I am incurring aby's d., qd offendit in me: alth gives aby d., qd ci displicet; qd ci improbat, qd ci offensioem est; habeo ad rem offensioem (atque fastidium; alth is offensive to me). For other phrases see *To DISPLEASE*.—with d., invito animo: to feel d. (= anger) agi aby, ci irasci, succensere. See 'to be angry with.'*

DISPLODE, see EXPLODE.

DISPLOSION, see EXPLOSION.

DISPORT, see *To PLAY*.

DISPOSABLE TROOPS, copiae omnibus rebus ornatae atque instructae.—copiae ad rem gerendam or ad bellum instructae ac paratae.

DISPOSAL, || *The act of disposing, ordinatio, compositio, institutio. —ordo (the order).*—descriptio digestio (the arrangement).—|| *Power of bestowing Crcl.*—Sic potestas, arbitrium may do (see POWER) to have at one's d., in potestate or in potestatem habere qm or qd (to have in one's power).—qd habere or possidere (q. it. to possess alth): to put or leave alth at aby's d., in cs potestatem or cs arbitrio qd permittitur (to leave entirely to the discretion of aby).—ci qd in usum tradere (if for use): to be at aby's d., in cs potestatem or potestate esse (of persons and things); in cs arbitrio esse (T.): to be at the d. of another, alieni arbitrii esse (L.). To place a sum (of money) at aby's d., argentum ci exponere or aperire (i. e. in payment of a debt; to tell the creditor that it is ready for him to take when and how he likes; Freund).

DISPOSE, || *To regulate, to arrange, disponere. —ordinare. —componere. —digerere. in ordinem digerere (SYN. in ARRANGE). —collocare. constituere (to put into a proper state or condition): to d. troops, copias ordinare or disponere (the latter to point out to each soldier, or to each division a proper place; see Np. Iph 2, 2; in eam consuetudinem—ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent). —|| *Employ; vid.* —|| *To turn or employ to a particular end, vertere. —dirigere (to direct). —regere (to rule). —|| *Institute. constituere (establish).* —|| *To incline, adducere, commovere, incitare or concitare qm ad qd (SYN. in TO INCLINE): to be favorably disposed towards aby, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (with regard to a party: e. g. of a judge): to be favorably disposed to alth, propensum, &c. esse ad qd. I am not disposed; see *DISPOSED*: to d. aby or aby's mind to alth, cs animum inclinare ad qd (e. g. ad pacem): to d. aby to do alth, adducere qm, ut, &c., and ad rem faciendam; cs animum inclinare, ut, &c.: this d's me to believe that, &c., hæc animum inclinans, ut credam (with acc. and inf.).***

DISPOSE OF, *To be translated according to its various idiomatic meanings: to d. of property, lands; see SELL, ALIENATE. —to d. of a cause; see To DECIDE a cause: to d. of a person or alth (= what to do with it); facere with abl. dat. or (less freq.) de, &c.: how am I to d. of this person? quid hoc homine faciam? he does not know how to d. of the money, nescit, quid faciat auro (Plaut.). to d. of one's time; see *TO EMPLOY or TIME. —to d. of one's daughter to aby, in matrimonium dare or collocare filiam ci; qm ci in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to d. of alth (= to put it away), qd auferre: to d. of aby (= kill him), qm medio tollere or tollere omni (esp. with the abl. of the means; e. g. potione): to d. of alth by will, in favour of aby, legare ci qd. ci legatum scribere.**

DISPOSED (towards aby or alth), inclinatus ad (e. g. for peace, ad pacem).—propensus ad qd (easily to be moved; e. g. to forgive, &c.).—proclivis ad qd. pronus in qd or ad qd (easily giving way to; e. g. to anger, &c.).—animatus; affectus [animus] (filled with a certain sentiment, &c.): well-d. to aby, ci amicus, propitius (the latter eply of the gods, seid. of men; see Bremi Np. Dion. 9, 6): to be well-d. towards a person, ci favere; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm, amico erga qm animo affectum esse; amice cogitare de qo: not to be well-d., inimico or infesto in qm esse animo; ci inimicum, infestum esse; qm odio habere; a qo alienum esse: to be ill-d. towards aby, nolle ci (not d. to favour him as a p. the man): to be ill-d. towards the state, contra rempublicam sentire: I am d. to do alth, animus inclinatus, ut, &c.: not to feel d., a qd re alienum esse or abhorrire: to render aby

3., ea animum inclinare ad qd, e. g. ad pacem: *this makes me d. to believe, that, haec animum inclinant, ut credam with acc. and inf.—well or favorably d., bene animatus or affectus: those that are well d., boni; cives boni; melior pars civium (the better class, speaking of the well-d. in the state): ill d., male animatus; toward aby (sm. eny, &c.), malevolus: the ill d. in the state, qui contra republicanum sentiant (i. e. hostilely d. towards the state).—rerum novarum studiosi (those in favour of a change in the existing order of things).—Inimici regis (the enemies of the king): to be d. in such or such a manner, sic animo affectum esse; eo animo or eâ mente esse (see on no account sic sentire): to be d. in just the same manner, eodem animo or eadem mente esse: with regard to atq, idem sentire de re (to think or judge the same of atq): to be d. towards a friend as one would be towards one's own self, quemadmodum in se, sic in amicum animatum esse: not to feel d., to do atq, abhorre ab qâ re faciendâ. I am d. to believe, crediderim.—see I am d. to think, &c., may often be translated by haud scio an (or an non); nescio an, &c. I am d. to prefer this, &c., haud scio an hoc—anteponendum dicam, &c.—See INCLINED.*

DISPOSER, || Distributor, vid.—|| Governor, rector, moderator, gubernator. God is the d. of all things, rector universalis Deus (Swn. In To Govrn); for each Sen. (Qu. Nat. 5, 18) and Lactant. have disposer mundi Deus.

DISPOSITION, || Arrangement; vid.—|| Tendency; vid. || Temper of mind, habitus or affectio animi (the state of the mind; habitus, of an enduring state; affectio, of either a momentary or lasting state).—affectus (the state of the mind at a given time).—mens (sentiments, thoughts, as proceeding from the peculiar d. of the mind).—animus (the mind or soul with all its faculties).—ingenium (the natural character of a man).—voluntas (will, inclination).—|| Affection, predominant inclination, inclinatio animi or voluntatis ad qd (in classic prose never without animi or vol.).—proclivitas ad qd (a blameable propensity).—voluntas ingeni (natural inclination to an object).—propensio in qm voluntas, or propensum in qm studium (favorable sentiments towards aby).—amor in or erga qm: a kind or friendly d., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards a person, in qm; also studium cs; benevolentia erga qm (see) but bonus animus stands for 'good spirit', 'courage': a hostile d., animus infestus; agst aby, ei or in qm; odium; agst aby, cs (ill-will, hatred, &c.): a noble d., mens liberalis: mean d., mens illiberalis, illiberalitas: a haughty d.: e. g. to be of, &c.: see PRIDE or PROUD: a bad d., mens mala; improbitas; ingenium malum pravumque: a violent d., ingenium violentum. I know his d. but too well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo: it shows, or betrays, a mean d. to, &c., illud pusilli animi, quod, &c.: two brothers of very different d.'s, duo fratres longe dispares moribus. (see) Sits fm context, inclinatio only = 'favorable disposition' towards aby. Caesar thinking that that favorable d. should be turned to good account, utendum eâ inclinatione Cæsar ratus, &c.)—|| To make a disposition of one's property: see TO DISPOSE OF.

DISPOSSESS, de possessione demovere or dejicere; possessione depellere, deturbare (to turn aby out of his possessions).—See TAKE AWAY; DEPRIVE.

DISPOSURE, || Disposal; vid.—|| State, posture; absol., vid.

DISPRAISE, s. See CENSURE, s.

DISPRAISE, v. See CENSURE, v.

DISPREAD, s. See SPREAD.

DISPROOF, see CONFUTATION.

DISPROPORTION, s. inæqualitas (opp. congruentia equalitasque, Phil. Ep. 2, 5, 11)—incongruentitas (want of apt symmetry: Suet. Aug. 86)—discrepantia (jarring difference; used by C. with ref. to consistency of moral conduct, in actiones omnemque vitam nullam discrepantiam conferre debemus, Off. 1, 31, 11)—dissimilitudo (unlikeness)—prævaritas (deviation fm that just proportion of parts that makes the thing what it should be).—parum apta membrorum compositio (d. between the limbs of any structure or composition: membrorum compositio, C.).—|| Inæqualis tributio (disproportionate distribution; aft. C. who gives equalis tributio as a translation of isocopia, or the state where paria paribus respondent).

DISPROPORTIONABLE, DISPROPORTIONATE, inæqualis.—extra modum prodens (C.).—Sis iniquus, inequitivus, pravus.—minor [minus magnus, Farr.] quam modus postulat (disproportionately small; Farr. of a villa too small for the estate; so

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major, &c. quam modus postulat, adapting the adj. to the kind of disproportion).—ad universam totius magnitudinis summam parum conveniens (of a part out of proportion to the whole; aft. Virg. 3, 1, 3).—In pl. inæqualitate dissidentes (Q.; of two eyebrows, 11, 3, 79).—parum apti inter se et convenientes or parum convenientes inter se; or inter se discordes (L.; e. g. membra, Lucr.).—Unequal, but not disproportionate intervals, intervalla imparia, sed tamen proportionate distincta (C. Rep. 6, 18).

DISPROPORTIONABLENESS, see DISPROPORTION.

DISPROPORTIONABLY, inæqualiter (inæqualiter: e. g. per in. eminentia rupis, L. Cels. Col.).—inæqualiter (Farr.).—non equaliter.—impariter (so that they do not match; H.). They have built a house d. small for the estate, villam minus magnam fecerunt, quam modus postulat (Farr. R. R. 1, 11). Sits Crcl. by justo or solito (with comparative major, &c.), if the disproportion is between the actual and the usual property of atq.

DISPROVE, refellere, refutare, &c.—See REFUTE.

DISPROVER, qui refellit, redarguit, &c.—|| Refutator very late; Hier.; refutator, Arnob.

DISPUTABLE (see CONTOVERTIBLE). To be d., habere naturam ambigendi (C. de Or. 3, 29).

DISPUTANT, s. disputator (e. g. disputator subtilis; but the word relates to dialectic skill, and reasoning powers; it does not imply strife or any opponent).—|| Disceptator does not belong here; its meaning is that of an arbitrator or judge).—certator (but only Gell., certatores Indomit, sturdy d.'s). Mly by Crcl. The d.'s, li qui ambigunt (C.). He is a sturdy d., *homo est concertandi cupidus.

DISPUTATION, || The skill of controversy, disputandi scientia (C.).—|| Discussion, disputatio, concertatio (a learned discussion).—sermo (a dialogue; e. g. on philosophical subjects).—libellus (a written controversy).—|| Neither disputatio nor disertatio had our meaning with the ancients: to be present at a d., *disputationi interesse; *operam dare sermoni disputantium: to carry on a d. on any subject, disputare, disserere. || Controversy; vid.

DISPUTATION, see CONTENTIOUS.

DISPUTE, v. || Argue, on opposite sides, verbis contendere. concertare (to contend with words, in such sense disputare is never found).—disputare, disserere (to discuss philosophically): to d. about any question, to d. a thing, qd in controversiam vocare or adducere: to d. for and agst, de re in contrarias partes or in utramque partem disputare; ambigere (to feel, express, &c. uncertainty: in C. mly imperson. or pass.: atq is disputed, qd ambigitur; also with dependent interrogative clause, utrum, quid, &c.): there is nothing that may not be disputed, omnis res habet naturam ambigendi (C. de Or. 3, 29).—|| Quarrel; vid.

DISPUTE, s. altercatio (where the disputants each strive to have the last word; mly implying excessive heat).—jurgium (when they will not listen to reason, but give vent to their ill-humour by harsh words).—rixa (a broil or fray, when things look, at least, as if it would come to blows).—contentio (when the contenders would maintain the right agst all opponents, and effect its purpose whatever it may be, by the strenuous exertion of all their faculties).—controversia (the simple notion of disputing agst one another).—disceptatio (when men commence a discussion in order to arrive at the truth, or discover what is right). To begin a d., altercati incipere (cum qo); causam jurgii inferre (to begin a quarrel): to have a d. with aby, altercati cum qo (about atq, de qâ re); jurgio certare cum qo (Fell. 3, 33, 2): a d. arises between me and aby about atq, ortur mihi de qâ re altercatio cum qo: this was the origin of the d., hinc jurgium, inde jurgium fuit.

DISPUTER, see DISPUTANT.

DISQUALIFICATION, impedimentum (g. i. for any hindrance): his natural d.'s, nature impedimenta (of Demosthenes's d. for becoming an orator).—legitimum impedimentum (legal d.). C. 2 contr. Rull. 9, 24).—exceptio (the plea of a d. as urged agst him; e. g. agst a Roman soldier attempting to act as proctor for aby: see Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11).

DISQUALIFY (mly with for: Swift uses from), impedire, impedimento esse (g. H. to hinder).—excipere qm (to make him an exception by a legal enactment; with nō). To be disqualified, impediri (g. i. to be hindered).—excipi (with nō or quominus; by any law, lege qâ).—a) Aby's age and modesty d. him for speaking in public, ci ad dicendum impedimento est ætas et pudor: age does not d. us for these pursuits.

et non impedit, quominus haec studia teneamus — *of legal disqualification.* The *Lexinian law* is *them for that commission*, &c., Licinia lex eos ex-cepit, ne eis ea curatio (or potestas, &c.) mandetur (C.). *Even an accused person is not disqualified fm being made a Decemvir*, ne reus quidem excipitur, quominus (or nō) Decemvir fieri possit (both C. 2 contr. *Rul.* 9, 24).

DISQUIT, DISQUETNESS, DISQUIETUDE; see COMOTION.

DISQUIT, v. See To DISTURB.

DISREGARD, s. derelictio. desertio. neglectio; negligentia. See NEGLECT, s.—D. for the public interest, derelictio communis utilitatis: d. for the rights of men, desertio juris humani: d. displayed towards friends, neglectio amicitiorum (C.).

DISREGARD, v. omittere. relinquere (to put aside).—derelinquere. deserere (to desert; leave in the lurch).—negligere (to neglect, to take no notice of).—repudiare (to decline having althg to do with; e. g. gratiam cas, morem patrium, &c.).—non parere, obtemperare, obedire (not to obey).—rationem ea rei non habere (not to consider it; e. g. eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi, C.).—parvi aestimare, pendere, or ducere (to attach little value to althg): to d. one's own interests, utilitatibus suis non servire: to d. prayers, entreaties, preces or vota et preces repudiare or non audire (the latter of the gods); also contemnere or negligere preces. *I would pray for this to the gods, if they had not begun to d. all my prayers*, quod precarer deos, nisi meas pro se audire desissent.

DISREGARDFUL, negligens (of althg, ea rei; legis, officii, C.); also in re; negligentior in sumptu. See REGARDLESS.

DISREGARDFULLY, see DISRESPECTFULLY, or CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISRELISH, s. See DISLIKE, DISGUST.
DISRELISH, TRANS. fastidium creare (ast. mel-fastidium creat, *Plin.*). *Althg does not d. althg, qd condit rem qd voluptate (C.): not to d. food, cibi saletatem relevare (C.); fastidium abigere, auferre, discutere, detrahere (all *Plin.*). I To dislike, &c., vid.*

DISREPUTABLE, see DISCREDITABLE, DISGRACEFUL.

DISREPUTATION, see DISGRACE, DISHONOUR.

DISRESPECT, s. See CONTEMPT.

DISRESPECT, v. See 'to treat DISRESPECTFULLY.'

DISRESPECTFUL, negligens (careless; in qm).—*parum honorificus (of words, language, &c.).—inverecundus; parum verecundus: to behave in a d. manner; reverentiam ci non prestare: to say d. things of any, male de qo opinari (i. e. to think, but also to express one's thoughts, or opinion of any; see *Bremi*, *Suet.* *Jct.* 51): to be guilty of d. behaviour to any, qm contemptum tractare: to be d., or aby is d., oblivisci reverentiam; reverentiam exuere.

DISRESPECTFULLY, contemptum (contemptibly).—non or parum honorifice.—male (ill): to speak d. of any, contemptum or male de qo loqui: to treat any d., *qm contemptum or parum honorifice tractare; qm contemnere, negligere: to look on any d., qm despicere or despiciat habere or despiciat habere: to treat any illiberally and d., qm nec liberaliter nec honorifice tractare: never d., nunquam nisi honorifice (e. g. Pompeium appellat, C.): to behave d. to any, reverentiam ci non prestare. See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

DISROBE, exuere qm veste (g. t.).—detrahere ci vestem (to take off his garment).—See To UNDERDRESS, To STRIP.

DISRUPTION, disruptio (post *Class.*; *Sen.*).—See RENT, BREACH, &c.

DISSATISFACTION, with althg, molestia with gen. (g. t. and indefinitely, the unpleasant feeling of what is onerous, offensive, or vexatious).—tædium, fastidium, with gen. (disgust, weariness, loathing, &c.).—odium, with gen. or with in or adversus with acc. (hatred; vehement dislike, &c.).—Indignatio (repugnance, displeasure).—See remark on 'displectia' in DISPLEASURE.—d. with oneself, tædium, fastidium sui (*Sen. de Tranq.* 2, 4, and 8; displectia sui, *Sen.*).—to express d. (of a crowd), fremere (i. e. by murmurs, &c.; *L.* 3, 45, &c.); obstrepere ci (by clamour): to my great d., cum magna meâ molestia.

DISSATISFIED, non contentus (not contented; qd re).—tædii plenus (full of weariness or disgust).—indignabundus (full of indignation). Every body is d. with his own lot, sum quemque fortune (maxime) pœnitet: the Senate was d. with the magistrates of that year, pœnitebat senatus magistratuum ejus anni: to feel d. with oneself, sibi displicere; utterly, totum;

tædet mel pigetque: with oneself and the world, fastidio mihi est vita et ipse mundus. I am d. with althg, mihi qd displicet, qd re offendor (althg is offensive to my feelings), moleste, ægre fero qd, molestiam ex qd re capio or traho (I am vexed, annoyed, &c. at). pœnitet me ea rei.—improbare qd (disapprove of it; e. g. Curio utrumque improbus consilium). I am utterly d. with althg, qd mihi vehementer displicet: fm being d. with their own lot, odio rerum suarum. I am d. with my fate, pœnitet me fortune meæ; accuso sortem or fortunam meam.

DISSATISFY, see DISSATISFACTION.

DISSECT, I cut up; generally, secare, scindere (e. g. a whole beast).—See CARVE, DISJOINT.—Anatomically, incidere (e. g. corpus mortui): to d. a corpse, rescindere artus cadaveris (*Sen.*); incidere corpus mortui, ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari (*Cels.*).—Insecare aperireque humana corpora (*Gell.*).—Dissect a subject, question, &c. (= analyze it), rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra discernere (C.).

DISECTION, sectio (act of cutting, corpora sectionibus dividere, *Vitr.* 2, 2).—anatomia or anatomice (ἀνατομική; *Cæli-Aurel.*, the art of scientifically cutting up a body). *Krebs says that Cels. uses laceratio mortuorum, but he does not refer to the passage.*—aperire corpus mortuum.—|| Nice examination; *Crcl.* with rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra decerpere (C.).—See EXAMINATION.

DISSECTOR, *corporum sector.

DISSEIZE, see To DISPOSSESS.

DISSEIZE, s. See DISPOSSESSION.

DISSEMBLE, dissimulare (q. pr.).—obtegere, occultare qd (to hide it).—JN. tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare.—celare (to conceal; e. g. iram).—tegere qd or tegere qd simulatione ea rei (if what is used for the purpose of dissembling something else is mentioned).—tegere qd multis simulationum involucriis (by many artifices, &c.).—quasi velia obtinere qd (C.).—prætere qd ci rei (to hold a false presence before the truth for the purpose of veiling it).—|| INTR. To play the hypocrite, dissimulatorem esse.—See HYPOCRITE.

DISSEMBLINGLY, dissimulanter (C.).

DISSEMINATE, spargere, jacere.—serere (to sow; all propr. and impropr.).—dispergere. dissipare (to spread; propr. and impropr.).—disseminare (to scatter as seed; impropr. for to divulge)—JN. spargere ac disseminare.—differre (impropr., to carry althg into different places; e. g. a report): to d. a report, qd in vulgus edere; famam ea rei divulgare; differe qd rumoribus: to d. principles, opinions, &c., serere causas or causas rei or rerum; semina rerum jacere or spargere (e. g. discordiarum): to d. heresies, *pravas or hæreticas opiniones serere, &c.—~~late~~ seminare, *fig. late*; *Lactant.*

DISSEMINATION, sparsio (*Sen.*).—~~late~~ seminatio, *Varr.*; but only propr.—d. of rumours, disseminati dispersive sermones ~~late~~ disseminationes very late; *Ter.*; sparsi rumores.

DISSENTION, see CONTENTION, DISCORD.

DISSENT, v. dissentire (mly a qo; sū cum qo, or dat.; and of reciprocal d., inter se).—See To DISAGREE; To DIFFER.—|| To dissent fm the established Church, *a patris religionis cultu disciplinæ dissidere; *a doctrinâ publicè receptâ alienam formulam sequi.

DISSENT, s. dissensio. To declare his d., *dicere or significare se aliter sentire. || With ref. to religious doctrine or discipline, *a doctrinâ publicè receptâ aliena decreta, pl.; *studium alienam formulam tuendi.

DISSENTANEOUS, dissentaneus (opp. consentaneus, C.).

DISSENTER, (fm the Church's doctrine.) *a doctrinâ publicè receptâ alienam formulam sequens.

DISSENTIENT, see DIFFERENT.

DISSSERT, disserere de qd re (philosophically).—See To DISPUTE.

DISSERTATION, disputatio. dissertatio (the d. in the abstract, but never of the written or printed work; dissert. post-*Class.*).—liber. libellus (the written or printed work).—Sū commentatio (*Plin.*), opusculum.

DISSERVE, see To DAMAGE, To HURT.

DISSERVICE, see DAMAGE, HARM.

DISSERVE, see To DISJOIN; SEPARATE.

DISSIMILAR, see DIFFERENT.

DISSIMILARITY, DISSIMILITUDE, see DIFFERENCE.

DISSIMULATION, dissimulatio (by concealing what really is).—simulatio (by pretending what is not); with

out d., vere (with truth); sincere, simpliciter (sincerely); sine fuce et fallaciis (without colouring and deception); aperte (opp. dissimulante): practised in d., artificiosae simulationis eruditus; cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulator.

DISSIPATE. || To scatter in all directions; see TO DISPERSAL. TO DISPEL.—|| In a moral point of view; see TO CORRUPT.—|| Dissipated; see DISSOLUTE.—|| To waste a fortune, lacerare, e. g. rem suam: to d. the property left by one's father, lacerare patria bona.—See TO SPEND.

DISSIPATION. || Dispersion; vid.—|| Distracted attention, *animus alienis rebus deductus; *animus alienis rebus distentus.—|| In a moral point of view, intemperantia. Libidinum intemperantia, voluptates libidinosae. licentia, luxuria: a life of d., vita libidinosa et intemperans: to lead a life of d., *licentius, effrenatus vivere: to avoid or shun d., intemperantiam cavere: to keep aby fm d., qm a libidinibus arcere.

DISSOCIATE. See TO DISUNITE, TO DISSOLVE.

DISSOLVABLE, DISSOLUBLE, dissolubilis; qui (que, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest.

DISSOLVE, TRAHS. || To liquefy, to melt, solve. dissolve. resolve.—diluere (to cause to become fused).—liquare (to fuse, to liquefy): to d. alth in vinegar, in wine, aceto, vino diluere: to d. pearls, margaritas in tabern resolve (Plin.); margaritas liquefacere.—|| To disunite; vid.—|| To solve; vid.—|| To break up; e. g. an assembly, qd., dissolvere (e. g. the ties of friendship, an association, connexion, &c.).—dirimere (to separate); e. g. marriage, an association: to d. the ties of friendship abruptly, amicitiam repente praecidere (opp. sensim dissuere or remissione usque eluere, i. e. by degrees): to d. a meeting, a committee, &c., concione dimittere; senatum mittere or dimittere (of the sittings of the senate); discutere (violently); illos caecos, Boeoticum concillium; both L.): to d. a partnership, societatem dirimere or dissolvere.—|| To relax by pleasure, mollire, emollire (e. propr.).—effeminare (to effeminate).—enerare (to enervate).

DISSOLVE, INTRANS. solvi. dissolvi (of things); liquefieri. liquecere. liquari (to become liquid, or in a state of fusion, of metals; see TO FUSE).—resolvi (e. g. of snow, &c.; Curt. 7, 3, 10).—tabescere (to waste away; e. g. humor calore); also discuti (e. g. of fogs, &c.).—attenuari (to grow thinner, to decrease).—collabi (to tumble together, or on a heap).—evanescere (to change into nothing, disappear entirely).—dilabi (to glide away; e. g. amnis, glacies, C.). Jw. liquefieri et dilabi—Dissolved, liquefactus et Clapsus (e. g. glacies, C.). || To melt away in pleasures, effeminari; molliri; emolliri.

DISSOLUTE, dissolutus (of things or persons, C.)—libidinosa. libidinibus deditus (usful).—intemperans. Cf. PROFLIGATE.

DISSOLUTE, INTRANS. dissolute (in a careless, reckless manner). Jw. dissolute et turpiter. libidinosa. intemperans: to live d., *licentius, effrenatus vivere.

DISSOLUTE, INTRANS. moris dissoluti. vita dissoluta (recklessness of living, unrestrained by moral consideration).—vita libidinosa or libidinibus dedita. vita intemperans (intemperate, debauched manner of life).—nequitia or nequitiae (the acts themselves that constitute d.): d. of you'h, adolescentia libidinosa et intemperans.

DISSOLUTION, [Of metals, coctura (g. i. for preparing in any way by heating; also of melting; Col. Plin.).—confitura (of metals; Plin.).—fusura (fusion; plumbi, Plin.).—] Destruction by separation of parts, interitus et dissipatio (C.).—dissolutio (e. g. imperii, T.).—solutio. —See DESTRUCTION.—] Separation of the body into its elements, dissolutio, with or without nature; also separatio animi ac corporis in morte (death). See DEATH. Dimissio of an assembly, probably dimissio (as C. uses dimissio remigum = dimissio; and dimittere concilium, &c. is right).—|| Dissolution of a marriage, diffaratio (i. e. of a legal marriage, in contracting which, a religious rite was observed, and a loaf made of 'far,' i. e. was offered)—repudium (the sending away of the partner, on the part of the man).—divortium. discidium (separation of man and wife).—abruptio matrimonii (an abrupt or unexpected separation).—|| The formula was the following: res tuas tibi habeto or tuas res tibi agito.—|| To agree to a dissolution of partnership, societatem dirimere; transigere cum eo.

DISSONANCE, vox absona.—vox dissōna [SYN. in DISSONANT].

DISSONANT, absonus (deviating fm the right tone, —dissōnus (not harmonizing with the other tones; opp. consonus).—To be d., absonum esse.—dissōnare. discrepare (not to harmonize).

DISSUADE, dissuadere qd or de qā re. dissuasorem es rei esse.—dehortari qm a re or de re, or with nē, quin, quominus (see Zumpt, § 534).—abducere. deducere. avertere. abstrahere (qm a re, are stronger terms; to turn aby fm a purpose).—non censere qd faciendum esse (empty of a member of a deliberative body): to d. fm an opinion, qm de sententiā deducere demovere: fm a plan, project, fm what aby has taken into his head, qm a consilio revocare: not to allow oneself to be dissuaded, perstare in qā re (to persist in alth); that does not suffer himself to be dissuaded, firmus proposito (Vell. 2, 63): to d. aby, dissuadere. ne qd faciat qd or simply dissuadere qd or de qā re (166) but never dis. ci qd, vch we do not find before Sen. Herc. (Ct. 929): avocare qm a qā re (to endeavour to turn aby fm doing alth): to d. (or oppose oneself to) the passing of a bill, dissuadere, ne legem accipiant: to d. them fm setting the prisoners free, dissuadere de captivis; captivos remittendos non censere; captivos retinendos censere.

DISSUADE, dissuaso.

DISSUASION, dissuasio.

DISSYLLABLE, dissyllābus (dissyllābos).

DISTAFF, colus.—|| Fig.) An emblem of the female sex; e. g. the government of the d. (see Johnson), imperium uxorium (in domestic affairs); imperium femine (of an empire; T. Ann 12, 40, 2). Among the Medes 'the government may fall to the distaff,' Medis Imperat mulieribus sexus.

DISTAIN, see TO STAIN, TO CONTAMINATE.

DISTANCE, [Of space, distantia (only Vitr. 6, 1, 7; who also uses Obstantia; and Plin.).—] Intervallum (space interposed). Sit spatium (space); e. g. distare inter se modicum spatium, L. 8, 8.—] Not abjunctio vch Lipsius uses).—longitudo itineris (d. travelled or to be travelled); also longinquitas viae: at a d., or at some d., procul (not near): at a great d., longo spatio or Intervallum interjecto: at an equal d., or d., paribus spatiis: at a short d., parvo spatio (e. g. distare a, &c.): 'at a distance of,' is to be turned by a, ah, e. g. at a d. of 5000 paces, a milibus passuum quinque, or intermissis milibus passuum quinque (s. Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 65): at a considerable d., satis magno intervallo (ab), &c.: placed at a d. fm each other, rari, m. (a pl. of what have wide intervals between); raris intervallis positi, m. (e. g. trees): to be at equal d., distare ex æquo or pari spatio: to place the troops at equal d., paribus intervallis copias constituere: at no great d. fm each other, meulocribus intervallis (e. g. separatim singularium civitatum copias collocare): planted at some d. fm each other, raris intervallis positi (e. g. trees, &c.). || Of time, spatium temporis, or tempus or pl. tempora only.—longinquitas (length; long duration; temporis).—tempus interjectum.—temporis intervallum.—|| Fig.) For respect (= distant behaviour), observantia; reverentia [SYN. in RESPECT]: to keep one's d., reverentiam quandam adversus qm adhibere; reverentiam ci habere or prestare: not to keep one's proper d., reverentiam oblivisci (Q. 11, 1, 62): reverentiam cs exuere (T. Hist. 1, 55, 4): to keep aby at a (proper) d., excludere (proper); not to let aby into the house; e. g. of one who keeps her lover at a d.; also janua prohibere. aditu janus arcere; cs aditum, sermonem, congressum fugere (used together; C. Sest. 52, 111): also aditum cs sermonemque defugere (Cæs. B. G. 6, 13): to avoid aby; qm in familiaritatem suam non recipere: not to keep aby at a propr. d., prps se abjicere ad cs usum ac consuetudinem (Cf. C. Parad. 1, 3, 14; de Legg. 1, 9, 26): to keep oneself at a d., se removere a qo or cs amicitia. || Impropr. (= dissolute) distantia (C. Luc. 20, 74); discrien (C. Rul. 2, 32, 87).—See DIFFERENCE. || The distance (in a picture), quæ (in picturā) recedunt or abecedunt.—recessus (e. g. umbra qd et recessus, C.; of a speech, but speaking of it figuratively). To be in the d., recessisse (Q. 2, 17, 21; opp. eminare, Q., or extare atque eminare, C.).—|| To throw into the back ground of a picture (Draden), efficere, ut qd recessisse (in opere) credamus (Q. 2, 17, 21; of a painter); 'facere, ut qd recessisse videatur.

DISTANCE, v. || To leave behind one, at a race, cursu superare qm (H.).—qm procul a se relinquere (Q. 10, 1, 51; to leave aby far behind).—respicens qa videt qm magno intervallo sequentem (Asl. L. 1, 26) or praercurrere qm.

DISTANT, [Remote in place and time, ENC-

tus.—disjunctus (*separated by an interval; e. g. procul a barbaris gentibus*).—remotus (*remote, lying separate*).—longinquus (*being far off*).—ultimus (*lying at an extreme point; see* *Heid. Cæs. B. G. 3, 27, e. g. ultimum atque extreme gentes*).—*Not dissimilis. Muretus* *mae regiones dissimiles, uel Ruhnck. justly censures.*—*To be d. distare, abesse a (ab), &c. (with this difference, that dist. refers to the interval, the two extremes being of equal importance; abesse gives prominence to the point fm wch alth is separated).*—Distare is not used of persons, and has always the measure of the distance added; a d. relationship, amplissima cognatio: there is a d. relationship between persons, longinquā cognatione contingere qm.—*Reserved: vid. DISTANTLY, longe; procul; raris intervallis: to be d. related to aby, longinquā cognatione contingere qm. With reserve; vid. RESERVE.*

DISTASTE, s. See DISGUST, DISLIKE, AVERSION. DISTASTE, v. *To dislike; vid. — Dislike; vid. — Friz; Esasperate; vid.*

DISTASTEFUL, fastidium creans or affersens (*of things*).—teter (*nausey, of taste, smell, and looks; e. g. aqua, sapor, odor, &c.*).—odiosus (*loathsome, hateful*).—molestus.—Ingratus (*opp. jucundus*): alth is d. to aby; see TO DISPLEASE, or 'to cause displeasure.'

DISTEMPER, s. Intemperies (*e. g. of seasons, the mind, &c.; also want of temper in a person*).—*Disease, vid. State of political disorder; see DISTURBANCE.*

DISTEMPER, v. See TO DISEASE, TO DISTURB. *Distempered, Intemperatus. nimius (excessivus: as in d. zeal).*—Intemp. benevolentia).—*Disaffected, vid.*

DISTEMPERATURE, *Want of due proportion in the ingredients that make up alth, Intemperies (e. g. anni, solis, Col.; cœli, L.; aquarum, L. also with ref. to the mind).*—*Perturbation; vid. — Confusion; vid.*

DISTEND, distendere. See TO EXTEND.

DISTENSION, distentio (*e. g. nervorum, Cels.*).—distensus, ūs (cutis, Plin.).—See EXTENSION.

DISTICH, distichon (τὸ διττχον, Suet. Cæs. 51; Mart. 3, 11, 2).

DISTILL, INTRANS. stillare (*absol. or mella de ilice, O; unguenta e capillo, Tib.*).—destillare (*either humor destillat; or arbor destillat qā re, e. g. odore miro suavitatis*).—*TRANS. stillare (e. g. rorem ex oculis, H.; also qā re: the stars d. blood, sidera stillant sanguine, O.).*—*Chemically, succos elicere e, &c.; coquere (e. g. for preparing by heat).*—*Pliny uses the e. g. i. vinum for the various sorts of liquors, distilled fm dates, the palm-tree, &c. (i. Hist. Nat. 6, 26, 32; 13, 4, 6, and 9).*

DISTILLATION, *liquandi opera. DISTILLER, *liquandi artifex.

DISTINCT, *different; vid. — Separate; vid. — Clear; vid. under CLEAR=plain, evident, and clear to the hearing. D. uterque, explanatio.* *Marked ornamentally, distinctus (e. g. gemmis); Jx. distinctus et ornatus qā re.*

DISTINCTION, *Act of discerning the difference between two or more objects, distinctio (with genitives of the objects; e. g. justorum Injustorumque; or rel a re, e. g. veri a falso).*—*Objectively; the difference itself, distinctio (e. g. inter ea quæ gignantur, et ea, quæ, &c.; nulla in somnis distinctio apparet, C.).*—*discrimen (that by wch two things are separated, the partition wall, as it were; or that wch constitutes the difference between such objects).*—*dissimilitudo. Jx. distinctio et dissimilitudo (e. g. causarum, C.).*—*diversitas, differentia, discrepantia [SYN. of adjectives under DIFFERENT].*—*delectus (the d., as choice between two or more objects); Jx. delectus atque discrimen. To make a d. between (several objects), discrimen facere or servare (the latter = to observe a d.); delectum habere (as a matter of choice, both with gen. of the object between wch the d. is drawn): to draw a broad d. between, &c., toto genere distinguere qd: to know the d. between, &c., discrimen nosse inter, &c. I draw a wide d. between the law of nations and civil law, aliud jus gentium, aliud jus civile esse volo: to draw or make no d., omnia promiscue habere: no d. is made between friends and strangers, notum ignotumque nemo discernit: aft. this no d. was made, postea promiscuum fuit: to make no d. of persons, nullum personæ or personarum discrimen facere or servare: to do away with all d's between, &c., (omnium) rerum delectum atque discrimen tollere: we ought to make a d. between citizens and aliens, delectum habere debemus civis et peregrini: we must draw a d. between the kinds of benefits received, accep-*

torum beneficiorum delectus habendi sunt (C.): the most essential d. between man and the brute creation, is our possession of reason and speech, nulla re longius absumus a naturā ferarum, quam ratione et oratione (C.): what is the d. between a liar and a perjurer? quid interest inter mendacem et perjurum? the d. is more easily felt than explained, qualis differentia sit (e. g. honesti et decori), facilius intelligi, quam explanari potest (C.): there is a d. between, &c., et quod differat inter (e. g. justitiam et verecundiam): are there is a DIFFERENCE? between: there is a broad d. between, &c., aliquid interest inter, &c. or nequaquam idem est (with acc. and inf.): there is too great a d. between them, penurium interest inter eos: with only this d., illo tantum discrimine interposito: without d., sine discrimine; promiscue: without d. of persons, nullius habitā ratione; delectu omni ac discrimine remoto; omissis auctoritatibus: without d. of slave or free, sine discrimine liber an servus esset (or sit, L.): to stay all without d., omnes promiscue interficere.—*Note of superiority, ornamentum (alth that is an ornament, or bestows honour upon the individual, as rank, title, post of honour, &c.).*—*insigne (the visible d., or a mark of d.).*—*honor (honour, that is conferred on aby): to treat aby with d., maximos or amplissimos ei habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare: with all imaginable d., omnia ornamenta in qm congerere (lit.: to heap d.'s on him); also multis ornamentis qm afficere: d.'s that are given or due to merit, insignia laudis: Jx. insignia atque ornamenta (e. g. honoris).*—*Rank, merit, &c. by wch a man is distinguished; Crcl. A person of d., vir clarus or clarissimus; omnibus rebus ornatus or præcellens: a physician of considerable d., medicus arto insignis. Discrimen; vid.*

DISTINCTIVE, Crcl. A d. mark, discrimen. nota. A d. badge, insigne. Some d. mark may be found even between things that seem exactly alike, res—quæ pares maxime videntur, utique discrimine qd discernuntur (Q. 10, 2, 10).—*Judicious; see CLEVER.*

DISTINCTIVELY, see DISTINCTLY.

DISTINCTLY, *Separately fm others; singly, separatim (opp. conjunctim), seorsum (opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (each by itself, &c.).—singularet (singly, by itself).*—*Expressly; vid. — Clearly, clare; perspicue; evidenter; plane; lucide; expresse; dilucide; enodate; enucleate [SYN. in CLEARLY]: to pronounce words d., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Paneg. 64, 3): to write to aby (on any subject) d., enucleate perscribere ad qm.*

DISTINCTNESS, see CLEARNESS.

DISTINGUISH. See TO DISCRIMINATE, and (for SYN. and construction) DISCERN. See also 'to make a distinction.'—*In the sense of selecting and marking out particularly, signare, notare.—distinguere (prop. to separate by points; hence, to point out by some ornament, to adorn).*—*IMPROPR.*—*To separate by some mark of honour or preference, qm ornare, in honore habere, honorem ei habere, tribuere (to hold aby in honour; honour aby).—qm unice diligere (to esteem and love aby in preference to others); qd insigne facere (to cause alth to become prominent): to d. aby greatly, maximos or amplissimos ei habere honores; qm præcipuo honore habere or amplissimo honore ornare.—To be distinguished, eminerē (to stand out, as it were, fm the rest).—conspici. conspicuum esse (to be conspicuous; to attract observation and admiration).—conspicuum, on whom or wch men's eyes are fixed; not præ-Aug. L. 1, 34; T. &c.): to be distinguished by alth, qd re præstare (above aby, qm or ci, s. Herz. Hist. B. G. 8, 6); qā re excellere, præcellere (ci); qā re insigniri (of things): to d. oneself in alth, excellere, florere in re; in certain respects, excellere in quodam genere laudis; above all others, inter omnes or super ceteros excellere; for or by alth, qā re excellere inter omnes or super omnes; qā re præstare omnibus: to be distinguished above all others in any respect, qā re unus omnium maxime floreō: the family is distinguished for this, hæc laus floret in familia.*

DISTINGUISHABLE, *Capable of being distinguished fm other objects; Crcl. These things are easily d., harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio: this is easily d. fm that, quid inter hoc et illud interst, facile distinguuntur: these things seem to be hardly d., hæc quo pacto discernere ac separare possim, nescio: these things are not d. fm those, hæc ab illis nullo discrimine separantur: these things are d. by the mind, but are in reality identical, hæc cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt: hardly d., difficilis*

ad distinguendum. — ¶ *Distinguishable by the sight*, qd oculis iudicari potest (*Cas.*).—aspectabilis, quod cerni potest. *Not d.*, quod oculis iudicari non potest: *the direction in which it flows is not d. by the eye, oculis in utram partem fluat, iudicari non potest (Cas.).*—See *VISIBLE*.—*Not d.* Notabilis = remarkable, notable in *C.*; but in *Sen.* adspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia.

DISTINGUISHED, clarus (by birth, station, riches, talents, and other external advantages, opp. obscurus).—nobilis (by merits, opp. ignobilis).—eminent, excellens, præcellens, præclarus, præstant (are quiet expressions of excellence, superiority).—eximius, egregius (are expressions of warmth, praise; egreg. implying enthusiastic praise; exim. admiration; all these are applied strictly to only good qualities, unless ironically).—unicus, insignis, singularis (are indifferent).—may heighten praise as well as blame; *Dōd.*: a d. physician, medicus arte insignis: a very d. person, vir omnibus rebus ornatus; oppræcellens: a gear d. by great events, annus magnis rebus insignis: the d. men in the state, lumina civitatis: in a d. manner, insigniter; egregie; eximie.

DISTORT, detorquere (prop. and impropr.).—distorquere (prop.: twist away from each other; to separate by twisting; e. g. oculos, the eyes; labra, the lips; rare).—depravare (fig. to give althg a wrong direction and thus deform it, qd narrando).—perverre interpretari (fig. to misinterpret). To d. the limbs, partes corporis detorquere; membra distorquere: to d. an expression, verbum in pejor detorquere: to d. every thing maliciously, omnia calumniando detorquere.—Sic avertere, advocare, amovēre, deducere, abducere, or detrahere.

DISTORTED, distortus (e. g. oculi distorti or perverri, and absol. sapientes, etiam si distortissimi sunt, &c. C.).

DISTORTION, distortio, depravatio. (*SYN.* in *DISTORT.*)

DISTRACT, distrahere (draw in different directions; hence, impropr. of dissipating the thoughts and perplexing the mind by presenting different objects to them: e. g. ca. industriam in plura studia; animum in contrarias sententias).—qm distrahēre (to keep apart; hence, to prevent the mind from concentrating itself, as it were, on what it would like to do).—Jn. distrahēre et divellere.—distringere (by turning the attention to more than one object at once): to be distracted by important business of various kinds, multis et magnis negotiis distentum esse: to send Hannibal to d. the attention of the Romans, Hannibalem mittere—ad distringendos Romanos (L. 35, 18): to be distracted by sorrow, distineri et divelli dolore (C.): occupations of a distracting nature, occupationes (as *Plin.* Ep. 6, 15, 1): to d. ab's thought from his grief, animum ca. a curā or a sollicitudine abducere; qm oblectare (to try to produce feelings of a pleasant nature in order to ci interact any unpleasant ones).—¶ To make mad, in insaniam adigere qm.

DISTRACTED, aliena agens (doing or carrying on something else).—aliena cogitans (thinking of something else).—varietate et dissimilitudine rerum ductus (having one's attention divided by a variety of dissimilar objects; a. C. de Invent. 2, 36, 109).—negotiis distentus, distractus (by business).—in plura studia distractus (by pursuits, *ast. C. de Or.* 1, 59, 250). To be d., aliena agere; aliena cogitare (with the distinction explained above); occupationibus distentum esse; a negotiis distractum esse: to answer in a d. manner, aliena respondere: to speak, &c., aliena loqui.—¶ *Frantic*, mente captus, or alienatus; vesanus; insanus; vecors; delirus (*SYN.* in *MAN*): to be d., mente captum or alienatum esse; insanire; delirare: to make ab'y quite d., in insaniam adigere qm (see *TO MADDEN*).

DISTRACTEDLY, see *FRANTICLY*, *MADLY*.

DISTRACTION, ¶ *Want of attention*, animus non attentus (*inattention*).—animus varietate rerum ductus.—animus alienis rebus distentus.

DISTRACTNESS, see *MADNESS*.

DISTRAIN, bona ca. vendere or (*Gell.*) venum distrahere (to sell a debtor's property; see *Gaj.* 2, 154).—in possessionem rerum debitoris mitti (this was said of creditors put in possession of their debtors' property for thirty days, within which a sale was to be advertised and made; see *Dict. of Antiqq.* p. 154, under bonorum emptio).—pignus capere (see under *DISTRIBUTE*).—qd commissio tollere or commissio vindicare (to seize goods, &c. for non-payment of taxes; *Scæv.* Dig. 19, 2, 61, *extr.* Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11): also committere (e. g. ne prædia in publicum committerentur, *Paul.* Dig. 3, 5, 12): *distrained*, commissus (e. g. hypothecæ commissus = 'que in potestatem creditoris

veniant ob omissionem solutionis ad diem dictam.' *but this is when there was a clause to that effect in the deed*): property that has been distrained, quod pro commissio tenetur; quod cecidit or venit in commissum. *Ab'y's goods have been distrained*, ca. bona venierunt; qd necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (*Gaj.* 2, 154). See *EXECUTION (legal)*.

DISTRAINER, qui commissio tollit or vindicat qd.—qui bona ca. vendit.

DISTRAINT, commissum (the sum that the Imperial 'fiscus' claimed for non-payment of taxes, &c.; see *DISTRAIN*).—bonorum venditio (when the goods distrained are sold).—pignoris capio or capto (see *Gaj.* 4, 28). A d. has been levied on ab'y, ca. bona venierunt (see *Gaj.* 2, 154); qd necessitate juris bonorum venditionem passus est (ib.). The 'publicani' possessed the right of d. for non-payment of taxes, data est pignoris capto publicanis vectigalium publicorum populi Romani adversus eos, qui qd lege vectigalia deberent (*Gaj.* ib. *Though the pledge was taken as a security for payment, there must have been a power of sale, in case of non-payment; Dict. Antiqq.* p. 737). To levy a d., commissio tollere qd.—bona ca. vendere: to order a d. to be levied, constituere, ut liceat bona ca. vendere (*Gaj.* 2, 167). See *Dict. Antiqq.* p. 154, under bonorum emptio.

DISTRESS, ¶ *Calamity*; vid. *CALAMITY* or *AFFLICTION*.—To be in d., in miseria esse or versari; in summā infelicitate versari; iniquissimā fortunā uti. In angustias adduci: in the greatest d., in summam angustiam adduci: to relieve ab'y's d., qm a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: I do not know how to get out of my d., nescio quomodo me expediam ex re: to be in d. about ab'y or althg, laborare de qd or de qd re (also laborare absol., to be anxiously concerned about ab'y or althg): to be in d. for althg, laborare a qd re (e. g. for corn, water, &c.): my only d. is for you, nihil laboro, nisi ut tu salvis sis: in the d. of the country, difficili rei publicæ tempore; general d., publica calamitas or clades atque calamitas. ¶ *Pecuniary d.* See *POVERTY*. To be in d., in angustia esse; angustus se habere; ad inopiam redactum esse: in great d., in summā mendicitate esse; mendicitatem perpetui: not to let ab'y suffer d., victum ei suppeditare; dare ei, unde utatur: to relieve ab'y's d., or ab'y that is in d., ca. inopiam optulari (as to poverty). ¶ *Danger*, vid. To be in d., laborare: a signal of d., periculi signum: to give a signal of d., qd re periculi significationem facere. ¶ *Law term*; see *DISTRIBUTE*.—¶ *The thing seized*, pignus (e. g. the pledge, in general).

DISTRESS, v. ¶ *To make miserable*, see *TO AFFLICT*. ¶ *To Distrain*, vid. ¶ *TO BE DISTRESSED*, laborare (to be in distressing or difficult circumstances; *equiv. as mil. t.*: to be d. for corn, laborare ad referendum: as *ab'y's d.*, trimes laborant, *Cæs.*: our men are d., nostri laborant).—qd me valde conturbat; qd me sollicitat or sollicitum habet, or anxium ac sollicitum habet; sollicitus sum et angor: anxio animo et sollicito sum; angli or animo angli; se afflictere or afflicti: about althg, anxie ferre qd: to be d. (as to circumstances, &c.), see 'To be in DISTRESS: I am much d. about your health, incredibilis sum sollicitudo de tuā valetudine; in valetudo (al. valetudo) tua me valde conturbat: to make ab'y quite d., non mediocri curā pelli re ca. animum: d. circumstances, res familiaris affecta, perturbata: to be d. for money, de pecuniā laborare; in summā difficultate numariā esse. ¶ *DISTRESSED*, sollicitus; ægritudine affectus; æger animo or animi. See *MISERABLE*. Don't be d., ne sis perturbatus.

DISTRESSFUL, see *DISTRESSING*.

DISTRESSING, peracerbus, acerbissimus (*painful*), molestissimus.—difficilis (*hard to bear*; e. g. quam difficiles periculis videntur calamitates societates). To find oneself in a d. position, fortunā graviter afflictum esse: althg is d. (= creates a d. feeling), male affici qd re: d. events, acerbitates: it is d. to me, hoc mihi dolet; valde dolendum est; hoc me valde conturbat: a d. situation, res misere; tempora misera, see *DISTRESS*: a d. dream, somnium tumultuosum (as *Sen.* *anxius is used also in this sense by L., but not by C.*: anxie curae, L. 1, 58): to feel a d. fear, cruciatus timoris angli (*C. Off.* 2, 7, 25): nothing more d. could have happened to me, or nothing could be more d. to me, nihil acerbius or nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit.

DISTRESSINGLY, graviter; acerbē; dolenter. To be d. in laborare; graviter esse ægrum.

DISTRIBUTE, distribuere (e. g. populum in quinque classes; pecuniam in iudices; exercitum in civitates;

frumentum civitatibus).—dividere. partiri. dispartire. describere. dispensare. digerere (e. g. cibum in omnes membrorum partes).—disponere (e. g. vigiliis per urbem, stationes portis).—largiri. dilargiri (to d. liberally: of money, &c., elargiri: Pers.). SYN. in DIVIDERE. To d. equally, aequiliter partiri or dispartiri (e. g. prædam): to d. the voting tablets, tabellas diribere.

DISTRIBUTER, divisor (emply of an appointed person to distribute lands and other presents among the people, &c.).—largitor (he that spends of his own accord).—diribitor tabellarum (of the voting tablets).

DISTRIBUTION, partitio. distributio. descriptio. SYN. in TO DIVIDE.—(1) divisio is foreign to standard prose in this meaning, and digestio only occurs in conjunction with ciborum.—assignatio (with ref. to estates or landed property, agrorum).—dispensatio (e. g. annonæ; L. 10, 11).—largitio (the d. of money, largesses, &c.). Equal d. of the booty, æqualis prædæ partitio.

DISTRIBUTIVE, e. g., d. justice, *justitia suum cuique tribuens.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, distribute (C.).

DISTRICT, circuitus. ambitus.—ager. territorium (territory).—regio (region).—provincia (province).—conventus (circuit, department).—muneris partes (the particular spheres or province of one's office).—(2) If in a more extended sense of the word, terra, fines are also used, but dicto must be avoided.

DISTRUST, v. diffidere, perf. diffidisse sum (not to feel confidence in; to have one's doubts about; opp. confidere: my with dat., but abl. voluntate, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12, 2, is the reading of several good MSS.: so Suet. occasione; T. paucitate cohortum).—(3) It has not the meaning of 'not to believe'.—non credere. fidem non habere (not to believe): to somewhat d., subdiffidere (C.): to d. aby, diffidere ei or sc. fidei. de fide sc. dubitare (to doubt aby's sincerity).—ei fidem non habere (to have no faith in aby): to d. aby altogether, summe diffidere ei: I d. myself, mihi ipse diffido. Distrusting himself, sibi ipse diffidens.

DISTRUST, a. diffidentia; in alth, ea rei (it only denotes the want of faith or confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of aby or of alth. In C. [Tusc. 4, §7, 80, and de Invent. 2, 54, 163] and even so late as Justin [1, 8, 10] it is only used for want of confidence in one's own person and fate, in contradistinction to fidentia, i. e. self-confidence).—fides parva (little faith or confidence).—suspicio (suspicion). To entertain d., diffidere; some d., subdiffidere: to feel d. of aby, diffidere ei or sc. fidei; de fide sc. dubitare (to doubt aby's sincerity): ei fidem non habere (to place no faith or belief in aby): to feel great d. of aby, summe diffidere ei: I feel d. of myself, mihi ipse diffido: with d., diffidenter (emply in oneself or alth relating to oneself; e. g. one's good fortune, &c.): fm d., diffidentia: whatever causes or excites d. or suspicion, suspiciosus.

DISTRUSTFUL, diffidens; diffidus; of aby or alth, ei or ei rei (in a single case, = not having confidence in the capability, sufficiency, or sincerity of a person or an object: men d. of themselves, homines difidi sibi) —timidus (fearful, timid).—suspiciosus (suspicious; both as obiding qualities). Jw. timidus et diffidens; timidus suspiciosusque. D. of oneself, ipse sibi diffidens or diffidus; dubitans et ipse sibi diffidens. To be d., diffidere (in a single case: see TO DISBELIEVE); of aby or alth, ei or ei rei; suspiciosum esse (to be of a d. or suspicious nature or disposition): to be somewhat d., subdiffidere.

DISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter; timide; suspiciosè. Jw. timide et diffidenter.

DISTURB, turbare (introduce confusion, &c.; also of disturbing water, aquam limo, H., flumen limbo, O.; and fig., pacem, voluntatem, qd in republic: and of the mind, inopinato malo turbatus, mente turbatus).—disturbare (to bring into disorder by violent separation; e. g. concionem, sortes).—perturbare (to bring into complete confusion; provinciam, civitatem, otium; also fig., the mind, animum; aby, qm).—interpellare (prop., to interrupt a person speaking; but fig., to interrupt a person in an action, qm; and also to break up the assembly, comitia (of a tribune): to d. aby in the exercise of a right or in his right, interpellare qm in jure suo; Cæs. B. G. 1, 44).—impedire (to hinder; qm or qd; qm a re: to d. aby in the discharge of his official duties, impedire qm a munere).—vexare (not to leave in peace; e. g. gallinam, a hen whilst sitting; also qm, to harass). To d. the state, civitatem (or rempublicam) conturbare or perturbare; rempublicam miscere; aby's plans or

projects, rationes ei conturbare: every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere; to d. the minds, animos implicare or confundere; also mentem turbare; animum perturbare. To d. a wasp's nest, crabrones irritare (lit., hornets used proverbially: Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 83). Disturbed in one's mind, mente turbata; mente capta: I am quite disturbed in my mind, sum animo conturbato et incerto: not to d. the peace, pacem or pacis fidem servare: to d. it, pacem (concordiam) turbare: don't d. me! noli me turbare: omite me! aby's peace of mind is not disturbed, in animo ea est pax placidissima: to d. aby's rest, or aby in his sleep, e somno excitare qm (C.); ea quietem turbare (Prop. 1, 3, 17): men's minds are still disturbed, mentes nondum sedecerunt: to d. some men's tranquillity, qm concordiam turbare or disjungere: to d. the public peace or tranquillity, tumultum inflcere civitati (166) quietem publicam turbare is not Latin): to be perpetually disturbed aby, qm semper lacerare; qm quiescere or conquescere non pati (to leave him no peace): Britain was never in a more disturbed and critical state, non sane alia exercitator magisque in ambiguo fuit Britannia (T.).

DISTURBANCE, || As act, turbatio. perturbatio (the act of troubling, confusing; e. g. the tranquillity of the state, otii; of the order of things, ordinis pert.).—interpellatio (interruption [as act, and also as circumstance] by the intervening of an event or the intervention of a person).—impedimentum (hindrance, a circumstance or occurrence of a disturbing nature). Without any d. (= interruption), sine ullâ interpellatione: to cause a d. in alth, qd interpellare (to interrupt alth) or impedire (to hinder). || As state, tumultus (noisy uproar, emply threatening or causing a breach of the public peace). Jw. motus ac tumultus (C.); strepitus ac tumultus (Cæs.); terror ac tumultus (L.).—turba (and when used indefinitely, turbæ, pl.; interruption of public order). Jw. turba ac tumultus (C.); turba et confusio rerum (C.); turbæ atque seditiones (of seditious d.'s; S.); turbæ atque discordiæ (T.). An exciter of d.'s, turbæ ac tumultus concitator: to excite d.'s in the camp, efficere turbas in castris: to be making a d. (by noisy, passionate language, &c.), tumultuari: that no d. may be made, ne quid turbæ fiat (Plaut.): what is all this d.? I quid hoc tumultus est (Enn., where it is tumultus)? a general d., omnium rerum perturbatio: to cause a general d., omnia miscere et turbare: d. of mind, conturbatio mentis (167) labefactio is the disturbance as act or cause of the disturbed state of things, Q. 8, 4, 14): to cause a d. in the state, civitatem perturbare: rempublicam labefactare, or conturbare, or quassare (to shake), or dilacerare (to tear it to pieces): to cause ruinous political d.'s in one's country, lacerare patriam.

DISTURBER, turbator (he that troubles alth; e. g. the peace, tranquillity, pacis, otii).—interpellator (he that interrupts alth by his intervention, e. g. sermonis).—interventor (of an uncalled for or annoying intruder; one that annoys by his visits).—Fem., turbatrix; interpellatrix. A d. of the peace, pacis turbator (prop.). rempublicæ turbo. turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (a sort of firebrand in the state); homo turbulentus; turbæ ac tumultus concitator; turbarum auctor (one that excites the minds of the populace; the author of disturbance in general).

DISUNION, || Separation, vid. || State of being disunited (improp.); of disagreement, disjunctio. alienatio (C.). disjunctio animorum (C.). discordia. dissidium. dissensio. Jw. dissidium ac dissensio.—dissociati civium animi (d. in a state, that has been promoted by aby) To cause d., ordinum concordiam disjungere (to set the different classes at variance).

DISUNITE, TRANS || To separate, disjungere. dirimere. dissociare, &c. See TO SEPARATE. || To part friends, &c., discordes reddere.—dissociare (to disturb the social relationship between two or more individuals).—qm concordiam disjungere (e. g. of the different classes in a state, ordinum; C.). To d. persons, dissociare, disjungere qm a qo or a familiaritate cs.—alienare qm or voluntatem cs a qo.—distrahere qm a qo. To be disunited, dissociari.—alienari a qo.—distrahi qm.—discordare: they are disunited, discordia inter eos orta est; discordant inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to reconcile friends that have been disunited by the wickedness of men, distractos peridiâ hominum amicos rursus in priamam concordiam reducere: the disunited citizens, dissociati animi civium, or patria discordans (the state itself: T. Ann. 1, 9, 2) a state disturbed by party feelings, civitas aliorum

alias partes foventium factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, extr.).

DISUNITE, INTRANS. See **TO SEPARATE, INTRANS.**
DISUSAGE, DISUSE. ¶ *Desuetude*, vid. *To fall into d. (of a law), situ et senio emori*.—abollescere et relinquere (Gell. 20, 1).—¶ *Want of use or practice*, Crcl. The power of memory is weakened by d., memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceas.

DISUSE, v. detrahere ei ei rei consuetudinem a consuetudine ei rei qm abducere. dedocere qm qd. desuescere (e. g. [hunc] desuevi, ne quo ad cenam iret &c. Titin. ap. Non.). *my in past partic. desueta arma &c.*

DITCH, fossa (g. t.).—fossa incilis. incile (for water, e. g. in the field). A small d., fossula: a covered d., fossa caeca (opp. f. patens): to make a d., fossam facere, ducere (in the silo. age, fossam premere, deprimere, percutere: s. Burmann Q. Decl. 3, 16, p. 72: incile ducere, Ulp.): to open or clear out d.'s, incilia aperire: to make a d. before atq, fossam praeducere; around atq, fossa cingere or circumdare qd.

DITCH, v. fossam (fossas) ducere, facere.

DITCHER, fossor (g. t. for digger).

DITHYRAMB, poema dithyrambicum.—dithyrambus.

DITHYRAMBIC, dithyrambicus.

DITTANY, dictamnus or -um (*origanum dictamnus, Linn.).

DITTY, canticum. cantilena. cantiuncula. See **SONG.**

DIVAN, *concilium summum (Turcarum).

DIVARICATE, divaricare (trans. C.: intrans. Varr. nec quibus unguis divaricant).

DIVARICATION, Crcl. with divaricare. ¶ *Difference of opinion, vid. DIFFERENCE.*

DIVE, v. To d. into atq, se mergere in qd or in qd re (to plunge into).—also se mergere in aquam. subire aquam (to go under the water in general).—urinari (if to remain for some time, e. g. as divers):—inurrare in aqua (e. g. in lacu, Col.; of birds): to d. for pearls, margaritas conquirere. ¶ Fig. To penetrate, penetrare. intrare.—assequi or percipere qd (to follow with one's understanding, to reach mentally, to perceive).—perpicere (to look through atq): to d. into a subject; into the nature of atq, alte descendere in qd. penetrare in or ad qd. ei rei primas causas conquirere (e. g. naturae; C.).—persequi qd (e. g. stirpium naturas, C.).—rerum naturam evolvere; accuratius or subtilius investigare qd; qd investigare et perscrutari; to d. into atq's thoughts, explorare quid agat qd (quid molitur).—also ea animum or ingenium perpicere.

DIVER, urinans.—urinator (by profession): these pearls are procured by d.'s, haec margaritae urinatorum pearly petuntur (Plin.). ¶ A water-fowl, mergus (aldwa).

DIVERGE, abire in diversas partes. abire in contrarias partes. divaricare (used intrans. Varr.).—refringi (of rays that fall on a reflecting surface, and thence d. or are reflected): lines that d. fm the centre, lineae, quae ex centro emittuntur (Plin.; where the divergence is only implied). A genealogical tree rises with a single stem, and then branches out into two diverging lines, σπράματα cognationum diverso limite in duas lineas separantur.

DIVERGENCE or DIVERGENCY, declinatio (g. t. for d. fm a straight line in general).

DIVERGENT. By the present partic. of the verbs in TO DIVERGE.

DIVERS. See SEVERAL.

DIVERSE See DIFFERENT.

DIVERSIFICATION, Crcl., unless varietas, commutatio or immutatio will serve.

DIVERSIFY. ¶ Distinguish, vid. ¶ Variegate, vary, distinguere. Jx. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere (e. g. graviora opera lussibus jocisque dist.; variare otium labore, laborem otio). See **TO CHANGE** to **VARY.** To d. (= to vary, in oratory) a subject (with regard to expression and thought), orationem variare ac distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus: orationem ornare (or exornare). See **TO EMBELLISH.** ¶ *Diversified, varius (prop. of variegated colours; then of what is changing and of different sorts; it must not be mistaken for diversus, i. e., entirely different).* Jx. multiplex variusque; varius et multiplex (the latter, opp. simplex).

DIVERSION. ¶ A turning from its course, derivatio (of a river, fluminis).—deductio (e. g. rivorum a fonte, Albanæ aquae, C.). ¶ Sport, ludus. oblectatio.—oblectamentum.—voluptas (pleasure, delight).—

animi relaxatio (mental relaxation). See **AMUSEMENT.** ¶ *Milit. term, e. g. to make a d., hostem distinguere; hostes distinguere.*

DIVERT, ¶ To turn off from any course, deflect, declinare qm, or qd de re (Hes. declinare in this sense not Ciceroian: but L. si quo inde agmen declinare voluissim; and Q. neque spe neque metu declinatus animus).—animum et cogitationes avocare a re (with ref. to the mind).—derivare (of rivers, &c., also impropr. rem in qd).—deducere (to lead or move astray).—avertere (to give a different direction).—abducere. abstrahere (to d. entirely).—avocare (to call off; qm a qd re: to atq, ad qd. Also of 'diverting forces some other way,' [Davies] milites ad aliud bellum avocare, L.). To d. the course of a river, flumen derivare, avertere; aquam de fluvio or ex flumine derivare (to lead off the water): to d. the river from its usual, or into another channel, flumen novo alveo avertere: to d. aby from his purpose, qm a consilio revocare: not to allow oneself to be diverted fm one's purpose, perstare in qd re. ¶ Hence, to turn the mind fm atq it is intent on, distrahere (e. g. ea in diatriam in plura studia).—qm distinguere (to distract his attention).—distingere qm (to occupy with more than one object). To d. aby's mind fm his grief, animum ea a curis or a sollicitudine abducere, qm oblectare. ¶ Hence, to amuse, vid.

DIVERTING, see ENTERTAINING.

DIVERTISEMENT, see DIVERSION.

DIVEST, ¶ PROP. Strip (of clothes, &c), spoliare veste or vestibus. exuere qm veste; also detrahere ei vestem. nudare qm (Syn. in STRIP). ¶ Fig. To deprive, vid. To d. oneself of atq, decedere qd re or de qd re (e. g. of one's estates, de suis bonis; of one's rights, jure suo or de suo jure); also qd minus facere, mittere (to let atq go, give it up): to d. oneself of all cares, omnes curas doloresque deponere; of the command, imperium d. ponere: to d. aby of all his possessions, qm omnibus bonis evertere or expellere (to turn him out of his estates); also qm de fortunis omnibus deturbare. In L. and in later writers, exuere qm (e. g. agro paterno avitoque, L.; avitis bonis, T.; patri-monio, Suet.); of former habits, a pristina consuetudine deflectere: to d. a subject of his sophistical arguments, captiones discutere: to d. of any deceptive appearance, in lucem proferre; aperire (opp. operire): to d. oneself of their deceptive appearance (illum) quo se fefellerant, exuere mentium colorem (Q.): to d. aby of an office, abrogare ei munus; of the command, adimere ei imperium. For my part I cannot d. myself of the notion, that &c., nihil quidem ex animo exui non potest, with acc. and infin. (e. g. esse deos, C.) ~~Hes.~~ in the silo. age exuere was used in almost every meaning of our 'divest,' and as several such applications are found in C. it is correct in this sense: e. g., to d. oneself of one's human feeling, humanitatem or hominem exuere, C.): to d. oneself of a title or dignity, &c., dignitatem suam destituere (Sen. Ep. 36, in.): to d. oneself of an erroneous opinion, of fear, &c., dejicere, depellere qd (See C. Eccl. p. 109).

DIVESTURE, Crcl. with verbs under DIVEST.

DIVIDE, ¶ To part an entire thing, dividere (to separate, so that the parts are distinct and can be discerned each by itself; also of things that d. an object, or separate two things, e. g., to d. the river in two arms [speaking of a piece of land], flumen in duas partes: cf. TO SEPARATE).—partiri (partire not C. except in partitus [passive], to d. a whole into smaller parts, so that these parts may bear a proper proportion to each other, e. g. a body, corpus; qd in membra: to d. the genus into different species, genus in species: then also = to d. (atq) with aby: see below).—Jx. partiri ac dividere (e. g. the whole genus into species, genus univere in species).—dispartire or dispartiri (to separate into parts).—distribuere (to d. a whole in such a manner, that every one receives a proportionate quantity: to d. in a proper manner).—describere (to point out by writing, how a whole is, or is to be divided, and to whom the parts belong, or are to belong, e. g. annum in duodecim menses: terram in regiones).—dispensare (to weigh out, as it were; hence, to d. proportionately, pecuniam, numos, fontem inter incolas).—sejungere, disjungere (to part what was united). To d. into parts, in partes dividere: into two, three, four parts, qd in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere; qd bifariam or bipartito, trifariam or tripartito, quadripartito or quadripartito dividere, distribuere, dispartire: to d. into equal parts, aequaliter dispartire (e. g. the booty, praedam): to d. atq into two equal parts, aequa portione dividere qd: to d. aby into twelve

equal parte, qd in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: to d. athg in equal portions among several persons, qd æquā portione dispensare (lit. to weigh it out to them, with dat. of the person): to d. athg 'ad infinitum,' dispartiri qd in infinita: to d. (athg) with aby, partiri cum qo (to share, or go shares with aby; also without acc., as in English 'to go shares' not mentioning the object); dividere qd cum qo (e. g. one's bread, &c., cum esuriente panem suum). To d. among themselves (of several), partiri inter se: to d. athg among themselves, qd inter se dividere or partiri or dispartiri: to d. athg among several persons, partiri or dispartiri qd inter, &c. [see the following section of this article = To DISTRIBUTE]: to d. one's time between labour and recreation, tempora laboris voluptatisque dividere: the whole day is divided between sleeping and reading, totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisus est: to d. Asia into provinces, civitates Asiae in provincias describere: to d. a question, a bill, &c., into two (that the votes may be taken separately), sententiam dividere: the opinions are divided, sententiae in diversum tenduntur; sententiae variantur: to d. into four classes, dispartire qd in quatuor genera; a speech into its heads, orationem in sua membra; the people into five classes, populum in quinque classes distribuere: to d. one's time according to one's occupations, negotia cum tempore committiri: to d. into 'centurias' or companies of ten, decuriare; into 'centurias' or bodies of a hundred each, centuriare. [To divide itself, themselves; or to be divided, dividi (to be divided, g. l.).]—disiungere. discrepare. distrahī (to be divided in opinion). Historians are divided in their opinions as to whether... or, utrum... and &c., auctores in diversum trahunt (L.); persons are divided in their sentiments, expectations, &c., alius in aliam partem mente atque animo trahitur (Cæs.); to d. itself into two arms, in duas partes dividi (of a river); also in duo ora discurrere (to discharge itself by two mouths or streams).—se findere († via in ambas partes se findit, V.): to be divided into two classes or parties, in duas partes discedere: to d. themselves, discedere (= in duas partes, in manipulos, &c. of persons; also impropr., of things, hæc quatuor velut proposita... in duo genera discedunt, Q.): the opinions in the senate were divided, duæ sententiæ senatum distinguebant. [To separate, to keep apart, dividere (e. g., seniores a junioribus. L.) dirimere. separare. discernere. discernere. discludere. secludere. sejungere. disjungere. segregare. distinguere. SYN. in SEPARATE. (H) dispescere is unusus, for dividere, discludere.] The river Garonne divides the territory of the Gauls from that of the Aquitani, Gallias ab Aquitania Garumna flumen dividit: Spain is divided from Africa by a strait, Hispania ab Africa angusto dirempta freto. the Alps, that divide Italy from Gaul, Alpes, quæ Italianam a Gallia sejungunt: the river wch divides the realms of Jugurtha and of Bocchus, flumen, quod Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungit: divided into two, three &c., bipartitus, tripartitus, quadripartitus, quinquepartitus. [To divide amongst, dividere (e. g. agros, bona virgini, &c., see DISTRIBUTE): to d. the property or estates among the soldiers, the plaintiffs, &c., bona militibus, bona inter accusatos dividere: to d. the recruits among the legions, triones inter legiones dispartire: to d. land among the people, jugera in homines describere: to d. equally, fairly, æqualiter partiri or dispartiri (e. g., the booty, prædam; money, pecuniam, numos). [To disentle by discord, discordes reddere, dissociare.—dissociare, distrahere, qm a qo. See DISJUNCT. Divided, distractus (e. g. distracti pericula hominum amici).—discordans (e. g. patria, T. Ann. l. 9, 2): a state divided by factions, civitas aliorum alias partes foventium factionibus discors (L. 33, 48, estr.).] In arithmetic, dividere: to d. by a 100, qd in centum partes ducere († H.).

DIVIDE, INTA. discedere. decedere. abire (to go away).—discedere inter se (to go away in different directions, to go different ways)—dividi. [To vote by dividing (of the senate), discedere (the form was: qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia in hanc partem, Plin. Ep. 8, 14). To order the senate to d., patres in sententiam discedere or ire jubere: to d. with aby, discedere in ea sententiam (g. l., L.); ire in ea sententiam (C. Fam. l. 1, 2): to d. agst aby or any question, discedere in alia omnia: a great majority d's agst a question, de re qd frequenter (sc. patres) eunt in alia omnia (C. Fam. l. 1, 2): a great majority d's with Hortensius, in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures eunt (C. Fam. l. 1, 2): to insist on the house deciding (on a question), discessionem facere (ib.).

DIVIDEND, [In arithmetic, *numerus dividendus. [Interest paid on a certain amount of capital, usura fenus (see INTEREST).] Fenus is the gain or profit arising from a loan; the interest with ref. to the creditor who receives it; hence it comes nearest to our 'dividend; the interest with ref. to the debtor is usura.]

DIVIDER, [He that divides athg into portions, qui partitur. (H) partitor is without sufficient authority, since in C. Pat. 5, 12, partitor is undoubtedly the correct reading. [One who deals out, divisor (an appointed person to distribute landed property, presents, &c., among the people), see also DISTRIBUTOR. [A disputer; see DISTURBER.]

DIVINATION, divinatio. vaticinatio.—auguratio (from the flight of birds).—prædictio (a prophecy, in general).—[Conjectural presage, conjectio, conjectura (relating to profane matters). See CONJECTURE.]

DIVINE, v. divinare (absol. C. Divin. l. 3: qd, futura &c.; also divin. de qd re, e. g. de exitu, Np.).—præagere (= 'futura ante sentire,' C.; qd animo).—prævenire (hæc a presentimento of; futura, C. qd animo, Cæs.; dolos, V.).—præcipere (to anticipate, by a happy conjecture, e. g., the enemy's plans, consilia hostium, C.).—cogitatione præcipere (e. g. futura, C.); opinione præcipere (Cæs.).—conjectare. conjectare. conjecturâ assequi or consequi (to arrive at athg by conjectures). To d. aby's meaning, &c., ad sensum opinionemque cs penetrare (C. Partit. 36, 123): that is not easy to d., horum difficilis est conjectura.]

DIVINE, adj. divinus (prop. and impropr.).—celestis (heavenly). (H) If divine is used hyperbolically of a profane object, use the superl. of the words in FINX or BEAUTIFUL, e. g. venustissimus, &c., or by eximius, &c.; see INCOMPARABLE. Our mind is of d. origin, a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus; ex divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus: d. inspiration, 'afflatus or instinctus divinus: by d. inspiration, divinitus (adv. C. Att. l. 16): *numine or spiritu divino afflatus or instinctus: d. service, deorum (with us, Dei) cultus: to attend d. service, sacris adesse: a d. sentence, divinitus dictum. See HEAVENLY.]

DIVINE, s. [A theologian, *θεολόγος (theologos; g. t.).—]litterarum sanctarum studiosus (one who studies theology); also rerum divinarum or sacrarum interpret. [A clergyman, sacerdos (g. t., for priest).—]clericus. ecclesiasticus. sacrorum antistes (belonging to the clergy; Eccl.): d's, clerus. cleric. ecclesiastic (Eccl.).]

DIVINELY (e. g., d. inspired), divinitus. [Impropr. eximie; egregie. See INCOMPARABLE.]

DIVINER, vates (inspired by a god; vaticinator only Pont. l. 1, 42).—divinus (one who has naturally the gift of prediction, wch, however, he may also cultivate by art).—fatidicus (he who foretells the fate of men).—sortilegus (by the medium of lots).—augur (a public augur, who discloses the future by observing the flight of birds, or interprets the will of the gods from other phenomena).—haruspex (who interprets the will of the gods by inspecting the bowels, &c., of the animals at a sacrifice: extispex with particular ref. to divinations from the entrails only).—haruspex (a vagrant fortune-teller, like our gipsies): the tales of a d., effata vatum.]

DIVING-BELL, *testa urinatorum.]

DIVINITY, [Deity, vid. nomen divinum (divine power, &c., see God).—]deitas (deity).—]natura divina (the essence or nature of God). To deny the d. of Christ, *negare Christum deum fuisse specie indutum (aft. C. N. D. 21, 63), or *divinam Christi naturam oppugnare. [Theology, theologia 'divinarum rerum doctrina: to attend d. lectures, *litterarum sanctarum academici operam dare: a d. student, *litterarum sanctarum studiosus.]

DIVISIBILITY, divinus ce rei natura (aft. C. Tim. 7, in.).]

DIVISIBLE, quod dividi potest, divivus (that can be separated, the latter only of bodies).—]fissilis (that may be split, of bodies).—]divisibiles very late (Ter.).]

DIVISION, [The act of dividing into parts, divisio.—]partitio. distributio [SYN. in To DIVIDE]. To make in equal d. of athg, æquā portione dividere qd. [The state of being divided, divisio. diremptio. diremptus. separatio. seunctio. disjunctio. SYN. in To DIVIDE (in the sense of keeping apart; 2nd section of that art.).] That by wch athg is kept apart, paries intergerinus (a wall of d., prop.).—]discrimen (impropr., distinction). [The divided part itself, pars. portio. membrum. SYN. in PART. [Scientific division, dispositio (e. g. in rhetoric,

architecture, &c.; see also DISPOSITION).—distributio (the arranging every thing in its proper place).—locus (the principal part of a subject). The d.'s of a literary work, parts (sing.).—particula (subdivision or paragraph, in general).—caput (principal d.).—liber (book or chapter of a larger work): a d. in a speech, incitum, articulus (article).—membrum (μέλος): d. in a verse, μέσση. incitum (Gramm.). || Distinction, vid. § 1. t. in arithmetic, divisio. || Milit. l., legio (a Roman legion).—pars exercitus (a part of the army, in general).—agmen (if on the march): in two, three, &c. d.'s, bipartitio, tripartitio: to march up in three d.'s or columns, tripartito agmine or divisio in tres partes exercitui incedere; triplici acie instructa proficisci: by or in d.'s, exercitui in partes divisio (e. g., to advance or march up, incedere). || For the purpose of voting (in the senate), discessio. To insist that a d. shall be taken, discessionem facere: no d. took place, discessio non facta est (C.). See To Divide, IMTR. || Difference, dissonant, vid.

DIVISOR (in arithm.), *ppm.* divisor (as t. l.).

DIVORCEMENT or DIVORCE, divorcium, divorcium; also discidium (considered as a separation).—diffarreatio (the declaring void or revocation of a marriage contracted by 'confarreatio').—repudium (properly of a marriage only contracted, not solemnized; but also SYN. with divorcium; *Dick. Antiqu.* p. 349. the sending away of a wife): an unexpected d., abruptum matrimonii: to sue for a d., agere de divorcio. See To DIVORCE.

DIVORCE, v. matrimonium or nuptias dirimere: to d. a wife, divorcium facere cum uxore; repudium remittere uxori; uxorem repudiare; uxorem matrimonio exigere (s. *Ruhnck. Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 45); uxorem a matrimonio dimittere (or, if by force, expellere, to turn her out of doors): to be divorced, separari conis et cubilibus discerni (to be separated a mensa et toro, *ast. T. Hist.* 5, 5, 2). || Fig. To separate forcibly, see To Divide or To SEPARATE.

DIURNAL, diurnus; see DAILY, adj.

DIURNALLY, see DAILY, adv.

DIVULGE, vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare (to spread the news of althg, div. with accessory notion of spreading in all directions; perv. in a more extensive sense, through all the world, to let all the world know, e. g. rumore, rem).—evulgare. In vulgus edere (what was to be kept secret).—significare, declarare, aperire sententiam suam, dicere, quid sentiam de re (to reveal or declare one's opinion).—palam facere. In lucem or in medium proferre (to make known, to expose).—aperire, patefacere (to publish, to reveal, to lay althg open).—IN. aperire et in lucem proferre, proferre et patefacere, enunciare (to publish, declare, &c., especially what ought to be kept secret, sociorum consilia, mysteria, &c. C. rem. ci. per indicium, *Cæs.*). You must not d. it, hoc tibi soli dictum puta: althg is divulged, qd in vulgus emanavit. *Fig.* Dicta foras eliminare is poet. only (*H. Ep.* 1, 5, 25), instead of dicta foras efferre or proferre, to tell tales out of school.

DIVULGER, vulgator (t. e. g. taciti, O. speaking of Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods), or Crcl. qui famam es rei divulgat; qui edit qd in vulgus; &c.—batero (one who blabs, s. *Gell.* 1, 15, *extr.*).

DIZEN, ornare (g. t.). exornare. distinguere. comere. See BADIZEN.—cultu speciosiore quam pretiosiore uti.

DIZZARD, see BLOCKHEAD.

DIZZINESS, vertigo oculorum, or vertigo only. To cause d., vertigines facere (see 'To make DIZZY'). To stop d., vertiginem discutere or sedare; obfusum oculis caliginem dilicere: one who is subject to d., vertiginosus: to feel a sensation of d., vertigine corripi.

DIZZY, || Of a person feeling so, vertiginosus. To become d., vertigine corripi: he felt quite d. fm looking down fm such a height, altitudo caliginem oculis offudit: to be d., vertigine laborare: to make (ab) d., vertigines facere. || Causing dizziness, vertigines faciens. A d. height, unde despicit vix sine vertigine oculorum potest (in L. sine vertigine quādam simul oculorum amique); or altitudo oculis caliginem offendens. || Giddy, thoughtless; see GIDDY.

DIZZY, v. See 'To make dizzy,' in DIZZY, adj.

DO, facere, agere, gerere (fac., ποιεῖν, to 'make,' used *copy* of productive activity; and with ref. to the means taken to produce an effect, and to the effect itself, as something abiding; agere, πράττειν, is more general, 'to do,' to be doing, with ref. to the object pursued and to its occupying, generally, the mind of the agent: also of 'actions' that, when done, remain, as ineluctable things, in the memory, not as visible effects. Facere is, however, used absolutely and with neut. pronouns, &c., in the

sense of 'do,' when 'conduct,' or the 'efforts' of the agent are referred to [faciam, ut potero; multa feci; quæ, &c.; plus, quam feci, facere non possum]; and always when 'do' is used as the representative of another verb, the repetition of which is thus avoided, e. g. supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere (the act of imploring you on my knees) non possum.—gerere refers to the series of actions by which althg is carried on and completed; e. g. quæ etiam voluntate Dolabella fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur, C.).—administrare (to manage, superintend; to be the person who actually executes what is to be done). They acted on their own discretion, and did whatever seemed best to be done, per se, quæ videbantur, administrabant. To do too much or too little, modum excedere in qd re: I don't know what to do, quid agam or faciam nescio; consili inops sum; incertum est, quid agam; quo me convertam, nescio; he believed that he hath nothing done, that doth not all, nihil actum putabat, si quid superesset agendum: to be able to be done, fieri posse: (to enquire, &c.) what they should do in their situation, quid facerent de suis rebus: to do good, evil, bene, male agere or facere: to do right, recte agere; recte facere (the latter in as far as the effect of the act is such as it ought to be; see the difference between agere and facere as explained above); to have a great deal to do, multis occupationibus distineri: to have always something to do, assiduus occupationibus impediti; to have plenty to do, satis negotiorum habere; althg gives me a great deal to do, res me occupatissimum habet; to have enough to do with one's own affairs, suarum rerum sat agere: to do nothing, nihil agere (g. t. = being unoccupied); domi deadem sedere (to sit idle at home); studia negligere (to neglect one's studies); to have nothing to do, otiosum esse (to be at leisure); negotiis vacare or vacuum esse (to have no business that one need do); quæstum manu facere non posse (to be out of work, of a day labourer); to set any something to do, ci pensum impere (prop., to give the female slaves a certain quantity of wool to spin, &c., as Q. 3, 7, 6; *improp.*, of setting any task or work); cs operam conducere (to hire any as a labourer). *Fig.* Most phrases formed with subst., adj., or adv., e. g. to do PERANCE, ONE'S DUTY, RIGHT, &c., are to be looked for under those substantives. || To accomplish, effect, perform, finish; see those words. || To have intercourse, &c., with any, ratione cum qo conjunctum esse (with ref. to connexion in trade, &c.); mihi commercium est cum qo (with ref. to intercourse); mihi res est cum qo (my business is with him; I have to settle it &c., with him). I have, or will have, nothing to do with such men, tales homines fugio. || To meddle with or be employed in althg, operam suam navare ei rei; versari in re: to have nothing to do with the management of althg, vacare administratione cs rei: I will have nothing to do with it, hanc rem non attingam: I have nothing to do with this (it is not my business), hoc meum munus non est; hæ non sunt mea partes: what have I to do with that? quid ad me? quid mihi cum illa re? || To take a course with a person: e. g. what can we do with that fellow? or what is to be done with him? quid hoc homine or hunc homini facias? There is nothing to be done w/h him, homo est ad omnia ineptus; in eo et operam et oleum perdidit (whatever trouble you may take about him will be thrown away, C. ad Div. 7, 1): what am I to do with him? quid illi or illo faciam? *Fig.* not cum illo, which is only used once by *Plaut.* Capt. 4, 2, 22, in this meaning. The most usual construction is that with the abl. or dat.: the preposition 'de' is comparatively rare; principally in the passive form with 'fio'; e. g. what will they do with me? quid de me fiet? || Emphatically used (as I pray) e. g. do come to me instantly! amabo te, advola! do place yourself in my position, fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: do say! didicim! do make haste! agitemus! do write, &c., fac scribas, &c.! do show! ostende vero! do take it! cape vero! do lay aside your anger! minue vero iram! do let us mount our horses! quin concendimus equos! do answer! quin respondeas! do hear (what I have to say)! quin tu audi! do leave me alone! quin omite me! do but consider! fac cogites! || Implying assent; e. g. I shall now rest fm my work. Do! (= very well!) esto (be it so!) bene! recte! pulchre (as term of applause!) quam maxime (very well)! ita est (that's it, as answer!)

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—We do you to wit, omnes sciant. *ne ci sit ignotum (no formula at the beginning of a document); *omnibus sit edictum (no formula of an edict): to do nothing but, nihil aliud

quam (with a verb, e. g. discursare): they do nothing but play, omne tempus in ludo consumunt: he does nothing but talk about it, istud semper habet in ore: I have nothing to do with this, hoc nihil ad me attinet: I have nothing to do with you, nihil mihi tecum negotii est: to do every thing oneself, omnia per se obire: to do aby a good turn, ci officium prestare; beneficium qm accipere; gratum ci facere; ci gratificari; benigne ci facere: you will do me a great kindness or favour, if, &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis, gratissimum mihi feceris, si, &c.: to be able to do a great deal with aby, auctoritate sua multum valere apud qm: to do something for aby, in ea causa qd efficere: to do something for aby (= assist him), qm auxilio adjuvare; adjuvare qm in qâ re: the work is not quite done yet, operi nondum accessit ultima manus: what has that to do with it? quid hoc ad rem? I have nothing to do with that, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet): how can that be done? or, is that to be done? qui potest? as far as it can be done, quoad fieri potest: he declared it could not possibly be done, huc ullo modo fieri or effici posse, negavit: I have done it, rem absolvi: I have done with the book, librum perlegi (i. e. have read it through): to have done the task, peregrisse laboris sui pensum: you have nothing to do here, .nihil est, quod hic agas; or by the question, quid tibi hic est negotii? (what is your business here?): have done! omitte me sine me (leave me alone)! potin' tu desinas? (can't you hold your tongue? Com.); —done! in dextram! (there is my hand!) or cedo dextram! what are you doing? quid agis? quam rem agis? quid facis or instituis? how do you do? quid agis? quid agitur? (how are you getting on?) ut valet? (how are you? how do you feel?) what are you going to do? quid inceptas? I can do it by myself, rem ipse conficere possum: I will take care that it shall be done, hoc mihi curâ or cordi erit: what is to be done? quid faciendum est? to get atq done; are To GET. To do great mischief, magnum malum excitare: what was all that to do about (= what was all that noise about) in the market? quid tumultus or turbe fuit apud forum? that will do, sufficit mihi qd (that is sufficient, I want no more); sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verborum est: nolo plura dicere (let us say no more of it); sed ut hæc hactenus; sed finis sit (let us drop it); heus tu, manum de tabulâ (have done, give over now, as C. ad Div. 7, 25, 2); that will never do, hoc mihi nunquam probabis (i. e. of a frivolous excuse); huc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (not inducar) ad credendum (you will not easily make me believe that): it does not do for aby to do so and so, non decet qm qd facere (e. g. oratoris irasci): one can do nothing with him, homo est ad omnia ineptus (not fit for atq); homo est morosior et difficiolior (he is of a nasty temper, so that one cannot get him to do atq to oblige one; also with 'compressis, quod ajunt, manibus sedere, as used proverbially by L. 7, 13; not to stir an inch): to be doing well, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: I am doing pretty well, 'habeo, unde me sustentem (i. e. I am getting my living): not to be doing well, afflictione conditione esse; in rebus adversis esse; parce ac duriter vitam agere.

To do AGAIN, reſicere.—reparare (to repair).—In melius restituere (to improve).—reconcinnare (to put to rights again; s. C. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3).—emendare (to correct).—retractare (to go over again).—repetere (to repeat).—iterare (to do a second time).—redintegrare (to do afresh).—retractare (to set to work again at atq).

To do AWAY WITH, see ABOLISH, abolere.

To do OVER, see 'to COAT WITH.'

To do UP, involvere; involucre tegere; in fascas colligare. To do up one's luggage, sarcinas colligere; vasa colligere; sarcinas aptare itineri (the first of soldiers or others, the two last of soldiers only): to do up a parcel of goods, merces in fasciculis colligare: to do up with a cord, astringere or constringere (e. g. luggage, sarcinas).

To do WITHOUT, see 'to DISPENSE WITH.'

DOCIBLE or DOCCILE, Easy to be taught, docilis, qui cito qd discit. To show oneself very d., docilem se præbere ad qd. Tractable, qui regi potest (prop. and impr. s. Sen. de Ira, li. 15, extr.).—tractabilis (C.).—~~doc~~ Not mollis (= too yielding; giving way in every thing).

DOCCILENESS or DOCCILITY, docilitas (Ingenit). docitias ad descendum.—natura tractabilis (tractableness).

DOCK, s. A stump of a tail, Crel. trunca (lit. mutilated) cauda (aft. trunca manus, T. Ann. 13, 14, 3).—cauda parva. caudicula (a small or short tail; later (271))

only). A station for ships, navale, and (more emig) pl. navalia: nearest to the port and d's, proximus portu navaliibusque (Cas.). to come out of d., ex navaliibus deduci (Cas.). To lay ships in dock, naves subducere (to lay them on a dry place, aft. the navigation is stopped by the season; but not naves trahere ad litora, = to drag them to the shore aft. the will of the captain; as, Sall. fragm. in Serv. Virg. Æn. 3, 425, of Charybdis). The plant, rumex (Plin.).

DOCK, v. To cut off a tail, caudam equo præcidere (L.). A horse with his tail docked, equus curtus (Prop. 4, 1, 20; it is probable, according to Kruse's Hællas, part 1. p. 366, that this operation was not unknown to the ancients). See To CURTAIL. Of an account or bill; see To DEDUCT.

DOCKET, A ticket tied on goods, *index. To strike a docket, prps qm ut solvendo impare deferre: or *postulare, ut in possessionem rerum debitoris quidam ex creditoribus ejus mittantur.

DOCTOR, s. Physician; vid. s. A academical degree, doctor. A d's degree, *doctoris honores, munus, dignitas. To take a d's degree, *amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci; ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri; In doctorum ordinem ascribi; *doctoris nomine insigniri (K.). to be going to take (or to apply for) a d's degree, *summos doctoris honores petere: to take the degree of d. of laws with great credit, *magnâ cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyttenb.). A d. of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, doct. theologiz. utriusque juris, medicinæ, philosophiæ.

DOCTOR, v. dare, præbere ci medicamentum.—curare.

DOCTORIAL, by gen. doctoris.

DOCTORSHIP, *doctoris dignitas ac nomen. *dignitatis doctoris insigne (cf. C. ad Div. 10, 6, 9).

DOCTRINAL, e. g. d. verse or poem, *carmen in quo præcepta traduntur.—*carmen didacticum (t. i.): d. subject, res, in quâ præcipitur, traditur: d. means, docendi ratio, e. g. as displayed by Socrates, discendi ratio a Socrate profecta: d. proposition, præceptum: d. points, or articles, *capita doctrinæ sacræ.

DOCTRINE, doctrina. præcepta, orum. præceptio (the sum or summary of precepts or truths).—disciplina.—decretum. dogma (n.).—placitum or scitum (the principle, in as far as it is based on the opinion of the philosopher; s. C. Acad. 2, 45, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29. Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—An elaborate system of d. satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina; accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam extracta disciplina: philosophical d's, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum (the precepts of philosophy); also præcepta et instituta philosophiæ: præcepta officii (moral precepts).

DOCUMENT, I Precept, &c. vid. I Deed, record, litteræ, tabulæ. Public d's, publicæ tabulæ: to draw up d's, tabulas conficere.

DODDER, *cuscute (Linn.).

DODGE, I To deal with tergiversation; to see shifts, dolum componere. artificium excogitare. To play fast and loose, qm eludere et extrahere (to make a fool of aby, to put him off sm one time to another).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (to raise aby's hopes and then disappoint him; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24).—qm variis dilationibus frustrare, qm variis frustrationibus differre, qm per frustrationem differre (to put aby off sm one day to another by some fine tale).—orationis vanitatem adhibere (if by empty words).—falso promittere (by false promises; O. Her. 20, 195). I In running, vertere se. gyros variare (in T. of horses): to d. a person, flexu eludere (e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, Q. 9, 7, 28).—sequentem qm flexuoso cursu effugere; or *multis mæandris flexionibusque effugere qm (aft. quos tu mæandros, que deverticula flexionesque quævisi, C., but of a person returning by a devious course).

DODGE, s. flexus (e. g. flexu eludere, Q. 9, 7, 28).

DODGER, homo multorum temporum (one that uses tergiversation).—homo vanus or vaniloquus. One who dodges in running; Crel. qui flexu eludit (Q.).

DODO, *didus.

DOE, cervæ d.-rabbis, *Cuniculus femina (aft. lupus femina. Enn.; porcus femina, C. Leg. 2, 22, 57).

DOER, auctor facinoris or delicti; fm the context, auctor only.—Crel. qui, quæ facinus or flagitium or scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admittit; ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet (the d. of a crime; also machinator or princeps atque architectus sceleris).—beneficiorum auctor or qui beneficia in qm confert

or contumit (*a d. of good*).—princeps, princeps et architectus ca rei (*the principal d. of althg*). a great talker but little d., lingua promptior quam manu. lingua fortis (*L. 23, 43*). in pericula timidus, sicubi metus abiit, inflatus (*timid in danger, bold when it is past*; *Just. 2, 10, 23*).

DOG, s. canis: a little d., canicula: a young d., catulus. catellus (*young and small*): a lap-d., catellus, quem mulier in deliciis habet (*Val. Max. 1, 5, 3*): a house-d., canis domesticus: to set d.'s on aby, canes immittere in qm: to keep d.'s, canes habere, alere: of d.'s, caninus: the barking of d.'s, latratu canum: like a d., canum more: the d. las, tributum in singula canum capita impositum (*aff. Cœn. B. G. 3, 32*): the bite of a d., morsus canis; morsus canis rabiosi (*of a mad d.*): d.'s milk, lac caninum: d.'s mouth, rictus caninus (*t*). D-Latin, *latinitas in culinaria nata: *latinitas culinam reddens: d.-kennel, stabulum canum. turgurum canis (*t*): d. skin, pellis canina: d.-collar, s. below.—d.'s-nose, rostrum canis: d.'s-tooth, dens caninus: d.'s tongue, lingua canis or canina: a mad d., canis rabidus or rabiosus: to live the life of a d., in miseria esse or versari: to treat aby like a d., ei contumeliose injuriam facere; qm contumeliose vexare: to be as tired as a d.; see DOG-TIRED: to send to the d.'s, projicere: to go to the d.'s, pessum ire perire. ¶ Dog = the mate of an animal (as d.-fox, &c.), mas.

DOG (as epithet), scelus. scelestus, but pl. fræx populi, sentina reipublicæ (*the French canaille*): also homo deterrimus (*a contemptible individual*); homo ignavus (*a coward*).

DOG (the constellation), see DOG-STAR.

DOG, v. indagare. odorari. Jm. indagare et odorari.—investigare (*to follow the trace of althg*).—odore aut quo leviter presso vestigio qd persequi (*to follow by scent or track, as a d.*; *C. Ferr. 4, 24, 54*).

DOG-BRIAR or DOG-ROSE, *rosa canina. cynosbatton.

DOG-CHEAP, vilissimo pretio: to buy d., vilissimo (*sc. pretio*) emere. ere pauco emere (*Gell. 9, 4, 5*).

DOG-COLLAR, mælium or mellum (*a dog-c. armed with sharp points*; *Varr. R. 2, 9, 15*).—amilla (*iron ring for a dog's neck*; hence canis armillatus, *Prop. 4, 8, 24*).

DOG-DAYS, dies caniculares.

DOG-FLY, *musca canicularis (*Linna.*).

DOG-GRASS, *tritium caninum (*Linna.*).

DOG-HEARTED, see CRUEL.

DOG-HOLE, see DOG-KENNEL in DOG.

DOG-KENNEL, see DOG.

DOG-LOUSE, rictus.

DOG-SLEEP. To sleep a d.-s., vigilant! naso stertere (*Jur.*).

DOG'S-TAIL-GRASS, *cynosurus (*Linna.*).

DOG-STAR, canicula. Sirius. The greater and lesser d.-s., canis major et minor.

DOG-TEETH, dens caninus (*ring.*).

DOG-TIRED, defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: d.-tired, or as tired as a dog fm running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus. I am d.-t., or as tired as a dog, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (*Comic.*).

DOG-WOOD, cornus.

*DOGE, *dux Venetus. *summus apud Venetos magistratus.

DOGGED, see SULLEN.

DOGGEDLY, see SULLENLY.

DOGGEDNESS, see SULLENNESS.

DOGGEREL, *versus rhopalicus (*t. i.*).—*versus Leoninus (*the middle caesura of wch will rhyme with the end*).—versus inculci et male nati (*bad verses in general*; *H. Ep. 2, 1, 233*): abusive d., *prorsus canini versiculi (*aff. prorsus canina eloquentia, Q. 12, 9, 9*).

DOG-GISH, morosus (*espily of old people*).—mordax (*improp. of persons, biting like a dog*): in d. manner, morose; mordaciter.

DOGMA, dogma, atis (*δόγμα*), or pure Lat. decretum or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (*a determination; a point ruled by a philosopher*).—ratio (*principle; method of thinking and acting of a philosopher or other person; in wch sense principium is not Lat.*).—præceptum (*precept; rule, &c.*; also of a philosopher; *H. Ep. 1, 1, 18*; *Sen. Ep. 95, 12*).—Institutum. Jm. præcepta Institutæ philosophiæ.—sententia (*opinion; also of a philosopher*).

DOGMATIC, *dogmaticus. *ad legem Christianam pertinens. D. theology, *doctrina sacra. See DOGMATICALLY.

DOGMATICALLY, ¶ Magisterially, tamquam magister (*e. g. persequi omnia, C.*).—jactatione doc-

trina (*with a parade of one's learning, &c.*). There is nothing so disgusting, as to hear a man talk d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinae (*aff. Q. 1, 6, 40, and 1, 5, 11*): one that speaks d., multiplici varietate doctrinae jactator (*aff. Q. 11, 1, 17*): one that would be thought to know every thing).—~~dog~~ polyhistor, as little merely of a well-known work of Solinus.—To decide a thing d. (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8*): to begin to talk d., ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (*C.*).

DOGMATICALNESS, *judicium plenum arrogantiae.—pertinacia (*obstinate perseverance in matters of opinion*).—vincendi studium (*the desire to show that one is in the right*; *s. C. Acad. 1, 12, 44*): pertinacia aut vincendi studium.—*præcipiendi et docendi pertinacia, or pertinacia only (*obstinacy in defending one's opinion*).

DOGMATIST or DOGMATIZER, *pertinax sententiae suæ defensor.—qui prius didiciat, quam quid rei sit scias (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8*).—cujus omnis oratio quasi præcipiendi ejusdam et docentis est. *qui ad præcipiendi rationem nunquam non delabitur.—*qui tamquam magister præcipit: nothing more hateful than a d., nihil odiosius est jactatione doctrinae.

DOGMATIZE, ad præcipiendi rationem delabi (*to begin to d.*).—opinionem suam pertinaciter defendere (*Q.*).—quasi præcipere et docere videri (*aff. C. Læt. 46*).—tamquam magistrum persequi omnia (*C. de Rep. 1, 2, though not in a contemptuous sense*).—affirmare de re (*to assert or maintain althg to be so and not otherwise*; *s. C. Ecl. p. 60*).—prius judicare, quam quid rei sit scias (*Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8*).—also *arrogantius judicare (*to decide a point arrogantly*). I am afraid of seeming to d., veror, ne quasi præcipiendi ejusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio (*C. Læt. 46*).

DOING or DOINGS, see ACTION, DEED, FEAT.

DOLE, ¶ The act of DISTRIBUTION; vid. ¶ A thg presented or distributed, donum. munus. præm. luctura. donarium. corollarium. xenium (*féniov*). donativum. congiarium. liberalitas (= donum, not before silo. agr). munusculum (*SYR. in GIFT, PRESENT*). ¶ Provision or money distributed in charity, demensum (*g. t. for what is measured out in portions*).—cibus or victus diurnus (*food or provision given out daily*; *s. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1*).—stips. beneficium (*an alms*; vid.).—portio (*a part of the whole, in as far as alms has claims on it, only used in class. Latin in 'pro portione'*).—¶ Grief, vid.

DOLE, v. See TO DISTRIBUTE.

DOLEFUL, see DIMAL.

DOLEFULLY, see DIMALLY.

DOLEFULNESS, see GRIEF.

DOLL, pupus. pupulus (*male*).—pupa. pupula (*fem.*; all four also as term of affection).—¶ Fia. (*relating to one's affection*) puella putida (*an affected woman, one dressed like a d.*).

DOLLAR, *thalērus; *numus imperialis (*Ris-d.*).

DOLORIFIC, see PAINFUL.

DOLOROUS, ¶ Painful, vid.—¶ Doleful, sad, vid.

DOLOUR, see GRIEF, PAIN.

DOLPHIN, delphinus.

DOLT, baro.—stipes.—caudex.—germanus asinus.

DOLTISH, see STUPID.

DOLTISHLY, see STUPIDLY.

DOLTISHNESS, see STUPIDITY.

DOMAIN (or demeane), *prædium privatum principis.

DOME, see CUPOLA.

DOMESTIC, s. SEE SERVANT.

DOMESTIC, or DOMESTICAL, ¶ Kept about [*i. e. near*] the house; domesticated (*of animals*), domesticus (*e. g. quadrupes, Cels. 2, 18*); a meaning wch Freund has overlooked).—villaticus (*kept about the villa*; *i. e. country house and farm*; gallinæ, Varr.; alites, Plin.; quadrupes, Plin.).—cohortalis (*kept in the farm yard, cohorts or cors*; aves, Col. 8, 2).—dominus (*e. g. omne animal quadrupes domi natum, Cels. 2, 18*). D. animalis, pecus (*bdia*; opp. fera).—¶ Belonging to the house, domesticus (*relating to one's home, household, or family, opp. forensis, i. e. relating to public or official life; or opp. communis, belonging to all others*).—privatus (*relating to private life, or a private individual, opp. publicus, i. e. relating to the state or the public welfare, &c.*; *s. C. Att. 1, 17, 6*; non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privatæ carere ditius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt).—umbrailis (*relating to althg that is done quietly, or at home; e. g. exercitatio*).—attentus ad rem diligens (*economical, careful*).—frugil (*orderly, homely, good, in a domestic sense*): d. affairs,

negotium domesticum. res domesticæ. domus (the house).—res familiaris, fm the contest res only (the money-matters, property, &c.).—negotia domestica. domus officia (duties of the wife): to manage, superintend, &c. the d. affairs, negotia domestica curare; domus officia exsequi (of the wife) conficere ea, quæ domi debent administrari: the nature of women is adapted for the management of d. concerns, natura comparata est mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam: d. evils, malum domesticum; dolor intestinus (pain felt respecting such evils; Serv. in C. ad Div. 4, 5, 2); mæror domesticus (grief respecting d. affairs, opp. mæror communis, Suet. Cal. 5).—|| *Liking to remain at home, &c.*, rarus egressu (seldom going abroad; T.).—|| domi focique amans or amantissimus (fond of his home; cf. domi focique meminis, Ter.).—|| qui parietum umbris libenter se occultit.—qui (quæ) nidum servat (prov. H.).—|| qui libenter domi or domo se tenet or retinet. qui libenter publico caret or se abstinuit, qui domo raro excedit or egreditur. To be very d., parietum umbris oculi. In interiore ædium parte sedere (both of the Greek women).—|| Intestine, not foreign, intestinus (occurring in one's own country; opp. externus, foreign).—domesticus (see above); Jx. intestinus ac domesticus: d. evils, malum, quod inheret in visceribus (of the human body as well as the state). malum intestinum. malum intestinum ac domesticum (of the state): d. affairs, res domesticæ (with ref. to the state).

DOMESTICATE. || To make domestic, "parietum umbris assuefacere qm." assuefacere qm domi or domo se tenere, retinere, efficere, ut qd publico carere or se abstinere possit. || Tame; vid.

DOMICILE. see ABODE, HOUSE.

DOMINANT, dominans (in qd or qd re).—superior. To be d., dominari (e. g. ubi libido dominatur, C.): to be d. plus posse. superiorem esse.

DOMINATE, dominari. dominari nimia potentia.—prevallere.—plus posse. superiorem esse.

DOMINATION, dominatio (opp. libertas; despotic power, propr. and impropr.; C.); Jx. dominatio regnæque (C.). See DOMINION, TYRANNY.

DOMINEER, dominari in qm; superbe crudeliterque tractare qm: to treat tyrannically; C. Phil. 13, 8, 17. Juven. 42, 1, 3).

DOMINEERING, imperiosus.—superbus (proud). insolens (haughty towards others).—arrogans (arrogant): in a d. manner, imperiose. pro imperio (e. g. to order aby to be off, qm discedere jubere). superbe. insolenter. arroganter.

DOMINICAL, *dominicus (used by Col.). The d. letter, *dominica littera (as Eccl. i. t.).

DOMINICAN, *monachus ordinis Sancti Dominici scriptus.

DOMINION, ditio. jus (power arising from a right which a person possesses over any one).—potestas (might, power).—imperium (supreme command).—Jx. jus ditioque; ditio potestasque; imperium ditioque: to be under the d. of aby, esse in cs ditioe (potestate) or in cs ditioe ac potestate; cs juris esse or haberi: to bring under the d. of aby, sub or in imperium (potestatem), sub jus ditioemque cs redigere; sub imperium ditioemque cs subungere: to bring under one's d., in ditioem suam redigere; ditiois suæ or sui juris facere: to be brought under aby's d., cadere sub imperium ditioemque cs: to have d. over aby, qm in suâ potestate habere, in suâ potestate et ditioe tenere; ci imperare; imperium or dominationem habere in qm: to have d. over a country, imperium cs civitatis obtinere: to have d. over the whole world, omnium terrarum dominum esse: to exercise d. (abolit.), imperium tenere, imperare; regnare: to reign, eply of the monarchy of a king: then g. i. of the unlimited power of a governor in any sphere).—|| (qz) dominari in qm means only to play or act the lord over any one, to tyrannize over him: Pio.) dominari (e. g. where the will has d., ubi libido dominatur): fortune has d. in all things, fortuna in omni re dominatur. || Dominions; see REALM.

DON, princeps.—vir clarus, &c.—potens vir. In our ludicrous sense of the word, to be a d., sese esse qm or qd putare.

DONARY, donarium (dedicated to a god; L. 42, 28). **DONATION,** see GIFT.

DONATIVE, cf. LARGESS; vid.

DONE (as form of accepting a wager), en dextram! (here's my hand!); cedo dextram (give me your hand upon it).

DONJON, arx, or arx munitissima, or arx intra mœnia edita (L. 45, 28).

DONOR, auctor doni or muneris; ~~qz~~ donator und dator, un-Clas.

DOODLE, homo deses, desidiosus or iners et desidiosus.

DOOM, v. || *Condemn, damnare.* condemnare (to ath, abl. or gen. if it is money, &c.): but to the public works, mines, &c. in or ad; damn. in metallum, in opus publicum, ad bestias, Marcian. Dig.; condemn. ad metalla, ad bestias, ad munitiones viarum, Suet.). || To destine (of the gods, fate, &c.). If you are doomed to, &c., si fatum tibi est (with acc. and inf.): if he had been doomed to, &c., si fatum fuerat (with acc. and inf.). How is it that I am doomed to, &c.? quoniam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, &c. I Milo is doomed to be unable to preserve himself, Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare posset. I am doomed to suffer the same fate, mihi eadem sunt patienda; or ego eundem fortunæ exitum laturus sum (if near at hand): if the commonwealth is doomed, si jam fatum extremum reipublicæ venit: aby is doomed to die by a fall from his horse, ci fatum est ex equo cadere atque ita perire: he was doomed to suffer this, ci hoc divinitus accidit.

DOOM, s. || Decree of fate, fatum. fati necessitas. necessitas divina. || Fated destruction, fatum extremum cs rei (e. g. reipublicæ, C.) or fatum only, or fati et exiti dies (C.). See DESTRUCTION. || Judgement, sentence, &c.; vid.

DOOMSDAY, see 'day of JUDGEMENT.' || DOOMSDAY-BOOK, *liber censuæ regni Anglici a Gulielmo primo confectus; or *tabulæ censoriæ regni Anglici a Gulielmo primo confectæ.

DOOR, ostium (any opening for an entrance, aply in the interior of a house: ~~qz~~ the ancients usually hung only curtains, vela, before the entrances of the several apartments of a house; more rarely they employed folding-d., fores).—Janua (a house-d.).—foris, usually pl. fores (as the d.'s mily consisted of two leaves).—valvæ (pl. double d.'s, i. e. folding back like a window-shutter): a bark-d., ostium posticum, posticum only (g. t.); pseudothyrum (a secret back-door; C. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14): a front-d., janua: bed room d., fores cubiculi: to be let in by the back-d., pseudothyro recipi (opp. janua intromiti, C.): to open a d. to ath (Ag.), fenestram ad qd patefacere (e. g. ad nequitiam ci, Ter.); januum or (C.) aditum januamque patefacere (e. g. to glory, famæ, Plin. Ep. 1, 18): to enter athy by any d., qz janua ingredi in qd (C.; Ag.); fm d. to d., ostium: to open a d., ostium, januum, or fores patefacere, aperire (g. tt.).—fores reserare (to unbolt). fores recludere (to unlock): to shut a d., ostium, januum, fores operire (g. tt.). ostii pessulum obdere (to bar); fores obserare (to bolt). fores claudere or occludere (to close the leaves): to knock at a d., januum, ostium, or fores, pulsare: to break open a d., fores effringere; frangere januum (H.): to attend at the d., ostium observare: to let in at a d., qm janua intromittere: to drive fm one's d., qm janua aditu arceri; qm janua prohibere; qm excludere: to show aby the d., jubere qm abire or discedere: to be at the d. (Ag.), imminere or impendere. sub-esse (e. g. famæ impendit; mors imminet; hiems suberat): to turn aby away fm one's d.'s, qm limine submovere; repellere foribus (to drive away with violence); prohibere janua; excludere qm (not to suffer him to come into the house). To turn (a son) out of d.'s, abdicare filium. || To lay athy at aby's d., qd ci acceptum referre; qd assignare (L.); culpam ci attribuire, assignare; culpam conferre, concicere, vertere in qm: the fault does not lie at my d., a me hæc culpa procul est: some blame, however, lies at your d., tua tamen nonnulla culpa est: the blame lies at my d., ego sum in culpa; in me est culpa; mea est culpa: all the blame lies at your d., tua summa culpa est.

DOOR-KEEPER, janitor (janitrix if fem.).—januus custos.—ostiarus.

DOOR-POST, postia. —Vitr. calls the d.-p.'s of temples antepagmenta (Dict. of Antiq.).

DOOR-SILL, limen. limen inferum (if it is necessary to distinguish it).

DORIC, doricus (Plin.). To speak d., dorice loqui (Suet.).

DORMANT, mortuus (used, in this sense, of laws that have become a dead letter, leges, C.). Jx. mortuus et antiquus (leges, Ferr. 2, 5, 18).—dormitans, oscitans et dormitans (e. g. sapientia, sleepy, inactive). To be d., jacere (e. g. of the art of a physician when there is no disease; of justice, justitia jacet; judicia jacent, C.; of virtues when pleasure rules, and of money, C.).

DORMITORY, cubiculum (C.).—cubiculum grande (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10).—cubiculum dormitorium or dormitorium only (Plin.).—cubiculum noctis et somni (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22).—dormitorium membrum (Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9). The sitting rooms and d's, cubula diurna nocturnaque (Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1).—*Cemetery; vid.*

DORMOUSE, gila.—*sciurus gila (Linn.).

DORSEL or **DÖRSER**, see **FANNIKER**.

DOSE, *¶ Portion of medicine, portio. But mly by Crcl. Take for a d. a piece about the size of a bean, quod Egyptiæ fabæ magnitudinem impleat, satis est (Cels.). a piece about the size of a vetch is a sufficient d., ex his, quod ervi magnitudinem habet, satis est devarasse (Cels.): one of them of the size above-mentioned is plenty for a d., unum autem ejusdem magnitudinis, quæ supra posita est, abunde est sumpisse (Cels.): the d. of it is a piece of the size of a lupine dissolved in three cyath of water, quod lupini magnitudinem habet, in tribus cyathis aquæ diluitur: to take a d. of medicine, accipere medicinam; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to give aby a d. of medicine, dare ei medicamentum (ad or contra qd); medicamentum potui dare ei (if a draught).—*¶ Share, quantity; vid.**

DOSE, potionem dare.—*¶* ~~to~~ potiorare in low Lat.; but Suetonius used potioratus, dosed.

DOSSIL, see **LINT**.

DOT, s. punctum (properly, pierced with a short instrument, eruvia; but also of any d.; e. g. in writing).—interpunctum (C.; placed aft. a word).—To look like a mere d., quasi puncti instar obtinere: to put a d. after a word, interpungere (Sen. Ep. 40, 10; with the ancients only to distinguish separate words).

DOT, v. *punctis notare or distinguere.

DOTAGE, deliratio (e. pr. ita senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio vocatur, C. Sen. 10, 36). To be in his d., delirium esse, delirare. An old man in his d., senex delirans (Ter.). *¶ Excessive fondness; see FONDNESS.*

DOTAL, dotalis (C.).

DOTARD, delirus senex (C.). senex delirans (Ter.). stultus senex.

DOTATION, dotis datio (Jurist. i. l.) or Crcl. with dotare.

NOTE, delirare.—*¶ To dote upon atq, *insano ce rei amore or studio affici or incendi (lo love passionately).—qm in oculis gerere or gestare, qm in sinu gestare (to love with fond affection).—insanire in qm (H. of the passion of love).*

DOTINGLY, *insano amore.—dementer (rare).—insipienter.—stulte.

DOTTREL, *¶* Charadrius Morinellus (Linn.): sea-

DOTTREL, *¶* d., *Tringa Interpres (Linn.).

DOUBLE, duplex (twofold: a multiplicative; denoting the d. as distinct magnitudes to be counted; e. g. fossas, vallum, stipendium).—duplus (a proportional; representing d. as continuous magnitudes to be weighed or measured; duplex as adj., duplum as sub.).

—geminus (of wch each is twin to the other; duplex denotes doubleness with similarity or equality; geminus denotes similarity or equality with doubleness; Död.).—geminatus (repeated over again in exactly the same form, &c.).—anceps (having two heads; hence, fig. having two sides or directions; that may be considered in two points of view. 'In anceps there always lies the notion of what is doubtful, critical, or dangerous; not that of simple doubleness.' Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).—bipartitus (divided into two parts).—A soldier who receives d. rations, miles duplicarius: a d. victory, victoria geminata. THE DOUBLE, duplum, alterum tantum (for wch duplex appears first in L.).—bis tantum (Varr.). A d. victory, victoria geminata (L.). prælium anceps (Cæs. Np.): to make d., duplicare, geminare. A d. cloke, amiculum duplex (Np.). A d. saw, ex omni parte dentata serra or serrula (S. C. Cuent. 64, 180). A d. sense, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum).—suspicio ridiculi abscondita (double-entendre). A d. sun, sol geminatus.—soles binos (two seen at once; Sen. Qu. Nat. 1, 11). A d. door, fores bifores or only fores (having two leaves; if each is folded like a window-shutter, they are called valve). D.-tongued, bilinguis (speaking two languages: also fig. hypocritical, &c.).—ambigui ingenui (deceitful, &c.).—bisulcilingua only Com.; Plant. Pam. 5, 2, 74. A d. tongue, ambiguum ingenium.

DOUBLE, s. *¶* Twice as much, duplum; alterum tantum; bistantum (Varr.).—*¶* A turn in running, flexus (Q.).—*¶* A trick, &c.; vid. Prps flexiones.—mæandri (aff. quos tu mæandros—quæ deverticula flexionesque quæstati, C.; but in him it is said of a per-

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son returning by by-ways, &c. under circumstances of disguise).

DOUBLE, v. TRANS. duplicare (v. pr. propri. and fig.).—geminare (to put two things together so that they may appear a pair; to put two equal things together; e. g. legionum castra).—*¶* To sail round a cape, flectere promontorium (C. Divin. 2, 45, 94).—circum-vehi promontorium (L. 10; also portip. acti. circum-vehens, as he was doubling, &c.).—*¶* To double down a leaf, *schædæ marginem replicare (marginem replicare, Plin. 9, 33, 52).—*¶* INTRANS. duplicari.—*¶* To double and turn, huc atque illic tergiversari.—*mæandros multos flexionesque quærere (See quotation under DOUBLE, s.).—to elude by doubling, flexu eludere (Q.).

DOUBLE-DEALER, (homo) bilinguis (Plaut. Phædr.). callidus et simulator (T.). See **DECEIVER**.

DOUBLE-DEALING, see **DECEIT**.

DOUBLE-DYED, bi. tinctus.

DOUBLE-ENTENDRE, suspicio ridiculi abscondita (C.).

DOUBLE-FACE, see **DUPPLICITY**.

DOUBLE-FACED, see **DECEITFUL**.

DOUBLE-MEANING, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). If = double-entendre; vid.

DOUBLE-MINDED, qui vario or mobili est animo. To be d.-m., animo or ingenio vario esse; animo or ingenio mobili esse. See **INCONSTANT**.

DOUBLE-TONGUED, bilinguis, homo bilinguis.

DOUBLER, qui duplicat.—*¶* duplicator very late; Sid.

DOUBLET, see **WAISTCOAT**.

DOUBLING, flexio. D's and turnings, mæandri flexionesque (C.; of the d's and taking by-ways of a person returning in shame).—flexus (in running; e. g. qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt).

DOUBLY, dupliciter (in a twofold manner or degree; is always modal; e. g. dupliciter delectari tuis literis). duplo (as much again, is proportional).—bifariam (in two parts or places, is local).

DOUBT, v. INTRANS. dubitare.—dubium esse. In dubio esse (to be doubtful).—dubitatio mature (to be in a state of agitating doubt or uncertainty; see C. Verr. 2, 30, 74).—animo or animi pendere (not to be able to make up one's mind).—To d. about atq, dubitare de re (not with the acc., in class. Lat., except of a neut. pron.): to d. a little, subdubitare. I d. whether, dubito, num, &c. I do not d. that, &c., non dubito, quin, &c. (not dubito, with the acc. and inf., is used in this sense by Np., but is better avoided; in the sense of 'hesitate' it is class.). D. not but that I shall do every thing, illud cave dubites, quin ego omnia faciam: can you d. that, &c. ...? dubitahitis, quin ...? Ss 'I doubt' is used in the sense of 'I fear' e. g. 'I doubt he will not come,' vereor ut veniat. See **FRAN**.

DOUBT, TRANS. Mly by dubitare de qre: to d. your affection for me, dubitare de tuâ erga me voluntate (so dub. de divinâ ratione; but a neut. pron. will be in the acc.).

DOUBT, s. dubitatio (only in the sense of a person's uncertainty and hesitation as to what he should decide; hence often with quin, ne, num, quidnam).—scrupulus (the thing that causes me to doubt and hesitate).—difficultas (the difficulty of a thing, as preventing one fm getting at the bottom of it).—*¶* Whenever 'doubt' is used to denote that one considers a thing as doubtful, uncertain, &c. the neut. dubium is used; but never substantively with another adj. Hence, nullum est dubium; sine ullo dubio are barbarous.—Without d.; beyond a d., sine dubio (not absque dubio); haud dubie; certe (undoubtedly; e. g. hæc lectio sine dubio, or haud dubie, vera est; si deus scit, certe illud eveniet); sine ulâ dubitatione (without any hesitation; hence, hæc lectio sine ulâ dubitatione præferenda est).—Without d. doubt, may also be frequently translated by non dubito: without d. all your friends have written to you, non dubito, quin ad te omnes scriperint: to be in d., dubium esse (of persons, and objectively, of things); dubitare (of persons only; subjectively: to be the subject of d., dubium esse; dubitari. I have or make no d., non, or nihil, dubito (that, but that, quin): d. is entertained, dubitatur; ambigitur. I am in d. whether, dubito, num; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum, ... an: there is no d. that, non est dubium, quin; nemini dubium est, quin. I cannot entertain a d. that, hoc sine ulâ dubitatione confirmaverim (with impative)—to cast a d. upon, qd in dubium vocare, devocare, or revocare: to entertain a d. about atq, dubitare de qre (not In class. Lat. dubitare does not take an acc.,

except that of a noun, pronoun: to put a thing out of d., qd hand dubium relinquere: to leave in d., dubium, or in dubio, relinquere: a d. arises in my mind, dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur; scrupulus mihi iniecitur: to remove *aby's* d., dubitationem ei eximere, expellere, or tollere (*his hesitation*); scrupulum ei eximere; scrupulum ei, or ex eo animo evellere: not to leave the slightest d. in *aby's* mind, omnem dubitationem ei tollere.

DOUBTER, qui dubitat, &c. —  dubitator (Ter.).

DOUBTFUL, || I. *Subjective, of persons* dubius (when one does not know what to choose).—incertus (when one does not know what conclusion to draw, or what resolution to take): to be d., dubium esse; in dubio esse; dubitare; incertum esse; animo or animi pœdere. I am d. what to do, dubius, or incertus, sum, quid faciam; incertum mihi est, or in incerto habeo, quid faciam; dubius, or incertus, sum, utrum — an; non satis mihi constat, . . . nō (appended) . . . an. || II. *Objective; that occasions doubt* dubius.—in-certa. — an-cipa. — ambiguous (dubius and ambiguous denote doubt with ref. to success or failure; good or bad luck, &c.: an-cipa, with ref. to the very existence of a thing: e. g. bellum dubiū et interdum an-cipiti fortūa gestum, Dōd.; ambiguous also refers to treacherousness: e. g. homo ambigū fide; homo ambigū ingenui); d. cases, ea quæ dubitationem affertur: to be d., incertum or dubium esse; non constare: to leave a thing d., qd in medio, in dubio, in incerto relinquere: to become d., in dubium venire.

DOUBTFULLY, dubie (opp. pro certo; e. g. signum d. fatum).—dubitante (doubtingly; C.).—non sine dubitatione; or by perip. dubitans. hæsitans. To speak d., dubitante dicere (C.); dubitare with hæsitare, se revocare, C.).

DOUBTFULNESS, see UNCERTAINTY.

DOUBTINGLY, dubitante.

DOUBTLESS, adj. (obsc.). securus. See FEARLESS.

DOUBTLESS, sine dubio; non dubie; haud dubie; certa. See 'without a DOUBT.'

DOUCEUR, see A PRESENT.

DOVE, columba. columbus (tame; — us *aply of the male*).—palumbæ. palumba. palumbus (the larger; wood-pigeon, ring-d.; — us *aply of the male*).—columbulus, —a (dim.; as common as columbus, —a).—palumbus (Appl. Met. 10, p. 249, 16; also a term of fondness for a person of the male sex). My d., mea columba (term of endearment to a female).

DOVE-COLOURED, *columbinus (e. g. color).

DOVE-COT, columbarium. columbari cella (q. it.).—turris. turricula (standing on an insulated pillar in the court-yard).

DOVETAIL, securicula (πελεκωνισμός, propr. 'little hatched,' in carpentry, a d.; Vir. 10, 17, &c.).—subecus (as iron that crumpled two pieces of wood d.-tailed into each other). Jm. subecudes et securiculæ (Vir. 4, 7, of several).

DOVETAIL, v. *securiculā compingere or *subecude et securiculā compingere (of several pieces, or generally, compingere subecudibus et securiculā, Vir. 4, 7, in past partic.). D.-tailed, securiculatus (Vir. 10, 15, cardines).—compactus subecudibus et securiculis (of several; Vir. 4, 7).


DOUGH, farina ex aquā subacta (Plin.). To knead d., furinam subigere, depesce.

DOUGHTY, see BRAVE, ILLUSTRIOUS (as used ironically).

DOUSE, see IMMERSER, PLUNGE.

DOWAGER, vidua, cui dos (a marito) legata est (qst. Instit. Just. si uxori maritus dotem legaverit, 2, 30, 15).—vidua, cui annuum relictum est (qst. si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 14), or, fm veniens, vidua only.

DOWDY, mulier male vestita.

DOWER or DOWRY, dos (which the Rom. law divided into dos profecticia [= quam pater mulieris dedit] and adventicia [= ea, quæ a quovis alio data est, Ulp. Fr. 6, p. 134]). To settle a d. upon a daughter, filiam dotare, filiam dotem dare. —  The Rom. terms were dotem dicere of the wife, herself, or any debitor of hers whom she authorized, or any male relation; dotem dare or promittere, of *aby* (Ulp. ib.). To leave the wife her d., uxori dotem legare (Instit. Just. 2, 20, 15): an action for the recovery of a d., actio ad dotis repetitionem (Ulp.); to receive a d., dotem accipere: not to be able to settle a d. on his daughter, filiam dotem conficere non posse (Np.); the d. which a father settles upon a daughter, returns to him upon her death, mortuā in matrimonio muliere dos a patre profecta ad patrem revertitur (275).


(Ulp.): to pay back a d., dotem reddere. Having a large d., dotata.

DOWERED, dotatus (with a large dowry).

DOWERLESS, indotatus.

DOWLAS, *hlintum crasso filo.

DOWN, s. || *Soft feathers, pluma*. Swan's d., plumæ cygni: covered with d., plumā obductus.— || *Down-like hair (propr. and impropr.)*, lanugo (of the beard: of plants, arundinum, Plin.).—pappus (thistle-down, &c., pappi carduorum flores; pappi volantes): covered with a soft d. like a spider's web, araneas lanugine obductus (Plin.).— || *Plain*, *campus paulo editior.

DOWN, adv. and prep., deorsum (downwards). But *why* by de in composition: to bend d., deflectere, detorquere (with force): to bow d. (intrans.), inclinari; se demittere: to bring d., deferre, deducere (to lead d.): to bring d. prices, annonam levare or laxare (of corn); frugum pretia levare. Caesar was brought d. (= reduced) to two legions, Cæsar ad duas legiones redierat: to burn d., deurere (e. g. pluteos turgium, C.). concremare (to destroy by fire, tocta): to be burnt d., deflagrare (intrans.); incendere conflagrare (C.); conflagrari (Auct. ad Herenn.): to call *aby* d., devocare qm: to comb d., depescere: to come d., descendere; fm, de: to come d. in one's demands, 'remitto de illis, quæ postulavi; remittere de pretio (to ask less): to cut d., cedere; decidere (e. g. filicem, Col.; rare), concidere (Aew d.); trucidare, trucidando occidere; obtruncare (butcher): to cut d. woods, silvas sternere dolabris (Curt.): to draw d., detrachere (e. g. lunam, by enchantment): to drop d. (= fall d. in drops), destillare: to fall d., decidere (q. it.); procidere.—deferri (with force; and d. something along with one is carried).—devolvi (to roll d.; e. g. jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, L.).—defluere, delabi (softly and unperceived; defl. also of a garment, ad pedes, V.): to fall d. stairs, scalis devolvi; the steps, præcipitem ire per gradus): to fall d. fm a height (of water), ex edito desilire: to fall d. at *aby's* feet, ad pedes or ad genua se procumbere (or ci ad pedes, &c.); se demittere or submittere ad es pedes; accidere ad es pedes (or ci ad pedes): to fall d. on one's knees, in genua procumbere: to float timber d. a river, *ligna secundo flumine deferre.—deferre ligna (of the stream itself; L. 23, 19): to flow d., defluere.—delabi (to glide d.).—decurrere (to run d.): to fly d., devolare (fm, de): to get d. fm his horse, ex equo (C.) or equo (S.) descendere; ex equo desilire (Cæsar): to go d., descendere, degridi: to hang d., pendere; fm athg, pendere or pendere de qâ re (also sometimes [1] ex; pend. ex arbore, C.; e trabe, O; [2] a ore ab; sagittæ pendit ab humero, C.; pend. a vertice, F.; and [3] abli. only; pend. pluv. V.; hasta dependet humero, F.; qm laqueo dependente invenire, L.). Hanging d., dependens.—pensilis (of what floats in the air). To help *aby* d., ci dextram tendere (to give him your hand): to knock *aby* d., qm ad terram dare. qm terrene ad terram affligere.—qm aristate ad terram (hurl him roughly to the ground; Curt. 9, 7, 22): to lay oneself d., procumbere (q. it.). corpus sternere or prosternere (at full length), decumbere, recumbere (on a couch, to eat or sleep): to lay oneself d., or lie d. on athg, recumbere in qâ re (e. g. in herbâ), decumbere in qâ re (e. g. in lecto). To lay d., deponere (q. it.): to lay d. a magistracy, magistratum deponere. de magistratu se abdicare (very seld. magistratum abdicare); magistratu abire: to lay d. the command, imperium deponere; thei armis, ab armis discedere or recedere: to leap d., desilire (fm, ex; into, in): to let oneself d., se abjicere: to athg, descendere or se demittere ad qd: to let d. a curtain, aulæum premere or mittere (i. e. on the stage at the beginning of a play; that being the Rom. way of making the stage visible): to look d., depescere: look d. upon (= despise): See DEPRIZE.—to pour d., defundere: to press d., degravare: to run d., decurrere: to run athg d. (fg.), vituperando affligere qd; qd abjicere et prosternere; in pejorem partem rapere; *aby*, auctoritatem or famam se elevare: to send d., demittere: to sink d., (leniter) demitti (= fall d., vid.); desidere or subsidere (on the ground): to strike d., decutere qd (e. g. of lightning; see KNOCK down): to throw d., dejicere.—præcipitare or præcipitem dare (headlong): to throw d. statues, statuas dejicere, depellere (C.): to throw oneself d., se dejicere (fm a wall, de muro; fm a rock, de saxo or ex rupe); se abjicere (fm a wall into the sea, e muro in mare; on the grass, in herbâ.— not in herbam); se præcipitare (headlong); de saxo; in mare): to toter d., titubante gradu degridi (qst. Col. 10, 309).— || *Upward* down. To turn every thing upside d., ima summis

miscere or mutare; summa imis confundere; omnia turbare et miscere; omnia in contrarium vertere: oculum et terrae miscere.—*Down the stream; d. a river, secundo flumine or secunda aqua; also secundum naturam fluminis. To swim, sail, flow d. the stream, secundo flumine or secunda aqua deterri; also devehit only (T.); devehit Tiberi. Arare, &c.).—To pay the money down, praestanti pecunia or numerato solvere; pecuniam reprensantare; in pecunia ci satisfacere; praestantibus numis emere qd.—To run up and down, sursum deorsum cursitare (Ter.).—*Prov. To be going to the hill (i. e. of life), crescent anni, decrescent vires.**

DOWN (as an abridged sentence): *d. with every thing, omnia sternite ferro (L. 24, 38): d. with it (= pull it d.; take it d.), demitte, avellite.*

DOWNCAST, demissus, afflictus, mœrens (all thros together, C.). demissus et oppressus (e. g. animus, C.).—tristis et conturbatus (C.). *To be d.-c., esse fracto animo et demisso; esse animo demisso atque humili. demittere animum (C.), demittere se animo (Cæs.). See DEJECTED. A d.-c. look, vultus demissus or oculi demissi (L.; both propr.).—tristis vultus (sæd countenance): with a d. look, tristis demisso capite (really, hanging down his head).*

DOWNFALL, occasus (e. g. reipublicæ).—obitus occasusque (used by C. in speaking of his exile).—*JN. obitus et interitus. casus interitusque (e. g. reipublicæ).—interitus (e. g. legum).—ruina (the downfall; overthrow of a man's fortune, &c.).—exitium (tragic end of a person or thing). The d. of the empire, totius imperii occasus: to try to effect aby's d., ci perniciem struere, parare, moliri: to conspire to effect it, consentire ad opprimendum qm. See DESTRUCTION.*

DOWN HEARTED, see **DOWNCAST**, **DEJECTED**.
DOWN-HILL, as adv.) deorsum.—as adj.) declivis (opp. acclivis): the subst. being declivitas.

DOWN-LOOKED, see 'with dejected countenance' in **TO DEJECT**.—tristis demisso capite.—demissis in terram oculis (L. 9, 38; i. e. fixing his eyes on the ground; but sorrow may be implied).

DOWNRIGHT, *! Absolute; without disguise or falsification, germanus (e. g. a d. ass, germanus asinus, C.; d. iron, germana ironia, C.).—JN. verus ac germanus. Often by the adverbs prorsus, plane; the adj. totus or summus; or nihil aliud—nisi; quid est aliud—nisi! He is a d. cheat and liar, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est: si is d. madness, to wait till the enemy's forces are increased, expectare dum hostium copiae augerentur, summæ demetant est: what is this but a d. defiance of Providence? est hoc nihil aliud, nisi Deo repugnare. quid est aliud hoc, nisi bellare cum Deo? (aff. C. de Sen. 2, 5): not to do a thing d. carelessness or laziness, qd non facere prorsus negligenter aut pigri est (Q.): this is a matter of d. necessity, hoc est prorsus necessarium (Q.): who but a d. fool? quis, nisi plane stultus? (C.) A fellow of genuine d. impudence, homo bene naviter impudens (C.).—! Simple, straightforward (of character), apertus, simplex, sincerus.—homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii.*

DOWNRIGHT, adv. simpliciter (in a plain straightforward manner). *JN. simpliciter breviterque (e. g. dicere).—simpliciter et candidè (in an open manner).—simpliciter et libere (Plin. opp. dissimulante et furtim).—plane, prorsus (quite).—sincere, sine fraude. aperte (all, e. g. to speak, act, &c.). rectâ viâ (without digression; e. g. narrare ci qd). To deny a thing d., infatari, infatias ire qd: to refuse or deny a thing d., to any one, ci precise negare; ci plane, sine ullâ exceptione prædicere (both absolutely).*

DOWNWARD, adj. declivis.—*Depressed; vid.*

DOWNWARDS, deorsum (e. g. ferri; opp. sursum).

DOWNY, plumosus (like down).—plumosus (covered with much down).—lanuginosus (of plants, herba, folium). *Very d. (of a plant, &c.), multâ et molli lanugine obductus.*

DOWSE, see **SLAP**.

DOZE, leviter dormire.—placide dormire (to be sleepy; to begin to sleep).—Doxing, semisomnus, semisopitus (both C.): still dosing, ferè adhuc dormiens; non satis expectatus (C.).—*Fig. To live, &c. in a drowsy state, dormire dormire in otio (Plaut.).—ocillari et dormire (C.). Doxing, semisomnus (Ag.; C.).—! TRANS. soporare (Plin. Cels.). To be dozed, semisomnus stupere (L. 30, 5).*

DOZEN, duodecim.—duodeni (distributedly; and with nouns that have a pl. only: a d. letters, duodecim epistolæ; duodecim literæ): consisting of a d., duodecenarius.

DOZINESS, semisomnus sopor. *Crel. with dormire, soporari, somnus me urget, semisomnus esse, &c.*

DOZY (Ag.), occlians et dormitans.—iners, piger, &c.

DRA, see **HARLOT**.

DRA, adj. See **BROWN**, **DUX**.

DRA, drachma, drachma.

DRAFF, see **DRA**, &c.

DRAFFY, faculentus (propr.; Col., vinum).—*! Worthless; vid.*

DRAFT (order for money), argentum perscriptum; see **CHECK**.—To pay by d. upon aby, pecuniam a qo representare (C.).

DRA, s. *! Car drawn by the hand, traha (without wheels; Col. 2, 20, 4: a little d., tragula, Farr. L. L. 5, 31, 39).—! Instrument with hooks (for dragging a river to find a dead body, &c.), harpago (s. i.; for an instrument with hook to snatch ath).—! Drag-net; vid.*

DRA, v. **TRANS.** trahere (s. i. in almost every meaning of the Engl. verb; fessum corpus vix trahere posse; trahere rospedibus; qm tribus catenis vincunt; Hecetore circa sua Pergama, O.; qm ad Prætozem; virginem passu crinibus a templo, V.; and impropr.; animum exigua spe, L.; qm secum in eandem calamitatem: to d. on a wretched existence, vitam, Plin.; and = 'protract', bellum, pugnam, qm diu; rem in serum, L.).—raperè (from rapiere, poet.; to d. along by irresistible force with the notion of resistance on the part of the person dragged).—abstrahere. abripere (to d. away fm or to a place): to d. forth, extrahere (e. g. qm domo latitante, C.; qm e laterâ, Suet.; senatores vi in publicum, C.; also = to protract, rem, certamen, &c.).—protrahere (e. g. qm capillis in viam, Plaut.; qm ad iudicium, L.; qm tenebris, Val. Max.; and in Suet., &c.).—'protract' for vix trahere, extrahere or producere are used by writers of the gold. age). To d. aby to execution, qm rapere ad supplicium or mortem: to d. aby before a court, qm rapere in ius: to d. aby with one, trahere qm secum. See **TO DRAW**.

DRA, **INTRANS.** To d. (of a green, &c.), verrere terram (aff. Claud. Silich. 2, 248): to let it d., trahere. *! To drag for fish, *evericulo piscari or pisces capere.*

TO DRAG ON or ALONG, trahere: to be scarcely able to d. on one's limbs, fessum (cursu) corpus, or membra, segre trahere. To d. on a wretched existence, vitam ducere (misg with an addition to state how; Krebs).

DRAGANT, tragacanthum (Cels.).—dragantum (Veget.).

DRA-CHAIN, sufflamin. To lock a wheel by a d.-c., rotam sufflaminare, or (Juv.) sufflamine stringere.

DRAGLE, **TRANS.** trahere (e. g. amiculum, Plaut.).

DRAGGLE, **INTRANS.** trahi (Plaut.; e. g. sine trahi, i. e. amiculum).—verrere terram (aff. Claud. Sil. 2, 248). To let his toga d., si decidat toga, cam non reponere (Q. 11, 3, 149). Don't let your garment d., amiculum sustolite oculus.

DRA-NET, vericulum. evericulum (distinguished fm rete, jaculum, funda, casting-net; Foss. V. Geo. 1, 141).

DRAGON, draco, serpens.—*JN. draco serpens (snake).—draco, angulus (the constellation).*

DRAGOON, levis armaturæ eques.—dimicha (as one who fights either on horse or foot; v. Freinsh. Curt. 5, 13, 8). Dragoones, equites, qui proclis a sepe ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus præliantur (Cæs. B. G. 4, 2, mid.). But simply = cavalry; vid.

DRAIN, s. incilis fossa, incille (for water); fossa percussa ad colligendum humorem circumjacentium agrorum (for collecting the water fm lands; Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 4); cloaca (a sewer, explained, Liv. 1, 56, by receptaculum purgamentorum). A clearing of d.'s, i. e. sewers, purgatio cloacarum (Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 4): to open a d., incille aperire; to make one, incille ducere.

DRAIN, v. (a field, &c.) siccare (s. i. to dry up, paludes, agros, &c.).—fossis siccare (e. g. humidum locum).—fossas percute ad colligendum humorem agrorum.—*fossis percussis humorem agri colligere.

DRAINAGE, aquæ deductio.

DRAKE, anas mas. *! Ducks and drakes, testarum in mare jaculationes (Min. Felis): to play at ducks and d.'s, testarum in mare jaculationibus ludere (Min. Fel.); or testes teretes ita super undas itrotare, ut assiduò saltu subleventur (the game is fully described, Min. Fel. Expos.—Is lusus est, testam teretem, jaculatione fluctu levigatam, legere de litore cum testam plano situ digitis comprehensam, incinem*

ipsum atque humilem, quantum potest, super undas irotare, at illud iaculum vel dorsum maris raderet, vel enataret, dum leni impetu labitur; vel summis fluctibus tonsis emicaret, emerget, dum assiduo saltu sublevaris. Is se in praevis victorem ferebat, cuius testa et procurreret longius, et frequentius exsiliaret. To make ducks and d's of his money, rem suam conficere o lacerare; effundere, profundere, &c.

DRAM., ¶ *The weight, drachma (as weight; Plin. 21. 34, 109).—¶ Colloq. for a very little, tantulum (a favorite word of C's): if there could be a single d. of difference, si interesse quippiam tantulum modo posset (potuerit, &c.): not a single d. of, no tantulum quidem.—¶ The quantity swallowed at a draught, haustus: a d. of brandy, haustus vini e frumento expressi. A d. drinker, vini e frumenti expressi potor (Plaut.) potator.*

DRAMA, fabula.—drama, dramaticum poema (Aus. Ep. 18, 5; Diom. 4, 80, P.; necessary as i. l.). Vid. PLAT.

DRAMATIC, scenicus (Farr. Ling. Lat. 9, 11, 17).—dramaticus (ἀπαρτυρῶς; Diom. 4, 80, P.; necessary as i. l.). The d. art, ars scenica: d. poet, poetae scenici: d. poetry, poesis scenica: to give a d. description of a thing, sic exponere qd, quasi agatur res (C. Tusc. 1, 4, 8). See DRAMA, PLAT.

DRAMATICALLY, scenice; velut scenice (e. g. Sen. Q. 6, 1, 36). To represent a thing d., sic proponere qd, quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C. Tusc. 1, 4, 8); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarior futura sit spectantibus (Q. 8, 3, 63).

DRAMATIST, poeta scenicus (Farr. L. L. 9, 11, 17).

DRAMATIZE, ad actus scenarum componere.—loquentem, agentem facere qm (to d. a character).

DRAPE, v. ¶ *Make cloth; vid. CLOTH.—¶ Jeer, satirize; vid.*

DRAPER, qui pannos vendit. To be a d., pannos vendere, venditare.

DRAPERY, ¶ *Cloth manufacture, tritimum (e. opus, weaving; C.).—¶ Cloth; woollen cloth; vid. CLOTH.—¶ Drapery (as applied to the representation of dress in painting and sculpture), vestitus, amictus (dress).—rugas, sinus (the folds, &c. of the dress). Any painter or sculptor is famous for his d's, *pictor (or statuarius) qe rugas sinusque vestium singulari opere artificieque exprimit or imitatur. Painters take great liberties in their d's, *pictoribus in adornandis vestibus magnam omnes damus impunitatem et licentiam.*

DRAGHT, ¶ *Action or state of drawing. A) Generally, tractus. Beasts of d., pecudes ad vendendum idoneae. B) Particularly: a) With a net, bolus (βολος; also by metonym. for the 'draught of fishes' taken: e. g. bolum quanti emerent, Suet. Rhet. 1); jactus (jale; Val. Max. jactus retis, Dig.).—b) In drinking, haustus. To drink large d's, largis haustibus bibere: to drink often, but only small d's each time, saepe sed exiguis haustibus bibere (¶): to drink at one d., in hauriendo non respirare (Plin.).—c) To drink off at a single d., uno impetu epotare: to drink a great quantity at one d., plurimum uno potu haurire.—c) Current of air, venti meatus or ventus only: there is a d. here, huc fert ventus (Caes. B. G. 3, 15).—¶ Sketch, picture, vid.—¶ Detachment (of forces), vide. By these d's of his forces for the Polician war, parte exercitus ad Voisicum advocata bellum (L. 4, 61).—¶ The depth to which a vessel sinks; vessels of light or small d., naves planae carinis (flat-bottomed) or plano alveo: of deep d., gravia navigia (heavy; Caes.).—¶ (of medicine), potio medicata; sorbitio (a d. to be sipped); poculum medicatum (the cup with the medicine in it): a d. prepared with wine, vinolentum medicamentum: to prepare a d. (in a cup), medicamentum in poculo diluere: to give a d. to a person, potui ei medicamentum dare.*

DRAGHT-BOARD, tabula lusoria. abscus.

DRAGHT-HORSE, equus vectuarius (Farr. R. R. 2, 7, 15, ed. Schneid., where others read, less correctly, vectorius or vectarius); equus rhedarius or carruarius (a coach-horse, according to the analogy of mulus rhed. in Farr. and Vlp.); equus plaustrarius (drag-horse, aff. plaustr. asinus, Cat.): draught-horses, equi jugales (a pair).

DRAGHTS, ludus duodecim scriptorum. See CHESS.

DRAGHTS-MAN, calculus.

DRAW, tr. ¶ *Pull forwards slowly, &c., trahere (to d. by force; in very many of the English meanings of the word; e. g. to d. water fm a well, aquam*

ex puteo; a weapon out of a body, ferrum e vulnere, telum de corpore, both O.: to be drawing his last breath, extremum spiritum, Phaed.; [animam agere in proae;—also improp. to be drawn to a thing, trahi or trahi et duci ad qd: to d. aby fm, trahere qm longius a re: to d. aby over to one's opinion, trahere qm ad suam sententiam, &c.].—ducere (to lead; as used fig. ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt).—vehere (to d. a vehicle; of horses, &c.; also equi vehunt qm). To d. a carriage, currum vehere (g. t.); currum ducere (to drag it along; of men; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113). To d. a thing to a thing, trahere or attrahere ad qd: to d. ships to shore, naves subducere (i. e. aft. the voyage is ended); naves trahere ad litora (agat the will of the crew; S. Fragm. ap. Serr. V. Aen. 3, 425). To d. a thing to oneself, ad se trahere or attrahere. ad se allicere et trahere (prop.; e. g. of the magnet): to d. a thing through a thing, trahere qd per qd (e. g. thread through the eye of a needle).—¶ Of drawing liquids—a) PROPRIUM. haurire. To d. water fm a well, aquam haurire de puteo; aquam trahere ex puteo (with ref. to the lifting it up): to d. (beer, &c.), de dolio haurire or eximere (vinum, &c.): promere (with or without dolio): defundere (i. e. ex cado in crateram atque ex hac in pocula, Orell. who says that diffundere [Juv. 5, 50] is 'vinum ex lacu in dolia, vel ex his in amphoras transfundere').—b) IMPROPR. haurire (a or e fonte or fonte only; all C.; with adv. inde, unde, &c.).—repetere a qd re (derive it fm a distant source).—¶ To represent by pictures, delineare. designare. describere (but these words are not used absol.; but an acc. must be added, delineare imagines, &c.).—pingere (to paint; with acc. speciem hominis, &c.).—depingere (also qd; imaginem in tabula, O.: also of depicting in words, rempublicam in sermone qd depingere, C.).—describere (fig.). To d. figures in the dust, quaedam or formas in pulvere describere: to d. a thing well, probe depingere qd: to be able to d., graphidos scientiam habere.—¶ PHRASES (more or less idiomatical) with 'to draw'.—To d. BIT, frenos eximere equo (L.). frenos detrahare equo or equis (L. 4, 83; prop. to take off the bridle); equi rescindi (or, -orum -orum) causa subsistere (to rest one's horse; aft. Caes. B. C. 2, 42, end). To d. BLOOD, sanguinem mittere ei (to bleed him; prop.); cruorem elicere (e. g. velu ictu, T.). To d. DAY, exhaurire (e. g. the treasury, aerarium; also omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhaurire; a province, provinciam sumptibus et jactura; aby, sumptu exhaurire qm). To d. TEARS, movere lacrimas (Q. 4, 2, 77); lacr. ciere (V.); commovere (Curt.); fm aby, *tantum ei misericordiam commovere, ut lacrimas tentum non posset; fm the people, stetum movere populo; fm aby agi his will, lacrimas excutere ei (Ter.). he would have drawn tears fm the very stones, lapides methercule fletu coegisset. To d. in LENGTH, producere, trahere, extrahere (with ref. to time); tendere, extendere (with ref. to space). To d. CUTS or LOTS, sortes ducere (see LOT); to d. a lot, sortem ducere or educere. To d. a LINK, lineam scribere (if with a pen, &c.); lineam ducere (g. t.). To d. a SWORD, gladium (e. vaginam) educere; gladium educere, stringere or destringere (¶) nudare (s. poet.). With a drawn sword, gladio stricto. To d. CURTAINS; see CURTAIN.

To d. a CONCLUSION or INFERENCE; see the subit. To d. COMFORT fm a thing, se solari qd re; hoc solatio tuum, quod, &c. hoc est mihi solatio. To d. a thing's ATTENTION (see ATTENTION). To d. MONEY fm the treasury, pecuniam (sumptum, &c.) ex aerario haurire.—To draw a BILL, conscribere syngrapham. per scribere pecuniam. delegatione solutionem perficere: to d. a bill payable at Athens, permutare ei pecuniam Athenas: to d. a bill upon aby, qm delegare ei (a quo fiat numeratio, C.). To d. a HARE, leporem exenterare. To d. a TOOTH, dentem (ei) evellere (see TOOTH).

To draw a BOW, arcum adducere (V.). To DRAW ASIDE, qm sevocare.—qm seducere. To DRAW AWAY, abducere, deducere, avertere, avocare.—sevocare (fm duty, &c.); aby fm agriculture, abducere qm ab aratro; revocare qm ab agricultura. To d. aby away fm duty; see DUTY.

To DRAW BACK, pedem or gradum referre (of an army); secedere (to step aside, of persons); se subtrahere (by degrees or imperceptibly): to d. back fm a thing, recedere a, &c.; se recipere a; se removere a, &c. (to withdraw).

To DRAW IN, see INVEIGLE, ENTICE.

To DRAW NEAR, prope accedere. appropinquare (to come near, both with ref. to place).—prope adesse. subesse (to be close at hand).—appropinquare. appertere (to approach, of time): to d. near (e. g. a spot

the first, &c.), propius se movere: to *d. near aby* or *aby*, (propius) accedere ad, with acc.: to *d. near the town with the army*, exercitum ad urbem (propius) admovere: a period or time *d.'s near*, when, &c., prope adest, quum, &c.: *the seventh day was drawing near*, appetebat dies septimus.

TO DRAW OFF (*fm a cask*); see TO DRAW (*of liquids*).

TO DRAW OFF, see TO DRAW AWAY. To *d. off the mind fm atq.*, mentem or mentis aciem a re abducere, or sevocare: to *d. off aby's attention*; see DISTRACT.—|| = Pull off, detrahere ci or de qâ re; a ring, ci de digito annulum detrahere or auferre; ci annulum extrahere or eximere To *d. off troops*, abducere exercitum (infectâ re) a qo loco.

TO DRAW ON, || To cause, vid.—|| To entice, vid.

TO DRAW OVER (*to a party, &c.*), abducere (*e. g. the soldiers*).—qm participem facere cs rei; qm cs rei socium or cs rei societatem assumere (*e. g. to a plan, consili*); or to a conspiracy, conjunctionis).—qm in suas partes ducere or trahere; qm ad causam perducere (*to one's side*).—In sententiam suam adducere, or (*quite*) perducere (*to an opinion*): to try to bring aby over, cs animum or qm tentare (*e. g. by money, threats, &c.*); qm or cs animum sollicitare (*e. g. by money, threats, &c.*).

TO DRAW OUT, extrahere.—educere (milites ex castris, &c.).—ellicere (tempt out). To *d. out a secret*, explicari qd: to *d. one's money out of a concern*, renunciare societatem, or socio.

TO DRAW TIGHT, astringere (*to make tighter, &c. by drawing on*; *e. g. a fether, vinculum*); intendere, contendere (*to strain or d. tight what before was loose*).

TO DRAW UP (*in writing*), scribere (*to write out, write down a letter, law, writing, will, edict, &c.*)—conscribere (*to compose in writing*)—concipere (*to conceive in words*).—perscribere (*to write down carefully, exactly, or at length, an edict, a decree of the senate, an account, &c.*)—conficere (*to compose, q. l.*).

DRAW, v. INTR. || As a beast of burden, trahere: to make a beast *d.*, jugum imponere.

DRAW-BRIDGE, *pons qui tolli or demitti potest: to let down the *d.-b.*, *pontem demittere.

DRAWER, || One that fetches water fm a well, aquarius (maec.). *mulier aquam ferens (fem.).—|| One aquator (in the army).—|| One whose business it is to draw liquors fm the casks, cellarius.—minister cautionis (at an inn; aft. Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29).—puer cautionis (Plaut. Pœn. 5, 9, 19). *pueris cautionis præpositus.

DRAWER (*of a chest*), locus, forulus.

DRAWER (*of a bill*), *debitor ex syngraphâ qui syngrapham conscribit or conscripsit; qui pecuniam perscribit. The *d. of a bill on Athens*, qui pecuniam Athenas permutat or permutavit.

DRAWER (*of pictures, &c.*), see PAINTER.

DRAWERS (*chest of*), *arca (quotidianâ).—armarium. See CHEST [Syn. in Box].

DRAWERS (*a pair of*), *tegumenta feminum interiora.

DRAWING (*the art of*), graphis, idos, f. (γραφίς, Fitr. 1, 1, 4); pure Lat. pictura linearis (Plin. 35, 3, 5): to have learnt *d.*, graphidos scientiam habere; graphidos non imperitum esse: to invent *d.*, or the art of *d.*, picturam linearem invenire.

DRAWING (*i. e. the picture drawn*), pictura linearis (*q. l.*); *tabella linearis.—imago (image, picture).—designatio (*a plan of a building, &c.*).

DRAWING-BOOK, *chartæ, in quibus imagines ad imitandum propositæ delineantur.—*volumen imaginum, quæ ad imitationem delineandâ proponuntur (*a book containing copies for drawing*; aft. Q. 1, 1, 35).

DRAWING-MASTER, *magister delineandi; *magister graphices.

DRAWING-PAPER, *charta delineanda apta.

DRAWING-PLASTER, emplastrum vesticatorium.

DRAWING ROOM, œcus (œkos, q. l.).—œxedra (ἑξέδρα, room for parties, both ends of which formed a semicircle, with a circular bench. It was uncovered; *s. Fitr. 7, 6, 2, and 7, 9, 2*).—*cubiculum culti insignis, or quo amici me visendi causâ conveniunt.—atrium (*the ante chamber where the clients were received*).—porticus (*a hall or walk with columns*).—dieta (δίαίτα; a saloon in the garden); a small *d.-r.*, exedrium; atrium.—|| A sovereign's drawing-room (*i. e. levee*; prope regis or reginæ salutatorium cubiculum, aft. salut. cubile, Plin.).—or Cret. with aula regia (court) salutare, salutatio. He took him aside at a *d.-r.*, and said, seducto in salutatione affirmavit (Suet. Claud. 37).

The *d.-r. is over*, salutatio defluxit (C.): to attend a *d.-r.*, principem salutare: to have a right to attend the *d.-r.*, ad aulam admitti: not to be allowed to attend a *d.-r.*, prohiberi publicâ salutatione (Suet. Fesp. 4).

DRAWL, distrahere. dilatare (*to pronounce too long or broad, as fault*; the former of words, voces; the latter of letters, litteras; instead of wch Gell. 4, 6, uses litteras tractim pronunciare).—decantare qd (in a singsong way).—|| = diducere verba is without authority. To *d. out the words*, syllabas intendere (Gell. 13, 22).

DRAY or DRAY-CART, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled).—sarracum (according to Q. a sordidum nomen).—plastrum (*q. l. for wagon, &c.*)—traha (with-out wheels).

DRAYMAN, plaustrarius (Ulp.).

DREAD, *s. See FEAR.*

DREAD, v. See TO FEAR.

DREAD, adj. || Terrible, vid.—|| Awful, vid.

DREADFUL, terribilis (causing fright; terrificus is poet. only).—horribilis, horrendus (causing horror).—atrox (fearful, frightful; *e. g. death, bloodshed*).—immanis (monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel; *e. g. animal, deed, character*).—fœdus (causing indignation, abominable; *e. g. projects, war, fire, or conflagration*).—dirus (dire).—trux (causing men to shudder; *e. g. of looks*).—incredibilia (that can't be conceived, *e. g. stupidity, stupiditas*) to be the bearer of some *d. news*, miros terrores afferre ad qm.

DREADFULLY, terribiliter or horrendum in modum; atrociter; fœde; fœdum in modum.

DREADLESS, see FEARLESS.

DRAM, a. somnium (also fig. 'an illusion,' &c.—~~is~~ insomnia is rare, and found only in the pl., in class. prose): a vision seen in a dream, species per somnum oblata, or in quiete visa; visus nocturnus: in a dream, per somnum; in somnis; per quietem; in quiete: to have a *d.*, somnari; speciem videre in quiete: to have pleasant *d.*, somniis tui jucundissimis: to have a remarkable *d.*, mirum somnium somnari: to interpret a *d.*, somnium interpretari, or conficere; somnium interpretatione explicare: it seems like a *d.*, somnio similis res mihi videtur: *d.'s* often come true, multa somnia vera evadunt: aby appears to me in a *d.*, imago cs in somnio mihi venit: to have a day-*d.*, vigilantem somnari: to indulge in (day) *d.'s*, somnia sibi fingere (cf. Lucr. 1, 104): to see ath in a *d.*, qd in somnis or in quiete videre: more *d.'s*! somnia ita all a *d. about the money*, de argente somnium: the god of *d.'s*, Morpheus (Μορφεύς; in heathen mythol.): one that interprets or explains *d.'s*, somniorum interpret or conector; also conector simply; coniectrix (qf a female).

DREAM, v. somnari (also fig. = to have strange or foolish ideas or imaginations).—dormitare (only fig. to live thoughtlessly or idly): to *d. atq.* or *atq.*, somnari qd or de qâ re; dormientem videre qd animo; videre qd in somnis (*i. e. to see atq. in one's sleep*); also per somnum or per quietem or secundum quietem: to *d. of aby*, somnari de qo. *I dreamt, somniavi*; somnium mihi fuit; in somnis visum sum, with infia. (*s. C. de Divin. 1, 24, 49; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20*): people or they *d. somniari*; to *d. when one is wide awake*, vigilantem somnari; *I dreamt a strange dream*, mirum somnium somniavi; *I never dreamt of that*, quod non somniabam: you are dreaming! dormitas! (our 'you are asleep!') what are you dreaming about? quid somnias? (*i. e. what idle notion have you got in your head?*) || To be sluggish; to dream away one's hours, agere etatem desidioso (Lucr. 6, 1129).—tempus dormire in otio (Plaut. Aïn. 2, 1, 5).

DREAM-BOOK, *liber somniorum interpretes.

DREAMER, || One that dreams, somnians (prop.).—dormitor (fig. one that is or acts as if he were asleep; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30 and 142).—|| A fanciful man; a visionary; see EXTENSIVIST.—|| A stidler, homo somniculosus or veternosus (*a sleepy fellow, a sluggard*).—dormitor (Plaut.).

DREAMY, somniculosus, veternosus (sleepy, lethargic).—tardus (slow, stupid).—somniales (*e. g. somniantes philosophi*).

DREARINESS, see DISMALNESS.

DREARY, see DISMAL.

DREGGISH, or DREGGY, sæculentus (containing dregs).—turbidus (*e. g. aqua; spring, scaturigo*).—turbatus limo (muddy; *e. g. aqua*).

DREGS, || The sediment of liquors, sed. — sedimentum, crassamentum, crassamen (the sediment in general, if it is thick): relating to *d.'s*, fæcarius: made or pressed out of the *d.'s* of atq., fæcibus (vinis, &c.) expressus: to empty a stone bottle to the *d.'s*, cadum

potare facie tenus (*H. Od. 3, 15, 16*).—**FIG.** *The d.'s of the people, sex populi, perditissima et infima sex populi, sordes et faex urbis, sentina republicae.*—**DRESS**, *sweepings, purgamenta, orum, pl.*—*quisquilæ (refuse): Cæci. in Fest.*

DRENCH, irrigare (*to irrigate; poet. figure*).—*humidum, madidum facere or reddere, madefacere (to make wet),—satiare, saturare (to satiate, to saturate, to let absoak in water). To be drenched, humidum, &c. feri, madefieri, madescere: to d. with alth, madefacere qd re (e. g. the ground with blood, terram sanguine); perfundere qd re (to wet alth by sprinkling or pouring something over it; e. g. qd lacrimis): incessant showers of rain, weh drenched the fields or plains, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24).—To saturate with drink: e. g. to be drenched with wine, potione completum esse: one that d.'s himself with wine, potator, potator: to d. oneself with wine, potare, se obtrere vino. Drenched, viduus (e. g. of fields, rura continuis imbris: vestimenta, H.; also 'drenched with wine': H.).—To physick by violence, medicamentum or potionem vi inserere in os (equi, &c. *ast. C. de Or. 2, 39, 162*); potianare (e. g. iumentum, *Feg.*; a low word, but prob. t. i.).*

DRENCH, s. 'largus haustus (a snail; e. g. uno haustu; uno impetu epotare; uno potu haurire).—Physic for a brute; see **MEDICINE**.—Physic that must be given by violence; e. g. loquies a d. *See To DRENCH*.

DRESS, **Clothes**, vid. also **GARMENT**.—*a d. to wear in the house, vestis domestica (opp. vestis forensis): not to put on the same d. a second time, non iterare vestem: silk d.'s, serica, orum; bombycina, orum: a party-coloured d., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor: to make a d., vestem facere: nobody but a fool will judge of a man by his d., stultissimus est, qui hominem aut ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis modo nobis circumdata est, æstimat (Sen. Ep. 47, 14); ladies' d., mundus muliebris: to adopt the Roman d., Romano habitu uti: the whole nation has worn that d. ever since, quem morem vestia exinde gens universa tenet.—Splendid clothes, ornatus, vestis ornatus (g. t. alth that may serve as ornament)—ornamentum (as the means of beautifying).—cultus (whatsoever serves the body as an external ornament).—apparatus magnifici (splendid apparel or clothes); apparatus magnifici vitæque cultus.—Full d., ornatus dierum sollempnium (garments or d. for particular occasions, e. g. sabbatum d.); also vestis forensis; in full d., pretextatus: over-smart or tawdry d., cultus speciosior quam pretiosior, dissentiens a ceteris habitibus: to be fond of d., semper exortum incedere (*aff. Plaut. Epid. 2, 42*); semper bene vestium esse (i. e. to be always dressed in the newest fashion): a person too fond of d., qui nimio indulget vestiti; cultus mollioris studiosus: to change one's d., calceos et vestimenta mutare (*C. Mil. 10, 28*).*

DRESS, TRANK.—To clothe, vestire, convestire (*to furnish with a dress; then also to put on any covering*).—veste tegere (*to cover with a dress*).—veste induere qm. vestem induere ci (*to clothe ably with any dress*).—veste qm amicare (*to cover ably with, to wrap ably up in alth; e. g. a cloak*).—to d. oneself, induere sibi vestem or se veste. veste indul (*to put on a dress*). (veste) se amicare (*to wrap oneself up, e. g. in a cloak*); calceos et vestimenta sumere (*to put on one's things or apparel*): he used to d. himself without any assistance, et calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat (*Suet. Vesp. 21*).—Dressed, indutus; vestitus: dressed in white, candide vestitus; albus (*in a festival garment, opp. atratus, sordidatus, dressed in black*).—To clothe elegantly, qm exornare, with alth, qd re (e. g. with a party-coloured dress, variâ veste).—To adorn, to deck, vid.—To dress a wound, alligare, deligare, obligare vulnus; also præligare (*to tie in front*).—curare vulnus (g. t. L.—ligare, in this meaning, is poet.).—

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—To dress a garden, &c.; see **CULTIVATE**, TILL: to d. the ground for putting in the seed, agrum expedire santonibus or præparare frumenta: to d. the hair, capillos comere; comam in gradus formare or frangere: to d. leather or hides, subligere, depere, conficere, perficere: well dressed skins, aluta tenuiter confecta: to d. hemp, hamis ferreis hum peccere: to d. a vine, vitem amputare, ligare (*to prune and tie it up*): to d. stones, saxa comquare (*Farr. ap. Non.*).—To d. a horse, strigili radere or subradere.—To prepare victuals for the table, cibum parare or comparare (*see To COOK*): to d. one's own food, sibi manu sua parare cibum: dressed, coctus; igne mollius (*not elixus, weh means*

'boiled'); to use fire for dressing one's food, uti igne ad mitigandum or ad molliendum cibum.

DRESS, v. INTRA. vestiri, amiciri qd re: to d. like a Roman, Romano habitu uti: not to d. better than a slave, se non servo melius vestire (t): to order the people to d. in the same manner, eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: the whole nation has dressed in the same style ever since, hunc morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet.

DRESSER, **One that dresses a person, prope cubicularius, in as far as that is his principal employment.**—Of a vineyard, vitium cultor.—Of wool, lanarius.—Kitchen-d., mensa culinaria.

DRESSING (of meat), coctura (espely of the manner of d.).—of a wound, curatio (treatment in general).—of cloth, politura.—A dressing, cataplasma (κατάπλασμα), malagma (μάλαγμα), fomentum (warm poultice): to apply or put d.'s on alth, fomenta ci rei admovere.—A cant phrase. To give ably a good dressing, probe percutere, bene depexum dare, verberibus or fustibus derigare qm (all Comic.).

DRESSING-BOX, æcrinium. See **Box**.

DRESSING-GOWN, vestis domestica (a house-dress, in general).—vestis nocturna.

DRESSING-ROOM, vestiarium (though with the ancients this was the room in which the dresses were kept [= wardrobe], but in which they did not dress).

DRESSING-TABLE, abacus (on which gold vessels, vases, &c. were placed).—cathedra (chair used by Rom. ladies at their toilette, *Bött. Sabina 1, p. 35*).

DRIE, see **To CROP**, **To CUT OFF**.

DRIBBLE, see **To DRAIP**.

DRIBBLET (little drop), numus (small coin, then a trifling sum in general).

DRIER, Crci, with siccare, &c.

DRIFT, **Impulse**, vis (overbearing power).—effluvia (impellent force).—Impulsus (impulse): 'we are under the drift of passions,' cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: to do alth under the d. of passion, cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd.—Violence, vis; gravitas; incitatio; impetus (Syn. in Violence).—A shower (of rain), imber repente effusus or imber only: also imber violentus fusus; (of hail) vis crebrerrime grandinis; (of snow) vis nivis crebrerrime (*cf. L. 28, 37*): a drift of bullets, (Shaksp.) magna vis glandium or telorum (*cf. T. Agr. 36, 1*).—velut nubes glandium or telorum (*cf. T. Agr. 21, 55*).—Tendency, consilium, propositum, finis (see **AIM**): to have such or such a d., spectare, pertinere ad qd: that's my d., hoc meum consilium or hoc mihi propositum est: my d. is this, hoc spectro or volo: what's the d. of this speech or discourse? quorsum hæc spectat oratio? or quid igitur spectat hæc oratio? the d. of this speech is that, &c., hæc eo pertinet oratio, ut, &c.: the d. of it is quite different from what was imagined, alio spectat: since nobody knew the exact d. of this answer, id responsum quo valetur, quum intelligeret nemo.—Drift-sand, syrtis (σύνις); mons arenæ (*cf. Plin. 3, 1, 3, ed. Hard.*): d.'s of snow, nives exaggerate; nives per ventum congestæ: d.-wood, *signa ad lieta delata.

DRIFT, v. See **To DRIVE**.

DRIFT, INTRAMS. fluatire in alto (e. g. tempestativus, C., of a ship); ad litus ferri, deferri (of wood): sand d.'s, arenæ vento in altum sublatæ feruntur: the snow d.'s, nives per ventum congeruntur.

DRILL, **To perforate**, terere (*to make a hole with a drill or gimble*).—perterebrare (quite through).—perforare (g. t. for piercing holes). See **To PERFORATE**.—To entice, allure, vid. **To exercis troops**, 'milites in armis tractandis exercere. exercere: to be well drilled, armorum usum habere; armorum usu præstare: to d. the troops well after the Roman fashion, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ discipline formam redigere (i. e. to introduce the Roman tactics); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare (*to fit them for battle*).

DRILL, **A boring tool**, terēbra (τρύπανον, τρυπάνιον), modiolus (χοβίσιον): a bore with indented edge; see *Cels. 8, 3, 11*.—A badoon, *simia pavianus (Linn.).—Drill sergeants, milites ad tradendam disciplinam immixti manipulis (g. t. *Agr. 28, 2*).—armorum doctores (those who superintended the drilling).—campi doctores (with ref. to military evolutions; see *Salmas. Et. Lamp. vol. i. p. 1012, Haack*).

DRILL-PLOUGH, or **DRILLING-MACHINE**, machina seminando agro facta.

DRINK, a. potio. potus (see **DRINKING**).

DRINK, v. bibere (v. tr. and intr. to d. from thirst, like a human being; and also improp. e. g. sanguinem, haustus justitiae; qd aure, H.).—potare (v. tr. and

intr.: to d. like a beast; hence to d. large draughts, to swallow oneself with liquor, tipple, &c.; but potus and potatus are class. for 'having drunk'.—haurire (*tr.* and *intr.* to take or draw any fluid into one's mouth; *emph.* in large draughts).—sorbere (to sip quietly in small quantities and with half-closed lips, coagulum lactis; ovum).—potionem cs rei bibere or haurire (to swallow or take off a draught of it).—uti qā re (to take it as one's usual d.).—vino deditum esse (in the *intrans.* sense of 'to drink' = to be a drunkard; see 'to drink hard', below). To give aby athg to d., ci bibere dare, also athg, qd (q. i.); ministrare ci bibere (as cup-bearer, attendant, &c.); ci potandum or potui dare qd (a draught of medicine). To order a man something to d., ci bibere dari jubere; to d. hard, plurimum bibere (also of drinking much in one particular instance); vino indulgere or deditum esse (habitually): to d. a little too much, paulo plus adhibere (*Ter. Heaut.* 2, 1, 8). crapulam potare (*Plaut. Rud.* 2, 7, 28; to drink to intoxication): to d. oneself drunk, vino se obtrudere: to d. through whole days, totos dies potare or perpotare: to sit up drinking till night-fall, perpotare ad vesperum: to d. with aby till he falls under the table, qm vino deponere (*Plaut. Aul.* 3, 6, 39). To d. aby's health; see TO DRINK to.

DRINK IN, bibere (e. g. lana bibit colorem, *Plin.*).—imbibere (*myl. impropr.*).

DRINK to aby, salutem ci propinare (*Plaut. Stich.* 3, 2, 16); salutare amicum nominatim or amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo (this resembled most nearly our own fashion at that respect; see *Ascon.* ad *C. ii. Verr.* 1, 26, p. 321, *Schütz.*). I d. to you! bene te tibi (see *Zumpt.*, § 759). Let every one take his cup and d. to Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (*Tibull.* 2, 1, 33).

TO DRINK UP, ebibere (q. i.; epotare in class. Latin only in *partic. perf.*, pass. epotus, drunk up).—exhaurire (to drain out, as it were, empty out, e. g. wine, poison, medicine).—exsiccare (to dry out, said jocosely): a bottle, lagenas. Qm c. in *C. Ep.* 16, 26, 2, where turtum is used with it).—exanciare poculo (as it were to pump out fm the bowl, wine, vinum, jocosely, *Plaut. Stich.* 1, 3, fin.).—sorbere, exsorbere (to suck out, e. g. eggs, ova).—to d. up to the drops, potare facere tenuis (*H. Od.* 3, 15, 16).

DRINK-MONEY, munusculum (q. i. for little gift).

DRINKABLE, potabilla (q. i. that is fit for drinking; later only).—salubri potu (healthy as drink): things eatable and d., esculenta et potulenta, orum, pl.

DRINKER, potor (the d. in as far as he empties any given drinking vessel).—potator (he who is fond of drink, a wine-bibber).—combybo, compotor (a bottle companion; bibo is only met with later in *Jul. Firmic. Mathes.* 5, 4, extr.): a hard d., acer potor; vini capacissimus: to be a great d., plurimum bibere (to drink much, or to be able to drink much); vino deditum esse, vino indulgere (to be free to drink).

DRINKING, potio (the taking in of a fluid, and also the draught drunk).—potus d.: but with ref. to what is drunk, not to the act; Immoderato obstupescita potu atque pastu, *C.* In the sense of 'enrousing' it is post-Aug.: in potu atque hilaritate, *Plin.*).—potatio (hard-d.: d. large draughts, but modice potationes is good *Lat.*; C.).—sorbitio (the sipping in of a liquid, as action, and what is thus sipped, a potion, medicine).—

In modern writers we find bibitio and bibitus, which, however, are quite un-class.—Moderate d., potio modica; potus moderatus; moderate eating and d., temperate esse modiceque potiones: whilst in the act of d., in mediā potione.—inter bibendum: a d.-cup or vessel; see Cup: a d.-companion, combybo, compotor: fond of d., ebriosus: to be fond of d., vino deditum esse, vinolentum esse (to be a drinker); ebriosus esse; also potare (i. e. to d. hard); vino indulgere: fondness for d., ebriositas (*C. Tusc.* 4, 12, 27): vinolentia (propensity to d. wine): to spend whole days in d., totos dies potare or perpotare; perpotare ad vesperum (*fm* morn till night). Eating and d. is usually cibus et potio (e. g. cibo et potione completum esse); and *Krebs* condemns potus altogether; but *C.* uses it in speaking of the mind, quum ea pars animi—immoderato sit obstupescita potu atque pastu.

DRINKING-CUP, comissatio (in the *Rom.* sense, aff. a formal cena, attended by singing and dancing; and followed by wandering up and down the streets; visiting others, to drink again with them, and similar excesses).—*C. Cat. Maj.* 13, 45, and ad *Div.* 9, 24, 3, uses compositio, as trans. of the Greek *συμπόσιον*, but neither by him nor by others was it used as a *Roman* expression.

DRINKING-CUP, see Cup.

DRIP, || v. tr. a. instillare, down on athg, ci rei, in qd

(to instillare is poet.).—|| v. intr. a. instillare.—desillare (to d. down); fm athg, instillare ex or de.—rorare (in a dew-like or drizzling manner, ante roat quam pluit).—manare (stronger than instillare; with athg, qā re; e. g. sanguine or cruore; multo sudore): dripping wet, totus madidus: to become dripping wet, madefieri (e. g. pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua); or per-madescere (stronger term): to be, &c., madere, madidum or madefactum esse (e. g. imbre): a dagger dripping with blood, stillans pugio (C.).

DRIPPING-PAN, sartago (some pan used in cooking).—frixorium (*Plin.*; some pan used for roasting or frying meat).

DRIVE, || To put in motion by pushing, by blows, &c., agere (q. i. of living creatures and inanimate objects).—pellere (to excite a body by pushes, blows, &c. that it moves on of itself; to d. on things animate or inanimate; to move by its own weight, by pushing it forward; also to chase, of animate beings).—propellere (to d. along before one, of living beings and things; e. g. the ship, navem [spoken of the wind]).—trudere (to propel or move athg slowly on fm behind by beating or pushing).—versare (to move with a circular motion or direction; a top, turbineum; hoop, &c., and of a person driven about, pulsare versareque *Darcia, V.*). To d. to any place, propellere in qd (e. g. cattle in the fields, pecus agere pastum; pecus propellere in pabulum).

—|| To drive athg away, FROM, OFF, abigere a or ex qā re (fm any place; also fortively, e. g. cattle, pecus); exigere qā re or ex qā re (to chase away, out of, e. g. domo; out of the republic, e civitate: the enemy fm the field, hostem a campo). pellere qā re, ex or de qā re (e. g. out of the country, patriā, foro, e foro); expellere qm qā re or ex qā re (e. g. domo; ex urbe; civitate; ex republica; possessionibus; a patriā).—depellere qm qā re and de qā re (to chase, vid.): de-jicere ex or de, &c. (e. g. out of a fortified place, ex castello; out or fm aby's estates, de fundo); exturbare ex qā re (handling, e. g. the enemy out of the breach, hostem ex ruinis muri).—submovere (to make aby get out of the way). To d. away care, curas pellere; tristitiam ex animo pellere; by wine, curas vino: to d. away the birds, gnats, &c. volucres, muscas abigere. —|| To drive along, promovere.—|| To drive back, repellere, repellere, rejicere. To d. back the enemy, hostes rejicere or fugare; impetum hostium propellere.—|| To drive FROM, see To drive out or away.—|| To drive INTO, intro cogere (e. g. oves).—intra qm locum compellere (to d. to one spot, of men, &c.).—agere in qd (e. g. cattle into the stalls, pecus in stabulum). adigere in qd or ci rei (e. g. a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum: a wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; see 'to drive with a hammer' below).—|| To drive OFF, depellere, repellere, propellere, impellere. See d. AWAY, above.—|| To urge, compell, impellere or incitare; JN. impellere atque incitare; ad qd (e. g. ad bellum).—urgere qm, ut, &c.; instare ci, ut, &c. (to urge aby to athg or to do athg); etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere (stronger): aby is driven to athg, necessitas cogit or urget qm, necessitas adducit qm, ut qd faciat (d's him to do so and so).—|| To drive or carry on one's trade, facere mercatum (see also TO CARRY on).—|| To press to a conclusion, persequi (with perseverance, in a good and bad sense); persequi (usually in a good sense, to continue or persevere in athg); consecretari (indisfatigably); urgere (to push on with zeal); exsequi (to carry on, to bring to an end).—qd longius persequi (to d. athg further). I will d. my argument further, pergamus ad ea, quæ restant.—|| To drive IN (with a hammer, or other instrument), figere; in athg, ci rei or in rem; infigere; in athg, ci rei or in rem (to d. into); defigere; in athg, ci rei or in rem (to d. perpendicularly); adigere (in athg; ci rei or in rem, to d. into); to d. in a nail, clavum figere or defigere; into a tree, clavum adigere in arborem. To d. a nail home, clavum pangere: to d. in posts, stipes demittere (to let in perpendicularly); sublicas agere (to d. in piles). || To d. aby mad, in rabiem agere; ad insanitatem adigere; effecere: you d me mad, or I shall be driven mad, vix mei compos sum. || To drive a carriage, jumenta agere (of the coachman, in general).—curriculum regere. Curriculo insistere (to take the reins, also for pleasure).—aurigare (in a race; *Suet. Ner.* 24, of the leader).—vecturam facere (of a waggoner, in general).

DRIVE, intr. a. In a carriage, vehi or invehl currui: vehi in rheda: to d. to the forum, carpento in forum invehl.—|| To rush agst with violence, &c., occurrere ci.—impingere in qd.—volare (to fly; of sparks, &c.): to d. agst aby's face, *in cs adversum os

ferri: the rain d.'s agst aby's face, imber in os fertur. — *[Of a vessel; to let a ship d. before the wind, convertere navem in eam partem, quo ventus fert (Cæs.); flatu ferente dare vela (Q.); quocumque feramur, dare vela (C.; but Ag.).]* — *[To drive at, or let drive at aby; see TO ATTACK, SET UPON.]* — *[To drive at (= have for one's drift); see DRIFT.]* — *Just listen, what I am driving at, audi, quo rem deducam (Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 14): that's precisely what I am driving at, istuc ibam (Comic). I did not know what we were driving at, nesciebam, quorsum tu ires (Comic. Ruhn. Ter. Euss. 1, 2, 75).*

DRIVE, s. gestatio (an airing in a carriage, for the sake of exercise). — *vectatio (the act of going in a carriage; see Bremi Suet. Claud. 33). To take a d., carpento vectari, e. g. through the town, per urbem (L. 34, 3, extr.).*

DRIVEL, *[To stagger, salivare (used intrans.). also like spumare, though only found in Plin. 9, 36, 60, as a trans.).]* — *salivam fluere pati. A drivelling mouth, os fluidum salivæ. — To dote, ineptire. nugari. alucinari. See DOTE.*

DRIVELLER, see DOTARD.

DRIVER, *[One who drives a carriage, rhedarius (d. of a 'rheda,' C. Mil. 10, 29). — carrucarius mullo (the d. of a 'carruca' drawn by mules; *Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 4; SYN. of rheda and carr. in COACH). — auriga (the d. of a hero's chariot, or of a chariot at the games). — agglitor is the 'auriga,' as combatur. — qui iumenta agit (waggoner, either sitting on the waggon or walking alongside). — hēnūbōchus (hīoxot), a Greek word used in the stilo, age by Romans).]* — *[One who drives beasts, pecoris actor (O. H. 1, 95); of a donkey, asinarum; agitator aselli (F. Georg. 1, 273); of a mule, mullo; of an os, bubulcus; of swine, subulcus; surnus].* — *[An instrument; prope tudicula (a little instrument for beating or crushing; Col.).*

DRIZZLE, stillare (to fall and to cause to fall by drops; g. t.). — *rorare (of rain; ir. and intr. only found in 3rd sing.): is d.'s, before it rains, ante rorat, quam pluit.*

DRIZZLY, e. g. rain, pluvia tenuissima.

DROLL, adj. scurrilus. — *lepidus (by play-sans, playful humour). — facetus (agreeable, fm the unforced exercise of such a humour). — jocularis (amusing by jokes). — comicus, ridiculus, ridendus (that causes laughter; see COMIC): a d. fellow, lepidum caput: a d. expression, ridiculum dictum; ridiculus: in a d. manner, scurriliter; comice; ridicule; comico more; lepidè; facete; joculariter (SYN. above).*

DROLL, s. homo jocosus, ridiculus (g. t. for jocosus). — *coprea (a sort of court-fool, a fester). — sannio (a buffoon). — scurra (a wit, of a superior class, who appeared under the name of 'a friend of the family,' at the banquets of the rich Romans). — maccus (the 'clown' or 'harlequin,' in the Atellan games; aft. Diom. 488, Putsch).*

DROLL, v. jocularia fundere, ridicula jactitare (both L. 7, 7). — *coprem personam tueri or sustinere; *coprem partes agere (to play the fool).*

DROLLERY, scurrilitas, ludus, jocus; JN. ludus et jocus: see FOX. — *res ridicula; ludi; joca or jocularia; ridicula (both in words and gestures). — nugæ, tricen. ineptie (absurdities).*

DROMEDARY, camelus dromas; camelus, qui duo tubera habet in dorso; camelus Bactrie (Camelus Bactrianus, Linn.). — *dromedarius (not used before Hieron. Vit. Malchi, 10).*

DRONE, *[A bee, fucus. — A sluggish, homo languori et desidie deditus; homo deves. — Humming sound, bombus (Farr.; of bees). bombi or raucus bombus (e. g. of trumpet, &c.).]*

DRONE, v. *[To live in idleness, segne otium terere; accidit atque desidii bombus otium contere; propter desidiam in otio vivere. — To emit a dull, humming sound, bombum facere (prop. of bees; Farr.). — bombitare (of bees; Auct. Carm. Philom. 36). — raucum bombum or raucisimos bombos efflare (of instruments; Lucr.: will do therefore for a bappipe). — susurrare (of bees; F. G. 4, 260). — *fusus or obtusa voce susurrare, qd decantare, &c. (of reciting in a droning voice).*

DRONING, bombitatio (= sonus apium, Fest. p. 25; see DRONE, s.).

DRONISH, piger; ignavus; iners; seguis; deses; laboris fugiens. See IDLE.

DROOP, *[To sink downwards, se inclinare or inclinari (prop.; and also fig., e. g. of fortune, res inclinata; fortuna inclinata). — demitti (e. g. of the head).]* — *[To languish, lose life, spirit, &c., flaccere. flac-*

cescere. languere languescere (flaccet = languet, deficient, in C. only in Me-sala flaccet, for uch he elsewhere has languet, is losing his spirit in the competition for the consulship; flaccescere of leaves, and impropr. of a spiritless discourse; languere of love, strength, &c.). — marcescere (of flowers, &c.). — inclinari (to be bent down, e. g. paululum timore). — jacere or afflictum jacere (to be in a depressed state; animus, virtutes, studia, &c.): his courage drooped, animo cecidit, concidit; animum dimisit.

DROP, s. gutta (a natural, globular d.). — *stilla (a d. wch, at first, hangs down longitudinally fm what it begins to drop fm; hence, an artificial d. fm a glass, &c.). — stilia is a congealed stilla: a small d., guttula: not a single d., ne tantillum quidem; ne minimum quidem: d. by d., guttatim, stillatim (SYN. above). — The rain comes down in large d.'s, nimbus effunditur. — In medicine, liquor medicatus. — Ear-ring, vid.*

DROP, v. TRANS. *[To pour in drops, effundere (to pour out, in general). — stillare (to cause to fall in d.'s, rorem ex oculis, H.; poet.). — destillare (fm, or fm above; to d. down deep, irrorare (post. rore rigate, C. Post. de Divin. 1, 12, 20). — To let fall fm a higher place, mittere (to leave hold of); to d. the curtain, aulcum mittere or premere: to d. a tear, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimam or lacrimulam emittere, dare, both poet.: to d. a tear for aby, lacrimam dare ci (O.); lacrimare casum cs (Np.). I saw you d. a tear, vidi ego tuam lacrimulam (ironically; C.): to d. anchor, ancoram jacere. — To let go, l.) Physically; of a thing before held, omittre (e. g. arma, habenas). — manu emittre (to d. fm the hand purposely, e. g. to d. the shield, scutum); also de (ex) manibus dimittre, emittre. — 2) IMPROPR. To intermit, to cease, omittre (to entertain no longer, to dismiss fm one's mind, to give over; e. g. hopes, fear, grief, &c.). — mittere, misum facere. dimittre (to give up whatever we cannot maintain or keep possession of). — abjicere. ponere. deponere (to give over, whatever we do not think right, advantageous, &c., e. g. enmity, hatred, &c.). — desiderare de re or de qâ re (implying a sudden change of purpose) to d. all hope, spem omittre, deponere, abjicere: to d. aby's cause, deserere qm. causam cs deponere. a causâ cs recedere. — To d. the subject, rem integram or in medio relinquere: let us d. it, relinquamus (let's say no more of it; Comic): pray d. it! missa iathæci! fac ille, omittre hæc! (i. e. do d. it!). — this nonsense, aufer ridicularia (Comic): to d. the notion, dimittre cogitationem cs rel. — To let go a dependant or companion, omittre qm (in a contemptuous sense): to d. aby's acquaintance, consuetudinem intermittere (altogether): d. him! sine eum (sc. ire, i. e. let him go, have no more to do with him; sc. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23). — To bedrop, speckle, macula variare (e. g. not maculare, wch in prose stands only for 'making spots'). — To d. aby a few lines, qd literarum ad qm dare.*

DROP, INTR. *[To fall in drops, stillare; fm, out of alth, stillare ex, de, &c.; into alth, in qd. — destillare (down fm above). — defluere. delabi (to come or flow down gently, e. g. de celo, of rain). — stillatim cadere (Farr. L. L. p. 11, Müll.). — destilare ex edito (fm above, e. g. of the water of a basin): the dew d.'s, rorat; res cadit. — To drop out or off (i. e. to fall down fm alth to wch it had been attached), cadere (to fall out and down, of teeth, hair, &c.; opp. nasci, subnasci). — excedere (to fall out, of teeth, &c.). — decidere (to fall down, of teeth, hair, feathers). — fluere, defluere, effluere (to d. out and disappear, of hair). — desinere (not to grow again, to d. off entirely, of hair). — To d. with alth, stillare or (stronger) manare qâ re (e. g. sanguine, cruore, sudore). — To drop down (in other senses than the preceding); see FALL. — to d. fm the clouds, de celo delabi; ex natri delabi or decidere (he seemed as if he had dropped fm the moon, "in alium quandam orbem delatus sibi videbatur. — To dte, vid. — To let alth drop; see TO DROP, TRANS.). — To d. in (= to call upon aby unexpectedly, &c.). Aby d.'s in, ecce ad me (nos, &c.) adventit qd (Plaut.); ecce qd venit (C. Cæcin. 7, 20).*

DROPLET, guttula.

DROPPING, stillicidium (the falling drop; moisture dropping down; Farr. L. L. 5, 5, 12; espily rain-water falling fm the eaves; also fig. stillicidium. linguae, Paul. Nolan.). — *instillatio (the act of dropping in). — destillatio (act of dropping down; but only found of the humours of the body).*

DROPSICAL, hydropicus (ὑδρωπικός); but pure Lat aques intercutis morbo impletus (of a d. person): in

become d., aquae intercutis morbo implicari: he is d., eum aqua inter cutem mala habet, eum aqua intercutis tenet.

DROPSY, s. *Hydrops (Cels. H.)*; *hydropisis (Plin.)*; *aqua intercutis (C.)*; aquae subter cutem fuisse morbus (*Plin. 7, 18, 17*); aqua intercutis or inter cutem (*the latter, Gr. ὕδωρ ἐνὶ σπλάγχνι, Cels. 2, 8, p. 76, Bip.*)—*languor aquosus (Poet.)*. To have the d.; see *to become DROPSICAL*. To die of the d., aquae intercutis morbo decedere.

DROWPORT, **spiraea filipendula (Linn.)*; *water-d.*, **anemone*.

DROSS, || *The recement of metal, scoria*.—|| *Rust, rubigo (g. t. rubigo corripit ferrum)*.—*ferrugo (of iron)*.—*serugo (of copper, verdigris; of which one kind was called 'scolecia')*.—|| *Refuse, tæx, purgamentum (see REFUSE)*.

DROSSY, **scoriam continens*.—*rubiginosus (rusty)*; *seruginosus (of brass or copper)*.

DROUGHT, || *Dry weather, siccitas*.—*ariditas; aridus (the former as quality, the latter as continuing state)*.—*cælum siccum; siccitates (dry weather in general)*.—*there was a great d. that year, siccitate insignis annus fuit; siccitatis eo anno laboratum est*.—|| *Thirst; see THIRST*.

DROUGHTY, || *Wanting rain; see DRY*.—|| *Dry with thirst, sitiens*. See *THIRSTY*.

DROVE, || *Of cattle or sheep in general, grex*.—|| *Of oxen, armenta (opp. grex; hence, C. Phil. 3, 13, extr. greges armentorum reliquique pecoris; O. Met. 1, 513, non hic armenta gregaeve; belonging to a d., gregalis, gregarius; in d., gregatim (see also FLOCK, HEAD)*.—|| *A crowd, vid.*

DROVER, *pecuarius (g. t.)*.—*porcinaris, suarius, suarius negotiator (with ref. to hogs; but all these imply that he breeds or deals in them, not merely drives them to market as the agent of others; for which Crcl. must be used)*.

DROWN, demergere in aqua. aqua mergere (*to plunge under the water*).—*aqua suffocare (so as to produce death; to d. oneself, se in aquam mergere)*.—|| *To be drowned, aquis hauriri; (aquis) submergi; fluctibus obrui: in a deep morass, in the stream, profundo limo, gurgitibus hauriri: in the deepest part or middle of the river, medio in flumine submergi (†)*.—|| *To overflow, inundare: the Tiber drowned the plain, Tiberis agros inundavit: continual showers that drowned the fields, imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes (L. 8, 24)*.—|| *IMPROPR.*—|| *To immerge, to lose in athg, e.g. to be drowned in pleasure, luxuria diffundere et delicate ac mollior vivere, corpora voluptatibus (totum) se dedere. Libidinibus se servum præstare (to be a slave of pleasure); voluptatibus strictum esse (stronger term)*.—|| *To lose in something that overpowers or covers; to be drowned, devorari (of the voice that is rendered inaudible, vox in orchestris scobe aut arenâ superjectâ devoratur): a sound is drowned (e.g. in a large vault), vox devoratur*.—*strepitus or fremitus aurium usum intercludit (there is such a noise that I cannot hear the speaker): to d. any's voice, obstrepere ei ingenti clamore (to cry out against him so that he cannot be heard): to d. the splendour (of a lesser luminary), fulgore or splendore vincere: to d. all the rest by its brilliancy, præ ceteris omnibus enitèrè et præfulgèrè (Gell. 12, 5, med.)*.

DROUSE, see *TO SLEEP*.

DROWSILY, || *Sleepily. We only find one instance in Plautus of somnoloseus, fm the adj. somnoloseus*.—|| *Slingingly, ignave, pigre, segniter (SYN. in IDLE)*.

DROWSINESS, || *Sleepiness; as state, and in one particular instance, somni necessitas*.—*ocatio (in as far as it manifests itself by yawning): an irresistible d., inextinguibilis pene somni necessitas*.—|| *As inherent quality of the individual, veterenus*.—|| *somnolentia not before Sidon. Ep. 2, 2, med.*.—|| *IMPROPR.* tarditas, segnitas, ignavia, inertia. Jn. tarditas et ignavia (SYN. in IDLENESS).

DROWSY, || *Sleepy (in one instance), dormitans*.—*somni plenus, somno gravis (heavy with sleep)*.—*somni indigens (needing sleep)*.—*ocitans (yawning). To be or feel d., dormitare (i. e. to begin to sleep, to fall asleep); somni indigère (have need of sleep); somno urgeri ultra debitum (to feel unnaturally sleepy); oscitare (to yawn). In a d. manner; see DROWSILY*.—|| *As quality, somnoloseus; somno deditus*.—|| *somnolescent later only*.—|| *IMPROPR.* = slow; tardus, lentus. segnis (SYN. in IDLE).—|| *The drowsy disease, inextinguibilis pene somni necessitas (Cels.*

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3, 26, fn.). *veterenus, lethargia (Ἀλθαργία; lethargy, vid.)*.

DRUB, v. See *TO BEAT*.

DRUB, s. See *BLOW*.

DRUBBING, To give aby a good d., male mulcare qm. probe percutere, bene depexum dare (*to comb aby's head*); verberibus or fustibus irrigare qm (*Comie only*).

DRUDGE, v. se magnis in laboribus exercere (*to plague oneself*)—*operam servam præstare (to do mean or vile service, like a slave)*; also officia servilia facere: *drudging work, opera serv. officium servile*.

DRUDGE, s. homo clittellarius (*Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94*); mulier clittellaria (*ast. the former*)—*mulier favillæ et fumi plena (as epithet; ast. Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60): to be a d., operam servam præstare, officia servilia facere*.

DRUDGERY, opera serva, officium servile (*a servile or mean occupation*); servitium (*the service itself*): to do all the d., officia servilia facere.

DRUDGINGLY, operose; laboriose; magno opere or labore (SYN. in LABOUR).

DRUG, v. addere qd ei rei (*g. t. to add athg.*)—*miscere or commiscere (eum) qd re (to mix up with athg; see TO COMMIX)*.—*affundere (to pour, as mixture, to another liquid)*.—*medicamentum diluere (e.g. in a cup), in poculo (Curt. 3, 6, 8)*; *medicamentum temperare (Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6, both passages referring to the well-known potion with Philippus prepared for Alexander; see note in TO MIX)*.

DRUG, s. venenum (*g. t.; so that malum is added by S. Cat. 11, 3, to make it mean poisonous d.*)—*medicamentum (see MEDICAMENT)*.—|| *To administer d., dare, præbere (ei medicamentum)—morbo proponere remedium (in the sense of prescribing)*.

DRUGGET, *præpe pannus crassior (coarse cloth or stuff, in general)*.

DRUGGIST or DRUGSTER, see *APOTHECARY*.

DRUGGIST'S-SHOP, medicina taberna or medicina simply; taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causâ (*if well fitted up*).

DRUM, s. || *A warlike instrument, tympanum (H.)*.—*tympanum militare. Kettia d., tympana seneca. Moorish d., stabulus: to beat a d., tympanum pulsare*.—|| *Of the ear, auriculæ tympanum*.

DRUM, v. tympanum pulsare.

DRUMMER, *præpe tympanotriba*.—|| *tympanista with ref. to a cymbal*.

DRUMMING, **pulsatio tympani*.

DRUMSTICK, **tympani plectrum*.

DRUNKARD, see *DRINKER*.

DRUNKEN or DRUNK, || *Inebriated, crapule*.

plenus.—*bene potus (who has d. a good deal)*.—*temulentus*.—*ebrius (SYN. in DAVNKKHNS)*.—*vino gravis; also vini (not vino) plenus; vinolentus; vino sepultus († stronger term, quite gone or senseless): to make aby d., inebriare; ebrum facere; temulentum facere: to make d. with wine, vino onerare: to get d., ebrum fieri; vino or mero se complère (to fill oneself with wine; see Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8); vino se obnucere, or percutere (stronger term; Comie only)*.—|| *Given to habitual inebriety, ebrius, vinolentus*.—*vino deditus*.—*potator*.—|| *Done in a state of drunkenness, ebrus (e.g. verba, &c.)*; or with gen. ebrorum, or per vinum, in poculis, &c.—|| *Fig.* ebrus (*e.g. sanguine civium, C.; dulci fortuna, H.; lana de sanguine conchæ, Mart.*): to be d. with joy, lætitiâ nimis efferri: d. with joy, lætitiâ nimis elatus or gestiens. —|| *Saturated with moisture, madidus, madefactus; see DRUNKEN, or the phrases in TO DROWN, infr.*

DRUNKENLY, ebrus, per vinum (*i. e. by the power of wine*).

DRUNKENNESS, || *Habitual inebriety, ebrietas*.—*bibendi consuetudo*.—*vinolentia (d., as an odious habit; the being given to much wine)*.—|| *Intoxication, haustus (the swallowing of strong liquor or immoderate drinking)*.—*ebrietas (represents d. in the least odious light, with ref. to the elevation of the spirits, &c.)*.—*temulentia (in the more odious, as brutal excess)*.

DRY, siccus (*not wet, dry; presupposes a previous moist state; opp. madidus, madefactus, e.g. eye, wind, weather, season; hence, fig. without ornament, &c. of a speech*)—*siccaneus (place of a d. nature or quality, e.g. a meadow, pratum (flora, locus, post-Aug.)*.—*aridus (of things wet, fm an entire want of moisture, are capable of, fit for burning; opp. humidus, wet; succosus, full of sap, &c., e.g. ligna; arbor; folia; hæmæ,*

FIG. = containing little matter, jejune; void of spirit, of persons and things, opp. copiosus, e. g. a teacher, an orator, speech, writing): **JX.** exsiccatus atque aridus (dried up and withered).—**sticticus** (sticticus) (prop. longing, thirsting for moisture).—**torridus** (opp. **uvidus**: dried up *fm* external heat, aridus being *fm* internal heat or dryness; e. g. a fountain, fons).—**exsuccus** (prop.; without juice or sap).—**jejunus** (fig.; dry, jejune; without spirit, of things and persons, opp. **plenus**, copiosus, e. g. things, materials, subject for a speech, &c., res; oratio; orator; scriptor); **JN.** jejunus et aridus (e. g. tale, style, delivery, narratio, traditio).—**exilis** (fig.; meagre, lean, containing little matter, e. g. oratio).—**frigidus** (fig. frosty, feeble, of persons and things; e. g. orator; verba; locus; negotia).—**austērus** (grave and d., severe, opp. **comis**, jucundus, of persons and things): **dry** (= not giving any milk), **siccus** or **lac** non præbens: **dry** (d., peraridus; siccatus in ariditatem: a d. throat, fauces siccæ or aridæ: d. bread, panis siccus (not soaked in athg; not eaten with athg to it, as wine or any other drink; see *Hard. Plin.* 23, 28, 68): d. food or victuæ, victus aridus (containing little nutriment): victus tenuis (scanty): a d. joke, **jocus** serio vultu prolatus: to eat d. bread, panem siccum or **sine** opsonio edere: a d. style of painting, **dura** pingendi ratio: d. places, siccanae (sc. loca); sticticae (sc. loca); sticticia (sc. loca): a d. year, annus siccus: a very d. year, siccitate insignis annus; annus, quo siccitatis laboratur: d. weather, siccitas; siccitates (lasting or continuing; see *Hers. Cæs. B. G.* 4, 18). The d. land, siccum (that was wet or inundated before; e. g. to stand or remain on d. land, in sicco desistere, of water; see *L.* 1, 4); aridum (d. land, continent, where there is no water, e. g. naves in aridum subducere, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 29; ex arido tela effluere, *Cæs. B. G.* 4, 24): in a d. way or manner, siccè; jejune; exiliter; frigide (**SYN.** above). graviter et severe, austere: to be d. (prop.), arere; (fig.) nullam habere sermonis comitatem: to make d.; see **TO DRY.**—to become d., arecare (C.)—exsiccescere (*Vitr.*)—exarescere (e. g. fauces siccæ, C.)—areferi (*Plin.*)—perarescere (to become thoroughly d.).

DRY, TRANS. || To free *fm* moisture, siccare (O.); exsiccare (C.); desiccare (*Plin.*); assiccare (*Col.*): arefacere (*Plin.*); siccitatem inferre.—torrefacere (to make d. by external heat, to parch).—|| To wipe away moisture, tergere; detergere; extergere (C.); abstergere (O.).—|| To drain, exhaurire, exinanire, vacuum facere, exsiccare.—|| Dry up your tears, parcite lacrymis. To d. one's tears, lacrimas abstergere.—|| **INTRANS.** siccescere, exsiccescere, siccari, exsiccari.—arescere, areferi, exarescere, exareferi (*Plin.*); arere (*Plaut.*) (**SYN.** of siccus, aridus, in **DRY**, adj.). To begin to d., subarescere: to d. thoroughly, assiccescere (*Col.* 12, 9, 1).—perarescere (quite through). To spread out grass to d., herbam in sole exponere, ut siccet (*Col.* 12, 28, 1).

TO DRY UP, TRANS. extorrire; exsiccare; urere, adurere (of the heat of the sun).—**INTRANS.** Same verbs as 'to dry' *intrans.*—Inarescere (C.); penitus siccari (*Col.*). The rivers dried up, evanuerunt et exaruerunt amnes (*Plin.*). Nothing d.'s up sooner than tears, nihil citius quam lacrima arecit (C.), inarescit (Q.): to d. up before it is ripe, inarescere ante maturitatem (*Col.* 4, 24, 8).

DRY-EYED, CREL. with siccus (e. g. eyes).
DRYING-GROUND or PLACE, ***locus**, in quo fit insolatio (linterium, &c.).

DRYLY, see 'in a dry manner' and **COLDLY**.
DRYNESS, siccitas (prop.; then also fig. e. g. speech).—ariditas, ariditudo (prop. drought, the former as quality, the latter as lasting state).—jejunitas, exilitas (fig. jejuneity, meagreness, insipidness, e. g. of a speech): d. in one's throat, fauces sicce or aridæ: d. of the season, cœlum siccum; siccitas; siccitates (if lasting): this has been a season of unusual d., siccitate insignis annus fuit: the season was one of unusual d., siccitatis eo anno laboratum est: the d. of a discourse, orationis exilitas.

DRY-NURSE, a. assa nutrix (*Front.*) or assa only (e. g. vetulae assæ, *Juv.*: = 'nutrix arida et vetusta, quæ lac non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibere', *Schol.*).

DRY-NURSE, v. curare (e. g. for 'taking care of').—sovere parvulos.

DRY-SHOD, ***siccis** pedibus: to pass over d.-s., ***in** sicco transire (the *Virgile* has transire in calceamentis, *Is.* 11, 15).

DUAL, dualis numerus (*Q. Instit.* 1, 5, 43).

DUB, || To confer knighthood, ***qm** in ordinem (283)

equestrem recipere.—|| To confer any dignity, see **TO CONFER**.

DUB, INTR. Of any brisk noise (e. g. that produced on a drum), ***celeriter** rotare sonum.

DUBIOUS, see **DOUBTFUL**.

DUBIOUSLY, see **DOUBTFULLY**.

DUBIOUSNESS, see **DOUBTFULNESS**.

DUBITABLE, see **DOUBTFUL**.

DUBITATION, see **DOUBTFULNESS** or **DOUBT**.

DUCAL, ***ducalis.** But more frequently by the gen. ducis, e. g. ***ducis** horti.

DUCAT, ***Ducatus**, quem vocant.

DUCHESS, ***dux** (a female leader, in the German sense; see the remark on **DUKE**).—**ducis** uxor (the consort of a duke).

DUCHY, ***ducatus**.—**ducis** terræ.

DUCK, s. || A bird, **anas** (*Mar.*).—|| Female of a drake, **anas** femina.—|| A tame duck, **anas** cœtur, domestica. A d. decoy, locus, ubi hunt anatis insidit. A small wild d., **anaticula** fera: a wild d., ***anas** fera (***anas** boschas, *Lin.*): of a d., **anatinus**.—|| Ducks and drakes (the game so called); see **DUCK**.—|| A word of endearment carissime; dulcissime rerum (*H.*); corculum (*Ter.*).

DUCK, INTRANS. submerge fluctibus caput.—|| To drop down the head, caput demittere.—|| To cringe, vid.

DUCK, v. TR. See **TO IMMERSE**.

DUCKER, see **DIVER**.

DUCKING, CREL.—To get a good d., permadescere, madefieri pluvii or imbore. madidum reddi aqua: aby has got a good d., madidum or madefactum esse imbre.

DUCKLING, **anaticula** (also as term of endearment).

DUCT, || Guidance, vid.—|| A passage; see **CANAL**.

DUCTILE, adj. || Easy to be drawn out into length, ductilis (*Plin.*).—|| Flexible, flexibilis (O.); flexilis (*Plin.*); lentus (F.).—|| Tractable, flexibilis; tractabilis (*Plin.*).

DUCTILENESS or DUCTILITY, || Flexibility, vid.—|| Obsequiousness, obsequium, obsequentia (the latter, *Cæs. B. G.* 7, 29).—facilitas, animus facilis (docility).—obtemperatio (an adapting oneself to athg, ci rei, e. g. legibus institutisque).

DUDGEON, || A small dagger, vid.—|| Malice, e. g. to take in d., ægre or moleste ferre (to feel sore at, to be vexed at); in malam partem accipere, in malam partem accipere ac dictum est (to put a wrong interpretation on): he will take every thing in d., est in eo animus ad accipiendam offensionem molliis (*C. Att.* 1, 17, 2).

DUE, adv. e. g. 'to keep due on' (*Shak.*), rectâ viâ or rectâ (only); recto itinere or recto (only): d. on, in rectum (e. g. equum agere): to be situated d. east, in orientem spectare: d. west, in occidentem or occasum.

DUE, adj. || Owed, debitus (C.). To pay money before it is d., pecuniam representare (to pay it down at once in hard cash).—pecuniam in antecessum dare (*Sen.*, &c.). To be d., deberi ci; ci tribuendum esse, non venire; expectari (of malle, &c.): to be or fall d., in diem qm cadere (e. g. nunti). The day on which money is d., ***dies** constitutus, quo pecuniæ syngrapha solvenda est; or ***dies**, post quem pignus caducum est. What gratitude is d. to the gods, quanta gratia diis debetur.—|| Fit, idoneus; conveniens; necessarius; congruens: aptus (C.).—justus (belonging, as it is right).—meritus (deserved).—dignus (worthy). *Sto* justus, rectus.—legitimus. *In d. form*, rite (C.). *As d.*, ut decet or convenit: d. dignity, debita dignitas: *in d. manner*, (ex or pro) merito. See **PROPER**, **SUITABLE**.

DUE, s. || That which belongs to one, jus (C.).—debitum (used subst.; e. g. debito fraudari).—justum (what one can demand *fm* others). To give every one his d., suum cuique tribuere (C.). *Aby's* d., quantum ci debeo, debes, &c.: to pay every body his d., quantum cuique debeamus persolvere. To be *aby's* d., deberi ci.—|| What custom or law requires to be done, officii munus: debitum officium (C.).—|| Impossis, fees, &c., vectigal (e. g. under which decumæ, the tithe of corn; scriptura, pasture-d.; portorium, port-d.-s., &c., were included). See **TAX**, s.

DUEL or DUELLING, a certamen singulare, or duorum inter se; pugna singularis: to challenge to a d., qm provocare ad pugnam or ad certamen: to be killed in a d., occidi ex provocacione dimicantem (*Plin.*): to fight a d. with any one, in certamen (sin-

gulare) cum qo descendere; certamen (singulare) cum qo inire: *to fight a d. with swords*, ferro cum qo decernere. ~~NOTE~~ Duellum is an old form of bellum.

DUEL, v. ex provocatione dimicare (*Plin.* 8, 42, 64, § 156).—in certamen (singulare) cum qo descendere. certamen (singulare) cum qo inire.—ferro cum qo decernere (*if with the sword*).

DUELLER, DUELLIST, Crcl. *with the above phrases:* qui ex provocazione dimicat, qui in certamen singulare cum qo descendit.

DUG, papilla.

DUKE, dux (a leader of the old Germans; see *T. Hist.* 4, 15, 3).—princeps (leader, prince, in general).
DUKEDOM, *ducatus.—ducis terræ (his estates).

DULCET, *see* SWEET, MELODIOUS.

DULCIFICATION, conditura (*g. i. for preserving fruits, &c.*), or *Crcl. with* *saccharo condire, or *dulciculum facere, reddere, &c.

DULCIFY, *see* **SWERTEN**.

DULCIMER, prps. sambūca.

DULCORATE, *see* SWEETEN

DULL, *adj.*: hebetatus, retusus, obtusus (*all propr. and fig.*).—obstupefactus (*fig. of the mind*).—hebes (*of the eyes and understanding; also of pain*).—tardus (*slow, of the intellect; also, tardus ad discendum*).—caligans (*not clear, of the eyes*).—nubilus, nebulosus, or caliginosus (*cloudy, dies, Plin.*).—subnubilus (*Cæsar*).

—languidus, languens (without power or life; hence also of colour, life, look, voice, &c.).—iners (sluggish, of the eyes, looks, voice, pain, &c.).—frigidus (cold, e. g. thoughts).—stupidus, stupore oppressus (not in the full possession of one's senses).—d. gold, aurum non politum: a d. colour, color languidus, lentus (not bright or lively), hebes (O. Plin.).—color dilutus (washy); color nubilus, or surdus (clouded, d. Plin.): to become d. languescere, evanescere: to be d. hebes or

cōmē d., languescere, evalescere: *nō ēe* a. nūciorē obīta esse acie (*propr.*: *to be blind*).—*languere*, frīgēre (*e. g. of conversation*): *caligare* (*of the eyes*): *a d. yellow*, *languescens* in luteum color (*Plin.*): *a d. noise*, murmur cācum (*V.*). *To be d. of hearing*, *aurea hebetes habere* (*C.*): *to make or render d. the eyes*, *the senses*, *hebetare sensum oculorum*, *sensus*; *a d. understanding*, *obtutior animi acies* or *vigor*.

—|| *Not exhilarating*, tedium, or satietatem, æfferens; odiosus; molestus; gravis (C.); insuavis (C.).
—|| *Drowsy*, sopitus; semisomnus; somnulosus (C.).—|| *Sad*, tristis; mæstus; mærens (C.).

(C.) *DULL*, v. TRANS. || *To stupefy*, stupefacere (L.); stolidum, or insulsum, facere; hebetem reddere. || *To blunt*, hebetare, retundere, obtundere (*to deprive of sharpness by beating, pushing, &c.* prop. and fig.): *to d. the ears* (Spens.). aures obtundere, aures hebetare: *to d. the mind* with (Ascham), mentem, ingenium obtundere: *to d. the intellect*, mentis mucronem retundere, *by daily use*, quotidianâ pugnâ (Q. 10, 5, 16): *to d. oneself for aught*, hebetare atque indurare qm ad qu. — || *To sadden*, contristare; tristitiâ afficere; mærore conficere; mæstitiam afferre (C.). || *To weaken*, debilitare; frangere; imminuere; lenire; mitigare; infirmare (C.). || *To damp*, tardare; remittere; relaxare (C.). || *To make weary*, lassare; fatigare; defatigare (C.). || *To sully brightness*, rei nitorem obscurare, infuscare, extinguere (C.); maculare (No.).

DULL-WITTED, s. ingenio cunctantior (L.).
DULLY, languide. lente. frigide [SYN. in DULL, *adj.*].—hebetè colore (O, of a dull colour).—ignare. pigre. segniter. tarde (= lazily, &c.).

DULNESS, *s.* || *Stupidity*, stupiditas; stupor (*C.*); vigor animi obtusus; vis animi obtusa.—hebes acies mentis; obtusus animi acies or vigor; mens tarda. imbecillitas ingenii (*of the understanding*).—|| *Drowsiness*, eopor (*F.*).—|| *Sluggishness*, lentitudo; tarditas (*C.*); inertia; segnitudo. || *Dimness*, oculorum hebetatio (*Plin.*). || *Bluntness*, hebetatio; hebetudo. || *Weakness*, &c., infirmitas oculorum.—

DULY, ut decet et par est.—ut justum est. juste. legi-
time. recte—rite (with the proper formalities).

DUMB, *adj.* mutus (*by nature*).—*elinguis* (*by accident; e. g., through fear*). To strike *d.*, *elinguem reddere* (C.): to grow *d.*, *obmutescere* (C.). I become *d.*, *me deficit vox*.

DUMFOUND, qm mutum or elinguem reddere.
DUMBNESS, infantia linguæ (*Lacr.*).—os mutum,
or Cret.

DUMP, see SADNESS. *To be in the d.'s*, in morositate incidere; *at usq.*, segre, graviter, or moleste ferre qd; *molestia affici qd* re.

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DUMPISH, see SORROWFUL, SAD, &c

DUMPLING, see PUDDING.

DUMPY, ob-sus (implying that it is too broad for its height; corpus neque obesum neque gracile).—per-puillus (very little), or latus ille quidem sed brevissimo corpore. What a d. creature! *tantulæ stature hominem (aff. Cas.); tam latum et ob-sus esse!

DUN, adj.; *fuscus* (dark, approaching to black; of the raven, the Indian complexion, &c.).—*subfuscus* (darkish, blackish).—*fulvus* (black-yellow, or red-yellow; of lions, wolves, mastiffs, sea-sand, &c.).—*luteus* (suffron-coloured).—*ravus* (grey yellow).—In the general sense of dark, gloomy, *id.*—~~For~~ *fuscus* was an old and afterwards poet. expression for *fuscus*.

DUN, v. pecuniam incommode exigere (*i. e. when it is not convenient to pay: ipse, cui debes, se incommode exacturum negat, C. Brut. 4, 17.*)—or the general terms, flagitare (with pecuniam expressed, unless it is sufficiently implied).—debitorem admonēre (weaker than flagitare).—pecuniam, or (if there is a note of hand for it) syndrpham persequi.

DUN. s. flagitator (*Plant. Cas. Prol.* 24, and *impropr.*
C. *Brut.* 5, 81: flagitatorum non illum quidem tibi
molestum, sed assiduum tamen et a crem).—
admonitor non nimis verecundus (C. *but impropr.*,
though this implies that it could be used proprie).
There is a d. at thy's door, flagitator astat ad cs ostium
(*Plant. Mod.* 3, 2, 81).

DUNCE, stupidus et tardus.—hebes (ad intelligendum).—baro (*stupid, clod-like*; hæc quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, C.).—stipes. truncus (*block-head*).—fœnum (*C. de Or. 2, 57, 233*).—æque hebes ac pecus (*C. Divin. 1, 22, extr. for a poet*). *He has sent away his pupils greater d.'s by far than he received them*, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.

DUNG, stercus (of persons and animals).—*finus* (any kind of manure, as *finus siccus*, *d. e. ashes*; see *Schneid. Col.* 3, 11, 4). *Mouse-d.*, *muscerda* (Verr.); *murinum finum* (Plin.).—*sterquilinium*, *finctum* (*a dunghill*): *belonging to d. stercorarius*: *full of d.*, *stercorosus*: *to manure with d.*, *stercorare*: *to manure sufficiently with d.*, *stercore satiare*.

DUNG, v. TRANS. *agrum stercoreare, lætificate (C.)*; *to d. sufficiently, stercore satiare (Col.)*; *solum pingui fimo saturare (V.)*. *The act of dunging, stercoatio (Col.)*.

DUNGEON. *see* PRISON.

DUNGHIUM, *acervus stercoris*. — sterquillinium.
fimētum (*dung-pit, or place where dung is kept*). (FIG.)
Situation of meanness, cœnum atque tenebræ
(*e.g., intolerandus nescio qui ex cœno atque ex tenebris homo*). (An abusive term, stercus (C. de Or. 3, 41, 164); lutum (Plaut.).) *Mean abode*,
casa (*collage*).

DUNG-YARD, see DUNGHILL.

DUPE, *s. Crcl.* cui fucus factus est (*Ter. Eum.* 3, 5, 41).—homo, &c., fraude q̄a or cs deceptus, &c., or quem qs decepti, &c., with verbs under **DECEIVE**.—qui facile ad credendum impellitur (*easy to be duped*, *C. Rep.* 2, 10).

DUPE, *v*, *see* **DECEIVE**.

DUPLICATE, s. litterarum secundum exemplum; apographum (C.). || *A d. of a will, tabulæ testamenti eodem exemplo; testamentum eodem exemplo (Cæs. B. C. 3, 108; Suet. Tib. 76).*

DUPLICATION, duplicatio.—geminatio (*by putting together in pieces*).

DUPLICATURE, see FOLD.

DUPLICITY. *see* DECEITFULNESS, DECEIT.

DURABILITY or **DURABLENESS**, *a.* *diuturnitas*; *longinquitas* (C.).—*firmitas, soliditas, stabilitas* (SYN. in **DURABLE**).—*That has d., firmus, solidus: to have d., see TO BE DURABLE: to give great d. to buildings, œdificiis præstare firmitates: not built for d., *parum firme, parum solide œdificatum.*

DURABLE, *adj* durabilis (O).—duraturus (*that possesses the property of lasting, of bodily things*).—firmus (*firm, that resists external impressions, destruction*; *fig.* firm, unchangeable).—solidus (*solid, and hence unchangeable*).—constans (*consistent, constant*).—fundatus (*well-grounded: these three of incorporeal things, the state of which remains unchanged*).—proprius (*d. is respect of the possession, s. g., praise*).—dinturnus (*of time*). *A d. work, opus mansurum* (O): not d., fragilis (*easily broken, fragile*; *fig.* easily destroyed, transitory).—caducus (*ready to fail*).—fragilis caducusque.—fluxus (*instable, inconstant, weak*).—brevis (*short, in respect of time*): to be d., firmitatem or stabilitatem.

non habere; stabilem ac firmum esse: to become d., transitum nunciari; corroborari ac confirmari (s. g., of friendship).

DURABLY, see **FIRMLY**.

DURANCE, **I** Imprisonment, custodia. See **CRIMIN.** To languish in d., in carcere vitam miseram trahere. **I** Endurance, Continuation, id.

DURATION, a. tempus, spatium (time during which any lasts, e. g. vitae).—temporis spatium; diuturnitas; longinquitas (C.). Infinita d., perennitas (C.)

DURE, see **TO ENDURE**, **TO CONTINUE**.

DURING, per (implying the uninterrupted continuance of an action with ref. to a space of time, e. g. per dies, per idem tempus).—in (with abl. denoting the time within the space of which althg has occurred). In many cases by the abl., imply with the name of a certain employment, office, &c.; e. g., during his office as military tribune (= whilst he was military tribune), tribunatu militum. **NOT** Per must not be used, but in, of this-taking place in, but not through the whole space: thus 'six times d. the year,' (such is however an inaccurate use of 'during,') sexies in anno, not per annum (Krebs); but inferior writers say per; e. g., *Psalm.* medica quater vel sexies potest per annum recidi: also per is right when it is denied that althg took place at all d. a space, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum latius est iudicata, C.—Inter (lit. 'between,' denotes an occurrence coinciding with an act, e. g. d. the meal, inter cenam; so inter bibendum, &c.).—super (lit. 'over,' denotes an occurrence that accidentally happened whilst an act was going on, e. g. d. the meal, super cenam, super epulas, i. e. at dinner = whilst in the act of dining, supping, &c.). In other cases it is rendered by a participial construction: e. g. during my absence, me absente: d. my life-time, me vivo: even d. the war, bello nondum confecto; or by 'dum' with a verb in the past voice, e. g. d. the war, dum bellum geritur (i. e. whilst the war was carried on).

DISK, adj. **I** A little dark, subobscurus (C.); subnubilus (Ces.). **I** A little black, subniger (Varr.); obater; obniger; nigrans (Plin.); fuscus (Col.).

DUSK, s. crepusculum (evening twilight).—lux incerta. In the d., primo vespere; prima vespere (the latter, *Ces. B. C. 1, 20*; in the early part of the evening).—Darkness of colour; see **COLOUR**.

DUSK, **TR.**, see **TO DARKEN**.

DUSK, **INTR.** See 'to grow dark.'

DUSKILY or **DUSKISHLY**, see **DARKLY**.

DUSKY, **DUSKISH**, or **DUSK**, see **DARK**. It is getting d., non appetit. advesperascit.

DUST, s. pulvis (g. f.).—purgamenta (pl. g. f. for what is removed away in cleaning). Very fine d., pulvisculus (Plaut.); fide d., scobis (Cels.); ramentum (Plaut.); to raise a d., pulverem movere or excitare: to lay the d., pulverem sedare (*Phaedr.* 2, 5, 16): to shake off the d., pulverem excutere: to reduce althg to d., in pulverem resolve. to lie in the d., humi prostratum esse: to raise fm the d., qm ex humili loco, or ad dignitatem producere: a fellow raised fm the d., nescio qui ex ceno et tenebris homo: dry d., pulv. siccus (Col.); thick d., pulv. densus (L.); pulv. altus (i. e. lying thick, L.); not to be able to see for the d., pulvis officit prospectui (L) or admit prospectum, or auferit prospectum oculorum: covered with d., pulvis plenus; with d. and sweat, pulvere ac sudore perfusus (Curt.); his shoes were all covered with d., multus erat in calcibus pulvis: a cloud of d., nubes pulvis (Curt.); nub. pulvera (T. F. with Curt.); via magna pulveris (Cass.): to lay the d. by watering, humum conspergendo pulverem sedare (Plaut.); the d. has settled, pulvis consedit: a thick cloud of d. rises fm the ground, nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes (V. *Æn.* 9, 33): to cover with d., pulvere conspergere, opplere: covered with d., pulverulentus: d.-brush, scopæ, scopæ virgæ, penicillus. (*Fig. 1*) (= dissolution, grave), dissolutio, with or without nature: to return to d., solvi, with or without morte (†); corporis vincula evolare (C. *Somm. Scip.* 2).—2) To tread in the d., obterere qm: to be lying in the d., contemptum jacere, &c.: we are but d. and ashes, pulvis et umbra sumus (A.): to throw d. in any's eyes, ci facium, ut dicitur, facere velle (Qu. C. ap. C.); nebulas cadere (Com.).—ci glaucomam ob oculos obficere (Plaut. *Mit.* 2, 1, 70): to throw d. in the eyes of one's hearers, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere (Gell. 1, 2).

DUST, v. **I** To sprinkle with dust, 'pulvere conspergere, opplere. **I** To cleanse from dust, (285)

pulverem excutere.—abstergere, detergere or extergere (to wipe).

DUSTEL, penicillus.

DUSTMAN, magister vici (who had to attend to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city. *L. 34, 7*, speaks of them as an infimum genus of officers).—qui vias purgat.

DUSTY, pulverulentus.—pulveris plenus (full or filled with dust): my (his, &c.) shoes were very d., multus erat in calcibus pulvis.

DUTEOUS, **DUTIFUL**, obsequens, obsequiosus (of him who follows readily the advice or conforms to the wish of another person, *Plaut. Merc.* 1, 6, 46, and *Capt.* 2, 3, 58; towards aby, ci).—obediens (my with dat. of the person obeyed; of children and slaves).—dicto audiens. dicto audiens atque obediens. obtemperans. (*SYN.* in **TO OBEY**).—obsequantissimus officiorum (*Plin.* *Ep.* 7, 30).—officiosus (ready to perform officia; to aby, in qm).—facilis (easy to be managed). To make aby more d., qm ci obedienciorum facere (of a thing, *L. 8, 8, in.*): d. affection, pietas (to parents, one's country, &c.); officiosa pietas (*Sen.*): in a d. manner, obsequenter, obedienter, officioso: to be d., officiosum esse in qm. Jw. obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obediencem esse; ea voluntati obedire. (*See OBEY*). To be less d. than one should be, in officio cessare, claudicare: any one ought to have been more d. to aby, qm in qm officiosior esse debuit.

DUTIFULLY, officiose.—obsequenter. obedienter (*SYN.* in **OBEY**).

DUTIFULNESS, obsequium. obediencia; See **OBEYDENCE**.

DUTY, **I** That to which a man is bound, officium. debitum officium (any obligation, as a mark or expression of gratitude or acknowledgement for benefits or favours received, imply with ref. to the social relations of the citizens of the Roman republic. It consequently differs fm our notion of 'moral duty,' but may be, fm the nature of the case, a near approach to it; e. g. Q. calls the office of Aristotle's preceptor to Alexander officium, and such a post implies moral obligations. It is also the reg. term for the duties of an office, officium legationis, *Cas. B. C. 3, 183. Cf. C. Fam.* 13, 9, 2).—debitum (d. as a moral obligation).—religio (fm religious feelings or conscientiousness).—pietas (d. with ref. to althg that ought to be sacred to us or venerated, e. g. God, our country, sovereign, parents, &c., comp. *B. G. 7, 27; C. Phil.* 14, 13, 6; *Suet. Cal.* 1).—munus. partes (the d. incumbent on aby fm his position or function; also officium, see above): a perfect d., recte factum (in a stoical sense); officium abolutum: d.'s of a functionary or servant of the state, munia: it is aby's d., est ea officium or munus, or merely est ea (with this distinction: off. or mun. est = it is obligatory upon him as a part of his prescribed or expected d.'s; whereas est ea is more nearly = decet qm, it becomes him, makes for his credit, honour, &c.).—It is the d. of a stranger not to interfere in other people's business, peregrini officium est, nihil de alio inquirere: it is the d. of sovereigns to resist the fickleness of the populace, principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis (in these instances officium and munus are essential to convey the meaning): it is the duty of (= behoves) the young to show respect to their elders, est adolescentis, majores natu revereri: it is my d., meum officium or munus est, or meum est (with the distinction just explained): I considered it my d., esse officium meum putavi, or meum esse putavi (with the same distinction): it is your d., tuum est; tuis sunt partes (C.): to do one's d., officium facere or prestare; officio fungi; officio satisfacere; officio suo non deesse: nullam partem officii deserere; officium exsequi (*NOT* said, and never in C. officium explere or officii partes implere); officium servare or conservare, or colere, or facere et colere, or tueri: to neglect or not do one's d., to fail in one's d., officium suum non facere; ab officio decedere or recedere; de or ab officio decedere; officio suo deesse; officium prætermittere, negligere, or deserere: to act contrary to d. in althg, ab religione officii in qâ re declinare: to do one's d. towards aby, ci, officium prestare: to act more or less agt the rule of d., plures aut pauciores quasi officii numeros præterire; to be willing to suffer althg rather than act contrary to d., dolores quoavis ac si fere malle, quam ullam partem officii deserere: to act fm a principle of d., and not fm interested motives, officium sequi, non fructum: to be somewhat slow, careless, &c., in the fulfilment of one's d., in officio cessare or claudicare (*L. 45, 23; C. Off.* 1, 33, 119): to do one's d. towards every body, nul-

lum munus officii cultum reliquum facere: *to neglect or deviate from one's d., officium violare or comminueré: I will not fail in my d., partes meae non desiderabuntur* (C.): *to go beyond one's d., excedere officii sui partes: to remain faithful to one's d., in officio manere: to keep abey (e. g. subjects) in their d. (= in obedience), qm in officio continere: to extend the limits of one's d.'s too far, fines officiorum paullo longius proferre, s. C. Murén. 31, 65 (not extendere): the last d.'s, suprema officia: to pay the last d. to aby, supremo in qm officio fungi, supremum officium in qm celebrare (the latter only of several persons, Curt. 3, 12, 11 and 14); usually iusta ci facere or praestare or persolvere: fm a feeling of d., religiose, pietate: contrary to d., *ab officio discrepans; *officio repugnans: agere one's d., praeter officium; contra ius fasque (the latter denoting violation of the moral law): according to one's d., recte; iuste; iuxta ac legitime (e. g. to act, agere): in d. bound (e. g. aby is), eet cs officium or munus; see the remark above as to this phrase and 'est ca.' || *Impossi, vectigal* (g. l.).—portorium (import or export d., excise-d.): to pay the d., vectigal pendere; portorium dare: to lay a d. on aby, vectigal, portorium imponere ci rei: to raise a d. (on such and such an article), vectigal, portorium exigere. D. free (of exports or imports), immunitus portorii: aby may be exported free fm or without paying d., sine portorio exportare. || To be on d. (as a soldier), stationem or excubias agere (T.); excubare (C.).*

DWARF, nānus (vānos); fem. nāna (vāna, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 34): pure Latin, pumilio or pumilus: such d.'s, homines tantulus statura (Cae.): like a d., pusillus (i. e. very small). || Any animal or plant that is under the usual size of the species or genus, e. g. *betula nana (according to Linn., of a birch-tree); in a similar manner, *phaeolus nanus (Linn., of a bean); its termination -ater is used: *mespilus cotoneaster (Linn., of a medlar); its minutus or pusillus, of aby that, fm any cause, has been checked in its growth, e. g. pisciculus (Ach.); folium (leaf).

DWARF, see TO DIMINISH.

DWARFISH, minutus (very small, e. g. pisciculus).—minutissimus; pusillus; valde pusillus (stronger terms).

DWARFISHNESS, (staturae) brevis (Cae. B. G. 2, 30).—parvitas; exiguitas (Syn. in SMALL).—tantula statura.

DWELL, v. || PROP. To reside, habitare (g. t.).—Incolere (to have one's usual residence in a place or country): to d. by or near a place, accollere locum (e. g. vlam; flumen): to d. in or at a place, qo loco (not locum) habitare (to have taken up one's abode in, e. g. urbe).—domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere qo loco (to have one's residence at).—locum incolere (to have one's usual residence at): e. g. urbem, trans Rhenum, inter mare Alpesque.—locum colere (to inhabit it, as being one who tills the soil, makes one of its population, pursues one's business in it, &c., e. g. has terras, urbem, circa utramque ripam Rhodani): to d. with aby, in cs domo, or apud qm, habitare; apud qm, or in cs domo deversari (in aby's house; the latter only for a time, and as a guest); cum qo habitare (to occupy a house jointly with him): to d. next door to each other, continuus tenere domos: to d. by or near to, accollere (qm locum, C. Rep. 8, 5): to d. near aby, prope or iuxta qm habitare; above aby, supra qm habitare; beneath the earth, sub terrā habitare: the Troglodytes, who d. in caves, Troglodytes, quibus subterraneas domus sunt. || Pio. To d. upon a thing, rem longius prosequi (to pursue it further); morari in re, commorari, habitare, hærere in re (see C. de Pr. 2, 72, 292; these three in the order given, where only habitare occurs in this sense): to d. too long upon aby, longum esse: not to d. too long upon it, ne longum fiat: to d. upon trifles, morari in parvis (Ov. A. d. 2, 335): to d. long on each particular, diu hærere in singulis: to d. upon a word (= speak it with emphasis), verbum premere (not urgere); upon a syllable, *syllabam cum accentu efferre or enunciare.

DWELLER, see INHABITANT.

DWELLING,

DWELLING-HOUSE, } see HABITATION, HOUSE.

DWELLING-PLACE,

DWELLING-ROOM, diæta (diarta, any room fit to live in, post-Aug.; also a number of adjoining d.-rooms, Glerig. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12).—coenaculum, cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).

DWINDLE, decrescere, diminui (g. tt.).—tabescere. contabescere (waste away and be consumed by some inner principle of dissolution).—rarescere (become rare, &c.)

common, d. as to numbers).—senescere (to become old, and fig. to d. away, of strength, hope, path, zeal, &c.).—hebescere (to grow blunt, of intellectual powers, &c.).—extenuari et evanescere (to become attenuated and so disappear; fig. of hope, C.).—degenerare (to degenerate).

DYE, v. || To colour (in general), vid. || By a dyeing process, tingere, with aby, qā re (by dipping the stuff into any dyeing matter).—inficere, with aby, qā re (to do over with aby, so that the object changes, if it does not entirely lose, its natural quality or property).—imbuere qā re (to soak, to imbue with aby, in general). || In the sense of producing a colour, 'tingere' is followed by the acc. of the colour itself, e. g. to d. of a sea-blue or sky-blue, caeruleum tingere; purple, purpuram tingere: this d.'s a dark purple, hoc fuco hyssinum tingitur: wood d.'s stuffs blue or sky-blue, vitrum caeruleum efficit colorem: to d. red, rufare (i. e. a yellowish red, e. g. one's hair, capillum): to d. dark hair red, e. nigro rutilum capillum reddere: to d. aby bluish or water-coloured, colore caeruleo tingere: dyed blue, caeruleatus. To be used for dyeing cloth, tingendis vestibus idoneum esse (Plin.).

DYE, s. infector succus (Plin.).—pigmentum. color (See COLOUR).

DYE-WOOD, lignum infectorium (Plin.).

DYER, tingens, infector (g. t.).—infector purpurarius (one that dyes purple, lacry.).—biatarius (that dyes silk or stuff with purple).—molochinarius (that dyes aby of a yellow colour (i. e. mallow-colour)).

DYEING, tinctus (Plin.).—infectus (e. g. lanarum, Plin.).—infectura (manner in which aby is dyed, Plin.).—ara tingendi vestes (the art).

DYNAMICS, *dynamica, or *disciplina, quae expōit de virium naturā et effectibus.

DYNASTY, domus regnatix (reigning family, T.); familia summum ad fastigium gentis (T.). The d. of the Caesars, progenies Caesarum (Suet.).

DYSENTERY, dysenteria (Plin.); fluor solutioque stomachi (Scrib. Larg.); fluor (e. g. fluore egrum esse, Cel.); resolutio ventris (Cel.). See DIARRHOEA.

E.

EACH, quisque (is enclitic; that is, throws its accent on the preceding word, and in prose never stands at the beginning of a sentence; ἑκαεστος).—unusquisque (accented and emphatic, eis ἑκαεστos, denoting 'each individual', opp. 'some only').—singuli (individuals; opp. to the undivided whole).—uterque (e. of two).—omnes (all without exception; opp. nemo, unus, aliquot).—

As adj. in sing. omnis stands only with the name of a class; e. g. omni officio satisfacere ci, 'by good offices of every kind'.—quiblibet, quivis (any you please; the former with ref. to its name only, the latter with ref. to its quality or properties). B. single one, unusquisque and unusquisque.—When a numeral is used with 'each' it should be a distributive: two feet are allotted to e. of you, cuique vestrum bini pedes assignantur: 8000 soldiers are put under the command of e. praetor, praetoribus octona millia peditum data. He allotted e. of them ten jugera, dens descripit in singulos jugera: the same sum each Caesar had promised e. soldier, &c., quantum pecuniam militibus in singulos Caesar pollicitus erat, tantam, &c.—|| On each side, utrimque (fm or on e. side).—utroque (on each side; e. g. utroque inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in C. Epp.; veritas utroque sit, sc. in diis et hominibus).—See EVERY.—|| EACH OTHER, see 'one another' under ANOTHER.

EAGER, || With an object expressed (e. for, after, &c.), cupidus.—avidus (stronger than cupidus).—appetens.—studiosus (all, cs rei).—desiderio ca rei captus (Ter.), incensus, flagrans (C.). E. for contention, cupidus contentionis (C.); in the pursuit of truth, cup. veritatis; in the pursuit of praise, glory, avidus laudis, gloriae; appetens gloriae (C.): to be e. after (or in pursuit of) aby, cupere, concupiscere, avêre, appetere, desiderare qd; imminere ci rei or ad qm rem; (stronger) cupiditate cs rei rapi, trahi, ardere, flagrare, inflammatus esse; sitire qd; studiosum esse cs rei; versari in cupiditate cs rei; tenet me cupiditas cs rei; avide affectum esse de re. I am e. for revenge, ardet animus ad ulciscendum. I am becoming e. after aby, inlicitur mihi cs rei cupiditas (C.): to be becoming or

greeting e., cupiditate, desiderio incendi: *to make aby e.*, cupiditate qm incendere, afficere: in cupiditatem impellere. *All being e. to fight*, omnibus ad pugnam instantis. — *Ardent, impetuous*, calidus; ardens; fervens; fervidus; vehemens. — *acer*. *An e. tempor*, ingenium ardens; fervidum. *An e. patrii*, civis accrimus: *a. prętoris*, precum constantia (T. Germ. 3, 1). — *Sharp, acid*, vid. — *Keen, cold*, vid.

EAGERLY, appetenter. cupide. avidę. — studio. studiosę. — acriter. ardentę. enixe. — *Stu intente*. industrie. *To desire e.*, ardentę cupere: *to undertake aby's cause e.*, causam enixe suscipere (C.): *very e.*, flagrantissime (T.). *To be e. bent on atq.*, magnę nihili curę est qd: omni curā incumbere in qd (C.).

EAGERNESS, *Eagerness after atq.*, cupiditas. cupido (H. poet. and hist., not in C.). — aviditas. — appetitias. studium. desiderium. *Uido* (Syn. in Desire). — *Jw. studia cupiditatisque*. *Extrema e.*, (cupiditatis) ardor, impetus; stitio: *to fill aby with e.*, ci cupiditatem dare (or stronger) injicere; qm in cupiditatem impellere; qm cupiditatem incendere, indammare: *to restrain one's e. aft. atq.*, cupiditatem coercere, tenere, comprimere, restringere. — *Mors under Desire*, vid. — *Vehemence*, vis. incitatio. impetus. violentia. ardor. æstus (the two last, of passions) (Syn. in Vehemence).

EAGLE, aquila (also the constellation: and the Rom. emper.). — aquila (falso, *Linn.*). *Golden e.*, *Falco Chrysætos (Linn.). *Ringtailed e.*, *Falco Cinnurus (Linn.). *White-headed e.*, or *great Erne* or *Cinereous e.*, *Falco Albicollis (Linn.). *Sea-e.*, *Falco Halimetus (Linn.). *Young e.*, aquila pullus. — *Imperial*. The Roman eagle (= Rom. empire). Imperium Romanum. The e-bearer, aquilifer (Cæs.). An e. eye, oculus aquilinus (prop. and fig.).

EAGLE-EYED, lyncęus. — oculus acres atque acutus habens. *To be e.-e.*, habere oculos prorsus micantes aquilinis (Appul. Met. 2, p. 88, Oud.). — oculus acres atque acutus habere. — lyncęus esse.

EAGLET, aquila pullus.

EAR, auris (used in the pl. when 'attention'): *short e's* (of a horse), aures applicatę (close to the head): *large fleshy e's*, aures flaccidę pręgnantesque: *an attentive e.*, aures avidę et capaces: *to give aby one's e's*, aures ei dare, prębere or dedere (C.): *to prick up one's e's*, aures erigere or arrigere (H. aum subtringere *to quite poet.*: H. Sat. 2, 5, 99): *to seize hold of aby by the e.*, qm auriculis prehendere (Plant.): *to give aby one's e.*, opponere auriculum (that he may touch it): *prębere aures ei* (that he may whisper into it). *E's tingle*, aures tinnunt (Varr.). *Bow on the e.*, alapa (with the flat hand): colaphus (with the fist): *to box aby's e's*, alapam ei ducere, colaphum ei ducere, infringere, or implingere, or (repeatedly) colaphis qm percutere. (Prov.) *To send aby away with a flea in his e.*, serapulum ei injicere: *to be over head and e's in debt*, ser alieno obrütum or demersum esse; or (Com.) animam debere (Ter.). *I have no e's for that*: *I turn a deaf e. to that*, aures ad qd surdę or clausę sunt; *surdus sum in qđ re*; qđ in aures non recipio, or accipio: *to preach to deaf e's*, surdo or surdis auribus canere (V. Rel. 10, 8; L. 40, 8), surdo narrare fabulam (Ter. 2, 1, 10): frustra surdas aures fatigare (Curt. 9, 10, 16): verba sunt mortuo (Ter.). *To lay steps to aby's e's*, cs aures obsidere (L.): *to stun aby's e's*, aures cs obtundere: *to hang down his e's* (of a horse, mule, &c.), demittere auriculum (i. e. put them back as a sign of obstinacy): *to have aby's e.*, additum ad cs aures habere: *to find a willing e.*, qs aures mihi dat: *lend me your e's*, erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite: *to offend or grate agst aby's e's*, aures offendere; aures or auriculas radere (Q. Pers.); qđ aures fastidium or respuunt (Q.). *A report reaches my e's*, qđ ad aures meas pervenit or pertransit (C.), ad qm permanat (Ter.); qđ ad me perfertur or defertur: *critical e's*, aures teretes or eruditę, teretes et religiose; *sacerdotal e's*, aures hebetiores (C.), ineruditę (Q.); *aures imperitorum* (Q.): *to open one's e's to flattery*, assentatoribus aures patefacere: *to have one's e's open to atq.*, aures patent ei rei or ad qđ (C.): *to calumny*, obtractationem pronis auribus accipere: *to get aby's e.*, additum sibi ad aures cs facere: *a practical e.*, aures tritę (C.): *a very good e.* (i. e. power of feeling harmony, &c.), aurium sensus fastidiosissimus; aures, quarum iudicium est superbissimum: *to have a good e. for music or harmony*, numeros aure callere (H.). *Drum of the e.*, tympanum auris: *a tumour on the e.*, parotis: *the office of the e.*, foramen auris: *the dirt or wax of the e.*, aurium sordes: *a disease in the e.*, aurium morbus: *to have diseased e's*, ex auribus laborare: *e. ringing* in the e., sonitus aurium (Plin.). *I have a ringing in my e's*, aures mihi sonant. — *To whisper in aby's e.*, ei ad aures or in aures insinurare; in or ad aures dicere (ad aures, confidentially; in aures, secretly and clandestinely; *Hand. Tars. 1, 78*); ad aures admonere: *to pluck aby's e.* (for the purpose of warning him), aures vellere (V.), pervellere (Sen.): *to bring people about one's e's*, in odium offensionemque qm irrure (C.): *to set people together by the e's*, discordiam concitare; dissensionem commovere (both C.); committere omnes inter se (Suet.): *to fall together by the e's*, rixari inter se, &c. (see QUARREL). — *Ear = handie*, ansa. — *Dog's ear* (in a book), plicatura. — *Ear of corn*, &c., spica (the full e., the fruit of the corn-stalk, without respect to its shape). — *arista* (the prickly e., the tip or uttermost part of the stalk, without respect to its substance, sometimes merely the prickles). — *Ear*. The three forms, spica, spicus, spicuum were in use: only of spicum, as *Serious says*, the sing. was rare (cf. *Gernhard, C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51*). The beard of an e. of corn, arista; the e. has a beard, spica aristarum vallo munitur: the lowest part of the e., arruncum (Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3); an e. of corn without a beard, spica mutica: an e. of corn with a beard, spica aristata (Fest.): that has e's or atq. like e's; e. g. a plant, spicatus: that bears e's, spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): consisting of e's, made of e's, spiceus: to come into e., spicam concipere: to put forth an s., fundere frugem, spici ordine extractum (in a descriptive passage; C. Cat. Maj. 15, 51): to galkh e's of corn, spicas legere: the e's promise to be heavy this year, seges est spicia uberius et crebris: a garland of e's of corn, æstum spicuum (wch must be distinguished fm a crown of e's of corn, corona spica): a gleaming of e's of corn, spicilegium.

EAR-ACHE, aurium dolor.

EAR-LAP, auricula infans (C.) or auricula only (in Catul. oricilla).

EAR-PRICKER, auriscalpium.

EAR-RING, insigne aurium. *Insauris* (g. t.), — crotalum (ornament that will ring; e. g. of pearls, jewels, metal). — *stalgium* (in the shape of a drop). — *lapilli* (of stones; e. g. lapilli ex auribus pendent, Curt.). *To wear e.-r's*, insaures gerere.

EAR-WIG, *forticula auricula (Linn.).

EAR-WITNESS, testis auritus (Plant. Truc. 2, 6, 8).

EARED, auritus. — *Of plants*, spicatus. spicam ferens (poet. spicifer): consisting of e's, spiceus.

EARL, *comes: the title of e., *nomen comitis.

EARLDOM, *comitis dignitas; *comitatus: to confer an e. upon aby, *qm comitis nomine et dignitate ornare.

EARLINESS, Crcl. with adj.

EARLY, adj. *In the morning*, matutinus. — *With respect to time*, early season of the year, maturus (g. t. for early as to time; then of the fruits of the earth, wch, having been planted or sown e., are ripe e.; opp. serotinus; Col. 2, 10, 9). — *prematurus* (ripe before the usual time; hence, of other things, 'premature'; opp. serus). — *precox* (ripe before the usual time of ripening for other fruits of the same kind; hence, also, 'unnaturally forward' of the faculties of the mind, &c.; C. 1, 3, 3). — *immaturus* (untimely; of fruits wch, fm beginning to ripen too e., do not ripen at all; hence, g. t. for 'untimely'; opp. maturus). — *brevi futurus* (to take place soon). An e. winter, matura hiems (beginning e., as in northern regions); *prematura* (settling in in any country before its usual commencement in that country): e. spring, veris principium; ver primum: e. summer, nova æstas (i. e. the beginning of summer; opp. æstas adulta, the middle; æstas præceps, the end). An e. death, prematura mors (happening before the average age of man); *immatura mors* (happening before one's work in life is done; e. g. negavi posse mortem immaturam esse consulari, C., because he who has been Consul has reached the highest rank in the state, and may be considered to have finished his course; opp. matura mors). *Fm his e. or earliest youth*, a primis temp ribus ætatis; ab initio ætatis; a puero; a pueris (the last, when more than one are spoken of, or a person speaks of himself in the pl.); in e. youth, puerilibus annis; ineunte ætate; primis annis ætatis. *Labour in the e. morning*, opera matutina: the e. morning, tempus matutinum or antelucanum (see EARLY, adv.): an e. pear, pirum præcox: e. beans, faba matura, prematura, præcox (with distinction given above); e. peas, pisum mat., præmat., præc.: e. service (in a church), *sacra matutina or (if before it is light) antelucana.

EARLY, adv. *In the morning*, mane. tempore or die matutino: *very e. in the morning*, bene or multo

mane; primâ luce; sub lucem (*near day-break*); primo diluculo; horâ diei primâ et adhuc dubio die: so e., tanto mane: *what do you want so e?* quid tu tam mane! e. *this morning*, hodie mane, hodierno die mane: e. *to-morrow (morning)*, cras mane: e. *the day aft. to-morrow*, posttridie mane: e. *yesterday morning*, hesternio die mane.—|| *Early in the year, in life, &c.*, mature. præmature. immature (SYN. in EARLY, adj.), ante tempus. *I could not come earlier*, maturus venire non potui: *not an hour earlier*, non horâ citius; *to die e.*, mature decedere (in Np. Att. 2, 1; of Atticus's father, who died before his son was grown up); præmaturâ or immaturâ morte absumi (on præm. and immat. mors, see EARLY, adj.).—PROV. 'Early to bed and early to rise', &c.; see BED.

EARN, || *Gain by labour, &c.*, demerere (e. g. grandem pecuniam).—querere (strive to obtain; e. g. manu, by manual labour).—assequi. consequi. comparare (obtain; assequi, stronger than consequi, as more necessarily implying personal exertion): *to e. one's bread or livelihood in any way*, qâ re victum querere or queritare: *to e. money in any way*, qâ re pecuniam sibi facere or colligere; questum facere qâ re: *to e. immortality*, immortalitatem assequi (C.); *praise, glory, &c.*, laudationem, laudem, gloriam comparare (qâ re or ex qâ re); dignitatem, gloriam consequi. See OBTAIN.—|| *Make oneself worthy of sth by one's actions*, merere. mereri.—commerere. commeri (to deserve sth at once by sth);—promerere, promeri (to deserve as a suitable compensation for what one has done: all these of deserving either reward or punishment).

EARNEST, severus. serius (sev. who makes no joke; ser. what is no joke. In class. writers only sev. of persons, and then impror. of things, considered with ref. to the impression they make; as, severa oratio; whereas seria oratio would be a speech made in earnest. Also severus denotes earnestness as seated in the mind. But severus also supplies the place of serius, eply in sevirior, sevirissimus, seviritas, since there are no corresponding forms fm serius, Dûd.).—gravis (serious; of persons or things that produce an impression by their constancy, earnestness of purpose, quiet firmness, &c.).—Jn. gravis seriusque.—austerus (SYN. in AUSTERE).—Sis vere (true). non simulatus (not pretended). An e. character, seviritas, gravitas, austeritas (SYN. in EARNESTNESS): *to speak in an e. tone*, severe cum qo sermonem conferre (cf. Titian. ap. Non. 509, 19): *to put on an e. look*, vultum ad seviritatem componere, or vultum componere only.—|| *Eager, acere*.—ardens. fervidus. fervens. calidus. vehemens: e. prayers, preces acres; precum constantia.

EARNEST, s. serium (adj.: opp. what is in joke). serium convertere (Plaut.): *to combine joke and e.*, joca et seria agere. In e., ex animo. serio: in e.? bonâ fide! *to take in e.* what was meant as a joke, quod per jocum dixit qâ, in serium convertere (Plaut.): *to take sth in e.*, or turn sth to e. rem in serium vertere. In all e., verissime.—|| *Earnest-money*, arrha (Dig.); arrhabo (Plaut.; Ter.). *To give e.-money*, arrham or arrhabonem dare: *to give so much by way of e.*, arrhaboni dare qd (Plaut.); arrhæ nomine dare qd (Dig.). *To receive e.*, arrhabonem accipere: *to have received an e.*, arrham habere.

EARNESTLY, || *Seriously, severe*.—serio, extra jocum (not in jest).—ex animo (fm the heart).—gravior (with solemn or dignified earnestness).—|| *Eagerly*, enixe (e. g. juvare, suscipere, operam dare, &c.).—etiam atque etiam (with verbs of entreaty, petere, rogare, obsecrare, &c.) *not enixe with these*.—studiose. acriter. ardent. *To wish e.*, ardentem cupere. *To look or gaze e. at sth*, qd intentis oculis intueri; intueri qd acri et attento animo; qd intueri in eoq. defixum esse; qd studiosè intueri (e. g. rerum naturam); qd acriter oculis intueri (e. g. deficientem solem): *very e.*, qd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut alunt, acerrime contemplari (all C.). *To speak e.*, serio dicere.—cum gravitate loqui: *to set e. to work at sth*, intento studio in qd incumbere.

EARNESTNESS, || *Seriousness, seviritas* (as seated in the mind).—gravitas (as making an impression upon others).—austeritas (as avoiding the trivial and frivolous, and seeking for what is solid and real, even at the risk of being thought dull). A sad e., tristis seviritas. tristitia. tristitia et seviritas.—|| *Eagerness*, studium. contentio.—studium acre.—strenuitas (as showing itself habitually in action): *to prosecute sth with e.*, urgere rem (e. g. studia sua): *with all e.*, omni cogitatione curâque in rem incumbere; ponere totum animum atque diligentiam in re; totum et mente et (288)

animo in re insistere: *to do sth with e.*, animi impetu agere qd.

EARTH, Tellus (as a whole, as the centre of the universe, and as a goddess; opp. to other bodies in the universe, or other divinities; = Taia, Tî).—terra (as the substance, 'earth,' [e. g. as thrown out of a trench, &c. terram manibus sagullique exhaurire] and as one of the elements; also used for Tellus, both as a body in the universe, and as goddess; = γαια, γῆ).—solum (as the solid element; eply opp. water; hence, solidus, opp. fluidus = ὑδωρ or ὕδατος)—humus (as the lowest part of the visible world; opp. sky; = also of the mould thrown out of a pit, &c. = χθών). Things wch spring up fm the e., ea, quæ gignuntur e. terrâ: *to derive their nourishment (sap) fm the e.*, ex terrâ succum trahere (C.). *To turn again to their e.*, to return to e., *in sua initia resolvî: *to plant a tree in the e.*, arborem terræ defigere (poet. V.): *on e.* (= in this world), dum erimus in terris (C.). A heap or mound of e., tumulus terreus; terræ congestio: the fruits of the e., terræ fruges: the e.'s orbit (round the sun), linea, quâ terra cursum agit circa solem (ast. Serv. Æn. 10, 216). The inhabitants of the e., terræ incolæ, or qui incolunt terram. || *Potter's e. earth*, creta signaria. creta, quâ utuntur figuli, creta, quâ fiunt amphoræ.—|| *A fox's e. earth*, vulpis specus (hole; vulpis fovea is a hole to catch or keep him in); vulpis cubile.

EARTH, v. r.m. infodere or defodere (both with in terram).—|| *Earth up*, terram adaggerare.—accumulare (t. t. in gardening, for heaping up earth to protect the roots of trees; Plin. often). Earthing up (of trees, &c.), accumulatio (t. t.).—|| *INTRA*, defodere se (used impr. by Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 2, extr.).—se abdere (hide oneself).—In specum se penetrare et recondere (Gell. 5, 14, 18; of a person).

EARTH-BOARD (of a plough), tabella addita ad vomerem (Varr. R. 1, 29, 2).—tabula aratro annexa (Plin. 18, 20, 49, No. 3, § 180; poet. auris, V. Georg. 1, 172).

EARTH-BORN, humo natus.—terrâ editus (of persons, T.; terrigena, poet.).—|| *Meanly born*, terræ filius. *To be e.-b.*, de terrâ exaltasse.

EARTHEN, terrenus (opp. igneus, &c. terreus not used in gold. age; in Varr., twice, terreus agger, terreus murus).—|| *Made of baked earth or clay*, fictilis (made of clay, &c.).—figulinus (made by a potter). E. vessels, vasa fictilia or fictilia only; vasa terrena (Plin.).—argillaceus is 'clayey,' 'like clay.'

EARTH-FLAX, see ARNSTOS.

EARTHENWARE, fictile (only article of baked clay).—fictilia (collectively).

EARTHLING, terræ incolæ.

EARTHLY, || *Made of earth*, terrâ concretus, terrenus. E. bodies, terrena corpora. 'This e. tabernacle,' corpus: *to quit this e. tabernacle*, corpore solum ad proprias sedes evolare; illuc ex his vinculis emissum ferri. || *Relating to our life on earth*, e. g. 'earthly things' (goods, &c.). res externæ et ad corpus pertinentes; res externæ (g. t.); res terrenæ is only Eccl. Latin; res humanæ. Think of the shortness of this e. life, cogita brevitate hujus spatii. This our e. life, vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur (C.). E. pleasure, voluptas humana or corporis: e. prosperity, felicitas humana: our e. wants, usus vite necessarii; res ad vivendum necessarie. || *Found upon the earth*, existing on the earth, terrestri (opp. celestis, also aeris, aquatilis). Heavenly and e. things, res celestes atque terrestres (C.). || *Unspiritual*, *a rebus divinis alienus: sts by gen corporis (e. g. corporis voluptas). An e.-minded man, homo voluptarius. E.-mindedness, *voluptatum studium or amor.—Oss. 'Earthly' is sometimes used hyperbolically to add emphasis to an assertion; e. g. 'not to learn one e. thing,' nihil prorsus: you have no e. reason to fear, nihil est, quod timeas.

EARTH-NUT, *bunium (Linn.).

EARTHQUAKE, terræ motus; terræ tremor (e. g. terræ tremore prolabi). There is an e., terra movet, movetur, or trimit; terræ intremiscunt: there was a violent e., terra ingenti concussu mota est: to be destroyed or thrown down by an e., terræ motibus convelli or conquassari.

EARTH-WORM, vermis terrenus.—lumbicus (prop. worm in the intestines, but also e.-w., Col.).

EARTHY, terrosus (containing earth, consisting of earth. Vir. very rare). || *Earthly*, vid.

EASE, s. || *Rest, &c.*, quies (rest absolutely).—requires (rest after previous exertion).—otium (state of being free fm the calls of business).—tranquillitas (freedom fm the storms of life, fm what is agitating); sts

*hæta, desidiosa (laziness, languor). A life of e., otiosa vita (free from engrossing business). To enjoy not a moment of e., nullam partem quietis capere: to seek a life of e. (i. e. withdrawn from public business), in otium se conferre (g. i.); a negotia publica se removere. To be at one's e. (i. e. without agitation of mind), tranquillo animo et quieto frui: to set ably's mind at e., eas animum tranquillare or sedare (opp. eas animum perturbare); exonerare qm metu (e. g. civitatem, L.); levare qm (e. g. me levavit adventus tuus, C.). To set one's conscience at e., exonerare conscientiam (Curt.); or liberare et exonerare fidem suam (L.). — PASTOR. To take one's e. and be merry, delicate et moliter vivere, facere sibi suaviter, benigne se tractare (g. ii.); largiter se invitare (also with cibo vinoque, Curt. Pragm. S. 4, 3, 13, p. 991); pelliculam or cuncta (bene) curare (Schmid H. Rp. 1, 2, 29). To be at one's e. (= in good circumstances), in rebus secundis esse: in bonâ conditione esse; bene, beate or commodè vivere: to consult one's e., to take one's e., de dēre se desidere; dare se languori: fons of his e., in labore remissus nimis parumque patiens (Np.); iners, deses. || *Unconstrained, &c.* facilitas (e. g. of pronunciation or delivery, Q.). — *lētitas* (e. g. verborum, natural and unaffected smoothness) — simplicitas (e. g. morum). || *Easiness* (opp. difficultly), facilitas. With e., see EASILY. || *Chapel of e.*, ecclesiæ parochialis filia (Eccl.).*

EASE, v. exonerare (to disburden; e. g. conscientiam, fidem suam, one's conscience). — *levare*, allevare (lighten the pressure of aithg, lev. inopiam, curam, sollicitudinem, qm metu; allev. ærumnas, sollicitudines). — *sublevare* (res adversas, &c.; also to support). — *laxare* (to diminish the tension of aithg. propr. and fig., e. g. vim morbi, Curt.; also animum, C.; laborem, L.; iram, Sial.). — *expedire*, explicare (to facilitate the progress of aithg; e. g. expedire negotia; explicare et expedire negotia, Cæs.; exped. onera, Hirt.). || *Assuage*, lenire, mitigare, mollire, allevare, sublevare, temperare. [SYN. in ALLEVIATE.] To e. pain, dolorem lenire or mitigare; grief or sorrow, levare luctum or qm luctu; aithg's trouble, cezation, &c., levare or expedire qm molestia or molestia (C.). || *With 'of' before the thing*, levare qm qā re (e. g. metu, luctu, in fear, sorrow, &c.). See TO FREE. To e. aithg. of some portion of his toil, partem laboris ci minuire.

EASEFUL, tranquillus, quietus, placidus. — *pacatus*. *EASEL*, machina (Plin 35, 10, 37).

EASELESS, inquietus.

EASEMENT, levatio, allevio (as act.) — *levamen*, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing) — *laxamentum*: to procure some e. of aithg, levationem invenire ci rei: to afford or administer some e., habere levationem ci rei (of things); levationi or levamento esse. || *A chair of easement*, lasanum, sella pertusa, or sella only.

EASILY, facile (EAS not faciliter [see Q. 1, 6, 17], nor facilis, de facili). — *temere* (only in neg. sentences). — *Nulla negotio*, sine negotio (without any difficulty). — *commodè* (adverbly, &c.). *Not e.*, non or haud facile; non temere: not e. any or ever, non temere ullus, unquam, &c.; nullus temere. Obs., 'Easily' is often translated in other ways: to be e. enraged, proclivem esse ad iram; iracundum esse: to be e. explained, facilem explicatum habere (C.): a distinction that is e. drawn, facilis est credita distinctio: a cause that is e. perceived, facilis est explicata causa: this is, or may be, e. done, hoc nihil habet negotii: food that is e. digested, cibis facilis ad concoquendum: those who make no resistance are e. conquered, facile est vincere non repugnantes: to be e. climbed, facili esse ascensu: it is e. understood or seen, that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in prospectu est (EAS not in proclivi est in the gold age). || *Tranquilly, &c.*, quiete, placide, otiose, quieto animo, placato or sedato animo, tranquille, sedate, placide (with unruffled temper, &c.). Jn. tranquille et placide; sedate placideque: to bear aithg e., placide or sedate ferre qd; ferre qd mollior (C.; but nimis mollior pati is 'too sensitively', S.): not to bear it e., or take it, qd ægre ferre; sollicitum esse de re. || *Readily*, facile, haud gravate, animo libenti, animo libenti proclivoque, animo prompto paratogue. || *Without much exertion*, one who takes things e., laboris fupiens: to take it e., laborem fugere, declinare. || *Naturally*, in an unconstrained manner, simpliciter.

EASINESS, facilitas (also of e. of temper). To abuse aithg's e. of temper, facilitate eas immoderate abuti (C.). 'E. of temper' may also be translated by indulgentia (if it shows itself in indulgence towards others), obsequium or nimia obsequentia (if it shows itself in (289))

too easy a compliance with their requests, &c.). || *Rashness of belief*, credulitas, credendi temeritas. E of belief forms a part of their natural character, temeritas illi hominum generi innata, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta.

EAST, THE, oriens (g. i.). — *pars coeli orientis solis, regio orientis* (as a quarter of the heavens). To lie towards the e., ad orientem vergere; in orientem spectare: to look towards the e. (of men), ad partem coeli orientis solis spectare: fm the e., ex oriente: fm e. to west, ab ortu solis ad occidentem: in the e., in oriente (S.). || 'The East' (= the eastern parts of the world, orientis (solis) partes (C. Fam. 12, 5, 3), terræ, regiones, provincie, gentes).

EAST-SOUTH-EAST WIND, phœnix (Plin. 2, 47, 46, ed. Hardwin). *EAST-NORTH-EAST WIND*, cæcias.

EAST-WIND, subsolanus. It is an e-w., ventus fiat ab ortu solis.

EASTER, *festi dies paschales (EAS not festum paschale); *Paschalia. The festival of E., sollempnia paschalia: E-see, *vigilie Pasche (Krebs aft. Hewing, says Pascha, -æ, not -atis). On E. Monday, Tuesday, &c., secunda, tertia, &c., Paschilibus (in Krebs recommends, because the Romans said secunda, &c., Cerealius, 'on the second day of the Cerealia'). E-week, *tempus Paschale. The E.-fair, *mercatus post dies Paschales institutus.

EASTERLY, ad orientem vergens; in orientem spectans. An e. wind, ventus ex oriente flans.

EASTERN, ad orientem vergens, spectans (of situation or aspect); gen. orientis. The e. nations, orientis (solis) partes (C.), regiones, terræ, &c. (non terræ orientales); Asiatici, Asiani (of the inhabitants).

EASTWARDS, ad orientem versus, in orientem (spectare, &c.), ad regionem orientis, ad partem coeli orientis solis.

EASY, || *Not difficult*, facilis (g. i. opp. difficultis). — *solutus*, expeditus (free from difficulties, not entangled or intricate; opp. impeditus). Jn. facilis est expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et facilis. — *nullius negotii* (causing no trouble; opp. magni negotii). Very e., perfacilis; perexpeditus: an e. passage, *locus expeditus ad explicandum: to be e. (of a passage), facilem explicatum habere (aff. C. de N. D. 3, 39, 93): an e. book, *liber facilis ad intelligendum: it is an e. matter, nihil est negotii; id facile effici potest: to whom aithg is e., solutus in re (e. g. in dicendo); expeditus, solutus atque expeditus ad qd faciendum. || *Easy to*, facilis or proclivis, with sup. in u; expeditus ad, with gerund in dum. (EAS and here obs. that aft. facili [and difficultis] other constructions are preferred. a) facilis ad, with gerund in dum: e. to digest, or e. of digestion, facili ad concoquendum. ß) with the infinit. pres. aft. facile [and difficultis] est: it is e. to conquer those who offer no resistance, facile est vincere non repugnantes. γ) by the pass. voice, the adv. facile being then used; e. g. it is not e. to distinguish true love from prebated, non facile dijudicatur amor verus et fictus. δ) by using a subst. instead of the sup.: e. g. it is e. to distinguish virtues from vices, virtutum ac vitiorum facilis est distinctio. — To be e. to climb, or of ascent, facili esse ascensu: to be e. to understand, facilem habere cognitionem: to be e. to explain, facili habere explicatus: not to be e. to explain, difficilis habere explicatus: it is e. to me to do aithg, mihi proclive est qd facere (e. g. transare flumen): it is e. to perceive or understand that, &c., facile est ad intelligendum; in prospectu est (it is obvious; EAS not in proclivi or expedito est in the golden age). || *Attended with ease* (i. e. freedom from anxiety, &c.), tranquillus, quietus, placidus; pacatus, sedatus (SYN. in TRANQUIL). To live an e. life, quieto animo vivere; tranquille vitam traducere: to be in e. circumstances, or to be e. in one's circumstances, in rebus secundis esse; in bonâ conditione constitutum esse: make yourself e., bono sis animo, or bonum habe animum. || *Complying, &c.*, as to temper, facilis (easily persuaded, indulgent). — *facilis ad concedendum* (ready to yield). — *Indulgens* (opp. durus). Know that you are the most e.-tempered of mortals, to esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem, acito (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 15, 4). || *Simple*, unforced; simplex (natural, of things and persons, also of behaviour). — *naturalis* (unaffected, natural, opp. fucatus, of things).

EAT, TRANS. edere (g. t.). — *manducare* (to chew, to masticate; e. g. a couple of mouthfuls, duas buccas, Oct. ap. Suet.). — *vesci qā re* (to eat it for the purpose of supporting life; to feed on it) — *vorare* (voraciously). — *gustare* (just to take a taste; e. g. only a little bread and some dates, panem et palmulas). Rat up, comedere

not to *e. much*. paullulum cibi tantum sumere (at any given meal); non multi esse cibi (of the habit); to *e. a very little*, minimi esse cibi: to be able to *e. and drink a great deal*, cibi vinique capacissimum esse: to *e. nothing*, cibo se abstinere. To give *aby* something to *e.*, qm cibo juvare (refresh him with food); qm cibare manu sub (feed an animal with one's own hand; *af. Suet. Tib. 72*): to have nothing to *e.*, nihil est mihi, quo famem tolerem: to get nothing to *e. for two days*, biduum cibo prohiberi: we must *e. and drink enough to, &c.*, tantum cibi et potitionis adhibendum est, ut, &c. (*see C. Cat. Maj. 11, 36*). To give the cattle something to *e.*, pecori cibum dare, pabulum præbere. To *e. aby* out, qm exedere, comedere, or devorare (Com.). || Eat up (*aby's property*), cs facultates, opes exhaurire: to *e. aby* out of house and home, perdere qm sumptibus. || To *e. one's words*, dicta retractare (V.). || Eat away or into, arrodere (Plin.), *aded-re*: to be eaten away by *athg*, rodi, erodi qd re (of metals); *e. g. the iron is eaten away by rust*, ferrum rubiginis roditur: the bone is eaten away, os carie infectum est; to a great depth, altius descendit caries (Cels.). || To cut into (of corrosive fluids), perrodere.

EAT, INTRA. edere; cibum capere, capeasere, sumere: to be unable either to *e. or sleep*, cibi somnique inopem esse (O.): the gods neither *e. nor drink*, dii nec escis nec potitionibus vescuntur: to *e. plentifully*, largiter se invitare: to *e. with a good appetite*, libenter cenare: the horse eats well, equus libenter cibo utitur. || To eat well (i. e. to be pleasant to the palate), jucunde sapere.

EATABLE, esculentus, edulī: ad vescendum hominibus aptus (*vid. C. de N. D. 2, 64, 106*). Entabiles, edulia, -ium (all that is *e. except bread*). — cibi, cibaria (*g. th. for food*).

EATER, edens; qui edit. A great *e.*, homo edax: a great *e. and drinker*, vini cibique capacissimus: a little *e.*, homo non multi cibi: to be a very little *e.*, minimi esse cibi.

EATING, Food, cibus, cibi, esca (SYN. IN FOOD). *E. and drinking*, cibis potusque; cibis vinumque; victus Moderate *e. and drinking*, temperate escæ modicæque potiones. *Athg is good *e.**, qd jucunde sapit. A *ct of eating*, Crel. After *e.*, post cibum.

EATING-HOUSE, popina [SRN. IN PUBLIC-HOUSE, vid.]. One who keeps an *e.-h.*, popinarius (Lamp. and Jul. Firm.). One who frequents *e.-h.'s*, popino (H.); popinator (Macr.); hence a glutton, riotous liver, &c.). To frequent *e.-h.'s*, popinari (Trebb. Pol.); hence to gormandize, &c.). Belonging to an *e.-h.*, popinalis (*e. g. delicæ, Col.; delicacies fm an e.-h.*).

EAVES, protectum (*g. t. for projecting part of the roof, Jur.*). — subgrunda (Varr.), subgrundatio, subgrundum (or sugg.). Under the *e.'s*, subter subgrundas (Varr.). — stillicidium is the dropping from the *e.'s*.

EAVES-DROP, v. aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, sq.); also only, ad fores or ab ostio auscultare. — subauscultare pariete interposito (C.); voces se subauscultando exipere (C.). Let us *e.-d.*, subauscultemus, equa de me fiat mentio.

EAVES-DROPPER, qui cs (nostro, &c.) sermoni auceps est (Plant. Mil. 4, 1, 9); qui sermones (hominum, &c.) aure foribus admotâ captat (*af. Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27*). — arbiter (one who, being uninvited, has heard or seen what has been said or done; Plant. Mil. 2, 2, 3; C. Verr. 5, 31, 80). See also the preceding word.

EBB, s. marinorum æstuum recessus: æ-tu decensus. At the time of the *e.-tide*, minuentæ æ-tu (Cæc.). E. and flow, marinorum æstuum accessus ac recessus; æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. — Fig. To be at a low *e.* (by various expressions, according to the thing or state to which the phrase is applied) ad inopiam redigī; in mænore, in dolore, in mæstitia esse; in malis esse or versari. My purse is at a low *e.*, imparatus sum a pecuniâ; a pecuniâ laboro; in summâ sum difficultate numariâ.

EBB, v. recedere, decrescere: this fountain ebbs and flows three times a-day, hi fons ter in die crescit decrescitque. The sea ebbs and flows, æstus maris accedit et reciprocant: the waters are beginning to *e.*, or the ebb-tide is beginning, æstus minuit (Cæc.); undæ recedunt; æstus maris residunt, or se resorbet: the sea ebbs and flows twice in every twenty-four hours, bis affluunt bisque remeant æstus maris vicenī quater-nique semper horis: when the tide has flowed for six hours, it ebbs for the same number, quum sex horis æstus creverunt, totidem decreverunt rursus idem (Varr.).

EBONY, ebenus: of *e.*, ebeninus (late, Hieron.).

EBRIETY. }
EBRIOSITY. } See DRUNKENNESS.

EBULLITION, bullitus (of boiling water, Vitr.). — æstus (of fire, of the sea; then *improp. of passions*). — animi motus, impetus, ardor; vehementior animi motus or commotio (C.). An *e. of rage*, irarum æstus (?), exandescencia, iracundia. A sudden *e.*, repentinus motus (C.): his anger entirely disappeared after the first *e. of it*, ex iracundiâ nihil supererat (T. Agr. 22).

ECCENTRIC, eccentricus (ἐκκεντρος, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287). || IMPROP. somnians (dreamer): fanaticus (enthusiast). — qui contra morem consuetudinem agit, loquitur, &c. — inauditus (unheard of, of things). JN. inauditus et novus. — insolens (unusual, &c.). He is very *e.*, nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

ECCLESIASTIC, ecclesiasticus. || 'An *e.*' see ECCLESIASTICAL, s. CLERGYMAN.

ECHO, vocis imago (Echo, G. Echûs, poet.; rare in prose, Plin.). — resonantia (Vitr.). — sonus relatus. vox resillens, repercutsa, or reciproca (the sound echoed back). The clear *e.'s* of the valley, vallis argutis, Col. 9, 5, 6, who adds quæ Græci ἠχού vocant). To return an *e.*, see to ECHO. A place where there is an *e. or e.'s*, locus ubi resonant imagines; locus clamoribus repercutsa: where there is a clear *e.*, locus argutus (see Voss. V. Ecl. 8, 22): where there is a gentle or low *e.*, locus, in quo leniter se applicat vox: where there is an indistinct *e.*, locus, in quo vox repulsa realiens incertas auribus refert significationes: a place where there is no *e.*, locus ubi non resonant imagines. To return a repeated *e.*, voces acceptas numerosiore repercutsa multiplicare or multiplicato sono reddere. — || IMPROP. Athg is the *e. of athg*, qd ci rei resonat tamquam imago (*e. g. gloria virtutis*).

ECHO, v. resonare. voci resonare. vocem reddere or remittere. voci respondere.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, see EXPLANATION.

ECLAT, laus. — gloriæ fulgor. — splendor et nomen: the *e. of athg disappears*, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose *e.*, obsolescere: to give *e. to athg*, illustrare qd (C.); to *aby*, illustrare qm (with or without laudibus, &c.): to appear in the forum with *e.*, enîtere or elucere in foro: to aim at *e.*, se ostentare; in or by *athg*, ostentare qd. To do *athg* with *e.*, clarum fieri re or ex re; laudem sibi parere or colligere.

ECLICTIC, nulli sectæ addictus; qui e fontibus aliorum arbitrio suo quantum quôque modo videtur, haurit (*af. C. Off. 1, 2, 6*).

ECLIPSE, s. defectio. defectus: of the sun, &c., solis, &c. || ECLIPSE is post-Class. and rare: it can only be allowed as astron. t. t.

ECLIPSE, v. PROP. obscurare: to be eclipsed, obscurari (of sun, moon, stars). — deficere (of sun and moon). || IMPROP. To *e. aby* (not obscurare qm, but) cs laudem (of several, laudes), gloriam, famam, nomen, nominis famam obscurare. — ci fulgore quodam claritatis suæ tenebras obducere.

ECLIPTIC, linea ecliptica, quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (Sero. ad V. En. 10, 216).

ECLOGUE, carmen bucolicum. poema bucolicum — ecloga (Plin., prop. an extract: then a poem, as the eclogues of Virgil and Calpurnius).

ECONOMIC, || Relating to domestic economy, || ECONOMICAL, || nomy, *ad tuendam rem familiarem pertinens or spectans (*af. C. Xenophontis liber de tuendâ re familiari, qui Economicus inscribitur*). — attentus ad rem. diligens (careful). — parvus (sparing; also = too sparing, penurious). Not to be *e.*, largius suo uti (with ref. to one's property); rem familiarem negligere. — || 'Economics,' etuendæ rei familiaris scientia or disciplina.

ECONOMICALLY, diligenter parce.

ECONOMIST, by adj. und. r ECONOMICAL. He is a great *e. of his time*, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin.).

ECONOMY, diligentia. — parsimonia, in *athg*, cs rei. From *e.*, rei familiaris tuendæ studio. Good *e. in the management of the revenue*, bona vectigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio. — œconomia is the due arrangement of the parts in a theatrical piece with a view to its effect as a whole. (Q. — In Greek characters in C.) The science of housewifery, rei familiaris administratio scientia.

ECSTASY, || Prophetic science, recessus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens evocata a corpore. — ecstasis (Ecl.). — furor (of soothsayers, poets, &c.): he is in an *e.*, animus a corpore abstractus divino instinctu concitatus: to prophesy in an *e.*, per furorem vaticinari; furentem futura

prospicere.—*Rapture*, summa voluptas. suavis-
sima voluptatis sensus: *to be in an e.*, summā vo-
luptate affecti: *in an e. of delight*, quāsi quodam gaudio
ecstas.

ECSTATIC, *in a preternatural rapture*,
mente imitatus. divino spiritu inflatus et tactus.—
lunaticus. furens. furibundus. lymphatus. lymphaticus
(when the e. state is almost carried to a fury, to in-
māny). *Rapturous*, &c., suavisimus: *to be in a
state of e. delight*, letum esse omnibus letitiis; totum
in letitiam effusum esse.

ECTYPE, see COPY.

EDACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi.—gu-
losus vorax (Syn. in GREEDY).

EDACITY, edacitas (Plaut. C.).

EDDISH, fenum autumnale et chordum. *To cut
it, secare.*

EDDY, vortex (a whirl of water or wind, drawing
whatever comes within it to its centre)—turbo (e. of
wind, whirlwind): *an e. of sound*, *rotatio soni.
| *Back water*, aqua refluxa.

EDEMATOSE, see EDEMATOUS.

EDENTATED, edentatus (partes. of edentare, Plaut.
Mæcros).—edentulus (Plaut. and late writers).—denti-
bus carens. *To be e.*, dentes non habere; dentibus
care.

EDGE, *Margin*, margo. ora (the former as a
line, the latter as a space; *reply of a border*, an arti-
ficial, my ornamental, edging).—labrum (e. of some-
thing hollow, 'lip').—crepido (e. of masonry, e. g.
of streets, of banks, quays, &c.). *The outer e. of
shy is often translated by the adj. extremus: the e. of
a table, extrema mensa. The e. of a cup, labrum or
ora (Lucr.) poculi; of a shield, ora clipei (V.); of a
sore, shell, margo luminum (Parr.), conchas; of a
sore, margo ulceris; of a wound, ora vulneris (Cels.).
e. of a garment, limbus (stripe woven in round the
bottom of a dress).—instita (the long founce, *reply of
Roman matrons, reaching to the insteps*).—fimbria
(lancea: a tasseled fringe).—clavus (a band sewed
round the e. of a garment). Obs. segmenta, pl., were
ornaments cut out of gold laminae, and appended to the
bottom of gowns, &c. *Of an unornamented e.*,
none of these words must be used, but margo or ex-
tremus quasi margo vestis (Plin.). | *Of a cutting
instrument, acies; of an axe, acies securis. To
hant the e. (of shg)*, aciem hebere et præstringere
et obtundere: *to sharpen it*, aciem trahere or excitare:
the e. is growing blunt, acies hebescit. *To put an army
to the e. of the sword*, omnes trucidare: ad internecionem
cedere: *with the e.*, caesim (opp. punctum, *with the
point*). | *Fto.* acies (e. g. auctoritatis). | *Sharp-
ness*, a. of mental powers, acies (Ingenii, mentis,
&c.). *Bitterness*, amaritudo, acerbitas. | *To
take of the e. of hunger*, lantantem stomachum lenire
(H.). *To set the teeth on e.*, *dentes dolore or stupore quodam
adficere. | *Edge-tools*, ferramenta acuta or
aciem habentia. Prov. *It's ill playing with e-tools*,
quæ aciem habent, periculose tractantur: *to play
with e-tools*, per ignes incedere (sfl. H. incedit per
ignes suppositos cineri doloso).*

EDGE, v. | *Border*, prætexere (qd ci rei, prop. *to
fringe with*).—marginare (e. g. visum, *to raise foot-paths
by its side*, L.).—*Sis cingere, circumdare or cingere
qâ re. A chamys is edged with a border*, limbus oblit
chamydem (O.). *A garment edged with founces*,
vestis limbata (late), fimbriata (Suet.), segmentata
(Petron.). *Simbrils hinc atque illic pendentes*
(Petron.). vestis (purpurâ, &c.) prætexata. | *Sharpen*,
vtd | *Embellish*, irritare; exacerbare: exacerbare
(L.). exasperare (L.); exagitare; irâ incendere. | *To
edge forward*, paulatim promovere (qd in or ad qm
locum)—paulatim admovere (qd ad qm locum). | *E-
ticle abg*, see EGO OR. | *INTX.* *To e. forwards*, 'to e.
on a point of wind', Dryd., (of a ship), vento adverso
tardius cursum conficere: *to e. out of any scrape*, &c.,
clam se subducere (withdraw secretly); paulatim se ex
qâ re expedire.

EDGED, see SHARP. Two-e., anceps (e. g. securi-
cula, Plaut.; securis, O.). *Not bipennis, unless
the instrument has two pennæ, heads or blades*, e. g.
like an axe.

EDGELESS, acie carens. obtusâ acie. hebes. ob-
tusius retusius.

EDGING, see EDGE: *eply 'edge of a garment.'*

EDIBLE, esculentus. edulis.—ad vescendum aptus
(rid. C. de N. D. 2, 41, 106).

EDICT, edictum. *To publish an e.*, edictum sori-
bere, edere or proponere; edicere: *to order by an e.*
Dai: *to publish an e. that*, &c., edicere, ut &c.: *to*

publish an e. that—not; or to forbid by an e., *that* &c.
edicere or edicto sancire, ne &c.; edictum interponere,
ne &c.: *to annul an e.*, edictum propositum (publicâ
sententiâ) irritum pronunciare. *By e.*, ex edicto.

EDIFICATION, *pietatis excitatio: *for e.*, *sancti-
tatis alendus causâ, 'ut salubriter moneretur qs (G.)',
*ad pietatis or honestatis studium excitandum, alen-
dum, confirmandum (K.).

EDIFY, *pius sensus in animo cs excitare (G.); or
excitare atque alere (K.); *animos virtutis or rerum
divinarum studio imbure (K.): *to be edified*, *salu-
briter moneri: *to e. others by his life, example*, &c.,
*vitâ or exemplo in aliis honestatis or virtutis studium
excitare or alere: *his sermon has edified me*, *oratio
ejus pietatis sensus in animo meo excitavit or confir-
mavit: *a means of edifying*, *pietatis incitamentum,
adjumentum (Baw.). | *Build*, vtd.

EDIFYING, plus. bonus. utilis. saluber. *To preach
an e. discourse*, *apte ad pius sensus commovendos
(alendos, confirmandos) in sacris dicere: *apte ad
pietatis sensum (or virtutis amorem) excitandum in
sacris dicere. *An e. book*, *liber ad pius sensus exci-
tandos (alendos, confirmandos) aptus or factus.

EDIT, edere librum (as i. i.; not in lucem edere).
Edited by A. (on a title page), editit A.

EDITION, editio (e. g. Homeri versus, qui tamen
non in omni editione reperitur, Q. It must therefore
be retained as i. i., though meaning a particular copy.
Reisig allows this, but rejects the pl. editions for e.'s;
Krebs justly asks, why?). *The Aldine e's*, *libri Aldini
(according to those who reject editions). *A first, second,
&c. e.*, *liber primum, iterum, &c. editus. *To prepare a
new e.*, *novam editionem parare: *to bring out a new e.*,
*librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (K). *Librum
repetere is bad Lat.*: *to print a large e.*, *multa exem-
plaria libri typis exscribenda curare: *the e. is out of
print*, *omnia exemplaria divendita sunt. *The e. will
contain every thing*, *editio habebit omnia.

EDITOR, *editor (to be retained as i. i.). *The e's
of Hesychius*, *qui Hesychium ediderunt; or *qui ad
Hesychium edendum se contulerunt.

EDUCATE, educare (K). *educere in this sense
is my præ-Class*, though occasionally used by C.;
e. g. quem procreavit et duxerit, Or. 2, 28, 124;
also L., V., T., &c.).—alere (to furnish every thing
necessary for support; e. g. of a philanthropist, who
adopts and e's a child)—tollere, auspiciare (to take up
a child aft. its birth as a sign that the person so doing
recognizes it as his own, and will e. it; see Ruhnk.
Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14; C. Ecl. p. 345). *To be educated
fm one's infancy in aly's house*, a parvo or a primâ in-
fantia in cs domo educi. *To adopt and e. a child*,
adoptare et educere: educere pro filio or filia.—*To
teach*, erudire, excolere (K). *not efformare*. *To be
well educated*, bene doctum et educatum esse: insti-
tutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili.

EDUCATION, educatio.—disciplina (training and
instruction; either as received or given; see Herz. Cæs.
B. G. 6, 14).—eruditio (formation by e. and instruction).
—doctrina (learned e.). *a delicate e.*, educatio molli:
a polished e., educationis delicie (T. Germ. 20, 2):
a man of e., homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (eply
in respect of manners, &c.); homo eruditus (formed by
e. and instruction); homo doctus (of a learned e.):
a man of good e., homo institutus liberaliter educatione
doctrinâque puerili; homo bene doctus et educatus:
without e., politoris humanitatis expertus; humanitatis
inops: of but little (mean, ordinary, &c.) e., humil
cultu educatus: *to give one's children a good e.*, liberos
bene educare: *to send one's son any where for e.*, nilum
educandum or in disciplinam mittere qo: *to entrust
one's son to aly for his e.*, puerum ci in disciplinam or
ci educandum tradere: *to come any where for e.*, qo
in disciplinam venire (or of several) venire: *to have
received a learned e.*, optimarum artium studiis erudi-
tum esse: *not to have received a sufficiently learned e.*,
doctrinâ non satis excultum or non satis eruditum esse:
to give any one a poor e., humil cultu educare qm;
a good e., liberaliter educare qm; a learned e., doctrinâ
qm instruire; cs animum doctrinâ excolere: *to receive
a learned, scientific e.*, doctrinâ or literis erudiri.

EDUCATOR, educator (g. t. with ref. both to physical
and moral education: orig. of foster-parents, then also
of pædagog). JN. educator præceptorque (e. g. prin-
cipis, T.). *To be an e. of youth*, formare vitam juven-
tutis et mores. See TUTOR, TEACHER.

EDUCE, } educere. See DRAW OUT.

EDUCT, }

EDULCORATE, edulcare (Mælius ap. Gell. γλῶ
καίρειν). See SWEETEN.

EEL, anguilla (*anguilla Muræna, Linn.). *He is as slippery as an e.*, anguilla est, elabitur (Plaut.). *Fishing for e.*, *captura anguillarum. *E.-pond*, anguillarum (Gloss.).

EFFABLE, quod dici, pronuciari, &c. potest (effabilis, late; *Appul.*).

EFFACE, delere, extinguere (g. ii.; also fig.). — inducere. eradere. obliterare (Syn. in *Blout*). *To e. the recollection of athg*, memoriam cs rei delere or obliterare; *an insult*, contumeliā extinguere; *a disgrace*, maculam delere, eluere; *aby's name fm the register* (Addison), nomen cs eximie de tabulis; *aby's name fm the list of senators*, eradere; *qm albo senatorio* (T.); *fm a book*, nomen tollere ex libro: *the recollection of athg is gradually effaced*, memoria cs rei sensim obacatur et evanescit. See *ERASE*.

EFFECT, effectus (both the efficient power contained in athg, and the effected consequence). — vis (power). JX. vis et effectus. — efficientia (efficient power). — impulsus (impulse). — *appulus* (the approach of an efficient cause. *eply of the sun*; then, generally, the operation of o.e. thing on another). — *eventus* (result). — *The slow e. of medicine*, tarditas medicinæ: *to take e.*, to be of e., vim habere (not vim exere); *efficacem esse* (of medicines, &c.): *to have the same e.*, eodem effectus habere: *the medicine is taking e.*, venis concipitur medicina; *is of no e.*, medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to have no e.*, irritum or frustra esse: *to take e. upon athg*, vim habere ad qd, or in qd re; *vim exercere in qd* (185) *not vim exere in qd, uch is not Lat.*: *to take e. on aby*, effectus esse erga qm (of medicines); *efficacem esse ad qm* (of medicines and other things); *qm or cs animum movere or commovere* (of what affls the mind): *to have great e. upon aby*, cs animum vehementer movere or p-ruere: *prayers wch seldom miss of their e. upon female hearts*, procer, quæ ad muliebrem ingenium efficacia sunt (L.); *to have a different e. upon different minds*, varie animos efficere; *to have a good e.*, boni qd efficere: *to have a beneficial e. upon aby*, salubrem vim in qm exere; *ci prode*: *to have an injurious e. upon aby*, ci nocere. *Without e.*, to no e., sine effectu. — *frustra* (in vain): *without any e.*, sine ullo effectu: *what is of little e.*, or *without e.*, parum efficax (185) *inefficax post-Class.*: *To bring to full e.*, perficere: *ad effectum adducere or perducere* (185) *qd effectum dare, tradere, &c., is old Lat.*: *To do in e.* (= to as-god as do) may often be translated by quum with the indicat.; *the sentence 'to do this is in e. to do,' being turned into the form 'when you do this, you do,' &c.* Thus, this is in e. to say; or to say this in e. to say, quum hoc dico (dici, dici); . . . dico (dici, dici), e. g. quum in portum dico, in urbem dico): *to name these tribes in e. to say*, that you had rather be tried by judges who did not know you, than by judges who did, quum has tribus edidit; ignotis te iudicibus, quam notis, uti malle indicasti. — *In effect*, re. revera. reapse. re et veritate (in reality, not in words only). — *sane*. profecto (assuredly). non verbis, sed re: *as it was in e.*, ut erat (e. g. multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia). — *The purpose or general is mow of a speech, &c.* The speech was to this e., orationis summa erat: *the letter was to this e.*, epistola his verbis conscripta erat; in epistolâ scriptum erat his fere verbis: *a letter to the same e.*, in eandem rationem scripta epistola: *Cæsar said a good deal more to the same e.*, multa a Cæsare in eandem sententiam dicta sunt: *to that e.* (= end), that &c., hac mente. hoc consilio (ut) &c. — *Effects*, res. bona. *My, thy, &c. e's*, mly by new. plur. of possessive pron. *I carry all my e's with me*, omnia mea mecum porto.

EFFECT, v. ad effectum adducere (185) *qd effectum dare, tradere, reddere, are præ-Class.*, efficere. ad exitum adducere. ad finem perducere. absolvere. perficere (Syn. in *ACCOMPLISH*).

EFFECTIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.

EFFECTIVE, efficax (q. i. Cæ. ap. C. — L.: not C. or Cæs.). — valens (strong, powerful, &c., both of things, as medicines, proofs, &c., and of persons; e. g. a logician, dialecticus). — fortis (strong, of medicines, &c.). — præsens (exercising immediate influence; e. g. medicina: præsentaneus post-Class.). — potens (powerful; of medicines, arguments, &c. mly poet. and in post-Aug. prov.). — *E. of athg* (Bacon, Taylor, &c.), efficiens cs rei (C.), also effector or effectrix cs rei. (185) *Effectivus occurr in effectiva ars* (Q. 2, 18, 5) *voluntatis*; that is, neither merely contemplative nor terminating in the act (like dancing), but leaving some effect or product behind it. *E. agst athg*, valens ad verum qd: *to be e.*, vim habere (185) *not vim exere*; *efficacem esse*: *to be very e.*, magnam vim ha-

bere: *we must take more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis utendum est (L.): *the engines now begun to prove e.*, opera jam erant in effectu. *An e. cause*, causa efficiens (C.). — quod ci rei efficienter antecedit. *To be e. of athg*, efficientem esse cs rei (e. g. virtus efficiens est voluptatis). — *As a military term*, qui arma ferro or munus militiæ sustinere potest (*fm health, strength, &c.* of Cæs. B. G. 6, 18. L. 22, 11): *the army consists of ten thousand e. men*, decem millia in armis sunt.

EFFECTIVELY, efficienter (C.). — efficaciter (Sem. Plin.; in an effectual manner).

EFFECTLESS, sine (ullo) effectu. — invalidus (opp. fortis, valens, of medicines). — inutilis. *To be e. (of things)*, irritum or frustra esse.

EFFECTOR, effector, molitor. auctor. architectus. JX. parens effectorque. (Syn. in *AUTHOR*.)

EFFECTUAL, efficax. valens. fortis. præsens (Syn. in *EFFECTIVE*). *An e. remedy*, valens medicamentum (Cels.). — præsens medicina, remedium (Col.). *e. consolation*, valens solatium (Sem.): *e. agst athg*, valens adversus qd: *to be e.*, vim habere (185) *not vim exere*; *efficacem esse*: *to be very e.*, vim magnam habere: *the medicine is e.*, concipitur venis medicamentum: *is not e.*, medicina imbecillior est, quam morbus: *to adapt more e. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere: *he thought that the most e. measures should be taken to prevent this*, ne id accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi existimabat.

EFFECTUALLY, efficienter (C.); efficaciter (Sem. Plin.). — *not frustra* (not in vain). — prospere (successfully). — *potenter* (powerfully; Q. 1).

EFFECTUATE, ad effectum adducere. See *EFFECT*. **EFFEMINACY**, mores effeminati. effeminatus animi languor (Qu. C. in C. Epp.). vita effeminata, mollis, delicata, enervata. — mollitia or molities; or by *Crci.* with effeminare (185) *effeminatio very late*.

EFFEMINATE, v. r.m. effeminare. emollire. delicis frangere qm. nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). — [*185*] effeminari; emolliri.

EFFEMINATE, adj. mollis. mollis et effeminatus. delicatus. — *homo vultus* (an e. dandy, who has plucked out his superfluous hairs; Q. 2, 5, 12).

EFFEMINATELY, mollior. effeminatè.

EFFERVESCE, fer ère. effervesce (prop. and impr.; e. g. vinum effervescit; in dicendo stomacho iracundisque effervesce).

EFFERVESCENCE, fervor (of new wine, musti; also impr.).

EFFETE, [*Barren*, vid. — *Worn out with a age, &c.*, effetus (e. g. corpus C., vires, senectus, V.). — senectus (V.) or etate (S.) confectus. — enectus (*worn out by hunger and suffering*). — obsoleto (*worn out; prop. of garments*). — hebetatus. retusus. obitusus (*blunted; all prop. and impr.*).

EFFICACIOUS, efficax (Cæ. ap. C. Epp. and L.: not C. or Cæs.; often by *Crci.* with efficare, valere, vim habere). See *EFFECTIVE*, *EFFECTUAL*.

EFFICACIOUSLY, efficienter (rare, but *Class.*). — efficaciter (post-Class.; but not of rare occurrence).

EFFICACY, vis (power; or *Crci.* with valere). — virtus (medicinal property of herbs, &c.). — efficacitas. efficiëntia (185) *efficacia, post-Class. in the elder Pliny*. In poetry sì pondera (interdum lacrimæ pondera vocis habent, &c.). *Natural e.*, naturalis efficiëntia or potestas.

EFFICIENCE, } efficiëntia; see *EFFICACY*.

EFFICIENCY, }

EFFICIENT, see *EFFECTIVE*, *EFFECTUAL*.

EFFIGY, effigies. imago (see *IMAGE*). *To burn or hang in e.*, *effigiem cs comburere or (arbores) suspendere.

EFFLORESCENCE, q. Production of flowers; *Crci.* with florem mittere or expellere. — *On the skin*, scabies (g. i.; also on trees). — mentigra; mentigo (on the chin). — lepra (lepr. sy). — pustule (*heat-spots on any part of the body*). — porrigio (on the head). — rubores (redness). — boia (Lucil. ap. Fest. Plin.; a disease in wch red pimples rise in the flesh). — molestie (*little troubles; on the face, &c.*). — exanthema; pl. exanthemata (Marc. Empir.; in *Crci.* in Greek characters).

EFFLUENCE, q. The flowing forth fm, effluviū. profuvium. — *What flows forth*; *Crci.* with manare, fluere; manare et fluere. *There are many e's fm the moon*, multa a lunâ manant et fluunt: *the souls of men are merely e's fm the soul of the universe*, ex animo per naturam rerum omnem intento et commone nostro animi capuntur. Ex universâ mente divinâ delibatos animos habemus. *Our souls are e's of the Deity*, a naturâ Deorum haustos animos et delibatos habemus: *those forms of Epicurus, wch he con-*

sider e's fm the surface of bodies, illæ Epicuri figuræ, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.

EFFLUVIUM, effluvium (*the flowing forth*; *e. g. humoris e corpore*).—*Id quod a qâ re manat et fluit*; *id quod ex qâ re effluit.*

EFFLUX, *Act of flowing forth, fluxio (C.)*.—*effluvium*.—*profluvium*.—*Effusio* (*e. g. animi in lætitiâ, C.; hence 'efflux of piety' (Hammond), 'pii animi o sensus effusio'—That wch flows forth, id, quod a qâ re manat et fluit*; *id, quod ex qâ re effluit (see EFFLUENCE)*.

EFFLUXION, *see EFFLUENCE, EFFLUX*.
EFFORCE, *Break through, perumpere (e. g. per mediam hostium aciem)*.—*perforare (parietem)*.—*effringere (fores)*.—*Effræ, vid.*

EFFORT, contentio. intentio (*as action*).—*labor*.—*conatus*. *Jñ. conatus studiumque. To make e's, niti. coniti. eniti; eam e's, inanes contentiones o impetus: superfluous or immoderate e's, effusa contentio: to make great e's, vires o nervos intendere o contendere; a very great e's, omni ope atque operâ eniti; in athg, acerrime agere qd; obnix facere qd: to make immense e's, contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti (ut &c.): to require great e's, positum esse in labore: to direct all one's thoughts and e's to athg, omnem cogitationem ac mentem figere in qâ re; totum animum atque curam ponere in qâ re; ad rem omni ferri cogitatione; totum et mente et animo in rem insistere: to make e's useless, conatum infringere: to make e's above one's strength, se supra vires extendere: to make vain e's, inanes impetus facere; in any matter, frustra conari qd: to make e's above one's years, præter ætatem facere: with the e's, contente: with great e's, enixe, obnix: with the greatest e's, manibus pedibusque; not without the greatest e's, non sine summi industria.*

EFFRONTERY, *os impudens, durum o ferreum. impudentia. A person of great e's, homo perfrectæ frontis.*

EFFULGENCE, fulgor. claritas. nitor. splendor. candor [*Syn. in BRIGHTNESS*]. *The e. of glory, glorie fulgor.*

EFFULGENT, clarus. lucidus. fulgens. nitidus. splendidus. luminosus, &c. [*Syn. in BRIGHT*]. *To be e., effulgere (L.). splendescere; nitescere, &c.*

EFFUSE, fundere, effundere, profundere qd.—(*in sacrificiis*) libare.

EFFUSION, effusio (aquæ, &c.; *also fig. e. g. animi in lætitiâ; hominum ex oppidâ*).—*libatio (in a sacrificiis)*. *E. of blood, cædes, o Crcl., with cædem o sanguinem facere (sang. effundere, profundere = to shed one's own blood). A victory won without any e. of blood, victoria incurrenta (L.).*

EGG, ovum. *A new-laid e., ovum recens (opp. ov. vetustum o requietum): a raw e., ovum crudum: an addle-e., a wind-e., ovum irritum o urinum: ovum aliens (in wch no motion of the young bird is heard): the e's are addle, ova carent animalibus (Col.): an e. is wch the young bird is formed prematurely, ovum abortivum: a hard-boiled e., ovum durum: a soft-boiled e., ovum molle: very soft-boiled, ovum sordile (so that one can sup it up): fried e's, ova asaa; ova ex butyro o ex oleo fricta: to lay e's, ova gignere, parere (C.), ponere, edere (Col.): to lay small e's, ova exigua facere: to sit upon e's, ovis incubare (Col., or ova incubare, Farr.): ova eniti (Col. 8, 11, to hatch): ovis excludere pullos (to hatch): to place e's under a hen, ova gallinæ supponere (C.): ova gallinæ (incubanda) subjicere (Plin.): they are as like as one e. to another, nec ovum ovo similis (Plin.): to tread as if he were walking on e's, ire suspensio gradu; pedem summis digitis suspendere. The white of an e., album o albumen ovi, albus ovi liquor.—ovi candidum o candor: the yolk, luteum, vitellus.—Pav. To teach one's grandmother to suck e's, sus Minervam, ut aiunt (ἐπὶ τῇ Ἀθηνᾶ, C.); malleus manubrio sapientior (Plaut. Epid. 3, 8, 87).*

EGG-SPOON, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).

EGG ON, impellere qm (ad or in qd, C.).—qm or cs animum incendere, concitare, excitare, incitare, impellere, commovere, stimulare; stimulus concitare ad qd; stimulus ei admoveere (all C.); percellere qm (L.).

EGGLANTINE, *rosa canina.

EGOTISM, vana de se persuasio. jactantia sui. ostentatio sui. immodica sui æstimator (aff. Curt. 8, 1, 82).

EGOTIST, sibi valde placens (Petron. 126, 9).—*im-* (293)

modicus sui æstimator (aff. Curt. 8, 1, 22).—*cui omnia sua placent (Q.). To be a great e., valde sibi placere. valde o magnopere se admirari.*

EGREGIOUS, being used by us in a depreciating sense, should never be translated by egregius (= favorably distinguished above others; one of many). *An e. blunder, magnum mendum (C.). vitium vel pessimum o vel maximum. vitium non inter minima (all Q.). An e. fool, homo stultissimus; homo stultior s'ultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (aff. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, fin.).*

EGREGIOUSLY, valde. vehementer. mirum in modum. mirum quantum. Incredible quantum. *To be e. deceived, vehementer, valde (never egregie) errare: probe errare (Com.).—Obs. Egregie is used in a good sense; except in Ter.; also egregie improbus (Gell.). To be e. ignorant, vehementer ignorare (never egregie).*
EGRESS,) exitus. egressus.—*effugium (way of*
EGRESSION,) *escape). To have an e., patere.*

EGRET, *ardea Garzette (Linn.).

EIDER, *anas mollissima (Linn.).

EIDER-DOWN, *plumæ anatium (Islandicarum) mollissimæ.

EIGHT, octo.—*octoni (distributive: e. a-piece; e. each time, &c., and with nouns used in the pl. only; e. letters, octonæ literæ; but e. letters of the alphabet, octo literæ: each charter carried e. persons, octonos viros singuli currus vehebant): e. or n. n. e., octo novem: octo aut novem: twice e., bis octo: consisting of e., octonarius (e. g. numerus; consisting of e. units, the number e.; fistula, a pipe, the plate of wch is e. inches broad): e. years old, octo annos natus (octennis, Ammian.). every e. days, octavo quoque die; transactis octonis diebus (at the expiration of every eighth day): e. and a half, octo et dimidiatus o et dimidius; octo et semis (the latter when the half is that of a whole wch is divided into twelve parts [semis = the half of an as]); thus, 8½ feet long, longus octo pedes et semissem; not sequi-octavus, that is, in the proportion of 8 : 9, or 8½, λογος ἑκωδοῦ, 8 : 9, is: eight-twelfths (the whole being an as), bes (G. basis; as coin, weight, measure, &c.), also = 8 ounces (uncies) and 8 inches): e. inches long, besallis: a litter or palanquin carried by e. persons, octophoros (lectica): e. asses, octuasalis (H. Sat. 2, 3, 156): in the year e., octavo anno: to drive e. hours (of the person so conveyed), octojugibus vehi: the e. (at cards, dice, &c.), numerus octonarius: e. times, octies: e. times a year, octies annis: e. o'clock, secunda (ac. hora) according to the Rom. reckoning, octava according to ours: e. hundred, octingenti; (distributive) octingenti o octingenteni (both in Præcian, 1353, P.): consisting of e. hundred, octingenarius: e. hundred times, octingentes (late): the e. hundredth, octingentesimus.*

EIGHT-FOLD, octuplus; octuplicatus; (*as subst.* octuplum: *an e.-f. punishment, pœna octupli: to be condemned to pay e.-f., damari octupli: the field bears e.-f., ager efficit o effert cum octavo.*

EIGHTEEN, duodeviginti; (*less cmly*) decem et octo.—*duodevicensi (distributive): boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: e. letters, duodevicensæ literæ: but, e. letters (of the alphabet), duodeviginti literæ.—e. months, sex mensium et anni spatium: e. years old, duodeviginti annorum; duodeviginti annos natus: boys of e. years old, pueri duodevicensium annorum: e. times, *duodevices: e. times as large, *duodeviginti partibus major.*

EIGHTEENTH, duodevicesimus. octavus declinus.
EIGHTH, octavus. Every e. man, octavus quisque: every e. month, octavo quoque mense: for the e. time, octavum (L. 6, 36): an e. (part), octava (with or without pars): a soldier of the e. legion, octavianus; the e. month, mensis October (in the Rom. year), mensis Augustus (of our year). An e., octava (sc. pars, wch may be expressed).—*octans (of a circle; but it was a measuring instrument = 45 degrees, Vitruv.).—secuncia (of a whole divided into twelve parts, like the Rom. As).*

EIGHTIETH, octogesimus.

EIGHTY, octoginta.—*octogeni (distributive). E. times, octogies. A nun of e. years old, octogenarius; also octoginta annos natus. The men of e. years old, senes octogentarii; senes octogentum annorum.*

EITHER—*OR*, aut—aut. vel—vel. sive (seu)—sive (seu).—*Obs. 1) Aut is objective, and refers to a real difference in the things or notions themselves: vel is subjective, and relates to a difference between them as contemplated by the mind of the person who is speaking or acting about them; aut—aut therefore should be used when things are strongly opposed in their own nature, aut dives aut pauper; aut frigus aut calor; aut Cicero aut Pompeius, &c. Aut—aut should also be used*

In the sense of either, or at least [aut in omni, aut in magnâ parte vitæ, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 28.]. Aut—aut may stand in interrogative and comparative sentences, and may follow negatives. (2) Vel—vel. In aut—aut the members necessarily exclude each other; in vel—vel they only exclude each other arbitrarily, according to the view of the speaker, and it is not implied that they might not possibly co-exist. Vel—vel sometimes approaches to the meaning of sive—sive; i. e. the speaker conceives the things as different indeed, but not essentially, so that it is immaterial which is taken; pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim. The second vel may be strengthened by etiam, vero etiam, or omnino. (3) Sive—sive is the 'either—or' of indifference, the speaker leaving it undecided, *fm ignorance or any other motive, wch name, supposition, &c., is the correct one; e. g. sive casu, sive consilio; sive felicitate quadam, sive bonitate nature, &c.* In the best prose, *ely in C. sive—sive is used; with the exception, however, of Cæsar, who has often seu—seu. In post-Aug. writers we have also sive—seu, or seu—sive.* The second sive may be strengthened by etiam.—(4) After negatives, the usual way of translating 'either—or' is by (neque)—neque; e. g. nemo unquam neque poetâ neque orator fuit; nihil loci est neque æginitis neque discordiæ [see end of Obs. 1, on aut]. Not either—or, neque (neq)—neque (neq). E.—or even, aut—aut etiam, aut—aut vero (the second being the stronger supposition).—vel—vel etiam; vel etiam vero; vel omnino. ~~the~~ The aut or vel may be repeated three or more times. The first aut vel may also be omitted, just as in English; we must (either) conquer or die, hic (a ut) vincendum, aut moriendum milites.

EITHER (of the two), alteruter (either one or the other).—uter, uterque [mity 'which', 'whichever' of the two, but ita = 'either'; e. g. si uter [orator et decurmanus] velit].—uterlibet. utervis (either of the two indifferently).—utrum mavis (which of the two you choose). Nor did he wish to deprive the state of e. army, neque republicam alterutro exercitu privare voluit: if any one had not been of e. side, si qui non alterutrusque partis fuisset: take or choose e., utrumlibet elige or utrum horum mavis accipe: in e. way the consequence will be a great confusion, uterquequo modo summa sequetur confusio (Q. 3, 6, 29). I have less strength than e. of you, minus habeo virum, quam utervis vestrum: let e. abuse the other, uterque utrumque vituperato. Not—either, neuter; on either (= each) side, alterutrumque (Plin. 20, 7, 26).

EJACULATE (Dart out), jacere. ejicere.—mittere (also preces).

EJACULATION, || Act of darting forth, jactus (act of throwing); || Crcl.—|| Hasty prayer, 'preces subitæ' [Kraft gives preces jaculatoriæ as a middle-Lat. expression]. To utter an e., 'preces subitâs mittere.'

EJACULATORY, Crcl., 'subito missus (of prayers).'

EJECT, ejicere (with ex on de; *seld. ab. only, except with domo* [= out of the house; or out of one's home]; *cast out; also of casting up through the mouth; blood, sanguinem*).—pellere qâ re, ex or de qâ re (drive away or out, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro or e foro).—expellere qâ re, ex or a qâ re (drive out, domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicâ; *fm one's possessions, possessionibus; fm one's country, a patriâ*).—depellere qm qâ re and de qâ re (drive away; urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ).—exigere qm qâ re, ex or de qâ re (domo; e civitate) dejicere ex or de (cast out violently, *ely as milit. t. t.; out of the fort, ex castello; fm his estate, de fundo*).

EJECTION, ejectio (casting forth; e. g. sanguinis, Virg.).—exspulio, exscreatio (of spitting forth; e. g. blood).—dejectio (sc. alvi).—|| A legal term for expulsion, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 37; ejectment fm a property).—expulsio. exactio, ejectio (also fm context = banishment fm a state). See EXPULSION.

EJECTMENT, dejectio (C. pro Cæcin. 30, 37). Or by Crcl. with dejicere (e. g. de fundo).

EJULATION, ejulatio (Plaut. C.).

EKE, adv. See ALSO.

EKE, v. augere. adaugere (qd qâ re). addere (qd cl rei). See ENLARGE.—|| Eke out (one thing with another), supplere; expiere (to add what is wanting).—pensare; compensare (qd qâ re or cum re).—|| Lengthen, vid.

ELABORATE, v. qd conficere, perficere (complete); scribere. condere (compose).—commentari.—~~Not~~ Not elaborare qd, wch is found only in a doubtful passage in the elder Plin. The verb itself is found in Class. prose only in inf. and perf. partic. pass.—|| Elaborated, &c.; see ELABORATE.

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ELABORATE, adj. magno labore confectus (fm a good sense).—operose perfectus (Hirt. B. G. 8, proem.). anxius. nimius. *nimia diligentia elaboratus. perfectus. perpolitus. nimis exquisitus (e. g. munditia). E elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia (Gell.). An e. work, liber diligenter accuratè scriptus. Accurate without being painfully e., accuratus et sine molestia diligens (e. g. elegantia, C. Brut. 38).

ELABORATELY, curiose, accurate. diligenter. laboriose (Catull. and Cels.; but comp. and superl., C.).—operose (e. g. nihil est tam operose ab aliis perfectum quod, &c., Hirt.).

ELABORATENESS, nimia diligentia or cura.

ELANCE, see DART, HURL.

ELAPSE (of time), præterire. transire (to pass by).—intercedere. interponi. interesse. interjectum esse (to be placed between one event or point of time and a subsequent one).—peragi. confici (to be spent).—circumagi (to roll round).—consumi (to be consumed).—effluere (to pass away rapidly and unprofitably; not simply 'to elapse').—~~Not~~ Not præterlabi; nor elabi, elapsus, except in the sense of slipping away unprofitably; as Sen.; magna vitæ pars elabitur male agentibus. Hardly a year had elapsed since this conversation occurred, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone: ten days had not yet elapsed, dies nondum decem intercesserant: after two years were already elapsed, biennio jam confecto. Nearly thirty years elapsed between the building of Lavinium and the founding of the colony of Alba Longa, inter Lavinium et Albam Longam deductam triginta ferme interfuerunt anni: six years have elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni.

ELASTIC, *elasticus—recellens (Bau., aft. Lucr.; terra retro recellit, 6, 573).—mollis (soft). Prps repercutibilis (what can be driven back; Cæc. Aurel. Tardit.).

ELASTICITY, *natura or vis elastica: e. of the air, intensio aeris (Sen. Nat. Quæst. 2, 6, 2).

ELATE, elatus (qd re, lifted up by).—superbiâ sese efferens (S.).—inflatus, with or without jactatione or insolentia.

ELATE, v. efferre qm.—Inflare. sufflare (puff a person up). To e. a man, inflare cs animum (ad qd: e. g. ad intolerabilem superbiam, L.). To be elated, se efferre or efferri (qd re; by prosperity or success, secundâ fortunâ efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insollescere).—|| Raise, heighten (in a good sense), vid.

ELATION, elatio (act of lifting up; e. g. animi, virum).—fastus (insolent pride).

ELBOW, cubitum. To lean on one's e., in cubitum inniti. corpus in cubitum levare.—|| IMPR. Bending, cubitum (e. g. orae, Plin.).—versura (outward bending at the angle of a wall; Virg.).—of a chair, ancou; of land, lingua. lingua.—|| To be at aby's elbow (= to be near him), sub manibus cs esse (of persons; see Planc. in C. Epp. 10, 23, 10; ad manum or præ manibus esse are of things): to have aby at one's e., qm ad manum habere (e. g. servum).

ELBOW, v. cubitis depulsa (e. g. qm de viâ, Plant. Stich. 2, 13); cubitis trudere hinc et inde (e. g. convivas, Mart.). To e. one's way, cubitis de viâ depulsa homines; penetrare per densam turbam.

ELBOW-CHAIR, sella obliqua anconibus fabricata (Cæc. Aur. Tard.).—cathedra (of Rom. ladies).

ELBOW-GREASE (= labour, hard work), contentio. labor. summa industria.

ELBOW-ROOM, PROP. *spatium, in quo libere or facile se movendi datur copia or facultas. locus laxior (L.). || IMPROPR. campus in quo late vagari or exultare possit, or campus only (opp. angustia). To have plenty of e. r., late vagari posse.

ELD, see AGE.

ELDER, major natu (opp. minor natu); also major only.—prior, superior (the one who lived first; e. g. the e. Dionysius, Dionysius superior). The e., or one's e., senes; parentes (opp. liberi). || In the Church, presbyter (Eccl.).

ELDER, s. sambucus. arbor sambucæ (*sambucus nigra, Linn.). Elderberry, sambucum (late). Elderflower, flos sambuci: e. syrup, *succus sambucis expressi.

ELDER-TREE, see ELDER, s.

ELDERSHIP, ætatis privilegium (Just. 2, 10, 2: not prinogeniture). || Church-eldership, presbyterium (e. g. presbyterii honos, Cyprian.).

ELDEST, natu maximus: the e. of his children, vetustissimus liberorum (T.); the e. of the race, stirpis maximus: the e. of this generation, vetustissimus ex his qui vivunt.

ELECAMPANE, inula.—nectarea (sc. herba).

ELECT. creare (v. pr. of the constitutional election of a magistrate, or even a king).—capere (when the elected person is taken, without or against his will, in his family circle, as was the case with the Vestal Virgins and the Flamen Dialis).—legere (to choose with ref. to the qualities required for the office).—eligere (to make a choice out of several persons; not to take the first that comes to hand). Jm. eligere et creare (e. g. a king).—deligere (to make a choice of him who seems fittest for the office in question).—cooptare (to elect a colleague into the body of which the elector is himself a member).—designare (to appoint to an office after a previous election).—declarare (to declare a person elected; said either of the presiding magistrate or of the people assembled in their Comitia). To e. a senator, qui in senatum legere or cooptare: to e. a man consul, qui consulatum creare: to e. an arbiter, capere arbitrium: to e. any into the place of another, subrogare, sufficere qui in ei locum (subrog. of the presiding magistrate who proposes the person to the people, suff. of the people itself).

ELECT, as adj. electus.—a Deo electus (in theol. sense). The consul e., consul designatus.

ELECTION, || Choïce, electio (act of choosing).—optio (liberty of choice).—arbitrium (free will).—eligendi optio; also optio et potestas; potestas optioque. Aby may make his e. to do this, &c.; liberum est ei qd facere (i. e. rather than something else, C.; and also in Inst. Jus. &c., for the power of an her, legatē, &c., to accept or refuse the heirship, legacy, &c.). To allow aby to make his e., ei optionem dare or facere, or deferre (all C., vel ferre.—electionem dare, prps only in Vell. 2, 72, 5) (See Choïce); potestatem optionemque facere ei, ut eligat (C.); facere ei arbitrium in eligendo. || Election to an office, creatio. In Lat. oft comitia, pl. (i. e. the assembly at which a person is elected: e. g. tuis comitiis); of a member of Parliament, creatio senatoris Britannici. || Day of e., dies comitiales: the day of your e., comitia tua.

ELECTIONEERING; the nearest term is ambitus, the work, however, denotes only corrupt e. proceedings.

ELECTIVE, qui &c. eligitur. An e. monarchy, regnum, in quo rex creatur, non nascitur.

ELECTOR, || One who has the right of voting at an election, *qui suffragium or jus suffragii habet.—elector (one who chooses, elects, &c., Auct. Her. 4, 1). || As title of a German prince, elector (t. t.).

ELECTRIC, } *electricus: e. machine, *machina
ELECTRICAL, } electrica.

ELECTRICITY, *vis or natura electrica.

ELECTRIFY, *vi electrica imbuerē. || Fio. incendere qm or cs animum; mirifice or mirandum in modum accendere, percellere qm.

ELECTUARY, ecclisma. (Plin.)

ELEEMOSYNARY, Crcl. by stipem spargere, largiri (to bestow alms); or stipem cogere, colligere, or emendicare a qo: to live by e. aid, alienā misericordia vivere: stipē precariā victitē (Ammian.).

ELEGANCE, elegantia (Ane taste in what is exterior: in composition, &c.)—urbanitas (in manners).—cultus amoenior (in dress).—nitōr (neatness, polish in style).—concinnitas (with ref. to symmetry, apt arrangement, &c.).

ELEGANT, elegans.—urbanus (polite, polished).—lautus (lit. washed; hence, purified from all that is mean or unbecoming: copy of mode of living, furniture, banquet, &c.).—Jm. lautus et elegans (e. g. victus).—concinnus (suitably and artistically arranged, with ref. to symmetry, &c. of the countenance, language, &c.).—Jm. concinnus et elegans (C.: of a person).—bellus (pretty, &c.; or what in form, manner of action, &c., borders on the beautiful; of things and persons).—comptus (ornamented; of language and orators).—Jm. nitidus et comptus.—compositus (well put together; e. g. literæ; then also of orators and oratory). E. literature or learning, literæ interiores, reconditæ, exquisitæ (lit. elegantes not found). || Of style, elegans relates, not to rhetorical ornaments, &c., but to selectness in the choice and use of words, as marking refined taste.

ELEGANTLY, laute, concinne, belle, eleganter. nitide (Syn. in ELEGANT).—commode (sufficiently well, with propriety: e. g. saltare, legere)—compte (e. g. dicere). To write e. eleganter scribere: e. dressed, concinne et lepide vestitus (Plaut.).

ELEGIAC, elegiacus (Gramm.). E. verses, elegi poet. Crcl. versus impariter juncti (H.). || Mourning, vid.

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ELEGY, elegia (ἔλεγεια; also elegion, Auson.).—carmen elegiacum (Gramm.). E's, elegi. A short e., elegidion (Pers.).—elegidion (Petron. 109, 8).

ELEMENT, elementum. The e's, principia rerum, e quibus omnia constant: the four e's, quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum. quatuor nota illa genera principiorum, e quibus omnia oriuntur: water the fourth e., quantum aquarum elementum. We alone bend the most powerful e's to our will, quas res violentissimas natura genuit, earum moderationem nos soli habemus. || Of a science, &c., elementa. [See Rudiments.] To be out of one's e. in alth, in qā re peregrinum atque hospitium esse.

ELEMENTARY, puerilis (such as is suitable for boys).—elementarius (once in Sen. of an old man, who, instead of advancing, still lingers amongst the elements of learning, or at the alphabet). E. instruction, puerorum elementa. literæ doctrinaque puerilis. prima puerilis institutio. disciplina puerilis. doctrina puerilis pueritiae disciplina (all C.). *institutio elementaria. To give e. instruction, docere elementa. tradere prima literarum elementa. An e. school, *schola, in quā literarum elementa traduntur: e. knowledge, *prima literarum or disciplinæ cs cognitio.

ELEPHANT, elephas.—elephantus (in all cases; the former in nom. only, so at least in Liv. Krebs). barrus (H. Carthag. word).

ELEPHANTIASIS, elephantiasis (Plin.).—elephantia (Scrib. Larg.).—elephantiasis (Veget.): suffering from e., elephantiasis.

ELEPHANTINE, elephantinus.

ELEVATE, || Raise, lift up, tollere. attollere. extollere.—levare: allevare (Q): efferre (also fig. of lifting up with pride). || Fio. To e. one's thoughts to God, *animum convertere or everhere ad cogitationem Dei; one's heart above the world, *animum ad celestia tollere (Muret): they cannot e. their minds to alth noble or god-like, nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt. To be elevated (= elated), se efferre qā re; efferri qā re; by prosperity, secundā fortunā efferri; secundis rebus intumescere or insolere. Elevated to honours, honore amplificatus.—|| Delectat from, remove, elevare (e. g. cs auctoritatem, facta, famam cs rei, &c.).

ELEVATED, altus, elatus, celsus.—excelsus (prop. and fig.). (Syn. in HIGH).—editus (of places raised above the level plain; opp. planus).

ELEVATION, || Act of lifting up, allevatio (Q.).—elatio (e. g. onerum, Vitr.: fig. animi, vocis).—levatio (onerum, Vitr.): e. of the voice, contentio vocis (C.); sublatio soni (Q.). e. of the mind, elatio, sublatio animi (the raising it to higher thoughts): ascensio (its progress towards perfection, C. Brut. 36, 137). || Height, a) locus editus, collis, tumulus (mound of earth). || b) Fio. altitudo, excelsitas (prop. and fig.).—eminentia (part that stands out; but also fig. = excellence).—elatio (improp. swelling of the mind, of language, &c.). E. of mind, animi altitudo; animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia: e. of language or style, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas; verborum majestas or splendor: sublime e. of language, sublimitas in verbis. || Act of praising, prædicatio. || In architecture, orthographia (Vitr. 1, 2, who defines it thus, erecta frontis imago modiceque picta rationibus operis futura figura).

ELEVEN, undecim.—(distributive) undecim. E. and a half, decem cum dimidio. E. times, undecies (C.).

ELEVENTH, undecimus. An e., undecima pars. For the e. time, undecimum: every e. man, undecimus quisque.

ELF (an imaginary evil spirit), incubo (Scrib. Larg. ab incubone deludū); ephialtes (Macrob.). But these were supposed to be the cause of night-mare. See FAIRY. E. looks, *intorti capilli.

ELICIT, elicere (ex qā re, ex or a qo; literas cs; verbum ex qo; lacrimas: sonum; ignem lapidum conflictu: also elic. qm ad or in qd, to entice him into).—elalandri (to wheedle out).—evocare (to call forth).—expiscari (to fish out). To e. tears, lacrimas elicere, evocare, movere; a laugh, risum ei movere, or (Sen.) evocare: secreta, arcana elicere.

ELICIT, adj., ad affectum adductus or perductus.

ELICITATION ('the deducing of the will into act,' Bramhall); effectio, effectus; *voluntatis or animi evocatio.

ELIDE, elidere (e. g. ignem e silici). 'To e. the force of an argument' (Hooker), argumentum refellere, or (Q.) solvere.

ELIGIBILITY, Crcl. by dignum esse, qui (quæ,

quod eligatur (with ref. to desert); lege nullā excludi. ne eligatur (creetur, designetur, &c.; with ref. to the absence of any legal disqualification).

ELIGIBLE, || *Capable of being chosen, Crci* by eligi posse. creari posse, &c.; nullā lege exceptus, (or quem nulla lex excludit) ne eligatur, &c. (under no legal disqualification). || *Such as one should wish to choose, dignus qui (quæ, quod) eligatur or deligatur; but mly by commodissimus, optabilis. expectendus. Jv. expectendus et optabilis (C.). An e. opportunity, opportunitas idonea; occasio commoda et idonea; occasio bona et optata. More e., mellius, optabilius, præstantius. Nothing is more e. than this, hoc nihil optabilius, nihil præstantius.*

ELIGIBLY, bene.—optato, optabiliter.

ELIMINATE amovere. eliminare (= domo expellere, late; also 'to carry over the threshold,' dicta foras eliminare, H. — *prps it may be retained for mathematical t. t.*)

ELIMINATION, amotio (removal, C.).

ELIQUATION, eliquatio (Caf. Aurel.).

ELISION, elisio (Gramm.).

ELITE, flos (nobilitas, juventutis, &c.); robur (militum); electi (milites, heroes, &c.).

ELIXIR, potio medicata. [See QUINTESSENCE.]

ELK, alces ("cervus alces, Linn.).

ELK, ulna (by wch cloth, &c. was measured, H.).—cubitum (the length or breadth measured off): e. wide, &c., cubitalis: two e.'s wide, &c., bicubitalis. To sell by the e., *ad ulnam vendere.

ELLIPSE, ellipsis (t. t.).—detractio (Q. 1, 5, 40). || *In Math.* ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL, præcisus (Gramm.). — *ellipticus. To form an e. ceiling, lacunar de'umbaré ad circinum.

ELLIPTICALLY, præcisè, —præcisio or omisso nomine (in Rhet.).—per def. clonem (Gell.).

ELM, ulmus. Of. e., ulmeus.

ELOCUTION, elocutio (oratorical expression; the apt selection of words, arrangement of sentences, &c.; *opacis, C. and Q.*)—locutio (speaking; mode of speaking, pronunciation, locutio emendata et Latina).—vox. oratio. lingua. lingua or sermonis usus (speech, in wch sense Milton uses 'elocution').—splendida quedam ratio dicendi: softness of e., lenitas vocis (C.): by the mere beauty of his e., ipso oris pressu et sono (C. 3 de Or. 11, 43): not so much by correctness as by the sweetness of his e., non tam bene, quam suaviter loquendo (ib.). || *Eloquence*, vid.

ELOGY, elogium (a brief title, inscription, or testimonial, in praise or dispraise). || *Eulogy*, vid. Obs. In all Johnson's quotations eulogy is used in the sense of eulogy, wch is not elogium. See EULOGY.

ELONGATE, qd longius facere; qd producere.

ELONGATION, productio (but only of lengthening a syllable, or of removing a point of time further off); Crci. by longius facere.

ELOPE, effugere. *cum amatore, or cum amicâ domo profugere.

ELOPEMENT, fuga or effugium (slight), or Crci. with phrase given under ELOPE.

ELOQUENCE, || *Readiness in speaking, facultas dicendi*.—secundia (S, Varr., not C., Cæs. or prob. L.).—eloquentia [Syn. in ELOQUENT].—facultas eloquendi (readiness in expressing oneself).—vis dicendi or orandi. To speak with great e., eloquentissime dicere (de re). To possess remarkable e., imprimis dicendo valere; dicendi facultate florere; dicendi gloriâ præstare; ornatè copioseque dicere. || *As an art.* ars dicendi. ars oratoria or rhetorica, or rhetorica only (g. t.).—dicendi ratio (as theory). Forensic e., genus dicendi iudiciali apum; eloquentia forensis. To devote oneself to the study of e., ad dicendum se conferre.

ELOQUENT, facundus (speaking with elegance and beauty).—disertus (speaking with clearness and precision).—eloquens (combining clearness and precision with elegance and beauty).—exercitatus in dicendo. dicendi peritus (a practised public speaker). Very e., facundia validus, præstans; pereloquens; dicendo admirabilis, divinus. To be very e., dicendi gloriâ præstare; imprimis dicendo valere: to be the most e. of them all, eloquentiâ omnes præstare.

ELOQUENTLY, facunde, disertè, eloquentè, [facunde, not C. or Cæs. seld. L., but in S. and Varr.].

ELSE, adj. alius. See EISE = *besides*.

ELSE, || *Besides, præterea; but mly by alius or the derivatives. Some where e., alibi, alio loco: (to some other place) alio. From somewhere e., alunde; and no where e., nec usquam alibi: nobody e., nemo (296)*

alius; nullus alter (L.): nothing e., nihil aliud. *what e.?* quid præterea? quid aliud? *who e.?* quis alius? *Have you athg e. to say?* num quid aliud tibi dicendum est? *And whatever e. usually happens, et quicquid aliud fieri solet: I have nobody e. to recommend, alium, quem commendem, habeo neminem: they say that the enemy were afraid of him, and of nobody e., eum unum ab hostibus metui, præterea neminem: what e. has happened?* quid aliud accidit? || *Other wise, alter (in another manner)*.—alioquin (on the opposite supposition). Or e. a large house is a dispraise to its owner, aliter ampla domus domino fit dedecori (C. Off. 1, 39, 139). I think that this was but little desired in old times, or e. we should have many instances of it, credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem, alioquin multa extarent exempla (C.). 'Or else' may also be translated by aut only.

ELSEWHERE, alibi. alio loco (to another place), alio. From e., aliunde.

ELUCIDATE, illustrare qd. lucem or lumen, or lucis qd ei rei asserre (assunderre erroneus). dilucidare (Auct. ad Herenn.). See EXPLAIN.

ELUCIDATION, explicatio. explanatio.—interpretatio.—enarratio (running commentary on a writer).

ELUCIDATOR, interpres. expinator. enarrator. [Syn. in ELUCIDATION.]

ELUDE, eludere (to avoid a blow in fencing; hastas, Mart.; also pugnam, It.; manus scrutantium, Petr.; vim legis, Suet.).—declinare qd, or a re (to bend out of its way).—vitare, evitare qd; fugere, effugere, defugere, subterfugere qd (the last, of doing it secretly).—tergiversari. Acte et simulate loqui (to e. the point, i.e. conversation; to avoid speaking one's real opinion): elabi ei rei or ex re (to slip out). To e. a blow, ictus; effugere; petitionem vitare; an attack, impetum; se declinare; qm eludere: a question, a'io responsione suam derivare: a danger, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere: athg e.'s agi's penetration, fugit qd aciem cs: to e. the law, legi (senatus consulto, &c.) fraudem facere: the law is eluded by obs, fraus fit legi per qm (L. 10, 13).

ELUMBATED, delumbis (Plin. Pers.). lumbis delibis.

ELUSION, fuga. effugium; declinatio cs rei. || *Artifice*, ars. artificium; dolus.

ELUSIVE. The nearest adj. are fallax, dolosus, &c. (deceptive; of persons or things).—vanus (empty, unsubstantial; e. g. spes). E. of athg (Pope), effugiens, vitans, &c. qd.

ELUSORY, see ELUSIVE.

ELYSIUM, Elysiun. Of E. Elysius.

EMACIATE, macerare.—extenuare (to make thin; cs corpus).—emaciare (to make emaciated, Col.).—facere (ut) macrescat qs.—enervare (to weaken the nerves). Emaciated, maceratus, enervatus. enervatus et exsanguis. macie tenuatus.—tâble confectus (if the consequence of any wasting disorder). Dreadfully emaciated, vegrandi macie torridus (C.). A body emaciated by abstinence fm food, corpus parvo victu tenuatum. To become emaciated, macerare. macrescere. emacrescere. emacrescere (Cels.). emacrarî (Plin.).

EMACIATION, macia, maceratio macietas. [Syn. in LEANNESS.]

EMANANT, effluens, &c. or qui (quæ, quod) effluit, emanat, &c. See next word.

EMANATE, effluere. emanare. profuere (flow forth).—effluere (flow forth on all sides). || *Arise from a source*, emanare (e. g. nostra male istinc emanat, C.). oriri. exoriri. nasci. gigni. See ARISE.

EMANCIPATE, liberare; fm athg, re or a re: in libertatem vindicare qm; libertatem largiri ei (C.); oneself, se vindicare in libertatem. [See TO FREE.] *They* emancipare was the legal act of a Roman father. || *IMPROPR.* To e. fm prejudice, error, fear, &c., liberare qm qd re; eximere or evellere qd ci: extrahere qd ex animo cs; levare qm qd re: to e. a man fm fear, metum ei tollere, abtergere; metu qm liberare (C.); metu qm levare (L.): fm idle fears, inanem timorem dejicere ci: fm error, errorem ci eripere, extrahere, extorquere; qm ab errore avellere; oneself fm athg, se exsolvere qd re; se expedire a qd re (e. g. fm business); dejicere, depellere qd (to drive away; e. g. fear, an error, &c.). [See TO FREE.]

EMANCIPATION, liberatio (act of freeing).—vacatio cs rei or a re (the being exempt fm services).—depulsio servitutis (C.).

EMASCULATE, See CASTRATE.

EMBALM, pollingere; arte medicare; condire. To e. a body, corpus odoribus differtum condire.

EMBALMING, pollicinetura [so G.; but Freund does not mention the existence of such a word], but *my Crcl.* by verbs.

EMBANK, moles atque aggeres obficere ei rei; munire qd molibus; coercere qd aggere, mole a river, amnem defluentem molibus coercere.

EMBANKMENT, agger. aggeratio. — moles (the dunes or other materials. *tunk into the water, as a base for the proper agger.*) — *If the e. was a road, agger is not found without vias (V. T.) in class. Lat. E's over a marsh, &c., pontes longi (T. Ann. 1, 63, 3). E. in enclosure a pond, margo. To make an e., molem, or aggerem, or molem et aggerem extruere; molem or aggerem iacere.*

EMBAR, see 1) NAVI UP. 2) PROHIBIT.

EMBARGO, *navium retentio. To lay an e. on ships, naves retinere.

EMBARK, TRANS, imponere in navem (naves), or (of an army) in classem (1825) imponere navi, poet.). [Fig.] To e. persons in an undertaking, implicare or impingere qm qd re. illaqueare qd re (ali; get them involved in). [INTR.] concendere, with or without navem. To e. for Sicily, in Siciliam concendere, or navi (navis) proficisci: to e. in fair weather, bonâ et certâ tempestate concendere [Fig.] To embark in an undertaking, &c., concendere ad or in qd (e.g. in a contest, in certain; in a cause, ad causam); se demittere in qd (e.g. in causam); subire qd; ingredi qd or in qd; aggredi qd or ad qd; implicari or se impingere qd re (involve oneself in); se immiscere ei rei (meddle with); committere se ei rei or in qd (venture on). To have embarked in a war, bello implicitum, illigatum or occupatum esse. To e. in a war, bellum committere (to commence; L.).

EMBARKATION, conscensio in navem or naves (C.), or Crcl. by verbs. After the e. of the army, exercitum in naves imposito: after the e. of the cavalry, equitibus in naves impositis (Caes.).

EMBARRASS, [Throw into confusion, implicare (prop. and fig.)—turbare, perturbare, conturbare (pert., cont. also = to alarm, confound)—miscere, permiscere—confundere.—qm differre (to confuse aby, so that he does not know what to say; see Ruuk. Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5)—qm in angustias adducere (put him in a strait). To e. aby's plans, rationes ei conturbare; a man by uncertain answers, qm incertis responsis implicare; persons' minds, animos implicare or confundere. To be embarrassed, mento turbari.—memoria turbata or memoria ca confunditur (if sm want of recollection). See EMBARRASSED.—[Hinder; render the execution of atqz difficult, impingere qm or qd; in any matter, a qd re, or only qd re (not, in qd re)—impedimento ease ei (ei rei); in any matter, ad qd (not, in qd re)—impedimentum afferre ei rei faciendâ (ad q. it.)—obtare or officere ei or ei rei ca (obst. simply to be an obstacle in the way; offic. = to interpose an obstacle purposely)—retardare qm; in atqz, ad qd faciendum; a qd re faciendâ; in qd re (e.g. ad qd fructum; a scribendo)—interpellare qm (in qd re; to hinder him fm the free exercise of atqz).

EMBARRASSED, turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus (brought into disorder; cont. and pert. also = confounded, alarmed). — confusus (also = confounded). — Jx. conturbatus et confusus.—impeditus (entangled). — perplexus (perplexed, obscure). I am e., sum animo conturbato et incerto. An e. look, os confusum: an e. speech, oratio confusa. sermo perplexus. E. circumstances, implicatio rei familiaris (C.).—res familiaris affecta, perturbata.—res minus secundâ. In his very e. circumstances, in extremis rebz suis: my circumstances are e., res mee sunt minus secundâ.

EMBARRASSMENT, [Perplexity, &c., implicatio (fig. e. g. rei familiaris, C.).—perturbatio (destruction of the proper order of atqz; also confusion of mind).—mens turbata (e. of mind).—dubitatio (doubt).—os confusum (embarrassed look). Embarrassment (= embarrassed circumstances), implicatio rei familiaris; res familiaris affecta or perturbata: on account of his e's, propter implicationem rei familiaris (C.). I know not how to escape fm my e., nescio, quomodo me expediam (ex re).—[Hindrance, impedimentum, interpellatio.—mora.—difficultas (SYN. in HINDRANCE, v.).

EMBASE, corrumpere. depravare. deterius facere. in pejusz mutare.

EMBASSADOR, EMBASSADRESS, see AMBASSADOR, AMBASSADRESS.

EMBASSY, legatio (also = collective body; e. g. legatio Romam venit)—legationis munus. To undertake on e., legationem suscipere or obire: to refuse

an e., legationis munus recusare: to be employed in important e's, legationes, quæ sunt illustiores, per qm administrantur: to send an e. to aby, legationem mittere ad qm (or legatum mittere, or mittere, qui, &c. with subj.): to send aby on an e. to aby about a subject, qm legatum mittere, or legare, ad qm de re.

EMBATTLE, aciem instruere, instituere; copias or exercitum instruere.—[INTR.] ordinatos or instructos consistere. armatos in acie stare; instructos stare.

EMBELLISH, ornare. exornare. adornare. decorare. distinguere. Jx. distinguere et adornare (SYN. in ADORN). decori or ornamento esse.—decus afferre ei or ei rei. To e. with words, qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

EMBELLISHMENT, decus. ornamentum. lumen. insigne (SYN. in ORNAMENT). Jx. insigne atque ornamentum. The e's of temples, decora et ornamenta sanctorum.

EMBER-DAYS, *sancti or solemnes dies inaugurationum sacerdotum.

EMBERS, cinis (cineres). favilla (SYN. in ASHES). **EMBEZZLE**, avertere (e. g. pecuniam, turn it aside, so that it does not reach its destination).—Intervertere. Intervertere ad seseque transferre (appropriate what was intended for another, donum, hereditatem).—supprimere. retinere et suppressere (not to deliver up what was entrusted to one; pecuniam).—depeculari (1825) only once post-Class. in Plorus).—qm circumducere or circumvertere argento (g. l. for tricking aby out of his money): to e. public money, pecuniam publicam avertere; peculatum facere.

EMBEZZLEMENT, argenti circumductio (g. t. for cheating in money matters; Plaut.).—peculatus publicus (e. of public money).—suppressio judicialis (of money paid into court). Or Crcl. with pecuniam avertere.

EMBITTER, exacerbare.

EMBLAZON, *insignia gentilitia exprimere or explicare.—[Adorn in gay colours, ornare. exornare.—[Etol, buccinatorum esse ca rei.—predicare. See EXTOL, PRAISE.

EMBLAZONRY, insignia gentilitia.

EMBLEM, [Portion of inlaid work, emblemâ, n. (Farr.).—[Symbol, symbolum (may prps be justified by Gell. 4, 11, who has symbolice).—inuaq.—signum.

EMBLEMATIC, EMBLEMATICAL, symbolicus (may be justified by the ade. symbolice, Gell. 4, 11). Or Crcl. quod similitudinis causâ ex aliâ re transferitur (C.). See SYMBOLICAL. To be e. of atqz, *qd symbolice referre.

EMBLEMATICALLY, symbolice (Gell.).—operte atque symbolice.

EMBOSS, emulare (hammer figures in whole or half relief; argutum): embossed work, opus celatum.—[Enclose in atqz (espz armour), tegere.—obtegere, protegere. contegere.—[Hunt hard, vid. HUNT.

EMBOSSMENT, eminentia.—prominentia.—[Embossed work, opus celatum.

EMBOTTLE, see BOTTLE, v.

EMBOWEL, eviscerare (Q.). exenterare (e. g. a hare, leporem, Just.).

EMBRACE, amplecti (as a sign of calm affection and protection, often with only one arm; hence, fig. to lay hold of something; opp. to alighting and disavailing).—complexi (to clasp in one's arms, as a sign of passionate love; fig. to take fully in one's grasp; opp. half and superficial possession; Dôd.).—amplexari (stronger than amplecti). To e. aby in a most friendly manner, qm amicissime amplecti or complexi; lovingly, qm caritate or amanter complexi. To e. viriue, amplecti virtutem; aby's knees, amplecti ca genua; an altar, aram amplecti or amplexari: to e. each other, inter se complexi: we embraced each other, inter nos complexi sumus.—[Encircle, complexi (e. g. spatium multationibus).—amplecti (e. g. quantum munimento amplecteretur loci, L.).—circumplecti.—[Contain within itself, complexi, comprehendere (of local or mental comprehension).—pertinere per or ad qd (extend to)—capere qd, capacem esse ca rei (to be able to contain in one's mind): to e. in one's mind, animo or mente complexi; in one's memory, memoriam comprehendere or complexi: all the countries wch a kingdom e's, omnes terræ, per quas regnum pertinet: to e. the history of 700 years in a single volume, memoriam annorum septingentorum uno libro comprehendere.—[Fig.] To e. an opportunity, opportunitate or occasione uti. occasionem arripere; very eagerly, occasionem avidissime amplecti: to e. every opportunity, arripere facultatem

qd faciendi, quæcunque detur: *not to e. the opportunity*, occasione deesse; occasionem amittere, prætermittere, dimittere *To e. aby's party*, ad ea partes transire. qm sequi. *facere cum qo.* accedere ci (T.); civitates, quæ Othoni accesserant. *To e. a resolution*, consilium capere or inire (faciendi qd; *or with ut and inf.* or de qd re). *To e. an opinion*, sententiæ assentiri, sententiam accipere; *aby's opinion*, ea sententiam assensione comprobare (*to approve of it*); ea sententiam sequi (*to follow it*); ad ea sententiam accedere. *To induce, persuade, &c. a man to e. an opinion*, qm in opinionem or sententiam adducere; qm ad sententiam perducere, traducere. *To e. the terms*, accedere ad conditiones (C.); *to e. means*, viam or rationem inire, capere, or sequi.

EMBRACE, amplexus. complexus [SYN. in EMBRACE, v.].

EMBRACEMENT, amplexus. complexus [SYN. in EMBRACE, v.].—*Circuit* (vid.), ambitus.

EMBRAVE, see EMBELLISH.

EMBROCAT, fovere (q. t. Cels.).—fomentare (Cael. Aurel.).—infricare (*to rub in*); fuliginem ulceri.—JN. infricare atque oblinere (Col.).—fomenta adhibere, admovere.

EMBROCATION, *The act of fomenting, fotsus* (Plin.).—fomentatio (Ulp.).—*Liquor with which the part is rubbed, fomentum* (Cels.): *warm e.'s*, fomenta calida. *To use e.'s in a disease*, fomenta ci morbo adhibere (Col.), admovere (Cels.).

EMBROIDER, pingere auro; also pingere only; *tr. and inlr.* (V. Æn. 9, 582; comp. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

—auro facere (q. t. *for making with the needle*): *to e. with gold*, auro qd distinguere: *an embroidered garment*, vestis picta: *a garment embroidered with gold*, vestis auro distincta or intexta: *a costly embroidered coverlet*, stragulum magnificis operibus pictum.

EMBROIDERER, artis auri pingendi perita (or peritus).—mulier auri pingens. *Amongst the Romans* also plumarius (Petr.; *imitating feathers*).

EMBROIDERY, *The art, ars auri pingendi*.—plumarium textrina (Plin. 6, 4, extr.). *The Phrygians invented the art of e.*, Phryges auri facere vestes invenerunt.—*Embroidered work*, opus auri pictum or factum (q. t.).—opus Phrygium (*as invented by the Phrygians*; v. Ruhnck. Sem. Benef. 1, 3, 7).—pictura auri facta (*if a picture*; *ajlt. C. Verr. 4, 1, 1*, pictura textilis).

EMBROIL, implicare or impedire (qâ re).—illaqueare qâ re (*involve in althg.*).—conturbare. perturbare (*throw into confusion*).—quassare. quassare (shake).—lacerare. dilacerare (*tear to pieces*). *To e. in a war*, bello implicare; *in a law-suit*, lite implicare: *to be embroiled in a war*, bello implicatum or illegatum esse: *to e. a state*, civitatem perturbare; rempublicam labefactare, conturbare, quassare, dilacerare. See PEX-
FLEX, ENTANGLE.

EMBROILMENT, labefactio.—perturbatio.—turbæ (confusio).—implicatio (cs rei).

EMBRYO, *fetus immaturus.—*IMPROPR.* semen (seed).—igniculi (eparks). *To crush althg in e.*, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguiere.

EMENDABLE, Crcl. *by* corrigi or emendari posse.

EMENDATION, correctio. emendatio.—JN. correctio et emendatio [SYN. in TO CORRECT].

EMERALD, smaragdus: *of e.*, smaragdinus.

EMERGE, emergere se or emergi; also emergere, intrare; ex loco (emergere also of stars; opp. occidere): *to e. fm the water*, e. flumine (undis, &c.) emergi (flumine emerui, and ex flumine emisit, both C.; profundâ emerui palude, L.).—*IMPROPR.* emergi or se emergere.—existere (*stand forth*; *emph. of eminent men*): *to e. fm darkness into light* (*come forth publicly*), procedere in solem ex umbraculis: *to e. fm misfortune*, emergere se ex malis (Ter. Np.); *fm slavery*, e. servitutis fluctibus emergere (C.).

EMERGENCE, *e. a. act of emerging, emerui, us* (e. g. fluminis, Plin.; caniculæ, Plin.).

EMERGENCY (case of sudden necessity, &c.). casus subitus. subita necessitas.—casus ultimus (case of extreme necessity). *In a case of e.*, si opus or usus fuerit, si usus veniat, si quis usus venerit. *To reserve althg for cases of e.*, ad ultimos casus qd servare; ad subitos casus qd recondere.

EMERGENT, emergens.—*Sudden, unexpected, improvisus. Inopinatus*.—subitus.—incentus (all of an 'unfoward event', casus).

EMEROD, hæmorrhoids (Idis. C-les).

EMERSON, emerui, us (of a star; e. g. caniculæ, Plin.).

EMERY, *smyris (t. t.).—*terra tripolitana (t. t.).

EMETIC, vomitorium (Plin.).—medicamentum vomificum (Cael. Aurel.).—Oss. emetica (*emetica*) is a conjectural reading of Schütz in Cael. ap. C. Ep. Fam. 8, 1, extr. emeticum facere for emebeneticum facere; but in his Lex. C. he prefers emepeticum facere: it occurs of some mode of exciting hunger. *To give aby an e.*, qm vomere cogere. *Tartar e.*, *tartarus emeticus. *E. powder*, *pulvis emeticus.

EMIGRATE, migrare. domicilium (or, of many, domicilia) mutare.—*Not emigrate, demigrate without any addition of the place to or fm which*.

EMIGRATION, migratio. demigratio. domicilii mutatio (emigratio *very late*).

EMINENCE, excelsum. amplitudo. sublimitas (lik. and fig.).—clivus. collis. tumulus [SYN. in HILL].—*High rank, pre-eminence, præstantia, excellentia, &c.* *To attain to great e.*, summam gloriam consequi. laudem sibi parere or colligere, &c. *To have reached very great e.*, in summo esse fastigio (Np.).—*By way of eminence* ('par excellence'), per or propter excellentiam. præcipue (per eminentiam, in Ulp.).

EMINENT, *High, altus. elatus. celsus. excelsum. sublimis. editus* [SYN. in HIGH].—*Distinct, distinguished, insignis, præstans. clarus. nobilis. egregius. excellens. præcellens. eximius* [SYN. in DISTINCT].—*An e. physician, medicus arte insignis: as e. man*, vir spectatissimus, amplissimus. *Very e.*, illustris laude celebratus; claritas præstans; *for learning*, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: *to become e.*, nominis famam adipisci; gloriam consequi or assequi; in claritudinem pervenire; *for althg*, illustrari qâ re; clarum fieri re or ex re [More under CELEBRATED].

EMINENT, eminea. excellens. præclarus. præstans (involving a mere acknowledgement of superiority).—egregius (with an expression of enthusiasm).—eximius (with an expression of admiration). *These adj. &c. relate altogether to good qualities, and can be connected with vices and faults only in irony*.—Insignis. singularis. unicus (indifferent; *serving as well to heighen blame as praise*). *To be e.*, eminere.—conspici. conspicuum esse; in althg, qâ re præstare (above aby, qm or ci); qâ re excellere, præcellere (above aby, ci). *To be e. for althg*, qâ re excellere inter or super omnes; qâ re præstare omnibus. See TO EXCEDE.

EMIR, phylarchus Arabum (C. ad Fam. 1, 2).

EMISSARY, *Person sent on a mission, legatus. missus*.—*Spy, explorator. speculator*.—emissarius. excursor [SYN. in SPY].—JN. excursor et emissarius. *An e. of this man's*, istius excursori et emissarius (C.).

EMISSION, emissio (C.).

EMIT, emittere (e. g. fulmina, tela).

EMMET, formica. See ANT.

EMMEW, see COOP UP.

EMMOVE, see EXCITE.

EMOLLIENTS, malagmata (medical t. t.).

EMOLUMENT, emolumentum.—questus.—lucrum.—compendium.—fructus [SYN. in ADVANTAGE]. JN. questus et lucrum; questus et commodum; lucrum et emolumentum; fructus et emolumentum; questus et compendium; questus prædæque. *To have an eye to his own e.* in althg, qd ad suum fructum referre. *For the sake of e.*, luci or questus causâ (e. g. gerere rem); *with a view to his own e.*, sui questus et commodi causâ. *A trifling e.*, lucellum: *to be a source of e. to aby*, questus esse ci [More under GAIN].

EMOTION, animi motus, commotio, permotio (any e. of the mind; the last C. Acad. 2, 44, 135).—animi incitatio, perturbatio (a vehement e.).—animi ardor, impetus (excited vehemence; also in speaking).—vis, vis atque incitatio. impetus. cursus incitator (opp. moderata ingressio; expression of e. in a speech).—(animi) affectus in the best prose is only 'state of mind'; but in Q. = *waŕos*; animi affectio = a (generally temporary) state of mind.—*For the purpose of exciting e.*, permotiois causâ (C.); *to be carried away by a violent e.*, commoveri magnâ animi perturbatione: *to kindle e.*, animi motum inflammare (opp. extinguere): *to restrain vehement e.*, animi motus turbatos cohibere: *to be labouring under e.*, inflammari; incendi; efferi; incitari; efferi me quidam animi motus: *to excite e.*, incitare, incendere, inflammare. *To speak with e.*, eum impetu or vehementius dicere; oratio ca incitatus fertur: *to speak without any e.*, summiŕe dicere. *Without e.*, lente; placide; sedato animo. *Full of e.*, animo commotus. incitatus. servidus. *To utter althg with great e. and vehement action*, pronunciare qd ardent motu gestuque.

EMPALE, *I put to death by fixing on e*

stake, &c., adigere stipitem per medium qm or per medium hominem (*Sen. Ep. 14, 4*).—|| *Surround with pales*, *seprire or circumseprire palis, or (if for the purpose of fortifying) *munire or firmare palis (valis). induere vallis.—|| *Enclose*, vid.

EMPALEMENT, *Crcl.* by verbs under EMPALE.

EMPANNEL, *v.* citare. *To e. a jury*, ad qd sumere iudices ex turbâ selectorum.

EMPANNEL, *s.* See PANNEL.

EMPARANLANCE, interlocutio (*sentence partially deciding a cause whilst it is pending*).—ampliatio (*ad-journment*).

EMPASSION, *v.* (animum) incendere, inflammare, incitare, commovere. *Empassioned*, incitatus. fervidus. (animo) commotus.

EMPHASIS, pondus, significatio.—*vis* in dicendo.—emphasis (*as t. t. in Q.*).

EMPHATICALLY, significans, gravis.

EMPHATICALLY, significanter, graviter, cum vi.

EMPHYTEUTIC, emphyteuticus (*Cod. Just.*).

EMPIECE, see PIERCE.

EMPIRE, imperium, principatus.—|| *Imperium is also 'the realm subjected to an emperor's command', and fig. 'supreme control', as imperium judiciorum tenere (C.). To succeed to the e., summa imperii ei deferuntur; qd ad principatum pervenit.*

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, empiricus (C.; *ἐμπειρικός*; obtaining his knowledge of medicine fm practice and experiments).—qui se *ἐμπειρικός* ad experientia nominat (*Cels. pref.*; but some of these were "non medicos viri"). *To consider althg a merely e. art.*, in usu tantum et experientia qd ponere (*Cels.*): *to consider althg more than a merely e. art.*, (nisi corporum rerumque ratione compertâ) non satis potentem usum esse proponere (*Cels.*). *An e.*, empiricus (*sc. medicus*).—pharmacopœia circumforaneus (*quack*).

EMPIRICALLY, usu tantum et experientia.

EMPIRICISM, empiricê (*Plin. 39, 1, 4*).

EMPLASTIC, see GLUTINOUS.

EMPLEAD, see INDICT.

EMPLOY, *v.* uti qd re.—usurpare qd.—adhibere qd (*Syn. in Use*). *To e. althg in any way*, adhibere qd ei rei or in re, or ad rem (*to use it for any definite purpose*).—collocare in re. *Impendire in re* or ad qd. conferre ad qd (*of expending what belongs to us upon any object*). *To e. remedies*, adhibere remedia morbis; *care, industry, &c. in any matter*, diligentiam adhibere, industriam locare, studium collocare in re; *much thought and labour upon althg*, magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; *labour, &c. in vain*, operam frustra consumere; operam perdere, profundere ac perdere. *I have employed all my labour to no purpose*, oleum et operam perdidit (*Prov.*): *to e. oneself in althg*, se dare ei rei (*e. g. historie*): *to e. one's time in any pursuit*, tempus historiare or consumere in re: *to e. one's time well*, tempus bene locare or collocare; *unprofitably*, tempus frustra contere: *to e. a physician, medical uti or medicum adhibere (sc. morbo)*: *to e. a word*, verbo uti (|| *not* verbum usurpare or adhibere): *e. a word correctly*, verbum opportune proprièque collocare: *to e. a word in such a sense*, subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare; *in a rare sense*, verbum doctiuscule ponere. *Cicero e.'s the word in the opp. meaning*, contra valet, quum Cicero dicit, &c. *To e. one's money*, pecuniam occupare: *in any way*, in qâ re (*e. g. in pecore; but fenore without in*). *To e. althg for any purpose*, cs operâ uti ad qd or in re, qd adjuvare uti in re; uti in re: *to e. labourers*, homines in operas mittere.—conducere operas (*to hire them*): *to e. (= hire) althg to do althg*, conducere qm ad rem faciendam. *To be employed about althg*, in qâ re versari (*later writers circa qm rem versari*); in re occupatum esse; intentum esse ei rei; qd mihi est in manibus.

EMPLOY, EMPLOYMENT, || *As thing*, res. opus. negotium. occupatio.—ministerium. studium (*Syn. in BUSINESS*). *To receive an e.*, muneri præponi or præfici: *to have received an e.*, muneri præpositum esse or præesse: *to be out of e.*, a nullo conductum esse (*to have been hired by nobody*). || *Act of employing*, usus (*the circumstance of using*).—usurpatio (*act of using on a particular occasion*). *The frequent e.*, frequens usus (*cs rei*). *The e. of a word*: *Crcl.* by verbs under 'EMPLOY (a word)', for positio dictionis is not Lat.

EMPLOYER, *Crcl.* qui utitur qâ re; qui usurpat, adhibet qd (*Syn. in Use*).—qui conducit operas, or homines in operas mittit (*an employer of labourers*).

EMPOISON, veneno imbueri (S.).—(= to kill by (289)

poison) veneno necare, tollere, inturmare, interciperi. See POISON.

EMPOISONER, see POISONER.

EMPOISONMENT, see POISONINGS.

EMPORETIC, emporēticus (ἐμπορητικός; e. g. emporetica charta, for packing).

EMPOURIUM, emporium (ἐμπορίον; place for the sale of wholesale commodities brought by sea; prop. only a part of the town; apud emporium aqus in macello, *Plant.*).—commercium (*a town where there is a great deal of trade or commerce; espy in the way of barter; e. g. commercia peragere*).—oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (S.).—forum. oppidum nundinarum (*market-town*): *e. much frequented e.*, emporium frequens. urbs emporio florentissima. oppidum, in quo omnis negotiatio convenit: *the most celebrated e. of a kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

EMPOVERISH, cs facultates (or opes) exhaurire; egestatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere. || *Fig.* *To e. land*, emaciare (*e. g. agrum, vineam, Col.*).—solum nimis ubertate defatigare (*by letting it bear too much. See 'Em-poverished'*): *a country*, (sumptibus) exhaurire. exinanire. expliare (*to plunder it*). *A country em-poverished by war*, regio bello attrita (T.). *To e. a language*, *linguam pauperem facere (*ast.* Q. non adeo pauperem natura eloquentiam fecit; *linguam verborum inopem facere: *to e. a vine by allowing too many shoots to grow*, vitem pluribus flagellis emaciare (Col.). || *Em-poverished (of land)*, effectus. defatigatus et effectus; (*of a country's resources*) enectus, exhaustus.

EMPOVERISHMENT, *Crcl.* by ad inopiam (paupertatem, egestatem) redigi. || *Fig.* extenuatio (*the lessening in extent or intensity*). *Crcl.* by emaciare and the other verbs under EMPOVERISH.

EMPOWER, ei copiam dare, or potestatem facere, *to do a thing*, cs rei or qd faciendi; cs ei rei faciendâ licentiam dare or permittere: *to e. althg to act exactly according to his own judgement in any matter*, liberum cs rei arbitrium ei permittere (L. 32, 37). *To be empowered to do althg*, potestatem cs rei, or qd faciendi habere; **jus*, potestatem qd faciendi habere (*the latter, if the power is one of right*).

EMPRESS, **Imperatrix*.—**Augusta* (*reigning empress*).—uxor imperatoria (*as emperor's wife, T.*).

EMPRISE, see UNDERTAKING.

EMPTINESS, inane, vacuitas, vacuum (*Syn. in EMPTV*).—vanitas (*improp. the e. of a thing; then also the superficial, empty character of a person's mind*).—inanitas (*empty space, C.*; then also what is useless, &c. e. g. inanitatem omnem et errorem circumcidere, C.).

EMPTION, emptio. See PURCHASE.

EMPTY, *v.* exinanire (*to e. althg, so that nothing remains in it; as Just. lupa, amissis catulis, distenta ubera exinanire cupiens, 43, 2, 5; then like 'clear out' = plunder, domos, C.*; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—nudum atque inanem reddere (*clear out, plunder*); domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem, C.).—vacuare. evacuare. vacuum facere (*to e., empty with a view to fill it again; e. g. a cask; the two last also of removing fm or clearing out a dwelling, that a new occupant may come in*).—exonerare (*to e. of a load; e. g. a ship, the bowels*).—exhaurire (*to drain; e. g. poculum; then also to plunder, e. g. the treasury*).—exsiccare (*to drain dry; e. g. lagenas*).—evertere et extergere (*to sweep clean; i. e. rob of all it contained; fanum, &c.*).—expliare (*plunder, e. g. the treasury*).—inanem relinquere (*to leave it e., so that nothing can come into or on it*).—vacuum relinquere (*to leave it e., so that something can take the vacant place; e. g. tabellam, so that something more may be written on it*).—deplere (*to e., to draw off; e. g. oleum bis in die depleto, Cat.*). || *To empty it-self*, se effundere; effundi: *to e. itself into the sea*, in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere (C.). decurrere (L.); deferri (Plin.), evadere (Curt.).—evolver (*if it rolls a large body of water, e. g. Danubius vastis sex fluminibus, Plin.*).

EMPTY, vasis (empty; opp. plenus et instructus; either indifferently or with blame).—vacuus (unoccupied; hence free, &c., mix with praise; but also euphemistically, for being deprived of some advantage before possessed by the thing in question, or weh one should have expected to find it in possession of, opp. occupatus, obsessus. *Dûd says inanis = what ought to be already full; vacuus = what may still be filled*) —

Im nudus atque inanis. vacuus atque nudus.—*purus* (left in its natural state without ornament, &c.; also without cultivation, &c., *Varr.*). *E. of athy*, nudus q̄ re and a q̄ re. *An e. house*, domus inanis (in which there is nothing); domus vacua (unoccupied). *An e. (sheet of) paper*, tabella (or charta) inanis (on which nothing is written); tabella (or charta) vacua (on which nothing is written at present, but which still is to be or may be filled). *An e. space*, spot, &c., locus inanis or inanis atque nudus (g. i.); locus vacuus (either with praisae, as free, not blocked up; or with blame, euphemistically, as having lost what it before had; e. g. vac. arboribus); locus purus (*Varr*, not cultivated). *An e. seat* (on a bench), locus vacuus subciliatus: an e. place or corner in a storeroom, locus vacuus cellae (fm wch what before stood there has been removed). *An e. nest*, nidus inanis (in wch there is nothing); nidus vacuus (fm wch the eggs or young birds have been taken: thus the mother-bird, whose nest has been robbed in her absence, finds it vacuus). *An e. street*, via occurus hominum vacua. *To come with e. hands*, sine munere venire (i. e. without a present): to come back e., inane redire, revertere. *To be or stand e.*, inane esse; vacuum esse; vacare (e. g. tota domus superior vacat); of athy, vacare, vacuum esse (a) q̄ re: to leave e., vacuum relinquere. || *To make empty*, see *TO EMPTV*.—|| *IMPROPR.* inanis (empty, unsubstantial, of things); vanus (unsubstantial, without solid grounds, of things; also of men, empty, superficial, e. g. vana ingenia, S.). *E. words*, verba inania. voces inanes. sermo vanus. inanis verborum sonitus. *An e. name*, nomen inane. *Without truth, friendship is but an e. name*, sine veritate nomen amicitiae valere non potest. *E. compliments*, verba inania or mera: these are e. compliments, verba istae sunt. *E. show*, pompa, fm context (C. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Sen. de Ben. 2, 13, 2).—|| *Empty-handed*, inanis (bringing nothing; cum tui ad me inanes veniant, ad te cum epistola reuertantur, C.).—*Immune* (without a present, *H. Ep. 1, 14, 33*).

EMURPLE, purpuram tingere (to dye purple).—purpurare efficere colorem.—purpurare (*Fur. ap. Gell. 18, 11, extr.* undas, to make of a dark purple colour). *Emurpled*, purpuratus, or atq̄, purpureus.

EMPYREAL, igneus (*serp.*)—aetherius or aetherus (ethereal).

EMPYREAN, cœlum (g. i. for heaven).—*cœlum stelliferum, ardens.—ignifer aether (*Lucr.*)—ignea arces (*H.*)—aetherea domus (*H.*)—*cœlum altissimum aetherumque (afq̄. C. de Nat. D. 2, 24).

EMULATE, æmulari (qm, in a good sense; cl, in a bad sense, *Spalding, Reist.*). See **RIVAL**.

EMULATION, æmulatio. The stimulus of e., æmulationis stimuli (*Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 20*). Compare **ENVY**, **RIVALRY**.

EMULATIVE, æmulus (with dat., and, as subst., with gen.).

EMULATOR, æmulator. æmulus (cl, or, as subst., cs).

EMULATRESS, æmula (cl, or, as subst., cs).—æmulatrix (*late; Cassiod.*).

EMULOUS. see **EMULATIVE**.

EMULOUSLY, certatim.—æmulanter (*late; Tertul.*).

EMULOUSNESS, see **EMULATION**.

EMULSION, pulvis olearius (*Cael. Aur.*)—*potio olearis.—potio refrigeratrix (any cooling drink, *afq̄. Plin. 19, 8, 38*). *Almond e.*, *lac amygdalinum.—*emulsum (as i. l.; *Kraus.*).

ENABLE, c. facultatem dare qd faciendi.—cl copiam dare, or potestatem facere qd faciendi (to empower).

ENACT, sancire (*absol.* or with ut, ne, quominus; Solon de eo nihil sanxit, quod antea commissum non erat, C.).—legem ferre; aboat athy, legem ferre, or ferre only, de re.—sancire or sancere legem (of the Roman people accepting and passing a law).—legem condere, scribere, conscribere (to draw up a law): to e. a law about athy, legem jubere or sancere de re (of the Rom. people); legem or lege sancire de re (of the senate and people). To e. (a law), that &c., ferre legem, ut (or ne); sancere or jubere, ut (or ne, of the people); legem ci constituere, ut or ne (if enacted for another nation). The law is enacted, lex valet.—perfertur (is carried through). To e. laws for a nation, leges dare, constituere civitati (dare, eply of a sovereign; but legem dare, constituere, facere, aboat., in the sense of giving or drawing up a law, is not Lat.).—leges ci (populo, civitati) imponere (to impose them tyrannically). || *Act a play*, agere: to e. the part of aby, qm or partes (cs) agere: personam cs tueri.

ENACTMENT, sanctio (*enacting; enacting clause of a law: legum sanctionem penamque recitare*)—lex (*law*).

ENACTOR, qui sancit qd; of a law, legis later, auctor, inventor, conditor, scriptor [*SYN. in LAW-GIVER*].

ENALLAGE, enallage (*Gramm.*).

ENAMEL, *vitrum metallicum; (as work) opus vitri metallici. *E. of the teeth*, *crusta dentium.

ENAMEL, v. *vitrum metallicum inducere ci rei, or inductorium facere (g. i. for 'overlying,' *Plin. Valer. 1*).

ENAMELLER, Crcl., *qui vitrum metallicum rebus inducit. *A dial-plane*, *qui orbis numeris circumscriptiones facit, &c., or *orbium numeris circumscriptionum artifex.

ENAMOURED, to æ, amore captum esse; of aby, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore completi; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere; of oneself, se amare.

ENAMOURED, amore captus or incensus. Desperately e., perditæ amans.

ENCAGE, in caveam includere. See **CAGE**, v.

ENCAMP, considere (to halt on one's march)—castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere. To e. in the immediate neighbourhood of the enemy, castra sua pene hostium castris jungere; castra castris hostium conferre: to e. in a favorable situation, castra loco idoneo facere.

ENCAMPMENT, castra (camp)—locus castrorum (place for a camp). To choose a place for an e., locum castris idoneum deligere; locum castris capere.

ENCAUSTIC, encausticus, encaustus (*Plin.*). To paint an e. painting, or to practise e. painting, encausto pingere; ceris pingere ac picturam inungere (both *Plin.*: this was done with the castrum in wax and on ivory).—resoluti igni ceris penicillo uti (a mode first applied to ships, but afterwards extended to other things. See *Dict. of Antiqq. p. 685, 6*).

ENCAVE, abdere, condere, &c. To e. oneself, abdere se (in locum). See **HIDE**.

ENCEINTE, see **PREGNANT**.

ENCHAFE, see **CHAFE**.

ENCHAIN, see **CHAIN**, v.

ENCHANT, fascinare, effascinare.—incantare (*late; Appul.*) [*SYN. in BEWITCH*]. || *IMPROPR.* capere, rapere, delenire, permulcere. mirā or incredibili voluptate perfundere cs animum. See **BEWITCH**.

ENCHANTED, incantatus (*H.*); præcantatus (*Petron.*).—|| *Delighted*, see *TO DELIGHT*, trans.

ENCHANTER, see **CHARMER**.

ENCHANTING, venustus; formā or specie venustā; gratus.—amœnus (v. pr. of beautiful country, houses, &c.).—lepidus; suavisissimus.

ENCHANTINGLY, pulchre, venuste, belle, eleganter, suaviter, egregie, præclare.

ENCHANTMENT, carmen, canticum (the prescribed form).—cantio (the uttered form, or utterance of the form).—fascinatio, effascinatio (both of fascinating by the look and by words)—venenum (prepared drugs). To repeat a formula of e., incantare carmen. E's, veneficia et cantiones. To bring it about as by e., that &c., quodam quasi veneno perficere, ut &c.—|| *Irresistible attractions*, lenocinia (pi.).—delenimenta (pi. omnibus delenimentis animus cs avertere atque alienare, *L. 30, 13*).

ENCHANTRESS, maga, venefica, saga (*SYN. in WITCH*). *IMPROPR.* puella, cujus forma rapit (*afq̄. Propert. 2, 26, 44*)—pulchritudine, formā, venustate insignis.

ENCHASE, qd circumdare (C.), circumcludere (*Cæs.*), or includere (*Lucr.*); q̄ re; in gold, qd includere auro (*Lucr.*); in silver, qd circumcludere argento (*Cæs.*); gold in silver, aurum argento circumdare (C.); a stone (in a ring), lapidem fundā claudere (*Plin.*); the edges with gold, margines amplecti auro (*Plin.*).

ENCIRCLE, see **SURROUND**.

ENCLOSE, claudere (shut up).—concludere (to shut quite up by surrounding with athy; in ethy, in re).—includere (in athy, in re; seld. in the sense of 'surrounding with')—cingere (surround with).—circumdare (throw round, surround; qd cl and qd q̄ re; e. g. mœnia urbi, or urbem mœnibus). To e. with a hedge, sepe cingere. seipre; with a wall, muro (muri) seipre; mœnibus cingere; with works, operibus completi (e. g. a hill, collem); with a rampart and ditch, circumdare or seipre vallo et fossā: the enemy, hostem circumvenire: the soul is enclosed in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in corporis con-

paginas inclusus est: *to e. a letter, epistolam alteri pungere or adjungere, or cumi alterâ conjungere: epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere (to enclose it in the same packet):* ~~663~~ not includere epistolam. *Have the goodness to forward the enclosed, epistolam cum hac conjunctam perferendam curabis: to be enclosed by very high mountains, altissimis montibus concludi: to e. (a passage) in brackets, uncis* ~~665~~ not unciis includere: *to be enclosed by armies, exercitibus circumdâri* (C.); *claudi* (Np.). [See SURTUF, SURROUND.] *To e. a town, urbem obsidione claudere. in obsidione tenere* (Np.); coronâ circumdare; obsidere (L.). See BLOCKADE.

ENCLOSURE, septum, conseptum, locus septus.—*cohors or corn, in MSS. also chors (hurdles for cattle, and a place fenced round with hurdles, &c., whether moveable or not): Act of enclosing, inclusio (act of shutting up; e. g. hominis).—conclusio (blockade).—What is enclosed in a letter or parcel, quod epistolæ suæ junxerat, or adjunxerat qd.; quod in eundem fasciculum additum est* (i. Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 93, in. C. Att. 12, 53, extr.); epistola cum alterâ conjuncta, or alteri juncta (*letter enclosed in another*).—*epistols in eundem fasciculum addita. I shall never write home without sending an e. for you, neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, quin adjungam eas, quas tibi reddi velim.*

ENCUMIAST, laudator, præco (Antonin. uses encumiasgraphus, of one who pronounces a written eulogium).

ENCUMIASTIC, laudativus ('est — unum genus [causarum], in quo laus ac vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a parte meliori laudativum. Idem alii demonstrativum vocant. Utrumque nomen ex Græco creditur fluxisse: nam ἐγκυμαστικὸν aut ἐνδυσταστικὸν dicunt,' Q. 3, 4, 19.—~~667~~ laudatorius very late. Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 19), or Crcl. with prædicare; prædicatione ornare: laudibus effere, &c.

ENCUMIUM, laudatio, præconium, laudes.

ENCUMPASS, see ENCLOSURE, SURROUND.

ENCORE a person, revocare qm (to demand the repetition of a beautiful passage).

ENCOUNTER, a. See CONTEST, BATTLE, &c.

ENCOUNTER, v. obviam ire (to go to meet, in a hostile sense, or in courtesy).—occurrere, occurrere (to hasten to meet, whether in a friendly or hostile manner = ~~avarrap~~).—resistere, obistere (withstand a person or thing). *To e. the enemy, hostibus resistere; hosti se opponere. To e. a danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, se committere: to e. death, morti se offerre, or se obijcere: to e. death undimaged, acriter se morti offerre; promptè necem subire (a violent death, T. Aua. 16, 10, 1); with the utmost fortitude, irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere* (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, in.); *to e. a certain death, haud dubiam in mortem vadere* (P.); *se in medios hostes ad perspicuum mortem injicere (by the particular way of singling oneself into the midst of the enemy); ad non dubium mortem concurrere* (of whole armies, C.); in eum locum proficisci, unde redituros (&c.) se non arbitrantur (C. of a hopeless attack). | *Meet by accident, se obviam ferre or offerre (of the person whom we meet).—offendere qm or qd; incurere in qm or qd; occurrere ci. incidere in qm.*

ENCOURAGE, hortari. adhortari. cohortari (to exhort: to do or not to do sth, adhort. or cohort., ut ore, with subj., or ad qd faciendum; to alth, adhortari ad qd; later [T.] in qd —hortari ut, ne, or inf., or ad qd faciendum; ad qd or [L.] in qd; de qâ re faciendâ; also with sup. [vos ultum injuriam hortor, S.]; with acc. only [hortari pacem], and with subj. governed by ut omitted).—confirmare (to strengthen a man's mind or resolution).—excitare. incitare (excite, animate him)—impellere (urge him on).—stimulare qm. stimulus adducere ci (spur him on).—relevere. recreare (to e. by consolation). *To e. one another, cohortari inter se; also mutuâ cohortatione firmare: to e. aby to learn, ad cupiditatem discendi exire qm; to read and write, ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare qm: to e. aby in sth, qm, or cs animum, ad qd incitare, excitare, concitare, inflammare, incendere, accendere, stimulare, exanimulare, instigare.*

ENCOURAGEMENT, hortatio. adhortatio. cohortatio (exhortation).—impulsus. stimulatîo (incitement, instigation).—hortamen. hortamentum. incitamentum. stimulus (the means by which a person is exhorted or incited respectively).—confirmatio animi (strengthening and inspiring). *To need no e., non egere hortatione or stimulis: to do sth without any e., qd facere sine*

nullis stimulis (†): *by your e., te hortatore, adhortatore, impulsore.*

ENCOURAGER, hortator. adhortator.—impulsor. stimulator.

ENCROACH, | *To intrude on the rights or possessions of another, minuere, imminuere qd. —diminuere partem cs rei, or qd de qâ re. detrachere de qâ re (carry off a portion of sth): —fraudare qm parte cs rei (defraud aby of a portion). To e. upon aby's rights, interpellare qm in jure ipsius (interrupt him in their exercise).—diminuere partem juris, or qd de jure; detrachere de jure (to take away a portion of what belongs of right to another); also migrare jura (to overleap, i. e. disregard them). I consider you to be encroaching upon my rights, injuriam mihi fieri puto: to e. upon aby's indulgence, patience, &c., cs indulgentiâ, patientiâ, &c. Immodice, or intemperanter, or insolenter, or insolenter et immodice abuti: the sea, &c. e's on the land, terræ qd alluvioni- bus meream est (cf. Appul. de mundo, p. 67, 41): the land e's on the sea, (terra, &c.) fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concrevit (Col.); qd per alluvionem terræ adjicitur (cf. Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 7); qd alluvione accrescit (Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13). To have encroached upon aby's property, alieni agri partem aliquam p. addere, paulatim proferendo fines (aft. L. 41, 1). Sts sibi sumere, assumere, asciscere, arrogare, tribuere (claim unjustly) may help. | *To creep on unperceived* [e. y. 'an increasing and encroaching evil; Hooker]. subreptè. ci obrepere. se insinuare (e. g. vitia nobis obrepunt, Sen.; vitium subrept; maum se insinuat).*

ENCROACHER, qui alterum interpellat in jure ipsius; qui migrat jura, &c.; qui juris fines transcendit (Lucr.); qui fines paulatim proferendo alieni agri partem possidet (aft. L.).

ENCROACHMENT, imminutio (upon sth, cs rei). —diminutio (cs rei, e. g. provincie, libertatis). Sts vis, violatio, injuria illata. An e. on aby's rights, jus cs violatum. An e. on a waste, &c., proemdicatum (= quod ex privato loco excessit in publicum solum, Fest.). Sts, if the e. consists in claiming more of an open field than one has a right to, termini (boundaries) may help, or Crcl. with (paulatim) proferre fines; thus a contentio de terminis may be a 'question of e's.' It was well known that individuals had, by gradual e's, taken possession of an immense extent of the crown-lands, agri publici ingentem modum possidere privatos, paulatim proferendo fines, constabat (L. 41, 1).

ENCURST, operire (to cover quite over; e. g. a table with gold).—inducere (to put a coating over, both qâ re). —incrusterate (qâ re, or abe., cover with a rind or coat.—ollam sapâ, sincerum vas incrusterate aboli., H.). To e. the walls with marble, inducere parietes marmore.

ENCUMBER, onerare. gravare qm qâ re (T.). ci onus imponere (C.), injungere (L.).—impedire (to hinder his free action). Encumbered with debt, ære alieno obrûtus, oppressus. obrûtatus. An encumbered (estate, &c.), oneratus (Instit. Just. 2, 22, 1); or cuius pars qâ præ ære obligata est pignoris nomine (aft. C. Att. 6, 1, 23).

ENCUMBRANCE, onus, sarcina (burden).—molestia (trouble).—impedimentum (hindrance). To be an e. to aby, ci oneri esse, gravem or molestum esse: to get rid of an e., onus deponere. onus a se removère (†): molestiam deponere (Ag.). E's: (= debt), æs alienum.

ENCYCLICAL LETTERS, littere circums quo dimissæ, or littere only fm context. He sent an e. letter to the municipal towns, litteras circums municipia dimisit.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, encyclos di-ciplina (Vitr.).—encyclos doctrinarum omnium disciplina (Vitr.).—orbis ille doctrinæ, quam Græci ἐγκυκλιον (so Zumpt; Spalding and Gesn., ἐγκυκλίον) παιδείαν vocant (Q.). Dietrich recommends *brevis quedam omnium artium ac disciplinarum descriptio, quæ (vulgo) encyclopædia vocatur.

ENCYCLOPEDICAL, encyclos. —*encyclopedicus. END, a. finis (boundary as a mathematical line; also 'end' proposed to be reached).—extremum (the last portion; both of both time and space).—terminus (prop. the alone set up to mark a boundary; hence boundary, of space only).—exitus ('issue of an action or affair; also e. of a word, vocis, verbi).—modus (the limit beyond which an action is not to be carried on; e. g. nullus modus cædis fuit).—clausula (conclusion of a sentence, of a letter, &c.).—caput (sth resembling a head; e. g. of a rope, funi). The e. of life, vitæ exitus, vitæ finis (but finis alone is un Class., Ruhnck. Velt. 2

123, 3). — *End* is often to be translated by *extremus*: at the *e.* of his speech, in *extremā oratione*: at the *e.* of the book, in *extremo libro* (*End* not in *calce libri*, *sch* has no ancient authority): at the *e.* of the year, *extremo anno*, *extremo anni*, or *anno exeunte*: at the *e.* of January, *extremo mense Januario*. I do not know what the *e.* is to be, *veror*, quorsum id casurum sit; *timeo*, quorsum hoc evadat. I cannot foresee what the *e.* of it all will be, *ca rei exitum evolvere non possum*: there is not an *e.* of it yet, *res nondum finem invenit*. I see there will be no *e.* of this, *unless I put a stop to it myself*, *video non futurum finem in istā materiā ullum*, nisi quomodo mihi fecero. To *make* to *an e.*, To *make an e.* of *atho*, *finem ci rei afferre*. qd ad finem adducere or perducere, qd absolvere. — qd transigere (*e. g. a business*). — qd profligare (*to strike it off, as it were, at a heat*). — qd combure, pericere, consummare (*the last, L.*). — qd exsequi, peragere. — qd expedit (*of a complicated business*). — qd componere (*by reconciliation*; *e. g. a strife or dispute*). To *put an e.* to, *finire qd. ca rei, or (less frequently) ci rei finem facere*. ci rei modum facere, ci rei finem or modum imponere. ci rei finem constituere. qd dirimere (*to put a sudden stop to an action or state by its intervention*; *e. g. nox praelium diremit*). *Death puts an e. to every thing*, omnia morte delentur. *The Romans say expressed the notion of 'putting an end to athg' by compounds with de*; *to put an e. to the war*, debellare, decertare. To *come to an e.*, ad finem or ad exitum venire; ad exitum adduci; exire (*expire, e. g. indutiarum dies exierat, L.*). — finem habere or capere. desinere (*to cease*). — extingui (*to be extinguished*). — Interire. occidere (*die*): *to come to a remarkable e.*, notabili exitu concludi: *to come to a tragical e.*, tristes habere exitus: *to an ignoble e.*, foede finire. Hastening to an *e.*, praecipere. To *hasten to an e.*, festino qd re defungi; ad finem propere. To *be up to an e.* to, terminari (*in space*). — finem or exitum habere (*esp. in time*). *The battle was put an e. to, finis certaminis fuit*, postquam &c.: *the war was put an e. to*, debellatum est; *almost put an e. to*, bellum profligatum ac pene sublatum est. *There is no e. of his industry in athg*, non habere finem diligentiae in qd re. || *Purpose*, e. propositum. consilium. animus. mens; is, qui mihi est or fuit propositus exitus (*End* not scopus in this meaning: *C. uses exorire in his letters*). — finis (*the highest point, whether reached or aimed at*; *e. g. domus finis est usua, C. Off. 1, 39, 138, not = purpose*). A good *e.*, bonum consilium (*End* not bonus finis): *to this e.*, hoc consilio or hac mente: *to attain one's e.*, propositum consequi; eo, quo volo, pervenire; quae volumus, perficere: *to this e.*, ad eam rem (C.); id spectans (C.); *End* not ad eam finem): *to what e.?* ad quam rem? quid spectans? (*C. Tusc. 1, 14, 31*): *to what e. is this?* quorsum hoc spectat? *to propose to oneself a great e.*, magna spectare: *not to attain one's e.*, a proposito aberrare; propositum non consequi.

END, V. TRANS. concludere. finire. finem facere ca rei or (less emly) ci rei finem or modum ci rei imponere. finem statuere or constituere ci rei [Srv. in CONCLUDE]. To be ended, exigi, preterire, &c. (*of time*; *prope jam exacta aetas erat*). To *e.* a speech, finem facere orationis or diendi: *to e. a letter*, epistolam concludere: *to e. one's life*, vitam finire. vitam deponere. mortem sibi consciscere (*voluntarily to take away one's life*). — Interire. e. vitā discedere. ex vitā excedere. mori (*to die*): *to e. a controversy*, controversiam dirimere (*by one's interposition*); *controversiam componere (by amicable arrangement)*. To *e. the war*; see WAR (*see 'put an end to'*).

END, INTRANS. finire. terminari (*to have an e.*). — finem habere or capere (*to receive an e.*). — desinere (*to cease*). — cadere or excidere in &c. (*to terminate in a syllable, &c.*). *of words, &c.*) — exitum habere, evenire (*to have a result*). To *e. in a point*, mucrone defecere: *In angulis exire (of leaves, Plin.)*: *to e. in a long syllable*, longā syllabā terminari; *cadere or excidere in longam syllabam*: *to e. in an a or an e*, exitum habere in a aut in e: *to e. in o and n*, o et n literis finire: *to e. in the same letters*, in eadem literas exire: *the gen. of Mæcenas e.'s in tis*, nomen Mæcenas genitivo casu *is* syllabā terminatur. *Many persons believed that the e. of the world was come*, multi aeternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur: *to behold the e. of the world, or of all things*, rerum humanarum terminos videre. *I had my fears how it would all e.*, verebar, quorsum evaderet (Tr.) or quorsum id casurum esset (C.): *not to know how athg will e.*, nescire, quorsum evadat (Np.). *to e. well*, belle cadere; fauste, feliciter, (302)

prosperare evenire; bene atque feliciter evenire; prosperare succedere, procedere (C.); prosperare cadere (Np.); bene cadere (Tr.): *to e. ill*, secus cadere, evadere, accidere; secus cadere, procedere (S.); male cadere, haud bene evenire, haud quamquam prosperare procedere (L.); minus prosperare procedere (Np.); minus prosperare evenire (L.). *All's well that e.'s well*, exitus acta probat.

ENDAMAGE, see DAMAGE.

ENDANGER, qm in periculum, or in discrimen, adducere, deducere, vocare. periculum ci creare, conficere, injicere, intendere, facessere (C.). multum periculi ci inferre. qd in periculum adducere. qm or qd in praecipua dare (*to bring into extreme danger*). To be endangered, In periculo or in discrimine esse or versari (*see 'To be in DANGER'*). — in discrimen adduci (*of things*). *His safety is endangered*, salus ejus infestior est (C. Planc. 1, 1). See also RISK, v.

ENDEAR aby to aby, qm in gratia ponere apud qm. favorem ci conciliare ad (apud) qm: *athg e.'s aby much*, qd ci multas bonas gratias asfert. To *e. oneself by athg*, gratiam colligere ex re (*of winning favour by athg*); commendari re (*be recommended by it*). To *e. oneself to aby*, ca favorem, benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; in ca animum influere (C.); gratiam inire a qo, or apud qm; to aby by athg, adungere sibi benevolentiam ca qd re: *to wish to e. oneself to aby*, ci jucundum esse velle (*in a single instance, by humouring him, &c.*). — cs benevolentiam captare (*to strive to obtain his good-will*). — cs gratiam aucupari. cs favorem querere (*to strive to obtain his favour*): *to e. oneself to the people*, multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere; auram popularem captare; ventum popularem querere. *The art of endearing oneself to people*, artificium benevolentiae colligendae.

ENDEARMENT, blanditiae, blandimenta, amor blandus. To *lavish e.'s upon aby*, multa blandimenta ci dare. || *State of being dear*, caritas, but *my by Crcl.* with magni facere or sentire; or by verbs under ENDEAR. || *Attractions*, vid.

ENDEAVOUR, s. nusus. contentio (*the exercise of force*). — opera (labour, exertion). — conatus (*energetic e.*, with ref. to the real or supposed importance of the object). — studium (zealous pursuit of athg). Jn. conatus studiumque. — affectatio (*the aspiring to athg, my implying that it is in vain*). The object of my *e.* is, &c., id ago, hoc specto, ut &c.: *the sole object of all his e.'s is, &c.*, id unum agit, ut &c.

ENDEAVOUR, v. audere. conari. moliri (audere denotes an attempt with ref. to its danger, and the courage of him who undertakes it: conari with ref. to the importance of the enterprise, and the energy of him who undertakes it: moliri with ref. to the difficulty of the enterprise, and the exertion required of him who undertakes it). — niti. entī. contendere (*all with ref. to the exertion made*). Jn. entī et contendere, ut &c. — operam dare, ut, &c.; studere (*with ref. to the zeal of the person who undertakes it*). — Endere studere et conari *my* with inf., *said*, with ut. See TRY.

ENDING [see END, s.] finis (end). — terminatio. exitus (*e. of a word*; *ex. also 'issue of an affair'*): *to have the same or similar e.'s*, similes casus habere in exitu; similiter cadere.

ENDITE, see INDITE.

ENDIVE, intubus. Intubum; *cichorium endivia (Lzw.). Of *e.*, Intubaceus.

ENDLESS, infinitus. nullis finibus circumscriptus. — sempiternus (*of perpetual duration*). An *e. war*, bellum aeternum (C.); inexplicable (T.): *to be harassed by e. wars*, sempiternis armis urgeri. *It would be e.*, infinitum est, &c.

ENDLESSLY, sine fine (H.).

ENDLESSNESS, infinitas (unlimited extension).

ENDORSE a bill, *chirographum or syngraphum inscribere; or literally in tergo (syngrapha, chirographi, &c.) scribere (aff. scriptus et in tergo, Juv.); or *suo quoque chirographo cavere de re (i. e. by my note of hand, in addition to the other person's: chirographo cavere de re, Suet. Cal. 12); or *suo quoque chirographo obligare se ad praestandum (aff. Dig. chr. obl. se ad praestandum). {On difference between syngrapha and chirographum, see 'Note of HAND.'}

ENDORSEMENT, Crcl., see ENDORSE.

ENDORSER, Crcl., see ENDORSE.

ENDOW, filis dotem dare. filiam dotare. filiam instruere (*the latter with ornaments, furniture, &c.*; hence Jn. dotare et instruere). Since he could not *e.* his daughter himself, quum filiae (nubili) dotem conficere non posset. || IMPROPR. qd re instruere (furnish

with what is necessary); ornare, exornare, adornare; dare ca rei (a. g. verborum, C.), locupletare et ornare (C.). **ENNOBLED** with *athg.*, instructus, ornatus, præditus: *endowed with great natural talents, præclaris animi dotibus præditus; richly endowed both by nature and by fortune, instructus naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis. Richly endowed, abunde auctus ornatusque gære. To settle property upon* &c., proprietatem agri, &c. dono dare (*Ulp. leg. Cinc. p. 290*). To *a. alma-house*, *psuchotropholum* condere, et inire rationem, quemadmodum [in omni mutatione dominorum] illud quasi consecratum remanere possit (*Ast. C.; about the monument to his daughter's memory*). To *a. a church, &c.*, relinquere quod ecclesiæ *by will; see Just. Instit. lib. 3, 24, 7*).

ENDOWMENT, donatio (g. t. of the Rom. law, for any gift of property).—possessiones donatæ (*Nov. Theod. 3, Tit. 5, 3*). To draw up, recall, &c., an act of *a.*, donationem conficere, revocare. The *a. will not hold good*, donatio nullum habet firmitatem, or irrita est (*both Ulp. ad leg. Cinc.*). The *a. of a church, &c.*, *speciemus ecclesiæ donata et relicta. E's, possessiones donatæ.*

ENDUE, a. ENDOW, IMPROPR.

ENDURANCE, *Duration*, stabilitas, perennitas, durabilitas, perpetuitas, tenor, tempus, spatium (*SYN. in DURATION*). *Patience*, tolerantia (act of enduring).—tolerantia (power of enduring, C. Paradoz. 4, 1, 27)—persepatio (act of suffering steadily). *JN.* persepatio et tolerantia.—patientia (capacity of bearing; both absol. and ca rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). *Power of holding out, perseverantia.*

ENDURE, TRANS. ferre (represents to bear, with ref. to the burden borne, altogether objectively; πέποιν).—tolerare, perferre, pati, perpeti [with subjective ref. to the state of mind of the person bearing; the tolerans and perferens bear their burden without sinking under it, with strength and self-control, synonymously with sustinens, sustaining, like τοῦσιν; the patiens and perpetiens, without striving to get rid of it, with willingness or resignation, enduring it, synonymously with sinens. Ferre and tolerare have only a noun for their object, but pati also an infinitive. Sustineo may also be followed by infinitive, or acc. with infinitive, but only in a neg. sent., non sustineo, &c. Perferre is of higher import than tolerare, as perpeti is of higher import than pati, to *a. heroically and patiently, Dód.*]. *JN.* ferre et perpeti; pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perpeti ac perferre. To *a. with fortitude*, fortiter ferre; with resignation, with fortitude, toleranter pati et ferre; animo æquo et moderato ferre; moderate, sapienter ferre; also patienter et fortiter ferre. To be able to *a. hunger and cold, inedia et algoris patientem esse: to be unable to a. a thing*, impatientem esse ca rei: to *a. evils, malis sufficere. INTRANS.* See TO LAST.

ENDURE, INTRANS. durare, perdurare, obdurare, permanere, sustentare [to hold out, eply in war; with acc. se, aciem, &c., or absol., e. g. sustentavit aliquandiu, Suet.].

ENEMY, hostis (the *a. in the field, and war, opp. to pacatus; πολέμιος*).—inimicus (an *a. in heart, opp. to amicus; ἐχθρός*). *JN.* inimicus atque hostis, hostis atque inimicus. *Aby's* *a.*, inimicus ci or ca. *A dangerous* *a.*, inimicus infestus: *a bitter* *a.*, hostis [inimicus] infensus: *a deadly* *a.*, hostis [inimicus], adversarius] capitalis: to behave as an *a.*, hostiliter facere: to make *a. by an* *a.*, qm hostem or inimicum reddere or facere: inimicitias ca suscipere: to engage with the *a.*, cum hoste conficere (C.). To be one's own *a.*, sibi esse inimicum atque hostem [to hate oneself; C. Fin. 5, 10, 29]; suis rationibus esse inimicum [to act agst one's own interests]. *A man is his own greatest* *a.*, nihil inimicus homini, quam sibi ipse. To be *a. by's* *a.*; see 'to be at ENMITY' with *a. by*. An *a.'s country, hostium terra*.—hostilis terra or regio [whose conduct or sentiments are hostile].

ENERGETIC, acer, vehemens, alacer (at a particular time)—gravis, gravitatis plenus [full of power in thoughts and expressions, of a speech].—fortis, audax (these two of both persons and things). To adopt *a. measures*, fortioribus remediis agere (of remedial measures).—strenue qd administrare (C.): an *a. speech*, oratio gravitatis plena, or acris, or vehemens: *a. in action*, in rebus gerendis acris, vehemens; or acer et industrius (C.): *very* *a. measures or counsels*, consilia acerrima (opp. cons. inertiastima).

ENERGETICALLY, fortiter, audacter. *JN.* fortiter et audacter (a. g. sententiam dicere). nervose. cum vi strenue. graviter. impigre. To act *a.*, strenue or impigre agere.

ENERGY, vis (force, emphasis).—virtus, vigor (life and spirit, both of animate and inanimate things).—gravitas (weight, e. of words, &c., verborum, sententiarum).—fervor (heat).—acrimonia (pungent or stinging *a.*, rare).—Impetus (e. attack in a speech, aliter in oratione nec in pet u ullus nec vis esse potest, C.).—robur, nervi (strength of mind, e. of character). *Athg* requires all your *a. of character*, qd tuorum act nervorum (C.). The *a. of a speaker*, virtus oratoris. via oratoria, dicentis, virtus oratoria: with something of *a.*, cum quadam virtute. What *a. there is in that book!* quantum in illo libro vigoris est! (*Sen.*) *A man of* *a.*, vir fortis, acer.

ENERVATE, enervare (L.).—debilitare (weaken).—emollire (make soft and effeminate).—nervos excutere, elidere (C.).—delictis frangere qm.—nervos omnes mentis ac corporis frangere (Q.). See EXWEAKEN.

ENERVATED, enervatus. Post-class. enervis.

ENERVATION, debilitatio (act of weakening).—langor effeminatus (as state).

ENFEEBLE, infirmare (g. t. for weakening).—enervare (take out the sinews; also impropr. enervare animos, &c. L. uses a velut; velut enervata civitas).—debilitare (weaken).—attenuare, minuire, comminuire, imminuire (impr. to weaken, to lessen).—frangere (to break *athg* down, take away all its strength and spirit, impropr.).—labefactare (to lessen the authority of *athg.*, e. g. legem).—diluere (to take away the strength of a proof or charge; e. g. confirmationem adversarii).—aterrere (propr. to rub off; to weaken an enemy's forces, resources, &c.). To *a. the mind*, animum debilitare, comminuire. **ENFEEBLED**, by the partic. of the verbs given above; also effectus (by over-bearing; then also generally, e. g. corporis).—enectus (by hunger, suffering of body, &c.).—exhaustus (e. in its resources; of a state).—atritus (by loss of men, money, &c.; of a state). See WEAKEN.

ENFEEBLEMENT, infirmitas, debilitatio (as action).—infirmitas, debilitas (as state). The *a. of the body*, vires corporis affectæ; of a state, opes civitatis attritæ or comminutæ.

ENFEOFF, To *a. by*, prædium velut fiduciarium ci dare (cf. L. 32, 28, init.); *prædium beneficium* in qm conferre (Noll.).

ENFEOFFMENT, *ritus inaugurationis feudalis* (Noll.). with *athg.*, inaugurationis beneficiaria.

ENFORCE, *Give force to*, a) a law, &c., legem exercere; efficere, ut lex valeat (Np.); to be enforced, valère (to be in force); ratum esse (to be rendered valid by full sanction, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, L. 4, 51). The law is immediately enforced, lex confestim exercetur (L. 4, 51). He not only caused the law to be passed, but also enforced the observance of it, hanc legem non tantum ferendam curavit, sed etiam, ut valeret, effecit (Np. Thras. 3, 3). Not to be enforced, jacere (opp. exerceri, L. 4, 51); evanescere (to pass into desuetude, opp. valère). *β)* a petition, an argument, &c., premere (e. g. argumentum, urge it, drive it home; verbum, dwell on it with emphasis).—firmare, affirmare, confirmare (strengthen an assertion by proof, &c.).—fidem ci rei addere (make it more credible). To *a. *athg* by testimony*, testimonio confirmare. *Gain by force*, exprimere, extorquere, expugnare.—vi auferre (carry off by force).—vi cogere (compel by force). To *a. his return*, vi cogere ut reat: to *a. his way through the pass*, vim facere per angustias. *Compel, force*, vid. *Press with a charge*, urgere (with acc. of person, or absol.; the charge in acc. of neut. pron., or acc. with inf.; also with nbl. of thing).

ENFORCER, qui legem exercet; qui, ut valeat lex, efficit.

ENFORCEMENT, Crel. with legem exercere. *They complain of the immediate* *a. of this law*, queruntur, legem confestim exerceri.

ENFRANCHISE, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. ff. See FRANK).—qm manu mittere, qm manu asserere in libertatem (to emancipate a slave; the last of the public emancipation, before the prætor, of one who had before been a free man).—ci civitatem dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitate qm donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet.); qm in civitatem ac- or re-cipere; qm ascribere civitati, or in civitatem; qm in civitatem, or in numerum civium ascribere; civem qm facere. *If to 'enfranchise'* = 'to give the right of voting,' suffragium ci impertiri or dare (both L.). *Obs.* the jus civitatis included the jus privatum (e. g. jus connubii and jus commercii), and the jus publicum (e. g. jus suffragiorum and jus honorum). Those who had the pri-

vatum jus were cives, but not optimo jure cives. See *Dict. of Antiqu.* p. 237.—To be enfranchised (= admitted into citizenship), consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci scribi; in civitatem pervenire.—(of the present state), civem esse; in civitatem (in civitate or civitati) ascriptum esse.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, liberatio (act of being set free)—manumissio (emancipation of a slave).—vindicta (the rod or staff, also called festuca, which the prætor laid on a slave's head; hence, emancipation).—civitas or jus civitatis (right of a citizen).—assertio (Q. and Traj. in Plin., the formal assertion that such a person is a slave or a free man). To obtain *e. fm* aby, civitatem impetrare a qo.

ENGAGE, TRANS. obligare, obstringere qm (g. *tt.* for binding by an engagement).—Invitare or vocare qm (to invite to a party).—Invitare or excitare qm (to *e. or challenge to alth.*, *e. g.* ad saltandum).—Implicare, impedire (involve in *alth.*, *prop.* and *fig.*) qd re.—Illicquere qd re (entangle, *fig.*).—Admiscere qm (to mix him up in it).—mercede conducere (to hire).—Impellere (impel him, urge him). To *e. aby* in a war, qm bello implicare. To be engaged in *alth.*, ci rei affinem esse (*e. g.* crimini); participem esse ca rei (to be a partner in it; *e. g.* conjurationis).—admisceri ad qd (to be mixed up in it; *e. g.* ad id consilium, C.). To be engaged in a business, in ne otio versari; negotio implicatum esse: to be very much engaged, occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis (occupationibus) implicatum esse; also valde negotiosum esse: to be so much engaged as not to know what to do, multis occupationibus distincti: to be engaged (to be married); see *BE-TROTH*: not to be engaged, vacare. vacuum esse. otiosum esse: to be engaged in a law-suit, lite implicari. To *e. ONESELF*, fidem ci dare (pledge one's word).—obligare se ad piamandum (make oneself liable for a debt, *Jct.*). I Bind myself by an engagement to a party, condicere ad cenam (to engage myself to dine, *fig.* with *aby* by my own self-invitation).—promittere se venturum (to say one will come; i. *e.* to *e. oneself* by accepting an invitation).—promittere ad cenam, or promittere ad qm (to *e. myself* to *aby*). I To engage a person's attention, convertere qm, or ca animum, in or ad se (to draw his attention).—occupare ca cogitationes (occupy his thoughts). To *e. attention*, conspici, conspiciu esse; by *alth.*, qd re: to *e. aby* in a conversation about *alth.*, sermonem cum qo (de qd re) instituere; dare se in sermonem ca; ordiri or conferre cum qo sermonem; venire in colloquium cum qo; colloquium cum qo facere or serere; sermocinari or colloqui cum qo; colloquium comparare cum qo (Titim. *op. Non*): to *e. a person* in secret conversations or conferences, secreta colloquia cum qo serere (L.). I *INTRANS.* recipere, or ad or in se recipere (undertake).—promittere, polliceri (promise). *Jn.* promittere inque se recipere (Ulp. *Dig.*, all with *acc.* and *inf.*).—confirmare (to give a solemn assurance; *e. g.* sese illis regna conciliatum, confirmat, *Cæs.*). Recipere should have dat. of person to whom one binds oneself: *e. g.* recipio vobis me, &c.: the *inf.* is usually the *fut.* See under TO PROMISE.—se immiscere ci rei; admisceri ad qd (*e. g.* ad id consilium, C.).—descendere ad or in qd (*e. g.* ad certamen, in causam).—se demittere in qd (*e. g.* in causam).—ingredi qd or in qd. aggredi qd or ad qd. If he once engages in the affair, si semel in causam descendit (L.). To *e. in* a conversation, dare se in sermonem; in sermonem ingredi: to *e. in* the conversation (with others are carrying on), se sermoni intmiscere.—I Fight, congrui or concurrere cum qo (g. *tt.*).—signa conferre cum qo (of hostile armies).—configere.—prelium committere (begin the battle).

ENGAGEMENT, I Combat, pugna, prælium, acies (SYN. in BATTLE).—certamen, prælii concursus; or concursus, congressus only: prælii dimicatio, or dimicatio only; also in *pl.*, dimicatione, 'engagements.' A naval *e.*, prælium navale, pugna navalis: dimicatio navalis (Hirt. *B. Alex.* 23): a sharp *e.*, prælium acre: to renew the *e.*, in pugnam redire (to return to it); pugnam repetere (*inf.* an interruption); pugnam novam integrare, prælium redintegrare or renovare (to begin, as it were, again; nearly always of fresh troops); pugnam iterare (to fight a second battle, *e. g.* postero die, L.).—to continue or carry on the *e.*, pugnam exipere (of fresh troops, coming up to take the place of others who are wearied, L. 38, 22, *in*).—to be conquerors in an *e.*, prælio or pugna superiorem discedere; victorem prælii excedere: to be defeated in an *e.*, prælio or pugna inferiorem discedere; prælio vinci or superari: to give a signal for the *e.* to begin, prælium com-

mittere (also of the soldiers or army beginning the *e.*): a short *e.* takes place, fit or agitur leve prælium: to be wearied by the length of the *e.*, diuturnitate pugna defessum esse. I Agreement, conventus, conventum, constitutum, sponso, pactum, pactio (SYN. in AGREEMENT); fides, quâ me obstrinxit. To form an *e.* with *aby*, pacisci, depacisci cum qo; pactationem cum qo facere or conficere; about *aby*, de qd re pacisci: to keep an *e.*, pactum præstare; in pacto permanere; pactis or conventis stare: according to the terms of our *e.*, ex pacto, ex conventu (Auct. ad Herenn.), ex convento (C.). *Jn.* ex pacto et convento: to volunteer an *e.* to dine with *aby*, condicere ci ad cenam.

ENGAGING, suavis, jucundus, blandus, suavitatis refertus; quod nos capit, delectat, or delectatione allicit. *E. manners*, mores suaves. morum suavitatis: an *e. character*, ingenium mite et amicum (T. Ann. 2, 64, 3). An *e. style*, speciosum dicendi genus: an *e. writer*, scriptor lectorem tenens: an *e. person*, homo blandus; *cui magna ad se illicendi et attrahendi vi inest: *e. conversation*, sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus.

ENGAGINGLY, suaviter, amene, amenter (C.). Jucunde

ENGINEER. See BEGET (both *PROP.* and *FIG.*). ENGINE, machina (also *fig.*). machinatio (also *fig.*).—machinamentum (piece of machinery). *Alth.* is meant to be an *e.*, to effect any purpose, qd ad rem faciendam tamquam machina comparatur (C.). Military *e.'s*, machinæ (of which the particular kinds are vineæ, turres, &c.).

ENGINEER, I Military engineer, *architectus militaria. *artis munifici magister. The *e.'s*, architecti militaria. —I Civil engineer, *scientia machinalis peritus (sci. mach., Plin.). *qui machinas fabricatur (maker of machines); *qui vias ferro or ferreis orbitis aternit (maker of railroads).

ENGINEERING, scientia machinalis (knowledge of machines).—*architectura militaria or castrensis (military *e.*).

ENGLAND. See SURROUND.

ENGLISH, Britannicus. An *e. garden*, *hortus Britannorum more ædificatus. Whether he meant in plain *E.* that you would have much money, &c., id utrum Britannico more locutus sit, bene nunciatum te futurum, an... (postea video: *af.* C. Romano more).

ENGORGE, vorare, devorare.—haurire, absorbere. See DEVOUR.

ENGRAFT. See GRAFT.

ENGRAVE, scalpere. sculpere (according to some, scalpere, with its compounds, is applied to coarse and rude; sculpere, with its compounds, to finished work: others think that scalpere is to cut into the material, as in Intaglio; sculpere to produce raised figures, as in Cameos; see *Dict. Antiqu.* p. 843. Cf. CARVE).—Incidere.—Insculpere (with the graving tool; hence, also *fig.* to 'engrave' on the mind).—scribere. inscribere (to *e. words*; an inscription). To *e. alth.* on brass, on a pillar, incidere qd in *æs* [or in *ære*, C. *Ferr.* 2, 4, 65], in columnâ; *Jn.* incidere et perscribere; incidere ac notare (C.; of what is to serve as a record, &c.); on a tomb, incidere qd in sepulcro (C.), sepulcro (H.); on a tree, inscribere qd arbori; describere qd in cortice (V.): to *e. gems*, gemmas scalpere (Plin.); a seal, sigillum scalpere (Plin.); a ring, on the stone of which an anchor was engraved, annulus, in cuius gemmâ anchora sculpta est. Alexander would not allow his likeness to be engraved on gems by any body but Pyrgoteles, Alexander edicto vetuit, in gemmâ se ab alio sculpi quam a Pyrgotele. It is engraved, as it were, on the minds of all men, that *fig.*, omnibus quasi insculptum est, &c. (*acc.* and *inf.*).—I In the modern sense of engraving prints, in *æs* incidere; simulacrum *cs* rei in *æs* incidere.

ENGRAVER, sculptor. sculptor. An *e.* on marble, sculptor marmorum; of rings, sculptor gemmarum.

ENGRAVING, sculptura, sculptura (both also 'an engraving').—*simulacrum in *æs* incisum ('*in copper*'). *pictura in *æs* incisa. A ring, with an *e.* of the rape of Proserpine, annulus, cuius gemmæ sculptura (si. sculptura) erat Proserpinæ raptus.

ENGROSS, I Thicken, vid.—I To take possession of the whole, rem totam ad se trahere or attrahere, in se trahere, ad se transferre, sibi or ad se vendicare.—in *cs* rei societatem assumere neminem. He closes the eyes of all present, illum unum omnes intuentur. To *e.* the conversation, 'sine ullâ intermissione loqui: the pursuit of pleasure *e.'s* *aby*, qd se totum tradidit voluptatibus: this object *e.'s* me, id unum ago (ut &c.); omne studium confero ad *aby*; omni curâ et cogitatione

lacumbo in qd. — *To write in thick characters, qd nitida manu scribere (to write in a fair hand).* — *qd forensi manu scribere (in the hand in which legal papers are written).* — *qd grandibus litteris scribere (in large letters).* — *For estall, coemere (to buy up).* — *præmercar (before others can purchase any).* — *comprimere (frumentum, for the purpose of raising the price).* See ENHANCE.

ENGROSSER, Crcl. with verbs under ENGROSS. — *For estall, compitor, propola; of corn, manceps annonæ. dardanarius (Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6; Paul. Dig. 18, 19, 37).* See FORESTALLER.

ENGULF, vorare (swallow up; daves, V.).

ENHANCE, augere, majus reddere, exaggerare (qd verbi. — rem familiarem). *To e. the price, pretium cs rei efferre (raise it); the price of corn, annonam flagellare (by not bringing it into market).* — *annonam accendere or incendere. Their fragility e.'s their price, fragilitas accendit pretium cs rei (Scm.); this too e.'s his glory, id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit: to e. aby's glory, amplificare (by words).*

ENHANCEMENT, amplificatio (e. g. gloriæ, rei familiaris). — *accessio (addition made; e. g. dignitatis).* — *auctus.* — *incrementum.* Crcl. with verbs under ENHANCE.

ENIGMA, ænigma, griphus, ambages [SYN. in RIDDLE]. *To solve an e., ænigma solvere; griphum dissolvere: to propose an e. to aby, qm ænigma solvere jubere: not to be able to solve an e., ænigma non intelligere: you talk in e.'s, ambages narras: that is an e. to me, hæc non intelligo.*

ENIGMATICAL, obscurus, perplexus, ambiguus, arcanus. E. words, ambages: e. speeches, sermones perplexi: an e. character, homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosus.

ENIGMATICALLY, perplexe (e. g. loqui). — *ambigue (e. g. respondere, Aurel. Vict.).*

ENJOIN, præcipere ci qd or with ut. — *præscribere ci qd or with ut.* — *jubere (with inf. act. if the person enjoined is named; inf. pass. if the injunction is indefinitely stated; seld. with ut).* — *imperare ci qd or ut; mandare ci qd or ut.* — *pronunciare [SYN. in COMMAND].* — *prædicere (προειρεῖν: e. beforehand; not to do, ut no, Np. Them. 7, 3).* — *inculcare ci (ut &c.; to impress it upon his mind).*

ENJOY, frui, perfrui (qâ re; the latter implying a continued enjoyment). — *voluptatem capere or percipere ex qâ re (receives pleasure fm; perc. with the same implied notion as perfrui).* — *oblectari qâ re. oblectari et duci qâ re (am amused with, fond of, &c.).* — *delectari qâ re. delectatione cs rei duci. duci et delectari qâ re (delectari of positive delight; oblectari rather of amusement, and comparative satisfaction, that makes time pass pleasantly).* — *gaudere qâ re. lætari qâ re. gaudium or lætitudinem capere ex re (rejoice at althg.).* — *Frui, &c. must not be used except where there is a felt sense of pleasure; hence, to e. good health, prosperâ valetudine uti (not frui); valetudinis prosperitate uti; integrâ esse valetudine: to e. prosperity, success, felicitate uti (e. g. perpetuâ quâdam felicitate usus est, C.).* — *To e. a long peace, diutinâ pace frui (Np.); pleasure, voluptate frui; percipere voluptatem; lætitiâ perfrui (C.); gaudium fui (Ter.); gaudium haurire (Lr.); lætiture, tranquillitatis, gloriæ, otio, tranquillitatis, gloriâ perfrui: to e. consideration and the glory of his past services, perfrui auctoritatem rerumque gestarum gloriâ (C.); advantages, commodia frui; the pleasures of life, vitæ jucunditatibus (voluptatibus) frui, perfrui: to e. these delights, his gaudiis perfrui: to e. a person, or a person's company, go or be accustomed frui. — *To ENJOY oneself (absol.).* — *se oblectare. I enjoyed myself tolerably well in my Cuman villa, ego in Cumanâ. satis commode me oblectabam (C.).**

ENJOYMENT, delectatio, oblectatio (delight). — *voluptas (pleasure); opp. dolor; denotes a higher degree of positive pleasure than delectatio.* — *suasitas (the sweetness that makes althg a source of e. to us).* — *fructus (the profit; and then the consequent pleasure).* — *delectamentum. oblectamentum (a thing or occupation that delights us; e. g. puerorum delectamenta or oblectamenta).* — *Sensual e., voluptas corporis; mental e., voluptas animi: the e.'s of life, vitæ jucunditates: to derive e. fm althg, voluptatem capere or percipere ex re (not derivare; see ENJOY). I have no e. in this, hoc nihil ad me pertinet (does not affect me); hoc me non delectat. I derived great e. fm your letter, me litteræ tuæ admodum delectaverunt (C.). To be in the e. of althg, habere qd; uti qâ re: he is in the e. of good health, prosperâ valetudine or prosperitate valetudinis utitur:*

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he is in the e. of a sufficient or tolerable fortune, habet, unde commode vivat; or simply tem habere (C.).

ENKINDLE. See KINDLE.

ENLARGE, amplificare (to make wider, of greater compass; e. g. urbem; rem familiarem; then fig. — *to make more important in fact, or to represent us more important in words; opp. minuire, infirmare; e. g. a man's authority, cs gratiam dignitatemque; a man's glory, cs gloriam).* — *dilatate (to e. the superficial extent; castra, cs imperium; then also fig. e. g. gloriam).* — *propagare or proferre qd or fines cs rei (to extend the boundaries, and so e.); propr. and fig. e. g. Imperium, fines imperii; fines officiorum).* — *augere (increase, by an addition; e. g. numerum prætorum; also to e. by rhetorical amplification. In this sense, ju. amplificare et augere).* — *multiplicare (to increase the number several times over; e. g. usuras).* — *Set free, qm e custodiâ emittere.* — *INTENSIFY. Enlarge (upon a topic), latius, uberius dicere, disputare; pluribus dicere: multa verba facere de re: to e. at great length, late se fundere: at too great length, effusius dicere; longum esse.*

ENLARGEMENT, amplificatio. — *auctus.* — *incrementum.* — *accessio. The e. of an empire, propagatio or prolatio ætulum. Also by Crcl. with verbs under ENLARGE.* — *Release fm confinement, missio (C.).*

ENLIGHTEN, collustrare (to impart some of one's own light to althg; only propr.). — *illustrare (to place in light; propr. and fig.).* — *illuminare (to give light to althg; espig fig. to cover with luminous points. None of these words were used of enlightening the mind).* — *The sun e.'s the whole world, sol omnia luce sua illustrat (al. better collustrat): to be enlightened by the sun, sole illustratum esse.* — *To e. the mind, ab animo, tamquam ab oculis, caliginem depellere: to e. the understanding, mentem fingere. an enlightened man, homo meliore rerum cognitione imbutus: an enlightened understanding, ingenium subactum (but only in C. de Or. 3, 30, 131, where the mind is compared to a well-tilled field); ingenii acumen or acies: enlightened days, culta ætas; tempora erudita (C. de Rep. 2, 10); cultiora tempora et ingenia: an enlightened nation, gens humana atque docta (C.): to e. the world, ignorantiam tenebras discutere.*

ENLIGHTENMENT (of mind), mens exulta. polior humanitas (for the e. of the human mind, ad collustrandas mentes (Rubink): an age of great e., ætas exulta; tempora erudita; sæculum eruditum (all, C. Rep. 2, 10).

ENLIST, TRANS. To e. soldiers, mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere, or conquirere et comparare; militum acquisitionem habere; troops, copias mercede conducere; copias colligere, conficere, comparare. — *To draw over to one's side, qm in suas partes trahere.* — *INTENSIFY. nomen dare militiam; or nomen dare only. — militiam capessere. — voluntariam extra ordinem profertur militiam; voluntariam merced sequi militiam (to e. as a volunteer; the latter for pay). Newly enlisted legions, legiones novæ.*

ENLISTING, militum conquisitio (as act); inquisitio novorum militum (Curl.). — *delectus (leg), or Crcl.*

ENLIVEN, animare (give life to; propr. and fig.). — *excitare. incitare (render animated).* — *alacritatem ci afferre (C.).* — *reficere. recreare (refresh).*

ENMITY, inimicitia, — *simulatio* — *odium [SYN. in HATRED]. To be at e. with aby, inimicitias (simulatio) cum go habere, gerere, exercere. Intercedunt mihi Inimicitias cum go. esse in simulate cum go: to lay aside one's e., inimicitias ponere (deponere).*

ENNOBLE, dare ci nobilitatem. — *precipere qm in nobilitatem numerum. Nobilitati ordini ascribere qm: To be ennobled, nobilitatis gradum consequi; (in the Rom. sense) fit transitio a plebe ad patricios (ast. C. Rep. 16, 62).* — *INTENSIFY. nobilitare. illustrare. ornare. It is virtue that e.'s a man, ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34).*

ENNUY, temporis molestia (g. i. O. Met. 8, 652) — *otio molestia (fm want of employment; aft. the same passage); also molestia only, with gen. (e. g. molestia paucorum dierum). Also tedium with gen. of what causes the e., or molestia, quam (or tedium, quod) qd mihi affert. To suffer e., tempus tarde labens molestie ferre; otio languescere: to suffer e. fm althg, tedium cepi cs rei; qd tedium mihi affert: to complain of e., quoror nihil me habere, quod agam: to be dying of e., otio tabescere: to banish e. by althg, horas or tempus, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qâ re (e. g. sermonibus, narando, cf. O. Met. 8, 652; Trist 3, 2, 12. — ENY-*

otium fallere would be quite wrong; otium meaning only the being without employment: to cause e. to aby, molestiam ei afferre or exhibere.

ENORMITY, insolentia (unusualness).—novitas (newness).—fœditas (foulness).—immanitas (the astonishing magnitude; in a bad sense).—enormitas (irregularity; saxorum, Q. 9, 4, 27: = immense size [enormitas pedum]; Sen. Const. Sapient. 8). Enormities, nefaria, pl. An e. facinus nefarium; scelus nefarium; aecelstum ac nefarium facinus; monstrum ac prodigium.—impietas (violating the reverence due to the gods, parents, princes, one's country, &c.).

ENORMOUS, ¶ Irregular, enormis (e. g. vicus, T. post-Aug.).—inuitatus (unusual).—¶ Irregularly large, immodestus (kept within no due bounds; e. g. largitio).—immoderatus (immoderate; e. g. luxuria).—effusus (lavishly poured out; e. g. expense, sumptus)—nimis (too great; all these = excessive, immoderate; opp. moderatus, modestus).—insanus (senseless; e. g. cupiditas; pile, moles).—impotens (unable to restrain itself; cupiditas; crudelitas).—novus, inauditus.—Jn. novus et inauditus (unheard of before).—singularis (unparalleled in its kind).—mirus, mirificus (wonderful).—Incredibilis (incredible).—immanis, vastus (huge, unwieldy, of size; imman. also of prodigious turpitude, facinus).—Jn. vastus et immanis.—Immensus (immense; e. g. pecunia).—Ingens (huge). Of e. depth, immensa or infinita altitudine. To go to e. expense, extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire: to build atq. at an e. expense, profuse qd extruere. An e. duty, portorium pergrande, grave, iniquum, &c. (¶ not enormis.)

ENORMOUSLY, immoderate (e. g. liceri).—immodeste (e. g. to loose oneself, praise aby, &c.).—effuse (e. g. donare, exultare).—profuse (e. g. sumptu deditum esse; also = 'at an enormous outlay').—nimis (too much; e. g. laudare qm).—valde, admodum, perquam (very). mire, mirifice (wonderfully).—incredibiliter (incredibly).—Incredibile quantum (Just. 8, 2, 5, Benecke; Flor. 4, 2, 74, Duker).—summe (in the highest degree).—extra or præter modum (beyond the due or usual bounds). E. high, in immanem altitudinem editus: e. deep, immensa or infinita altitudine. An e. high mountain, mons in immensum editus.

ENOUGH, satis (a sufficient measure, without any accessory reference).—affatim; abunde (with the accessory notion of rather too much than too little; abunde, like æle, with an objective and absolute reference; whereas affatim, like ἀπόφως, is a subjective and relative sense). Abundantly e., or e. and more than e., affatim satis; satis et affatim prorsus. More than e., abunde. satis superque. To be e., satis esse, sufficere (Sv. in SURFICK). This is e. for me, qd satis habeo, sufficit mihi qd: this will be evidence e., hoc satis testimonium erit. To have e., satis habere; satiatum esse (to be satiated). He has e. for his whole life, in totam vitam ei satis est. But e. of this, sed satis de hoc; sed satis jam verbum est; sed hæc hactenus; sed finis sit; nolo plura dicere. But e. of this, and perhaps too much, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit: e. i. e. heus tu manum de tabulâ (= stop, do! C.)

EN PASSANT, quasi præteriens (C.). præteriens. In transitu, transiens (these three post-Aug. in this sense). strictim (in a light, superficial way; in Seneca's time also obiter). To touch atq. e.-p., in transitu or leviter qd attingere: to mention e.-p., mentionem ea rei inchoare (L. 29, 23).

ENQUIRE, ¶ Ask, interrogare, rogare qm or (less frequently) de qo; aby about atq. qm qd (or less commonly de re).—sciscitari ex qo.—querere, exquirere, requirere ex or a qo.—percunctari de or ex qo; whether, utrum; if or whether atq. ecquid or quid (not si quid). [Sv. in ASK].—To e. in a captious manner, captiose interrogare: to e. one's way, rogare viam (†); exquirere iter. ¶ To enquire into a subject, querere qd or de re; inquire in qd. exquirere qd. See EXAMINE, INVESTIGATE.—To enquire judicially, querere (e. g. de morte ca; de tantâ re; also de servo in dominum, by torture).—inquirere (e. g. in competitor, C.).—cognoscere (absol. and de re; for uch Dig. has super qd re).

ENQUIRY, interrogatio (a question put for the purpose of obtaining an answer; of learning aby's opinion, &c.).—questio (implies rather a sustained and accurate e., reply of a scientific or judicial e.; also = a subject of e., perdifficilis et perobscura questio).—percunctatio (for the purpose of making oneself acquainted with the particulars of an event, &c. in detail).—disceptatio (a learned discussion, or debate).—cognitio (e. for the purpose of obtaining accurate knowledge; e. g. into the nature of things, rerum; reply v. pr. of a judicial e. with ref. to him who presides at it; and of an e. entrusted to a commission).—inquisitio (the searching into a subject which we wish to discover; e. g. veri; but in a judicial sense, it is never the trial itself, but = the preparatory e. into a person's character, manner of life, &c., upon which the enquirer means to found his accusation). To institute an e., questionem habere or instituere; cognitionem instituere; quære atq. querere qd or de qd re; questionem de qd re habere, adhibere, instituere, or constituere; causam cognoscere: to make or institute e. about aby, inquire in qm (with the view of founding an accusation upon them): to institute an e. about aby, questionem habere de qo or in qm; questionem ferre in qm; questionem ponere in qm (the last, L. 42, 22): an e. was resolved upon, questiones decretæ sunt: without e. (e. g. to condemn aby), causâ incognitâ: ast. diligent or careful e., re diligenter cognitâ.

ENRAGE, irritare.—qm or cs animum exasperare.—qm incendere, ci furorem objicere. To be enraged, irritari. Irâ incendi; furore incendi or inflammari; excandescere; irâ exardescere. To be terribly enraged, furenter irasci.

ENRAPTURE, ENRAVISH, capere, voluptate perfundere, suavissime afficere. Homer e. v. when he sings of Hector, Hectorem canens Homerus me totum ad se convertit et rapit: to be enraptured, maximâ lætitiâ perfusum esse; lætitiâ exultare; immortaliter gaudere (e. g. quod scribis te . . . diligere, C.).

ENRaptured, incredibilis gaudio elatus (C.).—quasi quodam gaudio elatus.—¶ In a divine ecstasy, divino spiritu inflatus or tactus, mente incitatus.

ENRAVISHMENT, see RAPTURE.

ENRICH, locupletare, ditare (prop. and imprpr.; dtt. in prose first in L.).—locupletem facere, fortunâ locupletare, divitiis ornare (prop.). To e. him to the full extent of his wishes, divitiis explere. To e. oneself, se collocupletare (Terent. Heaut. 3, 3, 17): rem suam or rem familiarem or facultates suas augere: to e. oneself by honorable means, bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augere (opp. inhoneste parare divitiâs): to take every means of enriching himself, rem familiarem omni ratione exaggerare; by usury, fenore pecunias aucltare (T.); by robbing others, aliorum spoliis suas facultates augere: to try to e. oneself, divitiâs querere: to seek to e. oneself by robbing others, manus afferre alienis bonis; manus porrigere in alienas possessiones.—¶ IMPROPR. To e. a language, sermonem ditare (H.). the science has been enriched, disciplina increvit: to e. a science, disciplinam excolere: to e. a temple with paintings, templum picturis locupletare (C.).

ENROLL, inscribere.—qd consignare or in tabulis consignare.—qd in tabulas referre. ¶ Enroll, vid. ¶ Insolve, vid.

ENROLLER, ab actis (Inscr.).—a commentarius (Inscr.).—commentariolus (Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45).

ENROLLMENT, consignatio, or by Crcl. ¶ Enrolling, vid.

ENS, ENTITY, ens or quod est (in philosophy, as translation of τὸ ὄν, ens, Q.; quod est, Sv.).—res (thing).—essentia or substantia (philos. as translation of οὐσία: first introduced by C. [according to Sen. Ep. 58, 4], and defended by Q. 8, 3, 13, who refers ens, essentia to Sergius Flavianus).

ENSAMPLE, see EXAMPLE.

ENSAINGUE, sanguine respergere, inquinare, cruentare. Ensanguined, cruentus, cruentatus.—sanguine repersus.

ENSCONCE. See HIDE.

ENSEAR, (ferro) adurere.

ENSHIELD. See SHIELD, v.

ENSHRINE, consecrare: in atq., *qd re reconde ac sanctissimæ custodie.—in quodam quasi fano deponere (in fano deponere, of money deposited in a temple, to be kept there).

ENSIGN, ¶ Standard, &c., signum militare.—vexillum (Sv. in COLOURS). ¶ Badge [vid.], insigne. ¶ Officer who bears the flag, signifer. vexillarius (not vexillifer).—aquilifer (the carrier of a Roman eagle).

ENSLAVE, qm in servitutum redigere; ci servitutem injungere; qm servitutem injungere; qm in servitutem adducere (e. g. socios nostros, C.); qm in servitutem asserere (L.), ducere (Cæs.); ci servitutem afferre (C.).—subigere (v. pr., epi. nationes). Jn. vincere et subigere.—domare, perdomare. Jn. subigere et domare.—in ditionem suam redigere (bring under

subjection). Jm. subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere. *Met.* are sometimes enslaved by excess of liberty, nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit (C.). To *e. aby* to *aby*, tradere qm in servitutum ci. To *be enslaved*, in servitute esse (servitutum servitute in rare and unnatural); servitute oppressum teneri. To *be enslaved by aby* or *athg* (Sg.), servum esse ca or ca rei; servum esse potestatis ca; ci rei obedire.

ENSLAVEMENT, || *The state of slavery, servitutum servitudo* (L. 24, 22, 2). — servitum [Syn. IN SLAVERY]. || *Act of enslaving, Crcl. by verbs under ENSLAVE.*

ENSLAVER, qui qm in servitutum redigit, assertit, adducit; qui ci servitutum injungit.—domitor (C.); domator (Tib.).

ENSNARE, irretire (*propr. and fig.*), qā re or laqueis ca rei.—illaquare (fig. qā re). See **ENTANGLE**.

ENSUE, s. FOLLOW, TRANS. and INTRANS.

ENSURE, || *Make safe, tutum reddere, facere or praestare*.—in tuto collocare qd (*that had been in danger*; e. g. famam). — munire (*provide with defence*). To *e. agat aby*, tutum reddere adversus qd (e. g. adversus pericula, Cels.). To *be ensured agat aby*, tutum or munitionem esse a qā re. || *Make certain, confirmare qd or spem ca rei* (confirmare spem successionis, Suet.). —qd certum reddere. || *Ensure a life, ship, house, &c.* See **INSURE**.

ENTABULATE, membra omnia quae sunt supra capitula columnarum (aff. Vitruv.).—coronā or coronā.

ENTAIL, s. [Obs. In the republic and under the earlier emperors, "almost every disposition restraining the power of alienation was prohibited by the Roman law; and such dispositions of the kind as it afterwards allowed, were created exclusively by testament or codicil, and in the circuitous and absurd manner of a fidei commissum" (Austin on Jurisprudence); i. e. A left the property to B, his fideiarius, to be given to C, the fideicommissarius. The fideicommissarius might himself be bound to give the fideicommissum to a second fideicommissarius (Diet of Antiq. p. 420, 6). —An e., fideicommissaria hereditas (q. i. for a hereditas, to which one succeeds by a fideicommissum).

ENTAIL, v. (see Obs. on **ENTAIL**, s.)—fidel committere (q. i. for leaving on trust), to which the condition must be annexed, e. g. *ut praedia ne alienentur.—*ab eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidel committere, ut eum fundum post mortem suam majori natu filio, eadem lege, fideicommitteret (aff. quidam ab eo, cui fundum legavimus, fidel commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret, Sempronio. Martian. lib. 30, leg. 111).—*filium praedia alienare prohibere, sed conservare majori natu filio fideicommittere (aff. Scæv. Dig., lib. 32, leg. 36: pater filium praedia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis ceterisque cognatis fideicommisserat). || *IMPROPR.* creare (to cause). —derivare qd in quem (to cause it to flow down from us to him; with the notion, however, of getting rid of it oneself). —a qd a qm venit hereditas (aff. C. cupiditatem ad multos improbos venit hereditas). —qd qd quasi hereditate relinquere. To have entailed destruction on *athg*, ci rei ultimam causam stelsse, cur periret funditus (poet. H. Od. 1, 16). To *e. athg* on *aby*, inde (or ca rei) ad or in qm redundat infamia. I will not by my crimes *e. infamy* on my children, *non committam, ut meorum vitiorum ad liberos redundet infamia (aff. quorum [vitiolorum] ad amicos redundat infamia, C.).

ENTANGLE, implicare; in *athg*, implicare or impedire qā re (*propr. and fig.*). —illaquare qā re (*causare in athg*): to *e. havr*, capillos turbare (q. i. for putting it in disorder): to *be entangled in a law-suit*, lite implicari: to *e. oneself in athg*, implicari or se impedire qā re: to *e. aby* in his talk, *animum ca interrogationibus implicare or conturbare; laqueis insidiosae interrogationis involvere (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 18). An entangled business, res impedita, contorta; res contorta et difficilis.

ENTANGLEMENT, implicatio. —nodus (knof). —turba (confusion). —tricus (perplexed relations).

ENTER, inire, intrare. Introire. Ingređi (inire de notis almost always a figurative entering; e. g. inire pugnam, numerum, &c.; intrare, trans., with emphasis on the verbal notion; introire, intrare, with emphasis on the adverbial notion: in intrare, one thinks of crossing the threshold; in introire, of being enclosed within the four walls: intrare, introire, suppose a space purposely marked out by walls, boundaries, marks, &c.; but ingredi, a space limited in any way, e. g. viam, pontem, &c. Dōd.—Introire takes acc., or more easily acc. with 'in'). To *e. the house*, domum inire;

domum or in domum introire; limen intrare.—tectum subire (go under the roof); the gate, januum intrare (for the purpose of going into the house): the sun *e.'s* Scorpion, sol ingreditur Scorpionem, or transit in Scorpionem; also in Geminis &c. Introitum facit (Col.): to *e. a ship*, incendere navem or in navem: to *be entering his tenth year*, annum aetatis decimum ingređi: to *have entered his tenth year*, annum aetatis decimum agere: to *e. into life*, introire vitam; in vitam ingređi: into public life, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: to *e. upon an office*, munus inire, ingređi, capessere, suscipere: to *e. the service*, militiam capessere: to *e. into a treaty with aby*, foedus inire cum qo; foedus facere, inire, percutere cum qo; foedus jungere cum qo: to *e. into an alliance or partnership with aby*, cum qo societatem coire (ca rei or de qā re, or in qd faciendum). To *e. into conversation with aby*, sermonem instituere cum qo; dare se in sermonem ca (not cum qo); colloqui cum qo (colloquium *my* implies a particular purpose, like 'colloquy'). Before I *e. upon this part of my subject*, priusquam ingređiar hanc partem (Q.). —|| *Enter by marching*; to *e. a country*, terram intrare; in terram procedere (of the soldiers); cum exercitu (copula) in terram ingređi, or terram invadere; duocere or introducere exercitum in fines ca populi; exercitum in qm agrum inducere (of the general): as the troops entered the gates, legiones quum intravere portas. —|| *Enter by being carried in*, invehi. To *e. a port*, in portum invehi; in portum deferri; portum capere; in portum pervenire, pervēhi. || *Penetrate into*, penetrare. invadere. influere. se infundere, infundi, se insinuare: to *e. aby's body*, in ca corpus descendere: the sword entered his bowels, ferrum in ilia descendit: this word entered deep into his mind, hoc verbum in pectus ejus alia descendit: the fear of the gods *e.'s* deep into men's minds, metus deorum descendit ad animos. || *Enter into* (the meaning of) *athg*, capere or percipere qd, with or without animo or mente; percipere et cognoscere (q. i.).—accipere (of a scholar); asssequi.—To *e. into athg quickly*, qd celeriter percipere (Q.); qd arripere. || *To enter (set down) in a book*, referre qd in qd (e. g. in commentariis, in album). To *e. a debt*, nomen reddere or referre in codicem; in rationibus qd inducere (C. Fam. 3, 10, 6; also, in rationem inducere, to bring it to account; C. Ferr. 2, 1, 41): to *e. a sum received*, acceptum or in acceptum referre qd: to *e. as paid to aby*, qd expensum ferre ci: to *e. receipts and disbursements*, expensa et accepta referre: to *e. what I have given away*, expensum munibus ferre. To *be entered at the university*, *civilitatem academicam, or in civitatem academicam, ascribi; *in numerum civium academicorum ascribi. —|| *To cause to be written down*; to *e. one's name*, nomen dare or edere (e. g. to serve in the army, or in the fleet, in classem).—(nomen) profiteri apud qm. || *To enter* (= join oneself to) an alliance, &c., accedere ad societatem.—se applicare ad societatem.

ENTERPRISE, opus (as great action).—facinus (an important action, whether for good or for evil).—periculum (dangerous attempt). An important *e.*, facinus magnum or insigne; opus magnum, epy in the pl.: important or noble *e.'s*, illustria facta; amplae res gestae; magna facinora.

ENTERPRISER, qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam.—*magnarum rerum molitor.

ENTERPRISING, experiens (who ventures something, s. Stroth. L. 6, 34). —promptus (ready, prompt). —strenuus (resolute, going vigorously to work, and carrying it through).—audens. confidens (bold).—acer (full of energy). Jm. acer et experiens.—temerarius atque audax (rash). An *e. merchant*, mercator strenuus studiosusque rei quaerendae.

ENTERTAIN, || *As a host, hospitio accipere, excipere, recipere* (acc. and exc., to *e. friends*; recip., to *e. those who need assistance*).—convivio excipere. hospitalliter invitare (to *e. at table*): to *e. sumptuously*, apparatu epulis accipere, excipere, invitare. To *e. (guests) with athg*, pascere qm qā re (e. g. olusculis, C.); apponere ci qd (serve it up to him). || *A muse*, oblectare. delectare [Syn. in AMUSE]. To *be entertained*, oblectari qā re; oblectari et duci qā re; delectatione ca rei duci; voluptatem ex qd re capere, percipere, habere. To *e. oneself with athg*, se oblectare qā re; se delectare qā re; delectari qā re. || *To amuse with conversation*, loqui cum qo; confabulari or sermones familiares conferre cum qo; habere sermonem cum qo de qā re (to hold a discourse about *athg* with aby): to *e. oneself very agreeably with aby*, jucun-

dis-lime loqui cum qo. || *To keep in one's service*, habere (to have)—alere (to support, to feed)—mercede conducere (to hire)—pascere (to feed, *esp. slaves*). || *To receive sth into the mind*; to *e. haired agst aby*, odium habere or odio ferri in qm; an affection for aby, amorem erga qm habere; in amore habere, or amore prosequi qm; hope, sperare, spem habere: *I e. hope that*, spes me tenet, &c.; a doubt, dubitare; a suspicion, suspitionem habere, suspicari; a wish, optare; est in optis or votis (*both with inf.*); an opinion, see OPINION.

ENTERTAINER, || *Giver of a banquet*, dominus cœnæ or epuli.—convivator (*less common*). *How* cœnæ præbitor is not Lat.—conditor instructorque convivii occurs in *Auct. Orat. p. red. in Senat.* 6, 15. || *For the other meanings*, *Crcel. with verbs*.

ENTERTAINING, jucundus (g. t. agreeable; of persons or things, a discourse, an author, &c.)—jucundus et delectationis natus (of persons, e. g. an author, &c.). See DIVERSTING.

ENTERTAININGLY, jucunde (e. g. narrare).

ENTERTAINMENT, || *Amusement*, delectatio, oblectatio (amusement).—oblectamentum (*what serves for amusement, &c.*). || *Conversation*, sermo, sermones.—confabulatio, sermones familiares (confidential talk). || *Hospitable reception*, hospitium: kind e., liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quæ ex excipit or accipitur. *To find hospitable or good e.*, liberaliter haberi; hospitaliter excipi or invitari; benigne excipi a qo. 'A house o e.', see INX, TAVERN. || *An e. = a banquet*, convivium, epulum, epulæ, cœna daps [SYN. in BANQUET]: to prepare an e., cœnam parare, instruere; convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give an e. to aby, cœnam or epulum ei dare: to be giving an e., convivium habere, agere [See BANQUET]. || *Payment*, pay (obso.) vid. || *Support*, victus, alimentum.

ENTHRONE, deferre ei regnum ac diadema (tH.); summam rerum deferre ad qm (*of making him a sovereign*). jubere qm in solio sedere ornatu regali. deferre ad qm regnum or regiam potestatem. *regie potestatis insignibus ornare. *insignibus regis ornare. *To be enthroned*, sedere in solio (*to be sitting on a throne*).—regnare cœpisse (*to ascend the throne, &c.*). *Aby was enthroned on aby's brow*, in ea vultu qd residebat.

ENTHRONEMENT, *Crcel. or principium regni*.—primordia regni.—introitus regni (aff. introitus sacerdotii, *Suet.*).

ENTHUSIASM, inflammatio animi (animorum); divina mentis incitatio et permotio. ardor animi. animi alicritas (C.); mens incitata. æstus or fervor ingenii. cœlestis quidam mentis instinctus. *To be filled with e.*, insurgere; spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu inflari; divino instinctu concitari: *youthful e.*, ardor juvenilis. (C. uses enthusiasmism in Greek characters).

ENTHUSIAST, divino spiritu tactus; divino instinctu concitatus; mente incitatus. || *Fanatic*, homo fanaticus.

ENTHUSIASTIC, fanaticus. || *Ardent, vehement, &c.*, calidus, ardens, vehemens, fervidus. *An e. temper*, ingenium ardens or fervidum.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY, fanaticus.—instinctu quodam divino.—divino quodam spiritu (inflatus). || *Ardently*, ardentem, ferventer, acriter, cupide. *To praise aby e.*, qm omni laude cumulare; efferre qm summis laudibus ad cœlum.

ENTHYMEME, enthyemema (C. and Q.).

ENTICE, allicere, allectare. allectare et invitare. prolectare: to atqg, ad qd (g. t.). illicere, pellicere: to atqg, in qd. illecebris trahere.—insecare (to catch by a bait).—inducere (to draw over to atqg); by atqg, qd re (e. g. promissa): to e. to oneself, allicere; by atqg, qd re. *To e. the enemy out of their walls*, hostem extra muros illicere; out of their marshes and woods, hostem ex paludibus alivique elicere: to e. aby to fight, ad pugnam or in prælium qm elicere (T.); in prælium qm producere (Np.). *To e. aby to atqg*, inducere qm in qd; qm elicere in qd (*the latter to e. out of a place*): atqg e. me ducor qd re.

ENTICEMENT, allectatio (Q.): (as thing), invitamentum, incitamentum, lenocinium. *E's*, illecebræ, blandimenta.

ENTICER, allicitor (Col.).—illex (prop. a bird used to decoy others; then fig. a tempter, ensnarer, &c., *Plant. Appul.*).

ENTICING, alliciens, pelliciens.—blandus, dulcis.

ENTICINGLY, blande.

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ENTIRE, solidus (forming one unbroken mass: e. g. usura, gaudium, libertas; *des. H.*).—integer (in its original state, unmutated; opp. truncus, laesus; e. g. a manuscript, codex). JN. solidus atque integer.—plenus (full, having no empty space; e. g. numerus).—totus (whole; opp. to the several parts).—totus integer (*Gell.* sine eam totam integrum esse matrem filii sui; i. e. without calling in a wet-nurse). The *historical books of Livy have not come down e.*, *Livii historiarum non integræ ad nos pervenerunt. || *Perfect*, absolutus, perfectus. JN. absolutus et perfectus; perfectus atque absolutus; perfectus expletivus; expletus et perfectus; perfectus expletivusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus; absolutus omnibus numeris. *An e. horse*, see STALLION.

ENTIRELY, plane, omnino, prorsus (*quite, vid.*).—plene, integre, absolute, perfecte (completely, perfectly).—in omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect). *That is e. false*, falsum id est totum: I am e. yours, totus sum tuus: I am e. devoted to you, totus tibi sum deditus: he is e. made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendaciis constat. See QUITE.

ENTIRENESS, plenitudo (*Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 28*). integritas.—absolutio (*the finishing atqg of as a whole*).

ENTITLED, inscribere (a writing, book, &c.).—appellare (to e. a man): the book is entitled, liber inscriptus est; liber inscribitur (the former, when an author speaks of his own works, but *ita when works of another author are quoted*, cf. C. de Or. 2, 14, 61. *Divin.* 2, 1, 1, and 2, 54, init.; *Suet. Cass.* 55: the latter, of the works, *esp. the small works, of another author. C. Off.* 2, 9, 31 [*alto libro*—qui inscribitur, Lælius] seems to make agst this; but cf. *Gernhard, Beier, &c.*). || *Confer a claim*, jus or potestatem qd faciendi dare; to atqg, jus, copiam, potestatem ea rei ei dare or facere. *To be entitled*, jus or potestatem, or jus potestatenque habere; to do atqg, qd faciendi; copia, potestas, fas mihi est ea rei: I am entitled to do this, hoc ad meum officium pertinet: I am not entitled to do this, non meum est; hæc res nihil ad meum officium pertinet: to believe oneself entitled, *sibi jus datum, or potestatem datam putare: not to think myself entitled, non fas esse ducere. *Sts* 'to be entitled' may be translated by possum, or licet mihi, qd facere; or dignus sum, or dignum me puto, qui &c.: I am entitled to aspire to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores aspirare possum: he who obeys well, will hereafter be entitled to command, qui modeste paret, videbitur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse. No one is entitled to this name, but he who &c., quo nomine nemo dignus est, nisi qui &c.

ENTITY. See ENS.

ENTOIL. See ENSNARE.

ENTOMB, humare, humo tegere, terrâ, humo contegere (*bury in the earth*).—in sepulcro condere; ossa ca tumulo contegere; corpus ca tumulo inferre (T.); corpus terræ reddere.

ENTRAIL (obso.). See INTERWEAVE.

ENTRAILS, viscera (*all the parts of the body beneath the skin, except the bones; i. e. lungs, liver, heart, stomach, guts*).—exta (*the better portions of the e's, e. g. the heart, lungs, &c., which were inspected by the soothsayers after a sacrifice*).—intestina (e's, guts)—ilia, for 'e's', is poet. (ilia inter coxas pubemque imo ventre poëta sunt, *Cels.*). The e's of the earth, terræ viscera.

ENTRANCE, || *Action of entering*, ingressio. Ingressus. Introitus (*also fig. of entering into an office, &c.*, introitus sacerdotii).—aditus (*the going up to*). *To refuse e. to aby*, qm introitu prohibere. *E. into the forum*, ingressio fori: to make a public e., triumphantem urbem inire, or in urbem invehî, or (according to our notions) *sollemni pompâ, stipatum comitibus, urbem ingredi, intrare, or in urbem introire: to make a public e. on horseback, introire vehementem equo (*Gell.*).—*Aby's e. into the city*, e. introitus in urbem (C.).—|| *IMPROB.* *To find an e. (i. e. into the mind)*, accipi, probari (*And acceptance*): to find e. into aby's mind, movere qm or ea animum (to affect by one's representations); in ea pectus descendere, equis auribus accipi: to find no e., non audiri. || *Passage by way a place is entered*, introitus (e. g. portus)—aditus, accessus (approach)—limen (threshold)—fauces (narrow e.).—ostium (prop. door as opening; then any e., e. g. of a harbour, mouth of a river, &c.). JN. Introitus atque ostium (e. g. portus)—janua (house-door). *The e. into a prison*, ostium limenque carceris: at the e. (of a house), in limine or ad limen adsum. *All the e's were closed*, omnes introitus erant præclusi (*Cæc.*). || *Opening of a speech, &c.*, introitus, ingressio.

ingressus. exordium. prologus. proemium. See EXORDIUM.

ENTRANCE-MONEY, *quod ab accedentibus solvi solet or debet. [Krafi says, prps pecunia aditialis. See Obs. in INAGURAL.]

ENTRAP, irretire. laqueis irretire, with *athq*, qā re or laqueis sc. rel. qm capere or devincire: to have entrapped *aby*, qm irretitum tenere: to be entrapped, in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere (fall into a trap, propr. and fig.). To try to *e. aby*, laqueos ponere or disponere cf. (propr. and fig.); insidiari cī facere or parare.

ENTREAT, rogare (g. t. for asking, qm qd).—orare (to beg loudly and earnestly, pray, qm qd).—petere (to try to get by asking, more with ref. to the object; rog. to the person; hence petere qd a qo).—quæso (I beseech you, denoting an earnest request such claims a kind consent).—obsecrare (to beg by all that is sacred; conjure).—obtestari (to conjure, calling upon the gods as witnesses).—supplicare (to beg on bended knees, cī pro re).—deprecari (to pray earnestly; qd, e. g. pacem; also followed by ut or ne; also qd a qo; multiorum vitam a qo, C.; also 'to beg off').—Imporare (to *e. with tears*, qm; for *athq*, qd).—precibus exposcere qd (e. g. pacem).—omnibus precibus orare et obtestari. omnibus (or infinis) precibus petere (to beg with earnest prayers, &c.).—petere, postulare, suppliciter; *aby* for *athq*, qd a qo.—orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter (all of imploring humbly as a suppliant). Jm. rogare atque orare; petere et contendere; orare et obtestari; rogare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; precari atque orare; petere ac deprecari. *Obs.* To *e. aby* to do *athq*, rogare, orare, &c., ut faciat. To *e. aby* earnestly, nay, almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to *e. aby* with the utmost possible earnestness, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to *e. aby* for *aby*, deprecari pro qo; deprecatorem se præbere pro cs periculo: to *e. for the life of a criminal*, petere vitam nocenti. To *e. the gods*, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere (pray to them). *Obs.* 'I *e. you*, inserted parenthetically, quæso, oro, obsecro (also inserted parenthetically). To allow oneself to be entreated (i. e. successfully), precibus cs qd dare; a se qd impetrari pati. *Treat*, vid. *Prox* with vid.

ENTREATY, preces. rogatus or rogatio obsecratio. obtestatio precati. deprecatio [Syn. in ENTREAT]. Humble *e.s.*, humilia deprecatio: *e. for pardon* on account of *athq*, deprecatio cs facti. At *aby's* *e.*, cs rogati; qo rogante; a qo rogatus. Compelled by your earnest *e.s.*, coactus tuis assiduis vocibus: by earnest *e.s.*, precando; precario.

ENTRÉE, prps prima admissio (aft. Sen. de Ben. 33, qui in primas et secundas admissiones digeruntur); or introitus liminis cs (aft. Sen. de Ben., est proprium superbie magno estimare introitum ac tactum sui liminis); or by Crcl. with prior pono gradum intra domum (ibid.). To have the right of *e.*, *primæ admissionis esse.

ENTREMETS, opsonium (opp. panis) is perhaps the nearest word.

ENTRUST, permittere. committere (the committens acts in good trust in the power or will of another, whereby he imposes on him a moral responsibility: the permittens acts to get rid of the business himself, whereby he imposes at most only a political or legal responsibility. Didd.).—credere, concedere (very rare in C., never in Q., common in Com.).—commendare et concedere.—mandare, demandare cīqd.—qd rejicere ad qm.—qd cī delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do oneself)—deponere qd apud qm (to give *athq* to *aby* in trust). To *e. athq* to the faith of *aby*, fidei cs qd committere or permittere; tradere in cs fidem qd. To *e. aby* with the care of my purse, concedere cī marsupium cum argento (Plaut.). with the care of a treasure, thesaurum cī concedere (C.): with the care of one's safety, life, salutem committere cī; caput permittere cī (Curt.); vitam credere cī (Ter.); vitam (ac fortunas suas) credere cī (Lucret. ap. Non.). *aby* with the care of one's *b.g.*, cs curæ puerum demandare (L.): *aby* with a task, munus mandare or dare cī: with the management of a great and difficult affair, rem magnam atque difficilem committere cī (C.): with the management, direction, &c., of *athq*, cī rei præficere qm: with the defence of a city, *cī urbem tuendam dare: to *e. aby* with the whole management of a business, totam rem ad qm rejicere: to *e. one's plans* to *aby*, consilia sua cī credere: one's secrets, occulta sua cī credere: to *e. one's*

honour to *aby*, existimationem suam committere cī. Entrusted (to *aby's* care), creditus, conceditus, commissus, cī commissus ac commendatus; creditus et commissus cī.—(if only for a time), fiduciarius (e. g. opera fiduciaria, Cas. Herm. B. C. 2, 17).—depositum (thing deposited).

ENTRY, aditus (approach).—introitus (entrance; also fig. *e. into an office*; e. g. Introitus sacerdotii).—ingressio. ingressus (act of entering).—transitio pervia (passage, through houses, &c.). *Name, remark, &c.*, entered in a book, professio (the public entering of one's name, L., or property, C.); but *only* by Crcl. with nomen (qd, &c.) in tabulas or codicem referre. *Sis* nomen will do for *e.s.* in a debt-book. Have you made regular *e.s.* of your other debts in your ledger? utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes? (C.): to make an *e. of a debt* in a day-book or ledger, nomen in adversaria (day-book), or in codicem accepti et expensi referre. There is no *e. of that*, id nusquam est (C.): there is no *e. even of that*, ne id quidem scriptum est (C. pro Dom. 20, init.).

ENTWINE, circumplexare circum qd. To be entwined round *athq*, or to *e. athq*, circumplexare qd; circumvolvi or se circumvolvere cī rei: to *e. with athq*, redimere qā re (bind with ribbons, garlands, &c.).—circumvolvere qd qā re. circumplexare qd circum qd (twist it round, e. g. lorum circum qd).

ENUCLEATE, enucleare (C.). explicare. enodare: a notion, complicatam notionem evolvere.

ENUMERATE, numerare.—dinumerare (distinctly and carefully).—enumerare (in order; also reasons).—annumerare (count out to a person). To *e. aby's* numerous faults, multa vitia in qm colligere.

ENVELOPE, involvere; with *athq*, in qā re.—am-circire qā re (e. g. charta, H.).—circumvolvere qd qā re. velare. tegere. To *e. a fault* in fair words, vitium obvolvere verbis decora (H.).

ENVENOM, venenis tingere (e. g. tela, Plin.).—veneno imbuerē (S. Cat. 11, 3).—quasi venenis malis imbuerē (aft. cs [avaritia] quasi venenis malis imbuta).

ENVIABLE, dignus, cui invidetur.—invidendus (†H.). *Sis* fortunatus, beatus.

ENVIER, invidens or invidus.—lividus. obrectator. malignus [Syn. in ENVY]. Obs. fem. invida, &c., obrectatrix.

ENVIOUS, invidus. invidens.—lividus, alienis incrementis inimicus.—malignus [see ENVY, s.]. To be *e.*, invidere. livere; of *aby*, cī invidere; of *athq*, qd invidere [see ENVY, v.]; cs incrementis esse inimicus: people are *e. of me*, invidetur mihi (ego invidor, only H.); in invidia sum.

ENVIOUSLY, cum invidia (not invidiose).—maligne.

ENVIRON, See SURROUND.

ENVIRONS, loca, quæ circumjacent. The *e. of a place*, quæ loco circumjacent; quæ circa locum sunt: qui (quæ, quod) circa est: the *e. of a town*, loca urbem ambientia; urbi propinqua loca: the *e. of the town* are very beautiful, urbe in regione amenissima sita est: in the *e. of*, circa or circum quod: living in the *e. of*, qui circa habitant.

ENVOY, legatus (ambassador).—nuncius (messenger). See AMBASSADOR.

ENVY, v. invidere cī. To *e. aby* a little, subinvidere cī qd (H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, invidere cī honorem), but *only* invidere cī rei cs; e. g. L. 38, 47, nullius equidem invidio honori, as in Engl. 'I *e. no man's* honour'.—invidio cī cs rei is a Greek construction, H. Sat. 2, 6, 83.—invidio cī qā re is post-Class., Q. 9, 3, 1: in qā tibi invidio, quod, C. Flacc. 29, 76, is to be explained, 'in qā re tibi hoc invidio, quod.' I am envied, invidetur mihi (invidor only, H. A. P. 56); in invidia sum; invidus sum; invidia premor; ex invidia laboro: to be envied by every body, ab omnibus ventis invidie circumfari. To cause *aby* to be envied, cī invidiam facere, confiare or excitare (both of persons and things). To cause *aby* to be envied by *athq*, qā re vocare qm in invidiam.

ENVY, *s.* invidia (denotes looking askance, as a sign that a man grudges something to another, fm moral or immoral motives, not always, though pre-eminently fm self-love, like invidia). It denotes *e.*, either actively or passively.—livor (the self-tormenting *e.*, which poisons the whole soul, and deprives the body itself of its fresh healthy colour).—invidentia (a new term of Cicero's for the *e.* which a man harbours). As he met with no followers, nor even used the term commonly himself, it should be avoided.—malignitas (as an habitual quality and disposition, fm opp. to goodness of heart).—

obtrectatio (ἐχολογία, *e. showing itself in action, by trying to injure the person envied, as by running him down, &c.*). Jm. obtrectatio invidiæque; obtrectatio et livor; livor atque malignitas; malignitas et livor. From *e.*, propter invidiam; invidiā; invidiā incensum. To be an object of *e.*, invidiam habere; in invidiam venire; in invidiā esse (of persons and things); to excite envy *e.*, ci esse invidiā (of persons).

EPACT, epactæ (ἐπακταὶ ἡμέραι, *Isid.* 6, 17, *extr.*).

EPAULET, *pprs* humerale (though this was some covering of the shoulder, *Paul. Dig.* 49, 14, 16).

EPHEMERAL, unus diei.—quod unum tantum diem vivit.

EPEMERIS, ephemeris (*C. and Np.*).

EPIC, epicus.—herous. heroicus (*e. g. verse, poetry, &c.*). An *e. poet.*, poeta epicus. *E. poets*, epici.

EPICUREAN, Epicureus. ¶ IMPROPR., Epicureus. luxuriosus. delicatus. An *e.*, Epicureus (proper and improper).—qui cum Epicuro sentit or facit.—homo delicatus or luxuriosus. homo voluptarius; or qui omnia voluptate mittit, or ad voluptatem refert.

EPIDEMIC, qui (quæ, quod) vulgo ingruit. An *e.*, *morbis epidemicis (as med. t. t.); *morbis late vagans. pestilential. [See PESTILENCE.]

EPIDERMIS, epidermis (t. t.).

EPIGRAM, epigramma, -atis.

EPIGRAMMATIC, epigrammaticus.

EPIGRAMMATICALLY, in modum epigrammatis.—acute.

EPIGRAMMATIST, qui epigrammata scribit.—epigrammarius (*Vopise. Florian.* 3; *Saturn.* 7).

EPILEPSY, morbus comitialis.—vitium comitiale.—epilepsia (late). To have a fit of *e.*, morbo comitiali corripi. morbus major (*Cels.* 3, 23); morbus caducus (*Appul.*; *Emil. Mac.*; *Isid.*); morbus sacer (*Cal. Aural. Tard.*); valetudo major (*Jusl.*).

EPILEPTIC, *epilepticus.—A person subject to *e. fits*, homo caducus (*Firm. Math.* 3, 6, No. 8).—*morbis comitiali tentatus, vexatus. To have an *e. fit*, morbo comitiali corripi.

EPILOGUE (End of a speech), conclusio. peroratio. epilōgus (*C.*).

EPIPHANY, feriarius dies, quem celebrantes mense Januarii Christiani Epiphania dicitant (*Amian.* 21, 2).

EPISCOPAL, episcopalis (*Eccl.*).

EPISCOPATE, episcopatus (*Eccl.*).

EPISODE, embolium (*C. ad Qu. Fr.* 3, 1, *extr.* in Greek characters; but *Lat. C. Sex.* 34).—excursus or digressus or digressio (*s. Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 43; *Q.* 10, 1, 49); that you would separate this *e.* of my consularship from your continuous history, ut a continuis scriptis, in quibus perpetuum rerum gestarum historiam complecteris, scernas hanc quasi fabulam rerum eventorumque meorum. To introduce *atq.* as an *e.* in a speech, qd includere or inserere orationi suæ.

EPISTLE, epistola [see LETTER]. ¶ 'The Epistle' (in the Liturgy), *lectio epistolica.

EPISTOLARY, *my* by gen. epistolarum (epistolica, *Gell.*; epistolaria, *Aug.*). *E. correspondence*, commercium epistolarum. litteræ remittendæ atque accipiendæ. litterarum sermo. An active *e. correspondence*, litterarum crebritas. litterarum frequentia. To have an *e. correspondence with* any, *epistolarum commercium habere cum qo; colloqui cum qo per litteras.

EPITAPH, carmen or elogium in sepulcro incisum.—versus (*e. g. senarii*) in sepulcro incisus (not epitaphium).

EPITHALAMIUM, carmen nuptiale.—epithalamium (*Q.*; *Treb. Poll.*; *my* sung in chorus before the bride-chamber, thalamus; whereas the hymenæus was sung as the bride was conducted to her future home).

EPITHET, appositum.—epitheton (t. t., *Q.*).

EPITOME, epitome.—summarium; and (later) breviarum (in Seneca's time).

EPITOMIZE, qd in angustum, or in epitomen, cogere. —*epitomare* (very late).

EPITOMIZER, qui qd in angustum cogit or in epitomen cogit. The *e.* of a voluminous work, qui auctorem per multa volumina diffusum epitome circum-scribit.

EPITRITE, epitritus (pes), Gramma.

EPOCH, æra (late *Lat. t. t.* *Isid.* 5, 36).—*epocha (as t. t.).—*Sic* tempus, æras, may særa.

EPOPEE, carmen epicum. poema epicum.

EPULATION, epulatio (*Col.*). See BANQUET.

EQUABILITY, æquabilitas (*C.*).

EQUABLE, æqualis.

EQUALLY, æqualiter.

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EQUAL, *s.* An *e.*, par (opp. superior or inferior).

EQUAL, æquus (of persons and things that are equally balanced; also having the component parts alike, opp. varius, *C. Verr.* 5, 49).—par (like some other thing, and composed of the same material with it; opp. superior and inferior. In æquo Marte is where the battle between two parties is considered as a whole; in pari Marte is where the fortune of one party is set against that of the other. It denotes similarity with respect to magnitude, power, and value; or equality and proportion with regard to number, like *tooth*.—æqualis (*e.* in interior qualities, age, rank, worth, like *spinos*).—parilis (nearly like, as a middle step between par and similis).—compar (mutually *e.*). *Sis* similis, idem, geminus, as in par est avartitia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia.—Jm æquus et par; æqualis et par; par et æqualis; par et similis; par atque idem; par atque unus. *E. intervalla*, intervalla æqualia (absolutely *e.*), intervalla paria (proportionately *e.*; standing in the same proportion to each other; *Hirt. B. Afr.* 59; *Cæs. B. G.* 1, 51; 7, 23). *E. to one another*, inter se æquales. *Not e.*, dispar. *Impar* [Srx. in UNEQUAL]. *E. rights*, jura paria; jux æquum et par (jux æquabile relates to the *e.* administration of the law). To possess *e. rights* with the citizens, æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere. To divide into twelve *e. parts*, in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere: of *e. strength* with any, par ei; non inferior qo. *My e's*, æqui et pares (in rank, power, &c.); homines mei similes, or homines nostræ farinæ (the latter in Persius; such men as I am), homines mei ordinis (of my station). To have no *e.* in *athg*, qd re parem habere neminem. omnibus antecellere qd re. omnes antecedere (præcedere, &c.) qd re. *Not to endure* an *e.*, neminem secum dignitate exæquare velle. *E. proportions* (of prescriptions), par modus (*e. g.* ejus emplastrum et mellis, *Cels.*). A and B must be mixed in *e. proportions*, par modus τῶν A et B miscendus est (*Cels.*).

EQUALITY, æquitas.—æqualitas (equality).—æqualitas (uniformity).—æquatio (act of equalizing).—æquitas, always with gen. of that, of which there is an *e.*. *E. of rights*, æquabilitas jura. jux æquabile (as equally divided amongst several; hence, *e. of rights* in a state; *isortia*).—æquatio juris (the equalization of rights for the first time). Political *e.*, æqua civitatis conditio (æqua cond., *Q. Verr.* 2, 72, 177): to preserve political *e.* in a state, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (ast. *Sen. N. Qu.* 3, 10, 3). To live on a footing of *e. with* any, ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum qo.

EQUALIZATION, æquatio (*e. g.* bonorum, jura).—exæquatio.

EQUALIZE, æquare. exæquare. Money *e.'s* all ranks, pecunia omnium dignitate exæquat: that the labour of the soldiers and their commander might be equalized, ut militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labor esset.

EQUALLY, æque (*e.*; one like the other).—æqualiter (like; in equal degree).—æqualiter (in a uniform manner).—pariter (in like manner; in the same relation). Jm. pariter æqualiterque. *E. gent.*, æquā magnitudine. *e. long.*, æque longus; æquā longitudine.

EQUANIMITY, æquus animus. æquitas animi (not but æquanimitas quite unclass.).—constantia (firmness of character). The *e.* which one preserves in his whole life, æquabilitas in omni vitā et idem semper vultus, eadem frons (*C.*); also æquabilitas universæ vitæ. With *e.*, æquo animo.—patienter.

EQUANIMOUS, æquo animo præditus.—sibi constans.

EQUATION, æquatio.—exæquatio. *Arithmetical e.*, æquatio arithmetica (t. t.).

EQUATOR, circulus æquinoctialis (*Varr. L. L.* 9 18, § 24; *Sen.*; *Q.*).

EQUERRY, equiso (see *Val. Max.* 7, 3, 2, *extr.*).

EQUESTRIAN, eques (on horseback).—An *e. status*, status equester. —¶ Skilled in horsemanship, equitandi peritus. equo habilis. To be a good *e.*, equo habilis esse: optime equis uti; equitandi peritus esse.—¶ Relating to the order of equites at Rome, equester. The *e. rank*, dignitas equestis. locus equester (ordo equester = the equites as a body). *Not e.* has once equestria as max.

EQUIANGULAR, angulis æquis or paribus.

EQUIDISTANCE, æquilatio (e. g. of parallel lines; *Vitr.*).

EQUIDISTANT, pari intervallo. *E. fm* each other, æquis or paribus intervallis distantes inter se (for diff. between *seq.* and *par.*, cf. *Equal*). *Not* æquidistans (*Capell.*).

EQUILATERAL, æquis lateribus. To describe an

a triangle on a given line, datâ lineâ triangulum æquale lateribus. constituere (Q.). — [æquilateralis (Censor.).] æquilateralis (Marc. Capell. and Firmic. Math.); æquilinus, eris (Auson. Græph. 41); isopleurus (ισοπλευρος, Lat. Aas. Pref. ad Idyll. 13.).

EQUILIBRIUM, momentum par (ισορροπία; *s. Col. 1, 12, 4.*) — [*not* æquilibrium, *which is a translation from C. of ισορροπία, nor æquilibrium. See Lat. Dict. — æquipondium, equality of weight; Varr.]* *standing in e.*, pari momento or suis ponderibus libratas; paribus examinatus ponderibus: *to be in e.*, *to produce an e.*, pari pondere parem pensionem perficere: *to preserve an e.*, *to be in e.*, sua momenta sustentare (A. Käner ad C. Tusc. p. 89); sua vi et suo nutu tæteri; suis ponderibus librari: *to place althg in a state of e.*, qd, velut in ponderibus constitutum, examinare (Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *the e. of althg is destroyed*, portionem æquitas turbatur (Sen. ib.): *to lose one's e.*, *lack*. — [*IMPROPR.*] æquitas (equality) — æquilibrium (*e. of the powers of nature; s. ισορροπία*, æqualis tributio, C.): *political e.*, æqua civium conditio. *To preserve the e. of parties in a state*, providere, ne æqua civitatis conditio turbetur (Afl. Sen. N. Qu. 3, 10, 3): *to restore the e. of althg*, dissipatas cs rei partes rursus in eum locum cogere (C. Tusc. 3, 36, 78).

EQUINOCTIAL, æquinoctialis (Varr. Plin. Sen.). *An e. tide*, æquinoctialis æstus (Sen.).

EQUINOX, æquinoctium (C.). æquinoctiale tempus. æquinoctiales horæ. *The vernal e.*, æquinoctium verum: *the autumnal e.*, æquinoctium autumnale.

EQUIP, armare (with arms or other instrumentum). — instruere (*to furnish with*) — ornare. adornare. exornare (*to fit out fully; implying a liberal expenditure; κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν*). — J. ornare atque instruere. exornare atque instruere. — compare (*to provide with zeal and care*). — *To e. soldiers*, milites armare, armis instruere; militibus arma dare: *to e. troops with every thing necessary*, copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere: *to e. ships*, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; *a fleet*, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare: *to e. a fleet in a short time*, celeriter classem efficere. — [*Clothe, vld.*]

EQUIPAGE, J. Furniture of a military man, instrumentum militare. militaris suppellex (*field e. of a single officer*). — equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare (*his horse, tent, camp, furniture, &c.*). — J. Furniture of a body of troops, an army, &c., belli instrumentum et apparatus. omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent (g. t.). — impedimentum (*the baggage of the army; opp. sarcinæ, that of a single soldier; vasa, orum, were his camp-furniture, for cooking his victuals, &c.*). — J. Carriage and horses, carpentum et equi (see CARRIAGE). — Attendance, retinue, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (siv. age). — famuli, ministri. — comitatus, assecratio. — stipatio (SYN. IN ATTENDANCE).

EQUIPMENT, armatus, ūs *as action; no instance produced of instructio in this sense*. — arma (pl.), cura (*the instruments with which althg is equipped*). mamenta (pl.). instrumenta navalia (*instruments with which a ship is equipped*).

EQUIPOISE. See EQUILIBRIUM.

EQUIPOLLENT. See EQUIVALENT.

EQUIPONDERANCE, æquipondium. — momentum par (ισορροπία).

EQUIVOCAL, æquus. See JUST. J. Impartial, æquus, incorruptus. J. incorruptus atque integer. studio et irâ vacuus. tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat. See IMPARTIAL.

EQUITABLY, juste. jure (A. JUSTLY). *Sts sine amore et sine cupiditate. sine irâ et studio*. — incorrupte. integre. See IMPARTIALLY.

EQUITY, æquitas. — justitia (SYN. IN JUSTICE, vld.). — moderatio. liberalitas (*moderation in thinking, judging, &c.*). According to e., ex æquo. sicut æquum est. ut par est: *to judge according to e.*, ex æquo et bono iudicare: *agut all e.*, contra fas. contra quam fas est: *agut all justice and e.*, contra jus faaque: *to perceive the e. of althg*, æquitatem cs rei perspicere. *To judge according to e.*, integre, incorrupte iudicare.

EQUIVALENT, idem valens. — ejusdem pretii. *To be e.*, tantundem valere (See TO EQUAL). *An e.*, res ejusdem pretii (not valoris). *To give aby an e.*, compensare ei qd (C.).

EQUIVOCAL, ambiguus (e. g. responsum. verba. and fig. ingenuum, fides). — dubius. — dubius et quasi duplex (e. g. verba dubia et quasi duplicia, e. words). — anceps (e. g. oraculum, responsum). — flexilocus. — seculocus et obcurus (e. g. oraculum, C.). *An e. saying*, ex ambiguo dictum: *a man of e. charac-*

ter, homo ambiguo ingenii or ambigua fide: *to give an e. answer*, nihil certi respondere; ambigue respondere. **EQUIVOCALLY**, ambigue (e. g. scribere, dicere). — ex ambiguo (e. g. dictum).

EQUIVOCALNESS, ambiguitas (e. g. verborum). — amphibolia (ἀμφιβολία in Rhetoric).

EQUIVOCATE, nihil certi respondere. ambigue respondere. ambigue dicere.

EQUIVOCATION, sermo ambiguus. *Without e.*, relicta ambiguitatibus.

ERA, æra (late Lat.; Isidor. Orig.). — tempus. ætas. *Before the Christian e.*, ante Christum natum.

ERADICATE, J. PROPR. See ROOT UP. J. IMPROPR. radicitus tollere atque extrahere qd (C.). omnes cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus. omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere. qd funditus tollere; J. extirpare et funditus tollere; *fm aby's mind*, radicitus extrahere qd ex animo (e. g. religionem ex animis hominum, C.); radicitus excutere qd ei (C.); qd extirpare ex animo (e. g. humanitatem, C.). *to eradicate præ-Class, and once in Varro*.

ERADICATION, extirpatio (Col.; propr.). — extinctio. excidium (annihilation).

ERASE, extinguere. delere. Inducere (ind. *copy of erasing whole passages with the inverted stylus*). — liturâ tollere or corrigere (*to correct a mistake, mendum scripturæ, with the stylus*). — interlinere (*to e. with a line through the word, &c. to be altered*). — expungere (*e. with dots*). — radere, eradere (by erasure). — exsculpere (*with the graving-tool*). *He completely erased what he had written, quæ scripserat, ex plane extinxit* (C.). — J. IMPROPR. extinguere. delere.

ERASURE, litura (*the smearing over a wax tablet*).

ERE. See BYZOR.

ERE-LONG. See SCOW.

ERE-NOW, jam (already). — antea, antehac.

ERE-WHILE, olim. quondam. antea, antehac. — quodam tempore (e. g. oppida quodam tempore florentissima). SYN. in FORMERLY.

EREBUS, Erebus.

ERECT, J. PROPR. excitare (e. g. a monument, a tower). — educere (*to raise to a great height; e. g. Pyramids*). — statuerre. constituere (*to place, &c.; a column, trophy, tent, &c.*). — extruere (*build up*) a monument, &c.). — J. IMPROPR. Erect myself into (e. g. *'to erect myself into a judge'*): *to e. oneself into a tyrant*, tyrannidem or dominatum or principatum occupare; *into a king*, regnum occupare or sibi vindicare; *into an empire*, arbitrium se offerre. *arbitri partes sibi sumere; *into a judge*, *iudicis partes sibi sumere. — *To found*, constituere. condere: *to e. a commonwealth, that will last*, diuturnam rempublicam serere (C.). constituere rempublicam, quæ possit esse diuturna (see TO FOUND): *to e. a college, school, &c.*, *collegium, gymnasium instituire.

ERECT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. *To place e.*, erigere: *to stand e.*, rectum assistere: *to walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere: *one who cannot walk e.*, quem femora destitunt: *to keep e.*, sustinere; sustentare: *to keep oneself e.*, se sustinere (also fig.), or (if one is in danger of falling) se a lapsu sustinere.

ERECTION, J. Act of raising, exstructio. edificatio (*the building of althg*). — ductus muri (*building of a wall*). — constitutio (*foundation*). — J. State of being erected, erectio (e. g. tignorum). — J. Elevation of the mind, sublatio or exaggeratio animi. — J. Act of raising, incitatio. concitatio. — J. A building, vld.

ERECTLY, Crcl. *To walk e.*, erectum vadere, incedere. — *to be erecte is late for 'in a spirited manner,' &c. (e. g. iudicare, loqui)*.

ERECTNESS, status celsus et erectus. — erectio (e. g. erectio firma corporis, Vitr.).

ERECTOR, Crcl. qui edificat, &c.

EREMITE, homo solitarius. eremita. anachoreta (Eccl.). See HERMIT.

ERMINE, mus silvestris (g. t. for ermines, badgers, &c.). — *mustela erminia (Linn.). — J. The fur so called, *pellis muris silvestris or mustelæ erminie. *An e. robe*, indumentum ex pellibus murium silvestrium consarcinatum (Ammian.). *to be clothed in e.*, tergis murium silvestrium indutus esse (Sen. Ep. 90 14).

ERMINED, tergis murium silvestrium indutus (Sen. Ep. 90, 14).

EROGATION, erogatio (e. g. pecuniæ, C.).

EROSION, erosio (Plin.).

EROTIC, amatorius (eroticus, Gell.).

ERR, J. Wander, errare. vagari. palari (SYN. in WANDER). — J. vagari et errare. — J. To miss the right way, errare: *to e. fm, aberrare (unintentionally*

and ignorantly).—discedere a qâ re [see DEVIATE].—
 || *Mistake*, *errare*,—per errorem labi or labi only (to commit a small mistake).—in errore verari. *errare caput esse* (to be in error);—peccare (to sin, blunder, &c. *fm mistake*, &c.). To *e. grievously*, vehementer et valde errare; totâ re errare (Ter.) or falli [see] toto corde errare late, should not be used, according to Krebs, without a quod aliut].—longe or procul errare; probe et diligenter errare (in the conversational language of Comedy; *fm* not egregie errare) you *e. in this single point*, in hoc uno erras: a man cannot *e.*, errari nullo pacto potest. I think I shall not *e.*, if &c., haud, ut opinor, erravero: with these rules you cannot *e.*, hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur: if I do not *e.*, nisi fallor; nisi antimus (me) fallit; nisi quid me fallit or fefellerit.

ERRABLE, qui errare, &c. potest.
 ERRABLENESS, *Crel.* by errare or in errorem labi posse.

ERRAND, mandatum, negotium [Syn. in Commission]: to do an *e.*, mandatum exsequi, persequi, conficere, perficere, peragere: to do an *e. in the most careful manner*, mandatum exhaure; in a careless manner, negligenter rem mandatam gerere: to tell aby to do an *e.*, negotium ei dare or mandare; negoti qd ei dare (Ter.).—mandare ei qd: to be ordered to do an *e. by aby*, mandatum datur mihi a qo. qd facere iussum esse a qo: to do aby's *e. willingly*, *mandatum es lubenter peragere (Wyttienbach).

ERRANT, vagus, errabundus.—Erro in Plin.
 ERRATIC, erraticus (Varr. ap. Gell.; stellæ. homo.—Delos, O.; empty of plants, cucumis, &c. vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, C.).

ERRATUM, *mendum typographicum.—erratum typographicum (so C. Att. 6, 1, 7, erratum fabrilis. error post-Aug. in this sense; Q. 1, 5, 47).—*peccatum typographi (so paucis verbis tria magna peccata, C.).—*vitium typographicum (gross blunder; s. Q. 1, 5, 5, sqq.). A book in which there are many *e.*, *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book that is free fm *e.*, *liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus.

ERRONEOUS, falsus; miy by error with gen. An *e. opinion*, opinio error (C. Off. 1, 8).—opinio falsa.—*Erroneus* very late. In Col. 7, 12, 5, for erronei canes, Ruhnken reads erronei canes.

ERRONEOUSLY, per errorem (by mistake).—perperam (opp. recte).—falso (opp. vero or vero).
 ERRONEOUSNESS, vanitas (emptiness); but miy by *Crel.*, to prove the *e. of an opinion*, qd falsum esse probare.

ERROUR, error, erratum (the latter, 'an *e.*').—lapsus (a slip).—peccatum (a blunder committed; also a mistake in grammar, &c.).—fraus (an *e. into* which we are led by others: a deceit practised upon us).—opinionis error, opinio falsa (an erroneous opinion).—to commit an *e.*, errare. peccare: to fall into an (involutum) *e.*, per errorem labi: to be in *e.*, in errore esse or versari; errore captum esse; errore vagari, or (stronger) in magno errore versari: to acknowledge one's *e.*, erratum suum agnoscere: to lead aby into *e.*, qm in errorem inducere or coniecare; qm in fraudem impellere; qm inducere, ut erret (also of things). You see how much of *e. is at the bottom of all this*, vides, quanto hæc in errore versentur: it is a great *e.* to believe, &c., in magnis erroribus sunt illi, qui credunt, &c. || *Blunder*, vid. An *e. of the press*, see ERRATUM. A clerical *e.*, mendum scripturæ.

ERST, || First, vid. || Once, formerly, vid.
 ERUBESCENCE, || Redness, rubor.—[erubescencia late, Tertull.]. || Act of growing red, *Crel.* by erubescere; or rubor ei suffunditur (of persons)

ERUBESCENT, subrubber (Cels.).—subrubicundus (Cels. Plin.; both = reddish).—erubescens (blushing).
 ERUCT, ructare (also with acc. of thing eructed).—eructare (with acc. of thing eructed).

ERUCTION, ructus.—[eructatio late, Appul.] To cause *e.*, ructum gignere, movêre, facere.

ERUDITE, eruditus. literis eruditus.—doctus. doctrinâ instructus. Jm. doctus atque eruditus. See LEARNED.

ERUDITION, doctrina. eruditio. literæ. [See LEARNING.] A person of great or extensive *e.*, perdoctus. pereruditus. exquisitâ doctrinâ pereruditus. præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus. In quo sunt plurimæ literæ.

ERUGINOUS, eruginosus (Sen.).
 ERUPTION, eruptio (s. g. of Etna; also hostile incursion, salis).—initium, principium (beginning, e. g. of a war). On the *e. of the war*, bello erumpente; bello exorto. || *Incursion, invasion*, vid.—

|| *Breaking out*, scabies (s. i.).—lepra (leprosy).—mentagra, mentigo (on the chin).—eruptio capitis, porrigo (on the head).—pustula (heat-spot, pusule). To be covered with an *e.*, scabie, pustulis, &c., infici.

ERUPTIVE, *Crel.* To have an *e. disorder*, scabies infici; scabrum fieri; scabies invadit corpus (Col.). To be covered with an *e. disorder*, totum corpus invadit scabies, or invadunt pustula; pustulae toto corpore surgunt (aft. Mart.).

ERYSIPÉLAS, erysipélas, -itis (ἀπὸ ἐρύπης).
 ESCALADE, *scalæ muris admove, or scalas only, or Scalæ by scalas membris admove, or applicare; scalas muros aggredi or ascendere; positâ scalis muros ascendere (Cæs.). To take a city by *e.*, *oppidum scalis (admotis) capere: to endeavour to take a city by *e.*, scalas erigi jubere (T.).—scalas (or positâ scalis) muros ascendere or aggredi.

ESCALOP, pecten. pectunculus (dim.).

ESCAPE, evadere.—elabi (slip away; s. g. ex proelio; e manibus cs; custodie, T.).—subterfugere (s. by some shift); penam, periculum, C.).—effugere (fly away).—expedire se (to set oneself free, ab or ex qâ re; seld. qd re): fm (= out of) alibi, effugere ex (de, ab) qd re: fm (= avoid by flight), effugere qd (not ci rei): fm a crowd, expedire se ex turba (Ter.). fm all occupation, expedire se ab omni occupatione (C.): fm a person, effugere qm, or de cs manibus; ci or e (de) cs manibus elabi; cs manibus evadere: fm the city, ex urbe elabi; oppido evadere: fm a wreck by swimming, e naufragio evatare (Vir. 6, pref. 1); also in terram evadere (L.): fm a danger, periculo evadere. || Avoid, fugere, defugere, declinare, vitare. [Syn. in AVOID.]

ESCAPE, a fuga effugium.—aberratio (s. g. a dolore, molestia, C.). To make one's *e. fm prison*, custodiam or vinculis elabi: fm the city, urbe elabi. To make one's escape by flight, fugâ se subtrahere (secretly); ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere. To assist a man's *e.*, by giving him money, cs fugam pecuniâ sublevare: to have no other *e. fm*, aliam aberrationem a qâ re nullam habere (C.).

ESCHALOT, *allium ascalanicum (Linn.).

ESCHEAT, s. devolutio (s. i.). E's, caduca bona, caduca hereditates (in JCI, that is caducous, weh falls away, as it were, fm the intended heir, e. g. bræuus he has no children, either to the other heirs, or in default of such, to the emperor's privy purse, fiscus).—bona vacantia (Inst. Just. 2, 6, 4).

ESCHEAT, v. caducum esse (absol.); to aby, cedere ei (s. i.), or possessione vacuâ (Just.) cedere ci.

ESCHEW, fugere, defugere, declinare, vitare.—renunciare (ci rei, to renounce; e. g. ostreis in omnem vitam).

ESCORT, s. præsidium (as a protection).—custodia (as a guard). Jw. custodia ac præsidium: with an *e.*, cum præsidio; cum custodiis: with an *e. of Macedonians*, prosequentibus Macedonibus: to give aby an *e.*, præsidium ei dare. To send aby anywhere with an *e.*, præsidio dato, or cum custodiibus qm mittere qo.

ESCORT, v. præsidio esse ci. custodie esse ci [Syn. in ESCORT, s.]. prosequi qm (as a mark of respect).

ESCULENT. See EDIBLE.

ESCUTCHEON, insignie generis (aft. C. Sull. 31, 88), or insignie only (as s. i.). To be recognised or known by his *e.*, ex insigni agnosci (Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, of the admiral's flag).

ESOTERIC, quod εἰς τὸν ἑσῶτον appellamus, appellat, &c. (aft. quod εἰς τὸν ἑσῶτον appellant, C. Fin. 5, 12; εἰς τὸν ἑσῶτον, Luc. vii. Auct. 27).—intrinsecus auscultantibus accommodatus (aft. Sen. Ep. 33, 6); also occultus or occultior. arcanus. reconditus.—The *e. doctrines* of, cs, &c. (tamquam) mysteria (e. g. rhetorum, C.): to declare or reveal aby's *e. doctrines*, cs (tamquam) mysteria enunciare.

ESPALIER, arbor adminiculata or jugata, or adminiculata jugataque: to train *e's*, palare et alligare arbores.

ESPECIAL, præcipuus (as distinguished before others; opp. communis, &c.).—maximus. vel maximus (the greatest). E. care, antiquissima cura (e. g. navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, C.). It was his *e. care* to &c., nihil antiquius habuit (C.). duxit (Suet.), quam ut &c.; longe antiquissimum ratus est, &c., with inf. (L.): an *e. affection* for aby, præcipuus quidam amor in qm: to be an *e. favorite* with aby, in magnâ esse gratiâ apud qm; gratiorum et gratiosissimum esse apud qm; esse in siny cs (in familiar style, C.). in ocula esse ci or cs (C.): or qm se fert in oculis (C.). Therefore I am an *e.*

'averse with the publicans, itaque publicanis in oculis sumus' (C.).

ESPECIALLY, *imprimis* (refers to a distinction possessed in common with others, and in as high a degree as by the first among them: it is added to adjectives and adverbs: may follow its word [*vir magnus imprimis, C.*], or have one interposed [*id—imprimis ego memorabile, &c.*]; it may be joined to a superlative [*weh Kriza dantes; Pr. Intr. II. 889*]; and also give prominence to a single word or action).—*præcipue* (*for præ and capere, refers to a distinction one possesses before and over others; nearly = 'particularly' opp. communiter, communis. Hence, of what belongs especially to the individual, and not to most men or all men, &c. It is properly used with verbs; it, like præsertim, to give prominence to one word or notion*).—*præsertim* (*præ, before; serere, to connect: it denotes that what is said applies in an especial degree to one case; it often, therefore, introduces an especial condition or case, præsertim quum; quum præsertim; præsertim si. It cannot stand with the principal verb of the sentence* [*non virtus est præsertim, but præcipue, colenda*], except when, *afst. the general statement, it adds a case to which it particularly applies* [*e. g. ego tibi a vi, hac præsertim imbecillitate magistratum, præstare non possum: deforme est de se ipso prædicare, falsa præsertim*]).—*maxime* (*does not contain a comparison with others, but strengthens the predicate itself. A. especially, but also B, maxime A, sed et B: especially because, maxime quod: especially if, maxime si, of what is to be done especially on a certain condition, e. g. scribe quod, et maxime si Pompeius &c., C.*).—*potissimum* (*by preference to all others*).—*Prps* it may help the pupil to tell him that *præcipue* should be taken to express a higher degree than is common, &c.; *præsertim* to define more particularly the case to which what has been said applies *especially; it does not therefore go with verbs (not præsertim florere, but præcipue); maxime, to make a general statement apply with the most force to a particular case*.—*Imprimis* occurs more than eleven times in C.; not twice only, as *Stürzenburg* maintained. *Especially if, præsertim si; maxime si, of what is under maxime above*.—*Neque* *præcipue si* or *quum*. A and E. B. *quum A, tum imprimis B; quum or tum A, tum maxime B; ut A, tum maxime B (rare; C.)*; *e. because, maxime quod. But e. præsertim or imprimis autem* (*not præsertim vero or autem*). And *e. imprimisque; et præsertim; maximeque. Maxime is often strengthened by vel* (*e. g. hoc uno præstatum vel maxime feris, quod &c.*).

ESPLANADE, *the void space between the glacis and the first houses of the town*, quidquid herbidum terrenum est erat extra murum (L. 23, 19, 14, as it usually is a grassy slope); locus æquus planum (S.; as levelled space).—*Grass-plot, locus herbidus or (H.) herbosus.*

ESPOUSAL, *Act of espousing; see ESPOUSALS.*—*Act of embracing a cause, defensio, patrocinium, propugnatio; or Crel. See To ESPOUSE a cause.*

ESPOUSALS, sponsalia. *To celebrate the e. sponsalia facere or rite facere. The day of e. sponsalis dies (Varr.); dies sponsaliorum (Suet. Oct. 23): the time of abye's e. tempus sponsum (or sponsam) habendi. The feast given on the occasion was, cena sponsalium (Plin. 9, 35, 58).*

ESPOUSE, [*PROPE*]. *To betroth to; betroth oneself to; see BETROTH.—To marry, vid.—IMPROPE.* *To embrace (an opinion, cause, &c.). To embrace an opinion; see EMBRACE (end): to e. a cause, 1) = join a political party; see 'to EMBRACE a cause'.—2) = to undertake its defence, patrocinium cs or cs rei suscipere; ci or ci rei patrocinari.—propugnare pro re.—Jn. defendere et propugnare.*

ESPY, see 1) *To DESCRY; and for SYR. To SEE.—2) To SPY.*

ESQUIRE, armiger (*of a knight; also as s. i. for the English Esq.*).

ESQUIRE, v. comitari qm. Inter comites cs aspicere, &c.

ESSAY, v. See ATTEMPT, TRY.

ESSAY, a. [*Attempt, trial, vid. Short treatise, vid. Essay of metals, vid.*]

ESSENCE, vis. natura. proprietas.—*natura atque vis, vis et natura. natura propria cs rei et vis (C.).—Essentia, according to Sen., was used by C. as translation of oiaia, but it is not found in his extant works; Quintil. says, oiaia quam Plaut. [al. Flavius] essentiam vocat; neque sane aliud est ejus nomen Latinum; he adds, of ens, essentia: 'quæ cur tanto-*

pere aspernentur, nihil video, nisi quod iniqui iudices adversus nos sumus'.—(*ipsa substantia (post-Aug.; ipsa subst. Q.; really, opp. opinio, Paul. JCI.).—The best writers may translate 'essence' by ipse or verus: the e. of friendship consists in this, vera amicitia in eo versatur; vis amicitia in eo est: to look to the e. of athg, rem ipsam spectare: to belong to the e. of athg, cs rei proprium esse.—Q. has rei substantiam convenire, to agree with its nature. || Essentialis (L. i.).—liquor tenuissimus.—dos oculi (Bau.).—Odour, vid.*

ESSENTIAL, proprius, in cs rei naturâ positus, ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens. cum re ipsâ or cum rei naturâ conjunctus (*belonging to the essence or nature of athg*).—*necessarius (necessary)*.—*gravissimus, magni momenti (very important)*. *The e. point, caput rei (cardo rei in silic. age); quod maxime rem causamque continet (C.): an e. circumstance or point, res gravissima or magni momenti: an e. cause, prima or præcipua causa: only one point appears to be e. una rei videtur continere causam (C.): an e. condition, prima conditio: an e. difference, discrimen in ipsâ rei naturâ positum or ad ipsam rem, or ad rei naturam pertinens: all states are alike in all e. points, eadem omnium civitatum est natura. Not e.; see UNESSENTIAL.—Essentialis (e. g. differentia, Tertull. belongs to Eccl. Lat.—|| Essential oils, *essentialia, quæ vocantur, olei genera (as s. i.).*

ESSENTIALLY, vere præcipue. *Imprimis; 'naturâ propriâ et vi.—generere (in kind) or non gradu sed genere (afst. non genere sed gradu, de opt. gen. Or. § 4): to be e. different, genere differre; ipsâ rei naturâ diversum esse.*

ESTABLISH, statuere (*to fix firmly; of institutions, laws, &c., jus, jura; omnes partes religionis*).—*constituere (e. g. oppidum; decemviralem potestatem in urbibus; reges in civitate; imperium; res; partes reipublicæ. Also = 'to establish by proof', e. g. constat bona non esse possessa, C.).—efficere (to make out a point; e. g. efficere, animos esse mortales)—firmare, confirmare (to make lasting; an empire, dominion, &c.).—stabilire (to give duration or support to; liberly, dominion, &c.).—fundare (to ground, lay the foundation of; the safety of the state, one's power, liberty, dominion, &c.).—munire (to render safe agst external attacks; one's influence, dominion).—conglutinare (to glue, as it were, together; i. e. to connect or unite more firmly; friendship, a contract). To e. one in his opinions, animum cs confirmare: to e. by proofs, argumentis confirmare; probare: to e. oneself anywhere, certam sedem ac domicilium collocare quo loco; domicilium sibi constituere quo loco (to take up one's residence anywhere; e. g. Magnesie); concedere quo habitatum (e. g. Argos, Xp.; e. g. of an exile quitting his country to reside elsewhere), quo loco considerè; locum capere ac præsidium ponere, constituere in quo loco (to take up a post, of soldiers), aciem, legiones, &c. constituere quo loco (of the general).—Justin has statuere sedes alicubi. To e. oneself as a merchant, mercatum instituire: to have one's heart established, *immutum stare; also quam firmitudinem animi obtinere (Plaut.); animum suum or se confirmasse. The established Church, *ea ecclesiæ forma, quæ est a republicâ sanctissime constituta.—cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (when that assertion is true; afst. C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).*

ESTABLISHER, conditor.—conciliator (e. g. pacis), firmator (post-Aug.; pacis).—fundator (e. g. urbis Prænestinæ, V.). See FOUNDER.

ESTABLISHMENT, constitutio (e. g. of religious rites, religionum, C.; potestatis, Q.).—confirmatio (e. g. perpetuæ libertatis; also of establishing a point by arguments).—conciliatio (of establishing by management of parties, &c.; e. g. gratiæ).—descriptio (e. by rules, regulating the powers, sphere of action, &c.; e. g. civitatis, magistratuum).—ordinatio (act of ordering, regulating; e. g. comitorum, Vell.). *The e. of the court of Areopagus is due to Solon, a Solone constitutus est Areopagus (C.). || An establishment, institutum; a) = School, vid. ß) House with body of servants, &c., familia.—domus (whole household). To keep a large, a moderate, &c., uti familiâ optimâ, mediocrî, &c. (Np. Att. 23, 3; but with ref. to Rom. manners): to have a splendid e. (i. e. house, &c.), in primis bene habitare omnibusque optimis rebus uti (Np. Att. 13, 1). || Ratification, confirmatio, vid.*

ESTAFETTE, *cursor unicâ veredi cursurâ iter conficiens (veredus = a courier's horse; Cod. Just.).—eques citatus. eques citus. To summon aby by an e. properis literis accire qm (T.).

ESTATE, *State*, vid. *Condition*, *rank*, vid. *Landed property*; usually with a real e., *prædium (the house on the e.)*;—*villa (a country-house; the e.)*;—*fundus (the real e.)*; usually with a country-house; *villa* is an architectural, fund. an economical, *præd.* a juridical term; *Död.*) An e. in the country, *ruricolum* *estate*,—*ager. rus* (prop. country, opp. town; then melon. for 'estate in the country'). *Obs.* On the construction of *rus*, *rure*, in this sense, see *Obs.* in *Form*, s. *Estates*, *agri* (fields, landed property); possessiones (possessions, whether land or not). See *PROPERT.* To lay out money in purchasing a landed e., *pecuniam collocare in solo* (*Suet. Tib.* 48): an e. near a town, *propinquum rus* (*Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 2). *The e.'s of the realm*, **ordines imperii*. *Man's estate*, *ætas* *pubes*,—*anni pubertatis (age of puberty)*; *ætas* *constans*, or *constans*, quæ media dicitur; *ætas* *adultæ*, *firmata*, *confirmata*, *corroborata (age of full manly strength)*. To come to man's e., *robustorem fieri*; se corroborare; *pubertatem ingredi*: when he was now come to man's e., quum is se jam corroboravisset, et vir inter viros esset (*C. Cæc.* 11, 6).

ESTEEM, *Opinion*, *judgement*, vid. *High value*, *reverential regard*, *æstimatio*, *observantia*. *existimatio* (*æstim.* denotes the estimating, valuing, &c. of a thing, or its relative value; and in *æstimatio* dignus, *æstimatio*ne qd dignus [*both C. Fin.* 8, 13], it approaches the meaning of 'high esteem'; but it should not be used generally, for the marks of e. exhibited to any, *whi* is *observantia* (= the being attentive to a person); nor for the e. in which a person is held by others, *whi* is *existimatio*);—*reverentia* (*reverential regard*). *dignatio* (*opinion*); e. caused by desert; *prope* not *præ-Aug.*; a favorite word with *T.* and *Suet.*; in summâ dignatione c. vivere, *Just.*). To possess or enjoy e., *ci* habetur honor, coll. et observari: to be held in some e., esse in numero qd et honore. *qm* numerum obtinere: to be held in very great e. by any, *longe* maximo honore esse apud *qm*: to have or feel e. for any one, *magni* *sacere* (to value highly); *vereri*, *revereri* *qm*; *qm* colere, *tribuere* *ci* cultum (*internal respect, regard*); *observare*, *honorare* *qm*; *reverentiam* adhibere *adversus* *qm* or *præstare* *ci* (to show outward respect to any one); hence also, *colere* et *observare* *qm*: to show due e. for any one, *qm* *prosequi*, *with* or *without* *observantia* (outwardly, whether freely or by compulsion). A man held in no e., *homo* sine *existimatione* (*C.*): the e. in which you are held, *existimatio* tua: to be held in high e. and honour by the people, *cum* *populo* et in laude et in gratia esse.

ESTEEM, *v. a* a person) highly, *magni* (very highly, maximi) *sacere*,—*admirari*, *suspiciere* (to look up to; admir. with admiration; *auspic.*, with a sense of one's own inferiority).—*vereri*, *colere*, *vereri* et *colere* (to feel reverential, heart-felt respect).—*qm* *revereri*; *reverentiam* adhibere *adversus* *qm* or *præstare* *ci* (to show reverential respect).—*qm* *observare* or *observantia* *colere* (g. i. to give outward proofs of one's respect). *Jn.* *observare* et *colere*; *colere* et *observare*; *observare* et *diligere*.—*diligere* *carumque* habere (of attachment): not to e. any, *qm* nullo loco putare; *qm* despiciere or depectare.—β) A thing) highly, *magni* or *magno* *æstimare* (not *æstimare* only); *magni* *sacere*, habere, ducere, pendere; est honos *ci* rei apud me.—*diligere* (to like, &c., of persons and things; *athy* in *aby*, *qd* in *qo*): lightly, parvi *sacere*, *æstimare*; *haud* *magni* pendere; not to e. *athy* at all, *qd* nullo loco numerare; *æstimare* nihilo, pro nihilo or nihili (*Rams.* § 109, *Not.* 1, d); pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihili or non flocci *sacere*; despiciere et p. o. nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; it all one, *juxta* *æstimare* (*S. Cat.* 2, 8): to e. things equally, or one thing or person as much as another, *qd* *ci* rei, or *qm* *ci*, in æquo or parem ponere; *qd* *ci* rei par *sacere*; *qm* cum *qo* eodem loco et numero habere: res pari æque eadem laude ponere; one more than another, unum or unam rem alteri præponere, anteponere or (reversely) postponere, posthabere. *Consider*, deem, vid. To e. *athy* an honour, ducere *qd* gloriæ; to oneself, honori, gloriæ sibi *qd* ducere; a credit, *qd* ducere laudi or ponere in laude (*C.*); a favour, ponere *qd* in beneficio (*C. Fam.* 15, 4, 12). I shall e. it a favour if you will, mihi gratissimum feceris, si &c.

ESTIMABLE, *Valuable*, *æstimatio*ne dignus or dignandus.—*æstimandus*. *Deserving esteem* or regard, venerandus, venerabilis, honore dignus, observantia dignus,—*honestus*, *gravis*,—*bonus*, *præbus*, &c. (good). A very e. person, vir optimus *existimatione* omnium (of one universally considered so; *H.*); quovis *hore* dignus (*Ter.*). So e. a person, homo eâ *existi-*

matione.—*Estimabilis* = 'that is liable to be taxed'; *estimatio* is properly 'valuation' (e. g. frumenti, &c.), but *in* context in *æstimatio* dignus, *æstimandus*, &c., has the meaning of 'value' when applied to things; e. g. of wisdom, health; *C. Fin.* 3, 13, 43, 44.

ESTIMATE, *s.* *Calculated expense* of a work, *pecunie* conspectus ad totum opus absolvendum (*Gell.* 19, 10).—*æstimatio* (*Vitr. præf.* 10):—*rationes* operis, antequam instituantur, expeditæ (*v. Vitr. præf. lib.* 10): to make an e., *sumptus* *ædificii* consummare (*Vitr.* 1, 1, 4). *Modi architecti* make a careful e., *architecti* diligenter *modum* *impensarum* *ratiocinantes* explicent (*Vitr.* 10.), or *caute* *summamque* diligenter, antequam instituantur opera, eorum expendant *rationes* (ib.): that men may get their houses completed for little more than the e. had prepared them to expect, ut homines &c. ad id, quod præparaverint, seu paulo amplius adiciētes, *ædificia* expendant (i. e. for little more than what they have got ready to meet the expense with; *Vitr.* 10.): when the whole expense agrees exactly with the e., quum ad dictum impensa respondet (*Vitr.* 10.): every architect who contracts for the building of a public work, delivers in an e., architectus, quum publicum opus curandum recipit, pollicetur, quanto sumptu id futurum sit (*Vitr.* 10.): to give a copy of the e. to any, *æstimationem* tradere *ci* (*Vitr.* 10.): to add *athy* to the e., ad *æstimationem* adicere *qd* (*Vitr.* 10.). *Calculation*, *judgement*, *opinion*, &c., vid. A just e. of his own powers (character, &c.), æqua ac par sui *æstimatio* (*Fell.* 1, 97).

ESTIMATE, *v.* *Value*, vid. *Calculate*, *compute*, vid.

ESTIMATION, *Valuation*, vid. *Calculation*, vid. *Opinion*, vid. *Esteem*, vid.

ESTIMATOR. See *VALUER*.

ESTRADE, æquata planities (æst. æquata agri planities, *C. Verr.* 2, 4, 48).

ESTRANGE. See *ALIENATE*.

ESTRANGEMENT. See *ALIENATION*.

ESTUARY, æstuarium,—adjacens mari navigabile stagnum (*Plin.*).

ETERNAL, perpetuus (relatively, with ref. to a definite end; that of life, for example),—*semperternus* (like *idivus*, the everlasting, lasting as long as time itself);—*æternus* (like *aiwvov*, the eternal, that *whi* outlasts all time, and will be measured by ages, for tempus est pars quedam *æternitatis*. The sublime thought of that *whi* is without beginning and end, lies only in æternus. *Död.*).—*immortalis* (having a beginning but no end).—*Jn.* perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et semperternus. *E. amor*, *nives*, quas ne *æstas* quidem solvit: *e. friendship*, perpetua et æterna amicitia: *e. hatred*, odium inextinguibile (in *qm*): to give an e. duration to *athy*, æternitate rem donare.

ETERNALIZE. See *IMMORTALIZE*.

ETERNALLY, perpetuo (perpetually, continually); semper (always)—numquam non (never not): to live e., in æternum vivere, æternum esse, semperterni frui vitâ, perpetuâ vitâ perfrui, ævo semperterni frui (all of continuance æst. death, the latter rather poet.); vigiæ memoriâ æsculorum omnium; per omnium æsculorum memoriâ vivere; manere in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum (impropr., to live forever in the memory of mankind; the latter, *T. Agr.* 46, extr.): to last e., durare in æternum (*Q.*).

ETERNITY, æternitas, vis æterna (both of God, as a property; æternitas also = eternal duration; e. g. temporum).—tempus infinitum, ævum semperternum (eternal duration).—*vita æterna*. *Vita altera* (the next life): *fm e.* (i. e. *fm* a long time), ab æternitate; ex æterno tempore; ab infinito tempore: for an e. (i. e. very long), ætatem (see *Ter. Eun.* 4, 5, 8): for all e., in perpetuum; in omne tempus; in æternum (for all times, as *L.* 4, 4, in æternum urbem condere.—*Obs.* æternum alone is poet.; and *qd* in æternum or in omnem æternitatem non fiet, for numquam fiet, is not Lat.). For 'through all eternity,' see *ETERNALLY*.

ETERNIZE. See *IMMORTALIZE*.

ETHIC, *ETHICAL*, ad mores pertinens (*C.*)—*moralis* (*C. de Fato*, 1, 1, quia pertinet ad mores—nos eam partem philosophiæ de moribus appellare solemus; sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare *moralē*). An e. teacher, officii magister (*C. Thec.* 2, 4, 12); qui artem vitæ proficitur (ib.).—*morum* magister. See *MORAL*.

ETHICS, philosophia moralis, or philosophiæ pars moralis (see quotation *fm C.* in *ERNIC*).—doctrina or scientia moralis.—ea philosophia (or philosophiæ pars), quæ

et de vita et moribus (cf. C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8).—philosophia, in qua de hominum vita et moribus disputatur (as C. Brut. 8, 31).—philosophia, quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet (as C. Pis. 29, 71).—*vera philosophia* pars, quæ mores conformari putatur (as C. Fin. 4, 2, 5).—descriptio expetendarum fugendarumve rerum (C.).—cognitio virtutis (Tusc. 3, 15, 71). *Sto virtus only* (e. g. ab his inventa et perfecta virtus est, Tusc. 3, 1, 2); or officia, pl. (e. g. hunc locum philosophi solent in officiis tractare, C. Orat. 11, 72).—*ethicæ* (e. g.); *ethica*, m. (Lactant.).

ETHNIC. See *ΕΘΝΗΚΗ*.

ETIQUETTE, mos et usus (g. i. for received custom).—morum elegantia (as constituting a finished gentleman).

ETYMOLOGICAL, etymologicus (Gell. 1, 8, 1).

ETYMOLOGIST, verborum scrutator et interpres (C.) or qui in enodandis nominibus laborat (C.).

ETYMOLOGIZE, in enodandis nominibus laborare.—studiose exquirere, unde verba sint ducta (to investigate the derivation of words; see C. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Off. 1, 7, 23).—vocabulary, cur quæque res sit appellata, causas explicare (to explain the meaning of words; C. N. D. 3, 24, 64).

ETYMOLOGY, 1) The derivation of a word, origo: etymon (the true explanation and meaning of a word by virtue of its derivation; Farr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Gell. 18, 4, extr., where etyma vocum et origines).—2) The deriving of a word from a root, etymologia (the deriving and explaining of a word from its root, in C. Top. 8, 35, literally translated by verilogium, to which, however, he himself prefer notatio).—originatio derivation, but only as a term recommended by some; s. Q. 1, 6, 23).—enodatio nominum (the development of nouns; C. Top. 7, 31; N. D. 3, 24, 62).—3) As a science, etymologica (Farr. L. L. 7, 1, § 4).—etymologia, verborum explicatio.... quam [Stoici] etymologiam appellabant (C. Acad. 1, 8, 32; he defines it to be the explaining quæ de causâ quæque essent nominata).

EUCARIST. See *ΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΑΣ*.

EUCARISTICAL, *¶* Relating to the holy eucharist. By gen. eucharistic. The e. sacrifice, eucharistæ mysterium (August.). *¶* Containing thanksgivings, grato animo beneficia prosequens.—gratularum actionem continens. E. prayers.—preces grati in Deum animi testes.

EULOGIST, laudator (g. i.).—predicator (one who extols loudly and publicly).—prætor (the herald or trumpeter of ably's praise).—buccinator (as sarcastic expression, the trumpeter; e. g. cs existimationis).

EULOGY, laudatio, of ably, cs (the speech and the praise contained in it).—laus, laudes, of any one, cs (the praise).—*¶* Elogium is a short inscription on a tomb, &c.; encomium is not found. An e. pronounced over one who is dead, laudatio mortui (g. i.; in later writers, e. g. Plin. panegyricus, cs sermo); laudatio funebris; laudes funebres: to pronounce a e. over ably, qm laudare; dicere de cs laudibus; sermonem cum admiratione laudum cs instituire (in a conversation): to write a e. upon any person or thing, laudationem cs or cs scribere.

EUNUCH, ademptæ virilitatis.—exsectus.—eunuchus.—homo castratus (whether castrated or naturally imperfect).—σπῆδος (eunuchus; naturally impotent, or fm castration). To make ably an e., castrare qm; virilitatem ei adimere: qm excidere or excacare (Lactant.). Avoid evirare, eunuchare, which belong to Com.—secare, Mari.).

EUPATORY, eupatoria (Plin.); also agrimonia.—*¶* eupatorium (Linn.).

EUPHEMISM, *¶* euphemismus (as t. i.). By a e., *per* euphemismum, or by *Crcl.* See *EUPHEMISTIC*.

EUPHEMISTIC, by *Crcl.* with tristitiam rei lenitate verbi mitigans, or by *per* euphemismum.

EUPHONY, vocalitas (quæ eundem dicitur, Q. 1, 5, 24).—sonus dulcis, suavis, jucundus, or elegans.—numerus, or pl. numeri. sonus (in language).—numeratorum jucunditas.—numerus opportune cadens (Q.). For the sake of e., * ut numero sonaret, diceretur, caderet, &c. Words that satisfy the demands of e., verba ad audiendum jucunda (C.): to prefer one word to another of the same meaning, on the ground of e., inter duo, quod idem significant et tantundem valent, quod melius sonet, malle (Q.'s definition of vocalitas).

EUPHORBIA, euphorbia. euphorbium (both Plin.).

EVACUATE, *¶* To empty, vid. *¶* To void by way of the excretory passages, vomere. expuere. exsacare. per os reddere (of bringing up); *per*

alvum reddere. *¶* To purge the bowels, &c., alvum insanire (Plin.); alvum purgare, solvere, subducere, dejicere; or dejicere only. *Alth* is as good as a purgative for evacuating the bowels, qd medicamentum instat ut ad elicendos alvos (Plin.). *¶* To withdraw troops from. To e. a town, urbe excedere (e. g. of soldiers).—urbem relinquere (to quit it fm necessity).—copias ex urbe educere (of the general).—præsidium ex urbe removere (to withdraw a garrison): to e. a country, (ex) finibus excedere (g. i. e. of soldiers); copias ex finibus educere (of the general). Thus Croton was evacuated, ita Crotona excessum est. Valerius and Curio found Sardinia and Sicily evacuated, nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam (i. e. the commander-in-chief had quitted the islands). *¶* vacuifacere, g. i. for to make empty (e. g. the benches, subsellia, C., where the reading is not quite certain); but vacuifacere Scyrum (Np.) is to remove all its inhabitants. *¶* Annul; vid.

EVACUATION, *¶* Discharge, &c., exinanitio, alvi defectio (by means of medicine): no et follows, venter nihil reddit: to have had no e. for several days, pluribus diebus non descendit alvus. *¶* The withdrawing of troops, &c., *¶* excessus ex urbe (asf. excessus e vita, C.), or *Crcl.* with verbs under EVACUATE = 'withdraw troops.' After Porseta's e. of Italy, postquam Porseta ex agro Romano excessit: such was the e. of Croton, ita Crotona excessum est.

EVADE. See *ΤΟ ΕΛΥΘΕ*.

EVANESCENT, fragilis.—caducus.—evanidus (poet. and not *pro* Aug., O.).

EVANGELICAL, evangelicus (Eccl.). [The terms *ecclesia evangelica, *evangelico-reformata, *evangelico-lutherana, may be used as t. i. to describe the German Protestant Churches]. To live an e. life, *evangelicam vitam sectari (August.).

EVANGELICALLY, *evangelice.

EVANGELIST, *¶* Author of a gospel, evangelista (Eccl. Prudent.). *¶* Preacher of the Gospel, evangelizator (Terent.).—evangelii prædicator.

EVANGELIZE, *Crcl.*, e. g. to e. the world, *¶* efficere ut omnes ubique homines sacra Christiana (or cultum Christianum) et puram religionem suscipiant (cf. L. 1, 7; C. Legg. 1, 23, 60).—*hominum animos ad verum Dei cultum convertere.—ad doctrinam Christianam convertere.

EVAPORATE, *¶* TRANS.) exhaleare, exspirare (Lactant.). evaporare, Gell., is not classical).—*¶* INTRANS.) exhalaré (also exhaleare vapore, poet. rare, Luer., vidimus alta exhaleare vaporem, &c.).—evanesce (of wine that loses its spirit; of mineral waters, aquæ calidæ evanuerunt, &c.).—vapourare (post-Aug. Plin., aquæ quæ vaporant et in mari ipso).

EVAPORATION, exhalatio, exspiratio, aspiratio (all C., of the e. fm the earth).—*¶* evaporatio (post-Aug.; term; Sen.; nivia, Gell.).—respiratio (fm the water).—vaporatio (e. g. inundantium aquarum, Sen.): e. fm the earth, fm the waters, vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepidatis or ex aquis excitantur (C.); also term exhalationes, exspirations, aspirations.

EVASION, latēbra (only in sing.; a hiding-place = a pretext).—deverticulum. deverticulum ac flexio (an e., as opp. to a straightforward course, C. Pis. 22, 53, but not in this sense).—excusatio (an excuse).—causa simulata or speciosa (an apparent or specious reason). To make or seek e's, deverticula, deverticula flexionesque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself about, to endeavour to keep aloof fm a point): to find some e., rinam qm reperire (proverb, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24): to have some e. ready, latebram habere: he answered by an e., alio responsonem suam derivavit: to have recourse to a strange attempt at e., se mirificam in latebram conjicere (C. de Dio. 2, 20, 46): to avoid e., directo or directo (without wandering fm the point).

EVASIVE, ambiguus (of uncertain meaning; e. g. responses, Suet. Tib. 34).—fictus et simulatus (hypocritical), or *Crcl.* To give an e. answer, alio responsonem suam derivare; tergiversari, or huc, illic tergiversari (to go backwards and forwards, &c.).

EVASIVELY, fecte et simulate (e. g. loqui, not according to one's real sentiments).—tergiversantis in modum (Lactant.). Vell. has tergiversanter, but only of one shrinking fm a battle). To answer e., tergiversari.—alio responsonem suam derivare.

EVE, *¶* Evening; vid. *¶* Evening proceeding a holy day, dies proximus ante diem festum. *¶* Vigilia is a festival celebrated in the night.—*¶* INTRANS.) To be on the e. of alth, qd instat (e. g. bellum); qd impendit (e. g. contentio, tempestas, &c.). See 'TO BE NEAR.'

EVEN. See **EVENING.**

EVEN, adj., *aequus* (not departing from the horizontal line, level; not rising or sinking; opp. *acclivus*, going up, or declivis, going down, sloping; or superior, that lies higher; or inferior, that lies lower).—*planus* (plain, flat, without observable inequalities; opp. *asper*, rough, uneven; or *montuosus* or *montuosus*, mountainous).—*aequus* and *planus* (e.g. *locus*). To erect a building on a ground, *aedificium plano pede instituit*. The *tenor* of his whole life, *aequalitas in omni vita*, or *universae vitae*: to make e., *aequare*, *complanare* (e.g. *manibus*, *pedibus*).—solo *adequare* (to make e. with the ground).—*pavire* (to make e. by beating, e.g. a pavement, a floor; all round, *circumpavire*). Of numbers, par (opp. *impar*). To play at odd and e., *ludere par impar*.

EVEN, adv., *etiam* (in nearly every application of the English word, *emphatically* with comparatives, and 'nay even' [immo potius] after a negative clause, and after tantum abesse—ut &c.).—vel 'or even', 'even', *emphatically* with superlatives).—et (the use of *et* for *etiam* has been disputed, but is found in C. in the following cases: 1) = *praeterea*, *emphatically* at the beginning of a clause: 2) with *igitur*, *ergo*, when *et* stands first with the word it refers to, and the *igitur* or *ergo* in the third place [affectus animi laudabilis, et vita igitur laudabilis, &c.]. 3) after relative pronouns and conjunctions, *quum*, *quod*, &c. [illud, quod *et* in testimonio, &c.] 4) before proper names and demonstrative pronouns, the particle standing at the head of its clause, or after one word of it or two, if they are such as cannot be separated [spei est, et hunc miserum, &c.]. 5) in *ut*—*sic* *et*. 6) in non solum or non modo—sed *et*. 7) in *et* nunc: *Pr. Intr.* 2, 227).—*Sis ipse*, *adeo*. *E. virtus* herself is despised, *ipsa virtus contemnitur*: e. his enemies could not restrain their tears, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: e. you are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succenses: e. if, *etiam*! e. now, *iam nunc* (i. e. before one could well suspect): e. then, *etiam* *etiam* (still, up to that time, &c.). e. though, *ut jam* (e.g. *ut jam omnes incipientes sint miseri*,—non est tamen &c.); and *even*, *nam even* (of a stronger assertion, correcting a preceding statement), *atque adeo* (e.g. *intra mœnia, atque adeo in senatu; a force* *ech* *some-times belongs to atque alone*). 'Even so' (in answer), *etiam*. || *As—even so*. See *Just as, &c.*

EVEN, v. || To level. See 'to make even.' || To equalize, *vid.*

EVEN-HANDED, *aequus*.—*incurruptus*.—*tamquam* *medius* nec in alterius favorem inclinat. See *Just, IMPARTIAL*.

EVENING, *vesper* (1855) *Vesperus* and *vespera* are not found in classic prose).—*tempus vespertinum*.—extremum diei (*S. Jug.* 21, 2); extremum tempus diei (*Hirt.* B. G. 8, 15, 6): towards e., *ad* or *sub* *vesperum* (the former, *Cæsar's* usual form): in the e., *vesperi* (1855) *not vespere*: late in the e., *pervesperi* (*C. ad Div.* 9, 2, in.); in the e. of the day before, *pridie vesperi*: yesterday e., *heri vesperi*: on the e. before his death, *ad vespertum*, *pridie quam excessit e vitâ*: on the e. of his death, *eo ipso die*, *quo excessit e vitâ* (i. e. on the day of his death): early in the e., as the e. was coming on, *primo vespere*; *primâ vesperi* (*Cæs. B. C.* 1, 20): e. is coming on, *vesperascit* (*Ter.*); *advesperascit* (C.); *invesperascit*; *jam serum est diei* (L.): when e. was drawing near, *die jam inclinat in vespertum* (*Cæs.*); *præcipite die* (L.). Good e. *salve* to wish any good e., *salvete qm jubeo*: that comes or happens in the e., *vespertinus* (= *evening*, &c. *adj.*). To pay an e. visit, *convenire qm vesperi*: to receive an e. visit, *qm convenit me vesperi* or *vespertinum*. A guest who spends the e. with any, *hospes vespertinus*: the e. red, *vesper rubens* (V.): e. prayers, *preces vespertinae*. The e. twilight; see **TWILIGHT**. The e. breeze, *aer vespertinus*; aura *vespertina* (Farr.). E. primrose, *œnothëra biennis*. || **IMPROPR.** The e. of life, *vita occidens* (C.).

EVENLY, *aequaliter*, *aequaliter* (equally, e.g. *aeq. distribuere*, *aequb. prædam dissipare*).—*ad libram*, *ad regulam*, *ad libellam*, *ad normam* et *libellam* (horizontally, so that a spirit-level or similar instrument would detect no deviation).

EVENNESS, || *Levetness*, *aequalitas* (Sen. Plin.).—*levor*, *levitas* (smoothness of surface; levitas also of an even style, never rising to sublimity, nor sinking into tameness, &c.). || *Regularity*, &c., *aequalitas* (e.g. of motion, *motus*, C.; also of an unnormal property of style, &c.). || *Impartiality*, *vid.* || *Evenness* of mind, *temper*, &c., *aequus animus*. *aequitas animi* (1855) *aequanimitas*, *un-Class.* (316)

—*constantia* (as the result of firmness of character).—*animi tranquillitas*. *animus tranquillus* (calm peace of mind).

EVENT, *res gesta*. *factum* (deed).—*exitus*. *eventus* (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result', C. *Invent.* 1, 28, 42; *eventus* est *ca* *exitus* *negotii*; in quo *quæri* solet, *quid ex* *quaque* *re* *eveniret*, *eveniat*, *eventurum* sit; hence also *exitus* *eventusque*; *eventus* *atque* *exitus*)—*finis* (the end).—*casus* (an accident, accidental result; T. *Hist.* 1, 4, 1, *casus* *eventusque* *rerum*, qui *plerumque* *fortuiti* *sunt*). *Diastrophus* e., *res* *adversæ*, *miseræ*; *casus* *calamitosi*, *miseri*: a *tragic*, *shocking*, &c. e., *casus* *horribilis*, *tristis*: an *unexpected* e., *casus* *improvisus*, *inopinatus*; *varying* e., *rerum* *vicissitudines*. || In the event of, see 'if.' At all e.'s, *certe*, *saltem*.

EVENTERATE, *xenterare*; *eviscerare*.

EVENTFUL, *Crci.* *ancipites* *variosque* *casus* *habens*.—*propter* *ancipites* *variosque* *casus* *memorabilis*. *Sis* *by* *ille*: I shall never forget that eventful night, when &c., *memini* *neq* *unquam* *obliviscar* *noctis* *illius*, *quum* &c. (C.). *Sen.* *has* *vita* *actiosa*, *but* *only* *of* *a* *restless* *active* *life*. *Sen.* *eventful* *means* *filled* *with* *disastrous* *events*; as, an e. day, *die* *funestus*, *luctuosus* (Plin. *has* *decretorios* *dies*, *decisive*, *bringing* *about* *a* *decision*: *fatalis* *dies* *is* *one* *that* *was* *fated* *to* *see* *the* *destruction* *of* *a* *city*, &c.): *that* *was* *an* *e. day* *to* *me*, *illo* *die* *res* *miræ* *evenirent* *mihi*.

EVENTIDE, *vespertina hora*.—*vespertinum* *tempus*. See **EVENING**.

EVENTILATE, || *Winnow*, *vid.* || *Discuss*, *vid.*

EVENTILATION, || *Winnowing*, *vid.* || *Discussion*, *vid.*

EVENTUAL, *Crci.* *with* *aliquando* *tandem*. *There* *is* *some* *hope* *of* *the* *e. restoration* *of* *this* *miserable* *man*, *spei* *est*, *et* *hunc* *miserum* *et* *infelicem* *aliquando* *tandem* *posse* *consistere* (C.). To make e. provision for *athq.*, *consulere* *et* *prospicere*, *ut* *aliquando* &c.

EVENTUALLY, *aliquando* (at some time or other).—*ad* *extremum*; *ad* *extremum* . . . *denique* (at last): if *athq.* of this sort should eventually happen, *si* *quid* *huius* *simile* *forte* *aliquando* *eveniret* (Ter.).

EVER, || *Always*, *semper* (opp. *numquam*).—*usque* (always, within a definite limit: *temp.* *represente* *time* *as* *a* *space*; *usque* *as* *a* *continuous* *line*, *semper* = *omni* *tempore*: *usque* = *nullo* *tempore* *intermisso*; *continenter*).—*perpetuo* (of uninterrupted continuance to the end of a space of time). || *With* *superlatives* *ever* *is* *translated* *by* *quisque*: 'the best things are e. the rarest', *optimum* *quidque* *rarissimum* *est*: or *thus*; the best men are e. the last to suspect, *ut* *quisque* *est* *vir* *optimus*, *ita* *difficillime* *suspiciatur*, &c. (with *acc.* and *infin.*): or by *compar.*, the happiest time e. seems the shortest, *tanto* *brevius* *tempus*, *quo* *felicius* *est*. || *At* *any* *time*, *umquam* (after negatives, in questions of appeal, that are virtually negative; after *quam* in a comparative clause; after *vix*).—*quando* (*aff.* *num*, *nē*, *si*).—*aliquando* ('at some time', of wider extent than *quodam* *tempore*, and *not* *peculiar* *to* *disputative* *and* *interrogative* *forms* *like* *umquam*: it may, however, stand in interrogations, *quis* *civis* *meliorum* *partium* *aliquando*! but here it does not mean 'who was ever', but 'who was e. of better political principles than he was once?'. It, however, sometimes stands like *umquam*, in the second member of a comparative sentence, *magis* *opportuna* *opera* *nonnumquam*, *quam* *aliquando* *fideli*: it may also stand with *ullus*: *querere*—*ca* *num* *vel* *Philone* *vel* *e* *ullo* *Academico* *audivisset* *aliquando*. C. *Acad.* 4, 4, 11).—*aequando* (in *indignant* *questions*, to express emotion, &c., *aequando* *te* *rationem* *factorum* *tuorum* *restitutum* *putasti* *aequando* *tu* . . . *vidisti* *aequando* . . . *isto* *fructu* . . . *quiquam* *carulit*). If e., *si* *quando*: *si* *quando* *umquam* (L. 10, 14); *si* *aliquando*: *si* *umquam* (*implying* *a* *doubt* *that* *there* *e. was*): if *haply* e., *si* *forte* *aliquando*: *whether*—*e.* *num*—*aliquando*, *num*—*umquam*: *whether*—*e.* *if* *not*, or *usque*, *aequando* (or *aequando*) . . . *nisi* *or* *si* *non* (C. *Agrar.* 2, 7, 17; de *Fin.* 5, 62, 63). *Shall* *i. e.*, *if* *i* *now* &c., *aequando* . . . *si* *nunc* (L. 5, 44, 2). || For *ever*, see **ETERNALLY**. || *As* *implying* *unlimited* *magnitude*; e. o., *quantumvis*, *quamvis* (e.g. *quantumvis* *magnum*, *quantvis* *magnum*); or, *ost.* *some* *pro-nominal* *adj.*, *and* *adv.* *by* *the* *appended* . . . *cumque* (e.g. e. o. *great*, *quantuscumque*; e. o. *small*, *quantuliscumque*. So *ulciscumque*, &c.). (Obs. The proper Engl. idiom in such phrases as, 'to ask never so much,' 'to charm never so wisely,' &c., is neglected by many modern writers, who use 'ever' for ignorance. See Webster's Dict.] *With* *e.* [never] *so* *great* *an* *army*,

quamvis magno exercitu. *At all: not—ever the tappiri, &c.* See 'at all.' *As an intensive word often as [e. g. as soon as I can].* See POSSIBLY.

EVERGREEN, perpetuo virens (*Plin.*). — folia hieme non amittens; qui (quæ, quod) folia hieme non amittit (*Farr. R. R. 1, 7*). — semper viridis († *C. fm Bochas*. *Dep.* 1, 9, 15, semper viridis—lentiscus) *To be an e.*, perpetuo virere (*Plin.* 16, 10, 14); folia hieme non amittere.

EVERLASTING. See **ETERNAL**. *As subst.*, æternitas. *From e.*, ab infinito tempore; ex (omni) æternitate (C.): *to e.*, in æternum. *As adj.* in secula seculorum. — *As adv.* *Lactant. has of the Deity*, qui et fuerit a seculis et sit futurus in secula. *As plant* is called, αἰζόων (*Linn.*). — "antennaria (*Brown: al. goaphalum*).

EVERLASTINGLY. See **ETERNALLY**.

EVERMORE. See **ALWAYS** for *e.*, in æternum.

EVERSION. See **OVERTHROW**, 2.

EVERT. See **OVERTHROW**, v.

EVERY, quisque, quæque, quidque, and (used adjectively) quodque (every one that belongs to a certain number or whole; one as well as the other; hence 'all, but considered individually). — quivis, quilibet, with the two nouns quid- and quod-; vis; quid- and quod-; quilibet, the quid- forms used substantively; the masc. and fem. have but one form (i. e. = 'any one you please,' but quivis is subjective, referring the choice to the person addressed; quilibet, objective, referring it to chance: any one that turns up, no matter who). — omnis, pl. (all); including therefore every individual composing the whole, but not considering them individually, but inclusively). — omnis (in sing. is also used for 'e.' with a singular substantive; it denotes that the substantive is to be taken as a whole, as the name of a class; so that what is said of it holds good of all the class; e. g. omnis de officio quæstio duplex est; this is true of every kind of discussion about points of morality; so omni officio satisfacere ei, i. e. by services of every kind). — Every single (one), unus quisque; unus quivis; unus quilibet, or quilibet unus (this addition of the unus strengthens the individualising power of the pronouns; that distinctions, of course, remain the same). — Let a man retain whatever he possesses, quod cuique obigit, id quisque teneat. In the days of our ancestors the experienced were employed for this service, but now e. body, no matter who, apud majores adhibebatur peritus, nunc quilibet. E. body loves himself, se quisque diligit. Pompey feared e. thing, that you might not fear althg, timebat Pompeius omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis. E. man of them (e. g. was killed), ad anum omnes, omnes ad unum. Sometimes 'every' is translated by nullus non, nemo non, as a more emphatic exclusion of all exceptions, and sometimes by quicumque ('any one whichever it be', Agellanus non destitit, quibuscumque rebus posset, patriam juvare. Before e. thing, omnium primum; ante omnia. When 'every' refers to any numerical distribution, the distributive numerals are to be used; e. g. binæ venationes per dies quinquæ, i. e. two e. day for five days; so for e. day, month, year, singulis diebus, mensibus, annis, &c. (but also quot diebus, mensibus, annis, &c.) Every hour, in singulas horas, or in hora only. For EVERY DAY, see below. *Every tenth man*, decimus quisque: e. five years, quinto quoque anno (with the sing. and an ordinal number). *Every day*, quotidie, quot diebus. — nullo non die (more emphatically including all, by denying that there is any exception). — singulis diebus (on each day as it comes). — In (singulis) dies (fm day to day, fm one day to another, implying that there is a progressive increase or decrease of the things spoken about). — Every thing = 'all in all', omnia (e. g. filius ei omnia est, is every thing to him).

EVERYBODY, quisque, unusquisque, quilibet, quivis (SYN. in EVERY). — omnes, cuncti (all, all together); also by an interrogation with quis est, qui &c. (e. g. would not every one believe? quis est qui non arbitretur?) Also by nemo non. Nemo has not nemini or nemine, but nullius, nullo, are used: he is loved by e. b., a nullo non diligitur. E. b. who, quicumque (whosoever).

EVERY DAY, adj. quotidianus (prop. and fig.). — vulgaris, tritus (usual). — obsoletus (become common). — In usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris: an e. d. thing, res pervagata et vulgaris. One's e. d. clothes, vestis quotidiana: e. d. life, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. For its adverbial use, see DAY.

EVERY TIME, omni tempore. — semper. — num.

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quam non (when a verb follows). E. t. that, quotiescumque.

EVERY WHERE, omnibus locis. — ubique (e. w., wheresoever it be). — ubivis: ubicumque; ubicumque terrarum or gentium; ubicumque terrarum et gentium: fm e. w., ex omnibus partibus, undique (fm all sides, places). — undellibet (whencesoever you please): fm e. w., whencesoever it be, undecumque: to e. w., quocumque versus or versum; in omnes partes: e. w. about, per omnes partes, circum undique.

EVERY WHIT. See **ALTOGETHER**, QUITE.

EVICT, evincere (legal t. for gaining possession by a legal decision; e. g. sive tota res evincatur, sive &c., Ulp.; also in the sense of proving, H. — hos evincet amare, rare, poet.). See **PROVE**, **ESTABLISH**.

EVICTION, evictio (*Jurist. l. t.* See **EVICT**).

EVIDENCE, v. testimonio esse. — planum facere (make it clear). See **PROVE**.

EVIDENCE, testimonium: oral e., testimonium vocis: to give e., testimonium dicere; about althg, de qd re; against aby, in qm: to refute e., testimonium refellere: to be an e., testimonio esse: to give e. about althg, testimonium ei rei dare or reddere: to bear or serve for an e. of althg, ei rei testimonium dare (of persons and things); as rei esse testimonium (of things): it may serve for an e. of it, that &c., ejus rei esse testimonium, quod &c.; rem esse testimonio, quod &c.: to quote an e. for althg, testimonium cs rei proferre: to produce an e. of althg, cs rei testimonium afferre (e. g. laboris sui periculum, Cæsar, of a soldier who produced his shield): to give an important e. in favour of aby, grave testimonium ei impertire (*C. Fam.* 5, 12, 7): to confirm by e., testimonio confirmare qd: to give a false e., falsum testimonium dicere or præbere. Circumstantial e., signa circumstantialia (ast. Auct. ad Herenn.), and to convict aby on circumstantial e., argumentorum or testimoniorum, quæ per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, congregatione cs factum convincere (*affl. Q.* 3, 7, 18): to hesitate and prevaricate in giving his e., titubare, inconstanter loqui (ad Herenn.). *To turn king's evidence*, iudicium profiteri (g. t.). — de qd re, fide regiâ datâ indicare: to offer to turn king's e., dicere se de re indicaturum, si fides publica data esset (or sit, *S. Cal.* 48, 4). *Testis (witness) is often used for 'evidence.'* By what e. will you convict me? quo me teste convinces? I attack more weight to arguments than to e., apud me plus argumenta valent, quam testes. Things for which we have the e. of our senses, quæ sensibus percipiuntur; quæ omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est, incorrupta atque integris testibus (C.). — *Evidentia* is used with perspicuitas by C. as a translation of the Greek εὐαγγελία (lucid statement), = 'res—clare, atque ut cerni videantur, enuntiare.'

EVIDENT, evidens. — perspicuus, apertus, manifestus—testatus (shown, as it were, by witnesses). — notus, cognitus (known). — certus (certain). — planus (intelligible, plain). — clarus, lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (bright, lucid). It is e., est perspicuum, planum, evidens, manifestum; appret, in aperto est; lucet; liquet; perspicuum est omnibus. E. marks of crime, expressa sceleris vestigia: to make e., oculis subicere; ante oculos ponere: he said that he would make it e., that, so planum facturum, &c. (inf.).

EVIDENTLY, evidenter (L. e. g. evidenter pœnitere, arguere, Macedonum partis esse). — manifeste or manifeste. aperte (openly). — dilucide (clearly). — palam (openly before the world). — oculorum iudicio. To see e., plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Not evidenter videre): to be e. false, perspicue falsa esse (C.).

EVIL, adj. See **BAD**, **WICKED**. To look with an e. eye on althg, invidere qd ci.

EVIL, s. malum (g. t.). — incommodum (unpleasant occurrence, state, &c.). To be an e., in malis esse: to look upon althg as an e., qd in malis habere, ponere or ducere: to increase an e., malum augere (to increase an e. one is already suffering); malum malo addere (to add a new e. to one already existing): you would but increase the e., in ulcere tanquam ungulis existeres (*Prov. C. Dom.* 5, 12): one e. follows another, varam viam sequitur (*Prov. Auson. Pref. ad Monachii*, after 17 Idyll.): no e. happened to him, nihil mali accidit ei; so incommodum accidit (C.): to speak e. of aby, male loqui ci (*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 25); maledicere ci; maledice contumelioseque dicere de qo (C.); maledice et maligne loqui (*L.* 45, 39, 5): to wish aby e., male velle ci (*Plaut. Asin.* 5, 1, 13). May e. overtake

Antonius! L. Antonio male sit! *To be plotting e. (agst aby), male cogitare* (de qo; C. Sen. 6): you are a messenger of e., male narraas (C.); acerbum nuncium per'erre (cl. C.): *to ward off, lessen, avoid as e., incommodum rejicere, deminuere, devitare* (C. Invent. 2, 5, 18): *to remedy an e. one has suffered, incommodum acceptum sarcire* (qā re): there are so many e's in life, *thas &c.*, ita multa sunt incommoda in vitā, ut &c.: they not only suffered no e., but &c., non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam &c.

EVIL, adv. male. prave. nequiter.

EVIL-AFFECTED, } male animatus; *to aby, male-*
EVIL-DISPOSED, } vōlus. *E.-disposed persons* (in a state), qui contra rempublicam sentiunt. See DIS-AFFECTED.

EVIL-DOER, maleficus (g. t. for one who commits a morally bad action). — sons. noxius. nocens (as guilty; sons as condemned, or deserving to be condemned: noc. and nox. with ref. to the hurt or injury to another). — sons reus. nocens reus. noxæ reus (so far as he is accused). — qui maleficium or noxam admittit, committit; qui facinus committit, in se suscipit (facinus patrare is antiquated). [Malefactor for homo maleficus, only Plaut.]

EVIL-MINDED, malevōlus. malevōlus (g. tt., opp. benevōlus). — iniquus (not regarding law or equity, opp. æquus). See EVIL-DISPOSED, DISAFFECTED.

EVIL-SPEAKING, calumnia (false accusation). — crimination (the blackening aby's character). — maledictio (act of speaking agst aby; very rare; C. Cat. 3). *Sis procacitas, petulantia, temeritas linguae.*

EVINCE, } Exhibi, prove, vid. } Prove, establish (followed by 'that,' &c.), convincere (e. g. to — nihil scire, &c., C.): for *vincere* is poet.: si puerillus his ratio evincet amare, H.). — efficere (establish).

EVINCIBLE. See DEMONSTRABLE.

EVINCIBLY. See DEMONSTRABLY.

EVISCERATE, eviscerare (Enn. and Pacuv. ap. C.).

EVITABLE, quod evitari potest. — evitabilis (t. O.).

EVITATE. See AVOID.

EVITATION. See AVOIDANCE.

EVOCATION, evocatio (post-Aug.; inferorum, Plin.). — Crcl.

EVOKE, } Call forth, evocare (g. t.). — excitare (e. g. inferos). — ellicere (e. g. Jovem, Manes, &c. C.). — Remove, by appeal, to another court (Hume), appellare a qo ad qm.

EVOLUTION, decursus: to make a military e., decurrere in armis.

EVOLVE. See UNFOLD, UNFOLD ITSELF.

EVULSION, evulsio (e. g. dentis, C. very rare).
EWE, ovis femina. E.-milk, lac ovillum. E.-lamb, agna. E.-milk cheese, caseus ovillum.

EWER, urceus (g. t. for any earthen vessel). — urceus aquarius. — urna (vessel for water or any other either fluid or solid substance). — hydra, situlus or situla are prop. for water-pail, but more comly (empty the dim. sticella) the vessel fm wch lots were drawn (Dick. Antiq.). they were not, however, confined to this; we find hydrie farris, Sulp. Sev.; and on Inscrip't. for the urns in wch the ashes of the dead were placed. — Silvee e's, hydrie argentee (C.).

EXACERBATE, exacerbare (L.). — exulcerare (C.; gratiam, res, dolorem, animum, &c.). — exacerare qm frā (Np. Phoc.). — es iram accendere (enrage a person). — exasperare (L. animos, &c.; — exagitate. — irritare (e. g. animos, simulatēs, &c.).

EXACERBATION, exulceratio (prop. Cels.; impropr. Sen., but, from being quite in the sense of exulcerare, to be used without hesitation). — irritatio (e. g. animum).

EXACT, v. exigere (v. pr., to e promises, debts [nomina, &c.], the performances of duties, wages [mercedem], &c.; exig. pœnam, O. Sen.; gravis placula a qo, L.: mly a te; also ex te, C.; exig. pœn. cl. O. t.). — *Sis a subst. aft. 'exact' may be translated by ut with subj.: to e. an answer fm you, exigere cogereque ut respondeas* (C.): to e. your attention to what I say, hanc exigere operam, ut audias me (C.). — persequi (to e. by legal measures; e. g. debis, a qo) — to e. (a tax, &c.) with great severity, (pecunias imperatas, &c.) acerbissime exigere: to e. punishment of aby, pœnas a qo repetere, petere, expetere (C.), exigere (O.), sumere (V.), capere de qo (L.). In qm (Curt.), ci irrogare (Q.); pœnā qm asserere (C.). } Demand, require, vid. } Exort, vid.

EXACT, } Accurate, vid. } Careful, attentive, diligens. attentus. — cautus ac diligens. — curiosus in qā re. — restrictus attentus ad rem (e. and (318)

careful in money matters). To be e. in athg, diligenter, diligentem et attentum esse in re. diligenter, accurate versari in re (to act or proceed exactly, and with attention, in a single case). — diligentem esse cs rei (habitually e. in the conduct of athg). } Punctual, vid. } Neither more nor less, ipse: at the e. moment of my departure, sub ipsa protectione.

EXACTION, } Act of exacting what is due, exactio (g. t. and emphy of taxes, C.). — efflagitatio (urgens, importunate demand; rare, C.). } Exortion, vid.

EXACTITUDE. See EXACTNESS.

EXACTLY, diligenter. accurate. diligenter et accurate, accurate et exquisitē. exacte, subtiliter (Syn. in ACCURATE). } Exactly so (in ANSWER), certe, vero. Ita. ita est. sic est. — recte. — etiam. sane. sane quidem. [Syn. in YES.] } Exactly, in definitions of number, time, &c., ipse (e. g. triginta dies erant ipse; just or e. thirty days, ipso vicesimo anno, &c.). } Exactly as if, &c. See } Just as if.

EXACTNESS, diligentia. — cura. accurate (C. mira accurate in componendis rebus). Jm. cura et diligentia. — subtilitas. (Syn. in ACCURATE). — religio (conscientious e.; e. g. officii, in the performance of duty; also of scrupulous e. in other things; e. g. in the choice of his words). } Accurately must be used only with ref. to the person acting, not to the state of the work done. — Mathematical e., geometrica subtilitas. The most scrupulous e., *minuta et anxia diligentia. Over-scrupulous e. in athg, nimia religio (e. g. in the choice of words, oratio nimia religione attenuata, C.).

EXACTOR, exactor (g. t. suppliici; recte loquendi, &c.; and emphy of taxes: not C., who however uses exactio).

EXACTRESS, exactrix (very late, Augustin.).

EXAGGERATE, plus dicere, quam patitur veritas (Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67). — veritatem or fidem veritatis non servare. fidem superjacere augendo (L. 10, 30). To e. athg, verbis augere rem, or augere only; in majus extollere rem; supra ferre rem, quam fieri possit (C.); rei actus modum excedere (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, extr.); in falsum augere qd (T. all = to magnify at the expense of truth), in majus celebrare qd (S. Jug. 73, 5, L.); multiplicare verbis (represent many times greater than it is; e. g. copias); rem verbis exasperare (make it worse than it is); qd extollere laudando, verbis, &c. (C.), with nimis or supra modum; amplificare (g. t.); tollere qd altius dicendo (C. as one of the uses of amplificandi, de Or. 3, 26, 104). — plus facto dicere (C. 8, 6, 68). Rumour e's every thing, fama omnia in majus extollit: the report was greatly exaggerated, infatuus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat. History ought to e. nothing, non debet historia veritatem egredi (Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 10): to e. one's own merits, se supra modum extollere (Q. 11, 1, 16). } Not exaggerate, though C. has oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, an exaggerated style, opp. humilis, abjecta.

EXAGGERATION, amplificatio (C. Q., to wch nimia may be added) — superlatio or trajectio, with or without veritatis (both = hyperbolical e.). — exasperatio (t. t. of oratory = quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendū suspitionis causā; Auct. Herenn. 4, 53, 67). — Immoderatio verborum (C. Sull. 10, 30). Lying e., ementiens superjectio (Q. 8, 6, 67). An allowable e., decens veri superjectio (Q.). To avoid all e. (at the expense of truth), veritatis fidem servare: an e., res immoderate verborum elata (Auct. C. Sull. 10, 30). *res multis partibus aucta (Aft. Cas.), or in majus aucta: this is an e., plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas (Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 53, 67); hoc in majus auctum est: the news was brought to Rome, and even with the addition of alarming e's, hæc majore tumultu etiam, quam res erat, Romam nuntiavit (L. 4, 56). } Not exaggeratio (though Fell. has exaggeratio quendam speciosa orationis); but quasi quædam exaggeratio cs rei might perhaps be used in some constructions, aft. C. (who has animi — quasi quædam exaggeratio).

EXAGITATE, exagitare. irritare, &c. } Agitate, vid.

EXAGITATION, Crcl. or irritatio.

EXALT, } Raise up on high, tollere, attollere. — efferre (raise up). — excitare. erigere. altius efferre (build up). See RAISE. } Elevate to rank, honours, &c., extollere. efferre (raise, opp. deprime: absol. and ad qd, C.; supra qm, C.; qā re). — evehere (e. g. in tertium consulatum, Vell.; ad consulatum, T.). — augere. ornare (exalt, by gracing with athg, honours, &c.). Jm. augere atque ornare. — producere ad dignitatem, ad honores. evehere ad honores; to high

honore, amplis honoribus ornare or *decorare*; *to the highest honours*, ad amplissimos honores, or ad summam dignitatem perducere: *to e. aby fm the dust or meanness condition*, e tenebris in lucem vocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: *to e. aby to a (high) office*, promovere qm ad or in munus, or ad locum (in the time of Emp. — *to e. aby promote alone not good*). *to e. exaltare*, Sen. (alia exalt. alia summittere). *to e. elevate to joy, confidence, &c.*, erigere (e. g. animum demissum, oppressum). *to e. erigere atque recreare* — excitare (e. g. afflictum cs animum). — *evehere* (e. g. spe vanâ evehere, L; inconsultus evehere, Q.). See ELATE. *Exaltol*, vid.

EXALTATION, *EXALTO*, *EXALTARE*. [*IMPROPR.*] sublatio (e. g. of voice). — *elatio* or *sublatio animi* (the raising of higher thoughts). — *ascensio* (the mounting to a higher degree of perfection, C. Br. 36, 137). — *honoris amplificatio* (the raising or being raised to higher honour). — *animus elatus, inflatus* (proud sentiments). — *laudatio*, *laudes* (the praising of aby, &c.).

EXALTED, *as past partic.*, see the verb. *to e. lofty*, *altus*, *elatus*, *celsus*, *excelsus* (Syn. in HIGH). — *erectus* (noble in thought). *Jm.* *celsus* et *erectus*, *magnus* et *erectus*. — *excelsus*, (homo) *magnus*, *excelsus* magnificusque. (vir) *excelsus* et *altus*, (animus) *excelsus*, *elatus*, *erectus*. — *cujus animus altius se exultat* (C.).

EXAMINATION, *tentatio* (trial, as action, L.). — *spectatio* (repeated e. of an object, esp. of money). — *consideratio*, *reputatio*, *deliberatio* (the weighing of aby). — *Judicium* (the examining judgement). — *interrogatio* (interrogatory e.; e. g. testium: in the e. of the witnesses, in interrogando testibus). *Without e.*, *sine judicio*, *temere* (e. g. assentiri cli). *E. of aby* (to see what he knows), *tentatio scientiæ* cs (aft. C. de Div. 1, 17, 32): *to hold an e.*, *examinare*, *explorare*, *exquirere*, *quid sciant* (or *quid rinti*) *discipuli*: *to offer oneself for e.*, *se spectandum* or *examinandum* offerre: *to undergo an e.*, *probationis periculum subire* (Wyttenb.): *to come up for e. again*, *ad probationem redire* (ib.). — *For 'judicial examination,'* see 'JUDICIAL ENQUIRY'.

EXAMINE, *to weigh carefully* (with a view of ascertaining the nature of atq), *examinare*, *ponderare* (to weigh with a view of determining whether it has the right weight; then *fig.* of subjecting the properties of things, notions, &c., to an examination). — *perpendere* (to weigh thoroughly, *prop.* and *improp.*), *qd ad qd*; e. g. *ad præcepta disciplinæ qd diligenter, diligentissimo*. — *tentare* (to try or test atq). — *explorare* (to search out and investigate the true nature of atq). — *considerare* (to consider, as an act of the understanding). — *rationes* *cs rei habere* or *ducere* (to take it fully into calculation). — *inspicere* (to look into it, as it were, with a view to ascertain the nature, state, &c. of the object; both *prop.*, of ocular inspection, *arma militis*; and *improp.*, *qm a puer, &c.*, of examining his character, mores *cs*, *querelam*). *There is no authority for probe in this sense.* *to e. atq by atq*, *qd ad qd exigere*: *to e. atq very strictly*, *qd exactissimo judicio examinare*; *qd ad obrusam exigere* (Sen.). *to e. atq in a popular way*, *not with minute critical accuracy*, *qd non aurificis statâ sed quadam populari trutinâ examinare* (C.). *to e. examine by ocular inspection*, *inspicere* (e. g. *arma militis*). — *contemplari* (to e. as an act of feeling, absorbed in its object, and surrendering itself to the pleasant or unpleasant feelings it excites; *Dôd.*). — *intueri* (to contemplate attentively something that strikes the fancy, &c.). *Jm.* *intueri* et *contemplari*. — *spectare* (to gaze quietly at an object that interests the understanding). — *contueri* (to e. an object with fixed widely opened eyes, &c.). — *oculis collustrare* or *perscrutare* (to review with the eyes, to e. carefully). — *perspicere* (to e. in all its parts, to e. thoroughly). *Jm.* *contueri* *perspicere*que. — *circumspicere* (to look all round, to take a view of): *to e. hastily*, *oculis percurrere*: *to e. attentively*, *intueri* *oculis contemplari*. *to e. examine by a searching enquiry*, *inspicere* (to look into, e. g. mores *cs*). — *excutare* (*prop.* to shake a garment, in order to ascertain whether atq had been concealed in it; hence *fig.* to sift, search thoroughly). — *scrutari*, *percrutari* (*qm* or *locum*, to inspect or visit thoroughly; hence *fig.* to enquire into). — *percensere*, *recensere* (to e. critically, &c.). — *cognoscere* *qd* (to require information respecting). — *querere* *qd* or *de qd re* (to endeavor to bring to light by investigation; e. g. conjunctionem, de cs morte). — *inquirere* in *qd* (to collect facts with the view of supporting a judicial enquiry). — *exquirere* *qd* (to enquire closely into, e. g. verum;

aby's actions by the strictest rule of conscience, cs facta ad antiquæ religionis rationem). — *to e. inquire* means strictly to impeach or accuse of a crime for which the penalty was previously determined (of the tribunes): *to e. by torture*, per tormenta querere *qd*; also querere only in the construction de servo in dominum (to torture a slave for the purpose of obtaining evidence agst his master). *to e. oneself*, in sese descendere (Pers.). *me ipse periculo totumque tents* (I e. myself, Cic. Legg. 2, 22, 59). *to e. an account*, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere. — *to e. examine by questioning*, interrogare (e. g. testem). *to e. a witness severely*, *q.*, interrogare testem infeste ac premere (Q.). *well, bene* (C.). *to e. expendere testem* is to ascertain the probable worth of his evidence, by sifting his character, connexion, habits, &c. *to e. a school, pupils, &c.*, *cs scientiam literarum, doctrinæ, artis, &c.* tentare (aft. C. de Div. 1, 17, 32, *cujus* quum tentare vellet scientiam augurâtus); *explorare*, *exquirere*, &c., *quid sciant* or *didicerint discipuli* (Krebs). *Not cs profectus explorare*.

EXAMINER, *disceptor*, *investigator* (C.). *explorator* (Suet.). *indagator* (Col. Syn. under TO EXAMINE). *In judicial matters*, *quisitor* (C., of one who conducts a preparatory investigation, opp. to one who pronounces the decision). *The e. of witnesses*, *qui testem* (testes) *interrogat*; *of a school*, *qui examinat*, *explorat*, *exquirat*, *quid sciant* or *didicerint discipuli* (Krebs); *qui tentat scientiam discipulorum* (Georges).

EXAMPLE, *v.* See TO EXEMPLIFY, 'to set an EXAMPLE of.'

EXAMPLE, *exemplum* (an e. out of many, chosen on account of its relative aptness for a certain end). — *exemplar* (means an e. before others, chosen on account of its absolute aptness to represent the idea of a whole species; a model). — *autoritas* (e. fm the conduct of an eminent person). — *documentum* (an instruction and warning e.). *To take aby for one's e.*, *exemplum* (sibi) *petere* a *qo*; *exemplum capere* de *qo*; *exemplum sumere* ex *qo*, *with wch sibi may be used* (all C.). *to set an e.*, *exemplum præbere*: *to set a bad e.*, *periculosum exempli imitationem* (aliis, reliquis) *prodere*; *mau* (pessimi. &c.) *ease exempli*: *to follow aby's e.*, *sequi cs exemplum* or *autoritatem*; *uti qo auctore*; *in atq*, *qm ducem sequi* in *re*. *To confirm atq by an e.*, *exemplo confirmare* *qd*. *To propose an e. for imitation*, *proponere ci exemplum* ad *imitandum*. *To fashion oneself after aby's e.*, *se formare ad mores* *cs*. *To turn aby's e. agst himself*, *sum ipsius exemplum in eum vertere* (L. 7, 28). *As for e.*; *for e.*, *ut*, *velut* (not referring to a verb, but introducing single names, words, &c., e. g. *a dislike to women*, *as for e.*, *that of Timon*, of Hippolytus, &c., *ut Timonis*, *ut Hippolyti*). *For e.*, *exempli causâ* or *gratiâ*. *ut exemplo utar* (when 'for example' means 'for the purpose of giving an example' [a fact, a statement, &c.]); *e. g. aliquos exempli causâ nominare*, *nomen aliquod exempli causâ invenire*, *afferre*. — *verbi gratiâ*. *verbi gratiâ* (to explain a preceding expression). — *vel* (= *ut* *ut*). *to go no further, but take the first instance that occurs*: *Pr. Intr. il. 542*. *As for e.*, *when we laugh*, *ut quum ridemus*. Sometimes 'for example' is translated by in his (when a special instance or some special instances of a general assertion are produced). *Penal example*, *exemplum* (supplicii). *To make an e.*, *exemplum severitatis statuere*; *of aby*, *exemplum in qo statuere* or in *qm edere*, *constituere*: *to make an e. for the purpose of terrifying the others*, *exemplum supplicii ceteros detertere*.

EXANIMATE, *exanimis*, *exanimus* (the latter esp. in pl., where *la*, *lum*, *bus*, *do not occur*; not common till the Aug. age; not C. or Cas.; — *exanimatus*).

EXANIMATION, *exanimatio* (C.).

EXASPERATE, *irritare*, *exagitare*, *irâ incendere*, *cs iram incendere*. — *exulcerare*. — *exacerbare* (L.). — *exasperare* (L.); *aby agst aby*, *infestum facere* *qm ci*: *e. men's minds* *and*, *recenti irâ exacerbare animos*: *exasperated* by this pain, *quo dolore incensus*.

EXASPERATED, (*irâ*) *exacerbat*. — *irâ accensus* (*enraged to a great degree*) — *iratus* (*angry*, g. t.). — *infensus* (*hostilely disposed to a great degree*): *an e. mind*, *animus exulceratus* (C. Deior. 3, 8): *e. affrâ*, *irâ recenti exacerbatus*: *to become e.*, *exacandescere*; *iracundiâ effervescescere*, *exardescere*.

EXASPERATION, [*Malignant exaggeration*, *culpe*, *delicti*, &c., *amplificatio*.] *Exacerbation*, &c., *exulceratio*, *irritatio*. See EXACERBATION.

EXASPERATED STATE, *indignatio*. — *ira*, *iracundiâ*.

EXAUCTIONATE, *exauktionare*. See DIMINUS, DISCHARGE.

EXCAVATE, *cavare* (g. t. *to make hollow*, *lapidem*,

rupes, naves, &c.).—excavare (to hollow out, cavernam, ripas, terram).—effodere (to dig out, terram, humum, montem, lacum, &c.).—fodere (to dig, to make by digging; e. g. wells, puteos; ditches, scrobes, &c.).

EXCAVATION, *¶* Act of hollowing, excavatio (Sen. lapidus). *¶* A hollow formed, cavatio (Parr. majorem cavationem, quam pocula habebat).—*locus effossus* (hollow made by digging out earth).—*cavum* (any open or empty space in a body).

EXCAVATOR, cavator (Plin. arborum avis).—fossor (digger; poet. and post-Aug. prose).

EXCEED, excedere (not till L. in this sense; e. g. exc. modum, to e. the bounds of moderation; fidem, to e. credibility).—egredi (to go beyond; e. g. fortunam hominis, Vell.; modum, Q.; altitudinem ca rei, T.; quintum annum, Q.; not C. or Cas. in this sense).—transire (e. g. fines ca rei; modum, &c., C.).—transilire (leap over, munera modici Liberi, H.).—superare, exsuperare (surpass, qd and qm qd re, *ex* in physical or moral excellences; qm constantia et gravitate, &c.; exsup. not C. in this sense).—supra qd esse (to be above or beyond it).—migrare (to depart fm, jus, quæ pertinet ad veritatem, &c.).—transgredi (mensuram, Plin.; duodevicesimum annum, Vell.).—qd majus est quam qd (e. g. test his liberality should e. his means, ne benignitas major sit, quam facultas). To e. the bounds, &c. of alth, finem et modum transire; finem ca rei transire (C.); modum egredi or (L.) excedere; ultra modum egredi: to e. the limits I have prescribed for myself, extra hos cancellos egredi, quos mihi ipse circumdédi (C.): to e. one's orders, egredi extra præceptum: the outlay e's the profit, sumptus superat fructum; impendia exsuperant reditum: the eloquence of *Caesar's Commentaries* e's the most elaborately finished compositions of other authors, nihil tam operose ab aliis est perfectum, quod non elegantia commentariorum [*Caesaris*] superetur (Hirt. *proem.* B. G. 8). *¶* Nothing can e. alth, is often translated by qd tantum est, ut nihil supra possit (e. g. Pisonis—amor in omnes non tantus est, ut nihil supra possit, C.). Nothing can e. the accuracy with which I finished those dialogues, eos (dialogos) confeci—it accurate, ut nihil posset supra: with such a modest, such a beautiful countenance, that nothing could e. it, vultu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra (Ter.). the number of the killed exceeded 20,000, caesa—supra millia viginti (L.): the interest e's the principal, usuræ mergunt sortem (L.): to e. belief, supra humanam fidem esse; fidem excedere (L.): the degree in which he could endure hunger, &c. e's belief, patiens inedie, supra quam culquam credibile est (S.): to e. the power of man, supra humanas or hominis vires esse.

EXCEEDINGLY. See EXCESSIVELY, ENORMOUSLY. EXCEL, excellere (in alth, in qd re, e. g. in arte; or qd re, if it is that by which he e's, animi magnitudine, &c.; abq, ci [e. g. dignitate principibus excel. C.]; amongst, inter quos also to e. abq, præter qm exc.; super omnes exc. [*¶* not præ qd, *ut* Muretus uses.]). *¶* Not perf. excellui, except Gell. Use florui, vigui, eminui, præstiti, &c.).—præcellere (Lucr. and Plin. T., qm, ci, inter alios).—eminere (stand forth conspicuously as above others; in qd re; qd re inter quos, Q., and absol.). Jn. excellere atque eminere (absol.).—præstare (stand before; in alth, qd re; abq, qm or ci, see Herz. B. G. 8, 6).—conspicuum esse, conspici (to attract the observation in an unusual degree, of persons and things; see Brem. Np. Att. 13, 5).—qd re insigniri (to be made remarkable by, Plin. &c.; but the word used by C.).—superare (to surpass, qm qd re, C.).—exsuperare (L. &c., not only to equal you, but, if possible, to e. you, tuas laudes non assequi solum, sed etiam exsuperare, L. 28, 43, 47): to e. in bravery, virtute præcipuum esse; other men in virtue, virtute ceteros mortales præstare. To e. in alth, excellere in re (e. g. in arte qd).

EXCELLENCE, EXCELLENCY, excellentia.—præstantia. Jn. excellentia præstantiaque. excellentia magnitudoque (both C.).—*Sis pulchritudo* (beauty; e. g. virtutis, oratoris, mentis).—excellētie (in pl. C. Læl. 19, 69). *¶* As a title, *prps* vir illustrissimus. *¶* Par excellence (French = *κατ' ἑξοχήν*), propter excellentiam (C. Top. 13, 55), or proprie (C., ib.); præcipue; præ ceteris; eximio nomine (e. g. qm or qd nominare). *¶* Sen. uses per excellentiam (Ep. 58), and Ulp. per eminentiam.

EXCELLENT, egregius. eximius (exim. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, all of which are good; egreg. of what is distinguished above things of its own kind, amongst which are good, bad, and indifferent; thus ex. virtutes, ingentium, spes; but egreg. poeta not eximius [C. Or. 1, 3], there being many

bad poets; Schulla).—præclarus (relates to the impression of admiration on the minds of others; to splendour, celebrity, &c.). Jn. egregius ac præclarus. eximius et præclarus.—excellens. præcellens.—præstant. præstantia (Syn. in TO EXCEL).—insignis (remarkable, for good or evil). Jn. clarus et insignis (e. g. illius viri virtus; C.).—divinus (very common as hyperbol. expression of excellence; div. vir; homo in dicendo; orator, &c. *Sis* softened by quidam or pene).—optimus (ironical). *¶* Excellent! (in ironical answers) optime! (e. g. non me quidem, inquit, sed sapientem dico scire. Optime, nempe, &c. C. Ac. 2, 36, 115).

EXCELLENTLY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. *ads* præclare (Syn. in EXCELLENT)—divine (is very rare).—divinitus (occurs several times).—luculente. luculenter (C.).—bene. pulchre (these two *ex* in answers of approbation).—(vel) optime (ironically). To speak Greek e., egregie Græce loqui.

EXCEPT, v. excipere. eximere.—excludere (to shut out, exclude).—discedere ab qo, a re (to pass on fm an exception one has found, for the purpose of finding another). To e. any one by name, qm nominatim excipere: when I e. you, quum a vobis discesserim: if I e. brotherly love, quum a fraterno amore discessal: none excepted, ad unum omnes, or omnes ad unum; singuli universique (one and all): that excepted, quum ab illo discesserim; illud si exceperis, excluderis. *¶* To object, a) In law, exceptione uti (Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 8); agni abq or alth, ci or ci rei; exceptionem opponere; excipere adversus qm (Ulp. and Paul. Dig. 44, 1, 2; and 20; African. Dig. 16, 1, 17, § 1); on account of alth, excipere de qd re (Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 4). B) In common life; see OBJECT.

EXCEPT, prep. præter, with an acc. in negative and general propositions.—extra, with an acc.—præterquam (adv. except).—nisi ('if not,' 'unless,' 'aft. negations and in negative questions; see Zumpt, § 735).—quum discesseris ab qo, ab qd re (i. e. *ex* ft. you have left that) &c.—excepto, excepta, exceptis (being excepted): all the enemy, e. some few, were taken alive, paucis ex hominum numero desideratis, cuncti vivi calebantur: philosophers maintain that no one e. the philosopher is a perfect man, philosophi negant, quemquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem: e. that, nisi quod (C. Fam. 13, 1, &c.).—præterquam quod (see Zumpt, § 627).—excepto quod [*¶* this is rare]: e. in case of, extra quam si (easily in forms of exception; see C. ad Att. 6, 1, 15).—præterquam si (Plin. 8, 25, 39).—excepto, si (Pers. 5, 90).—nisi, nisi si (if not, unless, only in case that; see Zumpt, § 343). *¶* Non nisi should not be written as one word; they very seldom even stand together [C. Ferr. 1, 39, 98, is an exception]: you wrote nothing to me e. what was possibly true, tu, nisi quod verum erat, profecto non scripsisti (the nisi generally, but by no means always precedes): e. one or at the most two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all e. you two, omnes, exceptis vobis duobus.

EXCEPTION, exceptio. exceptiuncula (a limitation, restriction; the latter a slight e.: exceptio is also 'an exception' in law pleadings). With e's, cum exceptione (C.): without e's, sine exceptione; sine discrimine; pariter; æque (without distinction).—ad unum omnes (bills to a single person, without e. in respect of number): without any e's, sine ullâ exceptione: with the e. of any one, excepto qo; præter qm; si ab qo discesseris: with some e's, non sine qo discrimine: with this e, cum hac exceptione: to make an e's, excipere; of any person or thing, qm, qd: to be an e's, excipi: to make no e's, nullum discrimen facere: with the e. of one or perhaps two, excepto uno aut ad summum altero: all without e's, ad unum omnes [*¶* not omnes sine exceptione].

EXCEPTIONABLE, quod offensionem est, offensionem habet or affert; quod offendit; quod non vacat offensione.—quod displicet.—odiosus.—exemplo haud saluber (e. g. opinio, sententia).—mali exempli.

EXCEPTIOUS, litigiosus. gurgiosus. difficilis, &c. (see QUARRELSOME).—accusatorius (e. g. animus).—criminosus (full of charges).—qui contra omnia dicit.—*¶* qui omnia improbat, or *¶* qui reprehendit omnia et exagitat.—*¶* qui omnibus omnium consiliis occurrat atque obstat (oft. C. Cat. 3, 7).—*¶* qui omnia male interpretatur (puts a bad construction on every thing).—*¶* qui proclivis or propensus est ad accipiendam offensionem.—*¶* (ille) consiliis omnium oppugnator.

EXCEPTOR, See OBJECTOR.

EXCEPTA, electa [*¶* not excepta]. A book of e., electorum commentarius (Plin. Ep. 3, 5).

EXCEPTION, exceptio (post-Class., Gell.). E's (of a work), electa (not excepta).

EXCESS, *Crcl.* by the *adj.*, nimis or extremus (e.g. *excess of joy*, nimia lætitia).—quod nimium est e. vehementius offendit, quam id quod videtur parum; C., or by quod superest, superat or (often of fault) e. redundat: the deficiency of alth in the one is equal to the e. of it in the other, quantum alteri deest ca rei, tantum alteri superest: there was no deficiency of this kind of ornament in Antonius, nor e. of it in Crassus, neque in Antonio deerat hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundabat: to be filled to e. with alth, redundare qā re: e. of ornament makes a style laudry, exornationes si crebre collocabuntur, oblitam reddunt orationem (C.).—[~~Excess~~] exsuperantia is only a great amount of what is good, redundantia an e. of what is bad.—[~~Excess~~] not nimietas or excessus.—to be in e., redundare (mostly, but not always, of a faulty e.). *Excess* (moral), intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia (want of moderation in the enjoyment of coarse sensuality and desires, opp. temperantia).—libido, libidines, voluptates libidinosæ (e. in sensual enjoyment, raply in love).—licentia (arbitrary e. in external manners and order).—luxuria (extravagance, luxury in our mode of living).—flagitium (an immoral act). All possible e.'s, effusæ in omni intemperantiā libidines: to commit or be guilty of e.'s, licentius, effrenatus vivere; se effundere in libidinibus. [To commit excesses, evagari; non temperare sibi; in alth, immodicum, nimium esse in re; modum excedere or modum non tenere in re; effundi in rem or ad rem; se effundere in qā re (e.g. in qā libidine, C.).

EXCESSIVE, immodicus, immoderatus, effusus, profusus. *E. height* (of body), statura, quæ justam excedit (*Suet. Tib. 68*): e. joy, lætitia effusa, profusa, præter modum elata, or se superfundens.

EXCESSIVELY, immodice; immodice et redundanter (*Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21*); immoderate; extra, supra, or præter modum; effuse; profuse.—vehementer (e.g. gaudere; commoveri qā re, &c.).

EXCHANGE, mutatio, permutatio. —(~~Ex~~) not commutatio, *arch* means only 'change', 'alteration', in *Class. writers*. To make an e., see To EXCHANGE. [Exchange of money, collybus (~~Ex~~) not cambium. To pay by a bill of e., permutare ci pecuniam, &c.: by a bill of e. payable at Athens; to give aby a bill of e. on Athens for his annual expenses, curare, ut permutet Athenas quod sit in annum sumptum ci (C. *Att. 15, 15, An.*).] An exchange (place of business), basilica (roofed and with pillars for the convenience of merchants, &c.).—conciabulum (g.t.).—*conciabulum mercatorum.—mercatus, ūs.—*forum mercatorum.

EXCHANGER, mensarius (C.).—mensarius numularius (*Fest.*). *Sen.* has dim. mensularius.

EXCHEQUER, ærarium, fœcus (privy-purse)—gaza (of the Persians, &c.). A well-filled e., copiosus ærari (C.): an e. bill, *syngrapha pecunie ex ærario dandæ or persolvendæ. [Chancellor of the Exchequer, procurator principis or Cæsaris (in Rome the officer who superintended the income and disbursements of the fœcus or treasury under the emperors; see *T. Ann. 12, 60, hist.*; *Plin. Paneg. 36, 3*).—*ærari curator.

EXCISE, v. See To TAX.

EXCISE, s. *vectigal rerum venalium.—centesima rerum venalium (*ast. Rom. customs*).—portorium (in a wider sense; but properly of articles of export and import).—*prps* vectigal portorii nomine exactum (*ast. C. Pont. 5, 5, 19*).

EXCISEABLE, vectigalis (opp. immunis).

EXCISEMAN, publicanus.—vectigaliarius (*Firm. Math. 3, 13*). The e. takes so much for each hoghead of wine; to be formed *ast.* Titulium quater denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse (C. *Pont. 5, 9*).

EXCISION, excisio (the pulling down of a house, *Auct. Or. pro dom.*: as 'cutting out', *plage, Pallad.*).—excisio (e.g. of the tongue; C.).

EXCITABILITY, *proclivitas ad irascendum, ad accipiendam offensionem, &c.—mollis ad accipiendam offensionem animus (C., of readiness to take offence).—animus ca irritabilis (~~Ex~~) irritabilis very late; (*Appul.*)—animi mobilis (that is unsteady from its natural e.; S.).—mollitudo animi (opp. indolentia, stupor, immanitas; C. *Tusc. 6, 12*).—*tener quidam et mollis animus (*ast.* est naturā fere in animis ternerum quiddam et molle, quod ægritudine, quasi tempestate, quatiatur; C. *Tusc. 3, 6, 12*). Or by *Crcl.* A person of great e., qui facile commovetur, irritatur, &c.: a person of considerable e., commotior animus (T.). [Excitability of the nerves, &c., *incitabilitas (as t. l.).

EXCITABLE, [Easily excited, qui (quæ, quod)]

facile movetur, excitatur, &c.—in quo facile motus excitantur.—proclivis ad perturbaciones ad motus animi nimios (cf. *C. Off. 1, 38, 136*). [Irritable, irritabilis (C.).—pronus ad iram.—iracundus.—acriculus (*sharp, vehement*; e.g. *senex, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 38*): he is somewhat e., iracundior est paullo (H.).—commotior est animo (T.). To be e., facile irritari.

EXCITATION, *excusatio (*Auct. ad Her.* = act of exciting).—incitatio (*quite Classic*). [~~Ex~~] Excitatio very late (*Arnob.*).

EXCITE, excitare (to rouse up fm a state of inactivity or depression, qm or cs jacentem animum; qm ad qd; also risum, plausum, suspicionem ci; motum in animis hominum, emotion, opp. motum sedare).—concitare (to put in a state of violent activity, qm ad qd; by alth, qā re; multitudinem; qm irā, animos, opp. remittere, Q.).—incitare (to set in motion, and urge onwards to an object, or fig. against a person, qm, cs animum, libidines; studium cs rei; qm ad qd; qm in or contra qm, against another).—excire, concire or concire (in *Class. prose*, only = to stir up the mind passively to any action; seld. to produce a passion, evil of any kind, &c.; e.g. *iram conc.*; seditioem conc.; terrorem excire).—movēre, commovēre (to move, agitate, stir the mind or senses; then = to produce some emotion or passion, or something evil; e.g. *miserordiam*, se ditionem, bellum movēre or commovēre; suspicionem, risum movēre).—confare (to blow up, to kindle, = to cause, ci invidiam; bellum).—instigare (to urge on; to instigate, not very common; te instigare, C.). Romanos in Hannibalem, L.).—acuerē, exaceruē (to sharpen; and hence to produce vigour, alacrity, vehemence; ac. qm ad crudelitatem; ac. qm [opp. languorem afferre ci, C.]; ac. pectora virorum fortium, L.; exac. qm [opp. deterrēre, C.]; exac. qm irā, *Ng.*).—irritare (e.g. animos ad bellum, L.; qm ad necem cs, *Vell.*).—stimulare (to spur on, stimulate; with acc. of object; in qd; ut, nō, and *poet. inf.*; aby agst aby, qm in qm).—inflammare (to kindle a violent feeling, qm in qm; agst aby, sensus animorum atque motus [opp. extingui, C.]; invidiam cs; qm qā re, and ad qd).—[~~Ex~~] Exstimulare, *poet.*, and in *post-Aug. prose*. *Jn.* incitare et stimulare (L.); stimulare atque excitare (C.); inflammare et incendere; excitare et inflammare; accendere et stimulare; impellere et incendere. The Romans also expressed it figuratively by stimulos ci admovere or addere; stimulus subdere cs animo; calcaria ci adhibere or admovere; ignem ci subicere (*esp.* to e. the envy of any one). To e. to battle or to war, ad certamen, ad bellum incitare or irritare qm: to e. to learning, irritare qm ad discendum: to e. to anger, ci acuerē iram; qm ad iram irritare; or simply irritare qm: to e. excited by anger, irā exacul or incendi: to e. desire, cupiditatem afferre; in aby, *ast.* alth, ci cs rei: to be excited (of the senses), moveri (e.g. ut sensus moventur in summis voluptatibus; C.). [~~Ex~~] For to e. admiration, surprise, thirst, appetite, &c., see those sublt.

EXCITED, incitatus (by alth, qā re).—animi quodam impetu concitatus; mente incitatus (C.).—commotus or commotus (e.g. animus; C.).—Inflammatus, by alth, qā re: violently or passionately e., inflammatus ac furens (qā re; e.g. libidinibus, C.). To pacify the e. multitude, multitudinem concitatum reprimere (Np.).

EXCITEMENT, [Act of exciting, instigatio, irritatio, incitatio, concitatio, impulsus, stimuluus, instinctus (all of the action).—hortatio, cohortatio, adhortatio (exhortation).] Thing that excites, hortamen, hortamentum. Incitementum, stimuluus, concitamentum (*Sen. de ira, 3, 9*). [State of excitement, animi concitatio, impetus or (stronger) perturbatio.—motus animi turbatus or perturbatus.—animi motus, commotio or permotio. A temporary e., temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28): a vehement e., acerrimus animi motus.—vehemens animi impetus: to speak in a state of e., concitate dicere (Q.).] Concitatio is also used of political e.

EXCITER, hortator, adhortator (who exhorts a person to do alth).—impulsor, stimulator (who urges aby on).—exstimulator (very rare; rebelliois, T.).—conciator (belli, *Hirt.*: turbæ ac tumultūs, L.; concit. et instimulator seditiois, *Pseud. C.*).—Instigator, -trix (T.). *Sis fax* (torch, firebrand), or tuba (trumpet of the e. of sedition, civil war, &c.), e.g. furia faxque hujus belli, L.; fax belli Sertorius, *Vell.*; tuba belli civilis, C.). [~~Ex~~] Excitator very late (*Prudent.*).

EXCLAIM, exclamare.—clamare.—conclamare (of several).—clamitare (with continued exclamations; in alarm, &c.; twice, C.: very common *ast.* Aug. age).

See **CRY OUT**. *I feel inclined to a. as &c.*, mihi libet exclamare, ut &c.: *they e. bravo! excellent!* clamant, pulchre, bene, recte! (*H.*): *they e. as loud as they can*, exclamant quam maxime possunt: *to e. agst aith*, fremere adversus qd (of a multitude). **EXCLAMATION**, exclamatio (as a rhetorical figure) — *ἐπιφώνημα*, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; but also proprie vocis exclamations, *Auct. ad Her. 3, 12, 21*. — exclamatio (as rhet. fig. Q. 8, 5, 11). — vox (e. g. of pain, qualis dolore exprimitur). — exclamatio (of several, not C. e. a; by sing. Cae. totius exercitus; by pl. T. lacrimae et exclamations). — vociferatio (loud crying, C.). See **CRY**, a. **SHOUT**, s. *Not a single e. was heard from them*, that &c., nulla ab his vox, quae — sit, &c.: *to force, wring, &c.*, an e. fm aly, vocem exprime: *to interlard a speech with theatrical Q's*, dulces exclamations theatri causâ producere (Q. 1, 3, 179). *A noise of e.*, signum exclamantis (Gramm. t. 1).

EXCLAMATORY, Crel. prps dulces exclamations producers (see quot. fm Q. under **EXCLAMATION**). — clamatōrius, Plin., is used of a bird whose cries are unfavorable.

EXCLUDE, excludere, *to shut out, prope. and impropr.*, qm foras, qm a mœnibus, a republicâ, fm a share in the government, its magistratus, &c.). — segregare (to s-parate fm some troop or body, qm a republicâ, qm a numero civium, &c.). — removere (to remove as unserviceable, undesirable, &c.), arbitros; qm ab hoc sermone; qm a legibus ferendis, C.). — eximere (to take out, qm de reis). — excipere (to take out, to except). Jn. excipere et accernere (e. g. hos homines libenter, C.). *To be excluded fm all offices of honor, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse: to e. aby fm a company or society, a cœtu or circulo qm removere: to e. aby fm a religious community, sacrificia ei interdicere, eumque numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habere* (Cae. B. G. 6, 13); see **EXCOMMUNICATE**: *to e. aby fm the rights of citizenship, qm a civium numero sejungere, segregare, and (stronger) qm ex numero civium ejicere, or qm numero civium excidere: to e. aby fm all knowledge of one's plans, expertem qm omnium consiliorum (de re) habere*.

EXCLUSION, *Act of shutting out, exclusio* (Ter.; ventorum, Plur.). *Exception*, vid.

EXCLUSIVE, proprius (belonging to oneself as a peculiar possession). *Sic præcipuus* (e. g. an e. right, præcipuum jus, C.). *To devote one's attention to aith*, se totum conferre ad rem; omne studium ponere in qâ re cognoscendâ: *an e. right, privilegium* (but post-Class. in this sense), jus præcipuum (see **PRIVILEGE**): *the e. right of selling salt, salis vendendi arbitrium* (L.): *aby has the e. right of doing aith*, ci soli licet hoc facere: *to give aby an e. right, ci privilegium dare; to aith, ci privilegium or beneficium* as rei dare: *to have or enjoy an e. right, privilegium habere; præcipuo jure esse: to do aith, privilegium qd faciendâ habere: to deprive aby of an e. right, ci beneficium or privilegium* as rei adimere: *the Pythagoreans were so popular, that they were considered to enjoy the e. possession of wisdom, sic videntur Pythagoreorum nomen, ut nulli alii docti viderentur*. **EXCLUSIVELY**, *On the translation by omnis, totus, &c.*, see **EXCLUSIVELY**. **EXCLUSORIOUS** very late; Dig. *Admitting few to intimacy, ad qm difficiles sunt aditus; in domum suam or in familiaritatem nisi admodum paucos non admittit; auctores quosdam circulos et sessiunculas comestari* (angl. C. Fin. 3, 20, 56).

EXCLUSIVELY, proprie. — præcipue. *Ofi. by adj.*, omnis, unus, totus, solus; e. g. *to grant aith to a person e.*, uni, soli ci dare, &c.: *to apply oneself e. to aith*, se totum conferre ad rem; omne suum studium ponere in qâ re faciendâ; omnibus rebus posthabitis totum se in qâ re faciendâ collocare (see **EXCLUSION**, **EXCLUSIVELY**). E. of aith, qm ut qd excludatur, eximatur; hoc (eo, &c.) excepto. — præter qm or qd.

EXCOGITATE, excogitare. See **DEVISE**.
EXCOGITATION, excogitatio (C.). See **INVENTION**, **CONTRIVANCE**.

EXCOMMUNICATE, sacrificia interdicere ci (Cae.). — *sacra* or *res divinas* (or sacræ res divinas) ci

interdicere. *qm devovere. *a sacris qm excludere. *sacrum qm esse jubere. *Christianorum hominum communitate qm exterminare. *ex numero Christianorum qm ejicere, expellere. *ab ecclesiâ Christianorum excludere, anathematizare (August.). *All these have been recommended, but excommunicare may be retained as t. t. (Krebs).* *To be excommunicated, "prohiberi vero sacrorum; "exclusionem esse a cœtu Christianorum*.

EXCOMMUNICATIO, sacrificiorum interdictio; anathema, -atis, n.: prps devotio (Np. Alc. 4 = solemn curse). *The most absurd is Bembo's, aqua et igni interdictio.* — segregatio ab usu sacrorum et a consuetudine Christianorum; but excommunicatio (August.) as t. t. *To put under e.*, sacrificia interdicere ci (Cae. B. G. 6, 13, who thus explains this expression, quibus ita interdictum, si numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur; si omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant; neque is petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur; qm anathematizare, excommunicare (Eccl.). — devovere qm (to pronounce a curse upon him, opp. resaccare qm, to revoke the curse).

EXCORIATE, desquamare (v. pr.). — terere (to rub, goll; e. g. collum labore, 1 Prop.). — abraderè (e. g. fauces, Lucr.). See **EXCORIATION**. The excoriated parts, desquamata. **EXCORIATE** very late (App.).

EXCORIATION, interitio (fm riding, lying, walking, &c.). — desquamata, pl. (the excoriated parts, ἀσκήματα). *To prevent e.*, intertrigines prohibere (Plin.): *to cure e's, mederi desquamatis; to treat e's, desquamata curare* (both Plin.).

EXCREMENT, excrementa, pl. (post-Aug.). — steruus (of men and beasts); also alvus (e. g. liquida, pallida, &c.).

EXCREMENTAL, Crel. *not excrementosus, wch Burmann has. E. matter, excrementum* (e. g. narium, T.).

EXCRESCENCE, quod excreseit or excrevit — caro excreascent (on the body). — ecphyra, sarcōma (ἐκφυμα, σάρκωμα, on the bodies of animals). — gibber (hump, lump, &c.); gibba only Suet. Dom. 23; and gibbus, Juv. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303): e's, carnes excreascent; excreascentia, -ium, pl.: a fleshy e. on the nose, polyposus: *that has such an e.*, polyposus (see Mart. 12, 37, 2); *he had a fleshy e. on his side, caro excreverat in latere ejus* (Suet.): *arsenic distroys every e.*, arsenicum tollit quicquid excreavit.

EXCRETION. See **EXCREMENT** and **SECRETION**.
EXCRUCIATE, excruciare (prope. and fig. C.). See **TORTURE**.

EXCULPATE, excusare, purgare (clear, excuse). — qm culpâ liberare or ex culpâ eximere; culpam a qd demovere or (L.) amovere (remove all blame fm): *to e. oneself, se excusare, purgare; to aby's satisfaction, satisfacere ci* (see Cae. B. G. 1, 41). See **TO EXCUSE**.

EXCULPATION, liberatio culpæ (the being cleared fm blame; e. g. a qd impetrare, to obtain one's e. fm aby). — excusatio. purgatio (excuse). — excusatio peccati. — remotio criminis (Auct. ad Her.). *A lame attempt at e.*, perfunctum, quod sumit sibi qd ad excusationem (C.). See **EXCUSE**.

EXCULPATORY, Crel.: *an e. statement, excusatio: to allege all manner of e. arguments, omnes excusationis causas colligere* (Hirt. B. G. 8, præf. extr.).

EXCURSION, iter animi voluptatisque causâ susceptum; or by Crel. with excurrere. *To make an e. into the country, excurrere rus; to my Pompeian villa, excurrere in Pompeianum*. *Digression*, excursio. — excursus (varios habere excursus, Q.). — egressio. See **DIGRESSION**.

EXCUSABLE, venia dignus. — quod excusationem or qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitium). — cui ignoscî potest, ignoscendum est, &c. — cui venia or venia et impunitas dari potest, &c. *A fault that is not e.*, erratum cui — nulla venia proponitur (C.). *To be e.*, excusationem or qd excusationis habere: *to render aby e.*, dare ci justam excusationem (of things, C.). *To be hardly e.*, non facile esse expurgatu (T.). — **EXCUSABILITIES**, poet., O.

EXCUSABLY, ita ut ci or rei ignosci possit.

EXCUSE, v. excusare: *to any one, ci or apud qm* — purgare (to justify) *to any one, ci or apud qm* [Syn. in **EXCUSE**, s.]. — excusationem ci rei addere (to bring forward an e. for aith). — veniam ci rei dare (to pardon): *to e. oneself, se excusare, se purgare; fm aith, de qâ re: to e. oneself on the plea of aith, excusare qd* (e. g. on the plea of sickness, &c., excusare morbum, valetudinem; excusatione valetudinis uti); qd ci rei excu-

ratione defendere: to *e. oneself* agst any one, utt excusatione adversum qm: to *e. oneself* satisfactorily to any one, satisfacere ei (see *Car. B. G. 1, 41; cf. Corile, C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 3*); purgare se ei: to wish or endeavour to *e. oneself* to any one, parare excusationem ad qm: to endeavour in every way and manner to *e. oneself*, omnes excusationis causas colligere (*Hirt. B. G. 8, praef. estr.*). No man can *e. himself* by saying that the sin was committed in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causa peccaveris (C.): a desperate shift to *e. oneself*, perflugium, quod summo mihi ad excusationem (C.): *atq. e. s. qm*, qd tibi (justam) excusationem (C.): to *e. oneself* by throwing the blame on another, eupam in qm transferre: to pray to be excused on the ground of, excusare qd (see above).—deprecari qd excusatione (ca rel).

EXCUSE, *a. excusatio. purgatio. satisfactio* (purg. is a full justification, the clearing oneself from a suspicion or accusation; excus. the partial and relative *e.*, it being acknowledged that the thing is or seems to be wrong; but one's innocence being asserted: satisfactio is the satisfaction made to the feelings of another by a purgatio or excusatio, if one is innocent; by a venia petito, or a penna, if one is guilty).—causa, latetbra (a false *e.* to which one has recourse). To allege an *e.*, excusatione uti, excusationem afferre; on account of *atq.*, ca rel: to plead *atq.* as an *e.*, excusare qd (e. g. morbum); deprecari, followed by an accus. and infin. (to say by way of *e.*, in a supplicating tone, *S. Jug. 104, 4*): to allege any evasive *e.*, se conijcere in latebram: to accept an *e.*, excusationem, satisfactionem accipere: not to accept, *q. c.*, excusationem non accipere, non probare: to look about for some *e.*, excusationem, latebram querere: a ground of *e.*, excusatio: to plead all manner of *e. s.*, omnes excusationis causas colligere; that not *q. c.*, ne &c. (*Hirt. B. G. 8, praef. estr.*). It is not sufficient *e.* to say, *q. c.*, nulla est excusatio peccati, al dixeris, &c. (feceris, &c. &c.). A sufficient *e.*, satis iusta, or justa et idonea excusatio: to admit of no *e.*, nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; ci rei venia nulla proponitur (C., all of things). No *e.* for non-attendance was admitted, nemini civilis, quominus adesset, satis iusta excusatio visa est (C.).

EXCUSELESS. See INEXCUSABLE.

EXCUSER, *Crci. with verb.* (EXC) exousator, very late; August.)

EXECRABLE. See ABOMINABLE.

EXECRABLY. See ABOMINABLY.

EXECRATE, *v. execrari. male precari* (C. *Pla. 14, 33*).—devovere, detestari in caput ca minas et pericula.—detestari in caput ca iram deorum (EX) not detestari alone. (EX) execrari means 'to curse', when one would exclude a guilty person from human society as devoted to the infernal gods, in opp. to blessing; detestari means 'to curse', when one wishes to deprecate evil by an appeal to the gods agst a person or thing; in opp. to 'praying in behalf of'—devovere (also with diris) is to devote to the infernal gods. See TO CURSE.

EXECRATION, see CURSE, *s.*; adding that imprecation is *silo. age*: dira imprecatione affligere qm.

EXECT (for 'execet', Harvey), execrare.

EXECUTION, executio (C.).

EXECUTE, *executi. persequi* (to follow up *atq.* till it is done, *expi* of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata).—conficere (to bring to an end, so that the labour is over; to finish, without ref. to the production of a perfect work: itinera, mandata, conficiuntur, non perficiuntur nec absolvuntur. D.).—efficere, ad effectum adducere (to bring to actual existence).—perficere (to carry through to the end; to make *atq.* perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin).—absolvere (to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire). *J. v.* absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (to carry a business through).—sometimes facere alone (opp. cogitare). To be able to *e. atq.*, "parem esse ci rei exsequendo: to *e. a. commission, jussum* or imperatum facere, mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi; in the exactest manner, mandata exaurire, imperi ca defungi: to *e. a. will, testamentum* facere (g. t.) or conficere. [Punish capitally, supplicium capitis sumere de qo supplicio capitalis afficere qm. qm supplicio punire. qm morte mutare: to *e. (if the mode is beheading)*, caput ca praeicere (with the sword; it would be wrong to say caput cervicibus abscidere, unless the person is first strangled. C. *Phil. 2, 2*, cervicibus fractis caput abscidit).—securi ferire or percutere (with the axe, as the instrument used by the executioners).—decollare (as a general term, post-Aug.; Sen. and Suet., and even then rejected (323)

fm the more elevated style): to be tortured and then executed, omni supplicio excruciatum, or omnibus cruciatibus affectum necare.

EXECUTION, [Performance, executio (post-Aug.; e. g. operis, *Plin.*)]—effectio (e. g. artis, C.).—confectio (e. g. the drawing up of a book, libr.).—exedificatio (the building up of *atq.* very rare, C.). [EX] absolutio, perfectio, not found in this sense.—It will often be necessary to use *Crci. e. g.* for 'the *e. of commissions*', mandata exsequi, perficere, efficere, facere (Curt.), perficere (L.); exaurire mandata ca: your careful *e. of that important commission*, cura tua de illo meo primo et maximo mandato (C.): to attend to the *e. of atq's commissions*, ca mandata persequi, conficere, &c. To attend to the minutest details of its *e. (of a work of art)*, argutia operis custodire quoque in minutis rebus: to despair of its *e.*, desperare effectum operis: to prevent the *e. of atq.*, ne res conflatetur, obistere: to follow up deliberation by the rapid *e. of his resolves*, consultis facta conjungere: the careful *e. of atq.*, res diligenter effecta (e. g. una [materia] diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae. C. *10, 5, 23*).

[Writ of execution, bonorum emptio (a sale of this kind was, in effect, as to a living debtor, an *e.*, *Dict. Antiq. p. 154*: with ref. to the debtor, it was bonorum venditio).—manu injectio ('was, in effect, in some cases, a kind of execution', *Dict. Antiq. p. 596*: it was a sort of arrest, and is fully explained at the page referred to).—acerbissima exactio vectigalium (v. C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5): to put an *e. in atq's house*, in possessionem bonorum debitoris mittere (see *Dict. Antiq. p. 153*): 'bona ca propter vectigalia non soluta vendere; *ex ca bonis ad solvenda vectigalia pecuniam exigere (aft. *Vitr. ex ejus bonis ad perficiendum pecuniam exigere, of an architect who has greatly exceeded his estimate, and has to pay the excess out of his own pocket, Praef. lib. 10*).] Capital punishment, (capitis) supplicium: atq's *e.*, supplicium de qo sumptum. To be led to *e.*, ad mortem duci: to have atq. tortured before his *e.*, qm omni supplicio excruciatum necare (C.): to send atq. to *e.*, qm ad mortem ducere: qm morte afficere; supplicium de qo sumere. [Destruction, slaughter, strages, clades, caedes. To do great *e.*, strages facere (C.), edere (L.); cladem facere (S.); magnam cladem afferre ci (C.); caedes facere, afficere (C.); all with magnus, quantus, &c.). Sic vocere, &c., will do.

EXECUTIONER, [Hangman, &c. carnifex—exactor supplicii.—EX] executor in *Cod. Just. 8, 17, 17*. To be an *e.*, carnificem facere (Com.). to seize upon the hands of *e.*, munus carnificis occupare: to die by the hands of the *e.*, securi or securi illa funesta percuti (if the axe was used). [EX] Executor, vid.

EXECUTIVE, *Crci. by regnum exercere, &c.* The *e. power*, magistratus, &c., qui ea, quae imperavit principes (rex, senatus, &c.), faciunt.—"H. penes quos 'omnis est curatio et administratio rerum' (as a body of men).—'Jus or potestas leges excoerendi (as a power).

EXECUTOR, [Performer, executor (Vell. 2, 5, malorum propositum). effector, confector (Syn. in EXECUTE).] [EX] Executor (of a will) [EX] In Roman law, a will was not valid without the name of some heres written; but till the time of Vespasian this heres might have to give up all the estate to legates and fideicommissarii; he then became a mere executor; but Vespasian enacted that he should always retain one-fourth of the property. The form was, "Lucius Titius heres esto: rogo te, Luci Titi, ut quum primum petieris hereditatem meam adire (= to administer) eam Caio Selo reddas, restituas." (*Inst. Just. 2, Tit. 23, 2*).—*testamenti executor, quem dicimus (aft. executor propositum, Vell. &c.).

EXECUTORSHIP, *testamenti executio, quae dicitur.

EXECUTRIX. See EXECUTOR.

EXEGESIS, Interpretatio, explanatio (explanation of the author's meaning).—enarratio (oral exposition of his meaning).—ars interpretandi, explanandi, explicandi (veteres scriptores, &c., as a science).—enarratio auctorum (v. Q. 1, 9, 1).

EXEGETICAL, *Crci. We must consult some *e. work*, explanationes adhibende sunt interpretum (aff. C. *Dis. 1, 51, 11*).*

EXEMPLAR. See EXAMPLE.

EXEMPLARILY, [Excellently, vid.] In a signal manner. To punish *e.*, see 'To make an EXAMPLE of.'

EXEMPLARINESS; e. g. of moral conduct, summa

morum probitas; morum sanctitas: *there is but one opinion amongst your fellow-citizens of the e. of your conduct*, omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen ali-quod (extinctis ceteris), elucere sanctitatem (et pruden-tiam et dignitatem) tuam (C.).

EXEMPLARY. *An e. person, vir sanctus, gravis, vir exempli recti, exemplum innocentium. To inflict e. punishment on aby, in qm insigne documentum dare (L.).—exemplum severitatis in eo edere (C.).—pena qm afficere, ut aliis documentum sit (C.).—graviter sta-tuere de qo (C.). By an e. punishment, exemplo seve-ritatis. See 'to make an EXAMPLE OF.'*

EXEMPLIFICATION. *Example, Copy, vid. Act of exemplifying, Crcl. by verbs under EX-EMPLIFY.*

EXEMPLIFY, exemplo confirmare qd.—exempli causâ ponere, or proponere qd.—*exemplo (cs rei) uti, exemplum cs rei proponere, supponere.—exemplum ei rei adungere. *That I may e. my meaning, exempli causâ or gratiâ: ut exemplo utar.*

EXEMPT FROM, eximere (e. g. a field, &c., agrum de vectigalibus, C.).—immunitate cs rei (post-Aug. a re) dare.—vacationem cs rei, or a re ci dare (e. g. vac. sumptis, laboris, rerum omnium, and [improp.] malorum; but *exempt militiae*; all C.: vac. a causis, C.).—immunem facere rei, re (militia, L.), or a re (ab onere, Suet.).—immunem a re præstare (Suet.). *One century was exempted fm serving, una centuria facta est immunis militia (L.): to e. fm tribute for five years, tributum in quinquennium remittere (aby, cl): quantum serario aut fisco pendit qs, in quinquennium re-mittere.*

EXEMPT, adj. immunis (free fm state burdens, fm military service, and the like).—liber (free fm public services, socage, &c.; opp. servus).—immunis liberque (both o' persons and possessions).—omnibus muneribus vacans (free fm every service).—immunis militia, militiae munere vacans (free fm military ser-vice): to be e., immunem esse (g. t.).—militiæ munere vacare, militiae vacationem habere (fm military ser-vice): not e fm, non sine (qâ re).

EXEMPTION, immunitas (g. t. rei or a re; munera, omnium rerum; malorum, Lamp. Comod. 14: a tribu-tis, Suet.).—vacatio (rei or a re, *exempt militiae*; also sumptis, laboris, rerum omnium, a causis, all C.; ab belli administratione, L.). *To grant aby an e., see To EXEMPT.—[Ex] with vacatio, the number of years stands in the gen., e. g. quinquennii vacatio militiae. To decree to aby an e. fm military service for five years, ci quinquenni militiae vacationem decernere (L.). It is false that they paid for an e., falsum est ob vacationem pretium datum (C.): to pray for an e., deprecari vacationem: to enjoy an e. fm athg, vacationem or immunitatem rei habere: they alone enjoy an e. fm the payment of tribute, fm military ser-vice, fm every public burden, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendunt; militiae vacationem omniumque re-rum habent immunitatem.—More under To EXEMPT.*

EXENTERATE, exenterare, eviscerare.

EXEQUIES. See EXEQUIA.

EXERCISE. *Bodily exercise, motus, exerci-tatio (of prescribed bodily e's).—ambulatio (by walk-ing).—gestatio (by being borne in a litter).—vectatio (on a horse, or in a carriage; vectatio et iter reficiunt animum): to take e., ambulare, spatari (to walk): to take moderate e., modicis exercitationibus uti: to take strong e., acri ambulatione uti. Horse-e., vectatio equi (e. g. vectatio assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Cal. 3). Military exercise, exercitium, armatura (the former, e. in arms; the latter, the art of evolutions, &c.; see Salmas. El. Lamp. 1, 1012, Haack): to introduce the Roman e. into our army, exercitum ad Romanæ discipline formam redigere (see Vell. 2, 109, in.). Practice (vid.), exercitatio (e. g. of virtues, vices).—functio (e. g. mu-neris).—*An exercise (e. boy's task), pensum (g. t. for a task; used of a mental task by C., meum munus pensumque).—pensum Latine (or Græce) conventum (a task to be translated into Latin or Greek).**

EXERCISE exercere (g. t.).—facere (to do, practice, carry on).—facitare (to carry on trades and arts). *See To PRACTISE.* *To exercise troops, 1) TRANS.) exercere (soldiers, &c.): to e. the soldiers thoroughly, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere (to make them acquainted with Roman military duty); milites frequentibus exercitiis ad proelia præparare (to make them ready for battle): to be well exercised, *armorum usum habere. *armorum usu præstare. 2) INTRANS.) exerceri: whilst the cavalry were exercising, quum exercerentur equites.*

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EXERT, *exerere is not found in any sense of this word (except the Latinized meaning:—'to thrust forth'), till Plin. exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti; for exercere, exigere, expirari. To e. force, vim exercere, proferre, afferre, adhibere, præbere, &c. (Krebs). See To USE, EMPLOY.—To e. oneself, vires, nervos intendere or contendere: to e. oneself very much, omni ope atque operâ entiti (ut &c.): to e. oneself beyond one's strength, ne supra vires extendere: to e. all the little strength one has, nervulos suos adhibere: to e. oneself beyond one's years, præter ætatem facere: to e. oneself to no purpose, inanes impetus facere; in athg, frustra conari qd: to e. oneself in speaking, voco contendere: to e. oneself too much in speaking, voci nimis imperare (Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6): not to e. oneself in speaking, voci parcere. See 'to make EXERTION.'*

EXERTION, contentio, intentio (as action).—labor (severe e.).—conatus (endeavour, effort). *Jn. conatus studiumque: e. of body, in speaking, summa vis atque contentio: eain e's, inanes contentiones or impetus: immoderate e., effusa contentio: to make great e. in athg, acerrime agere, obnixi facere qd: to require great e's, postum esse in labore: to render aby e's fruit-less, conatum infringere: with great effort and e., con-tente: with great e., enixe; obnixi: with the greatest e., manibus pedibusque: not without the greatest effort and e., non sine summa industria: to speak without any great e. (of the voice), voci parare. To make every e., omnes nervos contendere or intendere, ut &c.; summo studio anitti, ut &c. (or ad qd); omnia tentare, ut &c.; rem magno conatu studioque agere; in athg, omnibus viribus agere qd; omni virum contentione incumbere in qd or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere ad or in qd (not cl rei is not classical); omnem curam atque operam conferre ad qd: for athg, summâ ope niti pro re.*

EXFOLIATE (of bones), squamam remittere ossi squama abscedit. ab osse squama recedit (Cels.).

EXFOLIATION, Crcl. for the act; squama, squamæ, for the substance that exfoliates.

EXHALATION, exhalatio, exspiratio, aspiratio, respiratio, vaporatio (SYN. in EVAPORATION, vid.).—Noxious e's, affluus noxii (Plin.). *E's fm the earth, terre exhalationes, &c. [Ex] evaporatio, —onia, in late writers, not classical. See EVAPORATION.*

EXHALE, *Send forth vapour, exhalaré (in C. only with vinum, crapulam).—exspirare (not C. or Cass.).—mittere (to send forth, e. g. vaporem).—spirare (to breathe forth, odorem, V. poet. and post-Aug. prose; not C.).—halare (e. g. nectar floribus, of flowers, Lucr. 1). To e. an odour, odorem præstare, emittere (not ad spargere, spirare, diffundere, all poet.). The flowers e. a sweet odour, odores e. floribus afflantur.—Draw forth vapour, vaporem ex qâ re excitare (e. g. ex agris, aquis, &c., of the sun, C.).—vaporare (to fill with warm vapour, lævum latus sol decedens vaporat).*

EXHALEMENT. See EXHALATION.

EXHAUST, *To use quite up, exhaurire (prop. and fig., e. g. strength, money, allies, affection, &c.).—conficere (fig. to weaken one's strength).—[Ex] exha-clare is not found in good prose.—My patience is ex-hausted, rumpo or abrumpo patientiam (not rumpitur patientia; see Suet. Tib. 25: T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): to e. a subject in a speech, &c., omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere; rem ab omni parte considerare: the whole question is completely ex-hausted, abunde satisfactum est hule toti questioni. To weary (vid.). To be exhausted, wearied, exami-nari (Cass.) et lassitudine consci. To weaken, &c., infirmare (prop. and fig.).—enervare (to enervate, only prop.).—debilitare, attenuare, minuire, commi-nuere, imminuere (fig. to weaken, lessen).—frangere (fig. to break, to weaken, enfeeble very much).—vires cs consumere (Cass.). To e. the spirits, animum debilitare or comminuire: to e. the enemy, hostes frangere, hostium res accidere: a country is exhausted, cs terræ opes attrite sunt; through every great war, through the expenses of princes, terra exhausta est maxims belli, sumptu, &c.: land is exhausted, solum (ubertate nimîa) effectum et defatigatum est (Col.).*

EXHAUSTED, exhaustus (emptied, e. g. of a treas-ury; also of a land, a state; e. g. sumptibus et jac-turis)—confectus (quite spent, epihus of wounded sol-diers)—fessus (wearied, e. g. vulneribus).—Jn. fessus confectusque—lassitudine confectus (wearied fm fatigue).—effectus (prop. by much bearing; then also of the body, corpus, C.).—enectus (worn out by hunger and other bodily sufferings). Land e. by over bearing, ubertate nimîa prioris ævi effectum et defatigatum solum

(Col.): as *an e. with labour*, *bos confectus vexatione operum*.

EXHAUSTION, || *Lassitude*, lassitudo, languor (of body or mind). confectio (improp. deprivation of all strength).—virium defectio (C.). To be suffering fm *e.* lassitudine confici.—|| *Weakness*, infirmatio, debilitatio (as an action).—infirmitas, debilitas (as a state). *E.* of the resources of a state, *opes civitatis attritas* or committute.

EXHAUSTLESS. See **INEXHAUSTIBLE**.

EXHIBIT, v. exponere, proponere, propålum collocare (to expose in public for show).—spectacula pandere (H.). To *e.* a service of silver plate, paintings, and statues, argentum proponere, tabulas et signa propålum collocare. *Apelles used to e. his works in a stall a ter their completion, for the passers by to see*, Apelles perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus: to *e.* goods (for sale), merces exponere, venales proponere. ¹⁶⁰⁵ exhibere must be used carefully, its use being far less extensive than that of our 'exhibit': it is used of exhibiting documents, &c. in a court, tabulas, rationes, &c.: of exhibiting oneself in any character, colours, &c. to aby, exhibere se qd [quid me putas... populo nostro exhibiturum C.].

EXHIBITION, || *Act of bringing forth*, prolatio (the production; used by C. of quoting examples).—ostentatio (mly 'boastful e.' but in L. ab ostentatione ævilitas ascitum cognomen. fm *this e.* of his cruel disposition). Mly by Crcl. with afferre, (in medium) proferre, monstrare, ostendere, prestare, &c. || *An e. of works of art, &c.*, spectaculum (any sight; e. g. not only of plays, gladiators, &c., but of naumachie, Cæs.). Crcl. with proponere or propålum collocare. *An e. of paintings, sculpture, &c.* tabulæ (signa, &c.) propålum collocatæ (aff. tabulas et signa propålum collocavit, C. de Or. 1, 35, 126).—tabulæ, signa, &c., quæ ad speculationem populo comparantur (aff. Viir. præf. lib. 10); pps spectatio only (æ omnia, quæ—ad speculationem populo comparantur, the apparatus provided for their public exhibitions, sights). || *Pension*, &c. *beneficium annuum. *annuus in beneficii loco præbita, pl.; or stipendium. To confer *an e.* on aby, qm or ca tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare. ¹⁶⁰⁵ exhibitio is used for 'support' in Ulp., quod exhibitioni frugaliter sufficit.

EXHILARATE, hilarare, exhilarare qm (C.).—relevare, recreare, confirmare qm. To *e.* the mind, animum relaxare, discutere. resolvere animi tristitiam. tristes cogitationes discutere (Cels.). See TO **CHEREA**.

EXHILARATION, animi relaxatio or oblectatio.—hilaritas, animi remissio (as a state).

EXHORT, hortari, adhortari, cohortari (to *e.* by a strong and friendly appeal to a person's will and resolution; the immediate object of the exhortation being an action): all with ad qd, with ut, ne or ad qd faciendum; the two first also with aby, only; also hortari or adhortari, de qd re, on any subject.—monere, admonere (to *e.* by warning a person of the actual state of affairs, of the danger of not acting, &c. The monens endeavours to work upon the reason and understanding of the person exhorted).—Jx. monere atque hortari; hortari et suadere. To *e.* soldiers, milites cohortari (v. propr.); also milites adhortari (C. Phil. 4, 5). To *e.* a person to concord, concordiam suadere; also qm ad concordiam cohortari (Suet.): to recover their liberty, ad recuperandam libertatem cohortari.—¹⁶⁰⁵ exhortari belongs to poetry and post-Aug. prose; cohortari is followed by iussu, in Hirt. Bell. Al. 21, and in T.

EXHORTATION, monitio, admonitio. hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio hortatus, us [Syn. in TO EXMORT]: not to listen to aby's e., qm monentem non audire: by my e., me monente: by aby's e., cs hortatus.

EXHORTATORY, hortativus (e. g. genus dicendi, Q.).—exhortativus (Q.).—suasorius (e. g. materia, oratio).

EXHORTER, hortator, adhortator.—suasor or suasor et impulsor (to alth, ca rei).

EXIGENCE, || necessitas.—angustia.—difficultas

EXIGENCY, || (See **NECESSITY**).—(sumum or extremum) discrimen or discrimen ac dimicatio (the decisive moment of extreme danger, &c.): fm the e. of the case, necessitate urgente; ex necessitate; necessitate necessariâ re coactus: not fm any e. of the case, nullâ re cogente: to submit to the e. of the case, necessariâ parere. See **NECESSITY**.

EXILE, v. ci aquâ et igni Interdicere. qm exalio afficere, in exilium agere or exigere, ex urbe or ex civitate pellere, expellere, ejicere, exurbare.—qm relegare (to a certain place, without depriving of the rights of a citizen and of one's property).—deportare (to transport).

EXILE, s. See **BANISHMENT**.

EXIMIOUS. See **ILLUSTRIOSUS**, **DISTINGUISHED**.

EXIST, existere, manere (to remain; e. g. parietes, quorum ornatus per tot secula manserat, C.). See TO **BE**, TO **LIVE**. It is often, however, to be turned by a relative sentence with nunc. The indifference to religion that now e.'s, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deorum: the poems of Homer did not originally e. in their present form, *Homeri carmina formam, quam nunc habent, primo non habuerunt. ¹⁶⁰⁵ With ref. to past time, statum may help: fm the spoils of any city that then existed, (neque) ex unius tum urbis prædâ (sperandum, &c., L. 1, 55): the generation that then existed, qui tum vivebant homines (Enn.). || *Existing*, mly by nunc in a relative sentence, qui (quæ, quod) nunc est; and often by the demonstrative pronoun hic. Under e. circumstances, ut nunc est: the magnificence of our existing public works, horum magnificentia operum (L. 1, 55); the now existing neglect of alth, hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, negligentia cs rei: the existing generation, hi (Farr.); potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam, &c.). 'The then existing, may also be translated by tum.

EXISTENCE, Crcl. with esse; ai, he denies the e. of the gods, nullus esse deos putat; deos esse negat: he maintains the e. of gods, deos esse dicit: he entirely rejects the e. of a God, Deum ex rerum naturâ tollit. *Sts it may be translated by vita (life); e. g. to prolong his e.*, vitam trahere: to be indebted to aby for his e., qo natum esse; propter qm vivere: to fulfil the end of our e., *legi, quâ nati sumus, respondere or satisfacere.

EXIT, || *A going out*, exitus (C.: reditus gloriosus—non exitus calamitosus).—egressus (a going forth, e. g. in provinciam, C.).—abitus (deporture). || *Passage out*, exitus (e. g. in angusto portarum exitu, L.).—egressus (only in Petr.).—effugium (for escape; into the street, in publicum). *Sts via only. Without any e.* (as adj.), non pervius (e. g. angiportum). To make one's e., scenam relinquere (propr. of an actor); a negotii publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere (i. e. retire fm public life); de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere (to quit this world).

EXONERATE, exonerare (propr. and fig.).—levare, liberare. solvere qd re (fig. to set free fm; free fm). For 'to exonerate fm a charge', &c., and 'to exonerate oneself,' see **EXCULPATE**. For 'to exonerate fm suspicion,' see **SUSPICION**.

EXORABLE, exorabilis (opp. implacabilis, C.; both of things and persons).

EXORBITANT, nimis.—immanis (e. g. pecunias, magnitudo, &c.); ingens (very great; e. g. pecunia). Jx. ingens immanisque.—effusus, profusus (e. g. lætitia, sumptus).—immoderatus (e. g. cupiditates; luxuria).—immodicus (libido possidendi).—impotens (imtitia, postulatium; also in alth, ca rei).—intemperans (e. g. licentia; but apply of persons).—immodestus (e. g. laus).—effrenatus (e. g. audacia, cupiditas, libido) [Syn. in **IMMODERATE**]. To make an e. demand, immodeste postulare. || *Anomalous*, vid.

EXORBITANTLY. See **IMMODERATELY**. *E. dear*, carissimè (e. g. emere qd) or impensò (pretio).

EXORCISE, adjuuratione divini nominis expellere (to expel by calling upon the name of God, demonas, Lucr. 2, 17, extr.): to *e.* evil spirits, exorcizare (Hephaest., Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, l. 1, § 3).

EXORCISM, exorcismus (Eccl. Tert.).—theurgia (Eccl. August.). or *dæmönium expulsiò (aff. dæmönas expellere, Lactant.; expulsio, C.).

EXORCIST, exorcista (Eccl. Tert.).—theurgus (August.).—dæmönium expulsor, or qui dæmönas adjuuratione divini nominis expellit ac fugat.

EXORDIUM, exordium (introduction or opening of a speech; C.).—exorsus, us (only once; ex. orationis meæ, C. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11).—proœmium (C. Cilent. 21; mly = introduction to the subject to be treated of, e. g. in a philosophical treatise). To consider what my e. is to be, cogitare, quo utar exordio (C.).—¹⁶⁰⁵ Præfatio is used by C. and L. in the sense of a solemn form pronounced before some public act, &c.; in Q. and Plin. = præface, præfatory matter; dicere præfationem (Plin. Ep.).

EXORNATION. See **ORNAMENT**, **DECORATION**.

EXOSSATED, exos (Lucr. 3, 721); or sine osse (ossibus).

EXOTERIC, quod ἑξωτερικόν appellant.—populariter scriptus (C. Fin. 5, 5, 12).

EXOTIC, externus (e. g. externæ arbores, Plin. 14, init.).—peregrinus (e. g. arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12).—¹⁶⁰⁵ exoticus only Plaut.; e. g. exoticum, an unutilidish dress; Epid. 2, 2, 48.

EXPAND, pandere (e. g. vela, retia. — pennas ad solem, V.).—extendere (to stretch out; e. g. digitos).—explicare (to unfold).—|| **INTAMARE**, dispani (very rare; propr. e. g. arbor vastis ramis, Plin.).—se aperire (e. g. i.; to discover itself).—corroborari et confirmari (to be strengthened, of the intellect; ingenium) || *Of flowers, se aperire* or pandere; florem expandere.

EXPANSE, spatium: the e. of heaven, spatium cœli or spatium only (both Lucr.); cava oculi (Enn.): the boundless e. of the heavens, *oculi spatium infinitum or longe lateque patens.

EXPANSIBLE, **EXPANSIVE**. See **DILATABLE**.

EXPANSION, extensio or extensio (Vir. 9, 1, 13).—distensio (distention; Cels.).—ambitus (the space filled by the expanded thing.—|| **EXPANSIO** dilatatio very late; lamine, Tertull.). See **EXTENSION**.

EXPATiate, latius, uberius dicere, disputare. pluribus dicere. multa verba facere de re.—late se fundere. longum esse; too far, effusius dicere.

EXPATRIATE, To **TO BANISH**. To e. oneself, domo emigrare (to quit one's home).—domo emigrare. aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere (emigration of a nation; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 14).—solum vertere (with or without exilium cause; euphemistic term for to go into banishment; of political refugees).

EXPECT, expectare ((1) to wait for; qd and qm, H. Sat. 3, 1, 58; and (2) to e. the happening of something with some feeling of hope, fear, desire, prophetic foreboding, &c.; rem; epistolas longiores; majorem Gallie motum, &c.; also qd a (seld. ex) qo = to look to him for it).—opperiri (to wait for the arrival of aby or aly; or the happening of aly; with the intention of then doing something; classem, Np.; sua tempora, L.).—præstolari ei (to stand ready to receive aby; to be present on the arrival of aby; eply of a servant who is waiting for his master).—manere qm or dum qd adveniat (to remain till a person comes; not to go away).—spere (also followed by fore ut).—spem habere ad qd or ca rei (followed by an acc. and inf.); to be earnestly expecting aly, qd aversissime expectare; magnâ cum spe expectare (C.): earnestly expected by all, carus omnibus expectatusque (venies; to e. aby's arrival with eagerness, ca adventum non mediocriter capere (C.): to e. a result or issue, exitum or eventum ca rei expectare; ca rei eventum expectari: to e. an opportunity, occasionem capere; occasioni imminere; not first to e. an opportunity, non occasiois tarditatem expectare (C. Phil. 2, 46, 118): you ppe e. him to say, &c. expectas fortasse dum dicat (|| **EXP** = eum dictum esse, C. Tusc. 2, 7, 17). I confidently e. that &c., magnam spem habeo (followed by an acc. and inf.): to e. safely, deliverance, &c. fm aby, in qo spem salutis ponere: more is expected fm justice than fm arms, in equitate plus quam in armis ponitur spem: what I do not e., id quod non spero: as one might e. fm a man who knows what a definition means, ut ab homine perito definiendi. 'More, less, &c. than one would e.' is expressed in L. and T. (|| **EXP** = not in C. and Cæs.) by quam pro re; as the slaughter was not so great as one might have expected fm so great a victory, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit (cf. Zumpt, § 484, extr.).

EXPECTANT, Crcl. An e. heir, heres institutus (who is appointed by will, but may be cut off; e. g. institutus herede abdicato; or heres proximus, verus, &c. (heir-at-law); quem qs heredem palam faciat (whom a man is oftem declaring his intention of making his heir).

EXPECTATION, expectatio. spes.—opinio (hope, opinion, that aly will happen, &c.; respecting opinio, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 48, in.): intense e., summa rerum expectatio: eager e., desiderium: to cause e., expectationem movere, commovere, sacre, concitare: to excite aby's e., ca expectationem erigere (Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 3). qm ex expectatione erigere (L. 38, 34): to excite the most eager e., qm ad summam adducere expectationem: to answer or satisfy one's e., expectationem explere, complere, tueri; expectationi respondere: to deceive, or not to answer or satisfy e., expectationem decipere, destituere, frustrari: to exceed e., vincere ca expectationem or opinionem: to have great e. fm aby, magnam spem in qo ponere or collocare: a person has great e. fm aby, non parvam qs sustinet expectationem: to be in anxious e. of aly, animo (animi) pendere: to be to put aby in a state of anxious e., qm suspendere expectationem: to be in painful e., expectationem torquere or cruciari; expectando exedi (Plant. Epid. 3, 1, 1): full of e., plenus expectatione; animi (or animo) pendens; erectus expectatione or in expectationem (or erectâ expectatione); also, fm context,

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erectus only: full of anxious e., erectus suspensusque (see L. 1, 25): to be full of e., expectatione plenum esse; pendere expectatione or spe animi: contrary to e., præter or contra expectationem or opinionem; præter spem ca: a thing felt or turned out contrary to all e., res præter opinionem cecidit; aliter cecidit res ac putabam; evenit qd præter spem; res aliter ac ratus eram evenit.

EXPECTORANT, *expectorans remedium (t. f.).

EXPECTORATE, exscreare.—exscreare per tuasim, extussire (Cels. 2, 8, med.).—spatum edere (to bring up; Cels. 2, 8, med.; fm context edere only; edere sputa per fauces tussal, Lucr. 6, 1188).—expuere (e. g. pus, Cels. 2, 8).—|| **EXP** expectare præ-Class., Enn ap. C., is to drive or banish fm the heart.

EXPECTORATION, sputum (matter brought up; Cels.; extussitum spatium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16).—expulatio, exscreatio (act of spitting out; Plin.).—exscreatus, ūs (Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11).—destillatio pectoris (Scrib. Larg.; of habitual e.). If there is no e. during the first days, al sputum primis diebus non fuit (Cels. 2, 8, med.).

EXPEDENCY, utilitas (opp. honestas).—utilia, pl. adj. (opp. honesta).—commoda, pl. (the advantages derived). To be the slave of e., servire commodis utilitatibus; omnia ad utilitatem suam referre: e. and honour are at variance, utilitas certat cum honestate: to prefer honour to e., præferre honestum utili (H.).

EXPEDIENT, utilis (opp. honestus).—salutaris (opp. perniciosus, pestifer). Jm. utilis et salutaris. To be e., expedire ei; or usui or utilitati or utile esse; utilitatem or usum afferre, habere, præbere, prodere. conducere (to be advantageous); also ex re or in rem esse ca: it is e. for all good men, that the &c., omnibus bonis expedit, with acc. and inf. (e. g. rempublicam esse salvam).

EXPEDIENTLY, || *Fittly*, vid. || *Hastily*, vid.

EXPEDITE, || *To free fm impediment*, expedire (opp. impedire). || *Hasten*, maturare (e. g. iter, fugam, nuptias). See **HASTEN**, trans. || *Despatch*, vid.

EXPEDITE, adj. || *Quick*, vid. || *Easy*: free fm impedimentis, expeditus (opp. impeditus). 'An expedite way' (Hooker), via expedita (via expeditor, C.).

EXPEDITION, || *Military expedition*, expeditio. To go on an e., in expeditionem ire; expeditionem suscipere; proficisci (ropecebaris, of soldiers, and of generals with soldiers).—copias in expeditionem educere: in bellum proficisci with and without cum copias (of the general). || *Have*, vid.

EXPEDITIOUS. See **QUICK**.

EXPEDITIOUSLY. See **QUICKLY**.

EXPELL, expellere (fm a place; ex, de, a loco, or loco only; e. g. qm ex urbe, ex republicâ; plebem ex agris; qm a patriâ; qm domo sua, al C.; qm agris, finibus, possessionibus, al Cæs.; me civitate, C.; qm patriâ, L.).—exigere (e. g. qm ex civitate; hostem campo or e campo, L.; qm domo, L.). || **EXP** After expell., exig., the place fm which must be expelled with ex &c., unless it is evident fm the context.—ejicere (to cast out, qm e senatu, C.; de senatu, L.; ex oppido, Cæs.; de collegio, C.); a suis diis penatibus, C.; qm finibus, S.; domo, Cæs.; qm, C.).—exturbare (qâ re or ex qâ re; to drive out headlong or in confusion, qos e possessionibus, ex agris, e civitate; hostem [ex] ruinâ muri; also qm focus patriis disque penatibus præcipitem exturbare, C.).—extermiare (to drive beyond some boundaries; very seld. except in C.; qm ex urbe, ex hominibus communitate; de civitate; a suis diis penatibus [with expellere a patriâ], qm urbe atque agro; also qm abrol.; al C.). Jm. expellere atque ejicere; exturbare et expellere; expellere atque exturbare (|| **EXP** C. uses together ex urbe expellere, extermiare, projicere).—depellere (qm qâ re or de qâ re; e. g. urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ)—dejiere (to drive aby fm a place he occupies or possesses, de possessione ca rei. de fundo; eply as mil. t. dejiere hostes ex castello, ex saltu, &c.; also muro, turribus, loco). || **FIG.** To e. hunger, famem atque cibo et potione depellere; weariness, lassitudinem ex corpore depellere; cares, curas pellere; empty cares, inanes curas pellere, dispellere or fugare; sadness, tristitiam ex animo pellere: to e. devils, dæmōnas adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare (Lactant.).

EXPEND. See **SPEND**.

EXPENSE, sumptus (both as expensiture and as sum expended; considered as diminishing wealth and capital; similar to our 'expense', and like this sts with the idea of excess and squandering; cf. L. 1, 80;

unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur). — Impensa (disbursement; the outlay of money, &c. *ex* is made or *ex*ch is necessary to make; cf. L. 44, 23, in. quia impensa pecuniae faciendi erat). — Impendium (*only* pl.; once only in C.; charges, *e.* *ex* *arise*, are occasioned, in L. 7, 21, opposed to iactura, i. *e.* a sacrifice *ex*ch one makes; hence, also, impendio *ca* = to the detriment, prejudice of any one). — iactura (*e.* *s* of a magistrate who spends his money to gain the favour of the people). — J. sumptus iacturaeque. [163] Both sumptus and impensa or impendium are used also in the pl., if great and various *e.* *s* are spoken of — arbitria, orum, pl. (*dues* *ex*ch must be paid on any solemn act to the persons assisting at it; *e.* *g.* at a funeral, funerals). — Immensa *e.* *s*, sumptus infiniti. — [164] Not expensa, expense; but expensa pecuniae (outlay) is correct. Household *e.* *s*, sumptus domesticus. A book of receipts and *e.* *s*, tabulae or codex accepti et impensi: necessary *e.* *s*, sumptus necessarii: to lessen or curtail *e.* *s*, sumptus minuire, remittere, circumcidere: to limit one's *e.* *s*, modum facere sumptibus: to avoid unnecessary *e.* *s*, sumptus supervacaneos vitare (Sm.); the public *e.* *s*, impenses publicae: at the *e.* *s* of *ab*y, sumptu *ca*; de pecuniis *ca*; *ca* impensis; *ca* impendio; cum damno *ca* (to the loss of *ab*y): at one's own *e.* *s*, privato sumptu; impendio privato (at one's own charge); sub pecuniā (*fm* one's own money); de suo (*fm* one's own); *ex* sua re familiarī (*e.* *g.* muros reficere, Np.): at the public *e.* *s*, publico sumptu; de publico: publice (so that the state bears the *e.* *s*); impensā publicā (so that the state furnishes the money); impendio publico (so that charges are occasioned to the state): at a great *e.* *s*, magnā impensā: without *e.* *s*, nullā impensā, nullo sumpto: with no *e.* *s* to *pos.* sine sumptu tuo: to hire at *ab*y's *e.* *s*, *ca* impensis alī (aft. Np. Phoc. 1, 4): to endeavour to enrich oneself at the *e.* *s* of others, incommodo aliorum suum commodum augere: at the *e.* *s* (to the detriment) of health, cum damno valetudinis: he saves money at the *e.* *s* of his health, tam parca et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restringat frugalitatem: a thing is too dear, if procured at the *e.* *s* of honesty, nimium est *ca* rei pretium, al probitatis impendio consistat (see Q. 6, 3, 35): at the *e.* *s* of another's good name, sub alienā invidiā (cf. L. 24, 25, 2): to be at *e.* *s*, sumptum or sumptus facere: to occasion *e.* (of a thing), impendia facere (*e.* *g.* of a state; see Plin. Ep. 10, 57 (52) in.): to occasion *e.* to *ab*y, sumptum *ca* afferre, sumptu *ca* esse (of persons and things): not to be the least *e.* to *ab*y, *ca* minimō quidem sumptu esse: to be at *e.* (about *ath*g), sumptum or impensam or impensam et sumptum facere in rem; sumptum impendere or insumere in rem; sumptum ponere in re: to bestow *e.* and trouble upon *ath*g, sumptum et laborem insumere in rem (aft. C. de Invent. 2, 38, 113); laborem et sumptum impendere in rem: to bestow trouble and *e.* upon *ath*g in vain, operam et oleum perdere (proverbially): to bear the *e.* *s*, sumptus sufferre, pati, tolerare (Ter.): to bear or meet the *e.* *fm* any source, impensas tolerare ab qā re (see Plin. 12, 14, 32, unde impenses publicae tolerantur): to repay the *e.* *s* of *ath*g, quod impensae in qd factum est, praestare ([165] impensas restituere is not Lat.): to spare neither *e.* nor trouble, nec impensae nec labori parcere: spare no *e.* *s*, sumptu ne parcas; argento parci nolo: to spare no *e.* *s* in procuring or in the purchase of *ath*g, qd animosissime comparare (Suet. Caes. 47); animosissime *ca* rei emptorem esse (Javolen. Dig. 17, 1, 36, § 1): that spares no *e.* *s*, animosus (*e.* *g.* corruptor, Ter. Hist. 1, 24, 2; emptor. Javolen. Dig. 17, 1, 36, § 1): to charge *e.* *s* to the account of *ab*y, sumptum *ca* inferre: to cover the *e.* *s*, quod impensae factum est in rem, efficere (*e.* *g.* of an estate bringing back what has been spent upon it; aft. L. 2, 18): qd sarciit or resarciit sumptum suum (aft. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91, Ruñak.); omnem impensam *ca* rei pretio suo liberare (Col. 3, 3). I do not cover my *e.* *s* (*e.* *g.* in the management of an estate, &c.), impendia exsuperant redditum. These *e.* *s* eat up all the profit, in hos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum.

EXPENSIVE, sumptuosus (causing great outlay; a wife, games, parties). — pretiosus, magni pretii. multorum numorum (that has cost much; furniture, estates, a library, wares, &c.). — lautus (recherché, of furniture, parties, &c.) — carus (dear). Sis magnificus, splendidus. My establishment is a very *e.* one, magni mihi sumptus domi quotidiani sunt (Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 6). — Given to lavish expenditure, prodigus, prodigus: in *ath*g, prodigus or effusus in qā re.

EXPENSIVE, sumptuose, pretiose. — egregie. — prodige (*e.* *g.* vivere). To dress *e.*, vestibus pretiosis uti.

EXPENSIVENESS, [1] Dearness, caritas. [2] Prodigality, effusio, profusio (as act). — sumptus effusi or profusi (lavish expenditure). — profusa luxuria (luxurious and expensive mode of living).

EXPERIENCE, usus, usus rerum ([166] experientia un-Class. in this sense; Cels. praef.) Sis prudentia (the cautious judgement, such as *e.* would give) Fm *e.*, re doctus (C. Fam. 13, 5, 1); expertus: usu doctus (Cels.): by or fm one's own *e.*; expertus; expertus in se (*e.* *g.* illud tibi expertus promitto — omnia, quae dico, dico expertus in nobis, C. Planc. 9, 22). *E.* in the management of political affairs, usus reipublicae: great, usus in republica rerum maximarum: military *e.*, in castris usus: *e.* in nautical affairs, scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum: a man of great *e.*, vir plurimo rerum usu, or magno usu praeditus, or (Cels.) usu atque exercitatione praeditus; vir usu et prudentia praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16): to have had great military *e.*, magnum in re militari usum habere (Cels.); magnum in castris usum habere (L.): having had no military *e.*, nullo (etiam nunc) usu rei militaris percepto (Cels.): to be considered a general of no *e.*, nullius usus imperatorem haberi (Cels.): to have had no great (military) *e.*, non magnum rei militaris usum habuisse (Cels.): to be gaining *e.*, usum consequi: to have or possess *e.*, usum habere; usu praeditum or imbutum esse: etate et usu doctum esse; in *ath*g, usum *ca* rei percipisse: great *e.* in *ath*g, magnum usum habere in re: great and varied *e.*, multarum rerum usum habere: to know by or fm *e.*, expertum scire ([167] experientia edoctum scire not good); experientia didicisse; usu cognitum habere (qd); wch I know fm *e.*, quod me docuit usus; *quod *scio* expertus in me fm personal *e.* of it in my own case: to know fm long *e.*, cognitum habere observatione diuturnā (aft. C. de Divin. 2, 12, 28): what they have learnt fm books, I have learnt fm *e.* in the field, quae illi literis, ea *fm* militando didici (S. Jug. 85, 13): to know *ath*g more fm *e.* than fm books, experiendo magis quam discendo cognovisse: it is very difficult to form an opinion without *e.*, iudicare difficile est sane nisi expertum. I speak (i. *e.* in a letter) fm *e.*, expertus scribo, quae scribo: I can recommend this method of cultivation fm *e.*, hunc ordinem culturae experti comprobavimus: I have had personal *e.* of *sc.* in me ipso expertus sum, ut &c.: I answer according to my own *e.*, id respondeo, quod animadverti: taught by the *e.* of others, per aliena exempla doctus; per aliena experimenta doctus (Ter. Agr. 19, 1): a very careful person of great *e.*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (*e.* *g.* arator). *e.* has taught, experientia cognovit est (Ter. Ann. 12, 14, 2): usus docuit (*e.* *g.* id verum esse, S.); *ath*g of wch we have had *e.*, qd expertum (pass.) perspexiturque (C. Balb. 6, 16). Many lessons are taught us by *e.*, diu multa affert.

EXPERIENCE, v. usu discere or cognoscere; usu cognitum habere; usu qd mihi venit (to know by experience). — experiri qd (*e.* *g.* to have experience of it, *ca* amorem, taciturnitatem, &c.). — sentire (to feel; *e.* *g.* famem, voluptatem). — evenit qd (happens to him).

EXPERIENCED, (usu) peritus; usu atque exercitatione praeditus (that has experience and exercise). — expertus (tried). — calidus (clever, intelligent). *E.* in *ath*g, peritus *ca* rei (variously with *ab*i. and in *ath*g. *af* is a Greek construction). — gnarus *ca* rei (skilled in a thing). — exercitatus, versatus in re (exercised, practised in a thing). — instructus, eruditus qā re (instructed, taught in a thing): very industrious and *e.*, experientissimus ac diligentissimus (*e.* *g.* arator, C.): *e.* in military matters, rei militaris or belli gerendi peritus; usu militari praeditus; *e.* in iurisperitudo, eruditus disciplina iuris: a very *e.* person, vir plurimo rerum usu or magno usu praeditus; vir usu et prudentia praestans; vir multis experimentis eruditus (Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16): a very *e.* and intelligent man, vir usu sapientiaque praestans: to be very *e.*, multarum rerum peritum esse: to be very *e.* in *ath*g, bene or probe versatum esse in re; magnum usum habere in re (*e.* *g.* in military affairs, in political science, &c.).

EXPERIMENT, v. See To EXPERIENCE; 'to know by EXPERIENCE.'

EXPERIMENT, a. tentatio, tentamen (*g.* *t.* for trial; the former as act; the latter only in O., but doubtless current in prose). — experimentum (trial for the purpose of obtaining experience). — periculum (trial attended with risk). — periclitatio (with more abstr. meaning than periculum; *e.* *g.* herbarum utilitates longinquae temporis usu et periclitatio percipimus). — conatus; pl. conata (endeavours). An unhappy *e.*, res

infelicitas operæ; res infelicitate tentata; conatus frustra captus: *to make an s., periculum facere. conatum facere or incipere.*

EXPERIMENTAL. ¶ *Gained by trial or experiments, usu cognitus.* — experimentis cognitus (T.). — ¶ *Pounded or built on experiments, cognitus observatione diuturna (ast. C. Dirim. 2, 12, 28); quod qs experiendo cognovit; quod qs experiendo comprobavit. B. philosophy, *physica experimentalis (l. 1.).* ¶ *Taught by experience; see under EXPERIENCE, s.* An *e. Christian*, *Christianus, qui se ipse perspexit totumque tentavit. — Christianus, qui, quid possit vera religio, in se ipso expertus est. Christianus multis experimentis eruditus (ast. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). ¶ *Instituted, &c. for the purpose of trial. An e. squadron, *navigatio periclitandarum expediendarumque navium causâ suscepta.*

EXPERIMENTALLY, usu. *or rerum nau.* — experiendo (e. g. cognovisse qd.) — usu doctus.

EXPERT. *See SKILLFUL.*

EXPERTLY. *See SKILLFULLY.*

EXPERTNESS. *See SKILL.*

EXPIABLE, quod explari potest (C. Leg. 2, 9, 21). — *placibila († O.).*

EXPIATE, qd luere, expiare; penas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere; *by death, with his life, luere morte, capite.* — *Sts compensare qd cum qâ re qd re (to make a compensation or give an equivalent for it).*

EXPIATION, expiatio (atonement for a crime, acerbis, rupti fœderis, &c.). — compensatio. — satisfactio (what satisfies an injured person). *To make e. for atq.* expiare qd (of making amends for a crime; by atq. qâ re. Also expiare qm qâ re); penas cs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere,olvere; *to demand the e. of a crime, piaculum exigere a qo.*

EXPIATORY, piacularis. An *e. sacrifice, sacrificium piacularis (as a holy action).* — piaculum (as a means of expiation). — hostia piacularis (the victim; also hostia only). — expiatio (means of expiation; C.). *To offer an e. sacrifice, piaculum hostiam cedere.*

EXPIRATION, Crel. *with partecp.* Anno exacto or circumacto or præterito (Exp.) Anno præterlapso or elapso is not Lat.). *Aft. the e. of two years, biennio jam confecto.*

EXPIRE, ¶ *Breathe one's last, animam efflare or edere; extremum vitæ spiritum edare.* (animam) expirare; vitam or animam exhalare; vitam or extremum spiritum efflare are poet. *See DIX.* — ¶ *To terminate; of time, præterite (to pass).* — confici (to be made up). — peragi (L. 1, 32). — consumi. — Intercedere. Interponi (with ref. to two events). — transire. *Scarcely a year had expired, vix annus interesserat (ab hoc sermone): the truce had expired, Indutiarum dies exierat (L. 4, 30): aft. the truce had expired, Indutiarum tempore circumacto (L. 27, 30): when two years had expired, biennio jam confecto.* — *Exp.* Not elapsed esse; nor effluere excepti of time that has passed rapidly without being employed usefully, &c.

EXPLAIN, explanare (lit. *to make level or smooth, then to e.*; verbum aut rem; qd definiendo; rem obscuram interpretando; qd conjecturâ; also with dep. clause, qualis sit... differentia, &c.). — Jm. docere et explanare. — Explicare (to unfold; then to e. what was involved, abstruse, &c.); rem latentem explicare definiendo, explicare interpretando philosophiam Græcam, &c., also explicare de qâ re of a longer and fuller explanation. — *Exp.* Perf. and past partecp. explicavi; explicatus. — exponere (lit. *to make a clear or full exposition; but not in the sense of explaining the meaning of an author, &c. [for explanare, enodare, interpretari, nucleare, explicare, enarrare, all common in Q.]; exponere rationem operis; rem pluribus verbis or breviter sententias cs, &c.).* — illustrare qd lucem rei lumen ci rei afferre (affundere erroneus). — dare ci rei lumen. — aperire (interpretari (interpret: words and things weh seem to be without sense to a person not initiated in them. — occulta et quasi involuta aperire). — enodare (to untie, as it were, a knot; to e. intricate or insidious matters; e. g. the snarls of the law, laqueos juris). — rationem, causam afferre, or afferre only, followed by cur (e. g. cur credam, afferre possum): *to e. why this must be so, rationes cur hoc ita sit afferre, to e. satisfactorily, iustas causas afferre cs rei, or cur with subj.* — *To e. a mistake, errorem aperire (to show its nature, and how it arose). To e. doubts, dubia aperire. To e. one thing fm another, causam os rei repetere ex re. To be difficult to e., difficile habere explicatus (of what is difficult to make intelligible). To e. my opinion,*

exponere or expromere quid sentiam; sententiam suam aperire, dicere; a difficult subject, notionem rei involutâ aperire; the nature of atq., naturam cs rei evolvere: *to e. one's meaning fully, pluribus verbis disserere de re; accuratus exponere de qâ re. Atq. is easier to understand than to e., qd factius intelligi quam explanari potest.*

EXPLAINABLE, quod explicari potest; quod explicationem habet.

EXPLAINER, explanator (e. g. sunt enim explanatores; ut grammatici poetarum, C.). — explicator (e. g. rerum) — interpres (e. g. divum, poetarum, &c.). — conector (= somniorum or omnium interpres, C.).

EXPLANATION, explicatio. explanatio. Interpretatio (a making clear, interpreting). — enarratio (a continuous explanation of a writer; Q. 1, 9, 1, &c.). — definitio (the determining an idea, definition). — enodatio (of difficulties in a subject). *To give a careful and accurate e. of difficult passages, *quæ explicatione egent, diligenter et accurate interpretari (Murel.). to admit of another e., *aliam interpretationem admittere (Herm.). To have come to an e. with aby, se purgasse ci (to have justified oneself to him); qs satisfecit mihi or se mihi purgavit (another has justified himself to me); or by colloquium esse cum qo de re.*

EXPLANATORY, Crel. — *Exp.* explanatorius, Crel. *Aur.*

EXPLETIVE, expletivus (as gramm. † i. expl. conjunctiones, Donat.).

EXPLICABLE. *See EXPLAINABLE.*

EXPLICATIVE, Crel.

EXPLICIT, explicatus (e. g. literæ tue, quibus nihil potest explicatius, clearer, &c., C.). — apertus (open). — planus (plain). — expresse conscriptus (e. g. exemplia, Auct. ad Her.). — disertissime et planissime scriptus (of what is written in express terms). *See CLEAR, PLAIN.*

EXPLICITLY, diserte (Exp.) disertis verbis not Lat.). Jm. diserte et plane. — nominatim (by name). — expresse. aperte. perspicue (expressly, clearly, &c.). Jm. perspicue et aperte. — patentius et expeditius (opp. implicite et abscondite, C.). — pro certo (for certain, e. g. affirmare).

EXPLICITNESS, Crel. — perspicuitas and evidentia (= εὐπρεπεια, C.) are *prop. the nearest subst.*

EXPLODE, ¶ *TRANS.* explodere (prop. *to hies off an actor; impropr. of scouting, rejecting, &c.; e. g. an opinion, sententiam; a kind of derision, genus divinationis, both C.).* — ejicere (= ἐκβάλλειν, to reject with scorn; e. g. rationem Cynicorum). Jm. explodere ejicereque; explodere et ejicere (both C.). *Atq. is exploded, qd explodium est et ejection (is generally rejected); qd jam obsolevit, or propter vetustatem obsolevit (is now obsolete).* ¶ *INTRANS.* erumpere (e. i. for bursting forth; e. g. ignes ex Ætnæ vertice). — cum crepitu erumpere (nfl. eruptionis crepitus, Plin.). — se emittere (ast. nubium conficti ardor expressus se emisit, C. Dirim. 2, 19, 44). — diaplodi (to burst amunder with a noise; of bladders, &c.).

EXPLORE, ¶ *PROPR.* scrutari. perscrutari. — per- vestigare. odorari et pervestigare (like a hound); every corner, in omnibus latebris perperare. — ¶ *IMPROPR.* explorare. — exquirere (to search out). — pervestigare; indagare et pervestigare (to trace out accurately). — perspicere (to see through, get to the bottom of a thing). — Jm. perspicere et explorare. — rimari (to look, as it were, into every cranny of a subject; C.). — *Exp.* explorare also of exploring a country (e. g. African, C.).

EXPLOSION, eruptionis crepitus (of the noise attending it; Plin. 16, 19, 14). — fulmen pulveris pyrii: *to be shaken and laid waste by an e., concuti vastarique fulmine pulveris pyrii.*

EXPORT, evehere (opp. invehere; e. g. merces, Farr.). — exportare (e. g. aurum, argentum, frumentum, &c.). — Jm. evehere exportareque. *To e. without paying duty, occulte exportare (to e. secretly).*

EXPORTS, merces exportatæ. — res, quæ exportantur.

EXPORT DUTY. *See EXPORTATION.*

EXPORTATION, exportatio (C., opp. inventio). — The duty on a. — *portorium in merces exportandas impositum, ut, fm context, portorium only (e. g. his pro rebus [sc. exportatis] quod portorium non esset datum, C.). — to pay the duty on a. — pro rebus (exportatis or exportandis) portorium dare.

EXPOSE, exponere ci rei (to place out, and thus to e. to the influence of a thing; in good prose only prop.). — opponere ci rei (to set over agst, to oppose. exply to hold up on account of hostile force and for protection; prop. and eg.). — objicere ci rei, ad or in qd (to throw in lie

way, and so to *e.* to accident and hostile power).—propere (to set a thing forth; to place it as a common mark or butt; *e. g.* to all the arrows of fate, omnibus telis fortune).—offere ei rei or in qd (to bring or place over against, *fig.* for to *e.*). A place exposed to the sun, locus solibus expositus: during the whole day, locus, qui toto die solem accipit: a chamber exposed to the sun, cubiculum, quod ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur; cubiculum, quod plurimum sol implet et circumit or quod plurimo sole perfunditur (which almost always has the sun); cubiculum, quod totius diei solem fenestris ampleximilis recipit (the whole day); to *e.* a wound to the cold, vulnus frigori obijcere or committere: to *e.* the naked roots to the cold of winter, nudatas radices frigori hiberno opponere: to be exposed to the cold, vim frigoris excipere: to *e.* aby to the danger of death, obijcere qm morti: to *e.* one's safety, one's life to danger, in discrimen offerre salutem or vitam suam: to *e.* oneself to the danger of death for aby, se pro q in periculum capitis atque in vim discrimen inferre: to *e.* one's life, oneself to the rage of the citizens, caput suum furori civium obijcere: to *e.* oneself to dangers, se opponere, offerre, committere periculis (not to expose one's life is not good); pericula adire or inire or subire: to *e.* oneself to all kinds of dangers, ad omne periculum se opponere: to *e.* oneself to dangers for aby, se pro q offerre pericula or in discrimen; pro ca salute se in discrimines obijcere: to be exposed to every sudden danger, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum obijcere: to *e.* oneself to the enemy, to the darts of the enemy, copias, telis hostium se obijcere: to *e.* oneself to envy, se offerre invidie; invidiam subire: to *e.* oneself to various kinds of blame, in varias vituperationes incurrere: to be more exposed to hatred, ad reprehendendum apertiores esse: exposed to a danger, periculo obnoxius: exposed to fortune, fortunæ obiectus. 'To be exposed to a thing,' also patere ci rei; *e. i.* to lie, as it were, open and defenceless against its assaults. Virtue is exposed to many and uncertain trials, virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus: our life is exposed to all the arrows of fate, omnibus fortune telis proposita est vita nostra: aby's life is less exposed to the blows of fortune, ca minus multa patent, quæ fortuna feriat. || To expose for sale, venditare. proponere. venale proponere (to *e.* in public for sale).—proscribere (to *e.* or offer for sale by public notice). To be exposed for sale, licere, venum ire (*g. i.*).—venalem pendere (to hang out for sale, to be offered for sale by a public notice).—|| To expose a person, mittere qm in ora populi, or in fabulas sermonesque hominum; traducere qm per ora hominum (to make him the common talk, *fig.*).—evolvere qm tegumenta dissimulationis sue, nudareque (unmask him; *L. 34, 24; C. de Or. 2, 86, 351*). || To expose a child, exponere infantem. || Exposed, *i. e.* uncovered, unprotected, nudus, apertus (unprotected, *fig.*); obiectus (*e. g.* fortune); obnoxius: to stand exposed, ad omnes ictus expositum esse (to be exposed to all blows); patere (to be open to the invasions of the enemy; of countries; also improp. *e. g.* vulnere, morbis).

EXPOSITION, || Exposition, *sc.* explanatio. Interpretatio. explicatio. enarratio. enucleatio [SYN. in EXPLANATION]. Expositio (an oratorical term) . . . speciatim dicitur, quum post narrationem res, de quibus in oratione dicturi sumus, breviter et absolute exponimus. Ita certe definit Auct. Herenn. 1.10. Ab ea diversa esse videtur, quam Cicero, Or. 3, 53, 'expositionem sententiarum suarum' appellat. Quintilianus simpliciter pro narratione dixisse expositionem videtur. Ernesti. || Act of exposing, or state of being exposed, expositio (late, of a child, *Just. 1, 4*).—Crci

EXPOSITOR, explanator. interpres. explicator. enarrator. Not expositor.

EXPOSTULATE, expositulare; with aby, cum qo; about a thing, de q re and qd; also followed by acc. and infm. (C.), and by quia (Plaut.), cur (T.).—queri cum qo (*e. g.* mecum; cum Fortunâ, C.); de q re: also followed by acc. and inf., or quod. JN. expositulare et queri. Why did you not *e.* with me? cur non mecum questus es, or expositulasti? (C.)

EXPOSTULATION, expositulatio (*e. g.* quum esset exposit. facta, C.; expositulationes cum absente Pompeio, C.).—querela (complaint; *e. g.* epistola plena querelorum. querela de injuriis; cum qo; de qo). To be wearied with *e.*, fessum esse expositulatione (*e. g.* singulorum, T.).

EXPOSTULATOR, plenus querelorum (full of complaints; *e. g.* epistola), Crci. To send some orators with an *e.* address, mittere oratores, qui expostulant, *fig.*

EXPOSURE, Crci. (See TO EXPOSE; EXPOSITION.)

The power of bearing *e.* to the cold, patientia frigoris.

EXPOUND. See TO EXPLAIN.

EXPOUNDER. See EXPOSITOR.

EXPRESS, adj. expressus. apertus. perspicuus (clear). certus. definitus (fixed, definite). in these *e.* words, his ipsi verbis; diserte (not diserta verbis; *sc.* not Lat.); expresse (*e. g.* conscriptus); under the *e.* condition that, that not *fig.*, ea conditione ut, ne &c.

EXPRESS, *s.* tabellarius data operâ misus.—cursor data operâ dimissus (see Pin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; 7, 12, 6). To send an *e.*, datâ operâ mittere tabellarium.

EXPRESS, *v.* || To signify, declare, expremere.—significare (to signify, to indicate).—verbis declarare, demonstrare, significare, verbis or dicendo expremere (to signify or indicate by words). To *e.* fully or accurately by words, verbis consequi, exsequi; expremere qd: to *e.* a meaning, sententiam efferre verbis: to *e.* one's feelings, animi sensum expremere (to give an accurate representation of them; *C. Or. 5, 185; Suet. Oct. 86*); sensus expremere dicendo (*C. de Or. 1, 8, 32*); to *e.* a thing in good Lat., Latine dicere qd apia verbis. To *e.* oneself, loqui, dicere (to speak); verbis uti (to use such and such words); scribere (to write); to *e.* oneself in Latin, Latine lingua loqui; Latine loqui, dicere, scribere: to be able to *e.* oneself well in Latin, Latine scire: to *e.* oneself correctly, apte dicere; aptis uti verbis: to *e.* oneself elegantly and in a polished manner, ornate politèque dicere: to *e.* oneself with spirit, luculente dicere, scribere. Plato frequently *e.* himself thus, Plato sæpe hanc orationem usurpat: on this point Metrodorus *e.* himself still better, quod idem melioris etiam verbis Metrodorus: well expressed, verbis apte comprehensus et conclusus.—|| To press out, exprimere.

EXPRESSIBLE, by Crci.

EXPRESSION, || The act of expressing, enunciatio (of a thought); the art of *e.*, ars enuciatrix. || Speech, word, *sc.* employed in expressing sentiments, vox. verbum. vocabulum (a word; SYN. in WORD).—oratio (the compass of many words or *e.*; a speech): a legal *e.*, vocabulum forense: a military (nautical) *e.*, vocabulum militare or castrense; vocabulum nauticum: lofty *e.*, verba splendida: polished *e.*, verba exulta: choice *e.*, verba lecta, quaesita or exquisita; diendi lumina: studied *e.*, verba apparatus: unnatural *e.*, far-fetched *e.*, contortiones orationis: most suitable, most significant *e.*, verba maxime ejusque rei propria: to use flattering *e.* to aby, honorifico erga qm sermone uti. I have no suitable *e.* for a thing, verbis satis dicere non possum: that for which it is difficult to find an *e.*, res ad eloquendum difficilis.—|| Of the eyes, in painting, *fig.*, argutis (the free *e.* in the human face which shows the individual character of the person; also powerful *e.* in a picture): eyes in which there is *e.*, oculi arguti. Without any expression, languens, languidus (of style, *fig.*); iners (of the eye, in poetry).

EXPRESSIVE, significans (significant, of words; also of persons; solus esse Atticus tenues et lucidos et significans, Q.).—fortis (powerful, of a speech).—nervosus. gravis (powerful, of a speaker).—loquax (speaking, *fig.*, of the eyes; also of the whole countenance).—argutus (C.).—significativus (= quod significat; very late; with gen. Ulp.; enunciativus . . . simul et quantitatis et aestimationis significativus).

EXPRESSIVELY, significanter (in a manner that conveys a clear meaning, pointedly expressed; C., Q.).—*fig.* Gell. uses consignantius and consignate.—expressa (Auct. ad Her., and Col.; quod ipsum Hesiodus expressus hoc versu significat. Col. 11, 1, 29)—argute (*e. g.* clearly, pointedly, dicere, *fig.*).

EXPRESSIVENESS, significantia with magna, tanta, &c. (*e. g.* tanta in quibusdam ex periculo petitis significantia).—proprietas (the *e.* derived from the exact suitability of the expression; tanta verborum proprietate, Q.).—gravitas (the weight; *e. g.* sententiarum, verborum).—argutis (acute turns, *fig.* in an oration, and also what is striking, *fig.* in a work of art; *e. g.* Parnassius primus dedit argutias vultus, Pin.).

EXPRESSLY, his ipsi verbis.—diserte (not diserta verbis).—diserte et plane.—perspicue (clearly).—nominatim (by name).—omnino (*e. g.* non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valent, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24). To order or command *e.*, nominatim decernere, præcipere: a messenger *e.* sent, nuntius ad id misus. I have *e.* enjoined it upon him, hæc proprio mandavi (see C. Att. 5, 2, 1): each vessel has its cover made *e.* for itself, opercula sunt dolis præparata: there

are many laws *whc* *e.* *forbid* &c., plurimæ leges volant planissime (or disertissime).

EXPORBRATE, exporbrare. See UPBRAID.

EXPROBRATION, exprobratio. See UPBRAIDING, REPROACH.

EXPUGNATION, expugnatio (C., *Cæs.*).

EXPULSION, expulso (only in expulsiōnes victorum, C., but once in *him* is enough).—ejectio (also once in C., and nowhere else; mortem et ejectionem timeamus; Lucr. has ejectiones, &c.).—depulsio (*the driving away*, mali, doloris, &c.). Very often by *pass* particip.: after the *e.* of Tarquin, expulsus or pulso Tarquinio: after the *e.* of his daughter, expulsus atque exturbatus filia.

EXPULSIVE, Crcl.

EXPUNCTION. See ABOLITION.

EXPUNGE, expungere.—radere. eradere.—extinguere. delēre, inducere.—liturā tollere or corrigere (Sv. in ERASE). To *e.* a *debt*, nomen expungere. nomen tollere de tabulā. § IMPROPR. See ANNUL.

EXPURGATION, purgatio.

EXPURGATORY, Crcl. 'The *e.* index.'—catalogus librorum, qui a Papā non probantur; or quos Pontifici legere ventantur.

EXQUISITE, exquisitus (prop. sought out *fm* different quarters; *improp.* of *e.* learning, tortura, &c.).

—conquisitus (prop. sought out and brought together *fm* different quarters, *emph.* of *delicacies*; also of *drugs*, and *opp.* obvis *delic.* of *rhetorical figures*).—subtilis (*fine*, *nice*, hence acute, &c., *e.* *judicium*); often by eximius, egregius, summus, &c. Jv. eximius et præstans (C.). The most *e.* tortures, summus cruciatus (*e.* *g.* summo cruciatus Varius perit, C.), and by the superlatives of other adjectives; *e.* *ears* of the most *e.* delicacy, aures, quarum acie superbiſsimum iudicium: of the most *e.* flavour or scent, sapore præstantissimus (Plin., who uses *sapor*, of *scent*): *e.* beauty, eximia pulchritudo or facies (C.): of *e.* beauty, eximius formæ: *e.* abilities, eximium ingenium: *e.* pain, dolor magnus atque incredibilis; dolor acerbissimus. *See* The application of exquisitus, conquisitus, is very limited.

EXQUISITELY, egregie. eximie. excellenter. See EXCELLENTLY.

EXQUISITENESS, excellentia. præstantia. excellentia magnitudoque. (See EXCELLENCE).—cruciatus (torture; *e.* *g.* of exquisite pain).—exsuperantia (once only omnis exsuperantia virtutis; all extraordinary virtue, C.).

EXSICCATE, exsiccare (C.).—desiccare (Plaut.).

EXSICCATION, siccatio (*the act*).—siccitas. ariditas (*the state*).

EXSUPERABLE, qui (quæ, quod) vinci potest.—exsuperabilis († F.).—superabilis (L., T.).—vincibilis (Ter.).—expugnabilis (L., of a city).

EXTANT. To be *e.*, existare (*e.* *g.* extant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum; extant literæ, leges, &c.).—manēre (to remain; monumenta manserunt ad nostram ætatem, Np.).

EXTEMPORAL, } subito et fortuitus (spoken
EXTEMPORANEOUS, } on a sudden call without
EXTEMPORARY, } preparation, C. Orat. 1, 53,
150).—extemporalis (Q. and the younger Plin.). It is plain that the beginning of it was quite *e.*, initium nihil præparatum habuisse manifestum est: there was no suspicion of its not being *e.*, nulla erat meditationis suspicio (C.). The power of *e.* speaking, facultas ex tempore dicendi (Krebs); but Suet. uses extemporalis facultas (Tit. 3); and, of a ready *e.* speaker, promptus et faciliſ vel ad extemporalitatem usque. See EXTEMPORE.

EXTEMPORE, adj. and adv. subito, or subitus et fortuitus, with substantives (See for *whc* *us* and extemporalis in the *silv.* age), or by subito, ex tempore, with verbs: an *e.* speech, oratio subita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitata): readiness at *e.* speaking, ex tempore dicendi facultas (See extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas, post-Aug. Suet.): to speak *e.*, subito or ex tempore dicere (opp. parate atque cogitate dicere): to compose verses *e.* (or *impromptu*), ex tempore versus fundere, or poemata facere: an *e.* (or *impromptu*) poet, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptus et faciliſ ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet. Tit. 3).

EXTEMPORIZE, subito or ex tempore dicere. To *e.* poetry, versus ex tempore fundere. In fingendis poematibus promptum et faciliſ esse vel ad extemporalitatem usque (Suet.).—ex tempore poemata facere (aſt. Suet. Gramm.). Not to be able to *e.*, non posse nisi parate (atque cogitate) dicere.

EXTEND, § TRANS.) extendere (of both space and time).—distendere (to stretch out; *e.* *g.* arms, a (330)

battle-array).—explicare (to unfold, lines in battle, &c.).—proferre. propagare. promovēre (to give a further extent to, one's dominion, boundaries; to a certain place; usque ad locum, loco tenus)—ducere. producerē (to *e.*, in respect of time). To admit of a widely extended application (of a thing), latus patere: to *e.* a thing to all, rem vulgare: to *e.* itself, sese extendere; extendi; diffundi; pateſcere; diffundi et pateſcere (to spread itself far and wide); progredi (to advance, increase).—§ INTRANS. porrigi (to be stretched out far before the sight of the observer, of countries).—pertinere (to reach, in respect of space or circuit; *fig.* to have influence, reference.—*See* Pertingere is quite un-Class.).—patere (to lie open to a certain point, so that one can look over it, of countries; *fig.* to have an extensive circuit of relation or operation).—excurrere. procurrere (to run or *e.* in a certain direction, *emph.* of a country, a mountain). To *e.* far, late patere (also *fig.* to be of wide extent): to *e.* far into the country, longe introrsus pertinere: to *e.* too far, longius excurrere (also *fig.* of a speech, when it departs *fm* its proper subject): to *e.* to a place, attingere (with acc.): to *e.* to the sea, excurrere usque ad mare; patere usque ad mare (both of a country): to *e.* into a country, into the sea, excurrere or eminere in mare (of a promontory).—excurrere in terram (of a mountain ridge, &c.): the dominion of the king does not beyond Italy, fines imperii regis terminatur Italiæ: the power of the Etruscans extended far both by sea and land, opes Tuscanorum late terrâ marique patere: the fame of his glory extended *fm* the Rhine to the Euphrates, admirationis ejus fama Rhenum Euphratemque conjunxit: a precept, a law *e.*'s far, præceptum, lex late patet: an edict *e.*'s to all, edictum ad omnes pertinet: a law *whc* *e.*'s to all, lex diffusa in omnes: his property, his power does not *e.* far, haud multum valet opibus.

EXTENSIBLE. See DILATABLE.

EXTENSION, extensio. See DILATABILITY.

EXTENSION, correctio (act of stretching out; *e.* *g.* digitorum, opp. contractio).—projectio (*e.* *g.* brachii, C. Orat. 18, 59).—propagatio (*e.* *g.* finium, temporis miserrimi, vitæ, C.).—prolatio (*e.* *g.* finium, temporum perditurum, C.).—productio (lengthening; opp. contractio temporis, C.; also of lengthening syllables in pronunciation, opp. correptio).—distentio (*e.* *g.* nervorum, Cels.).—(See expansio, very late, Cels. Aur.)—(See extensio (Pitr.), and extensio (Veg. Pitr.).

EXTENSIVE, diffusus (prop. of trees, enclosures, &c.; then *improp.* opus, &c.).—extensus (extended; castra quam extensissimā potest valle locat, L.).—late patens (*e.* *g.* imperium). To possess *e.* influence, largiter posse: an *e.* valley, magna vallis (Cæs.). *e.* plains, campi patentes or camporum patensium aquora (C.): a very *e.* forest, silva infinitæ magnitudinis (Cæs. B. G. 6, 10): to have an *e.* acquaintance, multos habere amicos; multis notum esse et familiarem: varied and *e.* learning, eruditioſa copia et varietas: a man of *e.* learning, homo abundans doctrinā: an *e.* business, mercatura magna et copiosa (C.). See GREAT.

EXTENSIVELY, large, copiose. Jv. large et copiose.—late (widely). See WIDELY.—(See extensus (Ter.). extant: (Amm.), very late.

EXTENSIVENESS, Extent, vid. Extensibility, vid.

EXTENT, s. § Compass, ambitus. circuitus. circumscripſo. complexus: wide *e.*, latus ambitus; amplitudo: to be of wide or vast *e.*, habere magnum, or latum, ambitum; late patere: in *e.*, in circuli; circuitu.

EXTENUATE, extenuare. attenuare (prop. to make thin; then to weaken, enfeeble; also to represent *athg* as less than it is [exten. opp. augere verbis; atten. opp. amplificare]; exten. crimen, C.).—elevare (*e.* *g.* crimen, Q., opp. premere; also = to use a milder term, a euphemism, as by calling avarice parsimony, Q.).—minuere (opp. augere, to lessen, culpam, Q. 7, 4, 15).

EXTENUATION, extenuatio (as an oratorical *fig.*; the weakening the force of an accusation, C., Q.).—imminutio criminis (C., but in a formal division of the kinds of defence).—(aliqua) excusatio, or aliquid excusationis, may often do. To admit of some *e.*, habere *qd* excusationis (C.). It is no *e.* of your crime, that you committed it in behalf of a friend, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris: to plead *athg* in *e.* of a crime, excusare *qd* (acc. of the thing pleaded in excuse).

EXTERIOR, exterior (opp. interior). See EXTERNAL.

EXTERIOR, s. facies (the form in *whc* an object presents itself, the whole exterior appearance).—figura (the external outline, by *whc* things differ *fm* each other).—for-

ma (μορφή, the form in respect of colour and beauty).—species (the appearance presented by a body).—habitus (ἔξω, the peculiar habit, form, and constitution of a body imparted by nature; opp. cultus).—cultus (external ornament in dress, &c.).—habitus (with and without) corporis; forma et habitus et cultus.—cultus habitusque.—corpus (the body as the receptacle of the soul, opp. animus). *A pleasing e., venusta forma, species: to have a good, respectable e., formā (or facie) honestā esse; as species est honestissima: to have a rough e., et est asper et indecorus habitus: to value any according to his e., hominem ex veste aut ex conditione, quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, estimare.*

EXTERMINE, exterminare (prop. *to drive out of the boundaries of a place; ex, de, or a quo loco, or extirpare. delēre. extinguerē. excidere: to e. utriusq.,* cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. Jx. extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. *superstitionē; the last also of faults, passions, &c.*): e. naturā rerum evellere (C.): to e. a tribe, &c., gentem penitus excidere (Vell.); gentem ad interfectionem interimere: to e. the dromes, universum fuocum genus ad occidionem perducere: to e. the males of his brother's family, stirpem fratris virilem interimere (L.): to e. a family, *domum vacuum facere; stirpem interimere (Np., L.); domum cum stirpibus eruiere (ast. V. Geo. 2, 209): to e. the enemy, hostes delēre, ad interfectionem delēre, redigere, adducere, or cedere; occidione cedere or occidere (apud by the sword): to e. exterminated, funditus interire, totum perire; ad interfectionem venire; ad interfectionem perire (per. by a pestilence): to e. the whole race of tyrants, genus tyrannorum ex hominum communitate exterminare (C.).

EXTIRMATION, interfectio.—excidium (= excidium). *War of e., bellum interacticum; bellum institutum: to carry on a war of e., bellum ad interfectionem gerere; bello interfecto certare; bellum gerere cum qo, uter sit, non uter impetret.* (Np.) interactivus (Praed) or interactivus.

EXTERMINATOR, eversor (overthrower, civitatis, velus imperii, C.).—extinctior (e. g. patrum, conjurationis, C.).—perditor (opp. conservator reipublicæ, C.).

EXTERNAL, extraneus (opp. *to what is on or in the thing itself; e. g. propter quam extran. causam, opp. to the thing, ipse propter se; also 'not belonging to us,' opp. our relations, country, &c., C.*).—extrarius (external, opp. *to oneself; e. g. utilitas aut in corpore posita est, aut in rebus extrariis, Q.*).—externus (outward, locally; applied to either things or persons; opp. internus, or [post-Class.] internus; also quod est extra (e. g. illa, quæ sunt extra, e. goodie, C.).—Comp. exterior, when spoken of two things (opp. interior): the e. portion, pars exterior: e. ornamenta, extranea ornamenta: e. advantages, bona externa, bona corporis (of personal advantages); e. heat, tepor externus: e. applications, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (of remedies applied externally): e. aid, adjuvamenta externa et adventicia: to contemplate e. objects, ea, quæ extra sunt, contemplari (C.): the lungs draw in the e. air, pulmones extrinsecus spiritum adducunt (C.): at the sight of some e. object, objecta re (e. g. terribili) extrinsecus; not excited by any e. force, neque (non) ullā vi extrinsecus excitatus.

EXTERNALLY, extrinsecus, extra.—specie (in external appearance). Remedies that are applied e., remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibeantur.

EXTINCT, extinctus (e. g. ignis). *To become e. (as a family), vacuum fieri funeribus (see L. 1, 14); interire, delēre, perire.*

EXTINCTION, extinctio (prop. and improp.).—extinctus, us (Plin.; ~~extinctio~~ restrictio only C. de Pin. 2, 3, extr.; in the sense of quenching thirst).—interitus (improp. the destruction and total loss of althg: e. g. legum, reipublicæ, &c.). Jx. occasus interitusque. *To cause the e. of althg. afferre interitum cs rei.*

EXTINGUISH, extinguere (ignem, lumen, lucrum).—restinguere (flammam, &c.). *To e. a fire (e. g. conflagration), incendium restinguere (S., L.); compescere (Plin.): the fire is extinguished, vis flammæ opprimitur. IMPROPR. extinguere. delēre. Jx. extinguere atque delēre (e. g. omnem improbitatem); extinguere atque opprimere (e. g. cs potentiam). *To e. hope, spem præcidere, eripere, adimere. To e. any's suspicion, suspitionem ex animo cs delēre.**

EXTINGUISHABLE, quod extingui, deleri, &c. potest. (Np.) extinguiibilis, Lactant.

EXTINGUISHER, extinguior (prop. incendii, C.).

—*Of a candle, prope pinguis (used by Vitruvius for a sort of 'dampener' over the pipe of a water-organ).*

EXTIRPATE, **EXTIRPATE**, **EXTIRPATE** (prop.), vid. — **IMPROPR.** extirpare. delēre. extinguerē. excidere: *thoroughly, utterly, cs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes cs rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. Jx. extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstitionē; the last also of faults, passions, &c.): e. naturā rerum evellere (ammiatē): to e. a nation, gentem penitus excidere. gentem ad interfectionem interimere; his brother's male offspring, stirpem fratris virilem interimere; a family, *domum vacuum facere. stirpem interimere. domum cum stirpibus eruiere (ast. V. Geo. 2, 209); the dromes, universum fuocum genus ad occidionem perducere; all human feeling in any's mind, omnem humanitatem ex animo cs extirpare.*

EXTIRPATION, extirpation (prop.).—extinctio, excidium (improp.).

EXTOL, qm laudibus tollere, efferre, ornare (Np.) not elevare. verbis elevare qm = *to run him down*; to the skies, qm miris modis laudare. qm or qd miris laudibus prædicare, cs laudes in astra tollere.

EXTOLLER. See **PRÆSERTIM**.

EXTORT, exprimere or extorquere ci qd or qd ab (or ex) qo. expugnare qd; from any, a qo; excutere qd (to take by force). *To e. money, pecuniam per vim capere: to e. money fm any, pecuniam a qo extorquere or extorquere atque eripere; pecuniam ci or numulorum qd ab (or ex) qo exprimere; aurum expugnare ab qo: to e. althg by violence and fear fm any, vi metuque extorquere ci qd; by threatening, minis extorquere, &c.; by threatening him with a law-suit, qd a quo litum terrore abradere (C.): to e. a confession fm any, exprimere ci confessionem; exprimere or extorquere, ut qd fateatur.*

EXTORTION. See **EXTORTIONER**.

EXTORTION, **EXTORTION**, violenta exactio: *to accuse of e. (in a province), postulare qm de repetundis or repetundarum: to condemn for e., damnare qm de repetundis: accused of e., pecuniarum repetundarum reus.*

EXTRACT, **EXTRACT**, extrahere (prop. e. g. telum e corpore; qm domo latitante; ~~extirpare~~ trahere telum de corpore, † O.).—exprimere (prop. *to squeeze out; e. g. pecuniam a qo; also improp. to e. a denial, that, exprimere, ut se [fecisse] qd neget.*)—vellere. evellere. (pluck or pull out, vell. plumam, comam, pilos; evell. dentes, Plin.; aculeum severitatis). *To e. althg by the roots (fig.), cs rei omnes radicem fibras evellere (C.): to e. teeth, dentes evellere (Plin.), excipere (Cels.); eximere (id.): to e. bones (e. g. fm a wound), ossa legere (e. g. postquam oculus effusus est, et in capite lecta ossa, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, but quoted fm Cass.; there are, however, different readings, ejecta; Fickeri conjectures fracta. See Görz. ad C. de Legg. Esecr. 1, p. 289). The sun e.'s the colour of althg, solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt ex qā re: to e. a secret fm any, elabundiri or explicari qd. *To draw forth one substance fm another (e. g. by chemical or other process), trahere (to draw; e. g. stirpes succum trahunt ex terrā, C.).—exprimere (to express; of oils, &c., e. g. succus nucis expressus).—seccare (to secrete; e. g. succum a reliquo cibo; bilem ab eo cibo, C.).—ellicere (e. g. ferrum e verum cavernis, C.; ignem lapidum confictu; and fig. terram ex qo; sententiam cs, C.).—To take a portion fm a work, excerptere (ex libro).—exscribere (to write out).—elligere (to select). Extracted passages, electa (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, ~~extirpare~~ excerpta). eclogarii (C. Att. 16, 2).—ecloga (Varr. op. Charis.). *To e. the most beautiful passages of a work, ex scripto flores decerpere (ast. Plin. Ep.). *In Mathematics, extrahere (as L.). To e. the square root, radicem quadratam extrahere.****

EXTRACT, **EXTRACT**, locus ex qo excerptus. Extracts, eclogarii (C. Att. 16, 2); electa, orum. *A book of e.'s, electorum commentarius. ~~extirpare~~ excerpta nosse found, Krebs. To make an e., qd excerpto; exscribere: to make an e. fm a book, e libro excerpto (to take passages). *An e. (in pharmacy), succus ci rei expressus (e. g. nucis, Plin.).—decoctum (Plin.).**

EXTRACTION, **EXTRACTION**, avulsio (e. g. dentis, Cels.).—**EXTRACTION**, **EXTRACTION**, decedent, genus (family).—stirps (stock)—origo (origin). *Of good e., honesto genere (natus); honesto loco ortus: of low e., humiliter obsecuro, or ignobili loco natus.—obscuro ortu majoribus. By e. a Tusculan, by citizenship a Roman, ortu Tusculanus, civitate Romanus. A Macedonian by e., natione Macedo.*

EXTRAJUDICIAL, quod sit intra domesticos pe-

rietas (in a private house, not in court); *quod sit extra iudicium; *quod non coram iudicibus agitur (extra iudicialia is a word formed by the moderns).

EXTRAJUDICIALIA, intra domesticos parietes (C., but of a cause pleaded before Cæs. at his own house); *extra iudicium; extra iudicii formulas.

EXTRAMUNDANE, Crcl. with *extra hunc mundum; *qui extra hunc mundum est, &c. **EXTRAMUNDANUS** (Marc. Cap.), ultramundanus (Appul. and Marc. Cap.) very late.

EXTRANEUS, extraneus (very seldom, extr. q̄a cause, Auck. ad Her.).—**EXTERNUS**.—**ADVENTICIUS**.—**JN**, externus et adventicius.

EXTRAORDINARILY, extra ordinem. *præter morem or consuetudinem (contrary to manners or customs). incredibiliter (incredibly). mire, mirifice (wonderfully, strikingly, remarkably). mirum in modum. mirum quantum. Incredible quantum (see Benecke, Justin 8, 2, 5, p. 125; Duker, Flor. 4, 2, 74); summe (most highly). In connexion with an adj. it is frequently expressed by the superlative; as, e. beautiful, formosissimus; pulcherrimus; wch is its strengthened by summe or vel maxime; e. g. one who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mel.

EXTRAORDINARY, extraordinarius (that happens agst the regular order and established form).—**INUSITATUS**. insolitus. insolens. non vulgaris (unusual, uncommon).—**NOVUS**. inauditus. novus et inauditus (new and never before heard of).—**INCREDIBILIS** (incredible).—**RARUS**. singularis (rare, singular in its kind).—**MIRUS**. mirificus (wonderful, astonishing, remarkable, in a good and bad sense).—**INSIGNIS** (distinguished).—**SUMME** (very great). **EX** Often by extra ordinem. The e. expectations we entertain of you, spem, quam extra ordinem, &c. de te habemus (C.; so extra ordinem ci bellum committere, provinciam decernere, &c.). An e. ambassador, *legatus extra ordinem missus: an e. member or associate, *extra ordinem societati ascriptus: e. honours, *honores solito majores: to impose an e. burden, extra ordinem imperare ci qd: e. enjoyment, incredibilis voluptas: e. desire of a thing, mirum ea rei desiderium: e. love, singularis or incredibilis amor: e. mental power, divina vis ingenii: an e. speaker, divinus in dicendo; præcipuus eloquentia.—**AFRICANUS**, e. both as a man and as a general, Africanus, singularis et vir et imperator: to possess e. talents, plus in qo est ingenii, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. **E. virtus**, exsuperantia virtutis.

EXTRAVAGANCE, **Wandering beyond fixed limits**, error (in a speech); oratio vagans (See Dictionarion). **Impetuosity of passions**, &c., intemperantia. libidinum intemperantia.—**CUPIDITUDINEM** cæcus impetus (qst, cupiditates in alium cæco impetu incurrentes). **Extravagances**, stulte facta: he committed many e's, multa stulte fecit. **LAVISH** expensivus, effusus, profusus (as act).—**SUMPTUS** effusi or profusi (lavish expenses).—**PROFUSA** luxuria (excessive inclination for luxury, splendour, sensual indulgence, &c.).—**NIMIA** liberalitas.

EXTRAVAGANT, **Wandering beyond fixed limits**, &c., longius progrediens, evāgans (in a speech).—**INTERPERANS**. effrenatus (in indulgence of lusts, &c.).—**IMMODERATELY** expensive, luxuriosus. Ad luxuriam effusus, luxuriā diffuens (of very expensive, luxurious habits).—**LARGUS** (expending largely).—**PRODIGUS** (C. makes prodigi the faulty, liberales the good species of largi). To be very e., extra modum sumptu et magnificentiā prodire. **EXCESSIVE**, immodestus (exceeding all bounds; of men or things; e. g. fautor histrionum; largitio).—**IMMODERATUS** (not restrained; of things; e. g. cupiditas, luxuria).—**EFFUSUS** (pouring itself out beyond its ordinary limits, e. g. lætitia hilaritas, sumptus; also of persons, e. g. effusior in largitione).—**PROFUSUS** (with nearly the same meaning; lætitia, hilaritas, sumptus.—epule, convivia).—**NIMIUS** (too much; too great).—**IMPOTENS** (powerless, fm passion, to restrain itself; lætitia, cupiditas; postulatium).—**INSANUS** (senseless; cupiditas).—**NIMIS** exquiescens (too rechrch; e. g. munditia, C.).

EXTRAVAGANTLY, **EXCESSIVELY**, immoderate (e. g. to bid, liceri).—**IMMODESTE** (e. g. to give, love, praise oneself).—**EFFUSUS** (exultare, donare).—**PROFUSUS** (e. g. sumptui deditum esse; laudare, qd exstruere).—**PRODIGE** (prodigally; e. g. vivere, C.).

EXTRAVAGATE, longius evagari.—**LONGIUS** evagari et tamquam exultare (of the appetites; C.).

EXTRAVASATE, transfluere. To be extravasated, transfluxisse (of the blood; Plin. 11, 38, 91).—**EXTRA** venas diffundere.

EXTRAVASATION, Crcl.

EXTREME, adj. extremus (that is furthest fm me; hence Ag. extreme, i. e. commanded by necessity, departing fm the usual custom).—**ULTIMUS** (the last in a real or supposed series; hence Ag. the last, that still remains after others: that one can think of only after the others).—**SUMMUS** (the highest; hence fig. that exceeds or surpasses every thing; that can be surpassed by nothing). e. part, pars extrema: e. danger, ultimum discrimen; summum periculum. An e. remedy, anceps auxilium (cf. Cels. 2, 10). **E. remedies** must be tried in e. cases, al periturus sit, qui laborat, nisi temerariā quoque viā fuerit aditus. . . . satius est anceps auxilium experiri, quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10): to be brought into e. danger, in ultimum discrimen adduci; in summum periculum vocari: e. misfortune, extremum malorum; extremus casus: e. need, summæ angustię; extremæ res; extrema or ultima (dangerous state); ultimum or extremum inopie; summa inopia (e. want): to fall into e. poverty, venire ad ultimum or extremum inopie: on account of the e. cold, propter vehementiam frigoris (Vitr.).—**EXTREME** unctio, *extrema unctio (i. i.).

EXTREME, s. By adj. summus. The e. of right is the e. of wrong, summum jus summam injuria. To run into e's, *modum excedere in contrarias partes; nimis vehementem easse in utramque partem; plus minuse facere (see Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31; Phorm. 3, 3, 21, Ruhnck.).

EXTREMELY, summe, summopere (most highly).—**QUAM** or **VEL** maxime (very much; beyond measure): e. courteous to obey, summe officiosus in qm: e. pleasant, summe jucundus: e. proper, summe decorus. It is also frequently rendered by the superlative; sit with the addition of summe or vel maxime; e. g. a person who is e. attentive to me, summe observantissimus mel.

EXTREMITY (= extreme danger, &c.), extrema, pl. extrema fortuna; extremum discrimen. &c. To be reduced to e., extrema or extremam fortunam pati; in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen adductum easse (of things). **THE** extremities of the body, partes membrorum extremae: the e's are cold, frigidus extremas partes morbus urget (Cels.): of boughs, cacuminum digit, qui longissime a toto corpore exeunt (Plin., but comparing it to a body).

EXTRICATE, extrahere ex re. expellere re. eripere ex or a re.—**LIBERARE** re or a re.—**EXSOLVERE** re.—**EXIMERE** re or ex re. To e. oneself fm a thing, se exsolvere or relaxare qd re; se expellere a re, ex re, re, or ab eo (ab omni occupatione, C.; ex his laqueis, C.; ex hac turbā, Plaut.; ærumnis, curā, Ter.; sapientia est, quom stultitiā suā impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expellere, C.).—**EXPLICARE** se (C. Ferr. 2, 5, 38, 81).—**EXUERE** se (e. g. ex laqueis).—**EXTRAHERE** se ex qd re (e. g. ex periculo, malis, C.).—**ERIPERE** se ex qd re (e. g. ex complexu cæ).—**EXSOLVERE** se (e. g. corpore, F.: occupationibus, C.; e. nervis, Lucr.).—**PLANE** se relaxare (e. g. animus—corpore vincula).—**DEJECTURE** or **DEPELLE** qd (e. g. drive away; fear, an error, &c.). To e. a thing fm debt, liberare qm are alieno. A means of extricating oneself, ratio expediendæ salutis.

EXTRINSICAL. See **EXTERNAL**.

EXTRUDE. See **EXPEL**.

EXTRUSION. See **EXPULSION**.

EXTUBERANCE. See **PROTUBERANCE**.

EXUBERANCE. See **EXCESS**.—**EXUBERANT** (opp. defectio, Vitr.); exuberantia (Gell.).

EXUBERANT. See **EXCESSIVE**, **LUXURIANT**, **GREAT**, &c. To be e., redundare (mly, but by no means always, of what is bad).—**NIMIS** or **PAULO** nimium redundare (both C., of orators, style, &c.).—**EXUNDARE** atque exuberare (T.): to be full of a mirth (of a speech), redundare hilaritate (C.).

EXUBERANTLY. See **EXCESSIVELY**, **LUXURIANTLY**.

EXUBERATE. See 'to be EXUBERANT.'

EXULCERATE, exulcerare (both propr., cutem, Cels.; and improp. animum, gratiam, &c., C.).

EXULCERATION, exulceratio (Cels. propr.; improp. Sen.).—**ULCERATIO** (Plin.); in pl. Sen.

EXULT, exultare (also with lætitiā or gaudio; ower a thing, in qd re; e. g. in ruinis nostris; in a thing, in qd re, e. g. in crudelitatis; also exultare, quod).—**LETARI** (to rejoice in a thing, de qd re, e. g. de salute omnium; also in hoc letari, quod &c.; and with subst. letandum puto casum tuum, I think men ought to e. in your misfortune, S.).—**JN**, letari et triumphare. See **REJOICE**.

EXULTATION, lætatio (Cæs.).—**EXULTATIO** (Sen.).

For *to see*, *letitia*, *gaudio exultare*; *letitia* *gestire*, &c. See *TO EXULT*.

EXUSTION, exustio (*C. Rep. 6, 21*).

EYE, v. *aspicere* *qm* or *qd*.—oculus in *qd* conjicere or convertere.—spectare. aspectare.—contemplari, intueri, contueri *qm* or *qd*. To *e. attentively*, earnestly, &c., oculus non movēre or dejicere a re (e.g. a c. vultu); oculi habitant in re; obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri *qd*; defigere oculos in re or in *qd*: to *e. athenae*, oculus limis intueri or aspicere *qd*: in an impudent manner, impudentissimos oculos defigere in *qm* or *qd* (*C. Phil. 11, 5, 10*).

EYE, oculus (*dimin.* *ocellus*; *also, with and without mentis, like acies mentis, of the e. of the mind*).—lumen (*in prose usually lumina oculorum, the light of the e.*).—aspectus, conspectus (*right*): full of *e.*, oculus; *having e.*, oculatus: *that belongs to e.*, ocularius (*also, that is concerned with e.*): *e.* that have not begun to fail, acies incolumis: *sharp e.*, oculi acies et acuti: to have sharp *e.*, acriter vidēre; oculos acies et acutos habēre (*prop.*); perspicacem esse (*fig.*): *that has sharp (i. e. lynx) e.*, lynceus: *to have good e.*, bene vidēre; *bad e.* (*that do not see clearly*), oculi hebetes: *that has weak e.*, lusciosus or lusciosus (= *qui vesperti non videt, Farr. ap. Non. 105, 13; but, according to Fest. and Fulgent.* = *qui clarius vesperti quam meridia cernit*): *to have weak e.*, oculi ci cecutiant (*Farr. ap. Non. 86, 12*): *a deep-set, hollow e.*, oculus conditus, retractus, concavus: *a bright e.*, oculus lubricus et mobilis; oculus vegetus: *a dull e.*, oculus languidus: *languishing e.*, oculi ignem fidentes: *solipsuous, wanton e.*, oculi lascivi; oculi, ut sic dicamus, veneri: *speaking, expressive e.*, oculi loquaces: *to have weak or clear e.*, lippire: *one that has weak or clear e.*, lippus; lippiens.

A) Phrases with 'eye' in the nominative: the *e.* swim or water, oculi humectant (*q. i.*, become moist or wet); lacrimae ci oboriuntur (*the e.* are filled with tears; *fm pain, joy, &c.*; the cause, in the *abl.*; as, gaudio, adventu *cs*); facit *qd* ut oculi exstillent; facit *qd* delacrimationem (*of sharp and pungent food, of smoke which causes the e. to water*): *my e.* pains me, oculi mihi dolent: *if my e. do not deceive me, nisi (animus fallit aut oculi parum prospiciunt: as far as the e. reaches, qua visus est; quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt (as far as ever, &c.).*

B) Phrases with 'eye' in the accusative case. To please the *e.*, arridet *ci* *qd*: to open the *e.*, oculos aperire (*to open*); oculos attollere (*to raise*); displicere (*to open them for seeing*); oculos ci restituere (*to restore the sight of a blind man; Suet.*): to open *aby's e.*, aride, oculum diducere (*of a surgeon, &c.*): to open *one's e.* wide, diducere oculos (as in *Q. 11, 3, 80, naves diducere; cf. Cels. 7, 1, 4*): to open *one's e.* wide at *algh*, aciem aciem intendere in *qd*; acriter intueri *qd*: to cast *one's e.* all around, circumferre oculos. diligenter circumspicere (*prop.*); ad omnia attendere (*fig.*): to cry *one's e.* out, totos effundere oculos; lacrimis confici (*fig.*), totos effundere oculos, *Q. Decl. 4. Freund omits the word*): to blind *aby's e.* by a gift or bribe, largitione *cs* animum cecare: to attract the *e.* of people, conspici, conspiciuntur esse (*of persons and things which strike the sight; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5; Suet. Oct. 45*): to withdraw *one's e.* *fm aby* or *algh*, oculos dejicere a *qo*, a re: to draw upon oneself the *e.* of all men, omnium oculos ad se convertere or in se vertere: to direct *men's e.* towards *aby*, conspiciuntur facere *qm*: all *e.* are turned, directed towards him, omnium oculi in eum sunt coniecti; omnium ora in eum sunt coniecta: to close or shut the *e.*, oculos operire (*Q.*), oculos compressos oculos habēre in dicendo); connivēre (*e.g. in order to sleep; also at algh, ad qd [prop. e.g. at lightning, ad fulgura], or in qd re, fig. to connive at algh*): to close the *e.* of a dying person, morientem operire oculos: to close *one's e.* for ever, connivēntem somno consopiri sempiterno To feast *one's e.* with *algh*, oculos pascere *qā* re; fructum oculis capere ex re.

C) Eye's with prepositions, a) BEFORE. Before the *e.*, ante oculos (*e.g. to wave or float, versari; to kill aby, trucidare*).—in conspectu (*e.g. to lie; of a country, esse; to stand, of a person, stare*): *sic* in ore atque in oculis, or in ore only (*e.g. quā in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, C. Ferr. 2, 33, 81*; in ore omnium versari): before *one's (own) e.*, sub oculis: before *my e.*, me spectante, inspectante, praesente; coram me: to be done before the *e.* of all the world, in oculis hominum geri: to have before *one's e.*, habere ante oculos (*prop. and fig., e.g. to fancy, represent to oneself, ima-*

gine); Intueri (*to keep in one's e.*); observare (*to observe*); spectare (*to take notice of, to regard*); vidēre *qd* (*to think upon algh, see Ochm. C. Ecl. 126*): to come before the *e.* = to come under the *e.*, see below in UNDER: to put or place before the *e.* of *aby*, ante oculos or oculis *cs* *qd* proponere, exponere; oculis or sub aspectu subijcere: to place or set before *one's (own) e.*, ponere, proponere, constituere sibi *qd* ante oculos; proponere *qd* oculis suis: to set *algh* clearly before *aby's e.*, dilucide docēre, explicare (*to explain clearly*).—praedicare *qd* (*to represent emphatically; see Heid. Cels. B. C. 1, 32*): to figure, or picture before *one's e.*, representare imaginem *cs* rei (e.g. sceleris, *Q. 6, 1, 31*): to lie before the *e.*, in conspectu esse (*prop. and fig.*, to be visible, of a country, &c.); *fig.* ante or sub oculis positum esse; patēre; ante pedes esse (*proverbially*); *also* manifestum, apertum esse (*to be manifest or clear*): to lie, so to say, before our *e.*, esse, ut ita dicam, in conspectu: to have before *one's e.*, *qd* *ci* in conspectu est (*prop.*, to be visible, of a country, &c.); *qd* intueri (*to look at algh, in order to direct one's course by it*): to do *algh* before *aby's e.*, sub oculis *cs* facere *qd*: *lest Capua should be taken before his e.*, ne in oculis ejus Capua caperetur (*L. J.*). b) *FOR.* To be good for the *e.*, oculis mereri (*see under FOR*). c) *KNOW.* To learn, know, perceive, *algh fm* the *e.* of *aby*, e vultu *cs* intelligere *qd* (*what he designs or purposes*).—ex vultu *cs* conjecturam facere, quid velit, cupiat, sentiat (*any one's wishes, &c.*, *af. C. Muren. 21, 44*). d) *IN.* To keep in *one's e.* (*i. e.* to look at with attention), contemplari *qm* intēntis oculis: to keep *algh* in *one's e.*, intueri, observare *qd*: *Homer appears to me to have had something of this kind in his e.*, mihi quidem Homerus hujusmodi quiddam vidisse videtur. e) *ON or UPON.* To keep a strict *e.* upon *aby*, *qm* observare, custodire; *cs* oculi *qm* non sententem speculantur et custodiunt (*to watch aby secretly, C. Cat. 1, 2, 6*): to fix *one's e.* on the ground, oculos in terram defigere or dejicere (*both Q.*): to keep *one's e.* upon *algh*, habere *qd* in oculis suis: to cast *one's e.* upon *algh*, oculos conjicere ad or in *qd* (*prop.*); oculos adijcere ci rei (*also fig.*): to cast *one's e.* upon *aby*, animū adijcere ad *qm*: to fix *one's e.* upon *aby* (*not to turn them away fm him*), obtutum figere in *qo*; oculos defigere in vultu *cs* or in *qm*; oculi habitant in vultu *cs*; contemplari *qm* intēntis oculis. f) *UNDER.* To fall under the *e.*, sub oculis cadere: in oculis cadere, incurrire; sub aspectum cadere or venire; aspectu sentiri; in aciem prodire (*to become visible; the last, C. Fam. 6, 1, 5*); conspiciuntur esse; conspici (*to attract the e. of people, to be conspicuous; see Bremi, Np. Att. 13, 5. Suet. Oct. 45*); *qd* nemo non videt, intelligit, perspicit (*a thing is clear or apparent to every body*): to come or fall under the *e.* of *aby*, in conspectum *cs* venire (*of persons*), or cadere (*of things, and rather adventitiously*): to live constantly under the *e.* of people, in oculis habitare; assiduū in oculis hominum esse. g) *WITH.* To do *algh* with *one's e.* open, scientem facere *qd*: to see, observe with the *e.*, oculis cernere; aspectu sentire: to see with *one's own e.*, suis oculis uti: to see *algh* with *one's own e.*, ocula cernere; ipsum, praesentem vidēre *qd*: I have seen it with mine own *e.*, hanc oculis vidi, peraspexi, or ipse vidi (*see*). Some reject oculis meis vidēre; but *Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 10*, and *Plaut. Pseud. 2, 27*, have it: to see well with the right (or left) *e.*, dextro or sinistro oculo bene vidēre (*C. Divin. 1, 24*): not to see well with the left (right) *e.*, sinistro (dextro) oculo non aequē bene uti posse; minus vidēre oculo sinistro (dextro): to wink with the *e.*, nictare. h) *THE FOLLOWING* Anglicisms must not be translated literally: to be fair, &c., in *aby's e.*, pulchrum videri, existimari, &c.: to be hidden *fm aby's e.*, *qd* *ci* ignotum or incognitum est, &c. i) *THE CORNER of the e.*, angulus oculi: the socket of the *e.*, cava (*Lactant.*). j) *INFLAMMATION of the e.*, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio; arida lippitudo (*Cels.*; *Scrib. Larg.*). In late writers xerophthalmia, from Gr. ξερόφθαλμία: disease of the *e.*, valetudo oculorum. k) *FIG.* a) I'm trees, oculus gemma (*a bud, Plin. 17, 21, 35*); § 153, different *fm* oculus): to put forth *e.*, gemmare; gemmascere; gemmas agere. b) *As e.* in a peacock's tail or a butterfly's wing, oculus (*see Plin. 8, 17, 23*). c) *Bull's e.*, medium. To hit the bull's *e.*, medium ferire (*C. Fat. 17, 39, fig.*). d) *The mind's e.*, oculus (mentis), acies mentis.

EYE-BALL, pupula. pupilla.—*as* ipas, quā cernimus, quae pupula vocatur (*C.*).

EYE-BRIGHT (a plant), *euphrasia (*Linn.*).

EYE-BROW, supercilium.
EYE-GLASS, *perspicillum. *vitrum oculare. *To wear an e.g.,* *oculos arte adjuvare.
EYELESS. See **BLIND**.
EYELET, foramen (*g. t. for any hole made by piercing*).
EYE-LID, palpebra: *to move the e.-l.'s*, palpebrare: *movement of the e.-l.'s*, palpebratio (*in late writers*).
EYE-SALVE, collyrium.
EYE-SERVANT, iactans officia (*one that makes a great display of his service before his master, aft. Phadr. 1, 5, 16*).—assentator, adulator (*g. th., a flatterer*).
EYE-SIGHT, *to lose*, amittere aspectus, ūs (C.), lumina oculorum. *To lose one's e.-s.*, oculos amittere, perdere; *aspectum amittere: to restore abg's e.-s.*, oculos ei restituere.
EYE-SORE. *To be an e.-s. to abg.*, ei inivisum or odiosum esse; *qm pungere or urere*; stimulum (nunc) esse ci (Com.).
EYE-TOOTH, dens caninus.
EYE-WATER, *liquor ophthalmicus; *liquor oculorum infirmittati medena. medicamentum oculorum; *pl. qm oculis medentur*.
EYE-WITNESS, oculatus testis (*who saw that to which he bears testimony*; *opp. auritus testis, an ear-w.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8); certus or certissimus testis (*g. t. a sure, credible w.*); certus auctor (*a credible voucher: to know fm e.-w.'s*, certis testibus or certis auctoribus comperisse: *I am an e.-w. of althg*, qd ipse vidi (*I saw something myself*); *ei rei interful* (*I was present at something*); *without e.-w.'s*, remotis arbitris; sine arbitris.

F.

FABLE, v. fabulose narrare qd.—*finger*, comminisci qd. (*to feign, invent althg*).—**FABULARI** occurs nowhere in this sense.

FABLE, a. fabula, fabella (*any fictitious narrative, any tale or story: hence of any mythological story, Esopian fable, or dramatic piece; both also with ficta, commenticia, composita, or poetica*).—**apólogos** (*a fable, as a vehicle to convey a moral lesson, as the f.'s of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.*).—**commentum**, res commenticia, mendacium (*a fictitious story, untruth*).—**historia fabularis** (*the whole compass of mythology, Suet. Tib. 70*). *As the f. says, according to the f.*, ut est in fabulis; ut ferunt fabulis: *truth is often conveyed in the form of f.*, sub fabulis velut involucria sumpe veritas latet: *to be fond of f.'s*, fabulis duci or delectari: *to hold althg to be a f.*, falsum qd existimare.

FABRIC, **FABRIC**, **FABRIC**, vid. **F**. **Texture**, &c., **texturum** (*weaving*).—**textum**, *used subst. (poet. and post-Aug. prose)*.—**textura** (*the manner in which althg is woven*).—**tela** (*prop. the thread, the web*).—**FABRICA** refers *prop.* to the work of the faber, never to that of the textor.

FABRICATE, **F** **PROPR.** fabricari (*as a smith, carpenter, or the like*).—**texere** (*of a weaver*).—**conficere** (*g. t. to prepare*). **F** **IMPROPR.** fabricari, but only with some particular words (*e. g. fallaciam*).—**finger**, comminisci (*to feign, invent a false tale, commin. mendacium*).—**coquere**, concoquere (*concoct a tale*).

FABRICATION, **F** **PROPR.** fabricatio (C.).—**fabrica** (*prop. the workshop of a faber: then his art or any work of his; and, impropr., of the scientific or artificial preparation of any structure or compound*).—**F** **IMPROPR.** fictio (Q.).—**confictio** (C. as act).—**res ficta** or **commenticia** or **ficta** et **commenticia**. **Monstrum f.'s**, monstra, portenta: *a mere f.*, mera mendacia (pl.).

FABULIST, fabularum or apologorum scriptor (**F** **IMPROPR.** fabulator denotes rather a teller of anecdotes, or one who listens to anecdotes).

FABULOUS, fabulosus (*like a fable, μυθώδης; but also belonging to a fable or myth; e. g. gods*).—**fabularis** (*that belongs to or concerns a fable or mythology, μυθικός*; *e. g. historia, Suet. Tib. 70*).—**fictus**, commenticius, falsus (*fictitious, untrue*).—**Jm.** fictus et commenticius. **F.** history, historia fabularis (*the mythic and heroic history, Suet. Tib. 70*); mythologia (Gramm.), or fabulæ (*the f.'s or myths collectively; e. g. ut est in fabulis*).

FABULOUSLY, fabulose.

FACE, facies (*the f. in a physical point of view, as the forepart of the head, which may include the countenance, but does not do so necessarily; ὡπακρυον. Also impropr. of the first appearance of althg, e. g. loci,*

causæ).—**vultus** (*the countenance, as indicated by the eye, brow, &c.*).—**os** (*prop. the mouth; hence the character of the f., countenance, &c., the emotions being expressed chiefly by the muscles of the mouth; the proper word for f. = impudencia*). **Jm.** facies vultusque (C., S.); *os vultusque*; *os et vultus*.—**frons** (*the forehead, the brow, as indicating joy, shame, &c.*); **Jm.** oculi et frons. **frons et vultus**: *before abg's f.*, coram qo; *inspectante or presente qo*; *in conspectu es*: *to see abg f.* *to f.*, presentem or prope qm intueri; *presens presentem video*: *to praise abg to his f.*, laudare qm coram in os (Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5); *presentem qm laudare*: *a beautiful f.*, facies pulchra: *a pretty f.* (= woman), mulier lepida specie or facie venusta: *a noble f.*, facies liberalis: *to look abg in the f.*, intueri in es os et oculos: *to say althg to one's f.*, liberrime profiteri apud qm: *to let abg say althg unpleasant to one's f.*, ei os ad male audiendum præbere: *to lie on one's f.*, in os pronum jacere (g. t.); *in faciem cubare* (*in bed*; *opp. supinum cubare*): *to fall down on one's f.*, procumbere pronum in os; *pronum concidere*: *althg bears on the f. of it that it is false*, qd falsum se esse clamat (C.); *so calliditate clamitare*: *to speak the truth to his f.*, voces veras coram ingerere. *To change the f. of the country*, faciem loci vertere (T.); *of the city*, urbem faciem immutare (S.). *An impudent or brazen f.*, os durum: *abg has a hopelessly stupid f.*, vecordia prorsus inest in ea vultu: *one might have seen there f.'s expressive of the most different emotions*, varias vultus carneros (L. 33, 48, extr.). *Not to be able to look abg in the f.*, oculos ei submittere. *To cheat abg before his f.*, oculos auferre ei (proo. L. 6, 15). *To put a good f. on it*, perficere faciem (*to lay shame aside*); *tendere confidentiā vultum* (Q. 11, 3, 160; *speaking, however, of it as a faulty oratorical trick*); *qd fronte et vultu fero beile* (C. Att. 5, 10, 3; *to pretend not to be annoyed at what one really is annoyed at*); *in re malā animo bono uti* (*to make the best of a bad business*). *With what f. . . .* quore eo (*e. g. ad eam redibo, quam contempserim, Ter.*): *you know the fellow's brazen f.*, nostri os hominis, nostri audaciam (C.). **F** *To make faces*, os torquere or distortuere: *to make the most extraordinary f.'s*, duere os exquisitis modis. **F** *Front* (*of a building, &c.*), vid. **F**. **Presence**, oculi (eyes).—**conspicuum**, aspectus (sight). *To withdraw fm abg's f.*, absire ex oculis; *recedere e conspectu es*: *to avoid his f.*, ea oculos or aspectum vitare; *fugere ea conspectum*, ex conspectu se subtrahere (T.).

FACE, v. **F** *To be situated or placed opposite to*, a) **Generally**, *exadversus qm stare; *contra qd esse* or *positum esse*; *ex adverso positum esse* (g. t.: *the first of persons, the others of things*).—**ex adverso constitutum esse** (*to be drawn up opposite; e. g. of ships*).—**exadversus qm pugnare** (*of persons standing opposite each other in hostile ranks*): *to f. the enemy*, castra castris hostium contulisse (*to have picked one's camp opp. the enemy's*); *in acie stare*, (*to be drawn up in battle-array opp. the enemy*, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 6). **B** *With ref. to prospect*, spectare qd.—**despicere**, prospicere, prospectare qd (*prosp.* *to give a view of distant objects; desp.* *to look down upon*). *Windows that f. the street*, verum in viam fenestras: *the window f.'s the garden*, est a fenestra despectus in hortum (ast. Cas. B. G. 7, 48); *this chamber has some windows that f. the garden, and others that f. the street*, cubiculum aliis fenestris hortum, aliis despicit plateam (ast. Pitis. Ep. 5, 6, 23); *this room f.'s the sea*, cubiculum prospicit mare, or prospectum præbet ad mare. **F** *To put a new front to*, inducere (*to coat with althg*, qd re; e. g. marmore. See **TO COAT**).—**prætexere qd rē** or *qd ei rei* (e. g. *qd purpurā or purpuram qd rei*; *post. purpurā prætexit qd, V.*).—**vestem limbo circumdare** (V.). *of a facing that forms an edge*; *also limbus obit chlamydem, O.* **F** **IMPROPR.** *To f. dangers, death, &c.*, see **ENCOUNTER**. **F** **IMTRANS.** *To f. about*, convertere signa (Cas. L. 7). *to f. about and march back to the city*, conversis signis retro in urbem redire (L. 8, 11).

FACETIOUS, lepidus, facetus, festivus, saluus (BYN. in FACETIOUSNESS).—**jocularis** (*jocose*). **A f. fellow**, lepidum caput (Com.). **A f. narrator**, facetus narrator.

FACETIOUSLY, lepide, facete, joculariter.

FACETIOUSNESS, lepos, facetiæ, festivitas (*all three of harmless playful wit; lep. the lightest wit, opp. dull ponderous gravity; fest. the more cheerful sort of wit, opp. gloomy seriousness; facet. jocund wit, opp. sober seriousness*).—**sales** (*piquant wit, which aims at a point, without ref. to the feelings of others*). **F** **IMPROPR.** *dica-citas, satirical, and cavillation, scoffing wit, that aims at mortifying another, do not belong here*).

FACILITATE, qd facile or facilius reddere. — *ex-pedire. explicare (to make a perplexed business more feasible, e. g. negotia).* — *adjuvare qm in re (Ter.), ad rem or ad qd faciendum (to assist aby in althg, or to do althg).* *Literaturæ f.'s the practice of virtue, ad virtutem colendam adjuvatur literis.*

FACILITY, facilitas (easiness, both objectively and with ref. to the small amount of exertion necessary to accomplish the object; also = readiness of speech, a pleasing fluency, &c., opp. celeritas [= an impetuous fluency], and loquendi tarditas, slow, sleepy delivery; eloquendi facultas is the readiness of the speaker; fac. also = 'easiness of temper,' *my in a good sense, but also in a bad one, Suet.*). See **EASINESS**, **EASE**. || **Facilities** (for doing althg), opportunitas idonea (faciendi qd). *To give aby great f.'s of doing althg, ci potestatem or copiam dare or facere cs rei: ci facultatem dare cs rei; ci ausum dare or præbere cs rei, or ad qd faciendum: to possess great f.'s for or of &c., potestas or facultas or copia ci rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo cs rei or faciendi qd.*

FACING, a. (of a garment), *prope limbus.*

FACING = *opposite to* || a) as *ade. contra, ad-versus, exadversus, exadversum, all with acc.* — *ex adverso* (opposite a person or thing, the two being considered as two sides or points). — *e regione, with gen. of place, dat. of person (opp. each other, and extended in the same direction, the two being considered as two parallel lines).* || b) *Not regions only in this sense, cf. Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 39.* — || *β*) *as adj. contrarius, ci loco adversus et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm est, or positum est or jacet.*

FAC-SIMILE, descriptio imagoque literarum (C. Ferr. 2, 77, 190): *to make a f.-s., literas scripturæ assimilare et exprimere (ib. § 189).*

FACT, factum. *This is a f., or I know this to be a f., hoc certo auctore compêri.* *F.'s, res (pl.); facta (pl.). The composition of a history depends upon the f.'s and the words used to convey them, exedificatio historiarum posita est rebus et verbis: to pass fm fables to f.'s, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus: the f. being undisputed, quum esset controversia nulla facti (of the act having been committed). || In fact, revera, reapse, re et veritate (really, not merely in words). — sane. profecto (as a form of asseveration).*

FACTION. See (political) **PARTY**. *To deliver the Roman people fm an oligarchical f., populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicare (Cæs.).*

FACTIOUS, seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. oratio, concio, voces). — *rerum evitentandum or rerum novarum cupidus. — rerum mutationis cupidus. — turbulentus. Jx. seditiosus ac turbulentus.* || *Not factiosus, weak means 'one who has a large body of followers, a party, &c.: its only approach to the meaning of 'factious' is when it is implied that the person aims at being the head of a party.*

FACTIOUSLY, seditiose. — (*improbo) partium studio.

FACTIOUSNESS, partium studium (party spirit). — *seditiosum et turbulentum ingenium.*

FACTITIOUS, factitious (post-Aug.; Plin.).

FACTOR, 1) *In arithmetica, *numerus multiplicans.* 2) *A n agent, &c., qui procurat cs rationes et negotia.* *The f. (of a commercial company, &c.), *curator negotiorum societatis cs.*

FACTORY, 1) *A storehouse, mercium horreum.* 2) *A colony, colonia: to settle a f. any where, coloniam or colonos deducere qo.*

FACTOTUM. *To be aby's f., cs tapanta (τὰ πάντα) esse (Petron. 37): omnium rerum cs transactorum et ministrum esse: he was their f., eum in omni procuracione rei actorem auctoremque habebat.*

FACULTY, 1) *Talent, ability, &c., ingenium (inmate quality or power of mind, talent, genius; esp. the power of perpetually forming new ideas; inventive faculty). — sollertia (skill, talent in the working out of ideas). — docilitas (aptness to learn, cleverness). — ingenii facultas (a single power of the mind, see C. de Or. 2, 80, 433; hence never of the mental f.'s together, for wech the Latins said simply ingenium). — facultas, with gen. (power and skill for althg; e. g. for speaking, dicendi; in plur. also absol., facultates, f.'s, C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.). || The vital faculty, animus, anima (the vital principle in man, τὸ βιωτικόν πνεῦμα). — *veritas (the veritas, as the seat of the vital principle; see Heindorf, ad H. Sat. 2, 3, 183). If the soul were nothing more or greater than the vital f., si nihil esset in animo, nisi ut per**

*eum viveremus. || Faculty in the universities, ordo: the theological f., *venerandus theologorum ordo: the f. of law, *illustris jurisconsultorum ordo.*

FADDLE. See **TO TRIFLE**.

FADE, deflorescere (prop. of flowers; also fig. e. g. of delights; amores et delicias mature et celeriter deflorescent, Q.). — *marcere (to wither; prop. of garlands, &c., poet.; impropr. L.; not C. or Cæs.). — marcescere (to begin to wither; not C. or Cæs.; Plin.; also impropr. of colours; Plin. 37, 9, 41). — emarcescere (only fig. and extremely rare). — decolorari or decolorum (to lose its colour; g. t.). — flaccescere (to grow flaccid by losing its moisture; from, Viitr.). — || TRANS. To cause to fade (= wither), either Cret. with eff. cere ut deflorescat, marcescat, &c.; marcidum reddere; or siccare, torrere, torrefacere (to dry up). — || To cause to fade (= grow paler), colorem ex qâ re eripere (to take out the colour; e. g., soils radi lambendo colorem ... eripiunt); *pallidum or decolorum reddere. — *hebetare (to make a bright object dull; Plin.). || Faded, marcidus (my poet. and post-Aug.). — marces (my poet.; both also impropr.). — qui (quæ, quod) defloruit.**

FADING, s. Cret. — *marcor (e. g. of the lungs, of crops that are diseased, &c.) does not belong here.*

FAG, || **INTRANS.** *To languish, grow faint; see LANGUISSH, PAINT.* || *To work hard at a study (colloq.), elaborare in re. operam dare ci rei. incumbere in qd: to f. hard at althg, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; desudare et laborare in qâ re. — || TRANS. To fatigue, vid.*

FAG-END, rejicula (pl.; the worst or rejected part).

FAGOT, sarmentum (small twigs or boughs, whether green or dry). *A bundle of f.'s, fascis or fasciculus sarmentorum. Fagote, sarmenta arida (L.).*

FAGOT, v. colligare. — *fasciatum colligare (but the word fasciatum is objected to by Q.). — uno vinculo copulare (L.).*

FAIL, || a) *Withref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c., deesse (to be wanting; said of something, the absence of wch renders the thing incomplete; et ci rei rel, and absol.; it is also used in the sense of failing aby, = not assisting him, not performing him an expected service; deesse ci, reipublicæ, amicis, occasionei temporis, &c.). — deficere (to begin to f.; def. of a commencing, deesse, of a completed state; def. ci or qm, or, very cmly, absol.; fides, tempus, voces, vires defic. qm [vires defic. ci, Cæs.]; materia, frumentum, &c. def.; (1) also in the sense of aby's courage f.'s, qm animo deficit or deficit only. — || b) (2) of a bankrupt, defici facultatibus, defectum esse facultatibus, Ulp. — Defici qâ re is also used; e. g. mulier abundat oratione, consilio et ratione deficit, C.). — qd mihi non suppetit [no adequate supply of it is present]. — *diminui (to be diminished; of strength, &c.). — Not diminui. — minui, minuire (to lessen; on the intrans. use of minuire, see Herz, ad Cæs. B. G. 3, 12). — cessare (not to manifest itself, &c.; very seld. not præ-Aug.; e. g. cessat voluntas, H.). — hebescere (to grow dull; of one's sight, spirit, &c.). — senescere (to grow old and so weaker, of persons or things). — inclinari (to turn, and so depart fm the highest point; also timore inclinatur qâ, aby's courage f.'s). — infirmari (to be weakened; e. g. fides testis infirmatur, a witness f.'s in his cross-examination). — siccare (to be dried up; e. g. fontes; fluvii, both O.). — arescere siccitate (also of fountains, but impropr.; Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 6, fin.). — My strength f.'s, viribus deficior or senesco; vires extenuantur, deficiunt; memory f.'s, memoria labat, minuitur; deficior memoria. Aby's hope f.'s, extenuatur cs spes et evanescit (C.). my hope of althg f.'s, cs rei spes mihi decipit. His left eye failed him when he grew old, qm in senectâ sinistro oculo minus vidit (Suet. Oct. 79). — || β) With reference to non-fulfilment of althg, non-performance of what was expected or hoped, &c. To f., ad or in irritum cadere (to come to nothing); ad irritum redire (both of hopes, &c.). — *propositum non assâqui; sine exâdere (to f. of one's object). — errare. labi (in qâ re: to commit a fault): to f. disgracefully, turpisime labi in qâ re. He would not pursue an object when there was a possibility of his failing, spem infinitam persequi noluit. To f. a friend, amico deesse; amicum destituere, &c. [See ABANDON]. To f. in the performance of a duty, officio deesse or non satisfacere: not to f. in the performance of any duty, nullam partem officii decerere; towards aby, nullum munus officii ci reliquum facere. I have never failed you in the performance of kind offices, tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit: not to f. in attention, diligence, &c., nihil de diligentia sua***

remittere. *I will not f. you, non deero (will not withdraw my assistance); in me non erit mora (no delay, hindrance, &c. shall be caused by me).* ¶ *To become bankrupt; see BANKRUPT, and Remark on defective above.*—3) ¶ *Followed by inf.* Not to f. to do althg, non remittere qd facere (of never neglecting a precaution one has once adopted, &c., neque remittit, quid ubique hostis ageret, explorare, S.).—recipio tibi (vobis, &c.) me qd facturum esse (*I undertake to do it*). Althg cannot f. to &c.; see 'althg Must.' Althg f.'s to perform his promises, non exsolvit q, quod promiserat; q, promissum non praestat; fidem non persolvit; fidem suam non liberat.

FAIL, s. frustratio (want of success; Q. 2, 3). Without f., sine frustratione (without ever being unsuccessful; Q. ib.); but only by adverbs meaning CERTAINLY; vid.

FAILING. See FAULT.

FAILURE. ¶ *With ref. to insufficient supply, diminished intensity, &c., defectio (e.g. virium, C.).*—defectus (e.g. lactis: in this sense nearly confined to the elder Plin.).—inopia (want; cs rei), or Crcl. with defective, deesse, &c. [see TO FAIL; e.g. unless fm a f. of memory, nisi memoria forte defecerit. A f. of the crops, sterilitas frugum or annonae: there was a f. of the crops, male percepti sunt fructus: the long continued drought had occasioned a partial f. of the crops, frumentum propter siccitatem angustius provenerat (Cae.); that year was remarkable for the want of rain and consequent f. of the crops, siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit (L.).]—¶ *With ref. to the non-fulfilment of what was expected, &c.:* (1) successus nullus (the want of success); or Crcl. with ad irritum cadere, redigi: the attempt was a f., male gessit rem. *res ei parum prospere processit, successus or cessit (the two last Np.). the attempt seems at present a f., quod agit q, parum procedit (Ter.).—(2) *With ref. to promises, &c.:* Crcl. with the verbs denoting 'to perform a promise': upon the f. of abg's promises, si quis falso promiserit (†), or promissum non fecerit, effecerit, praestiterit, &c.—¶ *Of fountains, &c. Crcl.;* the f. of the springs, *siccat fontes.—¶ *Bankruptcy, vid.*

FAIN, adj. Aby was f. to do althg, fecit q, animo lubentissimo, ut &c. (C.; if the notion of glad consent is prominent); coactus est qd facere (if the notion of compulsion is prominent); non recusavit qd facere, or non modo non recusavit qd facere, sed etiam libenter &c.—facile pail (with acc. and inf.).

FAIN, adv. libenter (or lubenter); animo libenti or libenti proclivique; non invito animo (see GLADLY). Often by Crcl. with velle or by nom. lubens, volens, non invitus. I would f., velim, vellem (the pres. expressing rather an inner necessity, urgency; the imperf. referring more to a condition; if this were but possible).

FAINT, ¶ *Inclined to faint; Crcl. with verbs under 'To FAINT.—¶ Deprived of strength, &c., languidus,—lassus, fessus, defessus (worn); opp. integer; SYN. in FATIGUO:* to become f., languere, e. languescere, a viribus defici: to be f., languere.—¶ *IMPROR.* Not lively or fresh, languidus.—languens (without strength or life; of colour, look, voice, &c.). A f. colour, color languidus, lentus (not lively); color dilutus (washy). To grow or become f., languescere, evanescere: to be f., languere.—¶ *Feeble, vid.*—¶ *Timid, vid.* To damp with f. praise, maligne laudare qd (H. Ep. 2, l. 209); *qm frigide laudare or *qm tam frigide laudat q, ut pene castigare videatur.

FAINT, v. ¶ *PROPR.* animus me relinquit or (post-Aug.) linquit.—animus me deficit (sly fm excessive heat, per zatum).—animus linquor (post-Aug.).—animus linquor submittoque genu (*to fall down in a fainting-fit*). I am lying in a fainting-fit, animus me relinquit or liquit; anima deficit (see above); also torpeo (see Curt. 3, 6, 14). Fainting, torpens.—¶ *IMPROR.* To be dispirited; see DISPIRITED.

FAINT-HEARTED. See COWARDLY, TIMID.

FAINT-HEARTEDNESS. See COWARDICE.

FAINTING-FIT, subita (animæ) defectio (Suet. Cal. 50).—¶ *Animæ deliquium* is not Lat., animæ defectus uncertain. To fall into a f.; see TO FAINT.

FAINTLY. See FEEBLY, TIMIDLY.

FAINTNESS, ¶ *State of being faint, animæ defectio (Cels.) or defectio only. See FAINTING-FIT.—¶ Feebleness, vid.*

FAIR, ¶ *Beautiful, vid.—¶ Of weather, winds, &c., serenus (bright, cloudless, of the sky and weather). sudus (se-udus, not wet; not rainy; of the wind and weather).—secundus (favourable; of the wind). F. (336)*

weather, serenum; serenitas (or serenitates, opp. imbres, Col.); sudum.—idonea tempestas (with ref. to a voyage; for sailing, ad navigandum): the weather being f., sereno; serenitate: when it is f., ubi serenum or sudum est: whilst it is f., dum sudum est: calm and f. weather, tranquilla serenitas: it is becoming f., dissereuat (L.); but dissereuat (Plin.) = it is f.; when the weather is f. and without wind, quum serenum atque placidum est. A f. wind, ventus secundus or prosper or idoneus: to sail with a f. wind, ad occasionem auræ evehi (Suet. Oct. 87): to have the wind f., ventum nactum esse secundum (Cae.); with a very f. wind, secundissimo vento.—¶ *Equitable, æquus. justus (SYN. in EQUITABLE).—modicus (moderate; of price). It is f., æquum, verum (cf. L. 3, 49, fin.), par, jus, fas est, with inf., or acc. and infin.: to make a f. demand; to ask only what is f., æqua postulare. I think it f., æquum censeo.—¶ Clear (vid.), clarus (of letters, writing, &c.). To write out f., prpsu describe (Gell. 9, 13, where, however, the meaning is different). To write a f. hand, *clare scribere.—¶ Of complexion, &c., candidus (of a dazzling fairness, &c., puella; humeri, colla, cervix, ora, &c.).—clari coloris. claro colore (bright coloured)—pallidus (pale)—subpallidus (rather pale). Poetical expressions are lacteus (V.), and lactes dilus (Catull. i. milk-white).—niveus (snow white).—eburneus (like ivory).—¶ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES. To have f. play, libere agere or facere posse (to have full liberty of action); in suo jure non or a nullo impediri (not to have one's rights encroached upon); æquos or incorruptos or incorruptos atque integros habere iudices (to have impartial judges). Having a f. outside, speciosus (a, um) pelle decorā (H.); by f. means, cum gratiā (e.g. impetuo, quod postulo. Ter.); cum bonā gratiā (opp. cum malā gratiā. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17): by f. means or foul, *cum gratiā aut per vim; *aut precibus aut vi: to wish to stand f. with abg, ei placere velle; apud qm in gratiā poni velle.*

FAIR, s. mercatus (also as the place).—status in quosdam dies mercatus (T. Hist. 3, 30, 1); nundina = a weekly market. A much frequented f., mercatus frequens: to appoint a f., mercatum instituere: to hold a f., mercatum habere: to go or come to a f., to visit it, ad mercatum ire or proficisci or venire.

FAIR-COMPLEXIONED. See FAIR (of complexion); end of article.

FAIR-DEALING. See HONESTY.

FAIR-FACED. See FAIR, adj. (end of article).

FAIRING, ¶ *nundinale munusculum.*

FAIRNESS, ¶ *Beauty, vid.—¶ Equity, vid.—¶ Of complexion, candor (dazzling whiteness).—cum candore mixtus rubor (white and red beautifully mixed; C.).—color exanguis (extreme paleness).—pallor. pallidus color (paleness).*

FAIR-SPOKEN, blandus.—blandiloquus (Plaut.).—perblandus (all of a flatteringly courteous person or manner).—perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive). See COURTEOUS, PLAUSIBLE.

FAIRY, ¶ *In f. tales, 'a fairy did so and so,' may be translated by diva quædam; in other cases *fea, quæ dicitur may prps be used, for no Lat. word exists that can give the notion. See ELR.*

FAITH, ¶ *Belief, convictio, opinio (a person's notion; his conviction, right or wrong; in althg, de re).—persuasio firm conviction of althg; firm f. in althg, cs rei).—fides (credit, credibility; and hence confidence): f. in the existence of a God, opinio Dei: faith in immortality, by immortalitas (as C. Tusc. 1, 32, 77: nemo me de immortalitate depellet): to have f. in althg, qd esse credere (to hold a thing as true or real, opp. negare esse qd); *ei rei vim salutarem tribuere (to ascribe efficacy to a thing; e.g. to a remedy); ci or ci rei fidem habere, tribuere; ci fidem adjungere (not dare or adhibere); ci rei ei credere (to believe it); ci rei servare (to regulate one's conduct by it; e.g. ædificis rumoribus, see Cae. B. O. 4, 5, extr.): to put no f. in abg, fidem ci abrogare or denegare.—¶ Fidelity, faithfulness; see FIDELITY: in good f., bonā fide (e.g. bonā or optimā fide polliceri qd; also fide suā spondere, Plin. Ep.): to hold f. with abg, fidem servare, conservare, prestare: to break one's f. with abg, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari; fidem non servare; fidem frangere or violare.—¶ Confidence, reliance, fiducia (de pr.).—fides (f. in abg's honour).—spes firma. spes certa (assured hope). To put one's f. in abg or althg, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei; fretum esse qd or qā re (to build upon him or it); fiduciam habere cs rei (to place one's confidence in it). To put too much f. in, nimis confidere. F. in abg, fiducia cs; spes et fiducia cs (Cae.): f. in me, you, &c.*

fiducia mei, tul (in *Plant.*, mea, tua *fiducia*): full of *f.*, *fiduciam* plenus: to place one's whole *f.* in *aby*, so totum ei committere: to have no *f.* in *aby*, ei diffidere. — *f.* in an ecclesiastical sense, *fidēs* (faith in a subjective sense; cf. *Virg. Aen.* 4, 12). — doctrina. formula. *lex* (in an objective sense, the doctrine, knowledge, or law of *f.*: *lex Christiana* in *Ammian.* 28, 10). — religio (g. *f.* religion, also the Christian; see *Lact.* 5, 2, 8; so also religio Christiana in *Eutrop.* 10, 16 [8], *extr.*; *Arnob.* 3, p. 126, *Edm.*) — sacra, orum, n.; or cultus (external Christian *q.* worship; cultus Christianus, *Ammian.* 21, 2, 4). — *caput* Of course, whenever the Christian or any other *f.* is meant, unless the context allows the omission. To profess the Christian *f.*, legis Christianae esse studiosum (*Ammian.* 1, c.); Christum sequi: to adopt the Christian *f.*, sacra Christiana suscipere (of a whole people, *ast.* L. 1, 31); to change one's *f.*, adopt another *f.*, *sacra patria deserere (to forsake the *f.* of one's fathers, of a Jew, &c.); *mutare sacrorum tormulam: to contend for one's *f.*, pro religionibus suis bellum (bella) suscipere (to undertake a war or wars for it; *C. Pont.* 9, 20); pro religionibus suis pugnare (to contend for it, to defend it with the sword, l. c.). An article of *f.*, *caput doctrinae sacrae (the *caput* or articulus *fideli* is barbarous); a profession of *f.*, *professio, quid sentias de rebus divinis (what is made); *formula Christiana, lex Christiana (the Christian doctrine and law; the latter, *Ammian.* 28, 10).

FAITH, adv. (as an exclamation) nē (in *C.* at beginning of sentence before a personal pron. nē tu, ille, &c.). — profecto. sane. certe (particles of asseveration). — *Hercle* (by *Hercules*). — per *Jovem* (by *Jupiter*). — ita me dii ament (as I wish to be saved).

FAITHFUL, *fidus*, *fidelis* (*fidus* denoting a natural quality, with relative praise; *fidelis*, a moral virtue with absol. praise; *Dōd.*) — certus (sure; on whom one can rely; trustworthy). — verus (true). *A* *f.* friend, amicus certus, firmus, constans, firmus et constans, *fidus*, *fidelis*, or *fidels* et firmus: a *f.* historian, scriptor, qui ad historicū fidem narrat: a *f.* slave, servus *fidelis* (domino); servus *fideli* in dominum animo: a *f.* likeness, pictura ad rei similitudinem picta; pictura veritatis æmula: a *f.* copy, exemplum accurate descriptum (of a writing); imitatio ad similitudinem rei effecta: *f.* subject, cives, qui in officio permanent: to remissis *f.* to *aby*, fidem mandare ei; fidem servare or tenere (g. *it.*); in *fidē* or in officio cō mandare or permanere (copy of subjects or other dependents). — *The faithful* (in *Eccl.* sense), veram Christi doctrinam sequentes. — Christianae legis studiosi (*Ammian.* 28, 10, 15).

FAITHFULLY, *fideliter* (conscientiously; with ref. to the obligations of duty). — bonā *fidē*. cum *fidē* (as an honorable man). — vere (truly).

FAITHFULNESS. See **FIDELITY**.

FAITHLESS, *infideli*, *infideli*, *perfidus*, *perfidiosus* (one who deliberately violates the obligations of duty by breaking faith with *aby*; perfidious of him who does this habitually). — *infideli* (utterly without the virtue of *fideli*; opp. *fideli*). — *infidus* (without even natural trustworthiness; opp. *fidus*). — *Unbelieving*, qui non facile adducit potest, ut credit (g. *it.*). — *qui veram Christi religionem non proficitur (in a Christian sense). To be *f.*; see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FAITHLESSLY, *perfidē*, *perfidiose*, *infideliter*. To deal *f.*, *perfidē* or fraudulentem agere. malā *fidē* or dolose agere.

FAITHLESSNESS, *perfidia* (faithlessness, treachery; deliberately violating the obligations by which a person is bound towards *aby*). — *infidelitas* (*f.* towards *aby* to whom one was bound to be true; thus, Labienus infidelitatem ejus sine ulla perfidia judicavit comprimī posse, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 23). To be guilty of *f.*, see 'to break one's FAITH.'

FALCATRD, *falcatus*.

FALCHION. See **SCIMITAR**.

FALCON, *falco* (in *Serv. V.* *Aen.* 10, 145, and *Linn.*). — accipiter (the common hawk; **falco* palumbarius, *Linn.*).

FALCONER, **falconarius*.

FALCONET, *tormentum bellicum, quod falco vocatur, or *fm* context **falco* only.

FALCONRY, *venatio falconum ope instituta (as a pursuit). — *ars falconaria (as an art).

FALL, *v.* a) = to fall down; fall to the ground, πίπτειν. A) *PROPR.* cadere (v. pr. in nearly all the meanings of the English word; e.g. of the 'falling of persons, of rain, snow, dice, &c.). — decidere (337)

(to *f.* down, *fm* *athg.* re or ex re). — *excidere* (to *f.* out of *athg.*, qā re, ex or de re). — *incidere*. *illabi* (to *f.* or slip into; into *athg.*, in qd; e.g. *incidere* in foveam: to *f.* into the sea, *illabi* mari; but *incidere* also = to *f.* upon *athg.*; e.g. to *f.* upon *aby's* legs, of a stone, &c.). — *incidere* in cs crura; also super qm or qd *q.* — *labi* (to slip, &c. denotes the commencement of falling, and therefore expresses less than cadere; cf. *C. Phil.* 2, 21, *init.*, labentem et pæne cadentem rempublicam *fm* *cidere*). — *delabi* (to slip or slide down; *fm* *athg.*, de qā re; e.g. annulus sponte de digito delapsus est). — *defluere* (prop. to flow down; e.g. *fm* heaven, as rain; then e.g. to slip or slide down imperceptibly or unobserved to the ground, as a chaplet *fm* *aby's* head). To *f.* upon *aby*, ruinā suā comprimere qm (of what *f.*'s with a crushing weight): a slippery way on which one can scarcely stand or walk without falling or slipping, via lubrica, quā insisteret aut ingredi sine casu qd aut prolapsone vix possit (*C. Cæcin.* 17, 41); to *f.* into the sea, &c. (of rivers), in mare effundi or se effundere; in mare fluere, influere; in mare erumpere (to break a way by force); to *f.* towards, probabi: to *f.* *fm* heaven, de caelo labi, defluere (of rain); to *f.* *fm* a carriage, curru exciti; curru excidere (*O. Fast.* 6, 743); to *f.* down stairs, labi per gradus; per gradus precipitose ire (of a more violent *f.*); to *f.* *fm* a horse, labi ex equo; cadere ex (de) equo; decidere (ex) equo; defluere ex equo in terram (to sink *fm* a horse, of a wounded person, &c.). To *f.* down at *aby's* feet, knees, &c., see under **FOOT**, **KNEE**; the leaves *f.* *fm* the trees, fructus defuit; poma cadunt, decidunt (all three, whether ripe or not); to let one's toga *f.* *fm* the shoulders, togam de humero delicere: to let *athg.* *f.*, excidit ei qd manu or de (ex) manibus; delabitur ei qd de manibus (unintentionally); amittere qd de manu or manibus (through carelessness); dimittere de manibus; omittit qd (voluntarily to let go, to throw away; as e.g. one's shield, arms; both also *fig.* e.g. to give up; dimittere, e.g. one's right; omittit, e.g. hope). To *f.* into poverty, ad inopiam delabi (*T.*); into a fault, in vitium delabi (*C.*). To *f.* to the ground (= be lost, unheeded, of a saying), excidere; in terram defluere (both *C.*, *Lact.* 15, 68). To *f.* asleep, see **ASLEEP**. To *f.* into a passion, a *fit*; to *f.* in love, &c.; to *f.* a sacrifice to, see the rubric. *Prov.* He has fallen on his feet, haud stulte sapit (*Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 32). b) To fall down, of what also *f.*'s to pieces, concidere (of buildings, e.g. conclave, turris, &c.). — procidere (to *f.* forwards, muri pars; also of trees). — collabi, prelabi (to sink down, esp. of falling down *fm* age). — corruiere, proruiere (violently with a crash. The compounds of *pro* also implying motion forwards). To *f.* down *fm* old age, etate probabi: to threaten to *f.*, ruinam minari; in ruinam proum esse. B) *Flo.* 1) to *f.* in war, battle, &c., cadere (emily with praelio or in praelio, acie or in acie, bello); concidere in praelio; occidere in bello: to *f.* by *aby's* hand, cadere, occidere, intirire or perire a qo: to *f.* fighting, pugnantem cadere: to *f.* by assassination, per insidias interfici: to *f.* fighting for one's country, pro patriā cadere: Eudemus fell in the battle near Syracuse, Eudemus proeliis ad Syracusas occidit. 2) To be taken, of a town, expugnari. deleri (to be destroyed *fm* the foundation. 3) In a wider sense (e.g. to lose one's credit, dignity and power, innocence), cadere, corruiere (in respect of credit and power): to begin to *f.*, labi (see *C. Rab. Post.* 16, 43; labentem excepit ... nec amicum pendentem corruiere patitur); auctoritatem suam amittere (in respect of influence); benevolentiam cō amittere; in odium cō incidere; in odium ei venire (in respect of favour with a prince, &c.); pudicitiam amittere, vitari (in respect of innocence, of a female). || To *f.* = to come upon, &c., to denote the sudden and unexpected attainment of *athg.* or happening of *athg.* *Athg.* (e.g. a book) *f.* into my hands, qd incidit in manus (τυγχάνω τινος) to *f.* into the hands (power) of *aby*, in manus cō incidere, venire: to *f.* into the hands of one's pursuers, *ab insequentibus hostibus deprehendi: to *f.* among robbers, pirates, inter latronum globum incidere (*ast.* L. 25, 39); in turbam prædonum decidere (*H.*); a prædonibus capi (*Suet. Cas.* 4): to *f.* into an ambushade, in insidias incidere, intrare; insidiis circumveniri: to *f.* ill, in morbum incidere, morbo corripi; adversam valetudinem contrahere: to *f.* ill of a disease, see **DISEASE**: to *f.* into a swoon, &c., see **SWOON**, &c.: to *f.* into suspicion with *aby*, cadere in suspitionem cō. Hence to *f.* is, a) gen. to come to any place; e.g. the rays of light, on any place, lumen penetrat qo: the light *f.* *fm* above into the house, *lumen superne domus occipit. b) to light upon, to befall; see Z

*plion f's upon aby, suscipio cadit in qm: the guilt f's upon aby, culpa confertur in qm or attribuitur ei: the lot f's on me, sortis contingit me: the choice f's upon aby, eligitur et creatur cs. c) To happen within a certain space; of a time, a feast, &c., cadere, incidere, in with acc.: to f. in the same period, in idem tempus incidere: the age of Romulus f's in a century, when &c., in id saeculum Romuli cadit aetas, quum &c.: the money f's due on that day, numi cadunt in eum diem: athg f's upon a day, qd incidit in qm diem (e.g. in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, facies me certorem, C., quum in calendis Ianuariis Compitaliorum dies incidisset). d) To be, in expressions such as, it f's very hard upon me, regre or moleste fero qd (i. e. I am displeased, dissatisfied); in me unum qd incumbit (f's heavily on me alone: e.g. Inclinationis communium temporum, C.). e) Athg f's upon me. a) I bear the loss (in any transaction), damnum ex qd re capio. b) I must undertake it myself: e.g. all oppressive burdens, wch formerly were common, fell upon the principal men of the state, omnia onera, quae communia quondam fuerant, inclinata sunt in primores civitatis: the children f. upon the mother only, matri soli liberi sunt educandi. g) I bear the blame of a thing, culpa in me confertur or transfertur; culpa mihi attribuitur. f) To come into the possession of aby, to fall to his share or lot, obtingit mihi qd (e.g. by lot or choice, when it is somewhat accidental). —venit or obvenit mihi qd (by good luck, lot, or choice, more wth ref. to the effect or consequence of it). —contingit mihi qd (only of some favour or fortune; e.g. commodum). —nanciscor qd, (I obtain it by chance or lot, without any co-operation of mine). —redit qd ad me (athg comes to me fm or after another possessor; athg becomes my property). —An inheritance has fallen to me, acc INHERITANCE: aby's property f's to me by law, cs bona lege ad me redeunt. The province of Syria falls to the lot of Scipio, Scipioni Syria obvenit or obtingit. || To sink, be diminished, decrease in height, a) PROPRIETY of a cloud, &c., delabi. —desidere (to settle on the ground): the water of this fountain rises and f's three times in the day, hic fons ter in die crescit decrescitque: the barometer f's, *Mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) descendit. b) IMPROPR. figs. a) of the voice, the tone, cadere: to let the voice f., vocem remittere (in delivery); *voce inclinata canere (in singing). b) to lessen, diminish, of price, &c., minui; Imminui: the price of corn has fallen, annona laxat, levatur: an article f's in price, *pretium mercis imminuitur; *res fit vilior: his authority has fallen, auctoritas ejus imminuta est.*

FALL AWAY = revolt, desert. See FALL OFF, IMPROPR. b)

FALL BACK, || Retire, vid. || To have athg to f. b. upon, est ci regressus (ad qd); regressum habere ad qd (e.g. ut si domestici imperii tædeat, sit regressus ad principem patresque, they might be able to f. b. upon, &c., T. Ann. 12, 10, An.).

FALL OFF, decedere. See under FALL, A 1). IMPROPR. a) decrease, minui, imminui; in flesh, corpus amittere (opp. corpus facere). b) desert, revolt, deficere, desclacere a qo (to aby, ad qm); deserere qm (leaving him in difficulties).

FALL ON or UPON, || PROPR. vid. under FALL, A 1). To f. upon aby's neck, in cs collum invadere (with impetuosity, C. Phil. 2, 31, An.); brachia cs collo or manus cs cervicibus injicere, cs cervices manibus amplecti. || To rush towards with violence or hostility, invadere, irrure, involare in with acc. (to f. u. a country, aby's possessions, &c.). To f. u. = attack, vid. To f. u. the enemy, the rear, the flank, &c. See ATTACK, and the subst. PLANK, REAR.

FALL OUT, PROPRI. excidere (of teeth, swords fm the hand; aby fm a ship, &c.), re, ex or de re (e.g. gladii de manibus). || IMPROPR. a) To happen, vid. b) = quarrel, vid.

FALL SHORT, deficere ci or qm (to fail, opp. superesse). Provisions, wine, began to f. s., res frumentaria, vinum qm deficere cepit.

FALL UNDER. To f. u. the dominion of aby, in cs ditionem venire; sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere; sub nutum ditionemque cs pervenire.

FALL, s. a) A falling down, or the state or condition of falling, casus (g. i. also of the f. of a tower or other high building). —lapsus (a slipping, sliding, e.g. a f. in consequence of a false step; then also of a landslide, term lapsus). —ruina (a f. of a great mass, of a chamber, tower, &c.). —labes (a gradual f., e.g. of the earth, term). To have a f., cadere; labi (to slip out or down): to have a severe f., graviter cadere

or concidere (poet.). || FIG. a) e.g. destruction, ruina (both of a state and of a mercantile house, in wch last sense we may say ruine fortunatum mercatoris cs, oft. C. Cat. 1, 6, 14). —excidium (e.g. the destruction of a state, e.g. of Carthage). —casus (the destruction of a person). b) the fall of a person fm the height of his dignity, *amissa cs auctoritas or dignitas. —amissa principis gratia (loss of the favour of a prince). || Diminution in the height of a liquid body, recessus (e.g. the abb of the tide; see EBB): the f. of the barometer, *descensus mercurii (in tube Torricelliano). A f. of water, delapsus aque. To have a f. for water (of a field), delapsum aque habere.

FALLACIOUS. See DECEITFUL, DECEPTIVE. FALLACIOUSLY. See DECEITFULLY, DECEPTIVELY.

FALLACIOUSNESS. See DECEIT, DECEPTION. FALLACY, || Fallacioussness. See DECEIT, DECEPTION. || Sophism, sophisma, —atio, s. —conclusioncula fallax, cavillatio. captio dialectica or sophistica (SYN. in SOPHISM). To detect a f., sophisma diluere; captationem refellere or discutere.

FALLIBILITY, Crcl. Fallibility belongs to men, humanum est errare.

FALLIBLE, qui errare, labi, falli potest. Ss also fallax.

FALLING OUT. See QUARREL. FALLING-SICKNESS, morbus comitialis. vitium comitale (NOT epilepsia occurs first in later writers): to have the f.-s., morbo comitiali corruptum esse (in a single case); morbo comitiali laborare (to be subject to it): one that has it, comitialis. See EPILEPSY.

FALLOW, adj. sine cultu: the land lies f., ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat: to lie f. every alternate year (of land), alternis cessare (poet.): to let land lie f. every other year, relinquere agrum alternis annis (Varr.): to let the land lie f., *quietem dare agro: that does not lie f., restabilis.

FALLOW, s. —vervactum (a field wch, after a time of rest, is again ploughed and sown). —ager novalis. novale (a field wch, after two years' rest, is ploughed up and sown). —veteretum (a field that has for a very long time lain f.): to sow a f., frumentum serere in terra, quae proximo anno quiescit.

FALLOW, v. agrum novare, proscindere, vervagere (SYN. in FALLOW, s.).

FALSE, 1) Not genuine, adulterinus (counterfeit, opp. verus, bonus; as a key, money, a seal, &c.). —falsus (forged, falsified, opp. verus). JN. falsus et corruptus (e.g. a letter). —subditus, suppositus (supposititious, as a will, &c.). —alienus (that does not belong to us; e.g. libellos sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Oct. 55). —simulatus (feigned, pretended, opp. verus; e.g. joy, friendship, piety). —fucatus, fucosus (that has only an outward good appearance, opp. sincerus, probus; e.g. goods, friendship, &c.). —fallax (deceitful, cheating; e.g. hope). JN. fallax et fucosus (e.g. goods). —ementitus (made as a lying imitation of the true thing). JX. ementitus et fictus (C.). F. teeth, dentes empti (Mart. 14, 56): f. hair, capillamentum: in a f. manner, see FALSELY. || Not upright, not true, falsus (g. i. who is not what he appears to be, not open-hearted). —fallax (that is used to cheat and deceive, deceitful). —fraudulentus (that has a disposition to cheat, and accordingly does cheat). —dolosus (that proceeds or acts unconscientiously and deceitfully). How f. thou art! ut falsus es animi! (Ter. Eun. 2, 43.).

2) Not true, falsus (e.g. intelligence, news, suspicion, hope, witness, testimony; a prophet, vates, L.; friends, Plaut.; judgements, opinions, charges, H.). —fictus (feigned). —commenticius (imaginary); JN. falsus fictusque (e.g. witnesses, testes). A f. oath, perjurium: to take a f. oath, perjurare; perjare (to take a f. oath with the will or designedly; not to be confounded with falsum jurare; i. e. not designedly, unintentionally, in the belief that the thing is really so; see C. Of. 2, 29, 108).

3) Not right, not so as the thing ought to be, falsus. —Perperam or male positus (wrongly put, as a number, word): f. measure, mensura non justa: a f. weight, *pondus vulgare levius (too light; but pondus iniquum, F. Ge. 1, 164, = immoderately heavy): a f. note, falsa vocula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98). A f. step, error (a mistake); lapsus (a slip): to make a f. step, errare; labi. A f. key, clavis adulterina (opp. clavis vera, S. Jug. 12, 3). To sing a f. note, *dissonum quiddam cantare: to give a f. interpretation of athg, perperam interpretari (NOT male interpretari = to put an unfavourable construction on). —I Untrue, falsissima, vid. To play aby f.; see To DECEIVE.

FALSE-HEARTED, falsus animi. *How f.-h. you are / ut falsus es animi!* (Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.)

FALSEHOOD, a. *Falseness, vanitas, or Crcl. with adjectives; e. g. to prove the f. of athg, qd falsum esse probare* (Q.). — *Falsitas* is not found till Arnobius; modern editors discard it fm C. Cilent. 2. — *A false thing, falsum, vanum*. — mendacium (a lie): not to utter a f., nihil falsi dicere; non mentiri; verum dicere (see LIX).

FALSELY, stimulate. fallaciter (deceitfully). — falso (in a manner inconsistent with its appearance; not according to the true nature of the thing itself; opp. vero or vero; according to Díd. li supposita non vilis de deceptione, but error). — false (very rare; false assentiri in the reading of all the MSS. C. Acad. 2, 46, 141). — perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte). — secus (otherwise than as it should be; e. g. to judge of athg). — vitiose (faintly; e. g. to draw an inference, conclude). To pronounce f., perperam pronunciare: have they judged truly or f. utrum recte an perperam iudicatum est? to use a word f., perperam or non recte dicere verbum.

FALSENESS. *I Want of truth, falsum* (Ras falsitas first in Arnob. 1, 33). — *I Want of uprightness, fraus* (deceit). — fallacia (cheating, imposture; hence also falsehood). — dolus (mischievous cunning). — perfidia (faithlessness).

FALSETTO, falsa voxula (C. de Or. 3, 25, 98).

FALSIFICATION, adulteratio (the making athg not genuine by the admixture of something). For the f. of writings, &c. Crcl. with verbs under 'to FALSIFY' must be used. The f. of a will, by falsum testamentum: false tabulae: charged with the f. of a will, falsarum tabularum reus: to plead a cause about the f. of a will, de falso testamento agere (as accuser or his counsel): to be incapable of f., corrupti or vitiosi non posse. A charge of f., crimen falsi: a trial about f., causa falsi (Jct.).

FALSIFIER. See COUNTERFEITER.

FALSIFY, corrumpere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality). — vitigare (to make faulty; pecunias, merces). — adulterare (to f. by the admixture of what is not genuine; e. g. numos, merces). — interpolare (to give athg a good appearance by dressing it up, as it were, by spurious additions; merces). — transcribere (to f. in copying). To f. documents, tabulas corrumpere, vitigare (g. it); tab. interpolare (by erasing letters, and introducing others neatly, so as to be likely to avoid detection); tab. interlinere (to erase [prop. in wax] words fm between other words; or to erase words so completely as to conceal, if possible, the fact of any having originally stood there); Jn. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere; tab. transcribere (to f. in transcription; write it wrong): to f. a will; see to yomax a will. — *To falsify one's word, &c., fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, non servare; fidem frangere, violare.*

FALSIFY. See FALSENESS, FALSEHOOD.

FALTER, balbutire (to stammer; also to speak hesitatingly and indistinctly; fm want of confidence; opp. aperte et clarè vocare dicere, C.). — titubare (to stumble, &c., of witnesses who get confused; C. Auct. ad Her. subdola lingua titubant, O.). — titubanter et inconstanter loqui de qd re (Auct. ad Her. A. 4, 1, 53). — labare sermone (Plin. 14, 22, 82; to speak with an unsteady or uncertain voice, fm hesitation, &c.). — hærire (to be at a loss; to stick fast). To speak without faltering, aperte et clarè vocare dicere (C.).

FALTERING, s. hæsitatio (hesitation in speaking; fm confusion, &c.). — tractus verborum (the drawing out of words, fm not being able to get on fm want of confidence; quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum, C. de Or. 2, 50, 202). — *Hæsitantia linguæ* is the natural defect of stammering; titubatio, linguæ titubatio, the stumbling in one's speech; the latter, Macrobi.

FALTERINGLY, titubanter. Jn. titubanter et inconstanter (e. g. loqui de re). — hæsitabundus (Plin. 1, 5, 13: hæsit. Inquit; Interrogavi).

FAME, *Report, vid.* — *Gloria; good report, fama, laus, gloria, prædium* (Syn. in GLORY). To earn f., laudem sibi parere or colligere; gloriam acquirere, consequi or adipisci: to confer undying f. on aby, qm immortal gloria afficere; sempiternæ gloriæ qm commendare. See GLORY. To deprive aby of his f., qm famâ spoliare: to detract fm his f., de famâ cs detrachere.

FAMED. See CELEBRATED.

FAMILIAR, *Pertaining to a family; domestic, familiaris, domesticus*. Jn. domesticus ac familiaris. — *Intimate, familiaria, domesticus, intimus* (Syn. in INTIMATE). *Aby's f. friend, cs or ci familiaris; familiaris amicus* (Plin.): a most f. friend, (339)

familiarissimus (cs), qui est ex cs domesticis atque intimis familiaribus (C.). See INTIMATE. — *Intimately known, well-acquainted, familiaris* (e. g. hunc, qui familiarior nobis... est, Demosthenem, C.; vox auribus meis familiaris, Petron.). — bene notus (well-known). — *To translate 'with wch we are f.', say qui nobis est familiaris, bene notus, &c. to bef. with athg, qd mibi familiare or bene notum est; familiariter novi qd (Q.).* See ACQUAINTED. — *Affable, intimate* (in manner) with those beneath us, communis (e. g. comm. infimis, pr principibus, Np.). See AFFABLE. — *To be f. with aby, familiariter loqui cum qo (C.).* — *familiaris vivere cum qo (with ref. to the terms on wch one lives).* See AFFABLE. — *Simple, not elevated, &c. with ref. to style, ad sentum popularem vulgaremore or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus* (populär; *not popular or familiaris in this sense, though fam. Interpretatio has been cmly used, and lately even by Orelli).* — *familiariter scriptus* (in the style of a friend writing naturally and confidentially to a friend; C.). — *A familiar spirit, umbra, quæ ci adest.* — *genus cs, or (ajf. Servius's definition) naturalis deus cs.*

FAMILIAR, a. See 'FAMILIAR friend' and INTIMATE.

FAMILIARITY, *Intimacy, familiaritas*. — *usus familiaris*. — *usus, consuetudo*. Jn. domesticus usus et consuetudo, consuetudo ac familiaritas. See INTIMACY. — *Intimate acquaintance with athg, cognitio, notitia, or scientia cs rei* (Syn. in KNOWLEDGE). — *Condescending intimacy, affabilitas*. — *comitas affabilitasque sermonis.*

FAMILIARLY, familiariter (in nearly all the senses of the English word; e. g. vivere or loqui cum qo; nosse qd; scribere qd, = in the style of a friend writing to a friend). F. known, bene notus, familiaris (cl).

FAMILY, familia (g. t.). — *servitium, servi et servæ (the slaves, male and female), famuli et famulæ (the servants or attendants, male and female)*. My f., mei (see Glerig. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46). — *1 In a more confined sense, the parents with their children together with the servants, familia, domus (house); = family, as in English; or, the children only, liberi, proles, progenies, stirps: have you a f. num liberi auctus est? — 2 In a wider sense; a whole family with all the relations belonging to it, gens, also genus (the whole f., as the Cornelian). — familia (a part, branch of the gens; thus the gens Cornelia embraced the families of the Scipiones, the Lentuli, &c.). — stirps (the root of a gens, familia; i. e. the first ancestors fm wch these sprung; e. g. of the f. of Priam, de Priami stirpe). — cognati (g. t. relations): of a good f., generosa stirps ortus (of noble descent); honesto loco natus (of honorable descent): of an old f., antiquo genere natus: a man that is not of a noble f., homo sine gente: belongst to a f., gentilis (of persons and things); gentiliicius (of things): concerned with, suited to, or happening in a family, gentiliicius; familiaris; domesticus (domestic); privatus (private; both as opposed to publicus); Jn. domesticus ac privatus. — intestinus (occurring within a f. and confined to it, opp. externus: with wch adject. all connections with 'family' may be rendered in Lat., of wch the most common are subjoined: f. affairs, domesticæ res ac privatae: a f. compact, foedus domesticum: a f. inheritance, hereditas gentis or gentilitia (prop.); gentile bonum (Ag.; that has always been in the f.; see T. Ann. 2, 37, 5): a f. fault or defect, vitium avitum: a f. secret, arcanæ domûs; to reveal it, vulgare (T. Ann. 1, 6, 3): a f. picture, 'imago gentilitia': f. concerns, negotia familiaria: members of a f., domestici (in a confined sense); gentiles (in an extended sense): all the f., totius cognationis curel (Cris. 8, 2, 31): f. tomb; see 'family tomb' f. estate, 'prædium gentilitium: the head of a f., pater familias: f. quarrel, 'discordia familiaris, domesticorum; discordiæ, quibus domus evititur; discordia intestina; 'disensio gentilitium, &c.: a f. name, nomen gentis or gentilitium (Suet. Ner. 41; Claud. 25): a sacrifice peculiar to a f., sacra (sacrificia) gentilitia: a f. council, consilium familiare: f. right, jus gentium; jura familiaria (n. pl.): the glory of a f., gloria domestica: the disgrace of the f., nota gentilitia; commune familie dedecus: a f. seal, signum gentia (ajf. Suet. Oct. 94): f. cares, domesticæ cures: to free fm f. cares, domesticis curis levare qm: f. pride, spiritus gentilitii (ajf. L. 4, 42): a f. party, cœna familiaris (see Suet. Tit. 9; qm cœnæ familiari adhibere, i. e. to introduce to the f.): a f. in mourning, familia funesta: f. records, tabulæ gentiliticæ: the place in wch f. records*

are kept, tablinum: to be the father of a f., liberos habere; liberis auctum esse: f. connozion, domesticus usus et consuetudo; privata consilia, urum, n. (see L. 1, 42); privata necessitudines; necessitudo (see HERN. S. Cat. 17, 3); a loss sustained by a f., clades domestica: f. arma, *insigne gentilitium. Many noble f.'s are put in mourning by this event (Newsp.). multum et clare lugubres domus (L. 3, 32). — [FAMILY WORSHIP, domestica religio (Suet. Claud. 12)—sacra privata (pl. propr.: private sacrifice, &c.). To celebrate f. worship, *privatum sacris operari. — [A family physician, medicus domesticus et familiaris. F. medicine, *medicamentum domestico usui destinatum. — [A friend of the f.'s, familiaris amicus; familiaris, per familiaria. cs familiaris amicissimus.

FAMINE, fames, or more fully, inopia et fames. The f. which then prevailed, fames, quæ tum erat: a f. was beginning to be felt, fames esse cepit: to export corn in a f., in fame frumentum exportare: to be suffering from f., inopiâ et fame premi: to support his fellow-citizens at his own cost during a time of f., ab ore civium famem suis impensis populasce.

FAMISII, [TRANS. Kill with hunger, qm fame necare or interficere.—inediâ necare. — [INTRANS.] To perish or be perishing from hunger, fame mori; fame perire or interire (f. want of the means of supporting life; g. it.): fame or inediâ necari (as punishment; 'to be starved to death'; the latter, in C., of Regulus).

FAMISHED, fame, or inopiâ, confectus.—inediâ necatus (C.).

FAMOUS, inclytus or inclutus (known by name, of name, of note, remarkable).—celebratus (celebrated, praised)—illustrius, perillustrius (that shines forth before others, distinguished).—clarus, præclarus (that has stepped forth out of obscurity, distinguished; clarus, according to its signification, frequently with a word joined to it, as, gloriâ, bello, pace, &c.; see HERN. S. Cat. 3, 1).—nobilis (known, of note in the world; known by report among mankind, by service, knowledge, &c.).—J. nobilis et clarus.—[FAM. Celeber, much visited and sought after, and much spoken of, is used of places at which there is a great concourse of men, and of teachers who have a large auditory. In the golden age, famous has only the signification 'infamous'. Very f., illustri laude celebratus; claritate præstans: f. for learning, nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ: to be f., gloriâ florere; esse in laude: to be very f., gloriâ circumfluere; omnium sermone celebrari; in magno nomine et gloriâ esse; magnâ celebritate famæ esse: to be very f. as a speaker, magnum in oratoribus nomen habere: he is f. far and wide, ejus nomen longe atque late vagatur: to become f., nominis famam adipsi; gloriam consequi or assequi; in gloriam venire; in claritudinem pervenire; crescere (Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. Prolog. 28. [FAM.] clarescere and inlucrescere belong to the sile. age): to become f. by athg, illustrari qâ re; clarum fieri re or ex re: to render f., celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare (this also of an event or occurrence, as, of a battle which renders a place f.), qm et qd; gloriâ commendare, gloriâ efficere qm (of a deed, &c.); ci famam conficere; illustrem reddere qm: to make oneself f., gloriam or famam sibi acquirere, comparare; claritudinem sibi parare: to desire to make oneself f., gloriam querere, sequi; famæ studere, servire, inscrivere.

FAMOUSLY, nobiliter (Virg.: in a splendid or admirable manner). Sine bene, optime, &c.

FAMOUSNESS. See CELEBRITY.

FAN, s. flabellum (for cooling; also improper. = 'a fan to inflame' athg [Hooker], quasi flabellum editionis, quâ qd est ventilatum, C.).—[Fanning-gfan, vannus.—ventilabrum.

FAN, v. [FAN. (æstuant) ci lene frigus ventilare (Mart.).—flabellum ventulum ci facere (Com.).—ventilare (e. g. qd ventilante cubabat, Suet.).—[IMPROPR.] Kindle (sedition, &c.), quasi flabellum ventilare qd (of f. Place. 23, 54).—conflare. accendere (to kindle wrath, a war, quarrel, &c.).

FANATIC, fanaticus. A f., fanaticus.

FANATICALLY, fanatic.

FANATICISM, *error fanaticus.

FANICUL, stultus et inequalis (Sen. Vit. Beat. 12).—homo, cui nihil æquale est (aft. H.; irregular; eccentric).—Ineptus, absurdus. Ineptus Inerque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily).—morusus. difficilis. J. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such f. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).

FANICULLY. There is no adv. that answers to this. Sine mire. mirum in modum (strangely).—varie (340)

(with variety).—ad libidinem, ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).—insolenter (unusually).

FANCIFULNESS. No exact word; sive delicium (dainty fancy).—insolentia (unusually).

FANCY, animus, sensus. J. animus et sensus. See IMAGINATION. [FANCY] Not phantasia, though it may be necessary to retain it as a t. i. — *cogitationis luxuria or nimis quædam ubertas. See IMAGINATION. To have a lively f., acute moveri.—[A fancy—an unfounded, wayward notion, somnium (dream).—opinionis commentum.—commentum mirum (strange f.); in pl. ineptus, nugæ (nonsense, folly, &c.).—cura inanis (a groundless anxiety). To take f., inanes species anxio animo figurare. *inanius curis se dare (of gloomy f.). Away with your melancholy f., omite tristitiam tuam: these are mere f., hæc falsa et inania sunt: a foolish f. occurred to me, ineptum qd mihi in mentem venit: to accommodate oneself to ab's f., ad cs arbitrium or voluntatem se fingere or se accommodare; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere; totum se fingere et accommodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum: according to one's own f., ad libidinem. ex libidine: to follow one's f., animi impetum sequi (whatever impulse seizes one). See HUMOUR.—[FANCIFICATION (for athg), vid. To take a f. for athg, libido me capit, libidinem habere in qâ re (S. Cat. 7, 4): to have a f. for doing athg, facere qd libido est (Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 28): to take a violent f. to do athg, magna (tanta, &c.) libido qd faciendi qm invadit (S.): to take a f. for abg, se inclinare ad (or in) qm (also qd); inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm: a f. for abg, propensa in qm voluntas; propensum in qm studium: to have taken a f. to abg, propensio animo or propensâ voluntate esse in qm: to have no f. for athg, a qâ re alienum esse or abhorrire; nolle qd: to have no f. either to . . . or, neque . . . neque . . . in animo est (T.).

[FANCY GOODS, merces delicatæ (Sen.). A shop for f. goods, taberna delicatarum mercium. A dealer in f. goods, qui tabernam delicatarum mercium exerceat.—insitor delicatarum mercium (as calling at the door with them; Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 3).

FANCY-BREAD, panis arptoptus (Pils.).

FANCY, v. [FANCY, &c., somnari (to dream).—cogitatione sibi qd depingere (to picture it to one's imagination).—videri (seem). To f. myself ill, *negotium mihi video.—[Like; have a mind to; see LIKE; 'am inclined to'.

FANG, unguis (claw).—dens (tooth). The f. of a tooth, *dens radix.

FANGED, unguibus instructus or armatus.—dentibus instructus. dentatus.

FANGLESS, dentibus carens or vacuus.—dentibus defectus (Com., and late).—odontulus (that has lost his teeth).—*unguibus carens, unguis non habens (without talons).

FANTASTIC. No word. Sive mirus, insolitus.

FANTASTICALLY. See FANCIFULLY.

FANTASY. See FANCY.

FAR, adj. See DISTANT.

FAR, adv. [A] To denote distance in time or space, longe (τῆλε; at a great distance; f. f. off; opp. proppe).—procul (ἀπὸθεν, at some distance; opp. juxta, close by; says less than longe, and mihi denotes objects that are within sight; Dûd. Procul is the right word when we speak of a person's doing athg at a distance, which is usually done near, &c.). Very f., in immensum (e. g. to shoot, throw, &c.): to be f. from any place, longe or procul a qo loco abesse: f. from the town, procul oppido: to be f. from each other, multum distare: a f. distant place, locus longinquus: to see f., longe prospicere: to come from f., e longinquo or remotâ terrâ venire: it is just as f., tantundem vis est: till f. in the night, in multam noctem: f. and wide, longe lateque: to advance f. in athg, multum proficere in re (to make great progress in it). [Too far, longius. To go too far in athg, longius progredi (proppe. and fig.); tamquam lineas transire (fig. C. Parad. 3, 1, 20); in athg, nimium esse in qâ re; modum excedere or non servare in qâ re: not to go too f., modum retinere; modum facere ci rei; in words, modum tenere verborum: to go too f. in his censures, in vituperatione æquitati parum consulere: to push athg too f., nimis qd intendere, urgere, or persequi: to go too f. back for athg, altius or longius repetere qd. [Far from (with particip. subit. and another verb): tantum abest (abfuit, &c. impera.). ut . . . ut (the second ut is the second ut followed by etiam, quocunque, or even contra; not by potius, except in a passage of Hirt, that is rendered suspected by the personal use of abfuerunt). C. de

add a third ut; tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut uaque eo difficilis ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.—*adeo non ... ut (contra); adeo nihil ... ut (post-C.; L.). These words, f. fm having any weight with a single individual, hardly induced the people to respect the persons of the ambassadors, hæc adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legat prope violati sint: the Africans and Carthaginians, f. fm sustaining this attack, even &c., Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra &c.*—*Sic non modo—sed (or verum) etiam (e.g. my grief, f. fm being lessened, is even increased, dolor meus non modo non minuitur, sed etiam augetur, C.). F. be it fm me (us) &c. / dii meliora (sc. dent) ne id deus stiverit!—haud nos id deest! (aft. Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 15).*—*longe abest propositum illud! (aft. Q. 6, 3, 28).*—*hæc abest velim (Rost.) Not abest ut ... l) To mark the degree of excess or defect, longe.—multo (by much, esp. with comp. and superl.). To prefer atq. f., longe antepone: to be f. superior, longe præstare or superare: to be f. greater, multo or multis partibus majorem esse: the best by f., longe optimus: by f. the greatest, longe maximus. ¶ From far, procul.—e longinquo. ¶ Far off, longe. procul. ¶ As FAR AS, e) of place, usque (with acc. only, or acc. with ad. e.g. usque Romam, usque ad Numantiam, both C.).—*as f. as you (= as f. as where you are), usque istuc: as f. as my mind can look back, quoad longissime potest mens respicere: as f. as the eye could reach, quoad longissime oculi conspectum ferebant: as f. as I remember, ut mea memoria est (C. Att. 13, 31): every body may consult his own interests, as f. as he can do it without injuring his neighbour, sive cuique utilitati, quod sine alterius injuria fiat, serviendum est: as f. at least as I have heard, quod quidem nos audierimus.—b) Impropr. of degree, &c. (up to the point that), quatenus (e.g. quatenus videtur habitari, Col. petentibus Saganthis, ut, quatenus tuto possent, Italiam speculatum irent, L.).—quantum (as much as: e.g. quantum audio, as f. as I hear, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12).—*eatenus. quoad (e.g. jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum præstare voluerunt, C. Leg. 1, 4).—As f. as I can, quoad ejus facere possum (potero, potueru): as f. as possible, quoad ejus facere possit: as f. as in me lies, quantum in or ad me: as f. as usage allows, quoad patitur consuetudo (Farr.): as f. as they can be known by man, quoad ab homine possunt cognosci. ¶ The restrictive or exceptive 'as f. as' is only translated by quod with subjunct. As f. as you conveniently can, quod commodò tuo fiat: As f. as I know, quod sciam. ¶ How FAR, l) dependent interrog. quoad (e.g. videtis nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius quam antea; implying that the degree was very considerable)—*quatenus (e.g. In omnibus rebus, videndum est, quatenus, C.).—quanto (by how much; with compar. adverbs of degree, difference, &c.; videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, how f. otherwise or differently I acted, Cat. ap. Charis. p. 192, P.).—quam longe (at what distance).—quousque (e.g. quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin.). 2) Interrog. quousque? quousque tandem! (how long? also propr. = 'how f.!' in Gell., quum decessero de ira, quousque degressi debeo? 1, 3).—¶ So FAR, eo. eo usque (up to such a point; only in the old language adeo).—*In tantum, tantum (up to such a quantity; so f.).—quoad (up to such a point, till ... &c.).—hactenus, hæc hactenus (when one concludes a speech, &c.). To carry or push it so f., eo usque adducere: he carried his arrogance and folly so f., eo insolentia furiosaque processit: his impudence went so f., that he held his province, &c., erat hæc impudens, qui exercitum... teneret. Sof. on this subject, hæc or de his hactenus: so f. on the subject of divination, hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicebam.*****

*FARCE, minus, or prpe fabula Atellana.—*fabula ridiculi argumenti. A very laughable f., minus oppido ridiculus. ¶ IMPROPR. res ridicula. Atq. is a f., ridiculus est, &c. (also with acc. and inf., C. Q.)*
FARCICAL, jocularis. ridiculus.—scurrilis.
FARCICALLY, joculariter. ridicule.—scurriliter.
FARCY (a disease in horses or cattle), farcymyrum (Fegul).

FARDEL. See BUNDLE.
FARE, v. ¶ Journey onwards; see GO ON. ¶ To be in any state, good or bad, est mihi.—me habeo.—agitur or actum est mecum (only of faring or coming off well, with ref. to some one's good conduct; with bene, præclare, &c.).—It apud me or de me. How do you f. I or, how f. is it with you? quomodo habes? ut valeat? quomodo vivis? quid agis or agitur? I am faring well, valeo; bene or præclare mecum agitur; (341)

res mihi sunt maxime secundæ; bene habemus nos (C. Att. 2, 8, 1): it f.'s better with them than with us, fm their &c., ipsi se hoc melius habent, quam nos, fm &c.: his friend fares no better, eadem amici fuit aors: it fared even worse with the conquerors than with the conquered, pejus victoribus quam victis accidit: how will it f. with him? quid fiet de eo? how did it f. with the army? quæ fortuna exercitui fuit? ¶ To live (with ref. to the kind of food that one lives upon), vid.

FARE, a. vectura (cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen. Ben. 6, 15, fm.).—pretium vehendi (aft. O. Fast. 2, 115). To pay one's f., pro vecturâ solvere. ¶ Food, victuals, vid.

FAREWELL, vale! fac ut valeas! cura ut valeas! (in taking leave, and at the end of letters).—have! have! (over a dead body). ¶ Vale may also be used substantively (cf. O. Her. 13, 14, vix potuit dicere triste vale). To bid aby f., salvare or valere qm jubere; ci valedicere (post-Aug.): to bid aby a hearty f., multam salutem et dicere: to take a last f. of aby, ultimum or supremum ci vale dicere (poet.): to go away without bidding aby f., insalutatum relinquere qm (aft. V. En. 9, 228). ¶ FIC. I will bid f. to the forum and the senate-house, multam salutem et foro di-am et curiæ: to bid the world f., renunciare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11). ¶ A f. poem, præempticon (as title to Stat. Sylv. 3, 2, and Sidon. Carm. 24): a f. dinner, cena vialica (Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61).

FAR-FETCHED, arcesitus (e.g. dictum, forced).—longe petitus (C. opt. gen. Or. 3, 7) or longe repetitus.—altius or paullo altius repetitus.

FARM a. rusticum prædium (v. pr., opp. urbanum prædium = propriety in houses).—fundus (an estate usually with one or more buildings attached to it).—villa (the country-house, with or without land).—ager, rus (propr. country, opp. town; hence meton. = landed estate. In this meaning, as well as in that of country, rus, rure are mly without a preposition [cf. Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 25; Capt. 1, 1, 10] unless they have an adj. or possess. pronoun with them, when the prep. is mly, but not always, expressed: quum in rura sua venerunt, C.; in Albanse rus, Plin.; in Veliterno rure, Plin.; but also nugari rure paterno, H.; rure dapes parat ille suo, O.). A f. near the town, prædium suburbanum: a small f., prædium, agellus; also hortuli (cf. C. Eclog. p. 157): a f.-house, villa: a small f. house, villula: to go about one's f., fundos obire: to till a f., prædium colere or colere et tueri: the profits of a f., fructus prædi.

FARM, v. ¶ To cultivate a farm, agrum colere (g. t.). To be very fond of farming, voluptatibus agriculturalum incredibiliter delectari (C.): a treatise on farming, liber de rebus rusticis, or de agricultura, scriptus. ¶ To give a certain sum for tolls, taxes, &c., in the hope of making profit by them, conducere (g. t.).—redimere (with the intention of re-letting them in small portions). To f. the taxes, vectigalia redimere: to wish to f. them, ad vectigalia accedere. ¶ To lease or let (the revenues, &c.), locare.—elocare (e.g. gentem Judæorum = ejus vectigalia, C. Flacc. 28, fm.).

FARMER, agricola. colônus (g. t. for the cultivator of a farm, Rost. ricola poet.).—arator (who tilled the state-domains for a tenth of the produce; cf. C. 2 Ferr. 3, 23, 57).—pollitor (a labourer to whom a piece of land was given, to be paid for by a share of the produce; cf. Cat. R. R. 137, and Schneid. ad loc. p. 175).—homo rusticus (g. t.). See COUNTRYMAN. A f. of the public revenues, &c., publicanus (with ref. to his condition in life).—redemptor vectigalium (with ref. to the particular thing he farms).

FARMING, agricultura. res rustice (see under FARM, v.).

FARRAGO, farrago (with ref. to the miscellaneousness of the contents; Juo. 1, 86).—sarrago (with ref. to the words; Pers. 1, 80).

*FARRIER, ¶ Horse-doctor, medicus equarius (Val. Max. 9, 15, 2).—veterinarius (g. t. for doctor for cattle or horses). To be a good f., artis veterinariæ prudentem esse. ¶ Shoeing-smith, *faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas supplingit.*

FARRIERY, pecoris medicina.—medicina veterinaria (both including the medical treatment of cattle generally).

FARROW, v. parere. partum edere.

FARROW, s. fetus (avis) or fetura.

FARTHER. See FURTHER.

FARTHEST. See FURTHEST.

FARTHING, teruncius (the fourth part of an as).—as (a whole as).—nummus (coin, a small coin; g. t. for a trifling in money). I cannot bate a f., nummus abesse

*hinc non potest: to pay a thing to the last f., ad assem sol vendito repay one the expenses to the last f., ad assem ei impensum reddere: it is right to a f., ad numum convenit: we do not put aby to a f.'s expense, nullus teruncius insumitur in quemquam (see C. Att. 5, 17, 2): I hope not to put the province to a f.'s expense during the whole year of my administration, spero toto anno imperii nostri teruncium sumptibus in provincia nullum fore (ib. 5, 20, 6): not to have a f. in one's pocket, *ne numum quidem unum in numerato habere: not to value at a f., non assis, ne teruncii quidem facere; non unius assis estimare: not to be worth a f., nihil esse: a man for whom nobody cares a f., non semialis homo (Fatin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); homo non quisquam (Nov. ap. Fest. p. 218, Lindem.): not to care a f. for aby, qd facci non facere; non hujus facere.*

FASCES, fascis. *To precede aby with the f., qm anteum cum fascibus; fasces ei preferre: to order the axes to be taken fm the fasces, secures de fascibus demi jubere: to lower the f. to aby, fasces demittere or summittere ei: f. bound with laurel, fascis laureati.*

FASCINATE, capere, delenire, perculire. — **JN**, capere ac delenire. *A fascinating beauty, puella, ca forma rapit (prop.). To f. aby by his affability, politeness, &c., qm humanitate sua capere (Np.).* — **EST** Fascinare not to be used in this fig. sense.

FASCINATION, delinementa, pl. — **ILLECIBR**.

FASCINE, crates. — **FASCICULUS** ex virgultis alligatus. *To cut wood for making f.'s, cedere materiam cratibus faciendis.*

FASHION, mos (as a custom; also in dress, mos vestis). — **HABITUS**, ornatus (as manner of dress). *A new f., habitus novus: the f. of the day, seculum (the spirit of the age; cf. L. 3, 20, quæ nunc tenet seculum, what is now the f. of the day: T. Germ. 19, 3, seculum vocatur, is called the f. of the day). *seculi deliciae (the favorite fancies of the day): to be the f. in more esse; moris esse (to be the custom); usu receptum esse (to be generally adopted): it is an old f., antiqui moris fuit: this f. of dress fm that time became general, hunc morem vestis exinde genes universa tenet: to order the people to adopt the same f. (of dress), eodem ornatu etiam populum vestiri jubere: a thing becomes the f., cs rei mos recipitur; qd in more recipitur (the custom of a thing is adopted); qd usu recipitur, or in consuetudinem or morem venit (g. t. a thing becomes usual); qd pullulat (lit., puts forth shoots; also spreads, &c., e. g. luxuria); qd inducitur (is introduced, of customs, &c.): to bring in, introduce a f., morem inducere or inferre: to bring aly into f., perducere qd in morem: to bring in new f.'s, novos vestium mores inducere (aft. Stal. Theb. 12, 591): to bring in foreign f.'s, peregrinos mores inferre (aft. Juv. 6, 288, sq.): to bring back an old f., antiquum (vestis) morem referre (aft. Suet. Cæs. 20): to go out of f., obsolescere: to dress according to the f., aliorum habitum or ornatum or amictum imitari: to dress after a foreign f., in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum: to be dressed in the height of the f., nove vestitum esse (Plaut.): to live as our ancestors did, and not according to the f. of the day, cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere, sed ut majorum suarum moris (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1): after my f., meo more; sicut meus est mos (H.): to be all the f., see 'to be FASHIONABLE.' ¶ **Form or style, vid.***

FASHION, v. See **TO FORM**, v.

FASHIONABLE, elegans (fastidius; of persons). — **NOVUS** (new; of things). *F. attire, cultus ad nova exempla compositus (Sen. Tranq. 9, 1): a f. writer, poet, &c.; a writer, poet, &c., whose works are f., scrip- tor or poeta nunc (or, of a past time, tum) maxime placens; scrip- tor or poeta, cuius opera or carmina hæc ætate in manibus sunt (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6): a work which is now f., or which it is now f. to admire, libellus, qui hujus ætatis hominibus in deliciis est; or quo hujus ætatis homines maxime delectantur, or qui hæc ætate in manibus est (aft. Plin. ut supra).*

FASHIONABLY, nove (in the newest style; e. g. vestitum esse; Plaut.).

FAST, v. **JEJUNIUM** servare (voluntarily to refrain from food for a season; to keep a fast, espy fm religious motives; see Suet. Oct. 76). — **CIBO** se abstinere (to abstain fm food, espy as a remedy; **EST** abstinere cibo and simply abstinere are post-Classic.): to injure one's health by fasting, qd tam parvus et continens est, ut necessitates valetudinis restrinxat.

FAST, s. **JEJUNIUM** (a voluntary abstaining fm food for some time, a fasting; then as it were fig. = hunger). — **INEDIA** (a not eating; the abstaining fm food voluntarily or compulsorily, or in consequence of the state of body; **EST** abstinencia does not occur until after the Classic.

period). *To order, appoint a f., jejunium instituere: to proclaim a f., jejuniū indicare.*

FAST-DAY, jejuniū. *To observe a f.-d., jejuniū servare (Suet. Oct. 76): to proclaim a f.-d., jejuniū indicere (H. Sat. 2, 3, 291). **EST** Esurialis ferias (Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 8) is a merely com. expression for a compulsory f.*

FAST, adj. ¶ **Quick**, vid. ¶ **Firm**, vid., and also **FAST**, adv. (= firmly), and to **FASTEN**.

FAST, adv. ¶ **Firmly**, firme. *firmiter. stabiliter (Srn. in Quick). F. asleep, sopitus; arto et gravi somno sopitus; or dormiens only: to be f. asleep, arte et graviter dormire; arto et gravi somno sopitum esse; also sopitum esse only (prop.); dormire; dormire in otio (Plaut.); occitare (or -ri) et dormire (C. de Or. 2, 33, 144); sedere et occitari (Auct. ad H. r. 4, 36; all'impro); to stand f., *immotum stare: to tie f., vincire; devincire, to aly, ad qd; constringere, with aly, qd re: to hold f., tenere; retinere (prop. of a thief, &c.); mordicus tenere (with the teeth; also impro); to abide fast or firmly by aly: to stick f., adhærere; inhærere: to make aly f. with a pin, qd acu affigere.*

— ¶ **Swiftly**, celeriter. cito. *festinantur. velociter (Srn. in Quick, adj.).* — **raptim** (in a hurried manner): too f., præpropere: to walk, go, or run f., celeriter ire; celeri or citato gradu ire (of persons); celeri cursu ferri (of a waggon, a ship, &c.): to flow f., incitatus fluere or ferri; citatus ferri (of a river): to move, &c., faster (aft. one had been going slower), gradum addere or corripere; gradum conferre: a f.-sailing vessel, navis celerrima: this was a very f.-sailing vessel, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis: one that speaks f., volubilis: the habit of speaking too f., præcepta quedam celeritatis dicendi (of an orator); citata pronuntiatio (a rapid utterance): to conclude or judge too f., festinantis judicare.

FASTEN, ¶ **To make fast**, destinare ad qd or ci rei, or abol. (to make fast, espy with ropes, funes, qd antennas ad malos destinant, Cæs.; destinare naves ancoris ex quatuor angulis, Cæs.). — **astringere**, alligare, deligare ad qd; illigare in re (to tie to or on aly); — **annectere** qd ad rem or ci rei (to f. by tying). — **assuere** ci rei (to f. by sewing on). — **deffigere** ci rei or in re; infigere ci rei or in rem (to fix into with a hammer). — **figere** ci rei or in re. affigere ci rei or ad qd (g. t. to join to aly). — **agglutinare** ci rei or ad qd (to f. by glueing; to solder, &c.). — **ferrunare** (to f. with solder, putty, or any other stuff; e. g. with bitumen, bitumine; lead, plumbo; mly with the addition of the stuff that is used to effect the combination). *To f. aly with nails, clavus qd figere: to aly, clavus affigere or configere qd ci rei: to f. with a pin, qd acu affigere.* ¶ **IMPROPR.** **To f.** a reproach upon aby, probum, labem, or infamiam ci inferre (cf. C. Cael. 18, 42); labem or labeculam ci aspergere; infamiam qm aspergere: a reproach that will stick to him, maculum æternam ci inurere: to f. one's eyes on aby, oculos defigere in vultu cs: to f. a door, &c.; see **TO SHUT**. ¶ **To impress upon**, see **TO IMPRESS**.

FASTIDIOUS, fastidiosus (of persons; also of things, aurum sensus fastidiosissimus; Auct. Her.). — **morosus**, difficilis et morosus (not easy to be pleased, &c.). — **delicatus** (that is easily offended by aly repulsive, &c., e. g. aures; Q.). Too f. in his choice of words, in curâ verborum nimius.

FASTIDIOUSLY, fastidiosè. — **contemptim** (contemptuously).

FASTIDIOUSNESS, fastidium. **JN**, fastidium et superbia. *superbia et fastidium (of a proud f.). The most extreme f., fastidium delicatissimum **EST** in poet. oft. fastidia, pl.; e. g. fastidia cs ferre, O.): f. in aly, nimia in qd re cura.*

FASTING, s. **inedia** (g. t. for not eating). — **inedia** imperata (ordered, e. g. by a physician). — **fames** (as a method of cure). — **jejunium** (e. g. jejunio vexare ægrum; Cels. 2, 3, 18, extr.). *To subdue one's appetite by f., eo longie jejuniis domare (aft. illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu; O.).*

FASTING, adj. e. g. fasting-day; see **FAST**.

FASTING-DAYS, jejunia instituta (after jejunia Cereri instituere).

FASTNESS, ¶ **State of being fast**, Cret. ¶ **Firm attachment** (abol.), vid. ¶ **Stomachoid**, locus naturâ, or naturaliter, munitus; castellum naturâ munitum. See **PORTRESS**.

FASTUOUS, fastosus (full of or inflated with pride), — **tumens inani superbiâ** (one who is proud of imaginary advantages, and displays that pride by gestures; Pædr. 1, 3, 4).

FAT, adj. pinguis (fat, propr. of persons and ani-

meals, then of that which has unctuous parts, as butter, wine, &c.; or, that abounds in nutritious juices, as land, seed, fodder, &c.; opp. macer.—*optimus* (abounding in nutritious juices, stout and fat, of persons and animals, and their members; *opp. gracilis*: then *fig. fat* in respect of produce, of land, &c.; *opp. sterilis*: hence *agri optimi et fertiles*; then *fig. = that brings in much*).—*olesus* (become *f. fm* over-eating; unweildy, gross; *opp. gracilis*, of persons; and *opp. strigosus*, of animals).—*nitidus* (shining, sleek, abounding in fat, so that no projecting bones disturb the smoothness of the body, *Λισαπός*, see *Np. Eum.* 5, 6).—*perpastus* (*prop. well-fed*; e. g. *canis*, *Phædr.* 3, 6, 2).—*saginitus* (*fatted*)—*adipatus* (containing lard or fat; of food).—*luculentus* (considerable; as an office, &c.). Somewhat fat, subpinguis; to make or render fat, pinguem facere or reddere; opimare; obesare (*Col.*; al. *obescare*); saginare; farcire (to fatten birds).—to grow or become fat, pinguescere; nitescere: to be fat, pinguem, &c. esse; nitere (see above on nitidus): to be too *f.*, nimia pinguitudine laborare: to grow so *f.*, that &c., usque adeo pinguescere, ut &c. (*Cat. ap. Ferr.*).

FAT. a. *adeeps*, m. *Plin.*; mly *f. Cels.*; c. *Col.* (the softer fat of animals which do not ruminate).—*sëbum*, *sëvum* (the former fat of ruminating animals, tallow; adeps *Cassii*, suillus, anserinus; *sëbum vitulinum*).—*arvina* (tallow, in as far as used to grease something; clipeos tergent arvina, *V.*)—*pingue* (the oily fat; pingue inter carnem cutemque, *Plin.*)—*lardum*, *lard* (*lard*: *baconi*).

FAT, FATTEN, || TRANS. saginare (to feed with sth. that will produce fatness).—pinguem facere (to make fat).—opimare (of birds, espig).—farcire (to cram with sth., only of fowls). To *f. with athg*, alere qd re (e. g. with *brn*, furfuri): to be good for fattening, conferre ad adipem creandam (or -os); pinguitudinem efficiere (e. g. a hog, sul). || **INTRANS.** pinguescere (to become or grow fat).—nitescere (to be sleek, &c.).

FATAL, fatalis (determined by fate; dependent on fate; and then fatally unfortunate, untoward).—*periculosus* (*hærfuf*, ruinous). In a less strong sense, miser, infelix, luctuosus. By this *f. war*, hoc misero fatale bello. || *Causing death*, mortifer. A *f. disease*, gravis et mortifer morbus: to have a disorder that will prove *f.*, gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse; mortifero morbo correptum esse; mortifere ægrotare (*Plaut.*).

FATALISM, *ratio fatalis.

FATALIST, *cui persuasum est (or qui credit, dicit) omnia fato fieri.

FATALITY, || *Inevitable necessity*, necessitas. || *Fatal accident*, res adversa. casus adversus. malum.

FATALITY, fato. suo fato.—nescio quo fato.—quasi qd fatali necessitate (*C.*)—fataliter (e. g. defuncta fataliter, *C.* = by a decree of fate).—infelicitate. misere (*unhappily*). || In a manner to cause death, mortifere. To have a disorder that will end *f.*, mortifere ægrotare. gravi et mortifero morbo affectum esse. mortifero morbo correptum esse: to be *f. wounded*, mortifero vulnere icti. mortiferum vulnus accipere.

FATE, fatum (*fate*, as a mysterious, immutable law, by which the universe is governed).—*sors* (chance, as a sort of mythological being, which baffles the plans, &c., of mortals; *ρίξιν*).—*fortuna* (*fortune*, not as mere blind chance, but as taking a deliberate part in favour of or agst a person; also of the effect which fatum or sors works).—*sors* (lot, whether proceeding *fm* a superior power, or as the consequence of a man's own actions; but with the associated notion of a secret destiny).—*casus* (chance, unforeseen event, &c.).—*eventus* (the issue, as it were, of an occurrence, &c.).—*eventum* (the event itself, as taking a fortunate turn, or the reverse). A happy *f.*, fortuna secunda or prospera; *sors* secunda: an unhappy *f.*, fortuna adversa; *sors* misera; *casus* miserabilis: a hard *f.*, fortuna gravis; *sors* acerba; *casus* gravis or acerbus: to be exposed to the storms of *f.*, jactari variis casibus; jactari varietate fortunæ: it has been my *f.* to &c., accidit mihi, ut &c.: it has been my happy *f.* to &c., contigit mihi, ut &c.: they will all meet with or experience the same *f.*, omnes eundem fortunæ exitum laturi sunt: to be prepared to bear one's *f.*, whatever it may be, ad omnem eventum paratum esse: to bear one's *f.* patiently, whatever it may be, quemcumque casum fortuna invenierit, quiete ferre: to take warning by the *f.* of others, ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providere (*Avot.* ad *Her.* 4, 9, 13): whatever my *f.* may be, I shall submit, quemcumque fortuna proponetur, subeatur: so *f.* would have it, sic

erat in fatis (*O. Pont.* 1, 7, 56; cf. *O. Trist.* 3, 2, 1): if it should be the will of *f.* that you should recover, si tibi fatum est convalescere: agst the will of *f.*, præter fatum: the storms of *f.*, fulmina fortunæ (e. g. to despise, contemnere, *C. Tusc.* 2, 27, 66); tela fortunæ (see *C. ad Fam.* 5, 16, 2: homines esse nos, eâ lege natos, ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra, i. e. 'that our life is exposed to all the blows of *f.*'); fortunæ ictus (see *Sen. Ep.* 80, 3: ut fortunæ ictus invictus excipiat): aby or aby's life is less exposed to the blows of *f.*, minus multa patent in ea vita, quæ fortuna feriat (*C. Off.* 21, 73): not by any decree of *f.*, non fato: the books of *f.*, libri fatales: to be written in the books of *f.*, libris fatalibus contineri: in libris fatalibus inveniri. || *The Fates*, Parcæ (*Parca*, sing. *H. Pers.*); Fata.

FATED, fatalis: ill-f. See UNLUCKY. If you are *f.* (to do so and so), si tibi fatum est (e. g. convalescere).

FATHER, s. pater (*v. pr.*; also a title bestowed on elder persons by their juniors).—*parens* (*ῥῶς* genitor, generator are poet.): *f.* and mother, parentes (*poet. patres*): the *f.*, patres (the members of the senate); our *f.*, patres; majores (ancestors): the *f.* of his country, pater patriæ: to take after his *f.*, patrisare (*Com.*) = as a *f.*, (e. g. to love aby), ut alterum patrem, in parentis loco: to be the *f.* of one's country, subjecta, &c., consulere ut parentem populo: the kindness of a *f.*, *benignitas paternæ: the heart of a *f.*, animus patrius: a *f.*'s joy, gaudium paternum (*g. l.*); *gaudium ex aucta stirpe or ex nato filio perceptum (*fm* the birth of a child).—*gaudium, quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur (caused by the good conduct of one's children): the name of one's *f.*, nomen patris; nomen paternum: *f.*'s brother, patrûs; *f.*'s sister, amita: to be a *f.* to aby, loco or instar patris ci esse; qm in liberorum numero habere (with ref. to a child): the love of a *f.*, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria: to love aby with the love of a *f.*, patriâ caritate qm diligere. Like a *f.*, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patriâ caritate (with *f.* affection).

FATHER, v. || *Adopt*, vid. || *To ascribe athg* (espig a book, poem, &c.): to aby, addicere qd nomini ca (*Gell.* 3, 3, of plays fathered upon *Plautus*); or ascribere or assignare qd ci. || *To claim* to be the author of a book, poem, &c., dicere qd suum esse. *simulare se qd scripsisse. sibi ascribere qd (*Donat.*, *Vit. Virgilii*).

FATHERHOOD, paternitas (in the sense of paternal feeling or conduct, *Augustin. Ep.* 232).—animus paternus.

FATHER-IN-LAW, socer.

FATHERLESS. See ORPHAN.

FATHERLINESS, amor paternus or patrius; caritas patria (e. g. patriâ caritate qm diligere).

FATHERLY, adj. paternus. patrius: *f. sentiments*, animus paternus, towards aby, in qm (i. e. the sentiments which the father displays; *opp. an. maternus, fraternus*).—animus patrius (*fatherly affection*; e. g. *L.* 2, 5, 8; *opp. the sternness* which Brutus displayed in the character as magistrate).

FATHOM, s. *orgyia (ὀργυιά; the Romans did not use this measure)—terni cubiti; or prps ulna (a measure carrying *fm* six to eight feet). || *Penetration* or depth, vid. || *Fathom-line*, cataprorates (= 'linea cum massâ plumbeâ, quâ maris altitudo tentatur,' *Isid. Orig.*).

FATHOM, v. || *To sound the depth of water*, maris altitudinem tentare (*Isid. Orig.*). || *To penetrate into*, explorare pervestigare. indagare et pervestigare. perspicere: to *f.* the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere.

FATHOMLESS, fundo carens (bottomless; of a river, *Plin.* 3, 16, 20).—immensâ or infinitâ altitudine.—immensus (that cannot be measured).—inexplicabilis (that cannot be explained *fm* its depth): the *f.* depth of the sea, infinita maris altitudo.

FATIDICAL, fatidicus. divinus.

FATIGUE, v. fatigare. defatigare (*prop. and impropr.*: def. stronger term). Not to *f.* the reader, no lectorem defatigemus: to *f.* oneself, se fatigare, with athg, qd re; se defatigare (*Plaut. Ter.*)—se frangere. se frangere laboribus (by exertion, &c.): to be fatigued, fatigari; defatigari, by or with athg, in re: fatigued, fatigatus; fessus; lassus. *Jx.* fessus lassusque (fatigatus implies the diminution of strength, which causes a man to need rest: lassus, the weariness which longs for rest: fessus is the more general term, implying both the diminution of strength, and the sense of weariness, hence used of being tired of a war, tired of weeping,

tired by a journey, *q.c.*: lassitude is less than fatigue: lassitudo, *qum* citra fatigationem est, *Cels.*
Fatigued by a journey, de viâ fessus: quæ f., defatigatus; defessus; lassitudine confectus.

FATIGUE, *s. fatigatio* defatigatio.—lassitudo (*lassitudo*).—*languor (languor)*.—*labor (great exertion)*: the *f.'s* of the journey, *vexatio viæ* (*Col.*): able to bear *f.*, *patiens laboris*.

FATNESS, *pinguitudo* (of any kind of *f.*, as well of animals as of the soil, *q.c.*).—*obesitas* (the plumpness of persons and beasts: *opp. gracilitas*).—*pinguedo* (the greasy condition or thickness of *athg.*).

FATTEN. See To FAT, *v.*

FATTY, *adipatus* (*e. g. pulv., edulium*).

FATUITY, *fatuitas*.—*stultitia*, *q.c.* See FOLLY.

FATUOUS, *fatuus, vecors, &c.* See FOOLISH.

FAUCET, *epistomium* (*ἠπυστόμιον*): pure Latin, ob-
 turementum.—*q.c.* The 'spigot' was called manu-
 brium *epistomii*.

FAULT, *vitium* (*κακία*, any physical or moral im-
 perfection, as a quality, not punishable, but open to
 censure; hence also of natural defects, *e. g.* of a body,
 of the organs of speech, oris, and even of gram-
 matical *f.'s*, *s. q. 1, 5, 5, sqq.*).—*mendum* (a blunder; in
 composition, *q.c.*: but *O.* has also *mendo facies caret*).—
 error. *erratum* (an error committed *fm* oversight,
 whether in a moral or a physical respect; hence of
 mistakes or *f.'s* in scientific or artificial matters, *erratum*
fabrilis, s. C. Att. 6, 1, 17; and error, in *q. 1, 5, 47*,
 of a grammatical *f.*—Opposed to *erratum* is *recte*
factum and *vitium*, as quality. *s. C. Cluent. 48, 133*;
 non dicam *vitium*, sed *erratum*).—*lapsus* (a slip).
peccatum. *delictum* (an offence *agst* either prudence
 or morality, errors, mistakes, sins; they are used by
C. promiscuously: then also of grammatical errors, as
C. Tusc. 3, 20, 47; paucis verbis tria magna peccata;
 compare with *q. 1, 5, 47* and 49, where peccare and
 delinquere are used in the same sense). To commit a *f.*,
errare, labi (to make a blunder, slip, *q.c.*); peccare. *peccatum*
admittere (to act wrong; pecc. also of grammati-
 cal faults): a great or gross *f.*, *turpissime labi* in re:
 to pardon a *f.* that should be attributed to human in-
 firmity, *veniam errori humano dare*: to be looked
 upon as a *f.*, *vitio esse*: to correct a *f.*, *mendum*,
errorem, peccatum (with distinction above explained)
corrige: to correct a *f.* that one has committed,
mendum tollere; errorem tollere: full of *f.'s*, *vitiosus*.
mendosus: very full, in quo multa vitia inaut (*e. g.*
 of writings, with ref. to grammatical errors, *q.c. q. 1,*
5, 36); in quo multa perperam dicta sunt (with ref. to
 the assertions made, *q.c.*); *mendosissime descriptus*
 (with ref. to the part of the copyist or printer): quick at
 seeing the *f.'s* of one's neighbour, *acrius videre vitium* in
 alio. To see the *f.'s* of others, and to be blind to one's own,
 aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum (*C. Tusc. 3,*
33, 73); magis in alia cernere, quam in nobismet
 ipsis, si quid delinquitur (*C. Off. 1, 41, 146*); videre
 nostra mala non possumus; alii simul delinquant,
 censesur sumus (*Phædr. 4, 10 (9), 5*); aliorum vitia in
 oculis habemus, a tergo nostra (*Sen. de ira, 2, 28, 6*);
 papulas observas alienas, ipse obstus plurimis ul-
 ceribus (*id. de vit. beat. 27, 4*); Quam tua pervideas
 oculis mala lipsum inunctis, Cur in amicorum vitia
 tam cernis acutum, Quam aut aquila aut serpens Epi-
 daureus? (*H. Sat. 1, 3, 25, sqq.*): to impute *algh* to aby
 as a *f.*, *ci qd vitio dare, ducere, vertere*: to have slight
f.'s, *mediocribus vitia teneri* (†); many, vitia excellere,
 abundare: having no *f.'s*, See FAULTLESS: to find
f. with *aby* for *q.c.*, *vitio ci dare, quod &c.*: they find *f.*
 with me for being so distressed at *aby's* death, vitio mihi
 danti, quod cs mortem tam gravior fero (*C.*): all
 singers have this *f.*, omnibus hoc vitium est cantorbis
 (†): it is my *f.*, mea culpa est: it is entirely my own *f.*,
 culpa mea propria est: to confess that one was in *f.*,
 culpam or factum in se admittit: to say that nobody was
 in *f.* but oneself, in se transferre omnem culpam: *algh*
 was not my *f.*, qd non mea culpa factum est or evenit
 (Ter.): to be in *f.*, in culpâ esse: to be considered in *f.*,
 in culpâ poni: not to be in *f.*, carere culpâ; abesse a
 culpâ; esse extra culpam: to be equally in *q.c.*, simill
 esse in culpâ: *aby* is in *f.*, cet culpam in *q.c.*: that was
 my *f.*, id culpâ contigit meâ: it is, was *q.c.* no *f.* of
 mine, that &c., non fit meo vitio, ut &c.: non stetit per
 me, ut &c.; non impedivi quominus (I did nothing to
 prevent it): it was his fault that... not &c., stetit per
 eum, quominus &c. † To be at fault, PROPRIA
 of dogs; nullius ferme vestigium exstat (*Curt.*):
 "nulla jam vestigia cernere, animadvertere, &c.;" non
 jam odorati posse feram, &c. IMPROPERA.) confusum et

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incertum esse (of Hercules, when he was at *f.* in conse-
 quence of Cacus's trick, *L. 1, 7*): or by nulla exstant
 vestigia (*e. g.* ad quos pertinet facinus, *L. 31, 12*); or
 pendere animi or animo.

FAULT-FINDER. See CENSOR, CRITIC.

FAULTILY, *vitiose, mendose* (STX. in FAULT).—
 perperam (wrongly, not rightly; *opp. recte, e. g.*
verbum dicere, i. e. to use a word in the wrong sense).
 See also DEFECTIVELY, IMPERFECTLY.

FAULTINESS, *mendosa* cs rei natura (*q.c. H. Sat.*
1, 6, 66).—*pravitās*.—*q.c.* mendositas and vitiositas,
 in this meaning, are only met with in very late
 writers).

FAULTLESS, *ab omni vitio vacuus*. *vitio purus*
 (*free fm faults whether moral or physical: of persons or*
things).—*emendatus* (cleared of faults, of writings, *q.c.*).
 —*emendate descriptus* (copied without any fault: of
MSS., books, &c.).—*innocens* (in a moral sense). A *f.*
 character, *innocentia* (*cf. Bremi, Np. Arist. 1, 2*): a *f.*
 life, *vitio vitio carens* et sine labe peracta (*O. Pont. 2,*
49): to be *f.*, sine vitio esse. *vitia carere* or *vacare* (of
 persons and things); *vitio et labe carere* (with regard
 to morals and conduct; see *O. Pont. 2, 7, 49*, and 4, 8,
 20); *culpâ carere* (of persons): to be quite *f.*, *vitio ab*
omni remotum esse. omnibus humanis vitis immunem
 esse (of persons; see *H. A. P. 384*; *Pell. 2, 35*): no man
 or person is *f.*, nemo sine vitio nascitur (†).

FAULTY, *vitiosus, mendosus, pravus* (STX. in
 FAULT): very *f.*, see 'full of FAULTS'.

FAVORABLE, † Of persons and personified
 objects, *favens* ci. *studiosus* cs. *benivolus* ci or in
 qm (with the same difference as the substantives in
 Favore).—*amicus* ci (amicably or favorably disposed
 towards aby).—*propitius* (of the gods, and also of a su-
 perior towards his inferior, though less common in this
 case).—*q.c.* propensus and pronus, in the gold, *aye*,
 only denote inclination towards *athg.*, but not predi-
 cation for a person, as in *T. q.c.* To be *f.* to aby,
 ci *favere*; *favore* qm completi; cs esse *studiosus*:
f. sentiments towards aby, propensa in qm voluntas.
 † Of things (corresponding with views, wishes, design,
 &c.), *faustus* (as an effect of divine favour; *e. g.* a day,
 omen, &c.). Jm. *faustus* felixque.—*dexter* (in
 the right hand; of *f. omens*; of birds, &c.).—*secundus* (*v.*
pr. of a *f.* wind; then *q. t.* for what goes according to
 one's wishes; a battle, circumstances, an event, &c.).
 —*prosper* (of what fulfils one's hopes and wishes; *e. g.*
 progress, event, consequence of an undertaking, return,
 circumstances, &c.).—*commodus* (*fit, convenient*).—*idoneus*
 (suitable for a certain purpose).—*opportunus* (fa-
 vorably situated with ref. to place, then also with ref. to
 time). Jm. *opportunus* atque *idoneus*.—*æquus* (con-
 venient, of place and time, *opp. iniquus*: *algh* but not
 always attended by a negative, see *Cas. B. C. 1, 85*; *cf.*
Suet. Cas. 35). *q.c.* A possessive pronoun (meus, tuus,
 suus, &c.) is often sufficient to express 'favorable': *e. g.*
 to fight under *f.* circumstances or auspices, *suo Marte*
 or *sua fortuna* pugnare. I am fighting on *f.* ground,
 or in a *f.* position, *meo loco* pugnare facio. *F.*
 circumstances, res secundæ, prosperæ (with ref. to for-
 tune, &c.); *opportunitas* temporis, tempus *opportunum*
 (times or circumstances that will favour *athg.*, or be *f.*
 to *athg.*, *εὐκαιρία*): *f. wind*, ventus secundus or prosper
 or idoneus: to set sail with a *f.* wind, ad occasionem
 auræ evehi (*Suet. Oct. 87*): *f. weather*, idonea tempe-
 stas (*e. g.* ad navigandum). *f. season* or time of the year,
 idoneum or commodum anni tempus: a *f.* place,
 ground, or spot (*e. g.* for fighting a battle), locus *opportu-*
 nus or idoneus or opportunus atque idoneus; locus
 æquus: the ground or place, as well as the time being *f.*,
 et loco et tempore æquo: he did not consider the ground
f. for his army, non æquum locum videbat suis.

FAVORABLY, *benevole. amice. prospere. fauste*.
 (STX. in FAVORABLE.) To be *f.* inclined towards *athg.*,
 propensus, *cs. esse* ad qd; ci rei studere; towards
 aby, ci *favere*; inclinatione voluntatis propendere in
 qm (stronger term, *e. g.* towards aby or a party, on the
 part of a judge). To make aby *f.* inclined to *athg.*,
 cs animum inclinare ad qd (*a. g.* ad pacem): I am *f.*
 disposed for *athg.*, or to do *athg.*, animum inclinat, ut &c.:
 not to be *f.* inclined or disposed, a *q.c.* re alienum esse.

FAVORITE, either carissimus (dearest).—*præcipuus*,
 præstantissimus (best); or Crcl. quem, quod, &c. *qs* in
 deliciis habet; qui, que, quod, &c. in deliciis est ci.
 A *f.* ape, simis, quam *qs* in deliciis habet A. author or
 writer, scriptor gratissimè studiū (*q.c. Suet. Ner. 47*);
 scriptor, quem *qs* non legit, sed lectitat (*q.c. Plin. Ep. 2,*
17, 18); scriptor, qu-m *qs* diligentissime cognovit,
 neque e manibus dimittit (*C. Or. 30, 105*). A *f.* book,

liber, quem qs non legit, sed lectitat (aft. *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17, 8); liber, quem qs non (or nunquam) dimittit e manibus (aft. *C. Or.* 30, 105). *A f. expression of aby's*, *vox, quā longe omnium maxime qs utitur; *vox, quam qs in deliciis habet: a *f. corp.* poculum gratissimū usū: a *f. dish.* cibus delectabilis (T.). *A f. maid*, dilecta ci ex ancillis praecepte (4. a. of the women at court, aft. *Plin.* 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86); ancilla ci percarā (aft. *T. Ann.* 13, 19, 2); gratissima ancillarum (aft. *Suet. Tit.* 7); delicata (Inscr.). *A f. notion, thought*, species quaedam, quam amplectatur qs: a *f. opinion*, sententia, quam qs admaavit. *A f. occupation*, *studium, quo maxime delectatur qs: alth is aby's *f. occupation*, qs maxime delectatur qā re; qs maxime versatur in qā re. *A f. pursuit*, studium, quo qs maxime ducitur, or *cui qs maxime indulget; *etc fm the context* studium, or ingenii voluptas opus: to indulge in some *f. pursuit*, animum ad qd studium adiungere: to follow one's *f. pursuit*, ingenii sui voluptati indulgere: every body has his *f. pursuit*, quo quisque studio maxime ducitur; hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget; trahit sua quemque voluptas (*Verg. Ecl.* 2, 65): his *f. pursuits*, studia sua. *A f. slave*, dilectus ci ex servis praecepte.—servus ci percarus.—gratissimus servorum.—delicatus (Inscr.): the latter was the *f. slave of his master*, is longe omnium servorum carissimus erat domino (aft. *Curt.* 8, 12, 16): a *f. theme or subject*, res, quam qs libenter tractat; *res, de quā qs saepe et libenter quidem disserit. *A f. wish*, *quod ci maxime in votis est. *A f. mistress* (being a slave), dilecta ci ex pallacis praecepte (*Plin.* 35, 10, 36. No. 12, § 86). *A f. work*, *opus, quo qs maxime delectatur. *A favorite*, *as subst.* a) Generally, delicat, amores. *Ju.* delicat atque amores ca: aby is my *f.*, is a great *f.* of mine, est mihi qs in deliciis or in amoribus or in amore et deliciis; qm in deliciis habeo; est qs in sinu et complexu meo; est qs de complexu et sinu meo; est qs in oculis meis; est mihi qs percarus; est mihi qs longe omnium (amicorum, *as friend*; or liberorum, *as child*) carissimus: to be a *f. of the gods*, a diis diligit: to be a *f. with the people*, popularibus earum esse acceptumque: no one was a greater *f. with the people*, nemo multitudinē carior fuit: alth makw aby a *f. with all the better sort*, qd qm apud optimum quemque favorabilem facit (*Pell.* 1). *β*) Of a prince, principi or principis familiaris (see *Suet. Ner.* 30, *Vit.*); also apud principem gratiosus: a *f. of fortune*, quem fortuna complex: est or fovet: to be aby's *f.*, gratia os florere; gratia multum valere apud qm: to be the declared *f. of a prince*, principii omnium amicorum esse carissimum: of his friend men, his *f.* was Posides, libertorum praecepte suscepit Posiden (*Suet. Claud.* 28): she was by far the greatest *f. with her mistress*, ea longe omnium ancillarum erat carissima domine (aft. *Curt.* 3, 12, 6).

FAVORITISM, *its ambitio* (the wish to obtain aby's *f.*).—Cred. To complain of *f.*, queri, quod qd per ambitionem factum (or non) factum sit or esset (*cf. L.* 3, 47).

FAVOUR, *n.* *A kind or favorable feeling* (with *ref.* both to him who feels it, and to the person who is its object).—gratia. favor (the former objectively, as the state of him who is in favour with aby; *opp.* invidia; but also, though more rarely, subjectively, like favor, denoting the disposition of him who entertains a favorable feeling for aby, but with the difference that gratia is confined to the disposition, fav. extends to the actual promotion of the person's views and interests. The opinion of some that gratia never occurs in a subjective sense, has been sufficiently confuted by Döderl. *Syn.* 4, p. 108; it stands for 'favour or kindness bestowed, espily by a female').—*Ju.* gratia et favor.—studium (proprie the interest one takes in aby in general, then the enthusiasm of sentiment; the zeal displayed in *f. of aby*; espily of soldiers for their general; parties for their chiefs, &c.).—*Ju.* studium et favor.—voluntas (inclination or affection, based on love and attachment).—benevolentia (well-wishing).—indulgentia (the particular *f.* bestowed on aby, whose faults one overlooks, whom one exempts fm hard duties, &c.; e. g. the *f.* shown by a prince to a favorite, as *Suet. Vit.* 5).—plausus (marks of *f.*, applause). The *f. of a prince*, principis inclinatio in qm: gratia, quā qs apud principem viget; favor, quo princeps qm amplectitur. The *f. of the people*, gratia popularis (of the feeling); favor populi or plebis (as proved by marks of confidence, by support, &c.): the wish to obtain the *f. of the people*, ambitio (e. g. *C. Ferr.* 2, 2, 35): to be in aby's *f.*, in gratia ca or apud qm esse; esse in gratia cum qo (C.); gratiosum esse ci or

apud qm (to be beloved): to be in great *f.* with aby, *ca* gratia florere; multum gratia valere apud qm (with the notion, that one does or could exercise a certain influence over him). See 'to be a FAVORITE with': to show *f.* to aby; to bestow one's *f.* on aby, benevolentiam ci praestare (of the sentiment or good feeling); ci favere (by promoting his views): to obtain aby's *f.*, se in gratiam ponere apud qm; gratiam ca sibi colligere or conciliare (non acquirere, see below); in gratiam or in gratiam et favorem ca venire; gratiam apud qm or a qo inire: to endeavour to obtain aby's *f.*, to curry *f.* with aby, qm colere (by paying court to him); se vendicare ci (by extolling one's own merits, or by showing much attention to him, &c.), in ca familiaritatem se insinuare: to aim at obtaining aby's *f.*, ca gratiam querere or sequi; in qm ambitiosum esse (C. *Qu. Fr.* 1, 2, 2): to retain aby's *f.*, ca gratiam or benevolentiam or studium ca favorem retinere: to endeavour not only to retain the *f.* of one's old friends, but to make as many new friends as possible, omnes gratias non modo retinendas, verum etiam acquirandas putare (C. *Att.* 1, 1, *extr.*; acquirere gratias, = 'to obtain an additional good will fm new friends', is here correct; but it must not be used for concillare, when there is no notion of this kind): to forfeit or throw away aby's *f.*, gratiam collectam effundere; gratiam corrumpere (*Phadr.* 4, 25, 18): to lose aby's *f.*, gratiam amittere, gratia excedere (q. *tt.*; *for* 'to be out of *f.*', see the perfect); ex magnā gratiā et favore in invidiam ca venire (of a favorite, aft. *S. Jug.* 13, 4): he is out of *f.*, he has lost the *f.* of the prince, favor, quo princeps cum amplectebatur, elanguit (aft. *Curt.* 19, 7, 13, and *L.* 2, 56, in.); to recover aby's *f.*, gratiam ca recuperare: to reinstale aby in *f.*, qm in gratiam restituere or redigere; in aby's *f.*, in gratiam ca (i. e. in order to show him a kindness, as *L.* 39, 26; non 'in favorem ca' is not Latin); pro quo; secundum qm (for aby, or his advantage or benefit, *opp.* contra): to decide a law-suit in aby's *f.*, secundum qm iudicare or litem dare: the suit has been decided in your *f.*, pro te pronuntiatus est (*Gell.* 5, 10). It may in certain cases be also expressed by the 'dative us commodi': only: e. g. to do alth in aby's *f.*, dare or tribuere ci qd (non gratiam ca). *A* beneficii, beneficium (benefit). To do or show aby a *f.*, or bestow a *f.* upon aby, ci officium praestare: beneficium ci dare, tribuere; beneficium in qm conferre: beneficium qm afficere; gratiam ci facere: ci gratificari: a *f.* bestowed upon aby by a prince, beneficium principale (*Plin. Pan.* 36, 5): as a *f.*, gratia loco et beneficii. By the *f.* of God, *as favente Deo*. *α* adjuvante Deo. *β* Dei beneficio: through or by the *f.* of fortune, suffragante fortunā; of the people, secundo or favente or suffragante populo: the *f.* of one's vote, suffragatio: to acknowledge a *f.*, ci pro re gratiam referre: in doing this, you have done me a great *f.*, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you can do me no greater *f.*, nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you will do me the *f.*, si me amas (as form of request; see *Heind. H. Sae.* 1, 9, 38): I shall consider it or look upon it as a *f.*, or you will do me a *f.* by it, hoc mihi gratum erit: to have had a great many *f.* bestowed on one by aby, magnā ca liberalitate usum esse: you will do me a great *f.*, or I shall consider it a great *f.*, if &c., magnum beneficium mihi dederis; gratissimum mihi feceris, si &c.: grati me his *f.*, da mihi hanc gratiam (*Ter.*): to ask a *f.* of aby, or ask alth of aby as a *f.*, petere a qo qd in beneficii loco: to ask him as a *f.*, to do so and so, petere in beneficii loco et gratiam, ut &c.: ask him this *f.*, ab hoc petito gratiam istam: to request aby to tell you whether there is any *f.*, he would wish you to grant him. rogare qm, ut dicat, si quid opus sit (C. *Tuec.* 5, 32, 92): do me the *f.*, to send me &c., gratum mihi feceris, si &c.: Leave, permission, vid. *α* Mildness, leniency (in punishing, &c.), lenitas, clementia, misericordia, indulgentia, &c. To show *f.* to aby, clementia uti; clementer agere cum qo; gratiam facere delicti (to pardon a fault, &c.): to And *f.* (in aby's eyes), veniam impetrare (ca rei, obtinere forgiveness for it); placere ci (win his favorable regard): no hope of *f.* is left, sublati est spes venis. *γ* Disposition to support (as 'as to be in *f.* of measures, persons, &c.). See To FAVOUR.

FAVOUR, *v.* favere; aby, ci, ca rebus or partibus (e. pr. aby, aby's party, whether the good-will is manifested in action or not).—propitium esse ci (to be kindly disposed towards aby; cmy of the gods, *seld.* of men).—ci studere, ca esse studiosum (to be favorably inclined towards aby, espily to be zealous in aby's cause).—juvare, adjuvare qm (to support or aid; of persons and

favorable events, fortune, &c. — esse ci adjumento. afferre ci adjumentum (to support or aid; of persons only). — *favere* qm. *favere* ac tollere qm. sustinere ac favere qm. gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare qm (to be a supporter of ab; to help to raise him, &c. to civic honours). — suffragari ci (by one's vote, recommendation; then also of favorable events). — *velificari* ci (lit. to spread sail for him; to be zealous in forwarding his interests, *Caes. ap. C.*) — *prosperare* qm. obsecundare ci (to promote ab's undertakings, &c.; of favorable events). — *indulgere* ci (to be partial, indulgent, &c. to ab, and so to allow him to take liberties, &c.). — *favoreo*, *gratiosus* ci or apud qm (i. e. standing or being in ab's favour). — *Favoured* is also favorable in *Vell.*, *Q. Sen. &c.*, e. g. *facere* qm *favorabilem* apud qm, *Vell.*; but never in the sense of 'favorable.' To be favoured by nature in *athg*, naturam faultricem habere in qâ re: to be highly favoured both by nature and fortune, instructum esse naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis: to be favoured by fortune, fortuna prospera uti: favoured by the obscurity of the night, the vessels reached the shore, naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt: to f. ab in *athg*, gratum facere; gratificari ci qd; dare, tribuere ci qd; accommodare ci de re (to serve him with regard to *athg* or in *athg*, see *C. Fam.* 13, 2, 3): to f. ab in every respect, omnibus rebus or omnibus in rebus commodare ci (see *C. Fam.* 13, 53, 1, and 13, 35, 1): will you f. me by &c. I gratum mihi feceris, si &c. || To favour ab with (= oblige him by giving him, in *collog. language*), dare, tribuere, largiri ci qd: to f. ab with a call, salutandi causâ ad qm venire; with one's presence or a visit, presentia suâ (if one person), or frequentia (if several), ornare qm; with one's confidence, consiliorum suorum consilium qm facere et participem. || To resemble in feature, see TO RESEMBLE.

FAVOREUR, fautor (he that is favorably inclined or disposed towards ab or *athg*, e. g. bonorum, nobilitatis, C.; laudis, C.; *Fem. faultrix*). — studiosus ca (see *FAVOUR*). — to be a f. of ab, ci favere; ca esse studiosum.

FAWN, s. *vitulus capreus (g. l.) — hinnulus (a young roebuck).

FAWN, v. fetus edere or procreare. catulos parere (g. l. for 'to bring forth').

FAWN UPON. See TO FLATTER.

FAWNER. See FLATTERER.

FAWNING. See FLATTERY.

FAWNINGLY, blande, — per blanditias, — adulando. — more adulantium. — blanditiis vermillibus (T.).

FAY. See FAIRY, ELV.

FEALTY, fides. To swear f., in verba jurare (L. 22, 11, extr.); to ab, in verba or nomen se jurare (to take an oath of fidelity; of citizens, in L. 32, 5, 4; of official persons, T. Ann. 1, 7, 1; of soldiers, L. 28, 29, extr.); or by the general terms se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem se permittere; recipi in fidem se; sequi fidem se, &c. To allow ab to swear f. to him, qm in nomen suum jurare pati (of soldiers, in *Suet. Claud.* 10): to compel ab to swear f. to him, qm in sua verba iurandum adigere (of subjects, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 18). See **FAITH**, **ALLEGIANCE**, **HOMAGE**.

FEAR, s. metus (f., as a thought or apprehension that an evil, however distant it may be at the moment, may befall us; it is based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection; cf. *C. Tusc.* 4, 7, 13, and 37, 80; 5, 18, 52. In a philosophical sense, 'metus' is the generic term, see *C. Tusc.* 4, 17, 16). — timor (f., as a feeling or anxiety with an approaching evil produces in us; it is easily a mark of weakness and timidity; cf. *C. Tusc.* 4, 8, 19). *Jm.* metus ac timor. — *verecundia* (the shrink- ing *fm* *athg* *would* hurt one's feeling of self-respect; e. g., of disgrace, turpitudinis). — terror (sudden f., fright, manifesting itself by the paleness of the face, trembling of the whole body, and chattering of the teeth; see *C. in the passages referred to*). — *pavor* (the f. of the coward, or of one who is panic-struck, &c.; see L. 6, 12; *terror* equestrem occupatis alio pavori infer, compare *C. &c.*, as quoted above). — *trepidatio* (the f. that manifests itself in disquietude, as in running to and fro without object, &c.). — *horror*. *formido* (denote the highest degree of f., horror). *Jm.* horror formidique. — *timiditas* (timidity). — *ignavia* (the timidity of the pusillanimous man. *Ignavia* 'timiditas' may at times be excusable, but 'ignavia' never is). A reasonable f., timor verus: an unreasonable or groundless f., timor falsus, inanis; metus vanus: the f. of &c., metus, timor ca (or ca rei), or a qo (or a re): constant f. of &c., timor assiduus a &c.: standing in f. of *athg*, metuens ca rei: a (salutary) f. of royal or consular authority, metus regius or consularis (cf. L. 2, 1, in.). the f. of their slaves, terror

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servilis ne suus cuique domi hostis esset (L.): f. respecting one's domestic affairs, timor domesticus: *fm* f. of punishment, metu poenæ: *fm* f. of ab (i. e. to do *athg*), alieno metu facere qd: for f. the enemy should fall upon them, præ metu, ne hostis irrumperet: full of f., metu (timore) perterritus, timore percussus, metu fractus et debilitatus (entirely beside oneself *fm* f.): without f., metu vacuus. Compare **FEARLESS**. To be without f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare: to be or live in f., in metu (timore) esse; (but for 'metuere' and 'timere,' used absolutely for 'to be in f., we find no authority in Latin Dictionaries'; timore is however used in that sense by T. Agr. 33, 2); metu-entem vivere (see H. Ep. 1, 16, 66): to be or live in great f., in magno metu (timore) esse, versari; also pavere; trepidare, *eply* with metu, formidine (f.): to be in f. about ab, in metu esse propter qm: to be seized with f. respecting *athg*, perterritum esse metu ca rei: I am in great f. about you, præcipuum metum, quod ad te attinet, habeo: to be no longer in f., omittere, abjicere timorem: to be in f. by ab's means, esse in metu propter qm (C.): to feel something between hope and f.; to be divided between hope and f., inter spem metumque suspensum esse (L. 8, 13); inter spem metumque fluctuare (L. 42, 59, 8); inter spem et desperationem hæsitare (*Caes.* 4, 15, 3); dubia spe et suspensio metu esse (*af. Just.* 19, 2, 11): to put ab in f., or to inspire ab with f., metum (timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem) ci inlicere, incutere; metum (timorem, terrorem) ci adferre, inferre, offerre; qm in metu compelleri, concitare: *athg* produces f., timor incutitur ex re: *athg* puts me in f., facit mihi qd timorem: in great f., qd me summo timore afficit: to be overwhelmed, &c., beside oneself, &c. with f., magno timore affici, percelli; metu frangi, debilitari, perterri, examinari (C.); timore perterri (*Caes.*): my friends are in great f. about me, maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri: *athg* fills the minds of men with the greatest f., qd animos ad summum timorem traducit: the f. they entertained of the aristocracy was sunk in the greater f. with the Romans inspired, major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vici: to be seized with f., metus me invadit; animo metus obijcit; timor me occupat, me incensat; metu, timore affici (C.); in timore pervenire (*Caes.*); metum capere (L.): all were thrown into great f., timor omnium incensat magnus; timor incensat omnes magnus: they were thrown into great f. on account of or concerning &c., timor magnus ca rei incensat: I am suddenly seized with f., subito me timor occupat; also timore opprimor: to lay aside, throw away, &c. f., timorem abjicere, omittere (C.); metum omittere (*Caes.*); metum ponere (*Plin. Ep.*); timorem deponere (O.), mittere (F.): they had laid aside their f., timor mentibus discesserat (S.): to be tormented by f., metus me macerat, cruciat (*af. C.*): to let f. be visible in all he does, omnia trepidantius timidiusque agere: to entertain an imaginary f. of *athg*, opinione timere qd (C.): to recover *fm* one's f., ex timore se colligere (*Caes.*); a metu respirare (C.): I cannot speak for f., mihi lingua metu hæret: to obey the laws *fm* f., propter metum legibus parere (C.): my hair stands on end with f., formidine horreo: I am trembling with f., timore perterritus tremo; on account of *athg*, paveo qd, ad qd; or, that &c., nē &c.: I am almost beside myself with f., vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus metu: without f., see **FEARLESS**.

FEAR, v. metuere, timere qd. (Compare here, and for the following verbs, *Syn.* of *subst.* in **FEAR**, s.) *Jm.* metuere ac timere. — In metu ponere, habere qd (= metuere). — *extimescere*, *perterritus* qd (stronger terms than timere). — *vereri* qm or de re (stands next to metuere, indicating fear, as produced by a sort of awe or dread of the magnitude, importance, &c. of the object feared; hence it is the general term used when a person expresses an opinion, as a fear that something is or is not so; it implying that the speaker will not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, but is afraid, &c.). — *pavere* qd or ad qd (to feel anxiety, or to be disheartened). — *horreare* qd (to dread; to shudder or shrink *fm* *athg*; e. g. nomen divinum). *Jm.* metuere atque horreare (e. g. capital punishments, supplicia). — *formidare*, *reformidare* qd (to feel a dread of *athg*; e. g. of death, mortem, &c.). — *ves* f. nothing, sine timore sumus: there is no enemy near to be feared, nullus in propinquo est hostium metus: to f. every thing or *athg* *fm* ab, omnia ex or a qo timere: you have nothing to f. *fm* me, nihil tibi est a me periculi: not to f. ab or *athg*, contemnere qm or qd: to f. death, mortis appropinquatione angli: mortis metu perterritum esse; mortem reformidare

to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR.' He made himself so feared, tantum sui timorem iniecit: *weh* or *what* I do not f. (i. e. *weh* I hope will not happen), id quod non spero (parenthetically used, see C. Rose. Am. 4, 10, Marb.): f. (i. e. *anterior* anxiety, *am* fearful) for or about *aby* or *athg*, metum, timor, ci (rei) and de quo (qā re); extimesco, pertimesco de re; vereor ci rei: f. f. extremely, magno timore sum (opp. bene spero): to f. for one's life and property, de capite fortunale extimescere: to begin to f., ad timorem se convertere. f. f. that f., metum, timor, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco, also horrore, ne f.; that not f., nō non ut (but not ut non): I rather f. or, f. a little, begin to f., that f., subtimeo nō f.; subvereor, nō f.: to make *aby* fear, that f., qm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat, ne f. (C. Mur. 24, init.): they begin to f. that f., in timorem perveniri, ne f.: it is to be feared, timendum est, periculum est, ne f.: to f. nothing, bono esse animo; bonum habere animum (to be of good courage); securum esse (to believe oneself safe, without really being so): to have nothing to f., tutum esse (to be safe in reality, whatever fear may be entertained): do not f. i. or, f. nothing! bono sis animo; or bonum habe animum; noli timere or laborare; omite timorem: to f. God, Deum vereri; Deum vereri ei optere: to f. (absolutely), see 'to be in f.' in FEAR, s.

FEARFUL, f. Timorosa, timidus, pavidus, trepidus (Syn. in FEAR, s.).—formidulus plenus (full of fear and awe, C. Att. 9, 10, 2, instead of formidolosus, *weh* does not belong to good prose).—ignavus (cowardly: compare the subst. in FEAR): to be f., timidum, &c. esse (but not metuere or timere, aboli.): to become f., ad timorem se convertere: to make *aby* f., see 'to put in FEAR': to pretend to be f., "metum (timorem), pavorem simulare: do not be f. i. omite timorem! f. Dreadful, metuendus, timendus (that is to be feared).—terribilis (terrible).—horrendus (horrible).—horribilis, formidolosus (producing awe or horror: formidabilis is foreign to good prose).—trux, trueulentus (dreadful to behold, to hear, e. g. eyes, look, words, &c.).—immanis (monstrous).—ingens (enormous). f. f. war, bellum formidolosum, atrox: to present or depict *athg* as f., ad timorem qd proponere (C. Fam. 3, 16, 4): as very f., ad maximum timorem proponere (ib. 6, 3, 3): to make or render oneself more f. than powerful, plus timoris quam potentie sibi addere. See also DREADFUL.

FEARFULLY, timide, timido animo. pavidē, trepidē, terribilē or horrendum in modum. Syn. in FEARFUL. See also DREADFULLY.

FEARFULNESS, f. Timidity, timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia. Syn. in FEAR. f. Terrible nature (of *athg*), terror; better pl. terrores. *Sis* atrocitas, immanitas, scditas, may do.

FEARLESS, metu vacuus, quem metus non attingit or terret, qui metu vacat or liberatus est (C.).—impavidus, intrepidus (without apprehension or trembling).—audax (bold, intrepid). f. with regard to *athg*, securus de re (e. g. de bello; and of him who is unconcerned and without fear, even when he ought not to be so). To be f., sine metu (timore) esse; metu vacare; bono animo esse; bonum habere animum (to be in good spirits).

FEARLESSLY, sine metu, sine timore, impavide, intrepide, audacter. Syn. in FEARLESS.

FEARLESSNESS, *animus metu vacuus,—audacia (boldness, intrepidity).—fortitudo (fortitude of mind of him who perseveres in *athg*). f. with regard to *athg*; e. g. death, securitas mortis.

FEASIBILITY, To have no doubt about the f. of *athg*, *non dubitare, quin res perfici possit.

FEASIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—facilis (easy, opp. difficilis). *Athg* is f., res facilitatem habet: it is not f., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be f., al res facilitatem habitura sit. I do not think it f., qd ratione hoc effici possit, non video or non intelligo.

FEAST, s. f. A festival, dies festus, dies sollemnis, dies festus ac sollemnis (a f. that is celebrated every year).—sollemne (a sacrifice celebrated yearly).—dies feriatus (a feast day, opp. dies profestus, Plin. 18, 6, 8). *Feast* is poet. only. To celebrate a f., diem festum agere; during the day, per triduum (L. 25, 23): to order that three on *weh* a victory was gained should be observed as an annual f., inter festos dies referre (diem), quo victoria patrata est (T. Ann. 13, 41, 4). f. An entertainment, convivium (any meal among friends, the principal object of *weh* consists in the entertainment, not in the pleasures of the table).—epulum (a public entertainment, in honour of the gods, on the occasion of a triumph, &c., or given on festival days).—epulae (a great f., attended with magnificent pomp or

preparations, the object being principally the pleasures of the table).—dapa (a f. with a religious object; used for a private entertainment, the word is poetical only, or post-Aug.).—A f. upon a sacrifice, sacrificium epulare: to prepare a f., convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare: to give a f. in honour of *aby*, cenam or epulum ci dare: to give a f. on *aby*'s birthday, ci natalicia dare (see Wernsdorf, C. Phil. 2, 6, p. 193): to give a f., convivium habere, agere: to go to a f., ad cenam ire; convivium inire: to invite *aby* to a f., qm ad cenam invitare or vocare (See the difference in To INVITE); qm adhibere cenae or in convivium (as well by inviting him as by asking him to stay when he is already present): to be at a great f., in convivio interesse: to get up *fm* a f., surgere a cenā: to be about to get up *fm* a f., calceos posere (since the shoes were taken off before reclining at table; see Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3). *Feasts* The words compotatio and concenatio (see C. Maj. 13, 4, 5, and ad Fam. 9, 24, 3) are only lit. translations of the Greek *symposion* and *syndesmon*, and were never in general use with the Romans. Prov. Enough is as good as a f., qui tantuli eget, quanto est opus, is neque limo turbatam haurit aquam, neque vitam amittit in undis (H. Sat. 1, 1, 59): 'ne te (nos, &c.) plenior justo copia delectet (Aft. H. ib. 56), or *stultus est de flumine quam de fonticulo qd tantundem malle sumere (Aft. H. ib. 55), or *qui tantum habet, quantum sat est, is parum habere non potest.

FEAST, f. TRAMA hospiti accipere, excipere, recipere (g. i. for to receive; acc. and exc. of friends, rec. of those who may need &c.).—convivio excipere, hospitally invitare. apparatis epulis accipere, excipere; invitare (as a guest at one's board): to f. with *athg*, pascere qm qā re (e. g. oluscula, C. Att. 6, 1, 13); apponere ei qd (to offer or place *athg* before *aby*, e. g. panes convivia, Suet. Cal. 37). f. INTRANS. convivari (if at an entertainment with friends).—epulari (at a banquet or a great f.); with *aby*, apud qm. Impropr.: To f. on *athg* (i. e. delight in it), pasci qā re (C.) or delectari, perfiri qā re. To f. one's eyes on *athg*, pascere oculos qā re (or in qā re faciendā); fructum capere oculis ex qā re (both of seating one's eyes on the sight of some evil happening to an enemy).—dare oculis epulas (Com.): to f. one's eyes on a picture, animum picturā (inani) pascere (V.).

FEASTING, by pl. epulae (also improp.; e. g., by f. upon good thoughts, cogitationum epulas, C.).

FEAT, s. factum, facinus (fact. simply as a thing done; facin. as manifesting a strength of character for good or for evil in the agent). See ACTION, DED. A great or excellent f., egregie or egregium factum; facinus praclarum: an immortal f., facinus or opus immortale: f. s., facta, orum (g. t.); res gestae, gesta, orum; also res f. s. performed with particular ref. to duty, epi f. s. of arms; acta, orum (inasmuch as a certain manner of proceeding has been observed in performing them): glorious f. s., laudes: noble f. s., decora, um. f. s. of strength, Crcl. with certamen virium, or gymnicum certamen, corporum certatio (C.). &c. To exhibit f. s. of strength, *ostentare quanto sit robore, quantaque viribus: to challenge *aby* to a contest in f. s. of strength, *qm ad certamen virium provocare.

FEAT, adj. solers, astutus, callidus, versutus, vafer, subtilis. Syn. in CUNNING.

FEATHER, v. One who has feathered his nest well, plane bene peculiatum (of a rapacious governor; Asim. Poll. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, in.).

FEATHER, penna,—pluma (down, down-like f.).—that has or is stuffed with f. s., plumosus: covered with f., plumā tectus: full of f. s., plumosus: that has f. s. (naturally), pennatus; plumatus; plumis obductus (penner and plumper are poet.): without f. s., deplumis; implumis: to get f. s., plumescere: to have (got) f. s., pennas habere: to deck oneself in borrowed f. s., alienis gloriari bonis (Phaedr. 1, 3, 1).

FEATHER-BED, culcita plumata (C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46).

FEATHURED, plumis obductus, plumatus, pennatus (penner, plumper, penniger, are poet.).

FEATHERY, plumosus, plumosus.

FEATLY, solletter, astute, caulide, versute, subtiliter.

FEATURE, lineamentum oris (a single f. in the face, while ductus oris, in C. de Fin. 5, 17, 47, denotes the peculiar f. s. about the mouth of *aby*, opp. vultus, i. e. the f. s. generally; the countenance). The f. s., os, vultus. Jn. os vultusque; os et vultus, oris habitus (the formation of the face itself).—lineamentorum qualitas (the peculiarity of *aby*'s f. s.).—Jn. habitus oris lineamentaq. (L.); habitus oris et vultus (C.).—

oris et vultus ingenium (*the general expression*). — facies (*face in general, e. g. noble f.'s, facies liberalis*). — the mother and her son resembled each other strongly in their f.'s, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similia. [IMPROPR.] The f.'s of aby's character, lineamentum animi (C. Pin. 3, 22, 75): to study the f.'s of aby's character, *lineamenta ingenii cs colligere: that is a noble f. in his character, *in hac re, ut in speculo, cernitur ejus bonitas (ast. C. Pin. 2, 10, 32).

FEAZE, *retexere (e. g. a rope).

FEBRICULOSE. See FEBRILIS.

FEBRIFUGA, potio medicata danda in febr. potio medicata febr. utilis (ast. Plin. 23, 1, 24).

FEBRILE, febriculosus (Catull., Gell.) or gen febris. A f. attack, tentatio febris. [IMPROPR.] adj. febrilia.

FEBRUARY, Februarius (mensis).

FECES, [Dregs, sediment, vid.] Excrement, vid.

FECELENCE or FECELENCY, feculentia (Sidon.). FECELTOR, feculentus (e. g. pus, Cels.). feculentior (Sidon.).

FECONDITY. See FRUITFULNESS, FERTILITY.

FEDERACY. See CONVEDERACY.

FEDERAL, foederatus, foedere junctus. A f. town or state, urbs or civitas foederata; conventus (a town in wch national assemblies and courts of justice are held; see Plin. 8, 1, 3; thus the town of Frankfurt, in the latter sense, would be, conventus Frankfurtensis): a f. army, exercitus socialis: a f. assembly, conventus.

FEDERATE. See CONVEDERATE.

FEE, s. [Loan of land, &c. held of a superior on some condition (e. g. that of personal service), praedium velud fiduciarium datum (ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.). — praedium beneficiarium (ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). — ager velud fiduciarus (if a field, ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.). — ager beneficiarius (ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2). A f. simple, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum: a conditional f., emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 3): a f.-tail general, *feudum virile: a f.-tail special, *feudum muliebre: the heir of a (conditional) f., *heres praedii velud fiduciarus; *heres praedii beneficiarius: that may be held in f., quod velud beneficium dari potest (in forensic Lat. feudalis). See FIVE — the law relating to lands held in f., ex leges, quae ad praedia beneficiaria pertinent: the grantor of lands in f., patronus. *dominus feudii (t. t.): the grantee, *ciliens. *beneficiarius; *vassallus. *feudatorius (are both t. t.): the tenant of lands held in f., *qui pro beneficiario est: to hold althg in f., praedium velud fiduciarium a quo accipere.

FEE, s. [Payment (fixed or indefinite) of services (espally professional services), merces, pretium operis or pretium only (reward for service rendered); e. g. to physicians, teachers, &c.] — honos, qui habetur ci (e. g. medico, C. Pam. 16, 9). — honorarium (post-Aug.; but t. t.; Traj. Ulp. e. g. advocatorum). — annua merces (if annually paid, e. g. also of a physician; see Plin. 29, 1, 5). — commodum, orum; salarium (paid to civil officers, the latter time of Empp.). F.'s of office may prope also be rendered by pecunia extraordinaria, or in the pl. by pecuniae extraordinariae (i. e. additional pay of a civil officer, perquisites; see C. Verr. 1, 39, extr.; 2, 70, 170). A f. for althg, merces or pretium cs rel. To pay aby a f., pretium operis solvere (e. t.): honorem habere ci (e. g. medico; C. Pam. 16, 9). — If the sum is quite optional, qd may be used; e. g. the physician must receive a f., dandum est qd medico: to ask double f.'s of aby, duplitas a quo mercedis exigere. The lawyer's f.'s, impensae in litem factae (all the expenses of a suit). To make 10,000 sesterces a year by f.'s, (ex qd re) quadragena annua capere.

FEE, v. See 'to pay aby a FEE'; — remedium (or -a) rel. pecuniarium ci tribuere. — remunerari qm praemio, &c. [To BRIBE, vid.]

FEE-FARM, emphyteusis (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1; Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 3): belonging to a f.-f., emphyteuticus (Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1): to give althg in f.-f., dare rem pro emphyteusis (ibid.): an estate given in f.-f., emphyteuma; praedium emphyteuticum (ibid.): to take a field in f.-f. (i. e. rent for a hundred years), conducere agrum in annos centum (Hygin. de limit. p. 205, Goss.).

FEEBLE. See WEAK. F. with age, senectute or senio confectus defectus annis et viribus. defectus annis et desertus viribus (enfeebled with age). decrepitus (decrepit).

FEEBLENESS. See WEAKNESS.

FEEBLY. See WEAKLY.

FEED, cibum praebere ci (g. t. for giving him food). (348)

—cibo juvare qm (to refresh him with food). —cibare qm (espally poultry and children; the word is post-Aug.). —pabulum dare ci (espally to larger animals, as oxen, &c.). —pascere (espally to f. sheep, goats, swine; both in the sense of driving them to pasture and watching them there, and also of keeping so many; also of feeding persons [olaculus non pascere, C.], but with ref. to feeding them like cattle; and of a district feeding so many, — supplying them with provisions; also of becoming the food of, agui onis vili; e. g. qs or qd pascet corvos, tinosa, &c.). To f. with one's own hand, cibare manu sua (Suet. Tib. 72): to f. well, largo pastu sustentare: birds f. their unfledged young, aves infirma fedibus cibos ore suo collatas partiuntur (Q. 2, 6, 7): to f. a child, infanti cibum in os ingerere (C. de Or. 2, 39, 162). [IMPROPR.] nutrire (e. g. amorem, O.; ignem foliis &c., O.). —alere (e. g. a war, a contest, love, rage, &c.). —sustentare (to support; e. g. a war, aby's vices, &c.). —augere, alere et augere (e. g. desiderium, to increase it; opp. exstinguere). —fovere (e. g. dolores suos; cs spem). To f. one's eyes with althg, oculos pascere qd re; fructum capere oculis ex re. —dare oculis epulas (Com.). —[Support, supply with provisions, &c., alere. —pascere (post.). —sustentare, alere et sustentare. —victum praebere ci. —nutricari (improp.); omniaque (mundus) sicut membra et partes sui nutricari et continet. C. N. D. 3, 34]. See SUPPORT. [Departure (as in 'to feed your meadows'; Woodward), depascere. —immissio pecore depascere (Ulp.). [To feed a lake, river, &c., in lacum or flumen influere. [INTRANS.] Luce on, voci qd re (v. propr.; carne, lacte). —vivere qd re (to live on; de qd re is of the means by wch a livelihood is gained). —all qd re (e. g. lacte). [Pasture (of cattle), pasci and (post.) pascere (V.). —pabulari (to eat fodder). [IMPROPR.] pasci qd re (e. g. bibliotheca cs, &c.; of delighting in it).

FEEDER, [He that nourishes, nutritor (post-Aug.; one who brings up, rears, &c., either a person or an animal; cs; equorum, Stat.). —altor (he that gives every thing necessary for subsistence; cs, S. ap. Lactant., T.). [An eater, edens; a great f., homo multi cibi; homo edax: a very great f., cibi vinique capacissimus (of eating and drinking in general); luxu et saginae manipulus emptuque (the slave of his belly; T.): a greedy f., edax or (cibi) avidus or cibi plurimi. —vorax: a dainty f., gulosus. [Fountain, &c. that supplies a main canal, lake, &c. with water. *fons rivus, &c., qui in lacum (&c.) influunt.

FEEDING, pastio (e. g. the business &c. of f. cattle, poultry, &c.; Varr.). —sagina (the cramming or fattening animals; e. g. anserum, gallinarum; and also impropr. of persons, multitudinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenere, by f. them; C.; homo temulentus et sagina gravia, T.).

FEEL, [To feel by the touch, tangere. —tentare, with or without digitis, tactu explorare (both for the sake of examining). —attrectare, contractare; pertrectare, also with the addition of manibus (to touch, handle): to f. aby's pulse, cs venam tentare (Suet.) or tangere (Pers.); tangere qm, or cs manum, venam (Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 4; where some editions have the one reading, some the other); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels. 3, 6; where there is also corpori manum admove). To f. aby, &c. (to see whether he carries althg about him that is prohibited), excutere qm (in the sense in wch the Romans did this, namely 'by shaking aby's gown'). To f. aby's bed (to see if althg is concealed in it), cs culcita et atragula praetentare et excutere (Suet.; praet. = before one does something). [To perceive; i. e. to become conscious of althg, sentire (also with a following participle as supplement; used of both bodily and mental sensation; also of becoming conscious or aware of althg; in wch sense, J. n. sentire atque intelligere). —(sensu) percipere (to comprehend or apprehend with one's senses). —intelligere (to comprehend). —affici qd re (to be affected by bodily or mental pain). To f. pain in some part of the body (e. g. in one's feet, &c.), sentire cs rei dolorem; dolore cs rei affici or affectum ease; dolet qd: to f. pain at or about althg, dolere qd or ex qd re (e. g. at aby's death, cs mortem, ex cs interitu); laborare qd re (to suffer fm althg, e. g. allenis malis); acerbere ferre qd (to endure with a keen sense of pain; e. g. the separation fm aby, discidium). To f. althg very keenly, magnam molestiam trahere ex qd re; magnā molestiā affici ex qd re (to be disagreeably affected by althg); magnam capere or accipere dolorem ex qd re (to suffer great mental pain); graviter or gravissime dolere qd (to be violently affected by althg); acerbissime ferre qd (to endure with a bitter feeling); to f. the want of althg very severely, desiderio cs tal

angi: magnā molestiā desiderare qd: to *f. alth* very painfully, anxie ferre qd: to *f. an affection for aby*: v. To LOVE.—to *f. an inclination, compassion, attachment, &c.*: see those subd.: to *f. the beauties of alth*, e. g. of a speech, orationis virtutes intelligere v. Introspectare: *alth* is more easily felt than described, qd factus intelligi quam explanari potest. ¶ MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES (espely with *adj.*): to *f. hungry, surire* (see HUNGRY or HUNGER, s.—) not sentire famem [L. 22, 13], *weh* is to experience a famine; to *f. thirsty, attire*: *f. offended at alth*, offendit me qd; much offended, magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto. ¶ *f. dissatisfied with my condition*, meae me fortunae poenitet: *he shall f. that there are vigilant* *Conule in the city*, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes: to *let aby f. one's anger*, bilem effundere or *nomachum erumpere in qm (by words)*; qd iratum me sentit (by deed): to *f. confidence in oneself*, sibi confidere: see CONFIDENCE, or TO CONFIDE.

to *f. one's weakness or insufficiency*, minimum in se esse arbitrar: to *f. ill*, minus commodā valetudine uti: *f. rather better*, mihi meliusculae est; vires recepi; *he shall f. it*, hoc non impune fecerit (i. e. *he shall not have done it with impunity*; also hoc non impunitum omittit): to *f. for aby, misereri ca*; miseret me ca; teneat me misericordia ca; pari molestiā affici (Sulp. op. C.): to *f. vexed at alth*, qd ex re molestiā affici: to *f. pleasure at or fm alth*, voluptatem percipere ex re; *peia*, dolorem capere ex re; dolore affici, &c.: to *f. angry, offendi*; ira incendi: to *f. very angry*, iracundiā efferi or exardescere; stomachari; indignari: to *f. angry with aby, ci*, irasci, succensere; *ci esse inimicum* (to be hostilely disposed towards him): to *f. well*, bonā valetudine uti: to *f. very well*, optime valere or se habere: *how do you f?* quomodo tu habes? *at valet f.* quite well, recte mihi est. *f. sorry*, molestum est; dolere; poenitet me ca rei. *f. sorry for aby*, *to feel for aby*, above: do not *f. anxious* about it, mitte curas. noli laborare de ea re: to *f. dull*, temporis or otii molestiam sentire; *tempus tarde habens molesta ferre*; otio languescere: *f. glad*, that you are coming, gratias acceptuque mihi venis: *f. happy at alth*, hoc placeat; hoc mihi commodum est: you ought to *f. happy or pleased at it*, *est* or habes, quod hāc re gaudeas: *f. very weak*, vires me deficient; infirmus sum viribus: to *f. too weak*, parum habere virium. To *f. one's way*, ab eo pedibus praetentans iter, or (if by the wall) ab eo explorans manu parietes (both *prop.*: *ast. Tib. 2, 1, 78*).—baculo praetentare iter (of a blind man: O. Ib. 261). ¶ To *try*, periclitari. tentare. experimentum (SYN. in To TRY).

FEELERS (of an insect), sing. oorniculum (see Plin. 11, 28, 35).—antenna (s. t.).

FEELING or FEEL. ¶ The sense of touch, tactus.—sensus (the faculty of *f.*, and the sensation felt; also of mental sensations and feelings).—Judicium (the faculty of forming a judgement of alth; see C. Or. 8, 25; de opt. gen. 4, 11).—conscientia (consciousness, of alth, ca rei; see L. 8, 4; cf. s. 60).—affectus (the permanent state of the mind, the sentiment). A refined *f.*, iudicium elegans; iudicii elegantia (with ref. to perceiving the nature of alth, with proper taste and discrimination): a correct and fine *f.*, alacrum iudicium et elegans; iudicium intelligenti or intelligentia (the correct *f.* of a compositum). ¶ In many cases, however, our notion of feeling for alth, must be conceived in Latin in a more concrete manner, e. g. natural *f.*, natura: good natural *f.*, natura bonitas (see C. Off. 1, 2, 5; si non interdum naturae bonitate vincatur): tender, moral *f.*, pudor (C. Pin. 3, 2, 9): human *f.*, humanitas: moral *f.*, verecundia: the *f.* of joy or pleasure, laetitia: *f. for the beautiful, elegantia* (good taste); venustas (grace that alth displays; see Plin. 35, 10, 38, No. 10, § 19): *sensus pulchritudinis* or *'pulchri'* is barbarous: to entertain *a f.*, sensus praeditum esse; of alth, sentire qd. ca rei sensu moveri: to have no *f.*, sensu carere. nihil sentire. nullius rei sensu moveri. a sensu abesse or alienum esse (*prop.*); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse. inhumano esse ingenio (*improp.*): to be quite without *f.*, tactu sensuque omni carere, also with the addition of sine quo nihil sentitur (*prop.*); omnem humanitatem exulisse, abieciisse. obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exulisse. omnem humanitatis sensum amisiisse (*improp.*): without *f.*, sensus expertus; a sensu (a sensibus) alienatus; nihil sentiens (*prop.*); durus, ferus, ferreus, inhumanus (*improp.*): to have no *f.* of pain, carere omni sensu doloris: if the dead have any *f.*, si quis est in morte sensus: the countenance reveals all the *f.* of the mind, vultus sensus animi indicant: the natural *f.* of mankind, communis

sensus omnium: to touch aby's *f.*, ca sensus infectere († F. 1. e. to inspire affection): those are insensitive *f.*, ca sunt communibus infixa sensibus (C.): all the good partook of this *f.*, unus sensus fuit bonorum omnium (C.): aby's political *f.*, ca sensus de republica: you will not find the same *f.* amongst the better sort, that existed when you left us, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C.): to lose one's *f.*, sensum amittere (*prop.*); animus obdurecit, occalescit (*improp.*); to become hard-hearted: alth produces or excites various *f.* within me, varie afficit qd re: to judge of alth not by rules, but by a certain natural *f.*, non arte qd, sed natural quodam sensu iudicare qd: to judge after one's own *f.*, de suo sensu iudicare: according to the *f.* of my heart, ex animi mei sensu (C. Rosc. Am. 44, extr.): to open all one's *f.* to aby, ci sensus suos aperire (one's thoughts; Np.): to confide or reveal to aby one's innermost *f.*, ci intimos suos sensus detegere (one's sentiments; Sen. Ep. 96, 1). *fm a f.* of one's weakness, conscientia, quid abesse virium: want of *f.*, torpor (*prop.*); animus durus; ingenium inhumanum (*improp.*): the organs of *f.*, sensus or tactus membra, orum (*ast. Plin. 10, 70, 89*): the impressions made by *f.*, demissa per tactum or sensum (*ast. H. A. P. 180*).

FEELING, adj. ¶ Of persons, humanus, humanitatis plenus. multum humanitatis habens. humanitatis sensu praeditus.—mansuetus (kind, gentle; of men; then also of their hearts, &c.; *opp. ferus*).—mollis (*opp. durus*, &c.).—misericors (compassionate). ¶ Of things, mansuetus (of the heart, &c.).—mollis (*opp. durus*; e. g. of a poem).—animus movens or commovens (touching).—misericordiam movens or commovens (exciting compassion).—magna cum misericordia pronuntiatus (see FEELINGLY).

FEELINGLY, magna cum misericordia (e. g. pronuntiare, i. e. very pathetically, according to Herz.; but others explain it, magna cum miserie. audientium, Cels. B. C. 2, 12, extr.).—misericors (e. g. mis. scripta epistola; and tristia miserabiliter dicere, Q. 2, 4, 120).—*Sts expertus in me* (e. se, &c.), as in 'to speak feelingly', implying that one has had experience of the same thing oneself. To thank aby *f.*, animo commotiore gratias agere.

FEIGN, fingere. confingere (to compose or make up alth that is not true).—commiscui (to invent alth that is not true).—assimulare or assimulare, or, if an adjective follows as object, assimulare se; all either with acc. of the object, or with acc. and inf., or with quasi and subjunct., as in the following examples (to pretend alth to be, although it is not: e. g. L. 1, 9; dissimulare being to conceal what really is). To *f. that one is ill*, simulare egrum; assimulare se egrum; simulare valetudinem (to pretend to be ill, without being so in reality): to understand well the art of feigning, artificie simulationis eruditum esse. to *f. to be learned*, simulare se doctum esse; simulare doctrinam: to *f. to be happy*, assimulare se laetum, or hilaritatem fingere: I will *f. to be going out*, simulabo or assimulabo, quasi exeam: I shall *f. not to see them* and that they are not here, dissimulo, hos quasi non videam neque adesse hie.

FEIGNED, simulatus. fictus. confictus. Jm. fictus et committicus; committicus et fictus.—falsus (false). To bring a *f. charge* agst aby, crimen ci affingere (T.): to get up a *f. charge*, crimen confingere, componere. A *f. case*, fictio (in Rhetoric) (SYN. in To FEIGN): *f. tears*, lacrimae confictae: one little *f. tear*, una falsa lacrimula.

FEIGNEDLY, simulate. simulatione. per simulationem. fecte (see also FALSELY).

FEIGNER. See HYPOCRITE.

FEINT, ¶ In fencing, captatio (e. g. Q. 5, 13, 14, si geminata captatio [e. g. gladiatorum], ut bis cavere, bis repetere oportuerit).—astus (the cunning resorted to in making a cut or thrust; L. 28, 21, extr.): to make a *f.*, alud ostendere quam petere (Q. 11, 1, 20): manum proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum (Q. 5, 13, 4). ¶ Deception, simulatio. astus (see above).—strophā (a cunning or deceitful pretext; see Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Gertg.).—fabrica (a cunning trick; Comic.; e. g. fabrica et doctis dolls, Plaut.).—fallacia (deceit in general). To make a *f.*, stropham invenire (Plin. Ep. &c.); fabricam aggere (Comic.); fallaciam intendere in qm; fallacia aggredi qm (†).

FELICITATE. See CONGRATULATE.

FELICITATION. See CONGRATULATION.

FELICITOUS. See HAPPY. beatus (μακάρεω).—felix (ἁβίος, SYN. in HAPPY).

FELICITOUSLY. See HAPPILY.

FELICITY. See HAPPINESS.

FELINE, felinus (*Cels.* 5, 18, 15, *but the reading doubtful.*) [felineus, *Serv.*]. *feli similis.

FELL, adj. See CAUVEL.

FELL, a. See HIDE.

FELL, v. | To throw or knock to the ground, sternere. prosternere.—affligere. dejicere. deturbare. evertre. subvertre. SYN. IN TO THROW DOWN. | To hew or to cut down, cadere (g. i. to cut down, arbores, silvas, &c.; also an enemy).—excidere (arbores, opp. evellere).—succidere (saw through at the bottom, arbores).—dolabris sternere (*Curt.*). To f. timber, materiam cadere. materiali (*Cas. B. G. 7, 75*).

FELLER, lignator (*the soldier who is sent out for the purpose of felling wood*).—qui ligna cedit (a wood-cutter).—'lignidica' was not usual according to *Varr.* L. L. 81, 33, § 62.

FELLMONGER, pello. pellationarius (*Inscr.*): his occupation, *ars pellationis.

FELLESS. See CAUVEL.

FELLOE or FELLY, curvatura rotæ (*O. Med.* 2, 108).

FELLOW, s. | A companion, vid. | Contemporary expression for person, homo, homuncio. A silly or foolish f., mirum caput: a dapper little f., homo totus de caputis (*Sen. Ep.* 115, in: our, 'as if taken out of a bandbox'). | Member of a learned institution, socius. I was lately elected a f. of the (*French*) Academy, *nuper Academicus literarum elegantiorum Parisiensium socius scriptus sum (*Ruhnck.*): to be elected a f. of the (*French*) Institute, *sodalium institutionis regii Francisci cooptari (*Wyttenb.*): a f. of the Academy of Inscriptions, *in sodalium Academicæ inscriptionum associi (*Wyttenb.*). | An equal, par (opp. superior).

FELLOW, v. See MARCH.

FELLOW-CHRISTIAN, *qui Christi legem (medium) sequitur.

FELLOW-CITIZEN, civis (not conceivis).—municeps (of a municipal town).

FELLOW-COMMONER, *convictor sociorum (who dines at the fellows' table).

FELLOW-CREATURE, *qui eodem lege necum natus or creatus est; emily, however, expressed by alter (sing.), or alii (pl.); or by homines (if 'men' is expressed in the sentence). Men are born for the sake of their f.-s., homines hominum causâ generati sunt (so homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obstant, C.). To do nothing for the sake of a f.-s., nihil alterius causâ facere (C.).

FELLOW-FEELING, *sensus consociatus (prop.).—agritudinis societas (participation in ab's grief).—misericordia (sympathy with ab's misfortune).

FELLOW-HEIR. See CO-HEIR.

FELLOW-LABOURER, operis socius.—collèga (as colleague). F.-i. in atq., socius ca. rei. (Key). The barbarian 'collaborator' is only allowable, if at all, as a title, though even in that case it is avoided by the better modern writers.

FELLOW-LODGER, contubernalis.

FELLOW-PASSENGER. See FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

FELLOW-PRISONER, qui in eodem carcere inclusus est. One's f.-p.-s., captivi alii (hence, one of my f.-p.-s., 'captivus alter').

FELLOW-RULER, imperii or regni socius.—imperii collèga (as colleague).

FELLOW-SERVANT, conservus (prop. a f.-slave). Fem. conserva.

FELLOWSHIP, | Intercommunion between comrades, contubernium, commilitium, sodalitas or sodalium, condisciplulus. [SYN. IN COMRADE.] See also COMPANIONSHIP. | Membership of a college, g. Crel. To get a f., *socium (academici, collegii, &c.) scribi (*Ruhnck.*), or cooptari (*Wyttenb.*); *in sodalium (academici, collegii, &c.) associi (id.).

FELLOW-SOLDIER, pugne (pugnarum) socius (*ast. Tac. Ann.* 14, 53, 2).—commilito.

FELLOW-STUDENT, condisciplulus. To be ab's f.-student, una cum qd literas discere or preceptorem audire. Fem. condisciplula (*Mart.* 10, 35, 15).

FELLOW-SUBJECT. See FELLOW-CITIZEN.

FELLOW-SUPPLIER, adversarum rerum socius (*T. Ann.* 36, 2).—cujuscumque fortune socius, socia (*T. Ann.* 3, 5, 1).—laborum periculorumque socius, socia (*see C. Fam.* 13, 71, 2; *T. Germ.* 18, 7); also fm context socius (socia) comersue only (*see H. Od.* 1, 7, 26): to make ab's f.-s., qm in omne discrimen comitem trahere: to make oneself ab's f.-s., periculum vitæ sum cum qd sociare.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER, socius or comes itineris.

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convector (who travels in the same vessel or ship).—navigationis socius (if at sea). *convenno*, one that we have met on our journey or on the road, a doubtful reading in *Appul. Met.* p. 109, 10, Elm.; instead of *wech ed. Oudend.* has convecto. Fem. itineris socia or comes.—navigationis socia (if at sea).

FELLY. See CAUVEL.

FELLO-DE-SE, interceptor sui (*Sen. Ep.* 70, 12). See SUICIDE.

FELON. See CRIMINAL, s.

FELONIOUS. See CRIMINAL, adj.

FELONIOUSLY. See CRIMINALLY.

FELONY. See CRIME.

FELT, coacta, orum (*Cas. B. G.* 3, 44, *Herrz.*).—vestis coacta (*Plin.* 8, 49, 73, § 192).—things made of f., e. g. cloths, &c., coactilla (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 26), or res ex coactis factæ (*see Cas.*, &c.): a cloth made of f., tegumentum or opertorium ex coactis factum (*see Cas. B. G.* 3, 44): a cap made of f., pileus: a f. hat, causia (*Kavria*).—petasus (*SYN. in HAR*): a f. cloak, lacerna or pallium ex coactis factum (*ast. Cas. B. G.* 3, 44): a shoe made of f., udo (*Ulp. Dig.* 34, 2, 25, § 4): socia made of f., socii ex coactis facti (*ast. Cas. B. G.* 3, 44); boots, *ocrem ex coactis factæ (id.).

FELUCA, cercurus (αἰσχροπορ, a light vessel).

FEMALE, s. femina (with ref. to the sex, opp. vir).—mulier (as having reached a certain age). See WOMAN. To disguise oneself as a f., or in f. attire, muliebrem vestem induere: to dress like a f., in muliebrem modum ornari: like a f., in muliebrem modum (e. g. dressed; see above).

FEMALE, adj. muliebris (C.).—femininus (*Varr.*).—femineus (poet., Q.). *The f. of an animal is only translated by femina. A f. snake, femina angula. The f. sex, sexus muliebris (ie femineus, Plin.).*

FEMININE, muliebris, femininus, femineus. See FEMALE. The f. gender, sexus muliebris (*Varr.*, though he has femininus, always uses muliebris in this sense).—genus femininum (*Arnob.*). | Delicate, tender, vid. | Effeminate, muliebris (e. g. animus). See EFFEMINATE.

FEN, palus, udis; pl. loca palustris or uliginosa [SYN. IN FENNY], n.; ager palustris (swampy land).

FENCE, s. sepes. septimentum (g. i.).—indago (a temporary f. round part of a forest).—septum (the enclosure, but also the f. that encloses; in this sense usually, in C. always, pl.—conseptum seems to mean the enclosure only).—murus (wall).—cohors or chors (for cattle; both stationary and moveable f.s., as well as the place enclosed by them).—maceria (a wall made of clay or loam round a vineyard).—tutela (g. i. for a protection or defence; used by *Varr.* of hedges, de septis dicam. Earum tutelarum, &c.).—munimentum (that by which one defends oneself or a place). A natural f., naturale septimentum vivæ sepi, or viva seps (only of a hedge). To make f.s., facere septs: to pull down f.s., septs revellere (C.): by what f.s. shall we keep in such wild beasts as these? quibus septs tam immanes beluas continemus?—to make a f. round adq., sepire or conspire qd; round a forest, silvam indagine cingere, munire: to make a f. all round, circumsepire; septo circumdare; cingere munimento sepi: a place surrounded by a f. or f.s., septum, consепtum, &c. | Fencing, vid.

FENCE, TRANS. | To enclose with a fence, sepire, conspire qd (see in last article). To f. a space in with strong stakes, locum robustis stipitibus sepire (*Inscr. Orell.*). | To guard, to fortify, vid.

FENCE, INTRANS. | To use the sword, &c., armis uti. | If for practice, batuere: to have learnt to f. or fencing, *armis uti didicisse: to f. well, armis optime uti.

FENCER, *in armorum arte versatus (skilled in the art of fencing): to be a good f., armis optime uti.

FENCING (as act; e. g. of a piece of land), sepio (as action). | Fence, vid.

FENCING (as art), are gladii (see *Sen. Ep.* 7, 3); gladii artes (i. e. the skill of a fencer).—ars gladiatoria (with ref. to the gladiator): to be expert or skilled in the art of f., armis optime uti: rules laid down for the art of f., dictata et leges (*Suet. Cas.* 26; *Juven.* 11, 8): f. exercise, armorum exercitium.

FENCING-MASTER, armorum doctor (of the soldier).—lanista (of the gladiator).—*batuendi magister (a teacher, &c.): to be a good f.-master, armis optime uti.

FENCING-SCHOOL, palestra.—ludus gladiatorius (for gladiators).

FEND, | Ward off, vid. | Dispute, vid

FENDER, *prps* **chthri* focaci (focacius or -tius, of belonging to the hearth, *Id.* Orig.).

FENNEL, feniculum (*anethum feniculum, *Linn.*): pertaining to *f.*, or of the nature of *f.*, fenicularius.

FENNISH or FENNY, paluster; poet. paludosus.—alginosus (the palus appears as a mass of water, made thick with mud and bog-earth, in which a man may be drowned; uligo only as ground thoroughly soaked with water, in which he may sink down, *D.*): *f.* land, ager palustris: *f.* air, coelum palustre: *f.* country or regions, loca palustria or uliginosa, *a. pl.*

FEOD. See FEE.

FEODAL. See FEUDAL.

FEODARY, **clens* or **clens* fiduciarius.—*beneficiarius.—*vasallus, *feudatarius.

FEOPF, v. prædium velut fiduciarium ei dare (*ast.* L. 32, 28, *p. in.*). See also FEE.

FEOPFEE. See FEODARY.

FEOPFER, *patronus; dominus feudi (*s. t.*).

FEOPFMENT, beneficium.—*feudum (*s. t.*).—an estate held by *f.*, see FEE: a field held by *f.*, ager velut fiduciarius (*ost.* L. 32, 28, *p. in.*); ager beneficiarius (*ost.* *Sen.* Ep. 90, 2).

FERACIOUS. See FERTILE.

FERACITY. See FERTILITY.

FERINE. See CRUEL.

FERTITY. See CRUELTY.

FERMENT, v. fermentari. fermentescere (*s. t.*).—fervere, effervescere (of wine). To cause to *f.*, sinere fermentari or fervere: to make *athg* *f.* by *athg*, fermentare *athg*. [*IMPROPR.*] See 'to be in a FERMENT.'

FERMENT, a. fermentum (also *impropr.* of a state of agitation, &c., *Plaut.*). [*IMPROPR.*] motus.—impetus.—kermatum.—effervescens et reiustus (*Gell.*). To be in *f.*, in fermento esse; in fermentum totus jacet *qs* (*Plaut.*): *agst* *athg*, turgere *ei* (*ib.*): to be in a state of *f.*, moveri (*e. g.* the slaves are &c., moveretur aliquot locis servitium); mentis habitus moveri (of the blood put into a state of ferment by mental excitement); effervescere (with or without stomach, iracundia, &c., a favorite word of C. 2); mutare (*C.*); exmutare (†); tumere (*e. g.* Gallia, T.; negotia, *C.*): to be in a complete state of *f.*, ardere (of a country; *e. g.* of the Gauls): the *f.* of men's minds, tumor rerum (the *f.* of men's minds threatening a revolution; see *C. Ath.* 14, 3, 2): to subdue or quell such a *f.*, mederi with *dat.*

FERMENTATION, fermentatio (*late*).—fervor (of wine).

FERN, filix: ground covered with *f.*, filicetum.

FERNY, filicatus (only *impropr.*, having fern-leaves engraved, embossed, &c. upon it; *e. g.* lances, *C.*). *F.* ground, filicetum.

FEROCIOUS. See FIERCE.

FEROCIOUSNESS, FEROCITY. See FIERCENESS.

FERRET, s. viverra. *mustela furo (*Linn.*).

FERRER OUT, sciscitando elicere qd. percunctando atque interrogando elicere qd. ex qd. sciscitari or sciscitando elicere.—expiscari qd. (*i. e.* to fish it out of a person)—rimari (to search, as it were, through every corner, cranny, &c., qd. or with dep. interrog. clause).

FERRUGINOUS, ferrugineus (*e. g.* taste).—*ferri periculis continens (containing iron).—fons ferrugineus saporis (*i. e.* lasting of iron, *Plin.* 32, 2, 8).—aque ferratæ (containing iron, *Sen. Qu. N.* 3, 2, 1).

FERRULE, ferreus annulus.

FERRY, [*TRANS.*] *e. g.* to ferry over, trajicere, transmittere, transvehere, transportare. [*INTRANS.*] transmittere or transire or transjicere or transgredi; see *SYN.* and phrases in TO CROSS.

FERRY, s. 1. Place where a passage boat plies, *locus, ubi scapha est ad trajiciendum comparata. [*Ferry-boat*, scapha major.—ponto (*Cæs.* B. C. 3, 29).—ratis ad trajiciendum comparata (*a raft for ferrying or crossing over*).

FERRYMAN, portitor (*Sen. Benef.* 6, 18, 1).

FERRY-MONEY, pretium vehendi (*ast.* O. Fast. 2, 115).—poritorium (*Appul. Met.* 6, p. 180, Elmenh.).

FERTILE, fecundus (denotes the fruitfulness of a living and breeding being, opp. effetus, *στροκος*).—fertilis, ferax (denote the fruitfulness of inanimate and productive nature, and of the elements, opp. sterilis; *εσπορος*—fert. of the actual fruitfulness which are produced by cultivation; fer. of the mere capability which arises from the nature of the soil. Cicero uses fertilis, *propr.*: ferax, *fig.*)—uber (fertile and ferax denote fruitfulness under the image of creative and productive power, as of the father and mother: uber, under the image of fostering and sustaining, as of the nurse, *like ελθρη*).—frugifer (denotes fertility under the image

of a corn-field).—fructuosus (under the image of a tree rich in fruit; *φκαρος*, *Död.*). *Jm.* uber et fertilis; fecundus et uber.—[*IMPROPR.*] ferax, fecundus, uber. *Jm.* uber et fecundus. A *f.* genius, Ingenium ferax or fecundum: a *f.* imagination, Ingenii ubertas: no branch of philosophy is more *f.* than that which treats of the duties of man, nullus in philosophia locus est feracior neque uberior, quam de officiis.

FERTILELY, fecunde, fecundus (*Varr.* fecundissime; *Plin.* fertiliter, fertilius).

FERTILENESS or FERTILITY, fertilitas, ubertas.—fecunditas (*this of the mind also*). *SYN.* in FERTILE. [*IMPROPR.*] feracitas only in *Col.*

FERTILIZE, feraciorum reddere, fecundum or fertile reddere, fecundare, fecunditatem dare *ei* rel. uberare (*all of land*); aqua laticare (*as, Indus . . . aqua laticat terram, C.*); and fermentare (of what lightens the soil, &c., *Var. Col.*). [*IMPROPR.*] fertilicare (*Plin.*).—gravidae (*propr.* to make or render pregnant, *Aur. Vict.* Ep. 29, 14; but used by C. N. D. 2, 33, in an improper sense of fertilizing the soil, terra gravida seminibus): to *f.* the ground by *athg*, qd. re terris dare fecunditatem.

FERULE, s. ferula (*Gr.* *νάρκη*, an umbelliferous plant (ferula, *Linn.*; *espil communis*), *Plin.*. The twigs being used to punish slaves or boys with, it also stands for 'cane' or 'rod,' as in English).

FERULE, v. ferula cadere (*H.*).

FERVENCY, fervor.—ardor.—impetus. *F.* in prayer, precum constantia (incessant or uninterrupted prayer, see *T. Germ.* 8, 7): *f.* of love, ardor (*sc.* amoris, *Tibull.* 4, 12, 6), or ardentes amores (*C. Fin.* 2, 16, 52): with *f.*, animo et voce (*lit.* with heart and mouth; *e. g.* to pray with *f.*, precari ad deos; see *O. Pont.* 2, 6, 17).—ardenter (glowingly, passionately, ardently; *e. g.* to love, qm. diligere, *Plin.* Ep. 6, 4, 3).—ferventer (*e. g.* loqui, *Cam.* ap. C.).

FERVENT, ardens, flagrans, fervidus, calidus. A *f.* desire or longing, desiderium ardens, or (stronger) flagrans: *f.* love, amor ardens (*C.*): to feel a *f.* affection, amore ardere, flagrare: *f.* prayers, preces ab intimo animo profectæ; preces impensissimæ (*Suet.*): with *f.* prayers, preces magnæ, omnibus precibus. [*IMPROPR.*] ardentes preces is without authority.

FERVENTLY, ardenter (*C.*). flagranter (*T.*). calide (*Plaut.*). To love *athg* *f.*, ardentissime qm. diligere (*Plin.*).

FERVID, fervidus (*e. g.* ferv. et furiosum genus dicendi; ferv. oratio).—fervens (*e. g.* animus). See FERVENT.

FERVIDLY, ardenter, flagranter.—ferventer (*e. g.* loqui, *Cam.* ap. C. Fam. 8, 2).

FERVOUR. See FERVENCY.

FESTAL. See FESTIVAL.

FESTER, suppurare (*intrans.*). *Athg* *f.*'s, pus exit, effluit, effunditur ex &c.

FESTERED, suppuratus (though the verb is in the other forms *intrans.*).

FESTINATION. See HASTE.

FESTIVAL, adj. festus.—sollemnis (celebrated at certain times of the year, &c.).—festus ac sollemnis. *F.* attire, virilis ornatus dierum sollemnum (of men); mundus muliebris, qui ad dies festos comparatur (of women; both *Col.* 12, 3, 1): *of garb or garment*, dierum sollemnum vestis (*ast.* *Col.* 12, 3, 1); vestis seposita (*i. e.* the dress that is kept for particular occasions; *Tibull.* 2, 5, 8, *Bach.*): in a *f.* garb, candidæ vestitus; albus (*opp.* atratus; see *Plaut.* *Cas.* 4, 1, 9; *H. Sat.* 2, 2, 61, *Heind.*). [*IMPROPR.*] toga feriata (*Plin.* Ep. 7, 3, 2, = toga, quæ feriatur): *f.* song, carmen lætum: a *f.* day; see FESTIVAL, s.

FESTIVAL, s. 1. As a single day, dies festus.—dies sollemnis, dies festus ac sollemnis (the anniversary of *athg*, or a feast celebrated every year).—sollemne (if attended by a sacrifice).—dies feriatus (*opp.* dies profestus, *Plin.* 18, 6, 8, No. 1).—festum is *pock.* only. [*Without ref.* to its being confined to a single day, sollemnia ferim, dies festi (so far as they are solemn or regularly returning days; ferim, so far as they are days of rest or recreation; festa, or, in prose, dies festi, so far as they are days of rejoicing; *Död.*).—hilaria, ium, *pl.* (a feast in honour of Cybele).—dies læti (joyful days, in general).—epule, quæ sunt ex lætitia (if the *f.* is attended by a banquet; see *L.* 22, 50, *in.*): that day was a national *f.*, lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit: to decree that the anniversary of a victory should be observed as a solemn *f.*, decernere, ut inter festos dies referatur (dies), quæ victoria patrata sit (*T. Ann.* 13, 14, 4).—[*IMPROPR.*] Avoid festivities, which is wrong, as well as the later sollemnitas.—Omn.

For 'the festival of such or such a god,' the Romans had particular names, *my in the neut. pl., as, Consualia, Pallia, &c. A marriage f., sollemnia nuptiarum (Suet. T.). To celebrate a f., dem festum agere; during three days, per triduum.*

FESTIVE, festivus.—festus (improp.; Stat.).—lætus (v. propr.; cheerfully excited).—hilarus, hilaris (cheerfully disposed; both of persons and the disposition of their mind; them of things, as day, &c.): *f. attire or garb; see FESTIVAL, adj.*

FESTIVITY, f. Festival, vid. *Joyousness, mirth, &c., vid. —* festivitatis in C. only of playful wit, &c.

FETCH, v. potere.—afferre, apportare (g. *it. for carrying or bringing a thing to a place*).—adducere (to lead to any place).—producere (to bring forth; e. g. testes).—arcessere. accire (to go and f.; to summon aby or have aby summoned to a place; with this diff., that with arcessere the person sent for actually makes his appearance, whereas accire leaves his coming uncertain; hence arcessere ad qm, but not accire ad qm).—advhere. subvehere. apportare (if by waggon or on ship board). To f. aby or to have aby fetched, qm arcessi or arcessiari jubere: to f. a physician, medicum arcessere; medicum ad ægrotum adducere: to f. water, aquam e puteo trahere (sm a well for domestic use); aquam petere. aquatum ire (to f. supplies of it for an army): to f. wood, lignari. materiali: to f. breath, spirare; spiritum ducere: to f. a deep sigh, gemitum de imo pectoris ducere (†): f. him (e. g. bring him here), illum huc arcesse (†); huc coram adducas illum: to f. evidence fm &c., argumenta arcescere & &c.; argumenta promovere ex &c. (e. g. fm passages, ex locis): to f. a thing fm far, or too far, qd longe petere or repetere; qd altius or paullo altius repetere: in order that the instances or examples may not appear too far fetched, non longius abeam: you need not f. your proofs so far, non longius abieris (see Interpp. of C. Rose. Am. 16, 47): a sentiment that is far-fetched, arcessitum dictum: to f. a good price, in pretio esse: to f. no price at all, pretium non habere. *¶* To FETCH AWAY, asportare (whether by carrying, or in a waggon, ship, &c.).—avhere (either persons or things). *¶* To FETCH DOWN, a) Propr. deferre. depromere (of inanimate objects); deducere (of animate objects). b) Improp. = to humiliate, cs spiritus reprimere; frangere qm or cs audaciam; comprimere cs audaciam; Jm. frangere qm et comminuere. *¶* To FETCH IN, intro ferre or afferre: to f. a person in, qm intro adducere: f. him in to me, illum huc intro adducas. *¶* To FETCH OFF, amovere, demovere. removere. auferre. avhere. abducere. deportare (Syn. in To REMOVE). *¶* To FETCH OUT, efferre (by carrying).—educere (by leading or drawing).—ellicere ex &c. (by alluring inducements).—depromere (to f. or f. out fm; pecuniam ex arca, ex ætario). *¶* To FETCH OVER, traducere. *¶* To fetch about: the wind has fetched about to the south, ventus se vertit in Africam.

FETCH, s. See TRICK, s.

FETID, male olens (g. i. emitting a bad smell).—fœtidus (exhalant a very bad smell, e. g. of the breath or mouth, anima or os).—putidus (that is in a state of putrefaction, e. g. ulcer, ulcus). To be f., male olere; fœtere; putere.

FETIDNESS, odor malus; also fm context, odor only; e. g. odore præterite pistrinum nemo potest.—fœtor (arising fm putrefaction; also g. i. for bad smell, since olor, the proper word for stench, was expunged as too vulgar a term; see *Did. Syn.* 3, p. 129).

FETLOCK (of horses), cirrus tibialis (Veg. 4, 1). F.-joint, gamba (e. g. tollit axis crura, et infectione geniculorum atque gambiarum molliter vehit, Veg. 1, 56).

FETTER, v. compedes indere ci. pedicâ coartare (Appul.). pedicâ capere (equum, L.). To be fettered, compedibus strictum esse.—*—* compedere præ- and post-Class. Varr. op. Non.; *Col.*; servi compediti.—*Improp.* compede tenere qm; pedicâ cs rei alligare qm (Appul.). See To HAMPER.

FETTER, s. compes (shackle, for the lower part of the thigh, to prevent escape, mly made of wood, but also of iron; trop. like vinculum = means of coercion; see C. Thuc. 1, 31, 75, vincula and compedes corporis, i. e. the body holding the soul in f.; and improp., e. g. graâ compede juvenem tenere)—pedica (an iron for fettering the feet, e. g. of a slave, an ox, a horse on the pasture, &c.). To put aby in f's, ci compedes indere: the mind when freed fm the f's of the body, animus corpore solutus. *—* f. = chain, vid.

FEUD, f. Feod, see FEE. f. Deadly quarrel, &c. inimicitia. &c. See QUARREL.

FEUDAL, in late forensic Lat. *feudalis: f. estate, (352)

prædium velut fiduciarium datum (Aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.). prædium beneficiarium (Aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): *feudat law, em leges, quæ ad prædia beneficiaria pertinent; *jus feudale (i. i.): f. estate, or land possessed under f. law, ager velut fiduciarius (Aft. L. 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficiarius (Aft. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): f. contract; see *letter of FEOFFMENT: f. service, *officia a beneficiario or a cliente præstanda: the f. lord, *patronus; *dominus feudi (i. i.): f. heir, *heres prædii velut fiduciarii; *heres prædii f. f. estate, emphyteusis (Cod. Just. 4, 66, l. Instat. Inst. 3, 25, 3): f. oath, *sacramentum, quod patrono dicitur.*

FEVER, febris. *Fevers, febrium valetudines (as a class of disorders, Plin.). A tertian, quartan f., febris tertiana, quartana; mly tertiana, quartana only: also febris tertilis (quartis) diebus decurrens (v. Gell. 17, 12, in.): a hot, cold, slow, putrid f., febris ardens, frigida, lenta (or tenui tepens repens, Sen. Ep. 95, opp. to the febrium genus impetu æventium), *putrida: to catch or take a f., in febrem incidere; febri nancisci; febri corripri: to have a f., febri habere, pati. affectum esse febri (g. i. for having the disorder): febrire; æstu febrique jactari (to be in a f.); febricitare (to be feverish, to have a f.): to have no f., febri carere: to recover fm a quartan f., quartanum passum convalescere, viresque integras recuperare (Gell.): the f. begins, febris accedit, incipit; increases, augetur, increscit; is diminished, levatur, conqlescit (Cels. 2, 8); decrescit: returns, repetit; continues, continuat; leaves aby, decedit, a qo discedit, desinit, finitur (—) non relinquunt qm); qo febre (Cels.), or a febre (Plin.), liberatur: to drive away a f., cure a f., febri abigere, discutere: to bring back the f., febri reducere: to cause a f., febri afferre: when the f. is most violent, in ipso febri impetu: to return home with a f., cum febri domum redire: to be ill, but without any f., sine febre laborare. If the f. continues, si febris manet (Cels.): a slight f., febricula.*

FEVER, v. febri afferre.

FEVERISH, FEVEROUS, or FEVEERY, febriculosus (Cattul. 6, 4; Gell. 20, 1, morbus): a f. attack, febricula: to have a f. attack, in febriculum incidere. See FEVER.—Improp. Burning, vehement, ardens; fervens or fervidus; æstuosus (Syn. in HEAT).

FEW, pauci (ὀλίγοι, opp. complures, with subtt. in the pl.; the sing. paucus is foreign to standard prose): f. people, pauci: very f., perpauci; perquam pauci; paucissimi: not a f. (i. e. persons), multi (many); plerique (a great many, a great number): f. things, pauca (n. pl.): in a f. words, paucis verbis; also paucis only; as f. as possible, quam minime multi. How f. are there who...? quotusquisque est, qui &c. (with subjunct.)

FEWNESS, paucitas, exiguitas. F. of friends, penuria amicorum. See also WANT. f. Rarity, raritas (the rare existence or presence of a thing).

FIAT, See COMMAND.

FIB, s. See LIE, s.

FIB, v. See To LIE.

FIBBER, See LIAR.

FIBRE, fibra (in bodies and plants).—pecten (the cross-f. of trees)—capillamentum (the f's of the root collectively, Plin.).—filum prætenue (very fine thread; of flax, wool, &c.; then of other things).

FIBROUS, fibratus.

FICKLE, inconstans. varius. mobilis. levis. mutabilis. infidels. infirmus. (See CHANGEABLE.)—incertus. instabilis.

FICKLELY, inconstanter.

FICKLENESS, inconstantia. varietas. infidelitas. levitas. mutabilitas. mentis. mobilitas. infirmitas.—Syn. in INCONSTANCY.—Jm. varietas atque infidelitas; levitas et infirmitas; inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis.—mobilitas (propr. mobility of a thing round its centre, and thus tropically used by C. de Divin. 2, 6, 15, and Plin. 37, 1, 2, for 'f. of fortune,' fortune).—instabilitas (e. g. mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102).

FICTION, f. Fictio, vid. *As act, fictio (Q.).—confictio (C.).*

FICTITIOUS, fictus. confictus.—commenticius (—) non fictitious). F. gods, dii adumbrati, dii ficti et commenticij. A f. case, fictio (in rhetoric, Q.).

FICTITIOUSLY, fecte (false).

FIDDLE, s. *violina (prps with the clause 'que dicitur, for fides has too general a meaning): to play on the f., *violinâ canere; well, scite.

FIDDLE, v. *violinâ canere; see FIDDLE, s.—*¶* To trifle, nugari, nugare agere delectari nugis (C.).

FIDDLE-FADDLE, s. nugæ. gerræ. A f.-f. person, gerru iners (Ter.). nugator.

FIDDLE FADDLE, v. See **To FIDDLE** = *trifle*.

FIDDLER, v. *violinista (analog. to citharista, κιθαριστής). Fem. *violinistria (analog. to citharistria, κιθαριστρια).

FIDDLE STICK, n. prope plectrum. || *interjection*, instead of 'non sense' 'germe' (Plaut.).

FIDDLE-STRING, chorda (χορδή), or, pure Latin, *fidēs* (the single caught string of a stringed instrument). Fides, however, stands, as single string, only C. Fin. 4, 21, 75, Orelli N. cr.)—*nervus* (νεῦρον, a string made of the sinews of an animal, but also of gut). See remark on **STRING**.

FIDELITY. See **FAITH**.

FIDGE or FIDGET, v. vel de minimis rebus sollicitum esse; quiescere non posse, &c.: to f. about, sursum deorsum curritare (to run up and down).

FIDUCIAL. See **CONFIDENT**.

FIDUCIARY, fidei-commisarius (sc. heres, Ulp. Dig. 1—*fiduciarius* (relating to property, &c., held as a fidei-commisus). || *A fiduciary* (theol.; Hammond), *qui hominem solā fidei iustificari ita credit, ut bona opera minus necessaria esse putet.

FIE, interj. phui! turpe dictu! pro pudor! (for shame) O indignum facinus!

FIEF, f. *The right bestowed on abey, beneficium*.—**fendum* (i. t.). || *The estate held as a fief*, pradium velut fiduciarium datum (ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.).—pradium beneficium (ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 3). To give abey as a f., pradium velut fiduciarium est dare (ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.): to receive abey as a f., pradium velut fiduciarium a quo accipere (ast. the above passage): landed property held as a f., ager velut fiduciarus (ast. L. 32, 28, p. in.); ager beneficarius (ast. Sen. Ep. 90, 2): that may be held as a f., quod velut beneficium dari potest (in forensic Latin, feudalis): the deed relating to the f., i. e. the deed of feoffment, **heredis beneficium*: the heir of an estate held as a f., heres praelii velut fiduciaril; *heres praelii beneficariil.

FIELD, f. *Area or surface, campus* (g. t.). || *Agricultural land*, ager, or pl. agri (open field; opp. land that is built upon or planted with trees; hence opp. town, village, &c.).—agellus (a small field)—campus (f., as comparatively level, lying low, &c., opp. mons, collis).—prædium (if any building be attached to it)—arvum (a f. that is or may be sown upon).—seges or segetes (the f. with ref. to the fruit or its produce).—novalla ager, or merely novalla, novale ('ager qui intermittitur a novando novallis dicitur,' Varr.: also ground recently broken up).—campus arabilis (land that may be turned into a f.).—solum (the soil). A f. that has not been sown on before, ager ferus (Fest.), or ager silvester (opp. ag. cultus, Col. Pref. 25): an uncultivated f., ager rudis: a fertile and rich f., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ag. jejunsus); ager bene natus (opp. ag. male natus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1); ager frugifer, ferax. A corn f., arvum, or pl. arva: possessing many f's, agrosus: work or labour in the f., opus rusticum: green f's, see **Meadow**.—|| *Field of battle*, locus pugne or prelii. loca pugne (g. t. the latter with re. to different portions of the whole battle-f.; see Cæs. B. G. 2, 27).—locus, quo or ubi pugnatum est (the place where the combat took place).—acies (the combat itself; e. g. to be sent or despatched from the f. by aby, ex ipsa acie mitti a qo. L. 23, 11, 7): in the f., in castris; bello: at home and in the f., domi bellicque; domi bellicque; domi militæque (said. in any other form, and only when an emphasis is placed on belli and militæ; otherwise belli domique; militæ domique): as well at home as in the f., et domi et militæ; et domi et belli (said. and rather poet. militæque domique): either at home or in the f., vel domi vel belli: equally great at home and in the f., magnus bello nec minor pace; non præstantior in armis quam in togâ: to take the f., ad bellum proficisci (of the soldiers and the general); exercitum or milites in expeditionem educere (of the general): to take the f. (on leaving winter quarters), copias extrahere ex hibernaculis (of the general); hiberna relinquere (of the soldiers): Milites alone insisted on taking the f. as soon as possible, unus Milites nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra ferrent: to take the f. ager aby, proficisci contra qm; arma capere or ferre adversus qm (prop.); oppugnare qm (fig. to consult aby's opinion); in aciem (diminutionemque) venire (C., i. e. to prepare for battle): to have taken the f. ager aby, castra habere contra qm: to remain master of the f., superiorem discendere; vincere (prop. and improp.). || **IMPROB.** || *Compass or space* (for doing any action in), campus (e. g.

to every body the f. of honour and glory is open, omnibus patet honoris et glorie campus, Plin. Paneg. 70, 8) a f. for the display of eloquence, campus, in quo oratio exultare possit (i. e. a topic that affords scope for eloquence): he has an ample f. before him for displaying his activity, latissime manet ejus industria: the f. of history has not yet been cultivated by us, abest historia literis nostris: a wide f. for my exertions lies before me, patet area lata in curas meas (t.). || *The field of a scutcheon*, **area* or *solum* scuti.

FIELD-BASIL, *ellonopodium vulgare.

FIELD-DAY, *tempus exercitationis (i. e. the time).

FIELD-FARE, *turdus pilaris (Linn.).

FIELD-MARSHAL, præfectus or præpositus (g. t.).—dux summus.—imperator (as title of meritorious generals; see T. Ann. 2, 74, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 6). Of course, none of these will convey the exact meaning.

FIELD-MOUSE, mus rusticus, agrestis (t.).—**mus arvalis* (Linn.).

FIELD-PIECE. See **CANNON**.

FIEKD. See **DEVIL**.

FIEINDLIKE. See **DEVILISH**.

FIERCE, ferox (f., with ref. to character).—*furens* (in a state of fury or passion).—*furiōsus* (full of rage; raging, in a physical sense).—*furibundus* (uttering or displaying signs of rage).—*sævus* (cruel, savage).—*torvus*, *trux* (of the looks of him who is in a passion, then of the person himself who has a f. look). The f. lioness, *læona torva*: a f. face, *vultus torvus*, *trux*: a f. look, *oculi truces*: to cast around menacing and f. looks at &c., circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad &c.

FIERCELY, ferociter, furiose, furenter. **SYN.** in **FURIOUS**.—magnō impetu (e. g. to attack).—vehementer (with violence).

FIERCENESS, ferocitas, ferocia (mly of natural and wild courage; ferocia, as a habit; ferocitas, as showing itself in action, Dôd.; but also used of vehemence of character, et in a good, but mly in a bad sense).—*furor* (fury).—*sævitia* (cruelty).—*sæva vis rei* (the violence of abey; e. g. of an illness, morbi). To tame, &c. aby's f., ferocitatem ea comprimere.

FIERINESS, impetus (the inward impulse).—*calor* (warmth, zeal with which we do abey).—*ardor* (great vivacity, glow, eply of the mind).—*ferocia* (fiery temper; e. g. of young men; also improp. of wine, vini, Plin.).—*ferocitas* (e. g. of horses; as ferocia, then manifesting itself).—The f. of the mind, vigor, ardor, fervor animi or mentis; of youth, juvenilis ardor; ferocia juvenum; ardor etatis: natural f. of temper, quedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata.

FIERY, *Profer. igneus.—*ardens* (glowing, &c.).—|| **IMPROB.** a) *Sparkling*, *ardens*—*fulgens*. F. eyes, oculi ardentes, fulgentes: f. colour, coloris flamma. b) *Strong*, e. g. wine, vinum validum (opp. imbecillum, Plin. 14, 21, 27).—vinum fervidum (ibid. H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). c) *Full of spiritual or mental fire*, &c., *ardens* (on fire, as it were; of the mind, a poet, &c.).—*fervidus* (boiling up, as it were, with inward power or vivacity; e. g. youth, a speech).—*acer* (energetic, strong, &c.; e. g. of an orator or his speech).—*calidus* (full of warmth, &c. of the blood; also of a man himself). A f. speech, oratio ardens, fervida; orationis incitatio: to be a f. speaker, acrem esse in dicendo: f. minds, ingenia fervida: a f. horse, equus calidus or acer; equus ferocitate exultans (whilst exhibiting his f. temper): a f. mind or temperament, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a f. youth, or a youth of f. character, juvenis ferventis animi.

FIFE, fistula (any pipe or tube; also the shepherd's pipe).—tibia (flute-like pipe).

FIFER, fistulator, tibicen.

FIFTEEN, quindecim, decem quinque. *F. apiece*, quinque deni; quindecim: f.-fold, quinque deni (f. at once); quindecies tantum; see the examples in **FIVEFOLD**. The field bears f.-fold, ager efficit cum quinto decimo: the f. (men, similar to triumviri), quindecimviri (the dignity or office of the f., quindecimviriatus (mly now and then in the later writers): concerning the f., quindecimviriatus (T. Ann. 11, 11, 1): f. times, quindecies.

FIFTEENTH, quintus decimus (quindecimus, in later writers only): one of the f. legion, quinquagesimus: for the f. time, **quintum decimum*. The f. of March, Idus Martiæ.

FIFTH, quintus. Each f. (man), quintus quisque: every f. month (e. g. he goes on a journey), quinto quoque mense: the f. day of or after the Ides, quinquatrus: one of the f. rank, quintarius: one of the f. legion, quintanus: for the f. time, quintum: what

occurs on the f. day, quintanus (e. g. on the f. day of the month, as the Nonæ); at every f. pole, quintanis (scilicet); of planting vines; Plin.; the f. book of Moses, Deuteronomium (Eccl.). a f. part, pars quinta. 625 quincunx is five-twelfths: three-f's, e. g. of an hour, quinta partes horæ tres (Plin. 6, 34, 39): happening every f. year, quinquennialis.

FIFTHLY. See **FIFTH**.

FIFTIETH, quinquagesimus: *one that is in his f. year, homo quinquagenarius.*

FIFTY, quinquaginta: *such f., quinquageni (i. e., f. at once, eply of sublt. that are used in the pl. number only; e. g. quinquagene literæ, f. letters, whereas quinquaginta literæ = f. alphabetic letters): consisting of f., or containing f., f. years old, or of age, quinquagenarius: a tube f. inches in diameter, fistula quinquagenaria: f. times, quinquagies.*

FIG. **1** The tree, arbor fcl. ficus (αὐκὴ, *ficus carica, Linn.)—caprificus (ἐπιπύρε, a wild f.-tree, the fruit of which does not become ripe).—sycómorus (the Egyptian f.-tree, *ficus sycómorus, Linn.): a place planted with f.-trees or f's, ficetum: of a f., ficulus or ficulneus: wood of a f., lignum ficulneum. **2** The fruit, ficus: the green or unripe f., grossus: the dried f., carica: good Caucasian f's, Caucææ: a small f., ficulus: belonging or relating to f's, ficiarius: a f.-leaf, folium ficulneum: a f. garden, ficetum: a f.-kernel, granum fcl: stewed f's, sycatum (Apic.): wine made of f's, sycites; vinum e fico factum or expressum (see Plin. 14, 16, 18, No. 3): not to care a f. about or for athg, qd flocci non facere (C.), or non pendere (Plant., &c.); non pili unus facere (Catull.); non nauci habere (Enn. ap. C.); non assis, ne turculi quidem facere; non unus assis aestimare.

FIGHT, pugnare (denotes a formal intentional battle, and that on its fairest side, as requiring skill and courage).—confiligare (with or without armis, manu, prælio, denotes any engagement, often in consequence of an accidental collision; and on its rough side, as causing slaughter and carnage; confilg. cum qo or inter se).—decernere (mly with armis, ferro, prælio, acie): to f. with the view of settling a quarrel).—dimicare (eply with ref. to a speedy determination, and to what one risks, what is at stake; mly therefore in a good sense; dim. pro legibus, patria, libertate; and impropr., what is at stake being expressed by de; dim. de capite, famâ, civitate, gloriâ, &c.; also with prælio, acie).—digladiari (to f. with sword or poniard, like a practised gladiator or assassin: to f. with each other, digladiari inter se).—prellari (Diod. makes prælium the occasional engagement of particular divisions of the army; but it would rather seem to refer to the military movements, positions, &c. of an engagement; also impropr. with words).—conflictari, with aby, cum qo (e. g. cum adversâ fortunâ, Np.).—depugnare. decertare (= pugnare, certare, with the added notion of perseverance, till one party is defeated; depugn. also of gladiators; used also impropr. cum fame).—arma ferre in or contra qm (to take up arms agst him).—contendere. certare. concertare. decertare (with ref. to the contest, arma, prælio, acie).—prælium or pugnam facere or edere (to f. a battle).—luctari (as a wrestler; also cum fluctibus).—pugilare (to box). To f. a battle, prælium or pugnam facere or edere. prellari (g. t.); prælio decertare or decernere or dimicare: to f. for athg (e. g. for one's country, &c.), pugnare, dimicare, decernere pro re; with a sword, ferro decernere: to f. a duel, ex provocacoe dimicare: to f. aby, manu confiligare cum qo: to f. with fists, heels, teeth, &c., pugnis contendere; pugnis, calcibus, moru certare: to f. about athg, pugnare, certare, contendere, dimicare, de re: he challenged their king to f. a duel with him, sibi regem eorum privatum hostem deposcit (Justin 12, 8, 3): to f. agst an opinion, sententiam impugnare: to f. agst aby, pugnare in hostem (L.); adversus multitudinem (S.): to f. a battle with aby, pugnam committere cum qo. To f. one's way through the very midst of the enemy, per medios or per medium hostium aciem percurrere: to f. one's way to aby, ad qm erumpere: to f. one's way through a crowd, penetrare pro densam turbam: to f. it out, armis disceptare de re.

FIGHT, 2. See **BATTLE**, **COMBAT**.

FIGHTER. See **COMBATANT**.

FIGHTING, dimicatio, &c. Sits pugna, bellum; but in the oblique cases mly by gerund: used or accustomed to f., *bello assuetus: fond of f., alacer ad pugnam. cupidus pugnandi or pugne. cupidus belandi. certaminis avidus: some hard f., dies gravissimus (i. e. a day of hard f., Cæs. B. G. 5, 43). there was

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a deal of hard f. throughout the day, ægre is dies sustentabatur: there was, &c. by our troops, hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit: there was some hard f. going on, acriter pugnabatur, magnâ v. certabatur; acriter or acerrime præliabantur (sc. nostri et hostes).

FIGMENT, commentum. fabula commenticia. 625

Figmentum has no sufficient authority: Gell., Appul.

FIGPECKER, ficedula (*motacilla ficedula, Linn.).

FIG-TREE. See **FIG**.

FIG-WORT, acrophularia (Linn.).

FIGURATE, figuratus. See **FIGURATIVE**.

FIGURATELY, *figuratâ oratione.

FIGURATION, figuratio. formatio (as action).—figura. forma. species. SYN. in **FIGURE**; JN. conformatio et figura.

FIGURATIVE, *imagine expressus.—figuratus (e. g. oratio, verbum, Q.).—translatus (metaphorical; e. g. verbum, opp. verbum proprium).—mutatus (C. Or. 27, "a translatâ distinguit mutata, ita ut illa ad metaphoram... hæc ad tropos pertineant." Ern. Lex. Rhet. p. 405): a f. expression, verborum immutatio (C. Brut. 17, 69): to use a word in a f. sense, verbum assumere (Q. 11, 1, 121).

FIGURATIVELY, per figuram, per translationem. *figuratâ oratione; or after the Greek forms, tropice or metaphoricæ. Sits tectæ (in an oblique or concealed manner) may serve. 625 Figuræ late (Ascon.). To use a word f., verbum assumere (Q. 11, 1, 121).

FIGURE, figura (g. t. for shape, with ref. to its outline, σχῆμα)—forma (the form, with ref. to internal properties with which it corresponds; to colour and beauty as well as to outline, μορφή)—species (the external appearance, whether agreeing with the real nature of the thing itself or not, εἶδος). JN. figura et forma; forma ac figura; forma figuræque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. Geometrical f's, forme (625 not figura) geometricæ (C. Rep. 1, 17); descriptiones (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 38) So in drawing, 'figure' is forma, not figura. To describe geometrical f's, formas geometricas describere. The f. of a man, or the human f., figura hominum or humana; humana species ac figura; humana forma. To cut a bad f. in athg, *parum honeste sunt mæcæ partes in qâ re: he cut but an indifferent f., *minus splendide se gessit. **1** In rhetoric, forma, orationis lumen or insigne or ornamentum (C. uses these expressions, but figura, which afterwards became a t. i., is to be preferred to them; C. himself prepared the way for its adoption; e. g. sententiæ et eorum forma, tamquam figuræ. De opt. gen. orat. 5, 14): oratorical f's, orationis ornamenta; verborum exornationes (Auct. ad Herenn.). 625 'Metaphors,' translatio, and 'tropes,' tropus, are distinguished fm figura by Q. 9, 1, 4.

FIGURE, v. **1** To form into a determined shape, fingere. figurare. formare. formam cs rei facere. imaginem cs rei ducere; fm athg, ex re (to form an image out of any shapeless mass). See **TO FORM**. JN. fingere et formare. To f. athg, qd in formam cs rei redigere. See also **TO FORM**. **2** To depict, vid. **3** To represent, as a type, representare effigiem or speciem cs rei (to have or bear the image or look of athg).—indicare. significare (to indicate, to signify). **4** To diversify with figures, figuris ornare or variare (Q.).—distinguere (to ornament a surface by bright or other striking objects placed at intervals). JN. distinguere et ornare. ornare et distinguere. Figured goblets, cælata pecula. **5** To conceive a notion of athg, or to represent to one's mind, cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere: to f. athg to oneself, proponere sibi ante oculos animumque.

FILACEOUS, usque in fila attenuatus.

FILAMENT, filum prætenue (thin thread of flax or wool, then by analogy also of other things). But filamentum may be used as Botan. t. t.

FILBERT, nux avellana, or avellana only: the tree or bush, corylus (κάρυλος), or, pure Latin, nux avellana (Plin. 16, 30, 52): made of a f.-tree, colurnus: a f.-hedge, corylæum.

FILCH, clepere (implying contemptibleness of the action; an obsolete word, which has however remained in use when joined with another verb; e. g. rapere et clepere, t. e. to rob and f.; see C. de Rep. 4, 5; Præd. Psychom. 562); fm aby, cl qd.—surtipere cl qd or qd a qo (which is a less expressive and strong term, and may be used of any kind of theft, even if practised as a mere joke; e. g. multa a Nævio surripuisse).—furto subducere. See **TO STEAL**.

FILCHER See **THIEF**.

FILCHING. See THEFT.

FILE, s. || A thread, filum. linum. See THREAD. || Papers filed on a string. (The Romans, for that purpose, used the 'scapus' [a sort of rolling-pin] to collect or wrap papers round, which latter was called 'volumen'.) || A line of troops, ordo. Rank and file, milites gregarii [but only in a depreciating sense; as milites alone = 'common soldiers,' opp. officers]. — || List of soldiers, &c., index (g. t. for catalogue). — || number (of soldiers; for each matricula was used late in time of Emperors; Torrent. Suet. Vesp. 6). || A mechanical instrument, lima: to rub or smooth with of, limā persequi. perpolire.

FILE, v. || To put on a string, inserere lino (e.g. pearls; Tert. Hab. Mal. 9, 'margaritas inserere lino')—reticulum or reticulas perserere per &c. (to run a string through a thing, in order to suspend the object afterwards by it; e.g. reticulas per ficos maturas per. Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5). || To file a bill in a court of justice, see 'bring an ACTION.' || To rub down with a file, see FILE, subst. || To file off, delimare (if with a f., lima)—descabinare (if with a rasp, scobina).—also limā polire, propr. and improper.

FILE, v. INTRANS. prps in acie procedere.

FILIAL, plus erga parentes, &c. (with ref. to behaviour towards parents, relations, &c.; 'erga parentes,' &c. may also be left out, if it can be understood from the context); also Crcl. by gen. liberorum; e.g. it is a f. duty, est liberorum: f. love or affection, pietas erga parentes, &c.; see the remark on 'pius': to cherish with f. affection, prps qm pie or pietate colere (a father, a mother); qm patris (matris) loco colere (i.e. as a father or a mother).

FILIALLY, pie.

FILINGS, scobis elimata, delimata; also scobis only.—ramenta are what are shaven off. Brass f.s., delimata eris scobis (Plin. 34, 28); hence iron f.s., 'delimata ferri scobis, &c. Ivory f.s., scobis eboris (Cels. 5, 5). (Priscian has scoba neut., and in Cels. and Col. scobis is found).

FILL, TRANS. complere (to f. completely; e.g. f. omnia sarmentis et virgultis; vascula; paginam; and so. omnia terrore; qm gaudio, bonā spe, &c.; also to f. with the full complement; e.g. legiones).—implere (to f. by something put into it; e.g. ollam, patenam, gremium, &c.; also libros, volumina, and se sanguine, &c.).—explere (to f. out, so that no vacuum is left inside, quasi rimas explere, mundum bonis omnibus, &c.).—opplere (to f. a thing, of which it also covers the surface, nives omnia; Græciam hæc opinio opplevit).—replere (to f. again; e.g. exhaustas domos; also to f. full, campos strage hostium). All these, a thing with a thing, qd qā re, except that L. has replere cs rei, and C. ollam denarium implere, and carcer mercatorum completus.—farcire (to stuff; e.g. a cushion, a pillow, &c. with roses).—referre (to cram full).—enumulare (to heap), qd qā re. To be filled full of meat and drink, cibo et potione completus esse; epulis refertus esse: to f. oneself full with food, se ingurgitare cibis; of wine, vino se onerare. vino obrui or se obrute: to f. a thing, i.e. to pour liquid into a vessel, plene infundere (to f. to the brim): to f. a place with people, locum complere hominibus (a prison, carcerem); locum frequentare (to cause any place to be filled with people): to f. a page, paginam complere: Chrysippus has filled whole volumes on the subject, de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo: what is this ravishing sound that is f.s. my ears? qui complet aures meas tam dulcis sonus? (C. Somn. Scip. 5). To f. the earth with the glory of one's name, implere orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria. || To occupy (an office, &c.), locum obtinere: to f. a priesthood, sacerdotio prædicitio esse. || To FILL out. To f. oneself out, complere se (cibo, &c.). To FILL up, explere.—implere (quite full to the brim): to f. up a ditch, fossam complere (e.g. sarmentis et virgultis), or implere (e.g. aggere, with rubbish); the gaps with stones, intervalla saxis effarcire.

FILL, INTRANS. compleri. Impleri. expleri. oppleri. repleri. SYM. in To FILL. A ship f.s. with water, alvens navis haurit aquas (+); (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere (to be filling with water through the seams).

FILLET, || A tie for the forehead, fascia (g. t.).—vitta (worn by priests and other sacred persons, more properly however by women).—nimbus (worn by females, in order to make the forehead look smaller, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 135). Ornamented with a f., vittatus. || Of a column, corona. || fascia, Filtr. 3, 3, is a division (355)

of the architrave. || A roast fillet (of veal), lum buassatus.

FILLIP, s. talistrum (Suet. Tib. 68, in.).

FILLIP, v. *talistrum ei infringere.

FILLY, equula.

FILM, cuticula. membranula. pellicula. SYM. in SKIN.

FILMY, membranaceus.

FILTER or FILTRATE, colare. percolare (g. it.).—liquare (in order to make clear).

FILTER, s. colum.

FILTH or FILTHINESS, sordes (opp. splendor; the result of indigence, or nigardiness and vulgarity; e.g. of clothes dirty from long wear, πίρος).—squalor (opp. nitor, through want of civilized habits, and of delicacy of feeling, &c., e.g. uncombed hair, ἀνύκτος).—pædor (opp. munditie, through neglect of the person; e.g. through pediculus, vermin, itch, &c., viros).—situs (opp. usus; in consequence of long disease; e.g. through mould, rust, &c., ἄζης).—lutum (mud or dirt of streets, roads, &c.; i.e. earth and water).—cœnum (mire, mud, as defiling and disgusting).—illuvies (heaped up dirt, &c., that has gradually collected, and become a large offensive mass).—purgamentum (off-scourings, foul water, &c.). Covered with f., oblitus luto, limo, cœno; oblitus sordibus, squalore, pædore; squalore sordibus; pædore horridus: to be covered with f., situ squalere.

FILTHILY, sordide, obscene. SYM. in FILTHY.

FILTHY. See DIRTY.

FILTRATION, percolatio (e.g. uti percolationibus aque transmutari possint, Filtr. 8, 7).

FIN, pinna.

FINABLE. To be f., multam commississe: to become f., multam committere.

FINAL, ultimus. extremus. novissimus. [SYM. in LAST.]—immutable (unchangeable). A final edict, *edictum peremptorium. In philosophical language, *finem significans (not final in any sense). A f. cause, ultima causa (the most remote, but original and primary).

FINALLY, ad ultimum. ad extremum.—denique. postremo (in the enumeration of several things; postremo only before the very last; the other three before the last, or last but one).—novissime (in ref. to other preceding occurrences, Hist. B. G. 8, 48; C. Fam. 10, 24).—quod superest, quod reliquum est. quod restat. quod extremum est (in introducing a conclusion, &c. appended to several preceding divisions of a discourse).

FINANCE, || Of a private individual, res familiaris (i.e. property).—vectigal, or in pl. vectigalia (i.e. revenues).—finances that are in a bad state, res familiaris perturbata: a bad f. are in a bad state, comminutus est qus re familiaris. || Of a state or prince, vectigalia (revenue of the state).—erarium (the treasury).—fiscus (private treasury of a prince, in time of Empp.). To regulate the f., vectigalia or rem publicam ordinare (Aft. H. Od. 2, 1, 10): things pertaining to the f.s., financial matters, res ad vectigalia (or ad erarium) pertinentes; also respublica (Aft. the Greek πολιτεία, according to Morgenstern, in Seebode's Archiv. 1829, No. 17, p. 68; e.g. modica respublica novis sumptibus atterebatur, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 10): the science of f., doctrina rerum ad vectigalia pertinentium: the administration of the f.s., cura æraril (Suet. Oct. 36): minister of f., i.e. our 'first lord of the treasury,' cui cura æraril tradita est (Aft. Suet. Oct. 36).

FINANCIAL, ad vectigalia or ad erarium pertinens: the f. department, cura æraril.

FINANCER. See FINANCE.

FINCH, *fringilla (Linn.).

FIND, || To discover, &c., invenire (v. pr. of one who arrives at the knowledge of what has hitherto been unknown to him, epi if the thing is found unintentionally and without effort, εὑρίσκειν: but obs. invenire, as the generic term, is used in all the meanings of our 'to find': e.g. scuto relato inuenta sunt in eo foramina cxx, Cæs., where, of course, the effort of counting the holes was made; so in constructions like 'but few men are found who' &c.).—reperire (to f. after long seeking, with the accessory notion of the relatively deep concealment of what is found, ἀνευρίσκειν).—offendere (to light upon a thing, to meet accidentally, come, as it were, into contact with an event, &c., with accessory notion of surprise, either on the part of the subject that finds, or on the part of the object found, εὑρίσκειν).—deprehendere in re (to find a person engaged in any occupation, mostly of a dishonest nature; it implies a design on the part of the finder, and

an unwillingness on the part of the person found, *ἐκαρα-
λαβάνειν τινά τινα*; also with acc. only, deprehendere venenum in manibus cs. C. Muretus, &c. use incorrectly multi deprehensi sunt, &c., for reperti sunt). —animadvertere (to perceive, espily in others): I f. is stated in the (original) historians, that &c., apud auctores invenio &c.: a very few discovered some boats, and thus found a means of escape, perpauculim tribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt: to f. words is an easy matter to the innocent, verba reperire innocentia facile: you will not f. the same feeling that you left here, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, quem reliquisti (C. Fam. 2, 1, 9): they found the temple still unfinished, nondum perfectum templum offenderunt. ¶ To be found, inveniri, reperiri: —igni (to be produced somewhere, of natural products): to be found abundantly, qd re qd abundat (i. e. atq. abundans in), or repertum est (atq. is quite full of atq.; scietur is post-Class.): instances of refined and intellectual bantering are found abundantly in the writings of the Socratic school, ingenio et faceto genere jocandi philosophorum Socraticorum libri reperiuntur: only to be found in such and such a person, in quo esse solo (i. e. to be inherent in that person only: e. g. C. Off. 3, 13): there is no longer any trace of it to be found, 'ne vestigium quidem reliquum est. ¶ To receive, to obtain, to meet with, invenire (εὐρίσκειν, see Ruhn. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39): atq. is very hard to f., qd difficillime reperitur: to f. audience or a hearing, a quo audiri; assistance, a quo juvari, auxilio juvari: to f. compassion, cs. misericordiam commovere, concitare: he found admirers, erant (non deerant) qui eum admirarentur: to f. favour with any, cs. gratiam sibi conciliare: inire gratiam a quo, or apud (ad) qm: to f. one's death, perire; in battle, pugnamentum cadere, proelantem occidere. ¶ To feel, sentire. To f. pleasure, &c. in atq. delectari, oblectari qd re: to f. it necessary, opus esse arbitrari (to f. necesse, necessarium, &c. invenire). ¶ To comprehend, to see, videre, reperire (to f. by experience). —invenire. intelligere (to conceive, to see). —cognoscere (after examination, to learn, to become acquainted with a thing as it really is; e. g. I f. it impossible, v. deo, id fieri non posse: you will f. him an obliging person, hominem officiosum cognoscere). ¶ To f. a man in atq., see 'to provide with.' ¶ To find out, invenire, reperire, deprehendere (the last, espily of finding out something wrong, detecting, &c., depr. facinora oculis). To f. out where he is, invenire locum, ubi sit: to f. out (= invent) arts, artes invenire. ¶ MISCELLANEOUS: To f. any guilty, see GUILTY. To f. fault with any, reprehendere qd in quo (to censure in general, opp. probare); vituperare, aby or atq., qm or qd qm in qd re (to censure as faulty, opp. laudare); desiderare or require in quo (to reprove; the latter in C. Mur. 29, 61): to f. fault with atq., fastidire in re, or with accus. and infn.: a person who is always finding fault, morosus; difficilis; Jm. difficilis et morosus.

FINDER, inventor, repertor.

FINE, ¶ This, subtilis (e. g. of things woven; not coarse, opp. crassus; e. g. thread, leather, flour, juice, &c.). —tenuis (thin, not thick, opp. crassus; e. g. wool, needle, garment, &c.). —exilis (not strong, wiy with blame; indicating inefficiency, espily of the voice; see Q. 11, 3, 15). ¶ Pure, purus (e. g. gold, silver, sugar, &c.). —obryzus (that has been freed by fire, aurum, Vulg. 2 Chron. 3, 5 cf. Petron. 67, 6, Burmann.). ¶ Of pleasing, striking exterior, &c., bellus. A f. shape, forma liberalis. ¶ Ironically used; bonus (prop. good, as it ought to be, but also ironically: e. g. a f. general indeed! bonus imperator! see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 1) —egregius, eximius (distinguished; e. g. action, face, smell, &c.). —præclarus (grand, magnificent, e. g. deed; also ironically, e. g. a f. philosophy forsooth! præclara sapientia!). ¶ Miscellaneous constructions: the f. arts, artes elegantes; artes ingenue, liberales: those are f. words, but nothing else, verba isthæc sunt: a f. opportunity, occasio maxime opportuna: a f. gentleman, homo ad unguem factus (satirically, as H. Sat. 1, 3, 32). —jomo omni vitæ atque victu exculitus atque expolitus (with praise). ¶ Acute, elegans (discerning acutely, with respect to the taste in wch that discernment displays itself). —subtilis (with ref. to the acuteness of the mental faculties, by wch the object is clearly conceived and distinguished fm others). —argutus (sharp, subtille). —perplexus (penetrating). —sagax (of f. smell; then also = seeing clearly): a f. ear, aures elegantes, erudite, teretes: a f. distinction, tenue discrimen. ¶ Cuning, callidus, versutus. See CUNING. ¶ Splendid,

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magnificus (whatever is imposing, or has an imposing effect by its exterior; e. g. edifice, utensils, &c.). —splendidus (lordly). Jm. splendidus et magnificus. præclarus (distinguished fm the rest or all others of the kind); Jm. præclarus et præclarus. See also SPLENDID. ¶ Very f. belle! pulchre!

FINE, s. poena pecuniaria (g. t. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6). —damnum, multa or multa (damp. the f. as so much loss to him who pays it; mult. as a compensation to the injured person, the payment of wch is justly inflicted on the injurer). —lis, lis aestimata (the f. wch is imposed by the judge, see Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 1; Bremi, Np. Mit. 7, 6). The being condemned to pay a f., condemnatio pecuniaria (Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 6). —pecunia multatitia, argentum multaticum (the money itself): to impose a f. on any, poenâ pecuniariâ (or multa et poenâ or pecuniâ) multare qm: to condemn aby to pay a f., multam ei dicere (to f. mult. irrogate is the demand made by the accuser or tribune of the people, that the accused person should pay such or such a sum): to subject oneself to a f., multam committere: not to be able to pay a f., multam ferre non posse. ¶ F. (= end). See FINALLY.

FINE, v. ¶ To impose a fine, see FINX, subst. ¶ Refine, vid.

FINEDRAW, consuer. —obscure.

FINEDRAWER, puella or mulier, quæ acu victum quæritat (aft. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; i. e. a sempiterna in general).

FINELY, pulchre, belle, eleganter (beautifully, &c.). —subtilliter, argute, callide, versute (cunningly, &c.). —bene, egregie, eximie, præclare (well, excellently). To be f. painted, pulchre pictum esse.

FINENESS, subtilitas (finesse, delicacy; impropr. acuteness in thinking or discerning). —tenuitas (thinness, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50). —præstantia (inherent excellence). —elegantia (in speaking, discerning, &c., inasmuch as it displays taste). —argutia (acuteness, subtilty: e. g. of a speech).

FINER, flator (*Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29).

FINERY, cultus justo mundior (L. 8, 15). —cultus speciosior quam pretiosior: holiday f., ornatus dierum sollempnium.

FINESPUN. See FINX.

FINESSE, calliditas, versutia. See CUNING.

FINGER, digitus (also as measure; e. g. four f.'s long, broad, thick, quatuor digitos longus, latus, crassus). —pollex (the thumb, also as measure). The fore f., digitus a pollice proximus (Appul. Met. 1, p. 105, 37); index digtus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 26; Plin. 28, 2, 5); digitus salutaris (Suet. Oct. 80): the middle f., digitus medius (Plin. 11, 43, 99; Q. 11, 3, 92; Mart. 2, 28, 2); digitus famosus or infamis (Schoel. Crug. H. Sat. 2, 8, 30; Pers. 2, 33); digitus impudicus (Marti. 6, 70): the third f., digitus medicus or medicinalis (Schoel. Crug. &c.; Macrobr. Sat. 7, 13); digitus minimus proximus (Gell. 10, 10, according to wch passage the ring was worn on that f. of the left hand; also Macrobr. p. 260); digitus minimus vicinus (Macrobr.): the little f., digitus minimus (H. Sat. 1, 4, 14; Plin. 11, 43, 99; Gell. 10, 10); digitus brevissimus (Macrobr.): a f. long, or of the length of a f., longitudine digitalis: a f. in width, digitalis; latitudine digitalis or unius digitalis: half a f. wide, semidigitalis: a or one f. thick, or of the thickness of a f., crassitudine digitalis: to be of the width of ten f.'s, ca rei latitudo digitorum decem est. of the thickness of two f.'s, crassitudine binum digitorum: to put one's f. on verse or a passage, when one looks off the book, versus digitu premere: to put one's f. on one's lips, digitu suadere silentium (i. e. as a sign or signal that silence is required, as O. Met. 8, 691): to stretch out the middle f., digitum medium porrigere (†): to lift one's f. (in bidding or voting), digitum tollere: to point to atq. or aby with one's f., digitum intendere ad qd or ad qm; digitu (not digitis) monstrare qd or qm; demonstrare qd or qm; digitu demonstrare qm conspiciuntur facere (in order to direct the eyes of people on aby, Suet. Oct. 45, extr.); digitu monstratur qs: to count alth over, or to calculate on one's f.'s, in digitis digerere; digitis, per digitos numerare; digitis computare: to have a thing at one's f.'s end, in qd re versatum esse; qd cognitum habere (to be well versed in it); regnare in qd re (to be proficient in atq.; see C. Or. 27, 128); memoriter pronunciare, enumerare (to know by heart): to have every thing, &c., nulla in re rudem esse: to see the f. of God in atq., *divinitus qd accidisse putare: I don't choose to have any f. in it, hanc rem non attigam: in the shape of a f., in formam digiti redactus (aft. Col. 12, 15, extr.: a small f., digitulus (to f. digitus minimus means the little f. of

FIN

(*the hand*): *f. pal.*, ungula: *the tip of one's f.'s*, *digitus extremus*: *to touch with the tip of one's f.'s*, *digitis extremis attingere*. ~~Hand~~ *digiti primores* and *digitus primus*, however, stand for *the first joint of the f.* To make a sign *to abst. with one's f.*, per *digitum gestum significare* qd (*ast. O. Trist.* 5, 10, 36): *to speak with one's f.*, *digitis loqui* (*ib.* 2, 453); in *vicem sermonis digitis uti* (*ast. Solin.* 30, 13): *the art of speaking with one's f.*, *digitum signa*, pl. (*Q.* 11, 3, 66): *—digitis nostram voluntatem declarantes: to bear or keep time with one's f.'s*, *digitis vocem gubernare* (*ast. Petron.* 127).

FINGER, v. tangere, tentare, both with or without digitis. tactu explorare (both for the sake of investigating).—attrectare. contrectare. perirectare, also with addition of manibus.

FINGER-POST, *pila titineris index. || **IMPROPR.** *To serve as a f.-p.*, non ipsum ducem esse, sed demonstrare viam, et, ut dici, solet, digitum (ad fontes) intendere (the subst. with ad must be chosen according to the meaning; C. de Or. 1, 46, 203).

FINICAL, putidus (affected, esply in speaking).—
quæsitus (not natural, but studied).—ascitus (not natu-
ral, but borrowed fm others).—ineptus (not natural, but
produced by constraint). See AFFECTED.

FINICALLY (*e. g.* to speak *f.*), inepte. putide.—mol-
lius (*e. g.* incedere).

FINICALNESS, affectatio (*the desire of saying or writing althg conspicuously, or to render oneself conspicuous; sile. age; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 70.*)—ineptiz (in one's comportment).—*putida elegantia (in writing).

FINISH, TRANS. finire, terminare (denote the mere ending without ref. to how far the object of the action has been attained; finire, opp. incipere; terminare, opp. continuare). — consummare, absolvere, perficere (denote the completing a work, the bringing it to a proper and satisfactory end; consumm., as the most general term, opp. leaving it half finished; absolvere, opp. inchoare, denotes a duty fulfilled, a difficult task ended, so that the person is now free; perficere, opp. conari, refers to an object attained; to a task of one's own choice, such may now be considered perfectly accomplished, &c.). — conficere (to f. a thing made up of several actions; e. g. bellum). — finem ci rei afferre. qd ad finem adducere or perducere (to bring a thing to a conclusion). — qd transigere (to conclude or settle some business). — qd proficere (to despatch it, with a single stroke as it were). — efficere (to bring about, to effect, if the final object has been obtained: libri ad Varroñem sunt effecti, C.). — exsequi (to execute according to prescription, order, e. g. officium, cs mandata). — peragere (to carry through, if the business requires constant activity to the end, e. g. fabulum, consulatum). — patrare (to present something as actually effected, completed, when the author and effect are clearly seen; e. g. cædem, bellum, incepta). — perpetrare (to bring about completely, with ref. to publicity; non creditur, nisi perpetratum, facinus, L.). — *quid* It is but seldom that C. and Cæs. use finire qd, except in the sense of putting a limit to a thing, defining a thing, &c.: to f. a letter, epistolam concludere; a war, bellum conficere, perficere or comprimere, but also finire. Again, finire cannot well stand intrans., or rather a sol. without object expressed: to give a thing the finishing stroke, qd absolvere or perficere; perpolire atque conficere. — extremam or summam manum imponere ci rei (V. ÆN. 7, 537; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Q. proem. 4). See TO END, COMPLETE. || *Finished*, absolutus, perfectus (absol. is extensive, referring to the completeness of the work; perfectus, intensive, referring to its excellence). See END, INTRANS.

FINITE, finitus. circumscriptus (*limited*). — non æternus. interiturus (*not eternal or everlasting*). *Not f., non finitus: interminatus.*

FINITELESS, infinitus (*without limits*).—Immensus (*immensurable*).
FIR, abies; abietis arbor: *fir*, abietis arbores: *the top or crown of a f.*, apiculus; *the lower part*, fusterna: *made of the f.-tree*, abiegnus: *a wood of f.-trees*, lucus abietis arboribus septus: *f. wood, or wood of the f.-tree*, lignum abiegnum: *a forest of f.-trees*, *silva abietum: *the cone of the f. tribe*, nucamentum squamatum compactum: *also abietis nucamentum* (*Pin.* 16, 10, 19).

FIRE, v. ¶ *To set fire to, ignem inferre, injicere* or *subjicere* (c. g. *ardibus*).—*initium incendii facere* (to begin the burning of a town).—¶ **IMPROVE.** ¶ *To shoot off or at, &c.* *To f. a gun, *tormentum (-a) mittere, emittere* (of artillery, &c.); **tela mittere* (*Nos* 337)

FIR

sclopetum explodere or displodere). To f. at aby, ictum sclopeti mittere in qm; (of several) tela conficere in qm; at aithg, tormenta in qd adigere (Cels. B. C. 3, 52): to expose men, &c. to be fired upon, sub ictum dari (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6): to stand to be fired upon, ad omnes expositum ictus stare; sub ictu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3).

FIRE, a. || **PROP.** Ignis (any f., wip, as element, in the animal body, &c.; also watch f., conflagration). — flamma (any f. that gives a flame or blaze; then the flame itself, φλόξ). — ardor (glowing heat, &c.). — scintilla (the sparks struck fm a flint, &c.). — incendium (conflagration, wip-raid). To catch f., ignem (flammam) concipere; ignem comprehendere; scintillas excipere (of tinder; see *Plin.* 38, 19, 30): *atq; that too easily set on f.*, concipiendo igni aptus; concipiendis ignibus idoneus; easily, ignis capacissimus (*prop.*); facili ad exardescendum (*prop.*, and *trop.*, to be easily made angry) to strike f. (e. g. with a flint), ignem elicere e siliçe; ignem siliçe excludere (with flint and steel); lapidum tritu elocere ignem (by the attrition of two stones, *Gru. tri. uocipa σωριστηβει*, C. N. D. 2, 9, extr.): to light the f. again, ignem reficere: to blow the f., admofo folle ignem flatu accendere (*Curt.* 4, 2, 13): to keep up the f., or put fuel on the f., ignem alere; igni alimenta dare: to set f. to alig, ignem admofove, subdere, subligere ci rei: to set (atq; on) the f., ad ignem apponere (see *Plaut. Men.* 2, 2, 55): to place or seat oneself by the f., to warm oneself, admofo igne refocore artus: to split f., eructare flammam (*Justin.* 4, 1, 4): to be on f., ardere (to burn); flagrare (to be in a blaze; both with incendio, if the object was set on f.): the sky seemed all on f., cœlum plurimo igne ardere visum est; cœlum omne flagrare videbatur: every thing seemed on f., or the whole seemed one (mass of) f., omnia velut continenti flammâ ardere visa: to destroy with f. and sword, ferro ignique (said, igni ferroque) or ferro incendisse vastare; (entirely) pervasare: to be laid waste by f. and sword, ferro ignique or flammâ ferroque absumi: to make or light a f. (i. e. a watch-f., &c.), ignes facere (e. g. in the camp; in castris, C. E. G. 6, 29): to call out 'fire!' ignem conclamare. (*Sen. de ira*, 3, 43, 3). A f. breaks out, sua sponte incendium oritur: a f. has broken out, ignis coortus est; incendium factum est (if the f. was intentional): a f. breaks out in several different quarters of the town at once, pluribus simul locis et in diversis ignes cooriuntur: to set on fire, incendium facere, conflare, excitare, exarscitare; initium incendii facere (to be the first to set f. to a town; see *Vell.* 2, 74, 4): the f. was the work of an incendiary, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: to set f. to the buildings, ignem inferre or injicere or subligere ædibus; ignem et materiam ædibus subdere: to take f., to be consumed by it, igni or flammis comprehendi; flammis corripi (to be reached by the f., fm the context) comprehendit only, see *L.* 26, 27); ignem or flammam concipere. ignem comprehendere (to take f.); ignis occupat qd (the f. makes itself way atq; e. g. to a house): to be destroyed by f., deflagrare or confignare flammis or incendio (to be burnt down; with inc., if the f. was intentional); flammis absumi (to be destroyed by the flames). To put a f. out, ignem reprimere; flammam opprimere; incendium compescere (to check, to arrest it): to put out a f., to extinguish it entirely, incendium restinguere or extinguere: the f. increases, incendium crescit (opp. decreases, inc. decrescit): to escape the f., effugere ex incendio: a small f., igniculus. The smell of f., foedus quidam nidor ex combustis or adustis rebus (*L.* 38, 7): a slow f., lentus ignis: to boil by or on a slow f., coquere lento igne; also leniter decoquere; lento vapore decoquere (*Plin.* 24, 14, intr.): to keep or keep up a good f., luculento camino uti (C.): 'luculentum foco uti': stream of f., ignium rivus (*Plin.* 2, 106, 110): the glow of f., flammam ardor (*Lucr.* 5, 1092); flammâ fervidus ardor (*ibid.* 1098): a ball or globe of f., globus (in the skies; C. de Dio. 1, 43, 97, in wch passage the 'faces' are mentioned separately): a column of f., columna ignea (Ecl.): damage sustained by f., damnum incendio factum, ex incendio acceptum: coming f., flammâs eructans (*Justin.* 4, 1, 4; comp. *Plin.* 54, 10, 22, and 2, 103, 106, extr.); ignes evomens (*Sil.* 17, 5, 98): particles of f., flammâs semen (O. Met. 15, 347): a signal made by a f., ignium significatio: to give or make a signal by f., ignibus facere significationem (e. g. of distress; *Cæs. B. G.* 2, 33): as red as f., igneo colore; igneus (of a fiery color in general); flammeus. flammeolus (glowing red); rutilus (red as a blaze): to become as red as f. (in one's face); to go to BLUSH. || **PROV.** To be between two f's., lupum arvensum teneri (*Suet. Tib.* 25, *Bremi*); anceps

malum urget (L. 3, 38, 9): a burnt child dreads the fire, cui dolet, meminit (C. Mur. 20, 42); *ustus infans cavet ab igni. || *ἡμερόφρα*. (Glow, ignis (e. g. of the eyes).—ardor (glow, the lightning of alth, e. g. of the look, the eyes, oculus, vultum): the f. of passions, of love, &c., ardor; incendium (also of passions, with the accessory notion of destruction, consuming passion. Ignis, of the passion of love, is poet. only; of the passion of hatred, or other violent excitement, it may be used figuratively in prose; e. g. huic ordini novum ignem subicere, C.): to be consumed by the f. of love, amoris flammâ conflagrare. || *Μενταλ βιβακίτι*, via.—vigor (freshness, vivacity). See VIGOR, ARDOR: the f. to gone, conedit ardor animi: to be without f., tepere; languere; frigere (of an orator, &c.): the f. of youth, juvenilis ardor; ardor etatis: natural f. and spirit, quendam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata: the f. of a poet, impetus divinus; calor poeticus (†): of an orator, vis, calor, concitatio decens; calor et vehementia; oratoris impetus; ardor dicendi. || *Πολίγει*, &c.: to be exposed to the f., ad omnes expositum lectus stare. sub lectu esse (Sen. ad Marc. 9, 2 and 3): not to be exposed to the f., extra telli factum or conjectum esse (Aft. Curt. 3, 20, 1, and Pelrom. 90), extra telli factum stare (Curt. 3, 17); jactu telli procul abesse (ib. 4, 3, 8): to get or come into the f., sub lectum abire (T. Ann. 13, 39, 6); ad telli conjectum venire (Aft. L. 2, 31). To be between two f.'s, anceps hostia et a fronte et a tergo urgebat.

FIRE-ARMS, *sclopetum (gun).—*bombarda (blunderbuss).

FIRE-ASSURANCE, publicum periculum, quod est a vi flammæ in his, quæ ab igni non tuta sunt (Aft. L. 25, 3).

FIRE-BALL, globus (de Dio. 1, 43, 97).

FIRE-BRAND, titio (*ἡμ τῖνός*, the f.-b. on the hearth).—torris (*ἡμ torreo*; also a burning piece of wood on the hearth, but asphy of a funeral-pile, or altar, where it served for burning the corpse, or whatever was offered as a sacrifice).—titio ardens. torris vivus († when blazing).—titio and torris extinctus (when glimmering only, not blazing). || *Ἀν incendiarium*, incendiarium (prop.)—fax es incendii, qui initium es incendii fecit (both *improp.*; the latter, Vell. 2, 74, 4).

FIRE-BRIGADE, excubite nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia instituti (Aft. Suet. Oct. 30). Augustus introduced a f.-b., Augustus adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigilesque commentus est (ib.): he removed single cohorts to Puteoli and Ostia, to serve as a f.-b., Puteoli et Ostia singulas cohortes ad arrendos incendiorum casus collocavit (Suet. Claud. 25): a superintendent of the f.-b., præfectus vigillum (prop.); the head of the night-watch or patrol, who was at the same time the chief of the f.-b.).

FIRE-BUCKET, hama (according to Salmastius, in the shape of a boat; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2); *siphonium receptaculum (the place where the engines are kept, i. e. the station of the f.-b.).

FIRE-ENGINE, siphon (see Plin. Ep. 16, 35 [42], 2). —*ἡμ* The various machines or instruments used by the ancients at a f., were the following: the siphon as above; the hama (f.-bucket); the hama (f.-hook); the dolabra (pike); cento (rage); the calceus (ladder); scopæ (brooms); besides this, acetum (vinegar, to soak the rags in). The engines or instruments in general for the above purpose, instruments ad incendia compescenda, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 [42], 2. subsidia reprimenda ignibus (according to T. Ann. 15, 43, 4).

FIRE-LOCK. See FIRE-ARM.

FIRE-MAN, *siphonium magister (i. e. the first man of the engine). See also FIRE-BRIGADE.

FIRE-PAN, foculus (for keeping dishes warm).—pultarius (cf. Pallad. 7, 2). thuribulum (for burning incense).—*ἡμ* batillum is coal or fire-shovel, which was sometimes also used instead of a FIRE-PAN. || On the lock of a gun, *receptaculum pulveris pyrii.

FIRE-PROOF, ignibus impervius (e. g. stone; T. Ann. 15, 43, 3).—ignibus incorruptus (indestructible by fire, e. g. walls, Plin. 35, 13, 48).—minime ignem sentiens. quod ab igni non laeditur. ab igni tutus (that cannot be injured by fire, e. g. stones, wood, &c.; Plin. 37, 7, 25; Vitr. 2, 9, 18, and 2, 7, 2); they (i. e. stones) are f.-p., neque tactus ignis potest nocere (Vitr. 2, 7, 3).

FIRE-SHIP, navis præparata ad incendium (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).—navis bitumine et sulphure illita (Curt. 4, 3, 2): to send out f.-ships against the fleet of Pompeius, naves completas tādā et pice et stupā reliquisque rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, in Pompeianam classem immittere (Cæs. B. G. 3, 101).

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FIRE-SHOVEL, batillum. See the remark in COAL-PAN.

FIRE-SIDE, focus: our f.-s., focus patris; domus patria (speaking of one's country): to return to one's own f.-s., focus suum or larem suum repetere; ad larem suum redire (since the lar, or house-god, stood by the f.-s.): there is nothing like one's own f.-side, *fori proprii fumus, alieno igne luculentior: a small f.-s., foculus: to fight for one's own f.-s., pro aris et focus pugnare; pro tectis manibusque dimicare.

FIRE-STONE, pyrites, a particular sort of rock was called lapis vivus, used for striking a light (see Plin. 36, 19, 30; Gratii Cynege. 404).

FIRE-TONGS, forpex (Cato, R. R., 10, 3; Suet. Oct. 75).

FIRE-WOOD, lignum. ligna, orum (opp. materia or materies, i. e. timber).—cremia, orum (dry sticks, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42).—ignitaria, orum (wood, used to light a fire with).—ignis alimentum (to keep up the fire with).

FIRE-WORK or WORKS, *ignes artificiosi; *ignes festi: to set off f.-w., ignes festos succendere (Aft. Stat. Silo. 4, 18, 37). A maker of f.'s, *pyrotechnus: the art of making f.-s., *ars pyrobolaria.

FIRE-WORSHIPPER, e. g. to be a f.-w., *ignem pro Deo venerari. they are mostly (or most of them are) f.-w.'s, in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipue igni veneratio est (Aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

FIRING. See FIRE-WOOD.

FIRKIN, dollolum.

FIRM, adj. firmus (that will resist external impressions, dissolution, destruction, &c.; hence also 'steadfast', opp. labans, vacillans, and, for want of a suitable adj., to imbecillus).—stabilis (that can stand f., or upon which one may stand f.); Jx. stabilis est firmus; firmus stabilisque.—constans (remaining the same, not changeable; like the course of the heavenly bodies, &c. All three also tropic. for invariable, steadfast).—firmatus (*improp.*; obstinate, inflexible).—solidus (solid, &c., *prop.* e. g. corpora, terra).—duraturus (likely to last; of bodily things only). To stand f., *inmotum stare; or stare only, opp. cadere or corrumpere: f. courage, animus firmus: to be f., stare animo (of one person); stare animis (of several): to remain f., stare (in) qâ re (e. g. in one's opinion, in sententiâ); de gradu non deigi (not to be confounded, lose one's presence of mind, &c.; C.); in alth, perseverare in re: f. and lasting friendship, amicitia firma et perpetua: a f. friend, amicus firmus, stabilis, constans, certus; firmus amicus ac fidelis (C.): to use f. language, oratione uti stabilis ac non mutata: f. allies, socii fideles (C.); socii boni ac fideles, or boni fideles (both L.): a f. hand, manus strenua or stabilis (Sloody: Cels.: *ἡμ* not man. firma).—*ἡμ* Terra firma should be terra continens. With a f. unshaken mind, stabilis et firmo animo: a f. mind, animus obatinatus: a man of f. principles, homo constans: a f. resolution, consilium certum: to have a f. conviction of alth, de qâ re sibi persuasus.

FIRM, v. See CONFIRM, To FIX.

FIRMAMENT, cælum (poet.); cœli palatium, Ewn. in C. N. D. 2, 18, 49).—firmamentum (in this meaning, in Eccl. only).

FIRMAMENTAL, celestia.

FIRMLY, || *PROPR.* firme.—firmiter.—solide.—|| With constancy, stabilis et firmo animo.—constanter (e. g. dolorem ferre).—æquo animo (e. g. dolorem ferre).—firmus (stiff); e. g. firmissime asseverare. I am f. convinced, persuasissimum mihi est: to be f. convinced of alth, sibi persuasissae de re: to meet death f., fidenti animo ad mortem pergere; prompte nemini subire (of a violent death; see T. Ann. 16, 10, 1); irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere (of a suicide; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, init.).

FIRMNESS, firmitas (as visible quality, e. g. of a body, &c.; then *improp.* of character, that makes it apt to resist temptation).—firmitudo (as an innate and abiding quality; then *improp.* of mental f.; e. g. firmitudo gravitasque animi).—soliditas (solidity, durability, e. g. of a wall).—stabilitas (stability, of whatever stands fast and firm).—animi firmitudo (C., Cæs., T.); animi fortitudo. animus certus or confirmatus (resoluteness, mental f.).—constantia (*improp.*; consistency in one's conduct, constancy).—perseverantia (*improp.*; the f. displayed by him who does not allow himself to be deterred from his resolutions). A noble f., libera contumacia (i. e. noble defiance; C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71): to show a noble f., liberam cont. adhibere (ind. an inflexible f., irrevocabilis constantia (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2): to proceed in alth with f., constantiam adhibere

ret: to display great f. in alth, fortissimum esse in re (e. g. in causâ suspectâ, of an advocat): you must retain your f., or show your f., retinenda est vobis constantia: with f.; see FIRMITY.

FIRST, adj. *primus* (so far as, in space or time, he makes his appearance f., and others follow him)—*principes* (so far as he acts f., and others follow his example)—*summus*. *maximus*. *præcipuus* (fig. post-Aug., *principalis*; except in f. causes, causæ principales; opp. secondary causes)—*primarius* (f. in rank, dignity, or value). *The f. men in the state; see "CHIEF men."* *The f. point*, caput cæ rei. *summa cæ rei*. *cardo cæ rei* (on which all turns; V. and Q.).—*momentum* (down, the critical, decisive point). *It was ever his f. cæ, æ semper maxima or antiquissima cura fuit: to make alth one's f. object, omne studium in qâ re ponere. This is the f. point, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. To fall in love at f. sight, deventre or incidere in amorem uno aspectu* (Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 33). *Nobody ran fall in love at f. sight, nemo potest uno aspectu neque præteritis in amorem deventre (ib.). For 'in the first place,' see FIRST, adv.*—*Fig.* *The three f. tres primi* (e. g. tribus primis diebus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18, which may help to banish the foolish notion that accuracy requires us to say 'the first three'). *He considered that the f. thing was, &c., nihil prius faciendum putavit.*

The Latins regarded as an apposition the closer definition, which in English is expressed by a rel. proposition, or by an infn.—I was the f. who did it, or the f. to do it, primus feci. If only two are spoken of, the f. is prior, opp. to the second, posterior; or, if there be a ref. to two subjects already named, ille (the second being expressed by hic). If f. = earliest, ultimus is used; ab ultimo origine: the f. (= next) est avi, proximus. If the f. thing, = the most important thing, summum or caput is used; e. g. the f. step towards a happy life is, caput est ad bene vivendum: he considered that the f. thing should be, nihil prius faciendum putavit. To be the f. in alth, initium cæ rei facere, capere, ducere (to do it, to make a beginning); principem esse in re; optimum, præstantissimum esse in qâ genere; cæ rei principatum obtinere (to be the most excellent): let us be neither f. nor last, nec duces simus, nec agmen claudamus: each wishing to be the f. (on the road), quum ubi quisque primum itineris locum peteret: to be the f. of his class, classem ducere (Q. 1, 2, 28): to be the f. aft. the king, secundum imperii gradum tenere: I am the f. (to get up) in the morning, and the last at night (in going to bed), primus cubitu surgo, postremus cubitum eo.

FIRST, adv. *¶ At first*, primo (the general distinction between primo and primum is, that primo relates to time, primum to the order of occurrence; so that primo = 'at first,' implying that a change took place afterwards, primum = 'first,' when followed by what was done afterwards, in the second, third, last place, &c. Though this distinction is not universal, it should be observed by Lat. writers with this exception, according to Zumpt and Hand. vol. iv. p. 558 [apud Haase], that when deinde or postea follows, C. usually places primum for 'at first').—*principio* (at the beginning, originally; jus augurum divinationis opinione principio constitutum est: postea &c. C.).—*initio* (at the outset: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi).—*Fig.* *primo may be followed by post, postea, deinde, inde, dehinc, tum, postremo, ad extremum, tandem* mox, nunc, jam (Hand. iv. p. 558: Curt. has primo—sed jam). *¶ Before all others*, primus (adj., the f., opp. postremus).—*prior* (adj., the f. or foremost of two, opp. posterior).—*in primis* (before all others, f.).—*Fig.* *It would be incorrect, in this sense, to say primo: he must get up f., and go to bed last, primus cubitu surgat, postremus cubitum eat: whichever party f. occupied this pass, would have no trouble in keeping off the enemy, qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ad hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii: he f., or f. of all, prius Adherbal to death, then the rest, in primis Adherbalem necat, dein omnes.*

IN NUMERATIONS. *primum*.—*First . . . then* (or secondly, &c.), *primum—iterum* or *secundo—tertium* (C.), *tertio* (Farr. R. R. 3, 17, 2). *The other forms of compound enumerations are thus given by Hand:—*

A) THREE MEMBERS. (1) *CICERONIAN* (including his correspondents, &c.). *Primum—deinde—novissimum* (Planc.). *Primum—post—tum*. *Primum—deinde—tum*. *Primum—deinde—deinde*. *Primum—deinde—postea*. *Primum—deinceps—deinceps*. *Primum—tum—denique*. *Primum—tum—post*. *Primum—tum—deinde*. *Primum—deinde—ad extremum*.—(2) *NON-CICERONIAN*. *Primum—deinde—*

mox (Pluv.). *Primum—deinde—postremo* (L., T.). *Primum—deinde—ad postremum* (L.). *Primum—deinde—ad ultimum* (Curt.).

B) FOUR MEMBERS. (1) *CICERONIAN*: *Primum—deinde—tum—postremo*. *Primum—deinde—deinde—postremo*. *Primum—deinde—deinde—postea*. *Primum—deinde—præterea—denique*. *Primum—deinde—præterea—postremo*. *Primum—deinde—tum—post*. *Primum—deinde—deinde—deinde*. *Primum—tum—deinde—postremo*. *Primum—secundo loco—deinde—tum etiam*.—(2) *NON-CICERONIAN*. *Primum—deinde—mox—tum* (Col.). *Primum—deinde—tum—postea* (Cels.). *Primum—mox—deinde—postremo* (Pin.).

C) FIVE MEMBERS. (1) *CICERONIAN*. *Primum—deinde—tum etiam—accedit—postremo*. *Primum—deinde—tum—post—ad extremum*. *Primum—deinceps—deinceps—deinde—tum*.—(2) *NON-CICERONIAN*. *Primum—deinde—post—deinde—postremo* (L.).

D) FOR MORE THAN FIVE MEMBERS. *For six; see C. de Fin. 5, 23, 65. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; de Inv. 3, 50, 150, 1, 28, 43, 2, 13, 43. For eight; Col. 12, 3, 1. For nine; C. de Inv. 2, 27, 79.*

Now f., now for the f. time, nunc primum. Them f., tum primum (L. 9, 63). *F. of all, omnium primum. In the f. place, as in duty bound, I congratulate you, primum tibi, ut debeo, gratulor.*

FIRST-BEGOTTEN, (of two) natu major; (of several) natu maximus. *Fig.* *primogenitus* and *primum genitus* do not belong to classic prose.

FIRST-BORN, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1).—*stirpis maximus* (the eldest of the family or stem).

FIRST-FRUIT, primitiæ frugum.—(Improp.) *primitiæ*.

FIRSTLINGS, primitiæ.—**primum quidque*.

FISC, fiscus.

FISCAL, fiscalis (Suet. Dom. 9).

FISH, v. piscari (if with a rod and line, hamo); also pisces capere (if with a hook, hamo). *¶ Fig.* *To f. for compliments, laudem venari* (Auct. ad Her. 4, 3, 5). *To f. out alth, expiscari qd; fm aby, a qo. To f. in troubled waters* (Prov.). *ex alienis incommoda sua commoda comparare* (Aft. Ter. And. 4, 1, 3), or *ex alienis incommoda suam petere occasionem* (Aft. L. 4, 58).

FISH, a. piscis (also collectively, as in Engl.; e. g. pisces viventes, Plin.): sea f., piscis maritimus: river f., or fresh-water f., piscis fluviatilis: a common f., plebeius coenæ piscis: a small f., pisciculus: very small f., minutus pisciculi: full of f., plenus piscium (C., Varr. 4, 53, 118); poet. piscosus, pisculentus: like a f., *pisci similis. To catch f., pisces capere. To angle for f., pisces hamo capere. Salt f., salisamenta, pl. He always sent to Puteoli to buy f. for the table, semper in cenam pisces Puteolos mittere emptum solebat (Farr. R. R. 2, 17, 6). *¶ The fish* (a constellation), Pisces.

FISH-BLADDER, vesica piscis.

FISH-BONE, spina piscis (C. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66): to take out the f.-b., piscem exossare (culinary term).

FISHER. See FISHERMAN.

FISH-HOOK, hamus.—*hamulus piscarius* (Plaut.).

A baited f.-h., illitus cibo or cibis hamus (Plin.; but improp.).

FISH-MARKET, forum piscarium or piscatorium.

FISHMONGER, qui pisces vendit or venditat (g. t. Aft. Gell. 15, 20, or Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 2).—*cetarius* (who deals in large sea-fish).—*salsamentarius* (who deals in salt fish). To be a f.-m., pisces vendere or venditare.

FISH-PICKLE, salsamentum. *muria* (salt-water to preserve fish in; see interpp. to H. Sat. 2, 4, 64).—*garum* (prepared with salt-water fm the roe, &c. of the garus, scomber, &c.).—*eliquamen salsamentorum* (according to Col. 9, 14, 3).

FISH-POND, piscina (g. t.).—*piscium custodia* (a reservoir in which to keep fish ready for dressing, when wanted).—*piscium vivarium* (a reservoir in which fishes were kept either for pleasure or to breed).—*piscina dulcis* (of fresh water).—*piscina salina* or *amara* or *maritima* (if near the sea).—*cetarium*. *cetaria* (if the pond was in junction or connexion with the sea, whence the fishes entered into it and were thus caught).—*piscina loculata* (a f.-p. with compartments in it for the different sorts of fish). To make a f.-p., piscinam ædificare: to take a fish out of the f.-p., piscem de piscinâ exceptare.

FISH-SAUCE, jus (g. t.).

FISH-SCALE, squama piscis.

FISH-SOUP, garum (made of the intestines of the

most delicate fish, prepared with sea-water, a less delicious kind of web was the 'allec' or alex).

FISH-WIFE, quæ plures vendit or venditat (*aft.*
Gell. 15, 20; or *Val. Max.* 3, 4, *ext.* 2).

FISHERMAN, piscator. *To be a f. by profession or trade, piscatorio artificio questum facere (Lact. 5, 2, extr.). A f's hut, *domus or casa piscatoris*

FISHERY, piscatus. piscatio (the occupation, *Plin.* 6, 22, 24; 8, 16, 17): whale-f., *captura balenarum: pearl-f., *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the pearl-f., *margaritas conquirere (*ibid.*) but *margaritas urinarī* is without sense, and has probably arisen from some misinterpretation of the passage in *Plin.* 9, 35, 55, extr. 'has margaritas urinantium curā peti').

FISHING, piscatio (as act).—piscatus. piscatio (as occupation, and in this meaning in *Plin.* 8, 22, 24, and 8, 16, 17: the pleasure of *f.*, piscationis voluptas (*aff. Justin.* 41, 5, 4, piscationum voluptates, the various pleasures *f. affords*): to be fond of *f.*, piscandi studio teneri: in *f.*, in piscando.


FISHING-BOAT, *navis* or *scapha piscatoria* (*larger*).—*piscatoria cymba* (*smaller*).—*piscatorium navigium* (*Frøgm. M. Cælii*).

FISHING-LINE, *linea piscatoria.

FISHING-NET, rete (g. f.). — funda. jaculum (a casting-net).—verriculum or everriculum (drag-net).

FISHING-ROD, arundo piscatoria.

FISHING-TACKLE, instrumentum piscatorium.

FISHY, *Abounding in fish, plenus piscium* (C. Ferr. 4, 53, 118;  *piscosus, pisculentus, are poet.*). *Fish-like, pisci similla, or gen. piscis.*

FISSILE, fissilis (L.)

FISSURE, fissura. fissum.—rima (*f. in a solid body lengthwise, and into the depth of it; chink*).—hiatus (*wide f., open and deep*). To have a *f. in it*, fissura dehiscere. rimam agere (*to open*). rim. ducere poet.).

FIST, a. pugna. *To double the f., pugnum facere:* comprimere in pugnum manus (*opp. manus explicare*); digitos comprimere pugnumque facere (*opp. digitos diducere et manum dilatare*). *With one's doubled f., manu compressa:* *to give aby a blow in the face with one's f., colaphum ei impingere:* *to give aby a blow in the face with one's doubled f., pugnum factum ei in os impingere:* *to strike aby with one's f.'s, pugnīs caedere* (*pugnīs onerare. Com.*).

PIST, v. || *Strike with the fist, pugnus cedere.*
—pugnus onerare (*Comic*).—colaphum ei impingere (*to hit him with one's f. in the face*). || *Seize (absol.)* vld.

FISTICUPUS, pugna (g. t. for battle).—pugilatus, ūs (boxing-match, *Plant.*). To come to f., res venit ad **MANUS**.

FISTULA, fistūla.

FISTULOUS, fistulosus (*Plin.*).

PIT, impetus, incurus (attack of illness).—accessio. tentatio (both with the addition of morbi, febris, of an illness, a fever, C. Att. 10, 17, 3): a slight f. of an illness, commotiucluncla; levis motiucluncla (Suet. Vesp. 24): to be suffering fm a f. of illness, (a) morbo tentari. The f. become more violent, grauiiores accessiones veniunt. A f. of the gout, *morbi articularis accessio or tentatio: to have a f. of the gout, c artus laborant; articulum doloris habere: to be suffering fm a dreadful f. of the

gout, doloribus podagris cruciari maximis (C.); ardere podagris doloribus (C.). *An epileptic f.*, morbi comitialis accessio. *To have an epileptic f.*, morbo comitiali corripi; or (*Plin.*) vitio comitiali corrip; morbo comitiali laborare. *A fainting f.*, subita (animæ) defectio (*Suet. Catig.* 56). *A fainting f.*, subita deliquium is *spurious Latin*, and animi defectus a doubtful reading. *A (fainting) f. is coming upon me*, animus me relinquit (*Cæs. B. G.* 6, 38), or linguq (*post-Aug.*); anima deficit (e.g. *fm the head*, per natum, in *Cels.* 1, 17); animo linquor (*post-Aug.*). *To fall down in a f.*, animo linquor + submittoque genu. *Aby is in a (fainting) f.*, animus qm relinquit or liquit; anima deficit. *Intermitting f.'s of a fever*, febris accessio remissioque; febris accessi et decessio. *|| By fits and starts*, carpiim (carpiim facere qd., opp. continuare qd).

FIT, v. TRANS. *Adapt, suit, aptare qd ci rei* (*prop.*) *adaptare only in Suet., and that only in pass. particip.* — *accommodare qd ci rei or ad qd (make it suitable to, adapt it to; also accom. sibi qd ad qd = to f. on; e. g. coronam ad caput).* — *dirigere qd ad qd (to direct it by a certain rule).* *To prepare suitably by preparatory training, erudire or instituire, or luituere atque erudire qm* (ad qd or ad rem faciendam). — *parare qm ci rei* (e. g. foro et eloquentie). — *formare qm ad or in qd.* *To f. obf. for public speaking, instituire qm ad dicendum; oratorem efficere atque luituere qm.* *To f. oneself for a thg. se accommodare* (346)

ad qd (a. g. ad rempublicam; ad magnas res referendss. C.); parare se ad qd, or ad qd faciendum (C.); exercere se ad qd (by practice, C.). *Fitted and prepared for* atq, instructus et paratus ad qd. || FIT out: *To f. out ships*, naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare; *a fleet*, classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare; *in a very short time*, celeriter classem efficere. || FIT UP, ornare (g. t.) — instruere, ornare, ad-, or exornare. Jux. ornare (exornare) atque instruere (to provide with what is necessary; orn. and its compounds implying suitable expenditure, like κοσμεῖν, διακοσμεῖν).

—*By the way, a calcei capere, to put on one's slippers, colloquially.*
 —*To f. up a house, see FURNISH.* | **ABSOL.** or **INTRANS.** aptum ease or apte conuenire ad qm (*to f. it*).
 —(apte) conuenire in qd (*e. g. machera in vaginam*; *Plaut. Poenid.* 4, 7, 85); or inire conuenire in qd (*both = to f. into*). *A coat f.'s, vestis bene sedet: shoes f., calcei apte conueniunt ad pedes, or ad pedes apti sunt: shoes that f. well, apti ad pedes calcei. A dress that f.'s well, or a close-fitting dress, vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens: the tubes f. into each other, altius in alium tubulus init conuenitque.* | *To be fit, see FIT.* **adj.**

FIT or FITTING. *Idoneus, aptus* (*idoneus denotes a passive, aptus an active fitness for alth; or the idoneus is fitted by his qualifications, and, through outward circumstances, for any particular destination, like the eurhoidor; the aptus, by his worth and adequacy, like isaeor.* The *idoneus* is in himself inactive, and suffers himself to be employed for a particular purpose, for which he is qualified; the *aptus* himself engages in the business, because he is adequate to it; Död.). — *habilis, appositus, conveniens, for alth, ad qd, less easily (never after appositus) by the simple dative.* If these words are followed by a verbal proposition, then the relative pronoun is used with a subjunctive. — *bonus, for alth, ci rei or ad qd* (in *L.* and *T.*, not in *C.* or *Cæs.*) — *opportunus ad qd* (conveniently situated, of places, &c.). To make or render *fit*, *for alth, aptare ad qd, to make oneself fit, for alth, se parare or aptare ad qd; se accommodare ad qd; se exercere ad qd.* To be *fit, for, decere* (to be becoming; to become fit). *Aptum esse ci or ci rei, or ad qd, accommodateum esse ci rei or ad qd* (to be adapted for it); *convenire ci or ci rei, or eum qd re; congruere ci rei or eum qd re* (to be agreeable to its nature, &c.). To be *fit, decere qm* (to be suitable to or becoming any one): it is *fit, decet* or *convenit, that &c., by an accus. and infin.* (it is suitable). On *convenit*, see *Benecke Cic. Cat. i. 2, 4*; *opportet*, followed by an *accus. and infin.* (it ought, is necessary on reasonable grounds, and according to the laws of justice and equity): *not to be fit, for alth, non decere, &c.; also abhorreere a qd re; ab qd re dissuere.* *Fit congruus* is unclassical; *congruens* is good *Latin.* In a *fit* manner, see **FITLY**.

FITCH, vicia (also according to Linn.).

FITFUL. See **CHANGEABLE**.

FITLY, *accommodate*.—*apte*.—*convenienter*.—*congruer*.—*decore*. [*SYN. in FIT.*] *JN. apte et quasi decore*; *apte congruenterque*; *congruenter convenienterque*.

FITNESS, convenientia.—decentia (*proper quality*).
—decorum (*propriety*).

FIVE, quinque, quint, quinqu, quinta (*f. a-piece, &c., comply with subst. that are used only in the pl.; e.g. quinque literæ. f. letters, whereas quinque literæ means f. alphabetic letters*); *f. asses (the Rom. coin), quinquecenti = a coin worth f. asses, numus quinquarius = an instrument of f. feet in length, e.g. a yard for measuring, quinquepedal (Mart. 14, 92); f. dots, quinquex (· · ·)*; *the f. first among the citizens (belonging to the town council), quinqueprimi (κινναρπρωτα) = a space of f. years, quinquequennium, also lustrum = every f. years, quinto quoque anno = a feast of f. dishes, pentapharmacum (πενταφάρμακον, later only, Spartan. *Æl. Fer. 5*): consisting of f. quintarius = divided into f. parts, quinquepartitus; f. twelfths sextans; as number, numerus quinquartius; f. sixths of an ass, a pound, &c., quinquex; containing f. twelfths, quincuncialis: that has f. leaves, quinquefolius; quinque folia: that has f. corners, *pentagonius; *quinquangularis = f. fingered, quinis digitis (of the hand); ei digiti in manibus quiti (of men and beasts; both *ast. Plin. 11, 43, 99*): weighing f. pounds, quinquelibralis; *quinque pondo (sc. libras valens) = f. feet long, quinquipedalis (Hygin.); quinquæ pedes in longitudinem; quinque pedes longus: that has f. stories, quinque tabulatorum = a house that has f. stories, domus, quæ quinque tabulationes habet (*ast. Vitr. 5, 5, 7*): that has f. sounds or tones, pentachordus (later only) = f. years of age, or having lasted f. years, quinqueennis: f. years old, quinque annos*

maius: happening or taking place every f. years, quinquennalis (e. g. censura): f. times, quinquies: f. times as much, quinquies tantum: f. times more than &c., quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum (e. g. quinquies tanto amplius, quam quantum ci in cellam sumere licitum sit, civitatibus imperavit, C. Ferr. 3, 97, 225): f.-fold, quinquies (f. times as great = Gloss. Vet.); quinquies (given, taken, or calculated f.-times at once, e. g. salarium): to make or render a/f. fold, quinquies (not quinquiespl. T. Ann. 2, 36, extr.): f. hundred, quingenti: each or to each f. hundred (in dictation), quingenti: consisting each time of f. hundred, quingenarius: f. hundred times, quingentes: the f. hundredth, quingentesimus: f. thousand, quinquie or quina millia (not it is only in poets and later writers that we find quinquies mille): each of f. thousand, quina millia (e. g. four legions, each of f. thousand infantry, quatuor legiones quinis millibus peditum): f. thousand times, quinquies millies: a vessel that has f. banks of oars, quinquemensis (navis): 'the f.' (as title of any officers or commissioners, f. in number) in Rome, quinquievi (hence quinquieviratus, their office, and adj. quinquievialis) off f. days, quinquie diurnum.

FIVES, *pila* (g. t. for any game with a ball). To be fond of f.'s, *pila studio teneri*: to play at f.'s, *pila ludere*.

FIVE-LEAVED, 'that has five leaves,' *quinquefolius* (Plin.).

FIX, **TRANS.** | **Make fast**, &c. *figere* (with in and acc. or abl.; e. g. one's eyes upon the ground, oculus fig. in terram or in terrā; but fig., of mental objects, with in and abl. only; as, to f. my mind on the consiliis, figere mentem in consiliis, not in consiliatū, Krebs; also ci rei and ad qd.)—affigere ci rei or in qd (to f. to, affix)—defigere ci rei or in re (to f. down into)—infigere ci rei or in rem (to f. into). To f. a/thing with nails, clavus figere qd; to a/thing, clavus affigere or configere qd ci rei: to one's eyes on a/thing, oculus defigere in vultu es (also in qm, O.); one's mind or thoughts on a/thing, mentem figere or defigere in re; animum defigere or infigere in re; defigere et intendere animum in qd (C.): to fix the ladders agst the walls, scalas mœnibus admovere: to f. one's abode anywhere, considere (in) qd loco; domicilium collocare (C.), or constituere (Np.) (in) qd loco: to have fixed one's abode anywhere, sedem ac domicilium qd loco habere. **FIX**: Not figere sedem or domicilium in qd loco. To f. one's eyes on the ground, figere oculos in terram or in terrā; in terram ora defigere (Curl.). A fixed star, stella inerrans; sidus certā sede infixum. A fixed star, sidera certis infixa sedibus, or quæ certis locis infixa sunt. To f. a/thing firmly in a/thing's mind, infigere qd in animo. A fixed income, reditus statū. | **Make a firm**, firmare, confirmare (make it firm and durable, a government, kingdom, &c.)—stabilire (make firm or stable)—fundare (to found)—stabilitatem dare ci rei (C.).—| **Appoint definitely**, statuere, constituere, dīcere (to name)—eligere (to make choice of.)—præfīnīre. To f. a day, diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere; beforehand, diem præstītuere, præfīnīre; a time, tempus dicere, destinare: to f. the exact time for the assault, adeundi (sc. castra) tempus definire: to f. the time and place, tempus et locum condicere (to f. it by common consent); a day for the marriage, eligere nuptiarum diem; nuptias in diem constituere; for the execution, diem necis destinare ei; a pretty distant day, diem satis laxam statuere; a/thing's wages, mercedem ei constituere; a/thing's residence, circumscribere locum habitandi ei (forbid him to go beyond a fixed distance, &c.): the bounds of a/thing's kingdom, terminare fines imperii: to f. the price of a/thing, ci rei pretium statuere (Plaut.), or constituere (C.); facere (Plaut., Mart.). | **TRANS.** **Resolve**, statuere, constituere, decernere (qd or with infn.)—consilium capere (with gerund in di; sit with infn.)—inducere animum or in animum (with infn. or ut). I have fixed &c., certum est mihi; stat mihi (sc. sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum: to have pretty nearly fixed to &c., satis habere consilium de &c. (C. Att. 12, 50, end). | To f. that a person should be present (at such a time), qm adesse or venire jubere. | To f. upon (= select, or appoint after selection), destinare qm ad qd or ci rei, designare ad qd. sponere ci rei or in qd.—eligere qm. To f. upon a/thing for a person's wife, destinare qm ci uxorem. To f. upon such a day, diem eligere, constituere. See above under **FIX**, **TRANS.**

FIXEDLY, *firme*, *firmiter* (both C. Rep. 1, 45; 6, 2; the latter also Cæ. B. G. 4, 26).—*rigide* (stiffly). To look f. at a/thing, qm intentis oculis or acerrime contem-

plari (C.).—*oculos defigere in es vultu*: to look f. on the ground, oculos in terram figere.

FIXEDNESS. See **FIRMNESS**.

FIXITY. F. of tenure, *stabilis* et certa possessio (C. not impropr.).

FIXTURE, *immobilis res* (Dig. any property that cannot be moved).—"supellex immobilis."

FLABBY, *flaccidus* (e. g. of the ears, opp. *rigidus*; also *flaccus*, Varr. and C. = one who has long f. ears) **marcidus** aures, Plin., are those of a tired horse, when they hang down as if they were dead)—*pendulus* (hanging down, e. g. of the cheeks, genæ, Plin. 14, 20, 28, § 142).—*fluidus* (not firm in its component parts, opp. *compactus*. Thus, according to L. 34, 47, corpora fluida = bodies, the flesh of which is not firm, but corpora remissa, according to C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54, bodies whose nerves are relaxed, &c.).

FLACCID, *flaccidus* (withered, slack)—*marcidus* (without consistency and solidity; fading away)—*resolutus* (unstrung, &c.; e. g. corpora juvenum, Col.). To become f., *flaccescere*, *marcescere*. To be f., *flaccere* (propr. Lactant.; but impropr. C.).—*marcere*. All these expressions are seldom met with in prose writers that have been handed down to us.

FLACCIDITY, *resolutio* (state of being unstrung; of nerves, &c.), or *Cycl.* *with flaccidus*.

FLAG, v. | **TRANS.** *laxare*, *relaxare*, *remittere*.

| **INTRANS.** *laxari*, *relaxari*, *remitti*.—*languescere*, *elanguescere*, *relanguescere* (to become worn out, feeble, &c.).—*flaccescere* (propr. of sails; impropr. of an orator whose style becomes spiritless when he begins to write). *Aby's* courage f., *animus cadit*: not to let one's courage f. in any danger, nulli periculo animum submittere: to let one's courage f., *animo demitti* or *se demittere*; animum demittere or contrahere; animum contrahere et demittere; animum abjicere; animum despondere.

FLAG, s. | **Of a ship**, *insigne* (Cæ. B. G. 2, 6).— *vexillum* (used for giving the signal for attack, see *Nisus*, *Alterthumskunde*, vol. 2, p. 1172). To hoist up the f., *vexillum proponere*: to strike (the f.), *vex. demittere*, *deducere*. | **Of land forces**, see **COLOURS**.—| **A plant**, *gladiolus* (Linn.).—| **A stone** for paving (a side-path for foot-passengers), *lapis viæ sternendus* (tile g. t. for any paving-stone).

FLAG-SHIP, *navis prætoria*.

FLAG-STAFF, *hastile vexilli*.

FLAGELLATE, *flagris* or *flagellis* *cadere*.—*flagellare* (post-Aug.).

FLAGELLATION, *flagellatio* (*Ter. ad Mortyr. 4, extr.).

FLAGEOLET, *tibia* (g. t.; with the ancients usually tibiae; i. e. double flute, since two were blown together). See **FLUTE**.

FLAGGY. See **LAX** or **LIMBER**, **INSIPID**.

FLAGITIOUS, *flagitiosus* (full of vile actions, of persons and things)—*flagitii plenus* or *flagitii plenus et dedecoris* (e. g. factum, C.).—*scelere contaminatus* (stained with crime).—*nefarius* (unspeakably, enormously wicked; of persons and things)—*nefandus* (of things). *Flagitiosus*, *flagitia*, *nefaria* (pl. adj.): in a f. manner, *flagitiose*, *nefarie* (e. g. vivere).

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *flagitium* (an impious or vile action that will draw disgrace upon a/thing).—*dedecus* (an action by which we forfeit esteem and honour). *Jm. dedecus et flagitium*. See **WICKEDNESS**.

FLAGON, *lagena*,—*ampulla* (big-bellied, with two handles).—*lagunculæ*, *ampullulæ* (Swipio. Sev. Dial. 3, 3, in.).

FLAGRANCY, *flagrantia* (propr. e. g. non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexi, C.).—*ardor*, *calor*, *fervor*, *æstus* (Syn. in HEAT).—| **Enormity**, *immanitas* or *tanta immanitas* (e. g. vitiatorum, facinoris).—*turpitudō*, *feditas*. **Plaut.** Rud. 3, 4, 28 has *flagitii flagrantia* = thou wilt culprity, &c.

FLAGRANT, *flagrans* (propr. burning, in flames; then fig. of heat, *flagr. æstus*, of cheeks on fire, *flagrantes genæ*, and of a/thing that is of a fiery red colour; then of heat, of passion, &c.). See **HOT**, **ARDENT**. A f. desire, *flagrans cupiditas*; magna, acris, or ardens cupiditas. | **Enormous**, *flagr.* *immanis*, *flagitiosus*, *nefandus*, *turpis*, *fedus*, &c. **Plaut.** Not flagrans: in Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1, we find *adulter flagrantii crimine comprehendi*; but the meaning is, whilst the crime is still recent, and so evident, notorious, &c.

FLAIL, *pertica*, *fustis*, *baculus* (a long stick or cudgel which was used by the ancients for thrashing). See **TO THRASH**.

FLAKE, floccus, flocculus (*of wool and similar substances; e.g. in some fruits, Plin. 16, 7, 10.* *F.'s of snow, nives.* *F.'s of copper, squama aris (cyprii).*

FLAMBEAU, fax (*of wood, done over with thick combustible matter, as grease, oil, wax: eply a lighted torch*).—funale (*made of tow, and likewise done over with combustible matter: also made of wax*).—tæda (*a piece of pine-tree or other resinous wood, which served the same purpose as the fax or tæda*).

FLAMÉ, s. flamma (*propr. and imprpr.; e.g. flamma amoris, belli, oratoris*).—ardor (*glow, propr. and imprpr.: = am ardently beloved object, see O. Met. 14, 683; dim. flammula*).—ignis (*fire, propr. and imprpr.: to be, &c. in f.'s, see FIRE: the f. of ambition is increasing, flamma erascit (S. Jug. 4, 4).* *The f. of war is kindled in Africa, Africa ardet bello.* *To set in (a) f., inflammare, incendere (propr. and &c.).* See **FIRE**.

FLAME, v. flammare (*e.g. flammans fenum, propr. flammantia lumina, V., for wch O. has flammæa lumina*).—ardere (*to burn*).—flagrare (*to be in a blaze*).—flammigerare (*to break out into f.'s, Geil. 17, 10.* See also **TO BURN**).

FLAME-COLOURED, coloris flamma, color flammæus (*flame of the colour, or flaming colour*). *A f.-c. dress, flammæum vestimentum (Fest. p. 92).*

FLANK, s. PROPUS. ilia (*loins and thighs, f.'s: ilia inter coxas et pubem lino ventre posita sunt, Cels.*). **IMPROPR.** (*of an army*), latus. *In f., a or ab latere or lateribus (opp. a fronte, a tergo): that they may not be attacked in f., ne quis militibus ab latere impetus fieri possit (C.).* *To attack the enemy on the f.; to take the enemy in f., hostem a latere aggredi or invadere; hostem ex transverso adori: latus hostium invadere or incurere; transversam hostium aciem invadere; in latera hostis incurare: an exposed or uncovered f., latus apertum: to cover the f., latus tutum præstare: to be stationed on the f., latere cingere: to attack the enemy on both f.'s, ab utroque latere hosti instare: to place the cavalry on the f.'s, equites ad latera disponere: to fall on the enemy's unprotected f., hostes latere aperto aggredi (Cæ.).*

FLANNEL, pannus laneus (*g. t. for any cloth made of wool*).

FLAP, s. lacinia (*propr. of the f. or any extremity of a garment; but imprpr. athg that hangs down loose.* *Thus Plin. 8, 50, 76, calls the fleshy part of the neck of a goat, lacinie a cervice dependentes; in a similar manner Linn. names the parts of a flower that hang down loose 'lacinie'; so the lobes [λοβοί] of the liver were lacinie; but the f.'s of the ear, auriculæ).* **A slight blow struck with athg, ictus or ictus levis (also of a f. of the wings, alis, pennarum, both Plin.).** **The flaps (disease in a horse's mouth), stomacæ (στομακίαι, Plin. 25, 3, 6).**

FLAP, v. **TRANS.** plaudere. *To f. the wings, alis or pennis plaudere; alas quater cum clangore (t): to f. off flies, muscas abigere.* **IMTRANS.** dependere (*to hang down*).—flaccescere (*to f. down; of sails no longer extended by the wind*). *'A flapping hat,' pileus labrosus (oft. feramentum fecit in extremâ parte labrosus, Cels.).*

FLAP-DRAGON (obsolet.), haurire. vorare. devorare. **FLAP-EARED**, auritus,—flaccidis et prægravantibus auribus (*Col., of a goat*).

FLAP MOUTHED, labrosus.

FLAP-TABLE, ppæ mensa valvata.

FLARE, coruscare (*see V. Æn. 5, 64*); also tremulâ flammâ ardere (t).—fulgere. splendere nitere. **SYN.** in **TO SHINE**.—flagrare (*to blaze*).—ardescere. exardescere (*to burn in a flame*).—aplescere (*to grow bright*).

FLASH, s. fulgor (*bright, blazing: e.g. of comets, lightning, &c.: also opp. fumus*). *A f. of lightning, fulgur (æκρον, the lightning, inasmuch as it shines and as a single temporary phenomenon on the horizon, instead of wch sometimes fulgurea is met with, but seldom the singular fulgor.* *It ought to be well distinguished fm fulgnetrum or fulgetra; i.e. continued or repeated lightning).*—fulmen (ἀπαιων, the lightning, inasmuch as it strikes any object). See also **LIGHTNING**. *F. of the eye or the eyes, ardor oculorum (C. Balb. 21, extr.), or ædes oculorum (Cæ. B. G. 1, 39): vultus ardore animi micans (the look or glance flashing with wrath): to emit stg f.'s of athg, jacere igniculos cs rei; igniculos cs rei ostendere (e.g. ingentem: like a f. of lightning (i.e. as quick), fulminis instar; cum maxima celestibus).*

FLASH, v. fulgere (*to shine like lightning*).—micare. splendere (*to sparkle, to glitter*). *The words were seen (363)*

flashing, micantes fulgure gladii: his eyes flashed through the mask, ex personâ ardentibus oculi: his eyes f., oculis ardent (C. Ferr. 4, 66, 148), or vultus ejus ardore micat (if with rage).

FLASHING, fulgor.—ardor (*e.g. of the stars*)—igniculi gemmarum (*of jewels*).—ardor oculorum (*of the eyes*).

FLASHY, dictu speciosus (*opp. verus, L. 1, 23, 7*).—speciosus modo (Q. 7, 1, 41).—speciosior quam subtilior (*these three of things*).—levis (*e.g. scriptor*).

FLASK, **A** bottle, vid. **A** powder-f., cornu pulveris pyrii.

FLASKET (*a sort of basket*). See **BASKET**.

FLAT, planus (*without perceptible prominences or inequalities, opp. asper, saxosus, montuosus or montanus*).—æquus (*horizontally level; opp. superior, inferior, acclivis*).—non fastigatus (*not sloping, e.g. a roof, tectum*).—non profundus (*having no depth*). *F. bottoms, carinæ planæ: f.-bottomed vessels, planæ planæ carinæ; nares planæ alveæ; nares paulo humiliores: the f. hand, palma (the natural); plana manus (the hand made f., as opposed to the fist): a f. nose, nasus simus: a f. country, campus: the whole country is f., omnia sunt camp. A f. coast, litus planum (the bottom not sinking rapidly): litus breve (having little depth of water).* **Without spirit (of liquors), rapidus.**—edentulus (*propr.; toothless; imprpr. of wine; Plaut. Pern. 3, 3, 87*).—gustu hebes (*Col.: of wine, 3, 2, 24*).—inera ac sine sapore (*Plin.: of the plant blitum*). **To become f., evanescere, or fugere.** **Not lively, languidus, languens (without strength and life; e.g. a colour, look, voice, thought).**—iners (*without strength and expression; verses*).—frigidus (*frosty, cold; e.g. a thought*). **To become f., languescere; evanescere (to become dull): to be f., languere; frigere (of a conversation, &c.).**

FLAT, s. **A** plain, planities.—æquor.—æquus et planus locus.—campus (*with or without planus or apertus, level ground, opp. mountainous or hilly country*).—æquata planities. exæquatio (*a place that has been made level (SYN. in FLATTEN)*). **A shallow, vid. The broad side of a blade; e.g. to strike with the f. of his sword, laminâ gladii percutere.** **In music, ppæ sonus mollis (Kr.).**

FLAT, v. **TRANS.** See **TO FLATTEN**.—**IMTRANS.** See **TO FLATTEN**.

FLATLY, plane: *to refuse athg f. to aby, ci præcise negare; ci plane sine ullâ exceptione præcedere.*

FLATNESS, planities (*propr.*).—levitas (*imprpr.*).—sapor ca rei nullus (*want of taste*).—humilitas (*meanness of expression*).

FLATTEN, v. **TRANS.** **To make flat, compianare.**—*tundendo extenuare (*e.g. gold, silver, aurum, argentum*).—levigare, seld. levare (*g. t., for removing roughness, &c.*). **To defect, vid. IMTRANS.** evanescere or fugere (*to grow flat, of wine*).

FLATTENING, compianatio. æquatio. exæquatio (**SYN. in TO FLATTEN**).—compressio (*a pressing to, &c.*).

FLATTER, s. prelum (*a press of any kind*).

FLATTER, v. assentari (*to express assent, whether fm conviction or fm hypocrisy, in opp. to adversari. It denotes the flattery wch shuns contradicting a person, θωπεύειν*).—blandiri (*to say what is agreeable to another, ἀποκεχειν; also to endeavour to carry favour by winning ways, marks of affection, &c.*).—adulari (*to endeavour to carry favour at the expense of self-degradation, like ἀνακεχειν; qin, seld. ci; nener in C.*).—aberrare in melius (*of a painter: ast. Plin. Ep. 4, 28, extr.*).—nimium esse in cs laudibus (*of an orator praising aby too highly*). **To carry favour with aby by flattery him, assentatunculâ quadam aucupari c. gratiam.** *I f. myself (parenthetically), quomodo nihî persuado (C. de Or. 2, 8, 122).* *Don't suppose that I say this to f. you, noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare (C.): to f. oneself with the hope &c., in eam spem adduci, ut &c.; sperare fore, ut &c.* *I f. myself with the hope, that &c., magna me spes tenet with iusm.* *To be trained to f., by long continuance of servitude, diuturnâ servitute ad nimiam assentationem erudiri.* *The desire of f., assentandi libido (T. Hist. 1, 1, 2).*

FLATTERER, adulator (*the mean, degraded f.*).—assentator (*who always agrees in opinion with the person flattered*).—homo blandus (*who caresses or coaxes*). *Fem. adulatorix, assentatrix, mulier dulcoris or blandiss* (**SYN. ab-er**).

FLATTERING, blandities. blandus.—jucundus, gratus (pleasunt, ibid. **SYN.**).—honorificus (*honorable*). *In a f. manner, blandus, per blanditias: f. modo. or*

expressiones, voces blandæ; blanditiæ; assentationes (C. *Cicent.* 13, 36). **SYN.** in **FLATTERY**: *it is very f. to me, summo honori mihi duco. A f. likeness, imago es, in quâ effingenda artifex in melius aberravit* (ast. *Plin.* Ep. 4, 28).

FLATTERINGLY, blande, per blanditiis.

FLATTERY, adulation. assentatio (**SYN.** in **TO FLATTER**).—ambitio (the soliciting abg's favour).—blanditiæ (sweet words, caresses, coaxing); *J. n.* blanditiæ et assentationes (C. *Cicent.* 13, 36).—blandimentum (the means by which abg's endeavors to obtain another's favour).—**DIMIN.** assentatulinclula. Low or base f., blanditiæ verniles (such as slaves use towards their masters; T. *Hist.* 2, 59, 4): without f., dicam enim non revērens assentandi suspicionem (i. e. I say it without fearing the suspicion of f., parenthet. C. de Or. 2, 28, 122); ambitioe relegatā (H. *Sat.* 1, 10, 84): by way of f., assentandi causā; per adulationem or assentationem; by f., per blanditiis: to listen to f., adulatores patefacere aures: deceived by f., eblanditus (pec. C. S., though fm dep. eblandiri, Krebs.).

FLATULENCY or **FLATUOSITY**, ¶ **PROPR.** Inflation. To cause f., Inflationem habere, facere, parere; inflare stomachum (Cels.). to remove it, inflationem levare, discutere. ¶ **IMPROPR.** See **EMPTINESS**, **TURGIDITY**.

FLATULENT or **FLATUOUS** (e. g. food, cibi), qui indant or qui inflationem habent. ¶ **EMPT.** vid.

FLAUNT, volitare (to flatter about; e. g. in foro); J. n. volitare et vagari (e. g. in foro, C.).—magnifice indere (e. g. before the eyes of the people, per ora hominum)—spatiari (to walk up and down with airs, or a pompous step). To f., about in gold and purple, insignem suro et purpura conspici.

FLAVOROUS, jucundū saporis or odoris.—suavis.—bene olens (odorus is poet. only).—odoratus (filled with perfume).—saporē præstantior (savory).

FLAVOUR, s. ¶ *With ref. to taste*, sapor. A pleasant f., sapor jucundus. suavitas: to have a pleasant f., jucundo sapore esse; jucunde sapere: althg loses the f., cæ rei sapor non permānet integer: to receive a f. of something else, alieno sapore infusi: to have a bitter f., amarum saporem habere: althg has no f., cæ rei sapor nullus est. ¶ *With ref. to smell*; See **ODOR**.

FLAVOUR, v. sapore or odore qo inficere.—condire.

FLAW, s. ¶ *Blemish, &c.*, vitium (g. t.). If there is no f., si nihil est vitii (in qā re).—vitium is also a f. in jewels (Plin.).—sarcion (= quedam gemmæ caro, capivov) was a particular kind of f. in a diamond; Phil. 37, 5, 8. ¶ A gust of wind, impetus ventiturno. ¶ Commotion of the mind (obsol.), vehementior animi concitatio. animi motus, impetus, ardor, animi permotio. ¶ *Tumult*; see **COMMOTION**.

FLAW, v. See **TO BREAK**, **CRACK**.

FLAWY, rimosus (full of flaws).—vitiosus. mendosus (**SYN.** in **FAULT**).

FLAX, linum: the refuse of spun f. (tow), stupa: to pull f., linum evellere: to sleep the f., lini virgas in aquam mergere; linum macerare: to comb the f., linum ferreis hamis pectere: combed f., linum factum; uncombed f., linum crudum, infectum: of f. or flaxen, lineus. On the ancient methods of preparing f., see *Plin.* 19, 1, 3. The cultivation or growing of f., "lini cultura: a bundle of f., fasciculus lini manualis: the thread of f.; spun f., linum netum (Ulp. *Dig.* 32, 3, 70, § 11): the combing of f., ars lini depectendi: a mallet to beat f. with, malleus stuparius.

FLAX-COMB, hamī ferrei. pecten.

FLAXEN, ¶ *Made of flax* (**SYN.** in **FLAX**).

¶ *Pair*, flavus. subflavus.

FLAY, pellem detrachere ei or cæ corpori (of a beast).—deglubere qm (a person); also qm vivum (if alive).

—glubere, deglubere, post-Class. in prose.

FLAYER, *qui pecus morticuum deglubit.

FLEA, pulex. Full of f.'s, pulicosus: to clean fm f., pulicibus liberare.

FLEA-BANE, psyllion (Plin.).—*plantago psyllium (Linn.).

FLEA-BIT (i. e. spotted), maculatus, maculosus. maculis parvus.—varius (of diversified colours).

FLEAM, sagitta (in use before Veget., and answering entirely to the English 'lancet').—scalpellum or scalpelum (an instrument used as well for surgical operations as for bleeding). See **LANCET**.

FLECK, or **FLECKER**. See **TO STREAK**, **TO DAUBLE**.

FLEDGED, adultus (grown up, so as to be ready to fly; q. 2, 6, 7).—confirmatus (grown strong; Col. 8, 4, (363).

4) —plumis obductus; plumatus. *Not yet f., infirmus.* ¶ The forms plumiger and penniger are poet.—To be f., pennas habere (Varr. *R. R.* 3, 9, 15); pennulis uti posse (C. *N. D.* 2, 58, 129): the young ones are nearly f., pennæ nascuntur pullo: to become f., plumare (Gell.). plumescere (Plin.).

FLEE. See **TO FLY**.

FLEECE, vellus. The golden f., pellis aurata, inaurata (†); pellis aurea; auratæ ovīs pellis. The order of the golden f., *turna equestris pelle aureâ insignis.

FLEECE, ¶ *To shear*, vid. ¶ *To plunder*, vid.

FLEECEY, laniger (wool-bearing; pecus, C.; bidentata, V.).—lanosus (woolly; opp. glabror; vellus, App.).

FLEER. See **MOCK**.

FLEER, s. See **MOCKERY**; **GRIN**, s., &c.

FLEERER. See **MOCKER**.

FLEET, s. classis. To build a f., classem ædificare, facere; efficere (to contrive to bring it together, or to get it up): to equip a f. (and man it), classem ornare: to man it (with soldiers), classi milites attribuire: the f. leaves the port, vela salt, classis exit, e portu proficiscitur: to quit the port with the f., naves e portu educere: to send the f. out for a cruise, classem quoque versus dimittere: to cast anchor with the f., classem constituere: to land with the f., classem in or ad locum appellere: to command the f., præcæse classi: to have or possess a powerful f., valere classe: to cover the sea or seas with one's f., maria classibus consternere (Curt. 9, 6, 7). A small f., classis parva; classicula: to have a small f., qd navicularum habere: a f. of thirty sail, classis triginta navium.

FLEET, adj. See **SWIFT**.

FLEET, v. ¶ *To skim*, vid. ¶ *To f. time away*, horas fallere qā re (†). See **TO FLY AWAY**.

FLEETING, fugax (whatever passes by quickly).—velox (quick on one's feet).—fluxus, caducus (quickly vanishing, transient).—volucer (inconstant, not lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).

FLEETLY. See **SWIFTLY**.

FLEETNESS. See **SWIFTNESS**.

FLESH, s. caro (g. t., as opp. to fat, muscles, nerves; on the body, or dressed as food; then also of the soft part of fruit).—viscera, um, pl. (g. t. for every thing under the skin in animals, the flesh, bones, &c.; see C. *N. D.* 2, 63, extr.; boum visceribus vesci acelus habebatur).—pulpa (rare; Cat. *Mart.*; eatable and savoury f.; opp. bones).—corpus (fleshy corporeal substance, as opp. bones; ossa corpore operienda sunt; ossa corpori subjecta; also as opp. animus). Stewed, boiled, &c. f.; see **MEAT**. A small piece of f., caruncula. In mentioning the f. of animals, the Latins frequently in connexion omit caro, and say simply, vitulina (the f. of calves, veal), canina (the f. of dogs, &c.). To have more f. than muscle (or strength), carnis plus habere quam lacertorum (also fig. of a writer's style). It is considered a sin to eat f. on a fast-day, jejuniio Indictio carnisbus vesci acelus habetur (C. *N. D.* 2, 63, 159). Proud f. (in a wound), caro supercremens: to e. it away, carnem supercrementem exedere. To gain f., corpus facere: to lose f., corpus amittere (C.); corpus cæ abiit (†): to turn to f., in corpus ire or obire (of articles of food). ¶ **METON.** a) My f. and blood (i. e. my children, relations), viscera mea, pl. (see Weber. ad *Juen.* 3, 72, p. 160). b) *Flesh* (opp. Spirit), in the sense of the Bible (i. e. sensual desires), cupiditates or libidines (e. g. to live to the f., libidini et cupiditatē parere). To indulge the lusts of the f., libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptatibus servire or se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corpora voluptatibus dedere: to subdue the lusts of the f., cupiditatibus imperare; cupiditates coercere; libidines domitas habere.

FLESH, v. To f. his maiden word, *primum bello gladium destringere or hostem manu fundere († cf. *V. Æn.* 9, 590. Tum primum celere intendisse sagittam Diectur, &c.; fortemque manu fudisse Numam).

FLESH-BROTH, jus coctis carnisbus.—jus gallinaceum, agninum (of fowl, lamb, &c.).—sorbitio (g. t. for althg that is sipped; Calo, Cels., &c.).—cibus jurelulentus (f.-soup).

FLESH-COLOUR, candor carnosus (Plin. 11, 37, 54).

FLESH-COLOURED, candore carnosus. carnosus.

FLESH-DAY, *dies quo carnisbus vesci liceat.

FLESH-FLY, *musca carnaria.

FLESH-HOOK, carnarium (c. instrumentum).

FLESH-POT, olla (g. t.).—cacabus (a saucepan).—ahenum coeculum (any metal pot or kettle).

FLESH-WOUND, vulnus, quod est in carne (Cels. 6, 6, 23).

FLESHINESS. See CORPULENCE.

FLESHLESS. See LEAN.

FLESHLINESS, cupiditatem, libidines (the *insula*).—(corpore) voluptates (as enjoyment).—temeritas (the propensity to yield to sensual impressions, τὸ ἄλογον, opp. ratio, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 47)—corpus (the body, the flesh; as the seat of sensual desire). See **FLESH** (opp. Spirit).

FLESHLY, || *Copyporeal*, vid. || *Opp. spiritalis*, by gen. corporis (e. g. corporis voluptates, libidines).

FLESHY, carnosus (also speaking of fruit).

FLEXIBILITY, or **FLEXIBILITY**, habilitas. mollitia (e. g. cervicis).—facilitas. mores faciles. animus facilis (with ref. to character).—obsequium. obsequentia (a yielding to *athq*, compliance; the latter, *Ces. B. G. 7, 29). *F.* of the joints, molles commissuræ; of the voice, vocis mollitudo: natural f. of a *q's* character (i. e. tractability), natura tractabilis.

FLEXIBLE, flexibilis. mollis (both *prop.* and *improp.*; e. g. of the voice).—facilis (giving way, yielding, opp. difficilis).—qui regit potest (*prop.* and *improp.*; see *Sen. de ira*, li. 15, extr.).—tractabilis (*improp.*, tractable, of persons; mollis conveys the meaning of rather too yielding).

FLEXION, flexus. The f. of a word (gram. term), flexura.

FLEXUOUS, flexuosus, tortuosus. sinuosus (wind-ing). || *Variable*; see **CHANGEABLE**.

FLEXURE, flexura. curvamen. curvitas. adun-citas. curvatura. anfractus. tortus. sinus (SYN. in CURVE, CURVATURE).

FLICKER, volitare (of birds).—flutare (of things; see O. Met. 11, 476).—cornuscare (of a flame; *V. En.* 5, 64); also tremulâ flammâ ardere (†). If in the sense of flapping the wings, see **TO FLAP**.

FLIER, || *A run-away*, fugitivus (ἀπαρτνε, a slave that has run away fm his master).—transfuga. perfuga (a deserter). || *In a machine*; *prps* *moderamen or *moderamentum.—*rota moderatrix.

FLIGHT, fuga. *To take to f.*, se dare, conferre or conicere in fugam; fugam capere; sese fugam mandare. fugam petere. See **TO FLY**; *to put to f.*, fugare; in fugam dare, vertere. convertere, conicere (the two last, with the notion of eagerness and swiftness); in fugam impellere (C. Rabir. per d. 82).—profigere (so that he cannot again rally): *to be in f.*, in fugâ esse: *to endeavour to escape by f.*, fugâ (sibi) salutem petere: *to escape by f.*, ex fugâ evadere; fugâ se eripere: *to cut off a *q's* f.*, fugam intercludere; *to hinder or stop it*, fugam reprimere: *to aid the f. of a *q* with money*, fugam ex pecuniâ sublevare. *F. fm a *q**, fuga ca rei.—vitatio, devitatio (the avoiding it). || *A flight of the fancies*, *volucer animi motus: *to venture on a f. of imagination*, omne immensum peragere mente animoque (Lucr. 1, 74). || *Flight (of birds)*, avium volatus. || *Flock (of birds)*, grex.—agmen (e. g. corvorum, V.). || *Of stairs*, *To live up three f. of stairs*, tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7).

FLIGHTINESS, levitas. ingenium mobile. See **CHANGEABLENESS**, INCONSTANCY.

FLIGHTY, || *Swift*, vid. || *Inconstant*, volatilis, modo huc modo illuc (C.).—levis (light, fickle).—inconstans (that does not remain the same in sentiment or conduct).—mobilis (changeable in one's opinion or views).

FLIMBLY, tenuiter. leviter. debilliter. infirme. inane.

FLIMSINESS, tenuitas.—exillitas.—jejunitas et inopia.

FLIMSY, tenuis (thin; opp. crassus; *prop.* and *improp.*; of a letter; C.). *Jm. tenuis* exsanguique.—perquam tenuis et levis.—tenuis et jejunus.—tenuiter confectus (*prop.*; of texture; Ces.).—rerum inops (of writings; H. A. P. 322).—inanis (empty; of thought, of a speech, letter, &c.).—frigidus et inanis (spiritless, &c.).—parum diligens (e. g. scriptura, literæ, &c.).

FLINCH. See **TO SHRINK**.

FLING, s. || *Prop.*, s. See **THROW**, s. || *Improp.* *Gibe, sarcasm, oratio obliqua*. sententia obliqua (things said with allusion to a *q*).—dicterium (sarcasmic derision). *To have a f. at a person*, qui obliquis orationibus carpere. *qm oblique perstringere*. jaculari in *qm obliquis sententiis*: *to have some f's at a *q**, quædam jacere de *q* re (e. g. de cultu, habitu, &c. T.). || *A kick with the heel*; e. g. of a horse, &c. calcitratus (Plin. 8, 44, 69).

FLINGING, v. See **TO THROW**.

FLINT, silex.—lapis silex.—lapis siliceus; saxum silex; saxum siliceum; of or made of a f., siliceus.

—*FIG.* *His heart is as hard as a f.*, habet silecem pectus ejus (O. Trist. 3, 11, 4); stat ei in corde silex (Tib. 1, 1, 64).

FLINTY, siliceus.—calculosus (g. i. for stony; of soil, &c.). *F. soil*, *terra silicea; glareæ (sand of a f. opp. ratio, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 47)—to lay flints upon a road, viam glaciæ substruere. || *Hard of heart*; see **FLINT**.

FLIPPANCY, lingue volubilitas (wack may be strengthened by nimia, proterva, petulans, &c.).—protervitas.—petulantia.—procacitas (SYN. in WANTON).

FLIPPANT, volubilis. protervus. procax. petulans lascivus (SYN. in WANTON). *Justo promptior (too ready; e. g. lingua).

FLIRT, v. TRANS. jacere. jaculari; *athq* at a *q*, (manu) jacere *qd* in *qm*; petere *qm qâ* re (e. g. malo, V.); jaculari *qm qâ* re.—|| *INTRANS.* *To jeer*, vid. || *To run about*, circumcursare hæc illuc.—discursare. concursare huc et illic (hither and thither).—volitare *qo loco* (to flutter about, *prop.*, of birds, then also of persons, e. g. totâ urbe). || *To endeavour to attract young men*, &c., oculis venari viros (to be always looking out for men).—dare operam, ut placeat viris (ast. Plant. Parn. 5, 4, 47).—improbe juvenes circumspicere (ast. Appl. Apol., p. 323, 10).—*garrulitate suâ se juvenibus amabilem præbere (cf. Suet. Oct. 83). (Of a male f.), blande mulieribus palpari (Plant. Amph. 1, 3, 9): levitatibus amatoribus deditum esse; also, *prps*, amare only (see S. Cat. 11, 6).

FLIRT, || *Sudden jerk*: see **JERK**. || *A coquet-tish female*, mulier placenti studiosa (O. A. A. 3, 423).—quæ dat operam, ut placeat viris (ast. Plant. Parn. 5, 4, 47).—improba juvenum circumspexitrix (of a desperate, immodest f.). *St* puella garrulitate amabilis (Suet. Oct. 83).—desultor amoris (of a man, who does not attack himself deeply and permanently to one, O. Am. 1, 3, 15).

FLIRTATION, levitates amatoris.—lusus (Prop 1, 10, 9; O. A. A. 1, 62).

FLIT, *volitare ultro citroque per auras (Lucr. 4, 36): *fm context*, volitare only.—volitare in *qo loco*, volitare passim per *qm locum* (of persons, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5; Rosc. Am. 46, 135). *To f. about any place*, circumvolare or circumvolitare locum (to fly round a place).—flutare (of things only, see O. Met. 11, 470): flitting, fluxus. fluxus et mobilis (e. g. res humane, S.).—fluxus atque fragilis (S.).—instabilis. || *Remove, migrate*, migrare or demigrare in alium locum (to move to a different place), or in alia loca (to different places).—domo or e domo emigrare (to leave one's abode for another).

FLITCH, succidâ (Farr.).

FLITTER. See **RAG**.

FLITTER-MOUSE. See **BAT**.

FLOAT, s. navis caudicaria or codicaria (S. Fragm. p. 990, Cort.).—ratis. || *A float of wood*, *lignorum per aquas decursus. || *The float on a fishing-line*, cortex.

FLOAT, v. TRANS. *To flood (fields, &c.)*, vid.—|| *To send timber down a river*, *ligna flumine secundo demittere. || *To float a ship*, navem deducere (to launch).—navem scopulo detrudere (a ship that has been aground).—|| *INTR.* innare or innatari ci rei (to swim in a *q*).—sustineri a *qâ* re (to be supported on the surface, not sink down; e. g. on the water, ab aquâ).—fluctuare or fluctuari (to f. on the waves).—flutare (to f. in the air). *A floating island*, natans insula: a floating bridge, *pons e ratibus factus. *The floating of timber down the stream*, *lignorum per aquas decursus. *IMPROP.* *To be contented to f. with the stream*, nunquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.).

FLOCK, s. || *Of beasts or cattle*, grex (g. i. as well of larger as of smaller animals; if, however, it is wished to mark the distinction between both, it is confined to the smaller animals; see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquæ pecoris: O. Met. 1, 513, non hic ornamenta gregæve; then also for a congregation or assembly of persons).—armentum (of larger beasts, esp. of oxen; then also of horses, stags, great marine animals; opp. grex, see above).—multitudo. caterva (crowd, &c.).—Relating or belonging to a f., gregalis; gregarius: in f.s., gregatim: to assemble or unite in a f., congregare (also of persons). || *Of persons*, see **CONCOURSE**.

FLOCK, v. See **TO CONGREGATE**.

FLOG, verberare (g. i.).—cadere, with a *q*, *qâ* re (to strike with any sharp instrument that gives a sharp cut)—virgis cadere (with a rod).—qm fusti verberare (with a cudgel).—qm verberibus cadere or in *qm verberibus* animadvertere (to give a *q* stripes).—

loris cedere (with the know).—flagris or flagellis cedere (to scourge; in situ. age, flagellare se poet.): to f. aby with rods, qm virgis cedere: to f. aby to death, usque ad necem qm loris cedere (aft. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28, where, instead of 'loris cedere,' we find 'loris operire,' which must be looked upon as Com.); qm flagellis ad mortem cedere (H. Sat. 1, 2, 12).

FLOOD. *1* Inundatio, inundatio fluminis.—eluvio, diluvium (dil. post-Aug.; eluvies, diluvies, diluvio, somewhat poet.). There is a f., flumen extra ripas diffinit. flumen alveum excedit. *2* The deluge (Noah's), eluvio terrarum (C. Rep. 6, 21, 23).—inundatio terrarum, or fm context, inundatio (Plin. 5, 13, 14; Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, § 1 and 13; 3, 29, 1, where he uses both dil. and inund. See the description of 'the flood,' in Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, sqq.). *3* A body of water, aque.—undæ (waves).—fluctus (moods).—*Flow* (opp. ebb). accessus maris. aestus commutatio (if previous mention has been made of the ebb, see Cæs. B. G. 5, 8).—aestus maritimi (the agitated motion of the sea in general). f. and ebb, mariorum aestum accessus et recessus; aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes: the f.-tide is coming in, aestus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit; *falis*, aestus minuit: the f.-tide rises eighty yards above Britain, aestus intumescit octuaginta cubitis supra Britanniam. See Tide. *4* A flood of tears, magna vis lacrimarum: a f. of words, loquacitas personis profluens (C. 3 de Or. 189).

FLOOD-GATE, catarracta (καταράκτες, a canal, secured or shut up by large folding gates). To construct f.-g's to break the violence of the current, catarractis aque cursum temperare (Plin. ep. 10, 69).

FLOOR, *ancora brachium, cornu.—præpue unus (used poet. for 'anchor,' Val. Flacc. 4, 428).

FLOOR, *1* Of a room, æc., solum (g. t.).—coaxatio (made of strong boards).—pavimentum (of stone, plaster, or other artificial composition). A f. composed of large pieces of marble, pavimentum sectile: a tessellated f., pavimentum tessellatum or vermiculatum (see Intersp. Suet. Cæs. 46, and H. Sat. 2, 4, 83). To lay down a f., coaxationem facere; coaxeare; pavimentum struere (e. g. de testâ arida, Cat. R. R. 18); pavimentum facere (Varr.; C. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 1). *2* A story of a house, tabulatum, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio. The ground f., contignatio, quæ plano pede est (g. t.); conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (i. e. the rooms composing the ground f., both according to Vir. 7, 4, 1): the first f., cœnaculum (C. Agr. 2, 35, 96; compare Varr. de L. L. 5, 33, § 162); domus superior (Varr. Æc. C. Att. 12, 10, extr.): the second f., contignatio tertia; cœnaculum superius (the upper f., in general, Plaut. Amph. 3, 1, 3): to walk up to the second f., in tertiam contignationem ascendere: to live in the second or upper f., tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7): cœnaculo superiore habitare (in the upper f., Plaut. Æc.); sub tegulis habitare (to live in the garrets or attics, Suet. Gramm. 9): to let the upper f. to aby, cœnaculum superius edes dare: the whole upper f. is unoccupied, tota domus superior vacat.

FLOOR, v. assibus contabulare, assibus solum compingere or consernere (with planks).—coaxationem facere; coaxeare.—pavimentum struere, facere (SYN. in FLOOR, s.).

FLORIDUS, floridus (strewed with blossoms and flowers, rich with flowers; hence impropr. of speech).—florens (blooming, propr. and impropr.)—letus (shining or displaying fulness: of f. style, and of the writer who possesses it)—floridus et vegetus (healthy, fresh, blooming, forma). A f. complexion, nitidus color; color hilaris (Plin. 23, 8, 75, these refer to its freshness); os rubicundum (Plaut.); roseum os (O. Met. 7, 705): a f. style, floridus dicendi genus (off. Q. 2, 5, 18); dicendi genus flosculis nitens.

FLORIDITY or FLORIDNESS, flos (bloom; e. g. juventutis).—colores (colour).—colorum ratio (the colouring).—nitor (animated colouring).—venustus (with ref. to form)—viriditas (freshness, e. g. of the mind; see C. Lat. 3, 11): floridness of style, floridus dicendi genus; dicendi veneres; lenocinia, orum, pl. (family ornaments of style, see Q. 8, pref. 26.)—fucus, pigmenta orationis (as fault).

FLORIST, *florum amans (amateur).—*florum intelligentes (connoisseurs).—qui flores vendit (as trade, off. Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2).

FLOTILLA, classis parva, classula. To have a small f., qd navicularum habere.

FLOUNCE, *1* INTRANS. volutari (to roll about, &c., sus cœnozo lacu, Col.; in luto, C. Ag.). To f. about in the waves, æquora caudâ versare (of dolphins, V.).—*2* To move with passionate agitation, *violento

impetu modo huc modo illuc rapi.—tumultuari (to storm about).

FLOUNCE, TRANS. *fimbria ornare. Flounced, fimbriatus—prolixus fimbriatus.

FLOUNCE, a. instituta (used by Roman matrons; it reached to the instep).—fimbria (a fringe: the thrums of a women garment, collected into ornamental knots)—segmenta (prob. thin plates of gold, laminæ, stitched to the bottom of gowns, &c.).

FLOUNDER, s. *pleuronectes fiesus (Linn.).

FLOUNDER, v. se volutare.—volutari (to roll oneself, e. g. in luto, in the mud).—titubare (to stumble about, propr. and fig.). To f. about in error, titubare in errore: to come floundering home, domum reverti titubanti pede (Phædr.). To f. out of athg, (se) emergere ex qâ re.

FLOUR (ground corn), farina (as well propr. of corn as of things that may be bruised or ground like corn). Fine f., farina minuta; pollen (if sifted): barley f., wheat f., farina hordeacea, triticea, belonging to f., farinarius: full of f., farinosus: looking like f., farinulentus: containing f., or of the nature of f., farinaceus (Vel. Onomast.): food prepared fm f., *cibus e farina paratus. *puls e farina facta.

FLOUR BAG or SACK, *saccus farinarius.

FLOUR-BARREL, cùmbera farinæ (H.).

FLOUR-SIEVE, cribrum farinarium.

FLOURISH, *1* To be in a prosperous state, florere, florescere.—vigere (to thrive). *2* Inclarescere se post-Class. At the time when the state was flourishing, florētissimis rebus. *3* To be celebrated, gloriâ florere, esse in laude, gloriâ circumfluere, omnium sermone celebrari in magno nomine et gloria esse, magnâ celebritate famæ esse (stronger trans).—*4* In singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell. 1, 11).—flectere vocem (O. Am. 2, 4, 25).—*5* To use florid language, flosculos concingere, floridiore dicendi genere uti—orationem ornare (or exornare) atque illuminare, &c.—orationem diceudi luminibus ornare.—*6* To play in circular movements, &c., rotari (e. g. ignis supra caput, Cf. quat. fm Pope in Johnson).

FLOURISH, INTRANS. vibrare (hastam, tela, &c.). To f. a sword, enssem rotare (V.). *7* To ornament, *floribus ornare, distinguere (to ornament with flowers).—acu pingere.

FLOURISH (a trumpet), inflare buccinam, classicum canere (if as a signal of alarm).

FLOURISH, s. ornatus. ornamentum (ornament, inasmuch as it contributes to the beauty of athg; beautifying ornament).—cultus (athg that is added to the external part for the sake of improving it).—*ornamentum ineptum (a badly-managed or ill-conceived, tasteless ornament; of things in general).—lenocinium (an awkward and tasteless or grotesque ornament, in speech and song, &c.). A f. in singing, flexiones or flexus vocis (see Ernesti Lex. techn. Lat. rhet. p. 173): to add or introduce a f. in singing, numeros et modos et frequentamenta incinere (Gell. 1, 11): a f. in speech, or in speaking, flosculi.—dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (any prominent or ornamental part); quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia.—calamistra (affected f.'s or ornaments, C. T.; lit. curling-iron).

FLOURISHING, flores (propr. and impropr.): f. circumstances, res florentes, florētissimæ. To be in f. circumstances, florere omnibus copiis. See To FLOURISH; and of the flourishing circumstances relative to wealth, vid. WEALTHY, RICH.

FLOUT. See To JEER.

FLOW, v. *1* A PROP. fluere (g. t.).—labi (to f. gently to a place).—ferri (to f. quickly to a place; see Hirt. B. G. 8, 40).—manare (to run down or out; fm athg, do or ex re: of the flowing of thicker fluids than water, e. g. of tears, sweat, &c. Dûd. refers manare to the over fullness of the spring; fluere to the physical law, by which a fluid body f.'s on if not stopped).—liquecere, liquefieri (to become liquid, to melt, of wax, &c.; opp. concrecere). To f. out fm athg, effluere ex, &c.; profluere ex, &c. (to f. forth out of athg, of any liquid): to f. into athg, influere in qd (e. g. into the ocean); profluere in qd (to f. forward; e. g. into the sea); delteri in qd (to f. fast fm a higher place to a lower; e. g. into a river); effundi in qd (to pour itself into the sea, &c.): to f. through athg, fluere per qd (not perfluere): to f. through the middle of a place (a town, &c.), medium per locum fluere; medium locum interfluere; medio loco fluere (q f. in the middle of a place, L. 24, 3): to f. at the very foot of the mountain, in imis radiibus montis ferri (Hirt. B. G. 8, 40): the fountain has ceased to f., fons profluere desit. *2* Opp. 'to ebb,

accedere (Cæs.), affluere (Plin.; both, to flow in).—*æstus maris intumescit* or *æstus ex alto se incitat*.—*æstus crecat* (opp. *decrescit*, Varr.). See TO EBB. A fountain that ebbs and f's, fons qui crescit decrescitque (e. g. ter in die); fons, quum nescio quod libramentum abditum et cæcum, quum exinanitus est, suscit et elicit, quum repletus, moratur et strangulat (afl. Plin. Ep. 4, 30). || B) Fig. 1) gen.; fm his mouth flowed speech sweeter than honey, ex lingua f'uebat melle dulcior oratio; ejus ore sermo melle dulcior profuebat: the sweet flowed fm his body, multo sudore manavit (afl. C. de Dio. 1, 34, 74); manabat ei toto de corpore sudor (Lucr. 6, 994). 2) membra fluunt sudore et lassitudine, L. 23, 17, is, they become relaxed). 2) Especially, a) To flow, i. e. to move itself gently and gradually, fluere (e. g. hair f's over the neck, comæ per colla fluunt, Prop. 2, 23); hence, the speech f's, oratio fluit. b) To flow out of alth; i. e. to arise, proceed, fluere (f' not profuere) a or ex, &c.; manare a or ex, &c. (to arise and spread abroad; e. g. peccata ex vitiiis manant); oriri (a qâ re), but more emily exoriri (ex qâ re); nasci (ex or a; a timore, Cæs.); gigni (ex qâ re; a qo); proficisci (ex qâ re; but nly fm a person, a qo); existere (ex qâ re; also ex qâ re, ut ex stirpe quadam existit. C.); erumpere (impingy rapidly, violence; ex qâ re); qd ex rei fons est: to f. fm the same source ex eodem fonte fluere. c) To flow into alth (i. e. to be brought to it), deferri, referri in qd (deferri, to be given voluntarily; referri, as a debt, fm some obligation, as tributa, &c.; both, e. g. into the public treasury, in ærarium): a considerable revenue f's into the public treasury, haud parvum vectigal ærario addit (L. 7, 15). || To f. down, defluere. To f. forth, effluere, emanare.—profuere.—diffuere (in different directions).

FLOW, s. || Act of flowing, fluxus (Plin.).—fluxio.—flumen (as that wch f's; also fig. of speech).—fluxura (the emitting of a liquid, Col. 3, 2, 17).—fluor (e. g. of the eyes, called also illacrimatio).—lapus (the gentle, continual f.; e. g. of a stream).—perennitas (the constant f., of a well, &c.). || Opp. to ebb, accessus maris, æstus commutatio (when the ebb has been previously spoken of; see Cæs. B. G. 5, 8).—Ebb and flow, æstus maritimi. The ebb and f. of the sea, æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes. See EBB. The flow is beginning, æstus ex alto se incitat; mare intumescit: the f. is over, æstus minuit.—|| Of speech, flumen orationis (as a quality of the speech itself).—cursus dicendi (the f. and progress of the speech, Q.).—oratio volubilis; expedita et perspicue currents oratio; verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (as quality of the speaker who possesses it). A speaker who possesses a f. of language, orator volubilis (C. Brut. 27, 105): uniform f. of speech, orator æquabiliter profuens: a gentle and uniform f. of speech, orationis genus cum quadam lenitate æquabil profuens: f. of eloquence, copia dicendi (as a property of the speaker; see Beier, C. Offic. 2, 5, 16, p. 34); also velut quoddam flumen eloquentiæ. To have a good f. of language, verba volvere; volubilem esse oratorem; commodè verba facere (fm the complete knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1). To check aly's f. of speech, cursum dicendi refrænare (Q. 8, proem. 27, of a thing). Aly's f. of words is impeded by alth, cursus dicendi tenetur qâ re (Q. 4, 3, 13). An empty f. of words, flumen or turba inanum verborum. || A flow of spirits, effusio animi in lætitiâ (C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66).

FLOWER, flos (in all the meanings of the Eng. word). Full of f's, floridus: gathered f's, flores carpi or demissi: to come into f., or full f., see TO FLOWER. TRANS: a small f., flosculus: a full-blown f., *flos plenus: to deal in f's, *flores venditare: covered with f's, floribus vestitus (e. g. meudous, prata): the filament of a f., *filamentum (fluria): pollen of a f., *pollen: a painter of f's, see FLOWER-PAINTER: the stalk of a f., *pediculus: the goddess of f's, Flora: the smell or odor of f's, odores, qui afflantur et floribus (f' odores also = 'aromatic f's': malmagata maxime ex odoribus sunt, Cels.): the cup of a f., dolibulum floris: wreath of f's, corona florea; corolla (to be distinguished fm sertum; i. e. festoon, as occasional ornament for windows, doors, &c.; the corollæ were used on solemn occasions, e. g. at a sacrifice, as personal ornaments). 2) The ancients also used to communicate sentimental thoughts by means of f.-wreaths, corollæ; see Boettiger's Sabina, 1, p. 230; (this mode of correspondence is even now sometimes carried on (in the way of amusement) in Germany, between young lovers, (366)

and termed 'Blumensprache', i. e. 'f.-language' to converse in the language of f's, *floribus or corollis animi sensus exprimere. To adorn with a wreath of f's, sertis or floribus redimere. || In architecture; (carved) f's, flores.—encarpa, orum (f's and leaves entwined). || Fig.) || Flowers of speech, flores, flosculi. To cull flowers of speech, flosculos carpere atque delibare. || The best style or specimen of alth, flos, e. g. of youth, juvenutis (i. e. the most excellent or distinguished part)—robur, or pl. robora, the strongest part, &c. (of Italy, the army, &c.). The f. of the cavalry, validissimi equitum: these troops were the very f. of the army, hoc erat robur exercitûs; id roboris in exercitu erat: to lose the f. of his troops, quod roboris in exercitu erat amittere: the f. of the nobility, flos nobilitatis: the f. of virtue, insignis virtutis, laudis: to be the f. of one's age, exornare nostræ ætatis gloriam: Pompejus, the f. of the empire, Pompejus, decus imperii: Hortensius, the f. of the state, Hortensius, lumen et ornamentum reipublice: Corinth, the f. of all Greece, Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen: Gallia-Cisalpinia is the f. of Italy, Gallia est flos Italiane. 2) Flos is used of a single person by Enn. as a poet, Cethegum... florem populi (ap. C. Brut. 15, 58), but in prose it should be decus, lumen, &c.—To be in the very f. of one's age, florere inter terrâmetatate: the f. of one's age, ætas florens, optima, integra; ætatis flos: to be in the f. of one's age, in flore ætatis esse; ætate florere: to die in the f. of one's age, exstingui in ipso ætatis flore; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis (Curt. 10, 5, 10).

FLOWER, v. TRANS. (i. e. to ornament with embroidery), pingere acu; also pingere only (V. Æn. 9, 582, &c.; compare with Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

FLOWER, v. INTRANS. florere.—florescere (to begin to blossom).—floreum mittere, expellere (to put forth blossoms).—efflorescere (improp.).—utriculum rumpere. florem aperire, dehiscere (to open the calix).—florem expandere, esse pandere. dehiscere ac esse pandere (to come into full flower; see Plin. 12, 11, 23). || To be in the prime, in flore esse.—florere: 'to be in the flower of one's age' vid. || To froth, vid.

FLOWER-BASKET, calathus.

FLOWER-BUD, area floribus constta.

FLOWER-BULB, bulbus; bulbulus (a small one).

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, iris. — *Iris pseudacorus (Linn.).

FLOWER-GARDEN, floralia, ium (sc. locus).

FLOWER-GARDENER, forum cultor.

FLOWER-LIKE, floridus.

FLOWER-PAINTER, *qui flores picturâ imitatur.

FLOWER-PIECE, pictura florum (the painting, afl. Plin. 16, 33, 60); tabula picta florum. tabula in quâ sunt flores (the tablet with the painting, afl. Plin. 35, 4, 7, & 8, 35).

FLOWER-POT, *testa florum.

FLOWER-STALK. See under FLOWER.

FLOWER-WORK (in architecture), flores (e. g. on the capital of a Corinthian column).—encarpa, orum (flowers and leaves entwined).

FLOWERET, flosculus.

FLOWERING-FERN, *osmunda regalis (Linn.).

FLOWERING-RUSH, *butōmus umbellatus (Linn.).

FLOWERY, floridus, floribus vestitus (clad with f's; e. g. prata).—florens (blooming). || Of style. See FLORID.

FLOWING, A) PROPRI. fluens, manans (STR. in TO FLOW).—perennis. Jugla (always f.); of water, of a well, brook, &c.). F. water, flumen vivum. || B) Fig.) || Of speech, fluens. [See obs. at the end of this article.]—profuens. volubilis (rolling fast, voluble, of a speaker, and the speech, esply when the speech consists entirely of short sentences; see C. Brut. 28, 108; Or. 56, 187, where oratio stabilis is opposed to it). The easy and f. speech of the orator, expedita et perspicue currents oratio (C. Brut. 63, 227); tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis (C. de Or. 2, 13, 54); also verborum expedita ac profuens quodammodo celeritas (C. Brut. 61, 220): a f. style of writing, genus orationis profuens; *genus dicendi sponte sua fusum; *oratio leniter profuens: f. verses, versus fluentes; versus sponte sua ad numeros aptos venientes (O. Triat. 4, 10, 25): to be written in f. elegiac verses, scriptum elegis esse fluentibus (Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2); in a f. manner, facile, commodè. 2) dissoluta aut fluens oratio, dissipata et fluens oratio, are expressions of blame, denoting a want of nerve, rigour, consciousness, &c. || Flowing; of garments, fluentis (e. g. veste fluente; tunicis fluentibus).—fluitans (vestis, T. amictus, Catull.).

FLOWING, s. See FLOOD. FLOW.

FLOWINGLY, fluenter (Lucr.). See FLUENTLY.

FLUCTUATE, fluctuare (*in nearly all the meanings of the English verb*; fluct. animo, nunc huc nunc illuc; in decreto qd. to be unsteady and inconsistent in maintaining a philosophical opinion, inter spem metumq. *L.*; also fluctuari; e. g. animo, *L.*).—fluitare (*to flow about unsteadily*).—jactari (*to be tossed about unsteadily*; e. g. of the rate of exchange, numus jactatur; *C. Off.* 3, 20, 28).—vacillare (*to totter, as it were; to be unsteady*; e. g. stabilitas et rei vacillat).

FLUCTUATING. See **UNSTEADY**, **CHANGEABLE**, &c.

FLUCTUATION, fluctuatio (*prop. and imprpr.; rare; not præ-Aug.*; animum, *L.*).—immutatio (*change*; SYN. in **CHANGE**).—vicissitudo (*regular alternation*).—varietas (*variety*; e. g. of weather, celi). *F. of opinion*, fluctuatio animum (*irresolution*); *the battle continued for a long time with many f's of success*, diu anceps stetit victoria: a f. between fear and hope, anceps spes et metus (*L.* 30, 32).

FLUE, ¶ *A pipe or aperture of a furnace or chimney; prop. æstuarium (an aperture to let the heat escape)*.—cuniculus fornacis (*Plin.* 9, 38, 62). ¶ *Down*, vid.

FLUENCY, ¶ *Of speech*, lingue volubilitas or mobilitas; orationis celeritas; verborum expedita et profluens quodammodo celeritas.—copia dicendi.—expedita et persaluta currens oratio. *F. in expression*, facilitas (e. g. to acquire a perfect f. in speaking, assequi firmam facilitatem, *Q.* 10, 1, 59); *that he may obtain greater f. of speech*, quo sit absolutius or (*Q.* 1, 1, 37). See **FLOW** (of speech). ¶ *Smoothness*, levitas (*as quality, also of expression*). ¶ *Abundance*, vid.

FLUENT, ¶ *Prop.* see **FLOWING**. ¶ *Of a speaker*, lingua promptus—celer (*quick*)—expeditus (*without diffusivity*).—copiosus (*rich in words of a writer and his writings*). *F. speech*, oratio v. libilis or expedita.—liquidum genus ærmonia (*having an agreeable flow*; *C. de Or.* 2, 38); lingua celeris et exercitata; lingue celeritas or volubilitas: a f. speaker, orator volubilis or facili et expeditus ad dicendum. See **FLOWING**.

FLUENTLY, facile, commode. *To speak f.*, cum orationis volubilitate loqui (*f. m. rapidity of utterance*); commode verba facere (*f. m. possessing a knowledge of the language*; *Np. Them.* 10, 1); *to have acquired the power of speaking correctly and f.*, firmam facilitatem assecutum esse (*Q.* 10, 1, 59).

FLUID, liquor (*as substance, whose parts separate by themselves*)—humor (*moistness, opp. dryness*; see *Cels.* 4, 2, No. 4, extr. *T. Ann.* 15, 57, 5).—aqua (*water, as the most common of f's*).—~~lax~~ latex is poet. only.

FLUIDITY, or **FLUIDNESS**, liquiditas (*very late*; æris, *App.*).—fluida natura.

FLURRY, ¶ *Gust*, vid. ¶ *Hurry*, vid.

FLUSH, v. **TRANS.** ¶ *To colour*, vid. ¶ *To elate*, qm superbum facere ei spiritus afferre. Inflare ea animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (e. g. of fortune; *L.* 45, 31). *Flushed*, elatus (qd. re).—ferox (qd. re). *Flushed with success*, successu rerum ferocior (*T.*); successu exultans (*V.*): he was not so flushed with success as to become careless, nec superior successu curam remittebat (*Q.* 1, 2, 24).

FLUSH, v. **INTRANS.** ¶ *Flaw*, vid. ¶ *Hasten* (*obsolet.*), vid. ¶ *Blush*, glow, vid.

FLUSH, adj. ¶ *Fresh, vigorous*, vid. ¶ *Full of money*, &c. (*cant term*). *To be f.*, argentum or pecuniam habere: not to be f., imparatum esse a pecuniâ; numos numeratos non habere.

FLUSH, a. ¶ *Violent flow*, vid. **FLOW**. ¶ *A f. of joy*, effusio animi in lætitiâ (*C.*).

FLUSTER, v. See **TO HURRY**, **TO AGITATE**. *To be flustered* (by drinking), incallescere vino.

FLUTE, tibia (*with the ancients usually tibia, i. e. double f.*). *To put the f. to one's lips or mouth*, tibiam ad labra referre: to play on the f., tibia canere; (*skillfully*) scienter cantare tibia: at or proper for the f., tibialis. aulæticus (e. g. calamus, i. e. the reed): one that sells f's, qui tibias venditat (*apt. Val. Max.* 3, 4, extr. 2): the sound of the f., tibia cantus.

FLUTE, v. (*i. e. architecture*) striare. *Fluted*, striatus. **FLUTE-PLAYER**, one that plays the f., tibicen, f. m. tibicen.

FLUTING, a. striatura.—atria. canalis (*as thing*).

FLUTTER, **INTRANS.** volitare (*of birds*).—fluitare (*of things*, e. g. sails; see *O. Met.* 11, 470).—circumvolitare qd. or qm (*to f. round abq. or abq.*); also volitare ultro citroque per auras (*Lucr.* 4, 36). *From the context*, volitare (e. g. before abq's eyes, ante oculos). *To f. about any place*, volitare in qo loco. volitare passim per qm locum (*also of persons that appear in public*; *C. Cat.* (337)

2, 3, 5; *Rosc. Am.* 46, 135): to f. round any place, circumvolitare or circumvolitare qm locum or qm (*but not absolutely; for circumvolitantium altum, T. Hist.* 2, 50, is = fluttering round him).—lustrare qd. (*to encircle in its flight*; e. g. signa, of an eagle): to f. round in a circle, in gyrum Recti. ¶ *To be in a state of uncertainty*, dubitatione maturare (*see C. Fev.* 2, 33, 74); fluctuare.

FLUTTER, **TRANS.** ¶ *Put to flight* (*like birds*), fugare.—abigere (e. g. volucres, to drive off). ¶ *To hurry the mind*, agitare.—solicitare. sollicitum facere.—commovere.—turbare. conturbare. perturbare.

FLUTTER, ¶ *Fluttering*, vid. ¶ *Commotion or hurry of the mind*, trepidatio.—tumultus (*C. Deiot.* 7, 20).—confusio (*Vell.* 2, 124). *To be all in a f.*, trepidare (*of one or more persons*); perturbatum esse, mentis habitu moveri.

FLUTTERING, s. The nearest subst. are plausus (e. g. alarum, the clapping of the wings).—volatus (g. t., for the flight of birds).

FLUX, fluxus, ūs (*Plin.*; also of the fusion of a metal, or the result of it: piceum non aliud esse quam combustæ resine fluxum, *Plin.*).—fluxio (e. g. aquarum, *C.*; sanguinis, ventris, oculorum, &c.).—fluxura (*Col.* 3, 2, 17 and 32).—fluor (*f. of the bowels*), also solutio et fluor stomachi (*Scrib. Larg.*). See **DYSENTERY**. All things are in a state of f., omnibus res quæque minuitur, omnia quasi longinquo ævo fluere videmus (*both apt. Lucr.* 2, 68); nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe; cuncta fluunt (*O. Met.* 15, 178). ¶ *Flux* (and reflux); see **FLOW** (of the tides).

FLUX, **TRANS.** See **TO MELT**, **TO FUSE**.

FLUXION, fluxio (*also as i. t. in Math.*). See **FLUX**.

FLY, musca. A Spanish f., cantharis: to catch f's, muscas captare: to drive them away, muscas abigere, fugare.

FLY, v. ¶ *As a bird*, volare (*also imprpr., of things that f. in the air*, e. g. smoke, missiles, darts, &c., and likewise of men who run or travel fast).—volitare (*to f. hither and thither, to fluster*).—fluitare (*to f. in the air*, e. g. sails, colours, &c.).—avolare (*to f. away to a place*; also imprpr., e. g. to Rome, Romam).—advolare (*to f. to abq. or any place, ad qm or qd*; also imprpr., e. g. to the cavalry, ad equites, i. e. to hasten to them on horseback).—devolare (*to f. or hasten down fm any place*).—evolare &c. (*to f. out of or forth fm, i. e. to hasten fm a spot quickly*, e. g. fm the woods, ex silvis).—involare (*to f. into abq.*, e. g. in villam, prop. of birds).—prævolare (*to f. before or in front*).—provolare (*to f. forwards*, e. g., in primum).—revolare (*to f. back, or to hasten back to abq. ad qm, imprpr.*).—transvolare in &c. (*to f. over, or to the other side, or to hasten over*, e. g. in allam partem). *To f. up*, evolare. sursum subvolare (*of birds and things*); alia or pennis se levare, also se levare (*only of birds, prop.*).—sublime ferri (*of things without wings*).—displodi. (*disjici*) (*to f. into the air with violence*, e. g. houses, ships, by explosion): you would have said that he did not travel, but f., volare em, non iter facere diceret: flying (*dishevelled*) hair, crines passus; capillus passus. *If imprpr. used*; see also **HASTEN**. An arrow f's fm the bow, sagitta emittitur arcu: to f. in abq's face (i. e. to bid him defiance), qm provocare: to f. into a passion, iratum fieri: irritari; irâ incendi, exandescere (*the three last, stronger terms*).—¶ *Flee*; to run away, to take to flight (e. g. fm fear), fugam petere, capere, capessere. fugâ se mandare, se committere. in fugam se dare, se conferre or (if precipitately) in fugam se conicere (*all to take to flight, in a general sense*).—terga vertere (*esp. of soldiers*).—in fugam effundi or se effundere (*of a large multitude*).—fugere a or ex qo loco (*to f. fm a place*).—in fugâ esse (*to be flying*).—diffugere (*of a multitude flying in different directions*).—aufugere (*to f. fm a place; absolutely*).—effugere (*to f. fm or away, prop.*).—to escape by flying: used absolutely, or fm a place, loco, a or ex loco, and imprpr., for to escape abq. qd).—elabi (*to escape imperceptibly or without being seen*, e. g. out of a town, urbe).—out of a prison, custodie, vinculis, &c.).—fugâ se subtrahere: to claim se subducere (*to save oneself by secret flight*). The members of the king's household are flying, iit fuga regia apparitorum: to f. precipitately, precipitem sese mandare fugæ: to f. fm fear, metu perterritum profugere; to any place, fugâ petere locum; confugere or fugam capessere qd. to f. to the camp, in the greatest disorder, fugâ effusa castra petere: to f. in another direction,

flyant potere in aliam partem: to f. to aby, confugere or *profugere ad qm (in order to find protection); transfugere ad qm (as deserter): to f. before aby, fugere qm; before athg, fugere, refugere qd: to f. fm the field of battle, ex or de prelio effugere; ex prelio fugere or (if by stealth) elabi. || To avoid carefully, fugere. d-fugere. vitare. devitare. evitare; all with acc.—to f. fm aby, ci decedere (to get or go out of his way); cs aditum sermonisqve defugere (to avoid coming into any contact with him, both Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, intr.); to f. fm the looks of the citizens, conspectum sivum profugere: to f. fm aby's presence, se removere a cs conspectu; recedere a cs conspectu; fugere cs conspectum; vitare cs aspectum: to f. fm danger, periculum vitare, effugere; periculo evadere.*

FLY-BOAT (i. e. a boat built for fast sailing), *prps cercurus*.

FLYER, || One that has run away; see FOOT-TRICK. || The fly of a jack or machine; **prps* libramentum or moderamen.

FLY FLAP, cauda (Mart. 14, 167 and 71, where it is called muscarium, an instrument to keep off flies, it being with the ancients an ox-lail).

FOAL, pullus equi, pulvis equinus: fm context pullus only—assellus (of an ass).

FOAL, v. parère. pullos parère. fetum ponere or procreare.

FOAM, s. spuma. See TO FOAM.

FOAM, v. spumare (g. t.).—spumas agere in ore (to f. at the mouth).—albescere (to become white with foam, of water; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24, aqua ex edito desiliens albescit, falls down foaming fm a height).

FOAMY, spumescens (V.).—spumescens (full of foam, foaming; O. and Plin.).—spumidus (full of foam; Appian. Apol. p. 306, 9).—spumifer (carrying, having foam, e. g. fons, O.).

FOB, *sacculus braccarum.

FOB, || To cheat, vid. || TO FOB OFF, a) A person, qm amovere, removere or amoliri (to get rid of him). To f. aby off with empty promises, pollicitando lactare cs animum (Ter.); lactare qm et spe falsa producere: 'to fob off the diatribe of athg,' dedecus amoliri (T.); by athg, 'excusatione cs rei.

FOCUS, *quasi focus. *locus, in quem radii colliguntur. To collect rays into a f., *radios tanquam in focum quandam colligere.

FODDER, pabulum (for cattle; also = 'forage;' but pabulatio is 'foraging')—pætus (g. t., food for cattle). This is good f., hoc pecudes probe alit: to seek f. (of animals), pabulum acquirere: to fetch f. (e. g. of soldiers), pabulari: to send the soldiers out for f., pabulatum (pabulandi causa) milites mittere: to suffer fm the want of f., premi inopia pabuli: there is plenty of f., magna copia pabuli suppedit: to cut off the enemy fm the means of getting f., hostem pabulatione intercludere: to go out to fetch or look for f., pabulatum ire or proficisci: the horse takes its f. well, equus libenter cibo utitur.

FODDER, v. || To give food, pabulum dare: to f. animals well, largo pastu sustentare: to f. the horses with leaves, equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis. See TO FEED.

FOE. See ENEMY.

FOG, || A mist, nebula.—caligo (inasmuch as it produces darkness). A thick f., nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis): a cold f., nebula frigida: the rivers are covered with a thick f., caligant flumina nebulis: a thick f. covered the whole forest and the surrounding country, densa nebula saltum omnem camposqve circa intexit: the f. is so thick that one can't see, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis usum eripiat: the f. rises, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: like f., *nebulæ similis. || After-grass, fœnum auctumnale or chardum; to cut it, secare.

FOGGY, nebulosus. It is f., cœlum est nebulosum; aer est nebulosus. || Dull, vid.

FOH, interj. See FIE.

FOIBLE, vitium.—vitium mediocre or vitium mediocre et cui ignoscas (H.). Hæc you no f.'s? nullane habes vitia (H.)? Every man living has his f.'s, vitia nemo sine nascitur (H.): to confess that one is not without such a f., vitio qd se non carere confiteri (C.): to know aby's f., cs molles aditus ac tempora nosse (his weak side; Æn. 4, 421). To have many f.'s, multis erroribus obnoxium esse: to feel one's f., minimum in se esse arbitri (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, C. Luc. 9, 29). See also WEAKNESS.

FOIL, s. || A blunt sword for fencing, rudis (with the ancients, a thin rod for fencing).—gladius (368)

præpilatus (like our own f.'s, oft. Hist. B. Afr. 72): to fence with f.'s, butare armis pugnatioria (Suet. Cal. 54). || Tinsel, bractea (thin metal sheet, copy of gold; Dimin., *bractœola aurî tremuli; see Juven. 13, 152). To cut a red jewel with silver f., gemmam rubram argenteâ bractea sublinere. || That wch recommends athg by contrast with itself, *prps* vitium virtuti contrarium, or Crel. To set off aby by a f., *rei pulchritudinem ipsâ alterius rei deformitate illuminare; or *virtutem quam contrarii exemplo vili commendare.

FOIL, v. || To frustrate; e. g. to be foiled (in one's expectations or hopes), spe dejecti; spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur; spe excidere: si I should be foiled (in my hopes), si spes destituit: to f. aby's plans, conturbare ei omnes rationes: thus they were foiled (in their enterprise), ita frustra id inceptum his fuit. See TO DEFEAT = frustrate.

FOIN, s. petitio (thrust in fencing, &c.).

FOIN, v. petere qm gladio.—petitionem concipere in qm.

FOIST IN, subdere. subicere. supponere (to place athg that is not genuine into the place of that wch is; subdere qd in locum erasorum, Plin.; subdere, supponere or subicere testamentum).—interlinere (e. g. testamentum, to f. words into it). Foisted in, subditicius; suppositus; falsus.

FOISTER, *suppositor (aust. Plant. Truc. 4, 2, 50, where we find the fem. supstrix)—subjector (e. g. testamentorum, C. Cat. 2, 2, 7; also called elsewhere testamentarius).

FOLD, s. ovile.—stabulum (g. t. for 'stalls' for cattle; for sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, p. 183, Bipont.).—septa (Varr. ib.).—crates pastorales (the hurdles). || O, a garment, plicatura, or (if there are many) plicatura.—ruga (prop. a wrinkle of the skin; then also of a gown, &c.; f., considered as a slight elevation)—sinus (the space between the f.'s, the great f. or hollow made by the manner in wch the ancients used to take up their toga with the left arm; see Macrobi. Sat. 2, 9; hence Plin. 35, 8, 34, Cimon ... in veste et rugas et sinus invenit). To hang down in f.'s, replicari in rugas: to arrange one's dress in graceful f.'s, collocare vestem (chlamydem, &c.), ut apte pendent (O.).

FOLD, v. || To double up, complicate qd (to f. up; a letter, &c.).—artare in rugas qd. rugas locare in qâ re (to f. a garment, auct. Plin. 8, 10, 10; Macrobi. Sat. 2, 9). Athg is folded, replicatur in rugas (auct. Plin. 17, 14, 24): to f. back, replicare: to f. one's hand, digitos inter se pectine necare (O. Met. 9, 299): digitos pectinatim inter se implicare (Plin. 28, 6, 179). To sit with one's hands folded, palmas in alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genus connectere (see Appul. Met. 3, p. 129, 34). || To fold sheep, stabulari (g. t.).—includere septis (of sheep, Varr. R. R. 2, 5)—claudere, with or without textis cratibus (H. Epod. 2, 45).

FOLDING-DOORS, fores valvate—valvæ.

FOLIAGE, frons, folia, orum (leaves in general).—foliatura (Virg. 2, 9, med.). See LEAF (leaves). F. of oak, poplar, &c., frons quercus, populus, &c.

FOLIO, liber formæ maximæ: in f., formâ maximâ.

FOLK. See PEOPLE.

FOLLOW, 1) || To follow after, sequi. consequi.—hæsequi. subsequi (to f. immediately or close to).—prosequi (to f. a certain distance, is mostly used of accompanying aby as a mark of respect, &c.; e. g. funeris exsequias prosequi).—persequi (a strengthened sequi, to f. an object with eager or continued pursuit, or up to a certain limit; all with acc.).—comitari qm (to accompany aby).—inter comites cs aspici (to belong to aby's retinue). An unusual multitude followed him, stipatus est non usitata frequentia. To f. aby's colours or standard, signa or castra cs sequi: to f. aby's traces, cs or cs rei vestigia persequi; also persequi qm or qd. *Rey*: 'To follow' is its translated by ille, when he describes what precedes; hæc oblectatoria, illa (= those wch will f.) necessitates, C.

2) To come after aby or athg (with ref. to order, rank, dignity, or time); succedere ci and ci rei (to f. and take the place, &c. that the other filled).—excipere qm and qd (liter. to take aby or athg up, as it were; i. e. to f. immediately; seld., as in Cæs. B. G. 2, 7, without acc.; see Held, ad loc.).—continuari ci rei (to be, as it were, joined on to it); to f. it without any interval; e. g. paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi). To f. aby (as his successor), succedere in cs locum, or succedere only; on the throne, regno; in cs locum suffici (to be elected in the national assembly as aby's successor) the consule f. each other in a different order in different

(*hist. rimas*), aliter apud alios consules ordinati sunt: *summer f.'s winter*, hibernem metas excipit: *day f.'s night*, noctem dies subsequitur: *one age f.'s another*, metas succedit etati: *one misfortune f.'s another*, "malum excipit malum: *one fraud f.'s another*, fallacia alia aliam trudit (*Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 39*): *to let the act immediately f. the resolution*, consilia facta jungere.

3) *To proceed or result fm a thg*, sequi, consequi qd (e.g. pema scelus sequitur; terrorem pallor consequitur).—manare ex qd re (*to f. fm it*; e.g. *faulx are followed by sine*, peccata ex vitia manant).—effici, effici ex qd re (ex philo. t. t. 'to be inferred from' e.g. *fm the premises*, ex propositis eff.; *fm a syllogism*, ex ratiocinatione conf.; *hence it f.'s*, inde sequitur or efficitur or patet; ex quo effici cogique potest, i. e. *hence the conclusion may be drawn*).—Hence it follows, sequitur (with ut, or acc. and inf.); sequitur igitur or enim (to f. Not inde or ex quo sequitur); ex quo efficitur: *what, then, f.'s fm this*, quid igitur quid ergo est quid postea? *thus it f.'s*, *ita fit*, ut &c.: *the one f.'s fm the other*, alterum alteri consequens est. (to f. To follow, in negative and interrogative clauses, is often best translated by continuo; continuo? (e.g. non continuo, si me in gregem sclariorum contuli, sum sclarus, id est me f. *that I am an assassin*, because *q. c.*—si malo careat, continuo frui summo bono? *if he is exempt fm evil*, does it f. *that he enjoys the height of happiness*?)

4) *To be guided by aby's example*, &c., sequi qm or qd (g. t.).—auctoritate cs moveri (*to allow oneself to be influenced by aby's authority*; *to f. aby's counsel*, &c.).—ci obtemperare (*to make one's own wishes yield to those of another*).—dicto cs audientem esse (*to obey aby's commands*). *To f. aby's opinion*, videri, &c., sententiam cs sequi; sententiam cs probare (*to approve of them*); *aby's advice ought to have been followed*, cs consilium valere debebat or debuit: *to f. no guide but oneself*, suo iuti ingenio: *f. my advice!* mihi crede! or crede mihi! (i. e. *let me prevail on you to do what I am doing*, or *to act like me*; see C. Tusc. 1, 31): *to f. a physician's prescriptions*, legibus medicis se obligare; *praecceptis medicis uti* (ast. O. A. 3, 440): *not to f. them*, medicis praeccepta negligere (ast. Plin. Pan. 22, 3): *to f. one's own inclinations*, animi impetum sequi.

5) *To be of aby's party*, cs partis or partium esse; cs partes or causam sequi; cs sectam sequi (*this copy but not solely of a philosophical sect*), cum quo facere; ab or cum quo stare; cs rebus studere or favere; cs esse studiosum: *some f. one party*, some another, alli alias partes fovent.

5) *To follow a trade or profession*, facere (e.g. mercatorem, piraticum).—faciatur (e.g. artem, medicinam).—exercere (e.g. artem, medicinam, studia).—colere (e.g. artes studii; agrum, the plough).—tractare (e.g. artem).—studere ci rei (e.g. agriculturæ; literis). *To f. one's own business*, sua negotia obire; suas res administrare: *to f. the law*, ad iuris studium se conferre.

6) *As follows* (in a narration, to introduce a speech, &c.): *he spoke as f.'s*, hæc locutus est; his ferme verbis usus est; in hunc modum locutus fertur. See 'to this effect'.

FOLLOWER, assēla (a dependent on a noble, mostly in a contemptuous sense; then also, e.g. a disciple, scholar, copy of a philosopher, and a follower of a philosophical sect; (to f. sectator and assessor, in this sense, belong to the *stia*, age).—socius, amicus (a companion, friend).—fautor, studiosus cs (a favourer, supporter).—cultor, admirator (an admirer).—gregalis (a companion, comrade, in a bad sense). *The f.'s of aby* (in a political sense), qui sentiunt cum quo; qui stant cum or ab quo; qui faciunt cum quo; qui cs partibus favent; qui ci student; cs sectam secuti (copy in a philosophical, but also in a political sense; e.g. L. 8, 19, pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutus). For the followers of philosophical sects, the Latin has also proper appellatives; e.g. the followers of Pythagoras, Socrates, Democritus, Epicurus, Pythagoræi, Socratici, Democritici, Epicuræi (or Democriti, Epicuri, &c., sectam secuti).

FOLLOWING, sequens or insequens, secutus or insecutus (used when a real following is spoken of, always in ref. to something going before, which is also frequently mentioned before; e.g. *to create tribunes for the year*, in insequentem annum tribunos creare, L. 5, 36: *there are many festivals in the f. month*, sequens mensis complures dies feriatus habet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 4, where September had been previously spoken of; *weh device the f. emperors* also used on their seals, qui imagine insecuti quoque principes signarunt, Suet. Oct. (369)

50).—ci proximus, secundus ab quo (*that f.'s aby in order or succession; of persons*).—adjiciens (*that lies near; of things*).—futurus, venturus, posterus (of succession in time). *The f. day*, dies posterus (as opp. to *to-day or yesterday*); dies sequens or insequens (*the day which follows an occurrence*, &c.; see Suet. Tib. 18; Dom. 16): *on the f. day* (*he did this or that*, &c.), postero die; postriede (ejus diei); *all f. ages*, omnis perpetuas consequens temporis. (to f. in narrative, cf. be made to a point mentioned in the next words, then 'following' must be rendered by a demonstrative, eply by hic, hæc, hoc; sometimes by ille, illa, illud; e.g. *he spoke the following words*; see 'as follows', under TO FOLLOW, 6). In the same manner hoc.... illud must be employed for the English; *this (the foregoing)*.... the following; e.g. *these things refer to enjoyment, the f. to the necessities of life*, hæc oblectationis, illa necessitatis (see C. Eccl. p. 75).

FOLLY, *As a state; quality of mind*, stultitia, dementia, fatuitas, insipientia, dementia, amentia, delirium. (Syn. of adj. in Foolish.) *That is a very great f.*, there can be no greater f., quo nihil est stultius: *I consider it the height of f.* to &c., summæ dementiæ esse iudicio, with infm.; or quid est stultius, quam...? *To have reached such a height of f.*, eo dementiæ progressum esse. *A foolish action or deed*, stulte or inepte factum; stultitia. *It is f. to &c.*, stultitia est (qd facere). *To commit a f.*, stulte or imprudenter facere (*fm imprudence*); *to commit all sorts of f.*, omnia stulte facere; *to bear aby's f.*, cs stultitias ferre: *to give way or to submit to aby's f's and absurdities*, cs stultitias et ineptias devorare: *an excess of f.*, insanitia, deliratio, mentis alienatio. *Depravities, improbities* (moral perversiones, that tends to).

FOMENT, fovere qd.—ci rei fomenta adhibere or admove.

FUMENTATION, *As a action*, fatus, ūs (Plin.). [fomentatio, Ulp.] *As a application*, fomentum (*a warming application*).—maingma, ktis (a softening application). *To apply a f.*, fomentum corpori admove (Cele.); warm f.'s, fomenta calida.

FOMENTER, concitator.—concitator et instimulator (exciter of disturbances, &c.). See EXCITE.

FOND, *Foolish*, vid. *Indulgent to excess*, indulgens, perindulgens, nimis indulgens. *Attached to, &c.*, deditus ci or ci rei.—studiosus cs or cs rei.—addictus ci or ci rei. Jux. addictus et deditus.—devotus ci or ci rei (stronger term). Jux. deditus devotusque. *To be f. of, amare qd* (to like or love it); delectari or oblectari qd re (*to delight in a thg*); qd re gaudere (*to take great pleasure in a thg*); *to be f. of aby*, cs amore captum esse; qm amare; qm amore amplecti; amorem erga qm habere; qm in amore habere; *to be very f. of aby*, cs esse cupidissimum; *to be f. of a thg* (i. e. of rating a thg), qd appetere; cs rei appetentem or cupidum or avidum esse (*to long for or lust after it*); *he was very f. of small fish*, pisciculus minutus maxime appetebat; *not to be f. of a thg*, qd spernere, aspernari (*to despise a thg*); *aspernari not used in the gold. age*; *to be f. of strong drink*, vino deditum esse; *to be f. of pleasure*, voluptatibus se dedere; *to be excessively f. of music*, penitus se dedere musicis (i. e. *to devote oneself entirely to it*). *Wanton, trifling*, vid.

FOND or FONDLE, blandiri ci (with words and gestures).—permulcare qm; also with addition of manu (*to stroke with one's hand*).—amplexari et osculari qm (*to embrace aby*).

FONDLING. See a FAVORITE.

FONDLY, *With great affection*, ardentem, vehementem, cum vi or cum impetu (ardently).—blande, amanter (tenderly, lovingly).—pie (with the love of a parent)—animo or ex animo (with all one's heart; opp. simulatione, simulate). *To look f. on aby*, pppe molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609).—*Foolishly*, vid.

FONDNESS, *Tenderness*. See AFFECTION, LOVE. *Foolishness*, vid.

FONT, baptisterium (Baptisterium, later only).

FOOD, alimenta, penus (g. t. for victuals; alimenta, mostly with ref. to the wants of an individual; penus, to the wants of a whole family, = provisions).—cibus, esca ('food'; meat, opp. drink, cf. C. Fin. 1, 11; 2, 28; cibus, natural f., as a means of nourishment; esca, the f. that is artificially prepared as a dish; hence cib. also of the f. of brutes; but esse only a bait, prepared, as it were, like a dish, and set before them).—cibaria (the most general and usual sorts of f.).—edulia (savoury and select sorts of f.). *To take f.*, cibum capere, sumere, or (of the habit) cibum capessere (e.g. animalia

ulhum partim dentibus capessunt): to take too much *f.*, little *f.*, &c., see 'to eat much, little,' &c.: to abstain from food, cibo se abstinere: jejunare (to fast): to digest one's *f.*, cibum conficere or concoquere: to give *aby* nothing but his *f.*, qm nunquam salario, cibariis tantum sustentare (Suet. Tib. 46).

FOOL, *s.* § A silly fellow or person, homo stultus, homo fatuus, homo insipiens, homo demens. See FOOLISH for SYN. of *adj.*—A great *f.*, homo stultissimus; homo stultior stultissimo (Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus his terque (aff. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, extr.): a little *f.*, stultulus; homoculus (as term of contempt); capitulum (in a joking manner: e. g. a droll or amusing little *f.*; lepidum capitulum, in Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25): to pretend to be a *f.*, stultitiam simulare: to play the *f.*, simulatorem stultitiae induere: to make a *f.* of *aby*, qm stultum reddere; qm infatuare (if = deceive, take in, vid.): to act like a *f.*; stulte, stolidè, dementer facere: to be *f.* enough to believe *aby*, stolidè or dementer credere: to spend one's time, money, &c. like a *f.*; see 'to fool away.' I consider him a great *f.*, in *ad*, who *g.*, his stulte facere duco, qui *g.*: unless they are absolute *f.*s, nisi plane fatui sunt (C.): he made his pupils graver *f.*s by half than they were when he received them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores, quam acceperat: he is not such a *f.*, as you would take him to be, praepter speciem sapit or callidus est (aff. Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49, 'praepter speciem stultus es'). (I see) you are no fool, haud stulte sapis. Prov. Every one has a *f.* in his secret; see 'has his hobby.' O you good, easy *f.*! O tuam mansuetudinem! that man is an absolute *f.*, hoc homine nihil potest esse dementius. Leave off playing the *f.* in that way, quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias. § A person not in his right senses, mente captus, vaneus, delirus. SYN. in MAD. § Professional jester, coepa (at court)—sannio (that amuses by gestures in general)—scurra (a person who amused the company by his wit at the table of the rich Romans)—macus (in the Attelian plays of the Romans, aff. Diom. 488. Putsch.). To play the *f.* coepare personam tueri or sustinere; coepare parte agere.

FOOL'S-CAP, § PROPR. coepae pileus (the head-dress of a court buffoon). § Paper of a largish size, charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocolium (the last with ref. to the paper used by the ancients, C. and Plin.; the different sorts were, charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia). See PAPER.

FOOL, *v.* TRANS. ludere, ludibrio habere, ludificari (to make or render an object of derision).—illudere (to make game of). To *f.* *aby* with vain hopes, qm spe lactare et producere [= deceive, cheat, vid.]. § To fool away: to *f.* away one's time, tempus perdere lasciviendo (aff. O. Met. 11, 286); tempore abuti: to *f.* away one's money, effundere, profunderè (to spend without use; e. g. pecuniam, patrimonium): dissipare (to dissipate; e. g. patrimonium, possessiones); lace-rare (to ruin; e. g. rem suam, bona patris): to *f.* *aby* out of his money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento, perfabricare qm (all Com. only).

FOOL, *v.* INTRANS. joculari ludere, ludos facere.—nugari, nugas agere (to commit absurdities).—jocularia fundere, ridicula jactitare (the two last, L. 7, 7): to *f.* with *aby*, cum qd ludere, joculari, joca agere.

FOOLERY, nuge, ineptiae (stuff). A truce to that *f.*! quin tu mitte istas nugas or ineptias!

FOOLHARDINESS, stolidia audacia.—temeritas (temerity).—stolidia fiducia (a foolish confidence in oneself).

FOOLHARDY, stolidè or stulte ferox, stolidâ audacia ferox, stolidâe audacie. Jx. stolidus ferroxque.—temerarius (rash).

FOOLISH, stultus (*f.*, fm want of practical wisdom, insipiens; opp. prudens, of persons or things).—Intuitus (silly; fm want of judgement).—stolidus (fm want of reasonable moderation; fm brutality).—demens (that has lost his head; who acts senselessly).—Ineptus (without good sense).—insultus (absurd).—mente captus, vaneus (insane, mad)—ridiculus (amusing, like a fool).—mirus (strange). A *f.* affair or thing, mira res; mirum negotium: a *f.* fellow (i. e. droll), ridiculum caput. I consider it very foolish to &c., summæ dementiæ esse iudico, with following infn.

FOOLISHLY, stulte, stolidè, dementer. Inepte imprudenter, insipienter. SYN. in FOOLISH. To believe *aby* *f.*, qd stolidè or dementer credere.

FOOLISHNESS. See POLLY.

FOOT, § The limb, so called, PROPR. and IMPROPR. pes.—calx (the heel). To come, travel, &c. on *f.*, pedibus ire, venire; iter facere: he goes on *f.*, (370)

pedibus incedit: to serve on *f.*, pedibus merere or stipendia facere; stipendia pedestria facere (L. 7, 13): to fight on *f.* (of cavalry), pedibus præliari; also descendere or desilire ex equis (to dismount in order to fight on *f.*): to make the cavalry fight on *f.*, equitatum or equitem deducere ad pedes: the cavalry fight on *f.*, pugna it ad pedes: to throw oneself at *aby*'s feet, ad pedes cs se abijcere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes ci or ad genua cs procumbere; ad pedes cs procludere; ad pedes cs, ad genua ci accidere; genibus cs advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare ci (as supplicant); se ci pro qd supplicem objicere; supplicare ci pro qd: to lie at *aby*'s feet, ad pedes cs jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere: to have sore or bad feet, pedibus non valere; pedibus captum esse: one who has sore or bad feet, pedibus æger; male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): not to be able to go on *f.* any longer, usum pedum amississe: to set *f.* in any place, pedem ponere in locum or in loco: not to stir a *f.* beyond &c., nusquam longius vestigium movere: not to set a *f.* out of doors, pedem e domo non efferre; pedem e domo non egredi: to tread on *aby*'s *f.*, pede suo pedem ci premere: to tread or trample *aby* under *f.*, pedibus qm concutere, procutere (prop. and without pedibus; also impropr., see Lat. Dict.). To put the best *f.* foremost, pleno gradu tendere: gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: a journey on *f.*, iter pedestre: to take a journey on *f.*, iter pedibus ingredi; iter pedibus facere, conficere: one that walks on *f.*, pedes: a kick with the *f.*, pedis ictus: the extremity of the *f.*, or the point or tip of the *f.*, pes ultimus; digiti (pedis) summi (the tips of the toes): the sole of the *f.*, vola: relating to the sole of the *f.*, plantaris: down to the sole of the *f.*, usque ad imos pedes. A covering for the feet, pedum tegmen (e. g. to have a certain covering for the feet, qd tegmine pedum indui, T. Ann. 1, 41, 1); fascia pedalis (a tie for the feet): a snare for the feet, pedica: disease of the *f.*, pedum vitium: he tramples under *f.* the rights of the people, omnia jura populi obtrahit: to trample under *f.* all divine and human rights, omnia divina humanaque jura permiscere: the usage or ceremony of kissing *aby*'s *f.*, mos pedis osculandi: to admit *aby* to kiss one's *f.*, ei porrigere osculandum sinistrum pedem (aff. Sen. Benef. 2, 12, 1). § The lowest part of a thigh, pes (e. g. of a table, a bench): the *f.* of a column, basis (the lower square part of which was called plinthi- or plinthinus: the *f.* of a mountain, radices montis (not pes montis): at the *f.* of the mountain, in radicibus montis; in infimo monte; sub jugo montis: at the very *f.* of the mountain, in imis montis radicibus (e. g. ferri, of a river): the town is situated at the *f.* of the mountain, oppidum monti subjectum est. § At the *f.* of a thigh, e. g. of a letter, is to be rendered by 'extremus,' if the very last part of a thigh is meant; e. g. the letter at the *f.* of wch &c., epistola, in qua extrema &c. § A foot as measure, pes (also with the addition of porrectus, if it runs in one line, and with the addition of contractus, if it forms an angle: see Nitsch, Beschreibung des hâuslichen, &c. Zustandes der Römer, vol. 1, p. 525): one *f.* large, or in size, pedalis (in general, one *f.* long, high, &c., but it may also mean 'a *f.* in diameter,' e. g. of the sun; C. Acad. pr. 2, 26, 82. § pedaneus post-Class.).—pedem longum (one *f.* long): two feet large, bipedalis: half a *f.* large, semipedalis: one *f.* and a half large, sesquipedalis: five feet high, quinque pedes altus: ditches five feet deep, fossæ quinque pedes altæ: I don't see a single *f.* of land in Italy, wch &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui &c. § In anatomy, vid. § IMPROPR. To set (a thigh) on *f.*, qd introducere (to introduce); qd movere, commovere (e. g. to set on *f.* something new, nova quædam comm. C. Acad. 2, 6, 18); initium cs rei facere or pellere (to start a thigh, to make the beginning with it: e. g. sermonis init. pell. C. Brut. 87, 297); mentionem cs rei movere (to cause the mention of a thigh to be made, or resolution respecting a thigh, to be adopted; see L. 28, 11).

FOOT, *v.* TRANS. and INTRANS. § To kick, spurn, vid. § To new sole boots, calceis soleas suffigere. § To walk on foot, see FOOT. § To foot it, see TO DANCE.

FOOT-BALL. See the different sorts of balls, known to the Romans, under BALL.

FOOT-BATH, *lavatio pedum: to take a *f.-b.*, lavare pedes. See FOOT-PAN.

FOOT-BOARD, scamnum. dim. scabellum (low bench, either for sitting on or for resting the foot upon).

FOOT-BOY, puer (or servus) a pedibus; also a pedibus only: my *f.-b.*, puer, cui do mandata (aff. Juv. 6, 354).

FOOT-BREADTH, *latitudo pedis or pedalis.

FOOT-BRIDGE, ponticulus (a small bridge for foot-passengers).

FOOT-CLOTH, tapes (but only in the pl.).

FOOT-GUARDS, delecta manus, quæ principis corporis domumque custodit.—stipatores corporis.—delecta manus, quam principes præsidii causâ circa se habet.

FOOTING, ¶ *Ground*, solum (e.g. ground to stand on); see also *GROUND*. ¶ *The firm planting of the foot, or power of planting it firmly. To get a firm f., firmer insistere. firmo gradu consistere (prop.). consistere (improp.): I can't get a firm f., gradus instabilis me fallit; vestigium fallit (prop.). I am slipping; sistere non possum (improp. see Benecke, Justin 11, 1, 6): there is no getting a firm f., qd vestigium fallit or non recipit: those that could not get a firm f., il, quos gradus instabilis fefellit (Curt. 7, 11, 6): (a place) where one cannot get a firm f., lubricus. ¶ Condition, state, settlement, modus (the measure as it were, according to which or by which a thing is to be done).—ratio (method of proceeding).—mos (custom). To place a thing on a fixed f., *certum ea rei modum constituere: to place (a thing) on the old f., in pristinum restituere; ad antiquum morem revocare: to restore a thing to his old f. (of intimacy) with a thing, qm restituere in ea veterem gratiam; restituere qm ci: to place a province on the same f. as the real, provinciam in eandem conditionem, quam ceteras, vocare: to live with a boy on an equal f., ex pari or ex æquo vivere cum eo: to be on a very intimate f. with a boy, familiariter uti eo: familiaritatem habere cum eo.*

FOOTMAN, a pedibus (puer or servus).—pedatæquus (a slave who accompanies or attends his master on his walks).

FOOTPAD, grassator (one that will lie in ambush for people coming out of the town; see *interp.* to *Suet. Cas. 72, extr.*, and *Oct. 32*).—latro (q. t.).

FOOTPATH, semita, crepido semitæ (the side-path for foot-passengers; trottoir in French).—callis. trames. Str. in *WAV.*

FOOT-PAN, labrum (q. t.).—alveus (a tub).—solum (a sort of metal pan or vessel used for bathing in general).

FOOT-RACE, cursus certamen. curriculum. Torus a f.-r. cursu certare.

FOOT-SOLDIER, pedes, Ytis. To serve as a f.-s., see 'To serve on Foot.'

FOOT-STALK, pediculus.—petibulus.

FOOT-STEP, vestigium. To follow a thing's f's., vestigils ea instare; qm vestigils sequi (poet. vestigia ea legere).—(improp.) vestigils ea ingredi; vestigia ea premere (i. e. to follow his example); vestigia ea impiere, persequi; qm ipse vestigils persequi (to follow them exactly).

FOOTSTOOL, scabellum.

FOOT-TRAP, stimulus (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, in which passage it is thus defined, talea, pedem longa, ferreis hamis infixa, quæ tota in terram infodiebatur, &c.; stilis cæcus is, according to *Hirt. B. Afr. 31*, the same thing).—murex ferrea (a square iron machine, which always turned its points or spikes upwards, wherever way it was thrown, Curt. 4, 13, 36).—pedica (snare, for catching an animal by the foot).

FOP, homo ineptus (absurd, empty personage).—homo putidus (affected in manner).—trossulus (an empty fellow, a coxcomb; see *Ruhn. Sen. Ep. 76*, 11).—homo elegans or elegantior (very particular in his dress).—bellus homunculus (a spruce young fellow, a dandy, *Yarr. in Gell. 13*, 11, med.).—homo pumicatus (liter. one that smoothes his skin with pumice, out of vanity, a 'petit maître'; see *Plin. Ep. 2*, 11, extr.).—homo vultus (one that has his hair pulled out of his face to look smooth; see *Spald. Q. 2*, 5, 12, p. 265).—juvenis barbâ et comâ nitida, de capula totus (our, 'as if taken out of a band-box'; *Sen. Ep. 115*, 2). ¶ trossulus (see above) meant anciently eques Romanus, but was used as an epithet towards the end of the republic; see *Ruhn. Sen. 76*: an old amorous f., cana culex (as epithet in *Plaut. Cas. 4*, 3, 12): like a f., elegantior (e.g. dress, cultus): to behave like a f., *inepte se gerere.

FOPPERY, ¶ *Affectation of show, *putidæ ineptie.*

FOPPISH, ¶ *Foolish, vid. ¶ Pain in show or of dress, bellus.—inanis. vana. futilis.*

FOPPISHLY, e.g. to behave f., *inepte se gerere.

FOPPISHNESS. See FOPPISH.

FOR, prep. ¶ *In the place of, as a substitute or equivalent, in exchange of, or denoting resemblance; pro with ahl.—loco ea or ea rei (in a thing's place): to die for ahl, mori pro eo: to pay or give two 'minas' for a thing, duas minas dare pro re: to have heard*

for certain, pro certo habere: to buy, sell, for ready money, præsentî pecuniâ or præsentibus numis qd emere or vendere: to exchange life for death, mortem cum vitâ commutare: to change the profession of war for that of a husbandman, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutare: to learn a thing by heart word for word, ad verbum ediscere: to copy an author word for word, auctorem ad verbum transcribere (*Plin. Hist. Nat. præfat. § 22*): to carry a thing away for dead, qm pro mortuo auferre: to take a thing for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo: to give a thing in exchange for something else, mutare qd qd re or cum qd re; permutare qd qd re. to serve for wages, mercede conductum esse: I don't do it for money, non quero pecuniâ: a thing that may be had for money, venalis; pretio venalis (also of persons): for money, or for reward, pretio; pretio motus, adductus (i. e. for a recompence; e.g. to do a thing). ¶ *If the definite price of a thing is stated (e.g. to buy a thing for twenty talents), the abl. is used to express the price; after indeq. sume, 'for a low, high price,' &c., the genitives magni, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, tanti, &c., are used, and also after estimare; aft. verbs of 'buying and selling,' the following stand in abl., magno, permagno, plurimo, parvo, nihilo: what would I not give for it? quidnam darem? to give (or be willing to give) or pay any price whatever for an object, quovis pretio qd redimere velle: for how much? quanti? to pay too much for a thing, male emere: to make a boy pay for a thing (improp. i. e. to punish him) gratiam ci referre: I shall have to pay for my folly ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (Cœm.): what do (or will) you sell that for? quanti hoc constat? what will you take for it? quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis? what or how much did you give for it? quanti rem emisti? what do you give (or pay) for board, lodging, and tuition? quanti cenæ, habitas, doceris? for nothing, gratis. sine mercede. ¶ *Jw. gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede; for wages or pay); gratuito (without interested motives, merely for kindness, opp. acceptâ mercede, as S. Jey. 85, 8): to do a thing for nothing, qd gratis et sine mercede facere: you shall have it for nothing, gratis tibi constat; gratulium est: to count or reckon for nothing, pro nihilo putare, habere, ducere, estimare; also nihilo and nihil estimare. ¶ Denoting intention of going to, towards, ad or in qm locum: to set sail for any place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere eo; petere or tenere locum (e.g. Diam petentes primo ad Mendin tenuere, L.; ten. = cursum tenere): he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: to set sail for Macedonia, classem navigare in Macedonia; the place I am bound for, *locus, qui proficisci fasus sum: to set out for any place, ire, proficisci eo. ¶ In favour of; for the use of; on account of or for the sake of, pro with abl. (but only in cases in which contra or adversus would express the contrary notion; the primary notion of 'for' or 'in a thing's place' being always prominent).—secundum with acc. (in accordance with, but never expressing, like ex, causality).—in usum or gratiam (in favour of a thing, for a thing's advantage, use, &c.). To vote for a thing (e.g. at an election, &c.), suffragio suo ornare qm; suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus; suffragari ci ad munus (see *Plin. Ep. 2*, 1, 8; 8, 23, 2; C. Off. 1, 39, 138): to vote for such or such a thing, suffragari ci rei (i. e. to decide in favour of it; e.g. ci consilio): to interfere for a thing, deprecari pro eo; he said a great deal for our side, multa secundum causam nostram disputavit: to speak for and against a thing, de qd re in utramque partem or in contrarias partes disputare (not pro et contra): a good deal may be said both for and against the seal you display in your duty, either that... or that, &c., de officio tuo in utramque partem disputari potest; vel in eam... vel in eam (see C. de Die. 11, 27, 7): I neither speak for the matter nor against it, neque ullam in partem disputo: to be for or against a law (of two parties), favere adversariusque legi (see L. 34, 1), suadere, dissuadereque legem (to advise or oppose its adoption; see L. 45, 21, comp. with 34, 1): a thing makes for the opposite party, qd facit or (of a thing personified, stat ab adversario; qd facit or (of a thing personified) stat cum adversario: to be for a thing's advantage, e re ea esse; ci prodere or utile esse; qm juvare: for my advantage or interest, e re meâ: for the advantage or interests of the state, e republicâ: to lay aside his party-feeling for the sake of the state, studium republicæ (dat.) dimittere (Cæs. B. C. 1, 8; cf. inimicitias suas republicæ condonare, C.; largiri, T.).—Often 'for' in similar phrases is expressed by the dative only; e.g. to demand a thing fm a thing for a thing, a quo petere**

ci qd: we are not preparing ourselves for the school, but for life, non scholæ, sed vitæ discimus: for the public or general welfare, omnium salutis causâ. || Towards a, in adversus (both with acc. in a friendly as well as a hostile sense).—erga (in a friendly sense only: e. g. love for abdy, amor in or erga qm). || In many instances, however, an oblique case is sufficient to express 'for': e. g. a remedy for fear, remedium timoris (or timor); love for abdy, amor ca; care for you, vestri cura: an oblique case must not, however, be used unless where it is quite free from ambiguity: an oblique case (only the dative) would also suffice aff. certain adjectives: e. g. after 'fit', 'convenient', &c.; but also the gen. is used instead: e. g. anxious for althg, studiosus ca rei. So after 'is becoming' or 'unbecoming' for abdy, decet or dedecet qm. || In proportion, according to, pro (different both fm secundum, wch denotes accordance, and fm ex, wch implies causality): for my part, pro mea parte (i. e. according to the measure of my strength; **FOR** equidem has been generally explained 'I for my part'; but Hand shows that this force does not belong to it, but that of an affirmative particle, the affirmation referring to the speaker. Since, however, 'I for my part' is often little more than this, affirming that the speaker will do so and so, whether others do or not, 'I for my part' is often sufficiently translated (by equidem): every one for himself, pro sua quaque parte: for so great a victory there was but little bloodshed, minor clades quam pro tantâ victoriâ fuit: they are very few for the number of the well-disposed, pro multitudine bene sentientium admodum pauci: they thought that, for their numbers and their military glory, their territory was too confined, pro multitudine hominum et pro gloriâ belli angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Cæs.). Another Crcl. by wch this proportion 'for' is translated is with ut, where 'esse' or 'expectari' poterat must be supplied: e. g. he was learned for those times, erat, ut temporibus illis (ac. esse poterat) eruditus. So: a rich man for those times, ut tum erat tempora, dives: an eloquent man for a Theban, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet (Np.). || Denoting purpose, its by the gerundive, or by the gerund in the gen. with 'causâ' or by the acc. with ad; e. g. Antigonus delivered up the corpse of Eumenes to his friends for interment, Antigonus Eumenes mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit: for the purpose of foraging, pabulandi causâ (e. g. tres legiones mittere): for the purpose of laying Celtiberia waste, ad depopulandum Celtiberiam. By later writers the participle fut. act. is used in similar cases after verbs denoting or implying motion. To do althg f. the purpose of &c., facere qd co consilio, ut &c. 'For' may also be translated by the supine: for the purpose of imploring, &c., (venlunt) rogatum, &c.; and by ut or qui with subj. || Denoting duration of time: e. g. for ten days, per decem dies. It may also be rendered by the acc., but with this difference, that 'per' points out more exactly the uninterrupted duration of time; and by inter of what has or has not occurred within a space of past time, Germani inter quatuordecim dies sectum non subierant (Cæs.): to give abdy a pension for life, qm annua, dum vivit, præbita sustentare: for a short time, paulisper; ad tempus (only for a while).—parumper (for a short while): for a few days, in paucos dies: they have water on board for forty-five days, aqua dierum quinque et quadraginta in nave est: for ever, in omne tempus; in perpetuum; perpetuo (Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13); in æternum (as L. 4, 4, in æternum urbe condita); in omnem vitam (for life; as Sen. Ep. 108, ci rei in omnem vitam renunciare): for days and days, dies continuas complures (e. g. in litore facere): for the time to come; see 'for the future': for the present; see PRÆSENT: for once, non plus quam semel (not more than once): once for all, semel; e. g. ut semel dicam (see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 3): to ask the use of his father's chariot for a day, in diem currus paternus rogare (O. Mel. 2, 48). || As denoting the time for wch some arrangement is now made, mihi in with acc.: he invited him for the next day, (ad cenam) invitavit in posterum diem: the auction is fixed for January, auctio constituta est in mensem Januarium: not only for the present, but for next year, nec in præsens modo sed in venientem annum. || As far as, or according to (e. g. my knowledge): for althg I know, quantum sciam; quod quidem non audierimus (as for as I have heard or learnt). || Concerning: as for me, you, such or such a thing, &c.; see CONCERN: it is not for me (i. e. not my business), hoc non meum est; has non meæ sunt partes: so much for that (i. e. concerning that point), hæc hactenus; de his

hactenus: thus much for divination (i. e. regarding it), hæc habui, quæ de divinatione dicerem: it is not for a young man to, &c., non decet juvenem (with following infm.; e. g. to do althg of that description, tale quid facere; see also TO BECOME). || Notwithstanding; e. g. for all that (speaking of dangers for instance) the ranks remained immovable, or the soldiers kept their ground, for some time, tamen (e. g. in tot circumstantibus malis) mansit aliquamdiu immotus acies: for all my entreaties, quamquam sæpe cum rogaveram: he encountered many dangers, but for all that (he was not disheartened), multa pericula subii, sed neque hæc perpeuss, &c.: for all its fine name, qui tamen tanto nomine quam sit parvus vides (C. de Rep.): for all his old age and grey head, he is a fool, stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis cantilem: but for all their years, they were both of them young in mind, sed in hac ætate utrique animi juveniles erant: they were found out, for all their miserable appearance, noscebantur tamen in tantâ deformitate: for all my entreaties, he returned to Rome, contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit: for all his cries, licet alia voce clamaret: but for all that, atqui (as waiving a preceding proposition, and opposing to it something stronger or more certain). || Denoting adherence, the being favorably inclined towards: to be for althg, ca rei amicum, amantem esse: to be for a free government, reipublicam liberam esse amicum; libertatis esse amantem: those that are for the king, regii (i. e. the king's party): to be for the Persians, Persarum esse studiosum or fautorem; cum Persis facere; Persarum rebus or Persis favere. See 'to be abdy's FOLLOWER'.—|| Denoting propensity, e. g. for drink, vinolentia: to have an inclination for althg, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (the latter bent on althg): taste for althg, see TASTE. || Respecting abdy or althg: e. g. to fear for abdy, meture, præmeture, timere, prætimere (†) ci: to fear for oneself, suis rebus or sibi suisque rebus timere (pro se adire sollicitudinem, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1, is an affected expression): to entertain great fears for the state, de reipublicâ valde timere. || Against, with a tendency to resist: e. g. to provide wood for the winter, providere ligna in hiemem. || Denoting use or remedy: e. g. to be good for althg, mederi ci rei; remedio esse ad qd; utilem esse contra qd or ci rei or adversus morbum (C.); prodesse adversus qd or ci rei (as well of medicines as other things); salutare esse ad qd; prodesse ad qd (e. g. ad morus serpentum); valere adversus qd; efficacem esse contra qd: to give such a medicine for the dropsy, medicamentum dare ad aquam intercutem (C.): do you know of any remedy for it? num medicinam hujus rei invenire potes? is there no remedy for it? huic morbo nullane est adhibenda curatio? (see C. Tusc. 3, 2, 4.) or nullanne huic morbo medicinam facere potes? || Denoting the use to wch althg is to be put: to be good for althg, ad qd or ci rei utile esse; usual case: for nothing, ad nullam rem utilis: fit for althg; see FIT. || Because, by reason of, on account of (denoting cause): for fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus: for this reason, propter hæc causam; ob eam causam: for certain reasons, certis de causis: to like abdy for his sweet disposition, qm pro ejus suaviitate amare: for good reasons, justis de causis: to have good reasons for althg, cum causâ qd facere; non sine gravi causâ qd facere: for that reason, eâ de causâ; ob or propter eam causam: for more than one reason, aliquot de causis: to be praised for althg, ca rei nomine laudari: for your sake, tuâ causâ: for the sake of age and honour, ætatis atque honoris gratiâ: to treat abdy for heaven's sake, qm per deos orare or obtestari (S.). || As: to take for granted, sumere or habere or putare pro certo; pro explorato habere: you have taken for granted that the Gods are blessed, deos beatos esse sumpeisti: it is taken for granted by the philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: to know althg for certain, rem exploratam habere; qd certe or pro certo scire; qd certis auctoribus compariase: I know for certain, certum scio; certo scio: certo comperi; certum or pro certo habeo: to take (abdy or althg) for a model, qm sibi imitandum proponere; proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; alio imitari only; qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere. || For (in negative sentences) denoting a preventive cause: you will not be able to see the sum for the multitude of their darts, solem præ jaculorum multitudine non videbitis (L.): the decrees could not be heard for the clamour, decretum exaudiri præ strepitu et clamore non potuit.—(**FOR** præ must not be used of a

positive case: to leap for joy, gaudio or lætitiâ [not *præ* gaudio] exultare; but we may say *præ* gaudio viz. *comptem esse animi, because the joy is what nearly prevents a man from being himself.*—[**Denoting motive or reason:** what for? cur? quam ob rem? quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est, quod &c.? (asking for the motive of althg): what are you doing that for? cur hoc facis?—] **MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES:** for good, in omne tempus; he has given up althg for good, ci rei in omnem vitam renunciant est: for one's life; e. g. don't tell abey for your life, cave, ne dicas or dixeris: to be at a loss for; e. g. for a proper expression, verbis satis dicere non possum: one feels at a loss for words to express althg, verbis qd dici non potest.—[**For** often stands before the subject of an infn., and must be omitted in translation; e. g. it is right for children to obey their parents, rectum est, docet, oportet, &c., *liberos parentibus obedire. It is often a sign of the dithira. It is impossible for me, hoc facere, efficere non possum: it is impossible for me to &c., fieri non potest, ut &c., or nequeo with infn.; e. g. it is impossible for a king to live like a private person, nascitur rex vivere privatus: for instance, or example, verbi or exempli causâ or gratiâ; ut vel (SYN. in INSTANTIA): for its own sake, gratia, gratuito; often by apoc or per se ipso (e. g. virtus per se ipsa laudabilis): for althg I care, per me. . . licet (e. g. per me quiescat licet).—[**For** must be carefully used: dicere pro qâ re and contra rem are right; but to speak for and against, is in utramque partem. Of price, of course, 'for' must be omitted. 'For', with ref. to a coming time, not pro but in hunc annum, proximum annum, &c. To be prepared for, paratum esse ad qd (e. g. ad omnes casus). 'For the present', nunc, in præsentia, hoc tempore. 'Word for word', ad verbum (e. g. ad verbum dicere; ad verbum qd ex Græcis exprime): to translate althg word for word, verbum pro verbo reddere (C.): to return like for like, par pari reddere: he was left for dead, ille pro occiso relictus est, for weh tamquam or uti occisus are elsewhere used (see C. Sect. 38; Cæs. B. C. 3, 109; L. passim. Krebe): to produce arguments for the existence of the gods, afferre argumenta, cur dii sint: riches are sought after for their use, divitiis expetuntur, ut utantur. For this reason, that &c., see REASON. For other combinations; e. g. to look for, to wait for, to wish for, &c. &c.; see TO LOOK, TO WAIT, &c.*

FOR, conj. (alleging a reason or cause), nam. namque. enim. etenim (with this difference, that 'nam' introduces the subsequent sentence, as explicative of the preceding one; the statement contained in the latter being defined by certain reasons alleged. The sentence joined by 'nam' appears only as an appendix, as it were, to the preceding one; hence 'namque': both, as a general rule, stand at the beginning of the sentence: 'enim' is used if the subsequent sentence is necessary to render the preceding one intelligible, or establish the proof of whatever has been advanced in it: in this latter case the reason alleged is as important as the assertion itself: the copulative 'et' is used to show the connexion; and hence 'etenim', which precedes the sentence for the purpose of giving prominence to the reason contained in it; whereas 'enim', if standing by itself, is always inserted somewhere into the sentence; comp. Zumpt, § 345). [**For** etenim and enim both sometimes assert what the speaker wishes to be taken for granted; etenim is also used in explanatory parentheses, and in questions, in which enim is also used; but etenim (= et eum ita res ait, quæso) makes the connexion more distinct; Pr. Intr. II. 791]. For—not, neque enim (but non enim is not so uncommon in C. as is supposed; Pr. Intr. II. 789): for since, etenim, quoniam: for if, etenim si (ib. 791): for—never, neque unquam. For nothing is, nihil est enim (ib. 792) in a sentence with est beginning with the predicate, or non, num, nemo, nihil, quis, or if est is emphatic, est mihi takes the second, enim the third place; Pr. Intr. II. 112).—[**Because**, quum. quia. quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since'; 'quia' and 'quod', of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because'; 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas'; 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance).—[**Aliquidem** (= 'since it is admitted, implies something known and granted; see Zumpt, § 346).—See BECAUSE, reply on the manner of translating 'for' = 'because' by the relat. (qui, quippe qui), a partic. &c.

FOR AS MUCH AS. See SINCE, INASMUCH AS, WHEAREAS.

FORAGE, s. equorum pabulum.—pabulum.—pastus (for cattle in general).—farrago (if consisting of grains). To suffer from want of f., premi inopiâ pabuli: there is plenty of f., magna copia pabuli suppetit: to prevent the enemy from obtaining f., hostem pabulatione intercludere.

FORAGE, v. pabulum ire or proficisci.—pabulari (to fetch forage for cattle). To send out soldiers to f., pabulum (pabulandi causâ) milites mittere.—[**To ravage** (obol.), vid.

FORAGER, pabulator (C.).

FORBEAR, TRANS. and INTRANS. [To cease from althg, desist, desinere qd, or with inf. (to desist from althg, opp. complere).—desistere qâ re, a or de qâ re, or with inf.—abastere qâ re, or with inf. (to leave off; abe. not in C., according to Gârens, C. Legg. 1, 13, 39).—mittere, with inf. (to give over, to leave off, e. g. requesting or begging, mitto orare; also desisto rogare; abastere petere). Sic parcere (as, parce, sis, fidem ac jura belli jactare, L.). See TO CEASE. To avoid; vid.—Reason teaches us what to do and what to f., ratio docet, quid faciendum vigluendumque sit. [To abstain from althg, abstinere or se abstinere (a) re.—se continere a re (to keep back from althg)—temperare sibi, quominus &c.: I cannot f., temperare mihi non possum, quominus &c. sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se impetrare non posse, quin &c.: to f. shedding tears, lacrimas tenere; temperare a lacrimis (P. 28n. 2, 8; in L. 30, 20, temp. lacrimis = to moderate one's tears). [To pause, vid. [Forbearing, indulgens.—patiens.—initia. To be f. towards abey, indulgentia tractare or indulgenter habere qm: to be too forbearing, nimis or nimium indulgere ci.

FORBEARANCE, [A shunning, devotio.—intermissio (omission for a time).] Command of temper, restraint of passion, imperium sui (g. l., Plin. 35, 10, 38. No. 12, § 86). See SELF-RESTRAINT. It has cost me, or required, a good deal of f. to &c., vix ab animo impetrare potui, ut &c.: I can't carry my f. so far as all that, hoc a me impetrare nequeo. [Indulgence, exercise of patience, indulgentia. clementia. benignitas (SYN. in INDULGENCE). patientia. patiens animus: to treat abey's faults with f., indulgere ei peccatis; veniam dare errori: to treat abey with f., indulgentiâ tractare or indulgenter habere qm; also indulgere ci: with much f., magnâ esse in qm indulgentiâ: with too much f., nimis or nimium ci indulgere. To treat althg with f., leniter ferre qd (O.).

FORBID, [To prohibit, vetare, with acc. and inf. (to f. expressly, to declare by law, that althg is not to be done).—Interdicere ci qâ re (in the gold. age never ci qd), or with nō (to f. by virtue of official authority).—ci prædicere with nō or ut nō (to impress upon abey nō to do althg; it denotes the exhorting adviser, or friend): to f. abey to do althg, vetare qm qd facere: to f. abey one's house, interdicere ci domo suâ (ast. Suet. Oct. 66); also qm domum ad se non admittere: I am forbidden, vector: it is forbidden, vetitum est; non licet: the birds f. it (in the auspices), aves abdicunt: since the physician does not f. it, I will drink, medico non prohibente, bibam. [To hinder, impedire qd. impedimento esse ci rei. impedimentum afferre ci rei facienda (g. it.).—obtare or officere ci rei ca.—prohibere (SYN. in HINDER).—non sinere qd, or generally non sinere qd fieri (oûk iça, nō, not to allow abey, not to let it pass or happen, e. g. the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere): to f. abey to do althg, prohibere qm qd facere or with nō, quominus faciat qd; qm impedire a qâ re or nō, quin, quominus faciat qd; non sinere qm qd facere; qm arcere or prohibere qâ re: to f. the importation of wine, vinum importari non sin.: to f. the approach to the shore, qm e nave egredi, proh.: nothing f.'s our doing it, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: Heaven f's, dii meliora; nō id Deus sinat; dii prohibent, nō &c.

FORBIDDANCE, interdictum.

FORCE, v. [Compel by force, qm vi cogere (ib. cogere alone only when it means 'to compel'): to f. one to althg, qm vi cogere ad qd, with inf., or with ut and subjunct. qm (per vim) adigere, or qm subigere ad qd, or with ut and subj.: et necessitatem imponere or infligere qd faciendi: to f. oneself, sibi vim facere; naturâ repugnare: to f. oneself to do althg, invitum facere qd: the matter cannot be forced, res vi obtineri non potest: to find oneself forced to, necessario cogi, with an inf. (ib. se conctum videre is not Lat.). [To storm (to place), vid. [To break through (e. g. the ranks of the enemy), perrumpere per qd (e. g. the centre, per mediam hostium aciem or per medius

hostes): *to f. the passage of a river*, per vim flumen transire: *to f. doors, locks, &c.*, fores, claustra, &c. effringere: *to f. a pass*, vim per angustias facere. || *To force a woman*; see **TO RAVISH**. || *To ripen a thing artificially*, qd ad maturitatem perducere (Plin. 3, 12, 15; where he is speaking of an artificial method; it may be strengthened by arte, or ante tempus or non suo tempore, alienis mensibus, &c., or the like), or prps festinare maturitatem et rei (oft. maturitas festinata, Q.): *to f. fruits for the market*, ꝑ ꝑꝛæcōces fructus esculentos merci præparare (cf. Col. 11, 3, p. 460, Bipont.); but he who wishes to have his cucumbers forced, sed qui præmaturum fructum cucumeris habere volet (Col. 11, 3): in this way you will f. them early, sic præcōcem fructum habebis: in this way cucumbers were forced for Tib. Cæsar nearly all the year round, hac ratione fere toto anno Tiberio Cæsari cucumis præbebatur (Col. 11, 3). || *To force away*, abripere. abtrahere.—*avellere* (to tear away). || *To force back*; see **TO REPULSE**. || *To force down*, festucâ adigere (with an instrument); fistucare. || *To force fm*, extorquere per vim ci qd. || *To force into* (by beating or hammering), adigere ci rei or in qd (e. g. the wedge into a tree, cuneum arbori; a nail into a beam, clavum in tignum). || *To force on*; see **UNRAVE**. || *To force open*; see above 'to f. a lock, a door, &c.'. || *To force out*; see **TO DRIVE OUT**.—*to f. the truth out of aby*, or a confession fm aby, ci expirare or extorquere confessionem; expirare or extorquere, ut fateatur qd; cogere qm, ut fateatur (the last either with or without compulsion). || *To force upon*, objici; se offerre (of thoughts, opinions, fear, &c. press themselves upon us, e. g. to f. itself upon one's mind, se offerre; objici animo); inculcare (of things); obtrudere (of persons and things); to f. oneself upon aby, se ci vendicare. See also **TO INTRODUCE**. || *Forced* (opp. natural), accessit: you must take care that it does not seem forced, cavendum est, ne accessitum dictum putetur: forced jokes, frigidi et accessiti joci (Suet. Claud. 21): a forced interpretation, prps interpretatio contorta: to give a forced interpretation of a passage, ꝑ vim adhibere ci loco: forced joy, necessitas gaudendi (opp. gaudii fides, Plin. Paneg. 23, 6): a f. style, oratio contorta: this may seem forced to somebody, hoc videatur culpam durus.—*A forced march*, magna itineris: by forced marches, magnis itineribus, or quam maximis potest itineribus; magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus (e. g. contendere qd, Cæs.); quantum potest itineribus extensis (L.). *To make a forced march*, festinanter et raptim conficere iter (to march as quickly as possible); iter extendere (with quantum poterat, &c., to make as long a march as possible; L.). *To make forced marches*, iter continuare die ac nocte (to march by day and by night); magnis itineribus se extendere (Cæs.); to take very long marches; magnis itineribus qd contendere (to any place).

FORCE, s. || *Strength*, vis, vires (g. it.).—robur (physical strength, corporis; mental, animi).—nervi; lacerti (the nerves, muscles, as the seat of the principal strength of man; hence, fig. = great f.; see Dict.). The f. of an argument; see **COGNOMY**.—*to take by f.*, vi capere (g. it.); vi eripere ci qd (to take fm aby); urbem vi or per vim expugnare; vi oppugnando urbem capere (to take by storm): the f. of eloquence, eloquentia (in a pregnant sense; S. Cal. 5, 4): to use f., vi agere: to effect a thing by f., vi manique conficere qd; per vim facere qd: to repel f. by f., vi vim illatam defendere; vim vi vincere; vim vi expellere: to beat back or to repel by f., arma armis propulsare: with great f., omni vi, summâ vi; omni virtum contentione: refuted by the f. of truth, repulsus veritatis viribus (Phædr. 1, 1, 9): compelled by f., ex necessitate; necessitate imposita; necessitate or necessaria re coactus: to compel aby by f., qm per vim adigere: to have recourse to f., vim adhibere: to exert all one's f., omnes vires or nervos contendere; summâ opo niti or eniti; omnibus viribus elaborare: to be in f., ratum esse (to be established, of laws, &c.); exerceri (to be acted upon, of laws; L. 4, 51); also valere, observari: to put a law in f., legem exercere: to lose the binding f., evanescere (opp. valere): of no f., invalidus; imbecillius (later form, imbecillie; weak). If = *inevitabil*, vid.—|| **Forces**. a) Troops, exercitus terrester or pedester; copiae terrestris or pedestres (all in contradistinction to copiae navales); also copiae, exercitus only (in contradistinction to classis, see Curt. 3, 1, 13): to possess or to have great f., copiae pedestribus multum valere; terrâ multum polleere. ß) Sea or naval force, copiae

navales; copiae classiariorum (sea-troops, marines): naves (ships); classis maritimaque res (fleet, and every thing belonging to it, in general): to have great naval f., permultum valere classe maritimisque rebus; magnam navium facultatem habere: a state that has a considerable naval f., civitas navibus or classis valens; civitas multum mari pollens. || *By force of*; see 'by dint of'.

FORCEDLY. See **BY FORCE**, **IN FORCE**, and **FORCIBLY**.

FORCEFUL, validus, &c. See **STRONG**, **POWERFUL**.

FORCELESS. See **WEAK**.

FORCEBLE, valens, validus, firmus.—potens, gravis (that produces a powerful effect on the mind)—vehemens (vehement).—violentus (violent).—fortis (strong).—nervosus (full of nerve). See **COGNOMY**.

FORCEIBLENESS. See **FORCE**. || **Cogency**, vid.

FORCIBLY, || *By force*, vi; per vim; per potestatem (of a magistrate, &c., C.). || *Strongly*, vehementer, valde (vehemently).—nervose, graviter. [STR. in **FORCE** or **FORCEBLE**.]

FORD, s. vadium. *To make the army pass a f.*, vado transmittere: to have no f. any where (of a river), nunquam vada aperire: it is crossed by a f., vado transiit: to find a f., vadium reperire (Cæs.).

FORD, v. flumen vado transire.

FORDABLE, tenuis (of the water itself, and of rivers that are shallow).—tenui aquâ fluens (of rivers). F. places, vada, orum, pl.; loca vadosa, orum: to be f., vado transiit; tenui fluere aquâ (of rivers); summâsum ease (to be low; of water and of rivers): to become f., summitti (of water and of rivers; see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12).

FORE, anticus (that is in front, opp. posticus; e. g. part of a house, pars ædium).—prior (that is the first, opp. posterior; e. g. the f.-feet, priores pedes).—exterior (the outer, opp. interior; e. g. wall, vallum exteriorius).—adversus (that is opposite, opp. aversus; e. g. teeth, dentes).—primores (those or such as occupy the first place or rank; e. g. teeth, dentes).—The anterior is not Classic; see Ruhnck. ad Marcell. Op. 2, p. 924.

FOREARM, s. cubitus.—ulna.

FOREARM, v. præmonere. || **PROV.** Forewarned is forearmed, ꝑ nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.—præcogniti mali mollis ictus venit (Sen. Ep. 76, prop. 84).

FOREBODE, || *To prognosticate*, portendere.—significare (to mark, signify). || *To have a secret presentiment*, præagere (with or without animo).—præsentire (to feel before).—divinare, conjecturâ augurari (to prophesy fma foreboding).—prædivinare (Farr.). *To f. future events*, præsentire futura; conjicere de futura.

FOREBODER. See **SOOTHSEAYER**.

FOREBODING, s. præagium.—præsenso. —animi divinalis (explained by C. de Divin. 1, 1, as præsenso et scientia rerum futurarum; see **TO FOREKNOW**).—præsigillio (the power of foreboding).—conjectura (a conjecture, supposition). My f. has not deceived me, nos nostra divinatione non fefellerit.

FOREBY. See **NEAR**.

FORECAST, s. cogitatio (the plan as thought or existing in one's thought merely).—consilium, consilium institutum (the plan as the result of one's own meditation, or of consulting with others).—providentia (the precaution that calculates things to come, L. 30, 5, 5; comp. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160).—provisio (a seeing before or avoiding; C. Tusc. 8, 14, 30).

FORECAST, v. ante considerare.—agitare mente or animo or in mente (to turn over in one's mind, to reflect).—considerare, agere with cum animo or in animo or secum (to take a thing into consideration).—reputare (to reckon over in one's mind, as it were; to calculate the probable result of a thing, with secum, animo, or cum animo).—prævidere, providere or prospicere: also with animo; futura prævidere.—quæ sunt futura prospicere (to foresee). *To f. a plan*, rationem intrare qd qd re perficiendâ.

FORECASTLE (of a ship), prora (ἔρπα), or gura Latin pars prior navis.

FOREDESIGN, præstitueret or præfinire (predetermine)—præparare ante (L.); to prepare a thing beforehand.—prædestinare (e. g. triumphos, L. 15, 50; and in Eccl. sense).

FOREDOOM. See **TO PREDESTINATE**, **TO DOOM**.

FOREFATHERS or **FOREGOERS**, majores.—priores.—patres. Handed down to us fm our f., avitus: proavitus.

FOREFEND. See **FORSID**, **AVERT**, **PROVIDE**

FOR, SECURE. *Heaven's f!* dii mellora! ne id deus sinat! dii prohibeant, ne &c.: dii averruncent! quod abominor.

FORE-PEET, priores pedes. See also **FOOT.**

FORE-FINGER, digitus index; fm contest index only.—digitus salutaris (*Suet. Oct. 80*).

FOREGO, ¶ To resign, renunciare qd or ei rei (of enjoyments; e.g. oestres in omnem vitam).—dimittere or remittere qd (to let go).—decedere or desistere qd re and de qd re (to desist fm; e.g. sententiā qd re sententiā: desist. also with infn.).—abstere qd re (also with infn., but no where used by C.; see *Görzen. C. de Legg. 1, 13, 39*). To f. a project, desistere. abstinere incepto. To f. one's right, de iure suo cedere or decedere; jus dimittere or remittere: to f. aby's friendship, ei amicitiam renunciare: to f. honour and fame, honorem et gloriam abicere. ¶ To go before (obol.): see **TO PRECEDE. **FOREGOON, see PAST.****

FOREGROUND, pars antica (the fore-part in general).—proscenium (of a theatre).—quæ in imagine eminent (of a picture or painting). To place or put athg in the f.-ground, qd primo loco ponere or collocare (in general; e.g. in a speech; i.e. to make athg a prominent part).—¶ in picturā ca rei or hominis imaginem primam ponere (in a picture).

FOREHEAD, frons. A high f., frons alta: a broad f., frons lata: a narrow f., frons brevis: a very narrow or small f., frons minima: a man with a broad f., fronto: to wrinkle one's f., frontem contrahere or adducere or attrahere: to smooth one's f., frontem remittere or exporgire (re(t) or explicare (t)): to strike one's f., frontem ferire, percutere: to rub one's f., os perficere: athg is written or expressed on aby's f., in fronte es qd inscriptum est. ¶ *Fic.* A brazen f., os durum, durissimum, or impudens; often os only: fiducia (confidence): what must his f. be, who &c.? quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui &c.? (C.) you know what a brazen f. the man has, nosti os hominis; nosti audentiam (C.).

FOREIGN, peregrinus (fm peregre; that comes fm a f. country, and properly belongs to it, whether his residence amongst us is for a long or short time).—exterus, externus (what is not contained within the limits of our country; externus simply denoting that fact, and so being merely local; whereas exterus denotes that the object in question is therefore alien to us: thus externæ gentes or nationes is a political expression for f. nations; opp. nos, and socii nostri, &c.: externæ gentes, &c., are f. nations considered geographically only. Externus may be applied to things as well as persons; not so exterus. ¶ Extraneus in the best prose denotes 'not belonging to our family;' in the sive. age it obtained the meaning of not belonging to the state, considered as a greater family: exoticus is unclassical; extrarius denotes what does not belong to myself).—adventicius (that comes or is brought to us fm a f. country, as birds, &c.; opp. vernaculus; also advent. auxilium. 'f. aid,' opp. that afforded us by members of our own family, C.).—advecticius (imported fm a f. country, vinum, wine; S. Jug. 44, 5).—importatus (imported).—barbarus (not Roman, eply with ref. to language, customs, &c.). F. manners, customs, barbarum (rō Bap̄apor, T. Ann. 6, 42, 1): excessive predilection for what is f., peregrinitas (C. ad Pam. 9, 15, 5): f. pronunciation, dialect, peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30): leave off every thing f., peregrina omnia relinque: a f. language, sermo externus, lingua peregrina: to learn to speak in a f. language, peregrinam linguam discere: a f. word, verbum externum, peregrinum, eply verbum peregrinum et externum: f. customs, manners, mores externi: to adopt f. customs or manners, moribus externis se obtinere (said reproachfully): our country that is not subject to a f. power, patria soluta ab omni externo imperio: f. aid, externa auxilia, adventicia copia (C.): f. countries, terræ externæ, loca externa (n. pl.); terre longinquiores or remotiores (of distant countries): to visit a f. country, to travel in a f. country, peregrē abire or proficisci: to fly to a f. country, solum vertere or mutare (a gentler expression for in exilium confugere, to go into exile: hence also with the addition exilii causā): to be received in a f. country, recipi in exilium (of an exile; explained by C. himself, pro Cæc. 34, extr., in aliam civitatem recipi): to dwell in a f. country, peregrē habitare: to stay in a f. country, peregrinari: to return fm a f. country, peregrē redire: to call aby fm a f. country to the throne, qm peregrē accire in regnum: all that is f., peregrina omnia (e.g. relinque): a f. yoke, externum imperium, or (with ref. to the subjects) servitius,

utli. To deliver fm a f. yoke, externo imperio solvere; servitute liberare. ¶ *Irrelevant, &c.*, see **ALIEN.**

FOREIGNER, externus (as belonging to or born in a foreign country; opp. civis, popularis).—alienigena, homo longinquus et alienigena (one born in a foreign country; opp. indigena).—peregrinus (prop. any f. who in travelling stays with us a longer or shorter time, and has not the right of a citizen or inhabitant; then, one who dwells in the Roman territory without possessing the rights of Roman citizenship; and thus the political name for f.; opp. civis).—hospes (a f. as having a claim on the hospitality of the state or of some individual).—barbarus (one that is not a Roman, that has not the Roman manners, customs, language, &c.; see *Dachne, Np. Milt. 7, 1*).—advēna (an emigrant fm another country; opp. indigena; but more directly to the aborigines, avtrōxovet). Jn. externus et advēna (e.g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus atque advēna; peregrinus atque hospes. The dialect, pronunciation of f.'s (i.e. their way of speaking the Roman language), peregrinitas (Q. 11, 3, 30).

FORE-IMAGINE, cogitatione qd præcipere, animo cogitare, concipere, compicci; also cogitare (to fancy to oneself). See **TO IMAGINE.**

FOREJUDGE, præjudicare (prop. of a previous investigation).—præjudicat qd asserere (ad qd, impropr.).

FOREKNOW, præscire.—prænoscere.—præsciscere (to learn before).

FOREKNOWLEDGE, præscientia (Eccl.).—provisio (a seeing before, animi; C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30).

FORELAND, promontorium.—lingua, lingua.

FORELOCK, cirrus (natural lock; then also the hair on the forehead of horses, and the crest of some birds). Prov., to take time by the f., tempori insidiari (to lie in wait, as it were, for an opportunity); occasionaliter arripere (to seize an opportunity).

FOREMAN, præses (g. t. for the president or head of any body: ¶ præsidens belongs to the sive. age)—omnium rerum cs transactor et minister (the head of an establishment, who conducts its business). The f. of a jury, ¶ præses or primus iudicium selectorum.

FOREMAST, *malus anterior.

FOREMENTIONED, de quo (quā) supra commemoravimus; quem (quam, quod) supra commemoravimus or diximus; quem (quam, quod) supra scripsi; qui supra scriptus est, or qui supra scripti sunt; de quo (quā) a nobis antea dictum est; cuius supra meminimus; also ille merely: ¶ supra dictus or commemoratus, prædictus, prænominatus are post-Class. In the f. manner, ut supra dictum est; ut supra scripsi or scriptum est.

FOREMOST. See FIRST.

FORENAMED. See FOREMENTIONED.

FORENOON, dies antemeridianus (prop. Sen. Ep. 65, 1).—tempus antemeridianum. hora antemeridianā (the time or hours in the f.). In the f., ante meridiem; tempore antemeridiano; hora antemeridianā: that happens, or is done, or received in the f., antemeridianus (e.g. conversation, sermo; letter, litteræ) an hour in the f., hora antemeridiana (aff. Mart. 3, 66, 6, hora meridiana, and Suet. Gramm. 24, extr., hora pomeridiana): the hours in the f., horæ antemeridianæ; tempus antemeridianum (time in the f.).

FORENSIC, forensis. F. eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorica forensis; genus dicendi iudicii aptum: f. style, forense dicendi genus.

FORE-ORDAIN, præstituerē, præfinire.—prædestinare (in a theological sense).

FOREPART, pars prior or antica; (of a ship,) see FORECASTLE. The f. of a building, prior or prima domus pars (opp. postica domus pars, i.e. the back of the house, or interior, the interior).—frons (the front).

FOREFRANK, acies prima.

FORERUN, qm præcurrere (before aby).—qm antecurrere or antevertere (so that the other follows).

FORERUNNER, præcursor (prop. ὑποπόρευς, arch C. Att. 1, 12, p. in Orelli stands in Greek).—prænunciator or, with ref. to a fem. subst., prænuncia, ca rei (fig. announcing beforehand: e.g. magnarum calamitatum: it is used substantively or adjectively).—quasi dux consequentis ca rei (as C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64, aut enim metum præmolesiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestie).—signum (ænquā, the sign or symptom fm which we may gather what is about to happen).—nota futuræ ca rei (symptom, Cel.). ¶ Antecursor is a military term; but used of John the Baptist by Tertull.

FORESAY. See TO FORETELL.

FORESAID. See FOREMENTIONED.

FORESEE, prævidere, providere or prospicere also

with animo (to see *afar off, into futurity*).—*praesentire* (to remark or perceive before). *Jm. animo providere et praesentire*.—(animo) *praescire* (to *f. in one's mind*). To *f. what is coming, futura praevidere*; quæ sunt futura prospicere: to *f. far-distant things, longe in posterum prospicere*: to *f. altho afar off, qd multo ante videre* or *praesentire*: he had always foreseen this termination of his life, semper talem exitum vite suæ prospexit animo: what he foresees, if &c., quod futurum provideat, ut &c.

FORESHAME. See TO SHAME.

FORESHIP. See FORECASTLE.

FORESHORTEN, "obliquas imagines formare (see next word).

FORESHORTENING (in a picture), catagrapha (καταγραφή), pure Lat. oblique imagines (Plin. 35, 8, 34).

FORESHOW, præmonstrare (both *prop. of pointing out, but poet. in this sense, and impropr. of foreboding*; magnum qd præmonstrare et præciner. Auct. Har. Resp.).—*praesignificare* (e. g. quæ sunt futura, C. Div. 1, 38; no where else).—*ostendere, monstrare, portendere*.—*prænuñciare* (to be the forerunner of).

FORESIGHT, præscientia, provisio (animi; C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30).—*providentia* (prudence). The gift of *f.*, peritula futurorum (Suet. Tib. 67).

FORESPÉAK, || To foretell, vid. || Forbid, vid.

FORESPENT, || Tired, vid. || Spent before (of time), ante actus.

FOREST, silva (g. t. *prop. and impropr.*)—*saltus* (the mountainous forest with pastures, a wild forest; esp. met with in rough defiles); pl. continentes silvæ (Cæc. B. G. 3, 28). A thick *f.*, magna, densa silva: a *f.-nympha*, nympha silvæ (poet. nympha silvicola); Dryas, Hamadryas (Ἰσάρις, ἡμადρύς, nymph of the trees): 'the woods and forests' (as office under an administration), *silvarum cura or administratio; the holder of it, *a consiliis rei salutaris.

FORESTALL, || To anticipate, vid. || To buy before the thing is brought to market, præmerari (before another person, so that he cannot get it).—*comprimere frumentum* (to buy up corn, in order to raise the price of it).

FORESTALLER, comptor (he that buys up; Appul. Apol. p. 321, 31).—*propola* (in order to sell it again).—*manceps annonæ* (if of corn, to sell it at a higher price; see Plin. 13, 37).—*ardannarius* (speculator in corn; Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6, and Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 37).

FORESTER, || Inhabitant of a forest, home silvester (H. A. P. 391; ~~est~~ silvicola, poet.). || Keeper of a forest, saltuarius (Petron. 53, 9, and Jct.).

FORETASTE, s. FIO. || gustus (~~est~~ not presensio, such means 'presentation'). To give a *f. of* althg, ei gustum dare ea rei: to give *aby a f. of* joy, qm gaudium delibatum reddere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 16): to have a *f. of*, qd gustare (to have only a *f. of*, primis labris gustavisse rem).

FORETASTE, v. || PROPRI. prægustare.—*prælibare* (to taste before another person; e. g. as cup-bearer; nectar, Stat.). || IMPROPR. See 'To have a FORETASTE of.'

FORETELL, prædicere, prænuñciare.—*variñari*, augurari (SYM. IN PROPRIETATE). To *f. aby's fate*, prædicere quid ei eventurum sit: to *f. aby's death*, ei mortem augurari. If = forebode (of things), vid.

FORETELLER, vates. See PROPHECY.

FORETHINK, ante considerare.—*animo præcipere*.

FORETHOUGHT, providentia (the precaution which looks into the future, and regulates its proceedings so as to avert any danger, or prevent or avoid injury or harm; *L. 30, 5, 5: cf. C. de Invent. 2, 53, 160): with *f.*, consulto, judicio (with premeditation): to do althg with *f.*, qd consulto or meditatum or præparatum facere: to be done or happen with *f.*, consulto et cogitatum fieri.

FORETOKEN, s. See FORERUNNER, PROGNOSTIC.

FORETOKEN, v. See FORESHOW, FOREBODE.

FORE-TOOTH, dens prior or primus; pl. dentes priores or primi or primores or adversi.

FOREWARD. See VAN.

FOREWARN, præmonere; *aby about althg, qm de re*: to do althg, ut qd faciat (O.); not to do althg, nō qd faciat: to be forewarned of althg, præmoneri de qd re; also qd (e. g. varietatem cæli præmonitus, Col.). PROP. Forewarned is forearmed, 'nihil ei imparato accidit, qui præmonetur.—*præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit* (of being armed to bear it; Sen. Ep. 76, prop. 8n.).

FORFEIT, s. || FINE, vid. || PENALTY, vid. To pay the *f.*, see 'to suffer (the) PUNISHMENT'. the game of *f.*, *pignorum lus.

FORFEIT, v. multari qd re (to be deprived of it as a punishment).—*amittere* qd (to lose it; e. g. omne et exercitū et imperiū jus amittere, C. Phil. 10, 5, 8n.).

—(ex) qd re excidere (to be turned out, as it were, *fm a possession*; common in post-Aug. writers; not C.).—*jacturam facere* ea rei (e. g. dignitatis, but of one who makes a voluntary sacrifice). To *f. his life*, capiti pœnam committere: to deserve to *f. one's life*, capiti pœnā dignum esse: to condemn *aby to f.*, his life, capiti pœnam ei constituere, qui, &c. (Cæc.); capiti damnare qm (Np.: the former of *f.*ing what the punishment of an offence shall be, if *aby* should commit it): to condemn *aby to f.* a sum of money, pœnā pecuniariā, or pecuniā multare qm: to *f. the right of wearing the toga any longer*, jus togæ amittere: jure togæ carere: a forfeited pledge, fiducia (creditori) commissa; pignus desertum: to *f. aby's favour*, gratiam amittere; gratiā excidere: to *f. his recognisance*, vadimonium deserere: to *f. reputation*, existimationem perdere.

FORFEITABLE, quod amitti &c. potest.

FORFEITURE. See FORFEIT and FINE.

FORGE, s. fornax (furnace). A smith's *f.*, fabri officina; officina ferraria.

FORGE, v. || To make by hammering, &c. fabricari (g. t. for manufacturing).—*procedere* (to shape by hammering, &c.; e. g. a sword, gladium).—*tundere* (to beat, hammer, &c.; e. g. ferrum).—*finger* (to form, to make). || To counterfeit; e. g. documents, &c., tabulas corrumpere or vitare (g. t.).—*tabulas interpolare* (by erasing words or letters, and writing others in their place).—*tabulas interlinere* (by smearing out words with the stylus reversed); *Jm. tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere*.—*tabulas transcribere* (to falsify in copying, to counterfeit). To *f. aby's handwriting*, chiographum cs imitari (C. N. D. 3, 30, 74). To *f. a will or testament*, testamentum interpolare or interlinere or transcribere (with the difference above explained); testamentum subijcere, supponere, subdere (to put a forged will in the place of the genuine one): to *f. money*, nummos adulterinos percutere (Afl. Suet. Ner. 25); monētām adulterinam exercere (to be an habitual forger of it; Ulp. Dig.); numum falsā fusione formare (of debased coin; Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3): forged coin, numus adulterinus (opp. numus bonus): forged, ficticius (g. t., not genuine); subditus; subditicius; suppositus (substituted for the genuine one; e. g. of a testament); falsus (false; e. g. litteræ). *Jm. falsus et corruptus* (C.); falsus et qd vitiosus (L.).

FORGER, || Counterfeiter, paracharacter (παράχαρακτηρ, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9).—*falsam monētā reus* (as accused of the crime, ibid.). To be a *f. of base money*, monētām adulterinam exercere (Ulp.); numos adulterinos percutere (Afl. Suet. Ner. 25). A *f. of aby's handwriting*, qui chiographum cs imitator (C.), or *cs chiographi imitator. || Forger of a will, testamentarius.

FORGERY, adulteratio (~~est~~ impostura, in this meaning, belongs to forensic Latinity). *F. of coin*, monētæ adulteratio (Interp. of Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 5): accused of *f.*, falsæ monētæ reus (ib. with ref. to coin); falsarum tabularum reus (with ref. to documents, Suet.): the punishment of *f.*, pœna falsarum et corruptarum litterarum (C., with ref. to documents). Althg is a *f.*, *falsum est chiographum; *falsæ et corruptæ sunt litteræ or tabulæ.

FORGET, oblivisci ea rei or qd (g. t. also = 'to leave behind one,' as L. 22, 58, velut qd oblitus; i. e. as if he had forgotten something).—*oblivioni dare*, memoriam cs rei abijcere or deponere, qd ex memoriā deponere. memoriam cs rei ex animo ejicere (to *f. intentionally*; to dismiss *fm one's mind*).—*negligere* (to pay no attention to it).—*negligenti præterire* (to omit from negligence, to omit mentioning). I have forgotten althg, fugit me qd; oblitus cs rei me cepit; qd ex animo effluxit or e memoriā excessit or e memoriā elapsit (althg has escaped my memory): to be (or become) forgotten, e memoriā excidere or dilabi; ex animo effluere (of things); nulla mel ratio habetur (not to be taken notice of; of persons): let that be altogether forgotten, hæc evulsa sint ex omni memoriā: to *f. the danger entirely*, alienare a memoriā periculi animum: to *f. oneself*, oblitusci sui (not to consider oneself; also to be unmindful of one's usual colour, dignity, &c.; e. g. P. Æn. 3, 629); dignitatis suæ immemorem esse (unmindful of one's dignity or the position one is filling); qd peccare (to be guilty of a breach of manners, of a

foolish, &c.) : to forgive and f., (veteres) ea infurias voluntaria quādam oblivione contereō (C. Fam. 1; 9): forgetting all his other duties, or every thing else, omnibus negotiis posthabitis or omissis; relicta rebus omnibus; omissa omnibus rebus (Cae.): to f. one's own name (= to have a wretched memory), obliuisci nomen suum (Petron. Sat. 68): to f. their sex, sexum egrēdi (of a woman, T.). *Athy* is forgotten, fama ea rei oblitteratur (oblit. *epily* in L. and post-Aug. *prose*, e. g. T.): *athy* was not yet forgotten, ea rei nondum memoria aboluerat (L. 9, 36): I shall be the last person to f. *athy*, qd nullius in animo quam meo minus oblitterari potest (L. 26, 41).

FORGETFULNESS, oblivio. *If* = neglect, vid. To show f. of one's duty, deesse officio.

FORGIVE, ignoscere, absol. or *athy*, qd, or ci rei; *athy* to aby, ci qd; also for doing *athy*, quod faciam qd (to take no notice of the faults of others: to pardon fm generosity).—veniam dare ea rei (to f., instead of letting the law take its course; also to pardon fm a feeling of generosity, *epily* of a superior).—gratiam facere ea rei (to remit the punishment due to *athy*; to give a gratuitous, undeserved, and complete pardon for *athy*; see S. Cae. 52, 8; Jug. 104, 5; L. 3, 56, in.).—concedere (to pardon fm kindness; e. g. peccata ci, C. Ferr. 2, 1, 49; also [= condono], with the cause on account of which the pardon is granted in the dat.; e. g. peccata liberum parentum misericordiae concedere, C.).—condonare (to excuse; f. fm a disposition of kindness; e. g. crimen hoc nobis, C.; also pass. uti. Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, S.).—indulgēre ci (to overlook his faults, &c.; to f. fm kindness of heart). To f. aby an offence out of regard for another, ci qd concedere or condonare (acc. of the offence): to f. oneself, sibi ignoscere: to f. aby's fault, peccatum ci ignoscere or concedere; peccato ea indulgēre; errori or errati veniam dare (fm error, mistake): to f. aby's crime, delictum ci ignoscere; delicti gratiam facere: to f. aby on the ground of his youth, veniam dare adolescentiae: to f. aby what is past, ci praeiterita ignoscere: qm venia donare in praeteritum: to f. aby an affront, condonare ci injuriam: *athy* may be forgiven, qd ignosci potest; ci rei venia dari potest; qd venia dignum est: *athy* cannot be forgiven, qd condonari or excusari non potest; ci rei venia dari non potest; *qd venia indignum est.

FORGIVENESS, venia.—pœnæ remissio. pœnæ meritis remissio (remission of punishment). To ask (merit) f., veniam ignoscendi petere; postulare, sibi ut ignoscatur; postulare, ut ignoscatur; ci satisfacere (to give satisfaction by asking for pardon); on account of *athy*, ci rei veniam petere; aby for *athy*, ci rei ut ignoscatur *athy*, a qo petere or qm orare, ut ignoscatur qd: I ask your f. for th, id ut ignoscas, a te pto: to obtain f. fm aby, qm ad ignoscendi voluntatem deducere; impetrare a qo veniam; about *athy*, i rei.

FORK, s. furca, furcilla (as well for a pitch-fork as for a support, but never for our 'table-fork': since the ancients, as is well known, conveyed their food to their mouth with their fingers).—merga (f. for raking corn into a heap, the shape of it is unknown; see Schneid. Ferr. R. 1, 50, 2, p. 360, sq.).—ancōn (ἀγκών), or, pure Latin, ames (an instrument, in the shape of a f., for spreading fishing-nets; Graet. Cyneget. 87; H. Epod. 2, 33, Boettiger).—bifurcum (neut. adj.): the forked end of *athy*, e. g. quum insertum est bifurco pastini, Col. 3, 18).—caprellus (a support; also = clavícula).—clavícula (the f.-shaped twig of a vine). In the shape of a f., furciliatus: a stable-f., pitch-f., fm the context, furca only.

FORK, v. To f. up corn, &c., spicas mergis legere (Col.); mergis elevare manipulos (Fest. p. 124, ed. Müll.). To be forked (= divided forthwise), findere se in ambas (F.) or duas (O.) partes (†).—findi.—bifariam procedere (C. Tim. 9).

FORKED or **FORKY**, furcillatus; furcæ similis (like a f.).—bifurcus (e. g. sureculi, arbores, &c.).—bicornis (having two horns or prongs, like a fork).

FORLORN, destitutus (destitute).—orbis, orbatus (bereaved, like an orphan, *proprie* and *improprie*).—desertus (deserted, left behind).—inops, nudus (stripped, helpless).—solus (alone, forsaken).—desperatus (without hope).—spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus (that has lost all hope). *epily* exapes to *poet. only*.

FORLORN-HOPE. See **HOPE**.

FORM, v. ΤΑΞΕΙΝ. A, *PROPR.* formare (to give *athy* the definite shape that it must have, if it is to be recognized for what it is intended to represent).—con-

formare (to f. *athy* with an harmonious arrangement and proportion of its parts).—figurare (to give *athy* the shape that is suitable to its destination).—figere confingere (to give a definite shape to a shapeless mass).—Jm. figere et formare.—formam ea rei facere; of *athy* out of *athy*, all ex qā re.—fabricari (to compose of its necessary elementary or component parts). Of these collected cohorts he formed a legion, his legionibus coactis legionem efficit: to f. words, verba fabricari; verba figere or formare; arbitrarily, ad arbitrium suum: to f. letters, literas scribere (epily not formare): very beautiful and clearly formed (charactera), compositissimae et clarissimae (literulae, C.): a stone that has formed itself in the bladder, lapis in vesica innatus.

B) *IMPROPR.* a) To imprint on *athy* the character it should have, *epily* in a moral and intellectual sense, figere, formare, conformare.—colere, excolere (to cultivate).—expolire (to take off the rough exterior).—instituire (to give the necessary instruction in a particular department); to *athy*, ad qd. To f. the mind, animum, mentem figere or conformare; animum colere, excolere (doctrina): to f. the character, mores conformare: to f. the minds of youth, puerili aetatem ad humanitatem informare (g. t., to f. their manners, character, &c.); juventutem ad honestatem figere, juventutis mentem ad virtutem figere (to render morally good, virtuous): to f. aby's character, qm formare et instituire: to f. an orator, oratorem efficere or instituire: to f. oneself after aby's example, se formare in ea mores; exemplum capere or sumere de qo (to take aby as an example). ¶ f) To arrange, ordinare. In ordinem adducere or redigere.

—disponere (to assign to each part its proper place).—componere (to compose, put together in an agreeable form).—allocare, constituere (to bring or put into a proper condition).—describere (to draw a plan of *athy*).—explicare (to develop).—copias ordinare (to f. the ranks of the troops), or disponere (i. e. to point out to each single soldier his place and rank; see Np. 1ph. 2, 2, 'in eam consuetudinem adduxit copias, ut, sine duci opera, sic ordinatæ consisterent, ut singuli ab peritissimo imperatore dispositi essent'): to f. the battalions for the attack, copias or aciem instituire: to f. the line of march, *agmen ordinare (to f. it as it is to march); agmen explicare (to f. the soldiers again into a line, after having been thrown into confusion on a march): to f. a council, consilium constituere. ¶ To constitute; e. g. to f. the right wing, dextrum cornu tenere.

¶ **MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES**: to f. a notion of *athy*, qd mente figere or formare; informare in animo ea rei notionem; notionem ea rei animo concipere; qd animo effingere; ea rei notionem mente figere: not to be able to f. any notion of *athy*, fugit qd intelligentiae nostrae vim et notionem: to f. a plan of *athy*, instituire rationem ea rei (i. e. to conceive or lay down a plan; e. g. for a work, *opertis*): to f. some plan respecting *athy*, consilium capere or inire de re: to f. a plan of one's own, consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis; great projects, magna moliri: to f. an attachment to aby, amore suo qm amplexi, prosequi; a friendship with aby, amicitiam cum qo conciliare, constituere (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 7, 27), inire, sibi parere (Np.). ad amicitiam ea se conferre, se applicare, se adungere; many friendships are formed, multae amicitiae comparantur (Qu. C. Pet. Cons. 7, 25): to f. an acquaintance with aby, qm cognoscere: we have but lately formed an acquaintance, notitia inter nos nuper admodum est (Com.): to f. plots agere aby, facere insidias ci: I will not contradict the good opinion that you have formed of me, non fallam opinionem tuam.

¶ **INTRANS.** Of troops, se explicare (the troops formed of their own accord, sine precepto ullius suâ sponte struebant acies (L. 9, 31)).

FORM, s. figura (the shape, with reference to its outline; the shape, considered merely mathematically, without ref. to colour, beauty, &c., σχῆμα).

—forma (μορφή, the f., considered aesthetically, as the visible outward expression of the internal or real nature of *athy*, to which it corresponds; hence often = pleasing f., beauty, *epily* of a maiden).—species (εἶδος, the shape, considered physically, as being the outward f. that conceals the internal nature, to which it is opposed; hence also of a f. appearing in a vision. Thus figura denotes only the outlines or lineaments; forma, or at least species, takes in the colour, magnitude, &c.; Dōd.).—facies (the natural quality in which *athy* corporeally presents itself, the whole exterior of a body, the whole f.).—statura (f. in respect of length, breadth, and thickness, in which, however, the two last are subordinate).—habitus (with and without corpore, σχῆμα,

the natural constitution and *f.* of body, *opp.* cultus; not to be confounded with *habitus*, i. e. external habit, &c., in respect of *f.*; hence *Appul. Met.* 9, p. 255, 35, *sq.* *says*, quidam proceres, et, ut indicabat habitus atque habitudo, miles e legione, &c.) To express the notion more closely, we also find *figura* et *forma*, *forma* ac *figura*; *forma* figurata; *figura* et *species*; *forma* atque *species*; *species* atque *figura* (or *forma*); *figura* atque *habitus*; and *C. Fin.* 5, 12, 35, *says*, corporis nostri *figura* et *forma* et *statura*; but also frequently (as *N. D.* 1, 32, 90) *formae* *figura*. The beautiful *f.* of *athg.*, pulchritudo ac *species* *ca* rei: a *human f.*, *species* *humana*; in *human f.*, *specie* *humanā* indutus (of gods): in the *f.* of a *D.* in similitudinem *D* literae circumactus (e. g. of a porticus): to give *athg* the *f.* of *athg.* qd in *formam* *ca* rei redigere: to take, assume, or adopt the *f.* of *athg.*, *speciem* *ca* rei induere (so that one looks like *athg*); mutari in *qm* or *qd* (so that one is changed into any person or thing): to receive a *f.*, formari; fingi; conungi; fingi et formari; formam induere: to adopt or receive another *f.*, mutari (prop. and *fig.*). A letter (epistle) of unusual *f.*, literae inusitatae scriptae: in the *f.* of a memorandum-book, ad paginas et formam memorialia libelli (Suet. *Cas.* 55). — *¶* (Religious) *forma*, ritus, uum. See CEREMONIES.

FORMAL, sollemnis (solemn). — verus (true, real). — justus (proper; such as it ought to be). — legitimus (according to the established custom or law). — fictus et simulatus or fictus simulatusque (pretended, e. g. pietas). — ad legem ac regulam compositus (made by strict *f.* rules, *Q.* 12, 10, 50). — *formalis* = serving for a form or model, *Q.* e. g. *formale* epistolam dictare (Suet.). A *f.* person, *homo nimis officiosus or urbanus (over-ceremonious).

FORMALIST, *qui omnia tamquam ex qā formulā agit; *qui neglectā ipsius rei naturā speciem tantum formamque respicit; *homo quasi ad legem ac regulam compositus (aff. *Q.* 12, 10, 50): to be a *f.*, speciem pietatis vultu prae se ferre (aff. *T. Agr.* 43).

FORMALITY, pl. ritus, uum: many *f.*s, *pompa; *ambages: *f.* in behaviour or conduct, *prps* molesta urbanitas; *certis quasi formis inclusa urbanitas (aff. his tribus quasi formis inclusa eloquentia, *Q.* 12, 10, 66).

FORMALLY, rite. — sollemniter. vere. juste. legitime. SYN. in FORMAL.

FORMATION, conformatio (e. g. lineamentorum; of words, verborum or vocum). — figura, species, forma (form). JN. conformatio et figura (e. g. of the whole face or body, totius oris et corporis). — *formatio* rare; Vitruv. of a sketch, *fig.* The *f.* of words, fictio nominum, vocum. ¶ With ref. to the character, *fig.* cultus, educatio, disciplina (by education and instruction). Institutio (in a particular department). *formatio* morum, post-Class. Sen.

FORMER, pristinus (superior). — vetus (old). Also by the adverbs olim, quondam, antea; e. g. a *f.* friend of Philip, Philippi quondam amicus; amicus antea Philippi; Alexander's *f.* wife, Alexandri olim uxor. To return to one's *f.* state or position, in pristinum statum redire: one's *f.* life, vita superior: *f.* custom, friendship, &c., pristina consuetudo, amicitia: contrary to any *f.* precedent, contra omnia veterata exempla. ¶ For mentioned, vid. ¶ The former (in contradistinction to 'the latter'), ille, illa, illud (opp. hic). — prior (opp. posterior; e. g. priori posterius non jungitur, *C. Acad.* 2, 14).

FORMERLY, olim (once, at one time, a long time ago). *formis* it may also relate to the fut.). — quondam (once; at some former time, that need not be more nearly defined; opp. nunc). — antea, antehac (before this; antea, relative = before any time spoken of; antehac, demonstrative = before this present time). — aliquando (at some time, relating to the past, present, or future). — antiquitus (of yore, in the olden times). Towns that were *f.* in the most flourishing state, oppida quodam tempore florentissima: it was *f.* the custom, mos olim fuit.

FORMIDABLE, metuendus, timendus, terribilis. horrendus horribilis (SYN. in FEARFUL). *formidabilis* is foreign to good prose. — trux, truculentus (dreadful to behold or to hear; e. g. eyes, looks, words, &c.). — immanis (monstrously great; then monstrous in a moral sense). — ingens (enormous). A *f.* war, bellum formidoloseum, atrox: to render oneself more *f.* than powerful, plus timoris quam potentiae albi addere: to be *f.* to *aby*, ci terrori esse; to present *athg* as *f.*, ad timorem qd proponere (*C. ad Dio.* 2, 16, 4): as very *f.*, ad maximum timorem proponere (ibid. 6, 3, 3). See also FEARFUL.

FORMIDABLY, terribilem or horrendum in modum. See also FEARFULLY.

FORMLESS, figurā carens (without shape). — horridus. inconditus (not having a fair form or shape). — informis (that is without a definite form). — deformis (that excites displeasure or disgust by its want of proper shape). — rudis (rough, uncultivated). — crudus (undigested).

FORMULARY, formulæ (pl.), or *formularum co-dex. — album (collection of the praetor's edicts).

FORMULA, FORMULE, formula (a particular form laid down for a contract or an instrument, &c., according to which it has to be drawn, to avoid any ambiguity; see *C. Off.* 3, 14, 60) — verba, pl. (the words in which an oath is couched or framed; e. g. jurajurandi verba or formula). — forma, exemplum (the *f.* of *athg*). To draw a legal *f.* for *athg.*, e. g. in a matter of bail, vadimonium concipere (*C. Qu. Fr.* 2, 15, 2): to draw up the *f.* of an oath, jurajurandum concipere (*T. Hist.* 4, 41, 1): to repeat the *f.* of an oath, jurajurandi verba concipere (ib. e. 31, 3): a *f.* for prayers, verba sollemnia (i. e. the reading of them, nuncupatio verborum soll. Val. Max. 5, 10, 1): carmen or sollemne precatio carmen (see *L.* 5, 41; 39, 15); praefatio (esp. at sacrifices, Suet. Claud. 25, Bremi): to repeat the usual *f.* (of prayers), carmen praefari; verba (sollemnia) praefare; to *aby*, ci.

FORNICATION, stuprum. To be given to *f.*, ludi-diniibus indulgere; rebus veneris deditum esse: to commit *f.*, stupra facere; scortari (with a prostitute): with *aby*, stuprum facere cum &c. (if only once); stupra facere cum &c.: stupri consuetudinem facere cum &c. (if repeatedly); the last, Suet. Cal. 24). ¶ Scripturally, it stands also for idolatry, vid.

FORSAKE. See TO DESERT.

FORSAKER. See DESERTER.

FORSOOTH (as used ironically or sarcastically), scilicet (e. g. meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. Id populus curat scilicet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14). — videlicet. — nempe. nimirum (SYN. in CERTAINLY). If not used ironically, see 'in TRUTH.' As *if* *f.* quasi vero.

FORWEAR, v. TRANS. ¶ To reject upon oath, see TO ABJURE. ¶ To *f.* oneself, perjurare; pejare; perjurium facere.

FORWEARER, perjūrus. — perfidus (faithless; g. t.).

FORT. See FORTRESS.

FORTH, sinus.

FORTH, prep. foris, foras (according to the context). In combination with verbs (e. g. to come *f.*, to call, to go *f.*, &c.), *my* pro-, eis e-, ex-. 'From this time *f.*,' see HENCEFORTH.

FORTHCOMING, in prociutu (post-Aug.). — paratus. — promptus (ready). To be *f.*, ad manum esse; praesto adesse; in promptu esse; paratum or provium esse; prae manu esse; ad motum cs expeditum esse (the last, stronger term); JN. paratum promptumque esse: to be *f.* with *athg.* in expedito habere qd; in prociutu paratumque habere qd (*Q.*): the money is *f.*, pecuniam in numerato or prae manu habere. To be *f.* (of a witness, accused person, &c.), sistere se or sisti: to promise that *aby* shall be *f.*, qm sibi promittere (*C.*).

FORTHWITH. See DIRECTLY.

FORTIETH, quadragesimus: every *f.*, quadragesimus quisque: for the *f.* time, quadragesimum: in the *f.* place, quadragesimo.

FORTIFICATION, ¶ A fortified place, locus munitus (g. t. for any fortified place). — arx (the citadel). — castellum. castrum (if a height that commands the surrounding country; a fort). — propugnaculum (any work that serves to ward off the attack of an enemy). A natural *f.*, locus naturā or naturaliter munitus; castellum naturā munitum: a strong *f.*, oppidum munitissimum or maximis operibus munitum; opere et naturā egregie munitus locus; oppidum operibus et naturā munitum (if strong *f.* nature and by art): to demolish a *f.*, munimenta oppidi solo aquare (or adaequare); castrum diruere: *f.*s, operis munitio; opus (or opera) munitionesque; also munitiones only; munimenta, orum; opera, um, or (of a town = its walls) mœnia, ium: the throwing up of *f.*s, munitio communio. ¶ Act of fortifying, munitio communio: the art of fortifying, ars muniendi; *architectura militaris; *ars muniendi.

FORTIFIER, munitor. — *architectus militaris (engineer).

FORTIFY, ¶ Defend a place by works, munire. communire. praemunire (by any sort of viable protection, as walls, ditches, palisades, &c.). — operibus munire;

munitionibus firmare (by works, fortifications, &c.).—
murus munire. mœnibus seipre (by surrounding with
walls).—castelli seipre (by citadels, redoubts, &c.).—
vallo et fossâ circumdare locum. vallum et fossam cir-
cundare loco (by palisades and ditches, e. g. a camp).
A fortified town, urbs munita. oppidum munitum:
fortified by nature, loci naturâ munitus; naturaliter
munitus; situ naturali munitus: fortified both by art
and nature, et naturâ loci et manu operibus et loco
munitus; quum manu munitus, tum naturâ loci: na-
ture has fortified Italy by its Alps, Alpibus munitit
italiam natura. | Strengthem, confirm, vid.

FORTITUDE, fortitudo (= considerata laborum
susceptio et laborum perpassio, C.).—animi vis, virtus
(of mind).—animi firmitas (of character).—animus pa-
ratus ad periculum (C.). F. in undergoing dangers,
fortitudo in periculis. To bear athy with f., fortiter et
patienter ferre qd (e. g. vincia, verbera).—fortiter et
sapienter ferre qd (if wisdom is displayed in the kind
of f.).

FORTNIGHT, quindécim dies (fourteen com-
pleted days, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15): every f., quinto de-
cimo quoque die. About a f. after they had reached
their winter quarters, diebus circiter xv, quibus in
hiberna ventum erat (cf. Held, ad Cæs. B. C. 2, 32):
a f. ago, nudius quintus decimus (not ante quatuor-
decim dies, since the ancients reckoned the fifth day in).

FORTRESS. See FORTIFICATION.

FORTUITOUS. See ACCIDENTAL.

FORTUITOUSLY. See ACCIDENTALLY.

FORTUNATE, felix (ἀγαθός, as well of what brings
good fortune, as, day, combat, result of an undertaking,
&c., as having good fortune, of persons. In the latter sense,
it is said of one who is habitually favoured by fortune, and
applied with ref. to internal goods; e. g. Sulla felix, be-
cause he succeeded in all his undertakings; and Lysias
felix, because he had continually a number of admirers).
—fortunatus (one favoured by fortune, εὐδαίμων, denot-
ing a person who is favoured by the gods in particular cir-
cumstances or cases, also with ref. to external goods;
thus, Menodæmus deems himself to be 'omnium fortuna-
tissimus,' at the moment when he perceives the change
of mind in his son; see Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 1).—beatus
(happy, μακάριος, of persons to whom no moral or phys-
ical good is wanting to render them happy; also of a
condition or state, e. g. homo beatus, vita beata).—
laetus (of happy omen, only of things, e. g. day, omen,
&c.). Jx. laustus et felix (e. g. day).—dexter (prop.
that is on the right hand; hence of happy omens, esp. of
birds, &c., opp. sinister).—secundus (favourable, prop-
itious; prop. of the wind; then, in general, of things
that turn out according to one's wish; e. g. a battle,
result, circumstance, &c.).—prosper (answering to hope
and expectation, proceeding favourably; e. g. progress,
result, return, circumstance).—bonus (good, such as is
wished for; e. g. times, day, omen, &c.). To be f.,
felicius (fortunatum, &c.) esse; see also 'to have
good Fortune.' I am so fortunate as to &c., con-
tingit mihi, ut &c. (as by no means 'contingit
mihi esse tam felici, ut &c. I am a f. man indeed!'
in cœlo sum (as if in heaven; see C. Alt. 2, 19, 1, and
2, 20, 4): I consider myself f. indeed, whenever &c.,
digito me ocelum puto attingere, si (C. Alt. 2, 1, 6);
deus sum, si (Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi
data or parva est, si (Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18; Ter. Andr.
5, 5, 4): to deem aby or oneself f., qm or se felicius
dicere; qm or se beatum prædicare: I cannot esteem
myself f., for &c., felicius dicere me hoc non possum,
quod &c.: I consider myself f., because &c., beatus
mihi videor, quod &c.: I now consider myself the most
f. of men, since &c., multo omnium me nunc fortuna-
tissimum factum puto esse, quum &c.: you may think
yourself very f., that &c., bene tecum agitur, quod
&c.: that is very f. for you, bene est; bonum fac-
tum: may it be f. (as introductory formula), quod
bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! To be f.
in all one undertakes, perpetuâ felicitate uti: to be
more f. than wise, *feliciorem quam prudentiorem
esse.

FORTUNATENESS. See FORTUNE.

FORTUNE (including 'good fortune'), fortuna
(the fortunate event which chance, fors, brings to pass,
without any co-operation of ours; also f. personified as
a deity; and in the pl. = goods bestowed on aby by
f.).—felicitas (the happy condition, f., as brought about
by prudence, management and talent; consequently with
men's co-operation).—salus (wellfare).—fors, sors, casus
(chance, accident with this distinction, that fors means
a change or accident we cannot account for; sors, a
man's lot or fate, either as brought to pass by 'fors,' or
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prepared by the man himself; casus denotes a single
chance or accident that befalls aby, and may be con-
sidered either to his happiness or the reverse; this also is
brought to pass by 'fors,' see H. Sat. 1, 1, 1; 1, 6, 53).
—bonum (a good or gift bestowed on us by f.).—fortuna
secunda or prospera; casus secundus (happy or for-
tunate event or circumstance, opp. fortuna adversa,
casus adversus).—fortuna florens, res secundæ or pros-
peræ or florentes (fortunate circumstances, with ref.
to property, possession, domestic affairs, opp. spoliated for-
tuna, res adversæ).—successus (favorable progress, of
undertakings).—eventus prosper (success).—exitus
prosper, felix, fortunatus (happy or favorable result
or end).—alea (something uncertain, risk, the trial of
one's luck). Blind f., fortuna cæca; casus cæcus (a
mere accident); he has obtained such wealth by one of
f.'s freaks, temeritate fortune tantas opes adeptus est:
by good f., forte fortunâ (e. g. adfuit meus amicus);
opportune (luckily, e. g. venit): may good f. attend
you! bene verat! (as wish), quod approbet Deus, or
approbent illi hanc rem tibi volo bene et felicitate
evenire: I rejoice in your good f., haud invidio tibi:
f. smiles upon aby; he is favoured by f., fortuna ci
favet, ardet, affulget. fortuna blanditur capiti aulis
(i. e. habitually); fortunâ prosperâ (secundâ), or pro-
spere statu fortunæ utitur (in a single instance, e. g.
in an undertaking; the latter, C. Off. 2, 6, 19, in contra-
distinction to fortuna reat); in omnibus rebus utitur
felicitate; res ci semper succedunt, or semper prospero
eveniunt (in all cases): to experience good f. in althg,
fortunâ uti in re: f. favours aby's plans, comprobât es
consilium fortuna: to be a favorite of f., fortune flum
or alumnus esse (H. Sat. 2, 6, 49; Plin. 7, 7, 5);
albes gallinæ esse flum (Juv. 13, 141); but 'fortune
in gremio sedere,' C. de Divin. 2, 41, 85, is said of Jupi-
ter sitting in the lap of his nurse, the Goddess Fortune;
and hence is to be avoided in this proverbial saying:
he had principally to thank his good f., that &c., multum
fortuna valuit ad &c.: not to bear one's good f. meekly,
rebus secundis or felicitate offerri: to consider it a piece
of good f. that &c., felicem se dicere hoc, quod &c.:
to look upon althg as a piece of great good f., *qd in
magnâ felicitatis sum parte ponere: to follow up one's
good f., successus suos urgere; fortune sum instare:
aby's good f. deserts him; f. frowns upon aby, a
fortuna desertum or derelictum esse (in war); to
have one's f. in one's own hands, fortunam in mani-
bus habere: I have the good f. to &c., contingit mihi,
ut &c.: to place one's f. in aby's hands, ci fortunâ
suis committere: to try one's f. whether one is to be
master or slave, in dubium Imperii servitutie aleam
ire (L. 1, 23, 9): to leave althg to f., aleam ea rei subire
or adire. rem dare in aleam or in casum (to risk): to
try one's f., fortunam tentare or periclitari. | Pro-
perty, facultates, divitias, pecunias, bona, orum, pl.
res familiares, fortune, patrimonium, census. (Syrx.
in RICHES.) To have a f., opes habere; bona possi-
dere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to
have a great f., magnas facultates habere; locupletem
et pecuniosum esse; copis rei familiaris abundare:
to have no f., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to
come to (a) f., facultates acquirere: to make a f., bona
sibi parare or sibi colligere: to increase one's f., rem
familiarem or facultates augere: to squander or spend
one's f., bona profundere; rem familiarem dissipare;
bona abigurrere (the last by expenses of the table): aby's
f. is all spent, opes familiares defecerunt: it is very
rarely that a man improves his f. by gambling, pauci
admodum aleæ lusu rebus consulerent. | Of a
woman, see DOWRY.

FORTUNE-TELLER, haridulus (vagrant diviner, &c.,
as the pipies of our days)—ortillæ (C.)—divinus.—
mulier fatidica (if a woman); also anus saga (that
pretends to foretell the fate of people).

FORTY, quadraginta—quadrageni (a distributive;
f., a-piece, &c., at once or together, apply with substan-
tives that are used in the plural number only). Contain-
ing f., quadragenarius (e. g. a tube of f. inches in di-
ameter, fistula quadragenaria): every f. years (= once in
f. years), quadagesimo quoque anno: f. years old,
quadraginta annos natus; quadraginta annorum (of f.
years): f. times, quadragies: done f. times, *quadragies
factus, &c.: of f. days, quadraginta dierum: f. thou-
sand, quadraginta millia: each or to each f. thousand;
also f. thousand at once or together, quadrageni millen.
quadragena millia (apply of subtt. used in the pl. number
only): f. thousand times, quadragies millies: the f.
thousandth, quadragies millesimus.

FORWARD, | Prompt, ready, promptus (always
at hand).—paratus (ready).—officius (ready to serve)

—facilis (willing, obliging). To be *f.* to do *athg.* promptly or parato animo (facere qd.). *¶* Earnest, eager, studious (eager, studious)—acer (lit. sharp)—ardens (ardent, fiery)—vehemens (vehement)—fervens, fervidus (lit., fiery, glowing, fervent). To be *f.*, calere, with or without in agendo: to be *f.* in *athg.* sedulo facere qd.; naviter agere qd. *¶* Advanced towards ripeness: early ripe, quod non multum a maturitate abest (Cæs.; *weh is nearly ripe*)—præmaturus, præcox (the former, of fruit, *weh ripens before the usual time*, opp. *serus*; the latter, of fruit that becomes ripe sooner than fruit of the same kind; metaph. of the human mind, Q. 1, 3, 3: illud ingenium velut præcox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, i. e. *those f. minds seldom come to their full perfection*)—an over-*f.* mind, immature magnum ingenium (e. g. non vitale est, Sen. Contr. 1, 1): an over-*f.* mind does not last long, cito occidit festinata maturitas (Q.); *¶* Hasty; vid. *¶* Bold, confidens (in classic prose, in a reproving sense only)—protervus (pert, almost impudent)—audax (bold, in a good and bad sense; audens is post-Aug.).

FORWARD, v. *¶* To despatch to its destination, perferendum curare (to take care that *athg.* reaches its place of destination; e. g. to *f.* a letter, literas perferendas curare; literas permittere). *¶* To promote (e. g. the views or designs of *aby.*), juvare or adjuvare qm or qd. adjuvamento esse ei esse. *¶* *ca rei* or *in re* adiutorem or (fem.) adiutricem esse (e. g. it., to afford any kind of assistance)—*ca rei* esse ministrum (in a bad sense)—augere or adaugere qm or qd (to raise)—*ci* or *ci rei* favere—favere qd (to favour)—*ci* or *ci rei* consulere, prospicere (to take measures for advancing it)—*ci* prodesse (to be of use)—*ci* consilio, studio, operâ adesse (to *f.* *aby* by counsel and deed). To *f.* *athg.* earnestly, studiose adaugere qd: to *f.* *aby's* interests, servire *ca* commodis; rebus or rationibus *ca* consulere, prospicere; utilitatibus *ca* partere (to be very zealous in forwarding them): to *f.* the interests of the public, salutis reipublice consulere; rem publicam juvare, tueri; reipublicæ salutem suscipere. See *PRÆMOTERE*.

FORWARD, FORWARDS, adv. protinus (e. g. pergere, proficisci, volare)—porro (e. g. ire; agere argumentum; both L.).—ultra (beyond where the thing in question now is). To comb one's hair *f.*, capillum revocare a vertice: to move *athg* *f.*, promovere qd: *f.* urge igitur *fm* this time *f.*, posthac; in posterum: to run backward and *f.*, ultro et citro cursare; in an agitated way, trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35).—*FORWARDS* is often expressed by *pro* in composition; e. g. to move *athg* *f.*, promovere qd.—to move an army *f.*, to move *f.* (of the general), castra movere; cum exercitu proficisci: bending or stooping *f.*, pronus: to go *f.*, (longius) progredi or procedere: to put *f.*, proferre (e. g. i.); in medium proferre (e. g. i.); afferre (e. g. the cause of *athg.*, causam); a proof, an argument, argumentum: a pretext, in speciem qd iactare: to bring *f.* a subject, mentionem *ca rei* facere, inferre or injicere; injicere qd (in sermone); movere or commovere qd (e. g. some new subjects, &c., nova quædam); in medium proferre or commemorare et in medium proferre: to bring a subject *f.*, often, mentionem *ca rei* agitare, crebro or crebris sermonibus usurpare qd: a subject was accidentally brought *f.*, incedit sermo de qd re.

FORWARDNESS, *¶* Readiness, promptness (of mind), animus promptus or paratus.—facilitas (willing readiness)—officium (readiness to render a service)—studium ardens, fervor, ardor (zealous *f.*)—alacritas (cheerful, active *f.*). With great *f.*, animo promptissime; libentissime; studio or summo studio; studiosissime: with great *f.* on their part, in summorum studio. *¶* *Readiness*, preproperum ingenium (relative to character)—temeritas (thoughtlessness). *¶* Unwisely boldness, assurance, confidentia (confidence, in a bad sense = assurance, almost impudence)—petulantia lingue (with ref. to the tongue, remarks, &c.; Suet. Tib. 61). *¶* State of advance beyond the usual degree, maturitas præcox (Col. 1, 6, 20)—maturitas festinata (in a bad sense; opp. maturitas tempestiva, Q. 6, præcox. 10): to be in a state of great *f.* (of corn, &c.), non multum a maturitate abesse (Cæs.); ante messem flavescere. *¶* Advance in studies, progressus, processus. To be in a state of great *f.*, multum proficisci in qd re: *his f. is such*, that &c., tantos processus effect, ut &c. cf. C. Brut. 78, 272).

FOSS, See DITCH.

FOSSIL, s. fossilis, um, n. (l. L.) See a FO MINERAL, s.

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FOSSIL, adj. See MINERAL, adj.

FOSTER, *¶* Feed, nourish, vid. *¶* Cherish, promote, vid.

FOSTER-BROTHER, collectaneus (time of Empp., before *weh* a Crcl. probably was used, such as quem eundem nutrix alabat). According to Charis. p. 62, 31, P., collectaneus (in *Inver.*) is not a good word.

FOSTER-CHILD, alumnus (if a boy)—alumna (if a girl). To be *aby's* *f.-child*, a qo educari et ali.

FOSTER-DAM, nutritrix.

FOSTERER, cultor, curator (q. i. for one who takes care of *athg.*). See also FOSTER-FATHER.

FOSTER-FATHER, educator et altor (aft. C. de N. D. 2, 34, init.); *f.-father* and *mother*, educatores et altiores (aft. C. de N. D. 2, 34, init.).

FOSTER-MOTHER, alitrix (mly poet.)—educatrix et alitrix.

FOUL, adj. foedus (offending natural feeling, and exciting loathing and aversion; in nearly every meaning of the English word; of what is *f.* either outwardly, inwardly, physically, or morally; including even *f.* weather, foedæ tempestates; L. 25, 7, 7; cf. V. G. 1, 323).—teter (hideous, shocking, exciting fear or shuddering)—apurus (prob. sibiatis fm porcus = swinish; of coarse physical or moral *alkh*; also of *f.* weather, tempestas spurcissima, C. Frag. ap. Non. 394, 2).—turpis (offending the moral feeling, and exciting disapprobation and contempt). *¶* *Turpis* et foedus; turpis et inhonestus.—obscenus (morally unclean, obscene).—non purus (opp. purus)—impurus (morally unclean, impure). A *f.* monster, immane ac foedum monstrum (in *superl.*, C.); homo impurus (Ter.); persona lutulenta, impura (C.); homo impurus impudicusque; caput (post homines natos) deterrimum ac spurcissimum (C.); *f.* lineæ, sordida: *f.* water. See IMPURUS. *f.* land, spurcus ager (Col. Pref. 25): a vessel that is *f.*, spurcum atque pollutum vas (Gell.); a *f.* crime, nefarium facinus (e. g. admittit, Cæs.); tetrum or immane facinus (C.); foedum facinus (Ter.); *f.* deeds or crimes, res turpes; flagitia; nefaria (pl. adj.); there is or has been some *f.* play, dolus or qd doll subest: by fair means or *f.*, see under FAIR, adj.: to use *f.* means (opp. to fair means), vim facere: to fall *f.* of *athg.*, incurere in qd; of *aby.*, incurere atque incidere in qm: to fall *f.* of each other, inter se collidi: to be a *f.* feeder, in pabulatione spurce versari (of a hog; Col.).

FOUL, v. See TO DEFILE, TO DIRTY.

FOULLY, spurce, sordide, obscene, foede, turpiter, flagitiose, nefarie. [SYN. in FOUL.]

FOUL-MOUTHED, maledicus (using scurrilous language; e. g. ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines; Plaut.). A *f.* person, maledicus conviciator (if vociferation and language of the mob are used).

FOULNESS, immunditia (as quality; opp. munditia)—apurcia or spurcitas (not C., Ferr.). *¶* Filiness, turpitude, foeditas, obscenitas.—dedecus—flagitium.—immanitas (the terrible enormity; e. g. facinoria).

FOUND, v. *¶* To lay the foundation of *athg.* fundamenta locare (only absol.)—fundamenta *ca rei* iacere or (seldom) ponere (prop. and fig.).—fundamenta *ci rei* fodere (to dig the ground up for that purpose; *FOUND* fundare is only used in prose for 'making firm and stable' something of *weh* the foundations have been already laid).—Initia *ca rei* ponere, prima initia *ca rei* inchoare or ponere (fig.).—qd pro fundamento ponere (i. e. to lay *athg.* as for a foundation).—condere. Instituire (to *f.* in a wider sense; to establish).—stabilire (to make firm).—constituere (to *f.*, with accessory notion of regularity, firmness). To *f.* an empire, imperium constituere or condere (not imp. fundare, *weh* conveys the meaning of 'giving stability'): to *f.* a state, civitatem or rempublicam constituere: to *f.* a new state, novas res condere: to *f.* a town, urbem condere or constituere: to *f.* *athg.* at a place, qd exstruere, ponere in qo loco: to *f.* (e. g. a school, a sect), fundare disciplinam: he sent ten thousand Athenians to *f.* a colony there, eo decem milia Athenienses in coloniam misit (C. Nep.). To be founded on *athg.* (of notions, persuasions, &c.), niti qd re or in qd re; also niti fundamento *ca rei* (to rest upon it as its foundation); teneri or contineri qd re (to be held together by it); cerni or positum esse in qd re (to rest on it). *¶* To melt and cast metals, liquefacere, liquare (to make fluid; e. g. bronze, &c.).—confiare (to melt down; e. g. victorias aureas; i. e. the gold statues of the Goddess of Victory). See also TO FUSE, TO CAST.

FOUNDATION, fundamentum (mly in the pl. fun-

amenta).—substructio substructionis moles (the *f.*, or consisting of a wall).—sedes (the ground, &c., that forms its site; e. g. domum convellere sedibus suis). The *f.*'s of the Capitol are of free-stone. Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum est: to be the *f.* of althg, fundamentum esse ea rei; qd re teneri or contineri (fig. i. e. to consist in althg principally): althg is or forms the *f.* of althg, fundamentum ea rei positum est in qd re; to shake the *f.*, fundamenta subducere (fig.): to lay the *f.* of althg, fundamenta ea rei jacere or (seldom) ponere (prop. and improp.): initia ea rei ponere; prima initia ea rei ponere (fig.): to dig the *f.* for althg, fundamenta ei rei fodere; fundationem ea rei fodere (prop.): to lay althg as a *f.*, qd pro fundamento ponere (fig.): to raise or build a house for the *f.*, domum a fundamentis inchoare: to destroy althg for the *f.*, funditus evertere: a fundamentis difficere (prop.): funditus tollere (prop. and fig.): fundamenta ea rei evertere (e. g. of a state, reipublice); convellere sedibus suis (prop. of a house; so montem convellere sede): for the *f.* of Rome, ad urbe condita; for the *f.* of the world, inde ab hominum memoria; post hominum memoriam; post homines natos (the two last oft. negatives): at the *f.* of the world, quum primi fingerentur homines: without *f.* (= reasonable ground), rationi adversus (not tenable, of argument, assertions, &c.; contrary to reason); vanus (only apparently, opp. verus); futile (that is not valid in its kind, vain); fictus (invented); commenticius (stronger term, opp. what is morally true; C.); Jn. fictus (or futile) et commenticius: want of *f.*, vanitas: to build on another man's *f.*, quod alius intrinsecus, exedere (aft. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4). || The point of support (point d'appui), fundamentum or quadam quasi sedes constituendæ ea rei (C. Partit. 9, 31).—column. ornamentum (the former, whatever serves for the stability of an empire, a realm, &c.; the latter, whatever tends towards the maintenance or promotion of friendship; as C. Lei. 22, 82).—firmamentum (the principal point of support). To shake the *f.* of the state, fundamenta (reipublice, &c.) labefactare or subducere or evertere or pervertere: the *f.* of althg is, qd fundamentum est ea rei; firmamentum ea rei est; firmamentum ea rei constituitur qd re; qd fundamentum ea rei constituitur est (C. Senec. 18, 62); qd fulcrum est qd re (althg is based upon, &c.). || A n institution, institutum. *res in morte ea testamento instituta (founded by aby's will: cf. C. Celsi. 4, 10). A *f.* school, *schola legato ea instituta.

FOUNDER, conditor (e. g. of a town, urbis; of an empire, imperii; of a religion, sacri, cf. L. 39, 17. Fem. conditrix, Appul. &c.)—~~the~~ founder is poet. only.—auctor; parens (the author of althg in general, the latter used as our 'father,' but only in the higher style, as in C.: Romulus, hujus urbis parens, or philosophice parens Socrates juve dici potest: the *f.* of our welfare, salutis nostræ auctor or parens). The *f.* of our liberty, a quibus initium libertatis profectum est: every body is the *f.* of his own fortune, faber est quisque fortunæ suæ (Prov. S. ad Cæs. de rep. ord. 1); uti cuique mores sunt fortunam (Np. Att. 11, 6); uti quisque fortunâ utitur, ita precellet (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 3, 13). ~~the~~ Sts 'founder' may be rendered by Crcl., e. g. Solon was the *f.* of the Areopagus, a Solone Areopagus constitutus est; and for the *f.* of a school, &c., we may use *qui qd in morte ejus testamento instituit or institui jussit (if it was by will). Aby was the *f.* of althg, *qul legato ea institutum est. || *F.* founder of metals, fusor (Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1, and Inscrip.). faber ætarius.—statuarius (of statues)—cælator. toreutes (τορῦτης, in basso rilievo; see O. Müller's Archæol. § 311, 1).—*tortementorum fusor (of guns).—*campanarum fusor (of bells).

FOUNDER, v. naufragium facere (g. t. to suffer shipwreck: of ships as well as of the crew. Necer naufrag. patl.).—eldid et naufragio Interire (Cæs. B. C. 3, 27).—(aqua or undia) submergi (to be sunk; also fig. to have nearly foundered, summum pene esse, L. 24, 8, of the state, under the image of a vessel). It is a bad pilot, whose ship *f.*'s when he is first sailing out of port, pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impigit (Q. 4, 1, 66). See *To suffer* ΣΙΝΙΣΤΕΡΕΚ.

FOUNDER, or FOUNDRY, *officina operum fusorum.—*campanarum officina (of bells).—*tortementorum officina (of guns).

FOUNDLING, infans expositus. Foundlings, qui libere nati, expositi, deinde sublati a quibusdam et educati sunt. il, quos ἀποτρόχιο vocant.

FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL, brephotropheum (βρεφωτρόφειον, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19): the director of a *f.* h., brephotrophos (Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9).

FOUNDRESS. See FOUNDER.

FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, fons (both the water that issues forth, and the place where it issues).—acaturigo (the water, as gushing violently forth).—caput (the head of the spring).—aqua saliens, aqua salientes (whence the water shoots forth: e. g. an artificial *f.*). Opposite there is an (artificial) *f.*, contra fons egerit aquam et recipit; nam expulsa in altum in se cadit, junctisque hiatibus et absorbetur et tollitur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37): to take for the *f.*, e fonte haurire qd. The fountain of the great deep were broken up, flumina tellus largius fundit, aperitque fontes novos (Sen. N. Q. 3, 27; of the flood). || *F.* = Original source, fons (g. t.).—caput, principium (the first beginning) Jm. principium et fons.—origo (origin).—causa (cause).—unde fit qd (whence althg exists or takes its source). The *f.* of all things, a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur: the *f.* of life, vitæ fons (poet. only).

FOUR, quatuor.—quaterni, æ, a (each, or to each *f.*, in divisions; also = *f.* at once, eply with subst., that are used in pl. only, e. g. on each wagon there were *f.* men, quaternos viros singuli currus vehabant: *f.* letters, quaternæ literæ, i. e. epistolæ) for *f.* for, quatuor quinque; quatuor aut quinque: twice *f.*, bis quatuor: containing *f.* pieces, quaternarius (also = of *f.* feet in diameter, breadth, &c., e. g. pit, scrobs): one of a committee composed of *f.* men, quatuorvir (their rank was quatuorviratus): lasting *f.* months, quadrimetris: *f.* years old, quadrimus: (each) *f.* years old, quaternorum annorum (e. g. boys, pueri): lasting *f.* years, quadriennis: a space of *f.* years, quadriennium (e. g. *f.* years aft. the taking of Veii, quadriennio post Veios captos): every *f.* years, quarto quoque anno: at *f.* (o'clock), horâ quartâ: *f.* per cent, quadrans: a carriage and *f.*, quadrigæ: to ride in a carriage and *f.*, curru quadrigarum vehi: made or intended to be drawn by *f.* horses, quadrigæ or quadrigæ, e. g. currus quadrigæ or quadrigæ; also quadrigæ (i. e. a team of *f.* horses): that has *f.* hands, quatuor manus habens; quadrimanus or quadrimanis (the two last seldom occur): a musical piece arranged for *f.* (à quatre-mains), *modi musici quatuor manibus clavicordio canendi: (a song) composed for *f.* voices (a quartette), *modi musici quatuor vocibus descripti: tetrachoros (τετραχορος, i. e. that has *f.* sounds): the *f.*, numerus quaternarius (g. t.); quaternio (on dice; e. g. to throw the *f.*, quaternione mittere): that has *f.* legs, quadrupes: *f.*-threaded, or made of *f.* threads, *quatuor fila habens; *quatuor fila constans: that has *f.* corners, quadratus; quadrangulus (of *f.* angles): that has *f.* sides, quatuor lateribus; quadrilaterus (only in later writers): of *f.* syllables, *tetrasyllabus (τετρασύλλαβος): of *f.* (or lasting *f.* hours), quatuor horarum: lasting *f.* days, quatuor dierum: a space of *f.* days, quadriduum: *f.* times, quater: *f.* times as big, or as much again, quadruplum: *f.* times as much as, &c.; see FOU-FOLD: *f.* times bigger, quadruplo major (e. g. the tusk of the elephant are *f.* times as large as those of a bull, elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo): a piece of poetry consisting of *f.* lines, carmen tetrastichum: also tetrastichum only (tetrastichus, τετραστήχος, Gramm. term): that has *f.* prongs, quadridentis: that has *f.* teeth, quadridentis: consisting of *f.* different sorts, quatuor generum: quatuor (*f.* in general): *f.* and a half, quatuor et dimidius (as adj.): *f.* times as much as, quater tantum, quam quantum (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 45, 112); quater tanto amplius, quam quantum (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 97, extr.): on all *f.*'s, per manus et genua (e. g. reptare): more bestiarum quadrupes, or quadrupes only. || Four hundred, quadringenti; quadringeni (each, or to each *f.* hundred, also *f.* hundred at once; eply with subst. that are only used in the pl. number, e. g. each horseman received *f.* hundred 'denarii,' equitibus quadringeni denarii tributi: consisting each time of *f.* hundred pieces, men, &c., quadringenarius; e. g. cohorts of *f.* hundred men, cohortes quadringenariæ: *f.* hundred times, quadringentes. Four thousand, quatuor milia (with following noun in the gen. pl.): quaternam milia. quaterni milleni (with such nouns as are used in the pl. only).

FOUR-CORNERED, quadratus, quadrangulus.

FOUR-FOLD, quadruplus, quadruplex. quadrifarium (the last adverbially taken).—quadruplicato (by four times, with compar. &c.): to make *f.*, quadruplicare.

FOUR-FOOTED, quadrupes: a *f.*-f. animal, quadrupes (i. e. bestia or animal, hence its fem., its neut.).

FOUR-OARED, quadrimæris: a *f.*-o. vessel, quadrimæris; navis quatuor scalorum.

FOUR-FOUNDER, *tormentum bellicum globos quadrilibras mittens.

FOURSCORE. See EIGHTY.

FOUR-SQUARE, quadratus.

FOUR-STRINGED tetrachordos (τετραχορδος).

FOUR-WHEELED, *quatuor rotarum. quatuor rotas habens. It was the Phrygians that first invented *f. wheeled carriages*, vehiculum cum quatuor rotis invenere Phryges (Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199).

FOURTEEN, quatuordecim. — quaterni deni (distrib.; each, or to each *f.*; also *f.* at a time, or at once, *emply with subit.* that are used in the pl. only). *F. hundred*, mille et quadringenti: *f. years old*, quatuordecim annorum. quatuordecim annos natus (of men): *f. times*, quater decies.

FOURTEENTH, quartus decimus: for the *f. time*, quartum decimum.

FOURTH, quartus. Every *f.* (mom. &c.), quartus quisque: for the *f. time*, quartum: in the *f. place*, or regarding the *f.* quarto.

FOURTHLY, quarto. See also the lists in FIRST.

FOWL, *n.* a bird, vid. *F. s.* = poultry, pecus volatile. aves cohortales (farm-yard *f. s.*, e. g. geese, chickens, &c.; opp. the rest of domestic animals): *fat-tened f.*, altiles, lum. *f.* (emply chickens): a young *f.*, pullus gallinaceus. *Chickens*, hen, vid.

FOWL, *v.* aucupari (Farr.; Gaf.).

FOWLER, aucupar. A skilful *f.*, aucupii peritus. All *f. s.*, omnes, quos aucupii alunt.

FOWLING, aucupium. — avium captura.

FOX, *f.* An animal, vulpes (*f.*): a small *f.*, or a *f. s.* cub, vulpecula (C. N. D. 1, 31, 88. E. Ep. 1, 7, 29. Schmid. Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59): belonging to (or of) *f.*, vulpinus (e. g. lingua, jecur, Plin.): a *f. s.* kennel, vulpis specus. vulpis fovea. vulpis cubile: the fur of a *f.*, pella vulpina: a cloak lined with *f. skin*, amiculum ex pellibus vulpinis consutus factum (cf. Ammian. 31, 2, § 5): to wear a cloak of *f. s.* fur or skin, tergus vulpinum indutum esse (Sen. Ep. 90, 14): the brush of a *f.* (i. e. of sportsmen), cauda vulpina. *Fig.* A sly or crafty fellow, vulpes. homo versutus. homo callidus: a sly old *f.*, veterator.

FOXGLOVE, *digitalis purpurea (Linn.).

FOX-HOUND, canis venaticus. Fox-hounds, canes venaticus. To keep *f. s.*, canes alere ad venandum. An excellent *f. s.*, canis ad venandum nobilis (where, of course, ad ven. depends on nobilis).

FOX-HUNTING, venatio vulpinum.

FOXLIKE, vulpinus (i. e. belonging to a fox).

FOX-TAIL-GRASS, alopecurus (ἀλωπεκουργ; Linn.; Sprengel makes the ancient al. the *saccharum cylindricum).

FRACTION, fractura. *In arithmetic*, numerus fractus; *fractura: to reduce *f. s.* to their lowest terms, *fractiones ad minimos numeros reducere (so *fractionum ad minimos numeros reductio): to be reduced to their lowest terms, *ad minimos numeros reducti.

FRACTIONAL, *fractus. A *f. number*, *numerus fractus.

FRACTIOUS. See QUARRERISOME, CROSS.

FRACTURE, *s.* fractura (e. g. of a bone, ossis). *F. of the bone*, fractum os (i. e. the fractured bone itself). *F. of the thigh*, fractum crus or femur (i. e. the broken thigh itself): fractura cruris or femoris (the *f. of the shin or thigh*; all Cels. 8, 10, in. and No. 5): *f. of the arm*, fractum brachium (the fractured arm itself, aff. Cels. 8, 10, No. 3): fractura brachii (the *f. of the arm*, aff. Cels. 8, 10, in.).

FRACTURE, *v.* frangere, confringere. — defringere (Plaut.; crura aut cervicis sibi). To *f. one's arm, thigh, &c.*, frangere brachium, coxam, crus, &c. To *seal a fractured limb*, see To SEW.

FRAGILE, fragilis (prop. and impr.). in the impr. sense, *Jw.* fragilis et caducus; frag. caducusque; fluxus et fragilis (S.). See FRAIL.

FRAGILITY, fragilitas (prop. and impr.). — brevitas (shortness, e. g. of life).

FRAGMENT, fragmentum (portion broken off; poet. fragmen: there is no class. authority for the use of this word for a *f. of athg* that is not material; hence, though fragments codicum manuscriptorum, &c., would be correct for the actual parchment, &c., fragments orationis, libri, scriptoris ca, &c. would not: better reliquiae, pars non integra, quae restat [or partes non integras quae restant] ex libro, qui perit, &c.). *F. s.* of a play of Menander's, trunca quaedam ex Menandro (Gell. 2, 23, astr.). [Matthiae and Kraft recommend the retention of fragmentum as i. l.]

FRAGRANCE, or FRAGRANCY, odor suavis; *fm* the context, odor only; e. g. odores incendens. — odora-

mentum (balm, incense, &c.; Col. and Plin.): the *f. of flowers*, suavitates odorum, qui afflantur e floribus: to inhale the *f. of athg*, odorem totis navibus trahere (Phadr. 3, 1, 4).

FRAGRANT, bene olens (to smell well, imparting a good smell; poet. odorus) — odoratus (full of fragrant, also if artificial, thus = perfumed). — suavis (sweet): more *f.*, odore praestantior (ast. Plin. 15, 18, 19): to be *f.*, odorem habere, praestare, emittere (poet. spargere, spirare, diffundere): bene or jucunde olere.

FRAGRANTLY, suaviter (i. e. pleasantly, in general) — bene (e. g. olere).

FRAIL, fascina (a basket made of rushes, Spanish broom, brambles, &c. for fruit, making cheese, &c.; C. and V. &c.).

FRAIL, adj. fragilis, fluxus (inconstant; athg that cannot be depended upon). *Jw.* fluxus et fragilis. — caducus (lit. inclined or fated to fall: hence perishable in its nature); *Jw.* fragilis caducusque. — fugax (easily or quickly passing by). — brevis (short). — imbecillus (that is deficient in strength; a later form is imbecillus). — infirmus (that has no stability and duration). — caducus et infirmus (e. g. corpus). — debilis (weak *fm* disease). — (multis) erroribus obnoxius. ad vitia proclivis or propensus (morally *f.* Cf. C. Tusc. 4, 37, An.).

FRAILTY, fragilitas (prop. and fig.). — imbecillitas. infirmitas. debilitas (Syn. in WEAKNESS). — vitium. error (fault, foible). — brevitas (shortness of life). No man is exempt *fm f. s.*, nemo nascitur sine vitia (H.): humanum est errare: to have many *f. s.*, multis erroribus obnoxius esse: to feel one's *f.*, minimum in se esse arbitri (opp. plurimum sibi confidere, i. e. to feel oneself equal to all; C. Lael. 9, 29): human *f.*, infirmitas humana; error humanus (as act caused by it): to have erred (in athg) through human *f.*, quā culpā teneri erroris humani (C.).

FRAME. See TO FASHION, TO FORM. *To put into a frame* (e. g. a picture), picturam in formā lignae includere. picturam tabulā marginatā includere.

FRAME, *f.* A fabric, vid. *Edge*, &c. of what contains athg, margo (a *f.*, of which the edge projects). tabula marginata (a *f.* with a back to it). To put a picture into a *f.*; see TO FRAME. *Of a window*, *margo ligneus fenestrae. *Frame of the mind*, habitus or affectus animi. temporarius animi motus (see Q. 5, 10, 28). *Order*, ordo. dispositio. ordinatio. constitutio. descriptio (a framing, ordering; Syn. in ORDER). *Frame of the body*, my corpus only; *its membrorum compositio* (e. g. apia, the symmetry of the members).

FRAMER, opifex. fabricator (the workman of athg). — auctor (the author of athg; he to whom the invention or execution of an object is due). — conditor (the founder of athg). — parens (the father of athg; see FOUNDER). The *f. of laws*, see LEGISLATOR.

FRANCHISE, *s.* immunitas (exemption *fm* performing public services or paying taxes). — beneficium. commodum (a grant or privilege; benef. inasmuch as it is conferred; comm. inasmuch as it has been received). — privilegium (a privilege, in general; all three post-Aug. it.). The elect *f. s.*, suffragii jus, my suffragium only. To restore to the people their electoral *f.*, suffragia populo reddere.

FRANCHISE, *v.* See TO ENFRANCHISE.

FRANK, liber (not checking his tongue *fm* respect of persons, fear of consequences, &c. *But* The 'liber,' if he carries his freedom of speech beyond the above meaning, becomes 'maledictus;' see Q. 2, 12, 4). — apertus (open; without deceit, of persons and their character, opp. tectus). — simplex (straightforward). *Jw.* apertus et simplex. — candidus (pure, of character). — ingenuus (open, honest, as becomes a free born man). — simulationem neculus (unable to act a part). To be *f.* with any, cl aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.); se aperire or se patefacere ei: to make a *f.* avowal of one's opinion, see 'I will tell you FRANKLY what I think' (C.). *memorem libertatis vocem mittere*, L. 3, 36, does not apply to ordinary occasions). To be *f.* with you, see 'to speak FRANKLY.'

FRANK, *s.* See TO FRAME.

FRANK, *v.* (a letter), *nomine inscripto epistolam a vecturae pretio immunem facere (to write upon it the name of a person who can exempt it *fm* postage). — *epistola perferenda mercedem persolvere (to pay the postage) to any place, ad locum. A letter is franked, *epistola a vecturae pretio immunis est.

FRANKINCENSE, tus. See INCENSE.

FRANKLY, libere. sincere. candidē. vere. simpliciter. aperte. sine fraude; sine dolo; sincerā fide; ex animo; ex animi sententiā. Syn. in FRANK. To con-

fra (a/hg) *f.*, aperte et ingenuè confiteri: *to speak f.*, loqui sincere, sine dolo et fraude: *I will tell you f. what I think*, quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenuè, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak or say (a/hg) f.*, libere dicere: *to speak f.* (as inserted in a sentence apologetically), ne mentiar; si queris (or queritis, &c.), si verum scire vis; ut ingenuè or aperte dicam: *to declare (a/hg) f.*, to *aby*, ci aperte, quod sentio, loqui (C.).

FRANKNESS, animi candor (the purity of sentiment). — simplicitas (straightforwardness). — sinceritas (sincerity, openness). — animus apertus (openness). — ingenuitas (ingenuousness). *To speak with f.*, see **FRANKLY**.

FRANTIC, phreneticus (φρενιτικός, C. &c.). — vesanus. insanus. vecors. delirus. furens. rabidus. furiosus. rabiosus [Syn. in MAD]. *To make aby f.*, in furorem impellere qm; amentem facere qm; in rabiem agere qm; in insaniam redigere qm: *to become f.*, in furorem verti or impelli; amentem fieri; in insaniam incidere; ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi: *to be f.*, furere; insanire; delirare (to be in a delirium). *J. f.* delirare et mente captum esse.

FRANTICLY, furiose. insane. rabiose. furenter. **SYN.** in MAD.

FRANTICNESS, furor (rage; the state when one exercises no control over one's mind). — rabies (reply of a sudden breaking out of rage). — amentia (want of sound mind, madness). — insaniam (insanity). — lymphatica, Æn (the disease of the lymphaticus, Plin.).

FRATERNAL, fraternus. *F. sentiments or feelings*, fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas: a letter not written in very *f. terms*, epistola parum fraterne scripta.

FRATERNALLY, fraterne (e.g. facere, amari). *To love aby f.*, qm sic amare, ut alterum fratrem: a letter not written very *f.*, see **FRATERNAL**.

FRATERNITY, fraternitas (post-Aug.). — necessitudo fraterna. germanitas (i. e. the connexion between brothers, &c.). — sodalitas. sodalium (close or intimate connexion between friends; comradeship). — collegium. corpus (a brotherhood; association of persons holding the same office, &c.).

FRATRICIDE, i Murderer of his brother, fratricida — parricida (murderer of any near relation). — i Murder of a brother, parricidium fraternum. fraterna nex. — fratris cædes. — *f.m. contest*, parricidium only (murder of any near relation). — fratricidium (late). *To commit f.*, manus sanguine fraterno cruentare (a/s. Np. Epæne 10, 3); parricidium fraterno contaminari; also fraterum necare or vitâ privare.

FRAUD, fraudus — fraudatio. — dolus malus, or dolus only. — fallacia. **JX.** doli atque fallaciæ — ars. artes. machinæ [Syn. in DECEIT]. — circumscriptio (a drawing a line, as it were, round aby, that he may not escape; hence imposition, epi upon young people). — error (error, deception, instead of wch frauds also is used). *Without f.*, sine fraude: full of *f.* (of persons), see **FRAUDULENT**: *to commit a f.*, fraudem inferre: *to intend or meditate f.*, fraudem moliri; dolum parare, commoliri; qd ad fallendum instruere: *to be guilty of a f.* in *athg*, fallaciam in re facere: *to practise a f.* agi *aby*, fraudem ci facere; dolum ci struere, necere, confingere; fabricam fingere in qm; tragulam in qm conficere; technæ qm fallere (the three last Com.): *to practise a similar f.*, consilium ludere lusum (Com.): *to try to practise a f.* agi *aby*, fraude qm tentare; fallaciam in qm intendere: *there is some or no f. in the matter*, qd or nihil doli subest: *to be condemned for practising f.*, falsi damnari.

FRAUDULENCE or **FRAUDULENCY**, fraudatio (opp. fides). — fallendi studium (the propensity to practise *f.*). See **FRAUD**.

FRAUDULENT, ad fallendum instructus. fraudulentus. — fallax (inclined to deceive, artful). — dolosus (full of intrigue; all, of persons and things). — qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat (a thorough-going deceiver). — vaser (sharp). — veterator (grown old in cabals and intrigues). — vanus (vain, deceitful, of things; e.g. hope, spes): in a *f. manner*, see **FRAUDULENTLY**.

FRAUDULENTLY, fraudulenter. fallaciter. dolose. per dolum. *To act f.*, dolose or malâ fide agere.

FRAY, n. See **COMBAT**, **FIGHT**.

FRAY, v. i To frighten, vid. i To wear away by rubbing, attrere. usu deterere (by use).

FREAK. See **CAPRICE**.

FREAKISH. See **CAPRICIOUS**.

FREAKISHLY, ad libidinem (suam). — ex libidine (S.).

FREAKISHNESS, mutabilitas mentis (the changeableness of the mind); **JX.** inconstantia mutabilitatisque

mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76). — mobilitas (the morcubleness, also of a personified object; e.g. fortune).

FRECKLE, lentícula. — lenticle, pl.: also lentigo (or, of the *f.s* of several persons, lentiginis). — æstas (a/s. Plin. 28, 12, 50). *To have f.* in one's face, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20): *to cause or produce f.*, faciem lentiginem obducere (Plin.): *to remove f.*, lentiginis e facie tollere; lentiginis emendare, corrigere or sanare; lentículas curare; lenticulum tollere (Cels.): one that has *f.* in his face, lentiginosus.

FRECKLED or **FRECKLY**, lentiginosus. — lentiginosioris (Val. Max.). *To be f.*, lentiginem habere; also sparso esse ore (Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 20).

FREE. 1) Not impeded or oppressed by any encumbrance, liber (v. propr.). — solutus (delivered *f.m. athg* that acts as a constraint). **JX.** liber et solutus; liber solutusque; solutus ac liber. *F. f.m. athg*, liber, liberatus re or a re; vacuus re or a re (esp. *f.m. athg* burdensome or troublesome); expers ci rei (not partaking in or not subject to *athg*, esp. of mental agitations and passions; cf. C. Ferr. 4, 10, 23, 'vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere'); intactus qd rei (not get affected or stirred by *athg*; e.g. by superstition, of passions, desires). ~~2) F. f.m. athg~~ may also be so expressed by the negative prefix 'in'; e.g. *f.m. impositus, lazes, &c.*, immunis: *f.m. gullit*, innocens: *f.m. intermixtura*, immixtus, &c.: *f.m. burdens*, impositi, &c., see **EXEMPT** *f.m.*: an estate *f.m.* all encumbrances, prædium solutum (opp. obligatum, C. Rull. 3, 2, 9): *f.m. fear*, liber metu: *f.m. care*, liber curâ (et angore); curâ or curis vacuus; curâ et angore vacuus; curas expers; curis liber solutusque; a sollicitudinibus et curis remotus (that has no care or grief; the three last, of persons only); securus (without care; of one who feels no anxiety even when there is sufficient cause for it): *to be entirely f.*, *f.m. care*, omnes curas abjicere. in utramvis aurem or in dextram aurem dormire (Prov. Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 100. Plin. Ep. 4, 29, in.): *f.m. blame or guilt*, vacuus a culpâ; liber culpâ; innocens; also liber a delictis: *f.m. passions*, solutus or remotus a cupiditatibus. cupiditatum expers: *to be f.*, *f.m. athg*, vacationem, immunitatem habere ci rei (the former of *athg* oppressive, but esp. like the latter, of any impost or duty, as military service, taxes, &c.); abesse, abhorrere a re (to be far *f.m.*, e.g. of suspicion); carere qd rei (not to have *athg*, e.g. a disease, mental agitation, fear, &c.): *to make or set aby f.*, see **FREE**.

2) Not subject to the commands or power of others: esp. not to any civil coercion, liber (of people, states, &c.). — ingenuus (*f.-born*, or, like liberalis, worthy of a *f.-born* man). *A f. man*, homo liber, ingenuus; corpus liberum: the *f. population*, plebs (opp. slaves and nobility; see Dilthey, Tac. Germ. 11, p. 98): a *f. state*, people, &c., liber populus; libera civitas; civitas libera atque immunis (of one that had been tributary): *to set f.* (a prisoner), qm e custodiâ emittere: *to make a slave f.*, servum manu mittere. (See **TO EMANCIPATE**.)

3) Not subject to limitations or restrictions: and a) Locally, patens. apertus (open). — purus (καθότος, without trees, buildings, &c.). — liber († liber campus, O.). b) With ref. to the body, to matter: *to let athg have its f. course*, qd non impedire: *to set aby f.*, qm e custodiâ emittere, or (if by violent means) qm e custodiâ eripere: *I have f. access to aby*, patet mihi aditus ad qm; est mihi aditus familiaris in ca domum: *to escape scot-f.*, penas non dare; qd impune facere (or scilicet), see **SCOT-FREE**. *To have one's hands f.* (improp.), libere agere or facere posse: *if I had my hands quite f.*, si essent omnia mihi solutissima: *f. motion*, motus solutus et liber. c) With ref. to the free-will of man, liber. — solutus (not tied down); **JX.** liber atque solutus: *to be f.*, sui juris or sue potestatis, or in suâ potestate esse. integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be one's own master). — nullâ necessitate strictum esse (not to be tied by *athg*): *not to be f.*, ex alterius arbitrio pendere (not allunde or extrinsecus pendere, which, torn *f.m.* the context of C. ad Fem. 5, 13, 2, we sometimes find, in modern writers, in this meaning): a man's *f. will*, voluntas libera or soluta; potestas libera; arbitrium. *I am f.* to &c., liberum est mihi; meum arbitrium est: *I am still f.* to, integrum est; res mihi integra est: *I am no longer f.* to &c., non jam mihi licet, neque integrum est, ut &c.: *to reserve to oneself the f. right to*, de qd re (or de qo) integrum sibi reservare: *if it were f.* to me to, si integrum daretur (C. Partit. 38, 132). *F. choice*, soluta eligendi optio (see **CHOICE**): a *f. discussion*, liberior in utramque partem

disputatio (Q.). *¶ A free agent. As a f. agent, or in his own f. will, volens (opp. coactus).—non coactus. non invitus (= ἐκὼν, ἐκωνότατος).—voluntate (opp. vi, or invitatus et coactus). Jm. iudicio et voluntate.—(sua) sponte. Jm. sua sponte et voluntate.—ultra (= ἀνὰ πλεον, opp. jussu ca, or jussus). Jm. sponte et ultra. *¶ Free trade, jus commercii or commercium (the right of trading, g. t.).—potestas merces exportandi (the right of exporting; aff. potest. equos educendi, L. 43, 5, 9), or *exportandi et invehendi.—porthoria sublata (pl. the abolition of all port-dues and other duties, C. Att. 2, 16).—liberum commercii jus.**

4) *¶ Licentiosus, unrestrained, liberior, ad licentiam cs rei (e g. scribendi) liber (C.): to be f. in censuring aby, vocis libertate perstringere qm: to be too f. in censuring aby, libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm.*

5) *¶ Without pay, gratuitus (e. g. lodgings, hospitium; dwelling, habitatio): to have one's lodging f., gratis habitare: to offer aby a f. lodging, *habitationem gratuitam ci offerre: f.-schooling, disciplina gratuita: a f. table, victus gratuitus: aby is f. scholar, *inter eos alumnos, qui publice (or regio sumptu) aluntur, locus ci assignatur (in an institution, school, &c.): to give aby his board f., *gratulum victum ci providere.*

6) *¶ Not tying oneself down, or following the usual mode of thinking or acting, liber.—solutus (not tied down); Jm. liber atque solutus: to be so f. (= to take the liberty, e. g. to speak), audere; sibi sumere: a f. imitation, *imitatio soluta ac libera: a f. translation, *verba scriptoris non totidem verbis translata: a f. life, licentia: f. manners, prociatias; protervitas: too f. in one's manners, prociat. protervius.*

FREE. *¶ To place in a state of freedom, libertatem ci dare, largiri, concedere. qm in libertatem vocare, vindicare (g. u.). qm manu mittere. qm manu asserere in libertatem (of a slave); the latter, of one who had before been f., publicly before the praetor; see Rahnk. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40). e custodia emittere, or (if by force) eripere (to set a prisoner at liberty). libertatem ci reddere. qm in libertatem restituere (to restore the freedom of aby). To f. oneself (f. sm prion), e vinculis se expedire; ex vinculis efugere. carceris vincula rumpere (the last, if by force); also se liberare; in libertatem se vindicare; libertatem capessere (to f. oneself, in general): to f. oneself f. a yoke, jugum exuere; jugo se exuere; f. m. one's misfortunes, ex malis se emergere or se extrahere: to f. f. m. bondage or slavery, servitutē liberare or excipere; servitū eximere; e servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare; servitū jugum e cervicibus ca deicere; a qo servitutis jugum depellere; ci conditionem servitū eripere. *¶ To rid from, to exempt, liberare re or a re.—exsolvere re (to deliver).—eximere re or ex de re (with de re) = to exempt f. m. atq;—levare re (to relieve f. m. atq; unpleant; e. g. care, grief, fear, &c.).—expedire re (to extricate).—extrahere ex re (to drag out of).—eripere ex or a re (to snatch out of); the three last, f. m. dangerous positions, &c.). To f. f. m. disgrace, levare infamiam; f. m. torment, tormentis eripere; f. m. fear, metu liberare, levare; a metu vindicare; f. m. taxation, tithes, &c., agrum eximere de vectigaliis: freed f. m. taxes or imposts, immunitas liberque: freed, liberatus; liber; solutus; solutus ac liber. SYN. in FREE. See TO EXEMPT; and for 'to f. aby f. m. a charge,' see TO CLEAR. *¶ To clear f. m. obstruction, see TO CLEAR.***

FREEBOOTER, latro (as soldier; then robber, in general; compare Herz. S. Cat. 59, 5).—praedator (as soldier).—praedo (as robber).—pirata (at sea): in the manner of a f., praedatorius.

FREEBOOTING, praedatio.

FREEBORN, ingenuus. See also FREE.

FREEDMAN, libertus (the f. m., with ref. to his master; opp. servus)—libertinus (with ref. to his rank, opp. civis and ingenuus).

FREEDOM, libertas (explained by C. Parad. 5, 1, 34, potestas vivendi, at velia, as well as a single individual as of a state; in the latter meaning it is also libertas communis). Cherishing or loving f., libertatis amans, libertatis amore incensum esse (stronger term): to procure the f. of, see TO FREE. To obtain one's f., libertatem accipere: to recover it, libertatem recuperare: to lose one's f., lib. perdere, amittere: to deprive aby of his f., lib. ci eripere: to enjoy f., libertatem habere; in libertate esse: liberum et sui juris esse: the love of f., libertatis amor: a lover of f., libertatis amans: to be a lover of f., libertatis studere: to be a devoted or ardent lover of f., libertatis amore incensum esse or ardere: this is a land of f., hic omnibus est aequa libertas (Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29). *¶ Moral liberty, i. e. liberty of the will, arbitrium.*

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arbitrium liberum (the free will to do or act as one likes).—potestas (as conceded, either by the law of nature, civil law, or by the will of an individual; my will gen. of the word in which f. consists).—optio (free choice, see LIBERTY). To bestow f. of choice upon aby, liberum arbitrium, potestatem, optionem ci dare or facere: to take away aby's f. (in any matter), ci adimere potestatem cs rei: (he maintained), that there should be in a free state f. of thinking and speaking, in civitate libera linguam mentemque liberas esse debere (Suet. Tib. 28). To use great f. of speech, est in qo summa libertas in oratione: to attack aby with great f. of speech, multā cum libertate notare qm (?); vocis libertate perstringere qm: with too much f., libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm. *¶ The freedom of a town (i. e. the right of participating in its franchises), civitas, civitatula (of a small town, Sen. Apol. p. 852).—jus civitatis (the right of acquiring the f., or entering into the rights of a citizen; see C. Cæcin. 34, 98; 35, 102. C. Arch. 5, 11, &c.). To give aby the f. of the city, civitatem ci dare, impertiri, tribuere; civitatem ci donare; diploma civitatis ci offerre (Suet. Ner. 12); qm in civitatem accipere or recipere; qm inscribere civitati or in civitatem; qm in civitatem or in numerum civium asciscere (to receive among the numbers of citizens); civem qm facere: to receive the f. of the city, consequi civitatem; recipi in civitatem; civitate donari; civitati ci ascribi; in civitatem pervenire: to lose it, civitatem perdere, amittere. *¶ Freedom of the press, *libertas sentiendi, quae velia, et quae sentias, literarum formis exscribendi. The f. of the press is established or exists in a state, *in civitate sentire, quae velia, et quae sentias, literarum formis exscribere licet (both aff. T. Hist. 1, 1, 4).**

FREE-HEARTED. See LIBERAL.

FREEHOLD, *feudum liberum, immune et liberum. pradium liberum (opp. servum, C. Rull. 3, 2, 9).—prædium immune liberumque (aff. C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166): that is held or possessed as f., immunitas liberque (e. g. ager).—privata possessio (an individual's own property, Jct.).

FREEHOLDER, possessor.—agrorum possessor (possessor, as opp. tenant)—qui agrum immunitatem liberumque arat (with ref. to feudal tenure, C. Ferr. 2, 69, 166).

FREELY, libere.—solute. To confess or acknowledge f., ingenue confiteri: to say it f., libere profiteri: to speak it f., libere dicere, loqui, vociferari; libere ore loqui: to speak too f. about aby, vocis libertate perstringere qm: to speak too f. agst aby, libertate intemperantius invēhi in qm: I will f. tell you what I think (of it), dicam ex animo, quod sentio; quid ipse sentiam, vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententia dicam: to speak f., ne mentiar; ei quæris or queritis or quæris; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam: to breathe f., spiritus libere meat (prop.); libere respirare (improp.): I can now breathe f. again, *nunc molestis negotiis expeditus sum (I have got rid of vexatious business), or *jam libere respirare possum (lib. resp. C.). *¶ Copiously, e. g. to drink f., plurimum bibere (to be given to drink); plus paulo adhibere (Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8): to confer honours too f., in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tamquam prodigum (C.).—*¶ Liberally, large, liberaliter. Jm. large liberaliterque, benigne—munifice. munifice et large. *¶ Without compulsion, of one's own free will, see A f. FREE agent' (S. end).***

FREEMAN, manumissus (no longer a slave).—libertus (with ref. to his former master).—libertinus (with ref. to his position itself). In the post-Aug. writers the minute distinction between libertus and libertinus seems not to be carefully observed; this, however, is not to be imitated. The condition of a f., libertinitas (Jct.). *¶ Liberalis = worthy of a freeborn man. The freedom of a city, &c., civitas: to act as a f., pro cive se gerere.*

FREEMASON, *latōmus (λατόμος, as t. t. in the f.'s records).

FREEMASON'S LODGE, *¶ The place itself, *porticus, in quam latōmi conveniunt. *¶ The order, *societas latōmorum.**

FREEMASONRY, *disciplina et instituta latōmorum.

FREENESS. See FRANKNESS.

FREESTONE, lapis araneus—saxum quadratum. lapis quadratus (as dressed for building). To lay a foundation of f., qd saxo quadrato substruere: a f. pit, lapidicina, de qua saxa quadrata eximuntur (Fis. 2, 7, 1).

FREEWOMAN, civilis.

FREEZE, congelari; nive conrescere. frigoribus congelari. gelu consistere: f. m. the context, also du

frescere only (almost all C. N. D. 2, 10, *intl.*). It is freezing, gelacit: it has been freezing, gelavit: rivers frozen over, amnes gelati (Plin.).

FREIGHT, s. § The load of a ship, *onus navi impositum; fm the context only. § The money paid for transport, vectura. portorium (the money paid for carrying over). To pay the f., pro vectura solvere: I inquired the f., interrogavi, quanti veheret (ac. navis).

FREIGHT, v. (a ship), onera or merces in navem imponere (C.); navem onerare (Cae.); with provisions, arms, and other things, navem onerare commensu, armis, aliaque rebus (S.).

FREIGHTER, navis dominus (Gr. ναυκληρος, *sch stands only*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 16, in Latin).

FRENCH, *Francogallicus. *Francicus. To translate *athg* into F., *Francogallice reddere qd: to understand F., *Francogallice scire; very well, *linguae Francogallicae intelligentissimum esse: to speak F., Francogallica lingua (not Francog. linguam) loqui; *Francogallice loqui; very elegantly, *Francogallice elegantissime loqui.

FRENCH-BEAN, *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

FRENETIC. See FRANTIC.

FRENZY. See FRANTICNESS, MADNESS.

FREQUENCY, frequentia (*rare, except in the meaning of 'a numerous assembly,' and therefore to be used with caution: e.g., as to the f. of your letters, I make no complaint on that score, de frequentia literarum to nihil accuso*).—crebritas (e.g. literarum, officiorum, C.).—celebritas or multitudo et celebritas (e.g. judiciorum, C.; celebr. periculum, T.).

FREQUENT, adj. frequens.—creber (often implying blame)—crebrior.—repetitus (repeated). After f. entreaties, sepius rogatus: after f. admonitions, sepius admonitus.

FREQUENT, v. frequentare.—celebrare (of numbers). To f. *aby's* house, frequentare or (of many) celebrare *cs* demum; frequenter or multum or frequentem ad qm venire: to f. a society, celebrare conventum; a market, obire nundinas, mercatum; ad mercatum venire: to f. *bad* company, ut familiaribus et quotidianis convictioribus hominibus improbis, malis, or perditis; in familiaritate malorum hominum versari. FREQUENTED, frequens, creber: a town much f. for the sake of its mineral waters, locus amoenus salubrium aquarum usu frequens: a much f. mart, forum rerum venalium maxime celebratum; creber et frequens emporium.

FREQUENTER, frequentator (Gell.).

FREQUENTING or FREQUENTATION, frequentatio (if it takes place repeatedly; as for instance, going to school).

FREQUENTLY, frequenter, saepe, saepenumero. crebro, non raro, compluries (not pluries), multum (Str. in Optem).—frequens (with ref. to a person): often by solere or frequentative verb. I f. do *athg*, soleo qd facere: to read f., lecitare: he was f. in his place in the senate-house, frequens aderat in senatu: he is f. with us, ille frequens est nobiscum: very f., frequentissime (C.); per saepe; saepissime: too f., nimium saepe; saepius justo: to do *athg* f., frequenter or crebro facere qd: after being f. asked, saepius rogatus.

FRESCO, § Coolness; e.g. al fresco, in aperto. § Style of painting, opus tectorium (as thing). To paint in f., udo colores illinere (Plin. 35, 7, 31): to paint *athg* in f., opere tectorio exornare qd: a painter in f., tector (see Büttiger's *Aldobrandinische Hockzeit*, p. 62).

FRESH, § Cool, frigidus: rather f., subfrigidus; frigidusculus (later): to make f., refrigerare; frigidum facere (frigerare and frigefacere were uncommon in prose): to become or grow f., refrigerari, refrigerescere: f. water, aqua recentis rigoris (Col. 9, 14, 7; f. drawn, and therefore cool, sparkling, &c.): dulcis aqua (spring water): opp. aqua marina, salt water): a draught of f. water, potio frigida: f. air, aer frigidus; ventus frigidus; aer refrigeratus (cool air): to breathe the f. air, refrigerationem aere capere (Col. 11, 1, 16): coolo libero or liberiorum frui: capere aere redintegrari (Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6).—§ New made, recently produced or formed, recens: f. bread, panis recens: a f. wound, vulnus recens, crudum (not novum): f. marks of stripes, recentia vestigia flagrum. § Not gone by or withered, recens (e.g. oysters, herrings, &c.).—viridis (still green, e.g. wood, &c.): f. turf, caespes viridis. § Not salted, sale non conditus. § Not used or worn out, hence lively, recens. Integer: Jm. recens integerque (not yet tired or worn, opp. defatigatus, saucius, e.g. troops, horses, &c.).—vegetus, hilaris or hilarus (lively, brisk,

e.g. colour, &c.).—alacer, alacer et promptus (lively, brisk for acting): a f. colour, nitidus color: to have *athg* f. in one's recollection, in recenti memoria habere: the recollection of *athg* is quite f., recens est *cs* rei memoria: f. breeze, ventus secundus (inasmuch as it may be favorable): the f. appearance of a tree, arboris hilaritas. § Unexperienced, vid.

FRESHEN, v. TRANS. § To soak or steep in water for the purpose of freshening, macerare (to soak, salamenta).

FRESHEN, v. INTRANS. § The wind f's, ventus increbrescit.

FRESHLY, nuper, nunc nuper. proxime (See also LATTERLY).—non ita pridem. non pridem (not a very long while ago).—modo (only now).

FRESHMAN, *recens, a puerili institutione tiro.

FRESHNESS, § Coolness, frigus (inasmuch as it refreshes; see H. Od. 3, 13, 10, fr. amabile).—algor (inasmuch as it is felt).—rigor recentissimus (aque, of water, Col. 9, 14, 7). § Ruddiness, color validus (of the face).—vigor (of the body).—hilaritas (cheerful look). § Newness, novitas.

FRET, animi motus, commotio, concitatio. permotio (the last, C. Acad. 2, 44, 135).—animi cura or sollicitudo: to be in a f., aestuare (C.): about *athg*, de qd re; sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; aegritudinem suscipere, &c.: to keep one's mind in a continual f., nullum quietum spiritum ducere (of the person himself); qm quiescere or conquiscescere non pati (of a person or thing that does not suffer him to rest): to be in a f. about *athg*: see TO FRET, v. INTRANS.

FRET, v. TRANS. aegre facere cl (to disturb *aby's* mind; Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 17. Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10).—lacerare qm (to be always at him).—qm quiescere or conquiscescere non sinere (never to let him rest).—vexare qm, mentem *cs* excitam vexare (S.).—anxium et sollicitum me habet qd. This f's my husband, hoc male habet virum (put him in a bad humour; Ter.): to f. oneself to death, mærore se conficere; mærore confici. § To wear off by rubbing, atterere.—usu delerere (if by use). § To form into raised work, celare.

FRET, v. INTRANS. aestuare (to have the mind in a state of ferment; either absol. or with abl. of the cause).—tumultuari (to be in a state of restlessness; cf. Off. 1, 23, 80).—mærore; in mærore esse or (stronger) jacere (to be grieved): to f. about *athg*, aegritudinem suscipere ex re; aestuare qd re or desiderio *cs* rei (if the possession of it is desired): mærore qd or qd re; sollicitum esse de re; laborare; anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; aegritudinem suscipere propter qm (about *aby*). Don't f., ne sis perturbatus (Ter.): he f's about, aegre ille fert, quod &c.: to f. about trifles or nothing, a rebus levissimis pendere. § To fret (of wine, &c.). See TO FERMENT.

FRETFUL, morosus (ill-humoured or tempered).—difficilis (full of bad humour).—naturā difficilis (difficult to please); Jm. difficilis et morosus.—anxius et sollicitus.

FRETFULLY, morose, stomachose.

FRETFULNESS, natura difficilis. morositas (bad humour).

FRET-SAW, lupus (hand-saw; Pallad. 1, 43, 3, explains it by serrula manubriata).

FRET-WORK, opus celatum.

FRIABILITY, Crcl. with friari, friari posse.

FRIABLE, friabilis (Plin.).

FRIAR, cenobita (Eccl.).—monachus (late). To become a f., *collegio monachorum accedere.

FRIARY, cenobium (Eccl.).—monachium, monasterium (late).

FRICASSEE, a. *carnes in frustula concisæ et frizæ.

FRICASSEE, v. *carnes in frustula concisæ frigere. FRICATION, or FRICTION, fricatio, fricatus.—tritius, attritus, fricatura (the last, Vit. 7, 1, 4, a rubbing off).

FRI DAY, *dies Veneris. Good F., *dies per Christi mortem sacra.

FRIEND, amicus (with gen. or dat. fratris mei or fratris meo).—sodalis (companion, comrade; also of the cicalee of a lady; Mart. 9, 3).—necessarius (standing in some intimate connexion with one).—familiaris (so intimate, as to be looked upon as almost a member of the family).—studiosus, amator *cs* or *cs* rei (one whose affection or liking is fixed on a person or thing).—cultor *cs* rei (one who likes to practise it; e.g. a f. to cold-water bathing, cultor frigidae).—consector *cs* rei (passionately fond of *athg*).—diligens *cs* rei (attached to *athg* fm preference, as an act of judgement; e.g. dilig. veritatis). A good or great f. of *aby* cl or *cs* amicus

elther side, simbrils hinc atque illinc pendentibus (Petr.).

FRIPPERER, scrutarius (*dealer in second-hand things*; Lucil. *Gell.* 3, 14, med.).—scruta vendens (*H. Ep.* 1, 7, 65).—*circitor* (that goes about with old clothes; *Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4). *Fem.* *scruta vendens (*aff. H. Ep.* 1, 7, 65).

FRIPPERY, *Place where old clothes are sold*, *forum scrutarium (if in the market).—*taberna scrutaria (*a booth*). *Old clothes, scruta, orum*; scrutaria, *ae* [all sorts of second-hand things; Appul. Met. 4, p. 146, 17]; *to deal in f.*, scruta vendere (*H. Ep.* 1, 7, 65); scrutariam facere (*Appul. &c.*).

FRISK, saltire (*to leap*).—exsilire (*to jump up, in general*). exsultare. gaudire exsilire or exsultare: *to f. around athg.*, saltare circum qd; circumsaltare (*only in later writers*); circumsilire modo huc, modo illic (*Caull.* 3, 9, of a sparrow) *to f. for joy*, lætitiā exsultare; *like a lamb*, lascivire (*e. g.* agnus lascivit fugā, O.).

FRITH, fretum. euripus. fauces angustæ or arte. SYN. *in STRAIT*.

FRITTER, v. carptim dividere (*Suet.*).—articulatim comminuere (*Plaut.*). *To f. away time*, tempus articulatim comminuere (*aff. diem comminuere articulatim, Plaut. fr. ap. Gell.*; but *he is speaking of the breaking up a day into small portions, by the invention of hours*).—*tempus perdere (*q. t.*).

FRITTER, s. prps lagnum (*see Schneider, Lex. and Λαγανον*).

FRIVOLITY, levitas. levitas animi (*lightness; want of steadiness and depth of character*).—mobilitas (*fickleness*).—inconstantia (*unsteadiness, and consequent inconsistency*).

FRIVOLOUS, frivolus (*Auct. ad Her.*; *not C.*).—vanus (*vain, that cannot be depended upon*).—inanis (*without value, empty or void of thought*).—non sufficiens. non satis idoneus. parum idoneus (*not sufficient or adequate to the case*).—parvus (*small*).—minutus (*insignificant*).—infirmus (*weak*). Jm. inanis et infirmus (*of arguments, &c.*).—levis (*light, not sterling; without worth*).—futilis (*not tenable; e. g. opinion, sententia*).—villus (*worthless*). C. connecta vanus, futilia; vanus, levis, futilis (*of persons*). F. talk, verba inania; voces inanes; sermo inanis; sermo vanus: eo f., tantulus (*so trifling, e. g. matters, res; see Cæs. B. G. 4, 22*): f. pretexts, falsæ causæ: *to ask f. questions*, res minutas querere; minutas interrogationes proponere.

FRIVOLOUSLY, futiliter (*Appul.*). inaniter. tenuiter (*Caio*). leviter [*syn. in FRIVOLOUS*].

FRIVOLOUSNESS. See FRIVOLOCITY.

FRIZZLE. See CURL.

FRO. To and f., ultra et citra. ultra ac citro. ultra citroque. citro citro (*cf. Drak. L. 9, 42, 2, and [on ultra citro] Klotz; all C. Læti. 22, extr. p. 198*).—huc illic. huc et atque illic (*thither and thither*).—modo huc, modo illic (*now hither, now thither*). To run to and f., ultra et citro cursare or (rapidly) concursare; in ælæm, trepide concursare (*Phædr.*); trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum (*Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35*). To hop to and f., circumsilire modo huc, modo illic (*of a sparrow; Caull.*).

FROCK, tunica.—vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre. palla (*upper garment of a Roman lady, thrown over the stola*).—cyclas (*a garment for great occasions, ornamented with gold and purple, but not proper to express the female dress of our days*). *A smock frock*, *amiculum lineum.

FROG, rana. A small f., ranunculus. The f. croaks, rana coxat.

FROLIC. See FUN, JOKE.

FROLIC, v. lascivire.—exsultare atque lascivire.

FROLIC, s. facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut. Pen. 1, 2, 95*).—ludus (*q. t.*).

FROM, *Denoting distance, parting fm one point to another in space and time*, a. ab. de. e. ex (a and ab denote the distance fm any object in a horizontal direction; de in an oblique or perpendicular one; e and ex the direction out of the interior of an object; comp. Grotf., § 126. Obscrv. 4. Ramsh. § 150, 1; e usually stands before consonants, ex before vowels; with respect to a, ab, abs, (1) abs, in C's time, was nearly confined to account books [Or. 47, 158]; it occurs only, and that but seldom, before c, g, t. (2) ab may stand, as well as a, 'before all consonants' [Freund; Krebs excepto m and v]. (3) ab must stand before vowels and h). To go away fm aby, a qd descendere: to come down fm the rostrum, de rostris descendere: to alight fm a horse, ex equo descendere: to come down f. a hill, &c into the plain, ex loco superiore in plani-

tiem descendere. *From* With many verbs and adjectives 'from' is not expressed, but implied by an oblique case, mostly by the abl., e. g. to free or exempt aby f. punishment, qm poenā liberare: free f. guilt, liber a culpā; vacuus a culpā; liber culpā. The preposition 'from' is not expressed before the names of a town or small island, but the abl. is used to express the relation: a preposition however becomes necessary, if a place is to be pointed out more distinctly or minutely; or if only a part of a town or its neighbourhood are spoken of [e. g. Libo discessit a Brundisio = fm the harbour of Brundisium; Cæs. B. C. 3, 24]; in a similar manner, if that preposition has a stress upon it, and stands in contradistinction [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, C. Ferr. 2, 1, 34; erat a Gergoviā despectus in castra, Cæs. Ab Athenis proficisci in animo habebam, C. Fam. 4, 12, 2]; likewise, if an appellative, as urbs, oppidum, locus, stands in opposition to the name of the town [as, ex oppido Gergoviā, Cæs.; ex Apolloniā, Ponti urbe, Plin.]; with domus the preposition is used, when dom. does not mean 'home' as usual residence; but = 'house' as building, or 'family'. So rus = 'country', is without the preposition, but takes it when a particular 'estate' is meant. Sls, however, the acc. is used; to desert f. aby, qm deserere (also a qd deficere, or desciscere).—*From* In several cases the Latins make use of certain adverbs, of place and time, to express this preposition, e. g. f. that place (thence), that time, inde: f. that very same place, indidem: f. hence, hinc (not abhinc): f. afar, procul: f. all sides, undique: f. both sides, utrimque: f. without, extrinsecus: f. within, intrinsecus: f. hwen to town, oppidatim: f. house to house, ostriatim: f. man to man, virilitim. *From* a) To recover f. a disease, convalescere ex (not a) morbo: to return f. a journey, redire, reverti; venire ex (not ab) itinere: all the way f. (even f.) the ocean, &c., usque ab oceano. —β) In poetry the abl. of the place whence may be used without a preposition, where in prose the preposition must be expressed [e. g. cadere nubibus; descendere celo; labi equo, &c., Z. 381]. —γ) Ex is used like our f., to denote a change f. a previous state; e. g. I made you f. my slave a free man, e servo to libertum feci; so nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser.

—δ) 'From,' when it follows a subst., is often expressed by the objective genitive; as, deak is a rest fm all labours and troubles, mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est. —ε) To denote a person's residence, or the place of his birth, &c., an adj. is only used; e. g. Milo f. Croton, Milo Crotoniates; but sts, eply by L., a is used; e. g. Turnus ab Aricia [L. 1, 50, 3] = Turnus Aricinus. —ζ) F. his very boyhood, jam inde a puero (not inde a puero without jam). —η) After 'different' f. is translated by ac, atque. I hear a somewhat different report f. that wch I sent you, nescio quid aliter audio atque ad te scribam: different f. what I now am, alius atque nunc sum. F. a boy (= f. his boyhood up), a puero; a parvo; a parvulo [see ζ]; f. his youth up, ab adolescentiā; ab adolescentulo: f. his earliest boyhood or youth, a primis temporibus ætatis: f. the cradle, a primis cunabulis; inde ab incunabulis: f. day to day, in dies (implying daily increase or decrease); diem ex die (e. g. expectare, C.; ducere, Cæs.); diem de die (e. g. prospectare, differre, both L.); f. head to foot, or top to toe, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (t); a vertice; ut aiant, ad extremum unguem (all proverbially for 'entirely'); f. the very beginning, ab ultimo initio: f. the beginning to the end, a carceribus usque ad calcem (proverb.); to tell or relate athg f. the beginning, ab ultimo initio repetere; altius ordiri et repetere; ordine rem omnem narrare: f. the beginning of the world, post hominum memoriam: f. time to time, nonnumquam (occasionally: not unfrequently); inter dum (now and then, but not subinde, i. e. severa, successive times): f. aby, a qd (i. e. regarding him, as to him); cs verbis (i. e. as aby's substitute or representative, even when no words are used; e. g. give her a kiss fm me, suavius des ei meis verbis); cs nomine (when the person, by being authorized to speak in another's name, acquires thereby the right to speak with the authority wch his principal's word ought to have): f. me, meis verbis; salute Tiro f. me, Tironem meum saluta nostra verbis; also simply ego cum saluto, or ei salutem dico. Salute Attica f. me, tu Attica salutem dices (C.); to purchase f. emerge ab or (more cmly) de qd (Krebs).

—ι) Denoting a cause or motive, a (seldom; e. g. vates adhibere a superstitione animi, Curt.).—o or ex (e. g. to be languid f. the effects of his journey, e viā languere: f. wch circumstance I fear, ex quo vereor).

—per (e. g. per iram, *f. a feeling of anger*; per metum missari, *Plaut.*; per statem inutilis esse, *Cæs.*). —propter (e. g. propter metum, *C.*; propter eam ipsam causam, *C.*; propter frigora, *Cæs.*). But *propter* the notion of cause is only expressed by the abl. only, or with the particip., ductus or adductus (*sed by*); motus or permotus (*moved by*); inductus (*induced by*); impulsus or incitatus (*impelled by*); incensus, inflammatus (*inflamed by*); coactus (*compelled by*); captus (*seized by*); impeditus (*hindered by*); e. g., *f. hatred, odio ductus*; *f. an inclination to philosophy, philosophem studio ductus*; *f. shame, pudore adductus*; *f. fear, metu adductus*; *f. compassion, captus misero cordis*; *f. to leave aby f. the desire of learning more, discendi studio impeditum deserere qm.* *¶ From governing the participial subst., eo or ex eo, quod (e. g. either f. thinking that &c., sive eo, quod . . . existimarent: f. remembering where &c., ex eo, quod meminisset, ubi &c.).* —quod (in the form 'not fm . . . but' . . . : e. g. not fm despising . . . but because &c., not quod . . . aspernaretur . . . sed quod &c.). —ne, quominus and (aft. a negative) quin (aft. verbs of hindering, &c., and prohibens qd ne or quominus fiat [*sicd. fieri*, and then *miy in pass. inf.*]; not to be far f., nihili, paulum, non procul or haud multum abest, quin (abest, impersonal); not to be able to restrain oneself f., non vi, seque abstinere, tenere me or temperare mihi non possum, quin &c.). *Far f. doing this, he &c., tantum abest, ut faciat hoc, ut &c. (See PAR.).* —¶ Denoting inference or conclusion; e. g., *f. this (or hence) may be inferred, ex quo effici cogique potest: to judge f. oneself, ex se conjecturam facere (e. g. de aliis ex se conjecturam facere; ex se de aliis iudicare, aff. Np. Ep. 6, 2); f. the appearance, specie or speciem; fronte or in fronte (opp. pectore); f. the first appearance, primā specie or fronte: to judge of alth f. its appearance, dijudicare qd ex primā fronte: to say, do, know, &c. alth f. personal experience, in me expertus dico, facio, scio qd. All other combinations with 'from' are to be looked for under the respective subst. and verbs to which it is joined, e. g., *f. hand to hand; see HAND: to hinder f.; see TO HINDER, &c.**

FRONT, a. frons (in all the meanings of the English word; in *f.*, a fronte [*mit. i. t.*, opp. a tergo, a latere] intervalla trabium in fronte saxi effaricre, *Cæs.*; cohortes in fronte constituere, *Suet.*; ante frontem castrorum copias struere, *Cæs.*; ante frontem aedium, *Vitr.*). —pars antica (opp. pars postica). —pars prior (e. g. capitis, *Plin.*, opp. pars aversa). In *f.* of the camp, ante frontem castrorum; ante castra; pro castris: to present their *f.* to the enemy, in hostem obverti (*Curt.* 4, 15, 21). Wounds received in *f.*, vulnera adversa (so cicatrices adversae). The *f.* of a building, frons. —¶ Pace, impudence, os (e. g. durum, ferreum, &c.). —frons (e. g. inverecunda, *C.*; proterva, *H.*).

FRONT, v. ¶ To stand opposite to, *exadversus qm stare (of persons). contra qd esse or positum esse. ex adverso positum esse (q. ti. of things). —ex adverso constitutum esse (to be placed or drawn up in *f.* of, e. g. of ships; also classes ex adverso stant, *Suet.*, *Just.*). To *f.* the street, see TO FACE. ¶ To face boldly, to oppose, ci obistere, resistere.

FRONT, as adj. anticus (opp. what is in the back part, posticus). —prior (opp. posterior; e. g. the *f.* legs, priores pedes). —adversus (what is opposite to us; opp. aversa, what is turned fm us). *F. teeth*, see TOOTH. The *f.* ranks, primi ordines.

FRONTAL, frontale (as ornament for the head of a horse). See FRONTLET.

FRONTIER, in the pl. fines. —*locus utrumque sub finem situs (the place where two countries are divided, *aff. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35). See BOUNDARY. —confinium (the place where two territories, &c. touch one another, and which thus determines the border). To dwell on a *f.*, utrumque sub finem habitare (*aff. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35); a *f.* fortress, castellum finem sub utrumque structum or positum (*aff. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35); a *f.* river, flumen, quod utrumque sub finem ferit (*that flows along the f. of two countries, aff. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35); a ditch, dividing the *f.'s*, fossa finem sub utrumque ducta (*aff. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35); a *f.* town, urbs utrumque sub finem sita (*aff. H. Sat.* 2, 1, 35); soldiers quartered on the *f.'s*, milites limitanei (late): a dispute about *f.'s*, controversia finalis, iurgium finale (*Leg. Agr. p.* 341 and 342, *Goese.*); to have or to be involved in such differences, de finibus ambigere: there is some misunderstanding on the question respecting the *f.*, de finibus controversia est.

FRONTIER TOWN. See FRONTIER.

FRONTING, contrarius. *F. a place*, ci loco adversus (388)

et contrarius; quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet; or by prep. contra, adversus, exadversus, or um (all with acc.). —a regione (with gen. of place, dat. of person; *f. like two parallel lines: 389* not regione only, wch = 'in the district of' Cf. *Suet. Cæs.* 39).

FRONTISPIECE (of a book), *pictura linearis or imago per senem laminam expressa (g. i. a plate).

FRONTLESS. See IMPUDENT.

FRONTLET, ¶ A tie for the head, fascia, tzenia (g. i. for any tie). —redimiculum frontis (consisting either of a tie or a chain; see *Juv.* 2, 84). —nimbus (worn by women, to give the forehead a smaller appearance; a woman that wears it, mulier nimbat, *Plaut. Pam.* 1, 2, 135). —infilia (a wide, broad *f.*, as worn by the priests, made of woollen stuff). —mitra, mitella (mitra, a tie, with side-pieces, covering part of the cheeks, wch were tied under the chin; worn by the inhabitants of Asia, and afterwards by the Greeks and Romans; but only by females or effeminate males).

FROST, gelu (cold, as causing things to freeze, only used in the abl.). —gelatio (the *f.*, inasmuch as it penetrates the soil, &c.). —gelicidium (the *f.*, inasmuch as it turns liquids into ice). —frigora, um (f. or frosty weather). To suffer fm *f.*, gelicidlo infestari (of plants, &c.): that cannot bear the *f.*, frigoris impatiens. algoria non patiens: not to be able to bear the *f.*, frigora non facile tolerare: to be able to bear *f.*, algoria patientem esse: to be stiff fm *f.*, frigore rigere (of the soil); gelu torpere (to be benumbed, of persons): a severe *f.* followed, magna gelatio consecuta est: to leave alth exposed to the *f.*, rem relinquere ad gelicidium retectam (*Varr. R. R.* 1, 52, 2). ¶ Hoar-frost, vid.

FROST-BITTEN, gelu rigens (Phaedr., of a snake). —prærigens (T.). His hands were so *f.*, that they actually felt off, ita prærigere (militum) manus, ut truncis brachiis deciderent (*T. Ann.* 15, 35, 4).

FROSTY, gelidus, frigidus. *Jn.* frigidus et gelidus. —alsiosus (literally cold; of aspects, &c.). *F. weather*, gelicidium tempestas. —frigora, pl. (continued cold): the *f.* weather injures alth, gelicidium tempestas nocet ci rei. *A. f.* sky, cœlum frigidum et gelidum (*Plin.*). ¶ Without warmth, of affection, &c., frigidus, gelidus.

FROTH, s. ¶ Foam, vid. ¶ Empty words, inanis verborum strepitus; inanium verborum turba or fluviens.

FROTH, v. See TO FOAM.

FROTHY. See FOAMY. ¶ Of language, inanis (empty). —tumidus (bombastic; without a solid substratum of sense).

FROWARD, pertinax. perricax. obstinatus. offirmatus. contumax [*SYN. in OBSTINATE*]. —præfractus (not yielding). —perversus (perverse, not so as it should be). —difficilis. natura difficilis (obstinate, difficult to manage or to treat); *Jn.* difficilis et morosus. 385 refractarius (*Sen.*) and præfractus (in this sense) do not belong to standard prose.

FROWARDLY, perverse. pertinaciter. contumaciter. præfracte. perricaciter. *SYN. in FROWARD*. —obstinato animo. offirmatā voluntate.

FROWARDNESS, pertinacia. perrivacia. contumacia [*SYN. in OBSTINATE*]. —perrivax animus (*Ter.*). —perversitas, or improbitas perversitasque.

FROWN, v. frontem contrahere (fr. rugare, not præ-Aug. 385) never fr. corrugare). —supercilia contrahere (angrily, ira, *Q. 11*, 3, 79, opp. deducere tristitia; remittere hilaritate. *C.* has superciliorum contractio; hence the phrase is, no doubt, quite classical). —vultum adducere. —vultus acerbus or tristis sumere (to look sullen). You are frowning, vultus tuus rugas colligit et trahit (al. attrahit) frontem (i. e. assumes a serious or gloomy air, *Sen. Benef.* 6, 7, 1); to *f.* at aby (improp.), qm inimico vultu intueri: iratos oculos defigere in qm (stronger term, *O. Am.* 2, 8, 15); also animo iniquo infestaque intueri (*L.*).

FROWN, s. vultus a severus ac tristis. supercilium (inasmuch as one contracts or wrinkles the eyebrows; see *C. Sest.* 8, 19. *Mart.* 11, 2, 1). —oculi truces. vultus trux (a gloomy and furious look).

FROWNING. The act of *f.*, superciliorum contractio (C.).

FROWNINGLY, e. g. to look f. upon aby. See 'TO FROWN UPON.'

FROZEN. See TO FREEZE.

FRUITIFEROUS. See FRUITFUL.

FRUITIFICATION. See FERTILIZATION.

FRUITIFY. See TO FERTILIZE.

FRUGAL, diligens (careful and economical). —attentus ad rem (careful). —parcus (sparing, opp. nimis). —restrictus (close, opp. largus). *Jn.* parcus et

restrictus (all these of persons only).—sobrius (of persons or things; a f. table, mense sobria).—simplex (simple; e.g. f. fr. cibis simplex).—frugi (indecl. of a person, is a prudent, well-conditioned, respectable person, opp. nequam.—frugalis not used before Appul., but frugalior in Ter. and Varr.; parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, C.). Jv. frugi et diligens.

FRUGALITY, diligentia. —*animus attentus ad rem (both of an economical person or character).—parimonia et rei.—frugalitas (love of order, moderation, &c.).—Sts modestia, continentia.

FRUGALLY, diligenter (C. carefully).—parce (sparingly). Sts moderate. modice. temperanter. continenter.

FRUIT. || PROPRI. fructus (only in the pl.; g. t. for every kind of f., considered as the valuable produce of the fields, gardens, &c.; hence used whenever the peculiar kind is not specified, or need not be specified; see C. Off. 2, 4, 12, frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio, i. e. of the f.'s of the earth, or of the field, and the other kinds of f.; cf. C. Cat. Maj. 7, 24; 19, 17. Cels. B. G. 1, 28. L. 2, 5, 45, 13 [campi and agri fr.]. Fructus, however, is esp. the produce of trees and gardens).—fruges (if taken collectively, denotes f. as that produce of the earth which serves for the sustenance of mankind; esp., however, and in prose usually, the f. of the earth; i. e. corn, frumenta, as well as leguminous plants, such as peas, beans, &c., legumina; see Plin. 18, 17, 9; sometimes, however = corn only, the legumina being then mentioned besides; see C. N. D. 2, 62, 156, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere; it is found in C. as opp. to baccae arborum; see below. Lastly, the sing. frux occurs in a collective sense and tropically).—segetes (= the fruges, when not yet ripe for the harvest; e.g. lætæ sunt segetes, i. e. the crops are very healthy or promising).—fetus (the f., in the sense of something brought forth, as well of crops in general as of the f. of a tree).—pomum (any f. of a tree, just as common as 'fruit' in English).—baccæ (any small and round f., a berry; it is frequently used in C. in the pl. for f. of a tree, in contradistinction to 'fruges terre'; see Cat. Maj. 2, 5; de Die. 1, 51, 116). To bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; more abundantly, uberiores efferre fruges (of land): to bear no f., sterilem esse (of land, &c.). || F. collectively (ripe garden fruit), poma, baccae arborum (see SYN. above). There is a great deal of f., magna est ubertas pomorum (of garden f.): f. keeps, poma durant (opp. poma fugiunt; i. e. does not keep): the f. falls off, or is falling off, poma decidunt: to gather f., poma legere (see GATHER): to sell f., poma vendere or venditare: a picture representing f., see FRUIT-PIECE or PAINTING. || IMPROPR. The good or bad consequences of a thing, a) The good ones, frux, fructus (with this difference, that frux is the produce or good thing itself; fructus, the use or advantage proceeding from it; see C. Cat. 31, 76; L. 2, 1; and C. Planc. 38, 92; Plin. 24, 57).—commoda, orum, utilitas (g. t. for advantages, benefit).—merces, pretium (wages, reward). The f.'s of peace, pacis bona (also fruges stæ): to bear f., fructum ferre, reddere; utilitatem afferre (all f. for to afford advantage or gain): to enjoy the f.'s of a thing, fructum capere or percipere; utilitatem capere ex re; also fructum ex rei capere: to bear golden f.'s, bonam frugem ferre (L. 2, 1); a thing is the f. of our own industry, *qd nostræ agendi solertia efficitur (ag. soll. in C. Off. 10, 44, 157): he enjoys the f.'s of his exertions, laborum suorum fructum capere: a thing will not fail to enjoy the f.'s of a thing, qd ex rei fructu non carebit. b) Evil consequences, mala, incommoda, orum (disadvantages).—pœna (punishment). You are now reaping the f.'s of your guilt, hæc improbitatis tuæ mercedem habes. c) Wages, merces. d) The f. of the womb, partus, fetus, procreatio (the last, Virg. 2, 9, 1).—præseminatio is the embryo (Virg. 2, 9, 1). To bring forth f., partum or fetum edere: fetum eniti: fetum procreare.

FRUIT-BASKET, corbis (for gathering f.).—canistrum (that is put on the table). *calathus is either a flower-basket, or used to put wool in for female fancy-work.

FRUIT-BEARER. See FRUIT-TREE.

FRUIT-BEARING, s. quod poma fert.—pomifer (bearing or bringing forth fruit, e.g. autumnus, H.).—frugifer, fructifer.—frumentarius (of a corn-field).

FRUIT-PAINTING, FRUIT-PIECE, pictura fructuum or pomorum (aft. Plin. 16, 33, 60).—tabula picta fructuum or pomorum, tabula, in quâ sunt fructus or poma (the picture itself, as thing, aft. Plin. 35, 4, 7 and 8): he painted nothing but fruit-pieces, *nihil nisi fructus (or poma) pinxit.

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FRUIT-TRADE, *questus pomarius: to carry on a f.-t., *poma vendere or venditare.

FRUIT-TREE, poma. arbor fructifera (OLD said. frugifera).—arbor pomifera (rather poet.).

FRUITERER, pomarius (H. and Lampr.). Fem. pomaria.

FRUITERY, the place or loft where fruit is kept, opotheca (= θρωποθήκη, Varr.).—pomarium (Plin.). || Fruit, in a collective sense, see FRUIT.

FRUITFUL, ferax (v. pr. having a strong tendency to produce much and often).—fecundus (εὐκροκ, full of productive energy and power; propr. of living and breeding animals; then also, by personification, of a district, province, &c., opp. infecundus).—fertilis (having the capability of bearing much, opp. sterilis, of inanimate things).—optimus (rich, with respect to corn, and to productiveness generally). Jm. optimus et fertilis. —uber (rich in nutritive matter; productive). Jm. uber et fertilis, fecundus et uber.—fructuosus, frugifer, fructifer (fruitful; fruct. of the earth or trees; frugifer, of the earth, seed of trees [T. Germ. 5, 2; Suet. Galb. 4]; fructifer only of trees).—pomifer (bearing fruit for eating, of trees). F. in a thing, ferax, fecundus, fertilis ex rei (the contr. with the abl. belongs to the silv. age and p-etry). To make f., feraciorum reddere; fecundare; lætificare [see FERTILIZE]: to make the earth f. by a thing, qd re terra dare fecunditatem. || FIG. a f. writer, multorum librorum scriptor or auctor: an age f. in every vice, *æcœlum vitiorum ab omnibus partibus feracissimum: a f. year, annus fertilis (opp. sterilis): this year was very f., magnum proventum frugum fructuumque hic annus attulit (aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1).—|| F. in a thing, ferax, fecundus, uber. Jm. uber et fecundus (C.) [see FERTILE]; in quo est magna inveniendi copia (q. with ref. to oratorical invention).

FRUITFULLY. See FERTILELY.

FRUITFULNESS. See FERTILITY.

FRUITION, fructus (v. pr.).—usus (the use of a thing; both as state, when we have the enjoyment of a thing).—usura (the use without the full possession).—natura dedit usum vitæ, tamquam pecuniæ. Often by Crel.; the happy man must have the f. of the good things he possesses, utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est.

FRUITLESS, infecundus (of the soil, opp. fecundus).—sterilis (barren; of a year, opp. fertilis; of the soil, opp. optimus).—inutilis (useless).—vanus (that remains without effect, vain; e.g. undertaking, inceptum).—irritus (opp. ratus; followed by no substantial effect; e.g. inceptum; f. request, preces; labour, labor). Jm. vanus et irritus; irritus et vanus: f. things, cassa, orum; inania, ium: to take f. trouble or pains, operam perdere; operam frustra consumere or conterere; oleum et operam perdere (the last proverbially, C. ad Div. 7, 1, 3); saxum sarrire (also proverbially, Mart. 3, 91, 20): frustra laborem suscipere.

FRUITLESSLY, frustra (without success; with ref. to the disappointed person).—nequidquam (without effect; with ref. to the thing which has come to nothing).—incassum (without accomplishing one's end, my when the failure might have been anticipated; casse, used by L. 24, 26, and cassum, by Sen. Herc. Est. 352, are not usual). Jm. frustra ac nequidquam (Catal. 75, 1); incassum frustra. You take pains f., operam perdis.

FRUSTRATE, v. See TO DEFEAT = frustrate.

Thus this undertaking of theirs was frustrated, ita frustra id inceptum fuit: frustrat, vanus, irritus. For 'to f. a will', see 'to make INVALID.'

FRUSTRATE, adj. vanus, irritus.—futilis (that cannot be supported).—inutilis (of no use).

FRUSTRATION. See DEFEAT. s. = frustration.

FRY, s. fetus piscium (their young).—examen piscium or piscicolum, with or without minutorum (Ter.), parvorum (C.; examen pisc. Plin. 31, 1, 1). A fry of little fishes, pisciculi parvi (C.). A dish of fried meat, *crao fixa, or *fixa, orum (if small pieces). See TO FRY.

FRY, v. frigere, or (for more distinctness) frigere ex oleo (Plin.). *frigere ex butyro or adipe (as the case may be), or frigere in sartagine (in a frying-pan, Sidon. Ep. 41). Fried, frixus. Compare TO ROAST.

FRYING-PAN, sartago.—frixorium (a pan for frying or roasting large pieces). To jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ire tendo de fumo ad flammam (old Prov. ap. Ammian. 14, 31, 12): take care that you don't jump out of the f.-p. into the fire, ita fugias, ne præter casam, ut ajunt (Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3, Ruhnck.).

FUDDLE. See TO INTOXICATE.

FUDDLE-CAP or FUDDLER. See DRUNKARD, BIBBER.

FUDGE! gerre!

FUEL, lignum. ligna, orum (logs, opp. materiae, i. e. timber, but arida materiae may be used for fire-wood).—cremela, orum (small wood, or twigs for burning, Col. 12, 19, 3; Plin. 12, 19, 42).—Igniaria, orum (wood for kindling or making a fire).—lignis alimentum (for keeping up the fire).—res, quibus ignis excitari potest (Cæs. B. G. 7, 24, 4, of whatever will get up a fire). To send out to cut wood for f., see To CUT. To add f. to the flames (impropr.). oleum addere camino (Proe. H. Sat. 2, 3, 321); incendium excitare or *incendium jam factum non restringere sed excitare; flagrantem jam ci rei velut faces addere (e. g. militum animis, T. Hist. 1, 24).

FUGACIOUS. See FUGITIVE, adj.
FUGACIOUSNESS, FUGACITY, or FUGITIVENESS. See FLEETINGNESS, INCONSTANCY, INSTABILITY.

FUGITIVE, adj. fugax (that passes by quickly).—fluxus, caducus (transitory, passing by).—volucer (fleeing; not remaining or lasting, e. g. fortuna, spes, cogitatio).—instabilis (that is not stable, of no continuance).—vagus (roving; hence fig. = inconstant).—volubilis (that will change or turn).—mobilis (that is easily turned or moved).—Inconstans (inconstant).—levis (flowing, slippery).

FUGITIVE, s. profugus (the unfortunate man who is obliged to forsake his home, and, like a banished man, wanders in the wide world, like quays; my domo or patriâ profugus.—fugitivus (the guilty person who flies from his duty, his post, his prison, his master, like Spartacus).—extorris (the banished person, as wandering about without any country of his own).

FULFIL, implere, explere.—ad effectum adducere (to carry it into act; e. g. a plan).—respondere, satisfacere ci rei (to answer, e. g. ab's expectation, to perform). To f. a duty, officium facere, prestare, exequi; officio fungi; officio suo non deesse; officio satisfacere (officium explere and officii partes implere, sold., and necesse in C.). to f. every duty, nullam partem officii dereliquere; towards ab'y, nullum munus officii culpam relinqueri facere: to f. a plan, ad effectum consilii pervenire (C.), or qd ad effectum adducere (L., opp. spe concipere, L. 33, 33, 34.). to f. a command, imperium observare; Imperato satisfacere; punctualiter; Imperium d'igenter exsequi: to f. a law, legem servare: to f. an agreement, pacto stare: to f. a promise, fidem persolvere; promissum prestare; fidem suam liberare: he has not fulfilled his promise, non exsolvit, quod promisserat: to f. our promises to the state, quæ republicæ polliciti sumus (or simus) exitu prestare (Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3): to f. ab's desires, optata cs explere; cs optatis respondere; voluntati cs obtemperare; ci morem gerere (to comply with or suit oneself to his ways); ab's desires, spem implere or explere: may heaven f. your desires! dil tibi dent, quæ optes! dil dent, quæ velis! your prayers! tibi dil, quæcumque preceris! to be fulfilled, i. e. to have the expected result, evenire; evadere (e. g. dreams are fulfilled, somnia or quæ somniavimus, evadunt). Ab's prophecy is fulfilled, qd non falsus vates fuit; a qd prædictum est fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt: to f. ab's vows, vota ad bonos exitus ducere (of the god who grants the request); votum solvere, dissolvere (of the person who pays his vow). To f. his destiny, fata implere (L. 1, 7).

FULFILLING or FULFILMENT, conservatio (observance, e. g. of one's duties).—exitus, eventus (issue, result; to wch bonus or secundus may be added).—executio, peractio (the execution, accomplishment).—absolutio, perfectio (the state of perfection). Jn. absolutio perfectioque.—confectio (completion).—consummatio (consummation). May Jupiter grant the f. of my wishes, utinam Jupiter mea vota rata esse jubeat.

FULGENT or FULGID. See BRIGHT.

FULGINOUS, fuliginosus (sooty; soot-coloured; e. g. nubes, Petron., color, Arnob.).

FULL, *fi* filled with a thg, plenus, of a thg, cs rei or qd re (v. pr. — *fi* Not with the abl. in Cicero, except where the gen. would cause ambiguity; see Murel. Var. Lect. 17, 4).—repletus, of a thg, qd re (filled to the brim).—completus, of a thg, qd re (quite filled up).—oppletus, of a thg, qd re (filled, so that the surface is covered).—confertus, of a thg, qd re (crammed f.).—refertus, of a thg, qd re or cs rei (crammed f. e. g. of a treasury).—abundans or affluens qd re (abounding in).—constitutus qd re (planted with &c., e. g. a wood f. of tall trees, nemus proceris arboribus constitutus).—

frequens (numerous, filled with people; e. g. theatrum senatus). F. to the very brim, ad margines plenus (e. g. lake, lacus); impletus ad summum (of an amphora, Col.). f. of sublime thoughts, sententias clarissimas (of an author): to be f. of wine, vini plenum esse: to stuff oneself f. (with food), cibo se complere; cibo et potione se implere: to be f. of joy, gaudio impleri, perfundi (perfusum esse, &c.); of anxiety, pectus cs anxii curis impletur; of astonishment, admirationem impleri, imbui: to be f. of expectation, expectationis or expectatione plenum esse; of hope, certam spem habere: with his (her, &c.) eyes f. of tears, multis cum lacrimis; oculis lacrimantibus: to have one's hands f., maxime occupationibus distineri: f. of life, see LIVELY: half f., semiplenus: to make f., see To FILL. *fi* Entire, wanting nothing to its completeness, plenus (that has no empty space in it, in general; also f. in number, &c.).—Integer (undiminished). Jn. plenus atque integer.—solidus (that has no gap, that constitutes one whole; of years, days, hours, payments, &c.).—totus (entire, originally f., in contradistinction to the single parts).—justus (proper, such as it ought to be, of weight, height, age). F. (in number), plenus (e. g. legio, non completus).—justus (that has the f. or proper number to constitute one whole).—Integer (see above).—frequens (constituted in proper number, e. g. senate). The f. interest, usura solida: of f. age, see AGE: f. power, potestas qd faciendi. Infinita licentia, arbitratu (cf. Kritz. S. Jug. 105, 1): to give ab'y f. power, ci cs rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere (cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220. S. Jug. 103, 2); infinitam licentiam ci dare: to do a thg, cs arbitrio rem gerendam tradere or committere. See PLENIPOFENTARY. To have f. authority fm ab'y, mandata habere a qo: at f. speed, incitato cursu: as f. gallop, equo citato or admissa: a f. excuse, idonea excusatio, probably cogere. F. dress, diem sollemnium vestia (Aft. Col. 12, 5, 1), or vestis seposita (kept for grand occasions, Tib.). *fi* Having a breadth of sound, plenus, plenior (op. exilis; e. g. vox: ampla vox, Gell.): a voice that is too f., sonus (vocis) nimium plenus: to have a f. voice, voce plenum esse: a man with a f. voice, homo plenior voce. *fi* Having a depth of colour, satur (color, Plin. 37, 10, 61). *fi* Omitting no particulars; given in detail (of narratives, &c.), plenus (full).—accuratus (careful).—multus, longus (mult. with ref. to the number of words used; long, with ref. to the matter; both implying too f.).—copiosus, or (stronger) uber, uberior (containing a rich supply of facts, &c.).—verbosus (wordy).—fusus (pouring itself out, as it were; opp. to what is compressed, concise, abrupt; a poem, speech, author, &c.). A f. proof, argumentatio plena et perfecta: to give ab'y a f. account (by letter), accurate, diligenter, multis verbis scribere; of a thg, quam diligentissime scribere de qd re ad qm; latus peracribere qd: to speak at f. length, copiose et abundanter loqui: to relate a thg at f. length, ordine narrare (to go into detail, relating each occurrence in its order): to discuss at f. length, uberius or fusius disputare, dicere; latus et fusius disserere; accurate disputare: to give a f. explanation of a thg, qd accurate or pluribus verbis explicare: to quote ab'y's words at f. length, *cs verba omnia dare: to have a f. knowledge, see KNOWLEDGE. *fi* With ref. to the memory or mind that is full to overflowing with a subject. Ab'y is f. of a thg, qd totus hoc acutur (Cæc. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 2); qd qd semper in ore habet: every body is f. of &c., qd or qd in omnino ore (et sermone) est; qd or qd in m. ore fertur (for good or evil, tolli cantari urbe, & H.): the whole town or country is f. of a thg, qd tota urbe or regione percrebratur. *fi* Wide, large (of a dress), latus (e. g. toga). *fi* Seen in its broadest dimension: a f. face, adversa facies (C. 2, 13, 9).—tota facies (id. ib. 12, opp. imaginem cs latere tantum uno ostendere).

FULL, s. *justa mensura. See FULNESS. To pay ab'y in f., solidum suum ci solvere (C. Rabir. 17, 46): to claim payment in f., solidum petere; suum totum exigere (both Q. 5, 10, 105): to give ab'y a receipt in f., *apôchâ testari solidum suum sibi solidum esse or se accepisse: a receipt in f., perôchâ *solidi accepti apôchâ, but apôchâ only is truly sufficient. To the f., see FULLY.

FULL, v. *fi* To thicken (cloth) in a mill, prob. cogere, since coactilia = cloth so thickened. *fi* To cleanse, whiten, &c. cloth, curare polletrare (e. g. vestimenta, of the fuller, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12).—album or candidum facere (the great business of the fuller at Rome being to 'whiten' the robes of candidates for the great magistracies, &c.; hence L. 4, 25, legum promulgare, ne cui album in vestimentum addere

petitionis liceret causâ). —detergêre (to cleanse from stains, &c.).

FULL-BLOODED, sanguine multo (e.g. homines, Filr. 6, 1).

FULL-BLOWN, || PROPRI. (of flowers), apertus. expansus. dehiscens. || IMPROPR. See TUMID, INFLATED.

FULL-BODIED (of wine), plenum vinum (strong, Cel.).

FULL-BRED, generosus (e.g. equus, Q. 5, 11, 4). —nobilis (e.g. mare, equa). Twenty thousand f. b. brood mares were sent into Macedonia, viginti milia nobilium equarum in Macedonia missa ad genus faciendum.

FULL-EARED, "plenus spicarum.

FULL-FED, multo cibo et potione completus (C.). —cibo (vinoque) gravatus (L.). vino atque epulis oneratus.

FULL-GROWN, adultus, adultâ ætate. adultæ ætatis. A f.-g. man or person, pubes (gen. Eril): f.-g. posita, robusti juvenes.

FULL-LENGTH, iconicus (ἐικονικός, t. t.: see Plin. 34, 4, 9; 35, 8, 34; e.g. a f.-l. figure, effigies iconica; simulacrum iconicum, epyly if of stone, plaster, &c.). —statua iconica (a statue as large as life). To take a f.-l. portrait of aby, qm iconicum pingere. Looking-glasses in which a man may see a f.-l. image of himself, specula totia paria corporibus.

FULL-MOON, plenilunium (also used in the pl.). —luna plena. It happened to be f.-m., ac nocte accidit, ut esset plena luna: at the f.-m., quum impletur luna (opp. quum inchoatur luna).

FULL-SUMMED. See 'full in number', in FULL.

FULLER, fullo, —coactor liniarius (Inscr. Grut. 648, 3). A f.'s shop, fullonica: a f.'s business or trade, fullonica: to carry on the business or trade of a f., fulloniceam facere; vestimenta curare polireque (Ulp.).

FULLER'S EARTH, creta fullonia.

FULLING (of cloth), fullonica, fullonia ars (Plin.).

FULLING-MILL, fullonica (sc. officina). F.-m.'s, fullonia, orum (Ulp.).

FULLY, plene, integre, absolute. SYN. in FULL. —accurate (carefully; e.g. scribere). —perfecte (perfectly). —omnino (entirely, in every respect, opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.). —prorsus (entirely, without exception, e.g. pr. omnes). —plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect). —penitus, funditus, radicitus (thoroughly, from the very bottom of the thing). —cumulate (in heaped up [= very abundant] measure, C.). To accomplish althg. f., qd plene perficere: to express althg. so, plene et perfecte sic dicere qd.

FULMAR, Procellaria || glacialis (Linn.).

FULMINATE, intōnare (C., L., of a speaker). —tonare (C.): of Pericles: ton. verba, t. Propert.). To f. threats agst aby, *verborum fulmine or fulminibus percellere qm; verborum or suum fulmen intētare ci (ast. L. 6, 39, dictatorium fulm. sibi intētareq; minas jactare (C.); minas intētare ci (T.); terrēre qm minis (Enn.).

FULMINATION, verborum fulmina (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1, quoting an expression of Pætus's). —fulmen (e.g. verborum, suum, &c.) ci intētare (cf. L. 6, 39). To imitate aby's f.'s, ca verborum fulmina imitari (Pætus, ap. C. Fam. 9, 21, 1). Aby utters these f.'s, hæc intōnat qd, plenus iræ (L. 3, 48).

FULNESS, plenitas (as quality, when althg is full). —plenitudo (the lasting condition, e.g. of a body, &c., i. e. its thickness). || IMPROPR. e.g. of a pray fm the f. of one's heart, *ex animo fundere preces. || Fulness (as disease), implementum (e.g. capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5). || Fulness, a) of colour, saturitas (Plin. 9, 39, 64). β) Of sound, plenus sonus. || Fulness, gravitas linguae, C. de Or. 3, 11, 42, is a faulty f.; a hoarseness or thickness of utterance.

FULSOME, fastidium creans or affērens. —teter (nauseous, of smell, taste, looks; e.g. vapor, odor, &c.). —molestus (creating displeasure). —putidus (offensive). —odiosus (troublesome). —intolerabilis (unbearable). F. satery, assentatio nimia or molesta.

FULSOMELY, odiose, putide, moleste [SYN. in FULSOME].

FUMBLE, *læve, rustice, imperite, &c. (according to the meaning) manibus contractare (to handle awkwardly). To f. in one's pocket, *manum in inam fundam raptim perturbate demittere (or in inam crumenam, in inam sinum. See Pockert). If the patient f.'s with his blanket, si æger in lodice floccos legit (picks at it; ast. Cels.).

FUMBLER, *imperitus artifex.

FUMBLINGLY, inepte, incommode (not properly). —imperite (in an inexperienced manner). To do althg. f., see To FUMBLE.

FUME, s. || Smoke, vid. || Vapour, vid. —hallitus, anhelitus (the f. of wine, &c.): postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, Plin.). —crâpula (κραπύλη, the f.'s of wine that one has drunk). To sleep off the f.'s of the wine, crapulam edormire atque exhalare (C.). || Heats of passion, ira. —impetus et ira. —iracundia (passionateness).

FUME, s. || To smoke, vid. || To pass away in vapour, see To EVAPORATE. || To be hot with anger, irâ incendi, exandescere. —furenter irasci. —effervescere stomacho iracundiæque vehementius. —irâ or iracundiâ ardere.

FUMIGATE, odores incendere; odoribus suffire: to f. with althg. suffire qd rē; e.g. with thyme, thymo. To f. althg. fumigare, suffumigare qd (p. t., e.g. casks, dolia), —suffire qd. suffitionem cs rei facere (with incense, e.g. casks). Fumigated, suffitus.

FUMIGATION, suffitio, suffitus (with incense; the latter, Plin.; also in pl.). —FUMIGATIO, in Veget., &c. denotes the smoking fm below; e.g. to kill bees.

FUMITORY (a herb), fumaría (Plin. 25, 19, 98; ib. 15, 23, caption = καπνιον). The common f., *fumaría officinalis (Linn.).

FUN, jocus. —ludus (amusement). Jx, ludus et jocus, res ridicula (laughable thing, occurrence). 'Fun' is often best translated by the pl. ludii, joca or jocularia; ridicula (ludicrous speeches and actions). In f. (opp. in earnest), see in JOKE. To say althg in f., jocari qd; dicere qd per jocum (for a joke): it was only my f., jocabar: to make f. of althg. jocari de qd rē; qd in ludibrium vertere, with acc. (e.g. religion, res divinas in ludibria vertere, ast. T. Ann. 12, 26, 2); to be full of f., jocularia fundere, ridicula jactare (to be cutting jokes; at a given time; both L. 1, 2); to make f. of aby, qm ludibrio habere; qm ludos facere (Com.); putare sibi qm pro deridiculo et delectamento; alludere ci (if with words; e.g. Trebatio, Q. 3, 11, 18).

FUNCTION, actio, —negotium (business). —officium (duty; part to be performed). —ministerium (service). —vicia (gen.; nom. sing. not found; duty as performed by a substitute). —munia (pl., only in this form; candidatorum, belli, ordinum, consularis). Aby's f.'s, ca negotia, partes, officia, or munia: the f.'s of the consul, actio consularis: the f.'s of the tribunes, actiones tribunorum (L.); the natural f.'s of the body, naturales corporis actiones (Rost). officium is also used of natural f.'s in poet., offic. quod corporis exstat, Lucr. 1, 337; and neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, performs its f.'s, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3). To perform f.'s, officis fungi; officia exsequi; munia facere (L.), obire, or implere (T.); munia cs rei facere (L., e.g. belli); vice cs rei fungi (to serve for it; to serve its purpose); aby's f.'s, munia cs implere (e.g. ducia, T.); officis cs fungi (Auct. Heren. 4, 34); vice cs fungi (the two last of being a substitute for him; doing the work that was usually done by another).

FUNCTIONARY, Publicf., magistratus (magistrate). —(homo) publicus (cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 13). —minister publicus (e.g. lietores ceterique ministri publici, Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 26; the best phrase for the lower public f.'s). The high f.'s of state, summis honoribus fungentes, summi magistratus, or qui summis magistratibus præsent (cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 16).

FUND, || Stock or capital, supply of money. See CAPITAL, MONEY. There are no f.'s to meet this expense, *non est, unde sumptus isti tolerentur: that these f.'s should be reserved for supplying the military chest, militare ærarium eo subdolo niti (T. Ann. 1, 78, 2). || For 'not to have f.'s', to undertake althg without f.'s, &c., see MONEY. || Money lent to a government, &c., see alienum publicæ contractum (public debt), or pecunia publicâ (or regis, principis) sive sumpta mutua (borrowed on the national faith, ast. pecun. suâ aut amiorum sive sumpta mutua, S. Cat. 24, 2). —versura publicæ facta (considered as the state's borrowing fm others to pay its immediate creditors). To put money into the f.'s, prps pecuniam apud principem regem, &c.) collocare (to lend one's money to the king), or *pecuniam publicâ sive mutuum dare. The f.'s fail, *ærari fiducia conturbatur (ast. conturb. arcæ nostræ fiduciam, C.); or *syngraphæ de versurâ publicâ caventes minoris veneunt (the price of public scrip is lower); the f.'s are low, *pretia syngrapharum de versurâ publicâ caventium jacent (ast. pretia prædiorum jacent, C.); *fides publicæ est angustior (the f.'s rise, *ærari fiducia augetur; *syngraphæ de versurâ publicâ caventes majoris veneunt; the f.'s are stationary, *fides publica non commutata est: to try to raise the f.'s of stock-jobbers, &c.), *fidem publicam incendere, exandescere, or incendere et exandescere, flagellare (the terms for

raising the price of corn, annonam: to lower the f.'s. *idem publicum levare or laxare (terms for corn).

FUNDAMENT, podex, anus (the former the obscene term fm 'pedere'; the latter the euphemistic one fm 'anus' orb).—nates, clunes (the seat; nat. of men; clun. of men and beasts).—sedes (is a more euphemistic term for nates). Dim. cluniculus (Favorin. in Gell. 13, 8, 2).

FUNDAMENTAL, adj. primus, primarius (first).—principalis (primary; chief; e. g. causa). A f. law, lex primaria: a f. notion, prima notio or notitia, principium. intelligentia quasi fundamentum scientiæ (C. Legg. 1, 9). A f. principle or rule, præceptum firmum et stabile (C.): the f. articles of a constitution, instituta prima: the f. principles of human nature, principia nature, quibus parere et quæ sequi debes (C., or debent omnes).

FUNDAMENTAL, s. F.'s, *capita doctrine sacre prima or principia, or *doctrinæ sacre principia.

FUNDAMENTALLY, primo, principio, præmitus (originally).—vere, præcipue, imprimis, necessario (essentially). SYN. IN ESSENTIALLY. To be f. different, ipsa res naturâ diversum esse.

FUNERAL, funus (sepultura; g. t., the carrying out of the corpse).—exsequiis funeris, and simply exsequiis (all that follows the corpse; a f. train; f. procession).

—pompa funeris, and simply pompa (a splendid f. procession, when the persons who accompanied it were attended also with further pomp, as the bearing of the images of ancestors, &c.).—justa, orum, n.; justa funebria, n. pl. (the last duties paid to a corpse, which were prescribed by law or adopted by custom).—sepultura (the way and manner of burying a corpse; burial as a solemnity). A numerously attended f., celebrata supremi diei (C. Milon. 32, 86): a splendid f., funus amplum, apparatissimum: an honorable f., funus honestum: to celebrate a f., funus facere; funus exsequiis celebrare: to make a f. for aby, funus ci facere, ducere; funere efferre qm: ci or ca funeri justa facere, solvere: a magnificent f., funus quanto possum apparatu facio; justa magnifice facere: to make a magnificent f. for aby, amplo or magnifico or apparatissimo funere qm efferre: to make aby a magnificent and honorable f., funus ca omni apparatu et honore celebrare; ci pompam funeris honestam et magnificam facere: to give aby a princely f., efferre qm sollempni principum pompâ (ast. Suet. Claud. 45, where for efferre, the un-Clas. funerare): to give aby a royal f., prope regio funere qm efferre; regio more ci justa facere: to make aby a plain f., qm sine ullâ pompâ funeris efferre: to order one's own f. to be made (in one's own lifetime), sibi vivo et videnti funus dici jubere (as the Emperor Charles V. did; ast. C. Quint. 15, extr.).—componi se in lecto et velut mortuum a circumstante familiâ se plangi jubere (to cause oneself, in one's lifetime, to be lamented as if dead, by one's domestics, as Turranius did, acc. to Sen. de brev. vit. 20): to attend aby's f., funus exsequi; exsequias comitari; exsequias funeris ca prosequi; ci in funus prodire; in funus ca accedere (to join oneself to aby's f. procession): to invite aby to a f., qm evocare ad funus: to the f. of aby, ut qm ci in funus prodet.

FUNERAL, adj. used in the composition of words, e. g. FUNERAL SERMON, ORATION; see those compound words.

FUNERAL CRY, lamentatio funebria; lamenta, orum; plangor et lamentatio (g. t. the crying at a funeral; pl. when joined with beating on the breasts, &c.).—lessus (reply the funeral host of the female mourners, in C. de Legg. 2, 25, extr., explained by lugubris ejulatio).

FUNERAL EXPENSES, sumptus funeris (Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12).—impensa funeris omnia (Phædr. 4, 19, 25).

FUNERAL FEAST, cœna funebria.—epulum funebre or feralis (if a public one). To give a f. f., sepulcrum epulis celebrare.

FUNERAL FEES, arbitria funeris. merces funeris ac sepulture (but ~~est~~ pretium pro sepultura is not Latin). To have no f. f.'s to pay, numum ob sepulturam dare nemini.

FUNERAL HYMN, nœnia, carmen funebre (g. t. a hymn or dirge, that was sung at a funeral; the latter we find in definition of the former in Q. 8, 2, 8).—cantus funebria (inasmuch as it is sung; see C. Milon. 32, 86); also carmen feralis.

FUNERAL ORATION, oratio funebria (g. t.).—laudatio funebria; fm the context, laudatio only (in praise of the deceased).—laudatio post mortem sollempnis (of the usual public oration). To write a f. o., orationem ad funebrem concionem scribere: to deliver one, de mortui laude dicere; qm mortuum laudare; (393)

orationem habere supremis ca laudibus. ~~est~~ Not concio funebria, wch in C. de Or. 2, 84, 341 = 'an assembly for the purpose of celebrating a funeral.' Epitaphius (sc. λόγος) is used in C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36, as the title only of a Greek f. o.

FUNERAL PILE, rogos. The Greek pyra (σπρι) is port., and of a later date only, and signifies rogos ardens; i. e. the pile while burning. To raise a f. p., rogom extruere: to put (a corpse) on the f. p., in rogom imponere or inferre: to light it, rogom accendere: to ascend it, in rogom ascendere.

FUNERAL POMF, exsequiarum apparatus (all that is necessary for a funeral).—pompa funebria (the procession itself).

FUNERAL PROCESSION, exsequiis.—pompa (if attended with any pomp or show).

FUNERAL RITES, iusta or justa funebria, or justa exsequiarum (the last, C. Leg. 2, 17, 44, the rites prescribed by law or custom).—~~est~~ parentalia = the funeral sacrifices offered to the Manes of a parent or other relation; exsequiis, propr. = the train of mourners, &c. To perform f. r.'s to aby, ci justa facere (S.); ca funeri justa solvere (C.); justa præstare or persolvere (Curt.), peragere (Plin.). After the performance of the f. r.'s, iusta funebribus confectis (Cæs.): to be deprived of burial and the customary f. r.'s, sepulturâ et iustis exsequiarum carere (C.).

FUNERAL SERMON. See FUNERAL ORATION.

FUNERAL SONG. See FUNERAL HYMN.

FUNERAL TORCH, fax funebria.

FUNERAL TRAIN. See FUNERAL PROCESSION.

FUNERAL, lugubris (belonging to mourning, or serving as a sign of it).—luctuosus (full of mourning or sadness). See also MOURNFUL.

FUNGUS, fungosus, spongiosus (SYN. IN SPONGE).

FUNGUS, fungus (establis).—fungus aridus (used as tinder; e. g. fungus aridus scintillas excipit).—pannus (an excrescence, of the nature of a f., on trees); agaricum (on larch-trees); megilops (on oak-trees).

FUNCULE. See CORD, FIBRE.

FUNCULAR. See FIBROUS.

FUNNEL, infundibulum (for infusion; also in Latin, fm its shape, the reservoir through wch the corn is shot in a mill, = the hopper). To pour into alth through a f., per infundibulum immittere: a small f., corau (of horn, empty for medicines; dim. corniculum): in the form of a f. f.-shaped, *in infundibili formam reductus. —¶ Funnel of a chimney, cuniculus fornacis (Plin. 9, 38, 62).

FUNNY. See LAUGHABLE, FACETIOUS.

FUR, s. pellis (the skin or fleece itself, or the manufactured article; of wider meaning than the Engl. word). A fur tunic, tunica pellicea (or pellicia): a dress lined with fur, vestis pelle intus munita: made of fur, pelliceus or -lus (later only): a fur collar, *collare pelliceuum: a fur cloak, *pallium pelliceuum or ex pellicibus factum (all fur); pallium pelle intus munitum (lined with fur): a fur cap, galerus ex pellicibus factus (ast. V. Æn. 7, 688): fur boots, *perones pelle muniti (with fur); *perones pellicei (made of fur): fur shoes, *calceus pelle munitus (with some fur about it); *calceus pelliceuus (made of fur; cf. O. A. 1, 5, 16; pes in pelle natus): a fur jacket, *thorax pelliceuus; fur glove, *digitabulum pelliceuum: a glove lined with fur, *digitabulum pelle intus munitum: a fur cozer or coverlet, stragulum pelliceuum (Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 24): with a fur cozer to it or on it, pellictus: a dealer in fur, *pellium mercator: the fur trade, *pellium mercatura. ¶ Coat of morbid matter on the tongue, pituita oris (Plin.), or by lingua humore defecta (dry tongue; ast. O. Met. 9, 567, though this says too little).

FUR, v. ¶ To line or cover with fur, qd pelle intus munire (to line with fur).—*qd pelle circumdare (to edge with fur).—vesti pellem or vestem pelle prætexere (to face it with fur). ¶ To eat (the tongue) with fur, prps *linguam pituitâ obducere or coppiere; or *linguam eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, integere, oppiere, or obducere. A furred tongue, salivæ plenum os (g. t.).—*lingua pituitâ intacta or obducta, or *lingua eo, quod ex gravi halitu subedit, oppleta, &c.: or prps *lingua plena (a loaded tongue, ast. os amarum habere, dentes plenos, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39).

FURBELOW. See FLOUNCE.

FURBISH, nitidum reddere. nitidare. deterum qd nitidare atque rubigine liberare (to rub it bright; e. g. ferramentum qd, Col. 12, 3).—detergere (to wipe or rub clean or bright).

FURIOUS, furens.—rabidus (in a fit of passion or rage).—furiosus (full of rage).—furibundus (acting like

e madman).—*sævus* (savage; he whose anger makes him lose all control over himself).—*violentus* (violent, impetuous, e. g. attack; ingenium, character).—*vehemens* (vehement, e. g. wind, ventus; clamor, clamor). *Jm.* *sævus* et *atrox*.—*torvus* trux (of the looks of one who is in a passion; then of the individual himself).—*ferox* (wild, untamed, uncontrolled). *A f.* look, oculi truces: to cast f. looks on *q.* circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad *q.* *aby* looks f. *ex* *cs* ore sævitia emittit: a f. onset of cavalry, procilla equestris (see L. 29, 2). *f.* attacks, impetus crudeles et furibundi (e. g. latronis, C.): a f. passion, ira et rabies *cs*: to make *aby* f., *ci* *furor* obijcere; animum *cs* exasperare (60) *furiare* (see post.) To become or grow f., *furor* efferrit, efferrari; incendi or inflammari; ira exardescere: to be f., *furere*; *sævire*: to be f. beyond all conception, ultra humanarum irarum fidem *sævire*; ultima crudelitate *sævire*.

FURIOUSLY, *furiose*. *furenter*. vehementer. violent. acriter. atrociter. **STR.** in **FURIOSUS**.

FURIOUSNESS. See **FURY**.

FURL, vela contrahere (C.).—vela legere († F.—vela subducere = to take them down).

FURLONG (the eighth part of an English mile), *prope stadium* (a length of 125 paces, or 625 feet, according to *Plin.* 2, 23, 21: al. 647; al. 693 *Eng. feet*).

FURLOUGH, commeatuus. To give (an officer or a soldier) f., *ci* commeatum dare: to take (or ask for) f., commeatum sumere; commeatum petere: to be on f., in commeatu esse: to dainties on f., in commeatum mittere.

FURMETY, or **FRUMENTY**, pule (g. t.), or *pule triticea.

FURNACE, fornax (to which the adj. may be added to denote what it is used for: e. g. *Plin.* 17, 19, 6, *calcaria fornax*). **IMPROPR.** The f. of affliction, (quasi) faces doloris or dolorum (C.). *aby* is tried in the f. of affliction, **cs* pectus dolorum quasi facibus admotis exploratur or purgatur, or **cs* acelus dolorum quasi igne exurit (ast. *V. En.* 6, 742).

FURNISH. **†** To supply (with acc. of thing), suppeditare (e. g. the money, the expense, water, corn, &c.).—præbere, præstare (to afford: præb. panem, sumptum: to f. a lighter diet, leviores cibum præstare, of birds).—providere (to f. beforehand what will be required, arma: ligna in hiemem). **†** To supply with what is necessary).—ornare. exornare *qm* *q* re (to equip, diacrisis; to f. with what is more than barely necessary, with what serves for ornament, luxury, honour, or at all events makes the person's outfit fully and beautifully complete). *Jm.* ornare (exornare) atque instruere: instruere et ornare.—suppeditare *ci* *qd* (to procure it in abundance for *aby*).—prospicere *ci* *qd* (to take care that *aby* should be provided with *athq.*).—subornare *qm* *q* re (to supply *aby* with *athq.* secretly for a secret purpose).—præbere *ci* *qd* (to supply *fm* one's own resources, e. g. urbem ei donarat, quæ panem præberet, to f. him with bread: *Np.*).—armare *qm* *q* re (to provide *aby* with what is necessary for attack or defence: e. g. accusatorem omnibus rebus). **†** To *aby* with money, *qm* pecuniâ orpare, instruere; pecuniâ *ci* suppeditare; pecuniâ *qm* subornare (clandestinely): to f. with provisions (e. g. the army), exercitui commeatum prospicere; exercitui frumentum or rem frumentariam providere: to be furnished with *athq.*, *q* re instructum esse; *qd* habere: to be abundantly furnished with *athq.*, *q* re abundare; *qd* mihi abundantissime suppetit. **See FURNISHED.** Our men had furnished themselves with one thing that was of great use, una res erat magno usui præparata nostris. To f. oneself with *athq.*, *qd* sibi comparare (g. t. for procuring it); providere *qd* or *ci* rei (with ref. to a future need of it; arma, ligna in hiemem); *cs* armare *q* re (with a means of attack or defence: e. g. with a stock of impudence, impudentiâ).—**†** To fit up, instruere (see *C. Verr.* 4, 5, 9. L. 42, 19): to f. handomely, exornare et instruere (*C. Verr.* 2, 24, 64). **See FURNISHED.**

FURNISHED, **†** Generally, instructus *q* re. ornatus or exornatus *q* re. armatus *q* re (e. g. gladio, muris). præditus *q* re (endowed with by nature, or f. with by the favour of fortune). *F.* with every thing necessary, omnibus rebus instructus, alio instructus only. To be abundantly f. with *athq.*, *q* re instructissimum or apparatusissimum esse; *q* re abundare (to have abundance of it); *qd* mihi largissime suppetit.—**†** Of a house: a f. house, medes instructæ: a house completely and splendidly f., domus omnibus instructa (393)

rebus atque apparata (instructor, &c., C.); domus exornata atque instructa (*C. 2 Verr.* 34, 84); domus omnibus rebus ornata atque referta; alio domus referta only (*cf. C. Muren.* 9, 20).

FURNITURE, suppellex.—**†** It is likewise comprised in Latin in the general denomination or term of 'cultus,' i. e. whatever contributes to the comfort of life).—res, quæ moveri possunt or res moventes (g. t. for moveables, opp. immoveable or landed property).

FURRED or **FURRY**, pellicus or -lus. **See FUR.**

FURRIER, *pellium mercator.

FURROW, s. **†** In the soil, sulcus (g. t.).—striga (a f. drawn *fm* south to north).—scannum (*fm* east to west; i. e. across the field; see *Scripti. rei agr.* p. 38, and 198, *Goes.*): a field divided by f.'s, porculum (*Plin.* 17, 22, 35, No. 9, § 171): to make or draw a f., sulcum facere, agere, ducere; sulcare; pl. sulcos &c. facere (as the act of men); sulcum imprimere (as the effect of the plough).—**†** porca signifies the soil itself that is thrown up between two f.'s; if these f.'s were at greater distances, *fm* one another, than usual, the name of such a one was *lira*; *cf. Voss. V. Georg.* 1, 47): divided by such f.'s, imporatus: ploughed with the f.'s lengthwise, strigatus (*opp.* scamnatus, having them across *fm* west to east. Terms of the *Agrimen-sores*). **†** Wrinkle, ruga. **See WRINKLE.**

FURROW, v. **See FURROW**, *subst.* **†** With ref. to the face: e. g. your brow is becoming furrowed, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit (al. attrahit) frontem, *Sen. Benef.* 6, 7, 1): a brow somewhat furrowed, frons attractor (*Sen. Benef.* 4, 31, 3).

FURTHER, adv. A) longius.—porro. protinus (further on, forwards; e. g. to advance, ducere a *Stoc.*, &c.).—ultra (beyond that to which we have already advanced; ultra procedere, opp. retro regredi; and apply of advancing beyond a certain point f. in discussions, investigations, &c. **60** ulterius, in this sense, poet., and post-Aug. prose): f. below, infra: a little f. below, paulo inferius. To advance f., longius progredi, procedere (prop.); pergere, ad reliqua pergere (in speeches, &c.): my information goes no f., ulterius non audio: to extend f. (of an evil), latius disseminatum esse: to drive one's cattle f., armentum porro agere: to advance f., longius provehere (trans.); longius provēhi (intrans.): not to be able to advance any f., hære: to delay (adhq.), longius or ultra differre or producere (*Str.* between diff. and prod. in *DELAY*): to advance f., procedere or progredi in *q* re: to seek f. for the causes, causas longius or altius repetere: nothing f., nihil amplius: to desire nothing f., nil ultra requirere: can cruelly be carried f. estne *qd* ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? (C.): I say nothing f., nihil dico amplius: I shall say nothing f. on this subject, hæc de re non plura scribam or dicam: and what f.? quid porro? **60** Ultra, *fm* its comparative sense, is f. followed by quam: to advance f. than is granted to man, ultra quam homini datum est progredi (Q.); so, *qd* ultra quam satis est repetere (C.).—**†** B) *Further* (as used in carrying on a discourse, to introduce an additional consideration, &c.), præterea, ad hoc (moreover; besides).—jam (now again; likewise, moreover; porro being its added; e. g. jam id porro, utrum libentes an invitati dabant? *C. cf. Pr. Intr.* 11, 861).—autem (as particle of transition = *dé*; *cf. C. Ecl.* p. 66): *quæ* appended (*cf. C. Ecl.* p. 68): accedit (huc), accedit, quod. addendum eodem est, quod. adijce, quod (in adding an additional circumstance, &c. in narratives).—porro (see jam above; proprie non est ex altera parte, sed continuat narrationem, ita, ut etiam ad contraria transeat. *Kritz.* ad *Jug.* 25, 7, where, however, *cf. Fabri*, and *Pr. Intr.* 11, p. 211, note 10).

FURTHER, adj. ulterior (opp. cterior; e. g. ripa).—longior. remotior (f. off).—disjunctior (f. separated *fm* the rest). To grant a f. delay, diem laxius proferre (with ref. to payments, trials, &c.).

FURTHER. See **TO FORWARD**.

FURTHERANCE. See **PROMOTION**.

FURTHERER. See **PROMOTER**.

FURTHERMORE. See **FURTHER**, B)

FURTHEST, or **FURTHERMOST**, extremus. extremus.—ultimus (the last).

FURTIVE, furtivus.—clandestinus (clandestine, without the knowledge of others). To exchange f. glances, furtim inter se aspicere (C.).

FURTIVELY. See **STEALTHILY**.

FURUNCLE, furunculus (*Cels.* and *Plin.*).

FURY, rabies (violence, madness, whenever the passions rise to such a height as to deprive the individual of

all consciousness or self-command).—*furor* (rage; the state of the highest degree of excitement).—*avētia* (savage rage, depriving the individual of all self-control: of men and beasts).—*ira*. *iracundia* (violent anger, rage).—*avētia vis ca rei* (fearful power of *athē*, *s. g. morbi*).—See *RAGE*. To put *aby* in *a. f.*: see *RAGE*: to be in *a. f.*: see 'to become *FURIOUS*'.—[*Pl. (Mythol.) Furies*, *furies*.—(*ῥέως* the name of 'Eumenides', 'Erinyes', the poets borrowed from the Greek): the *f.'s* of a person (*i. e.* his avenging goddesses), *furies* *ca*: to be haunted by them, *furiis agitari*, *venari*: the *f.'s* do not leave *aby* at rest any where, *furiis* *nasquam* *consistere* *qm* *patiuntur*: invoke the *f.'s*, that they may avenge your brother's crime, *furias fraternal concita*.—(*ῥέως* *Furia* (as deity).

FURZE, **genista tinctorum* (Linn.).

FUSE, *v.* [TRANS.] *liquefacere*. *liqueare*.—*conflare* (to melt, *s. g.* *victricia aurea*, *i. e.* the gold statues of the goddess of victory).—*excoquere* (*s. t.* *imagines flammis*, *Plin.*; *excoqui* for the purpose of purifying or refining).—*funderē* (to form or shape by fusing; *fm* or out of, *ex*, *sc.*): *fusus*, *fusus*.—[TRANS.] *liqueferi*. *liqueescere*. *liqueari*. *resolvi* (SYN. *above*).

FUSEE, [FUSIL] *sclopetum*. To fire of *a. f.*: see TO FIRE. [Channel by which fire is communicated to the powder in a bomb, *granada*, *sc.*, **pyroboli igniarum*.] Of *a watch*: *prps* **fusus* (properly, spindle for spinning).

FUSIBLE, *quod fundi* or *liquari* potest.

FUSILLER, miles armaturae levis.

FUSION (of metals), *coctura*. *confusura* (a melting).—*fusura* (the melting, casting, *s. g.* *plumbi*, *Plin.* 23, 6, 35).—*fluxio* (the state when the body is in *f.*): to be brought into a state of *f.*, *liqueferi*; *colliqueferi*: to bring into *f.*, *liqueare*.

FUSS, *tumultus* (*bustle*, *sc.*). To make *a. f.*, *tumultuari* (*C. Cael.* 15, 36, *quid tumultuariis, soror?*): to make much *f. about* *athē*, *saturare* *tamquam* *murem* in *matellā* (*Prov. Petron.*); *jactare*, *venditare* *qd.* *mirifica extollere* or *miris laudibus efferre* (of praising immoderately): what *a. f.* is made about *athē*! *quantas* *tragedias* *qd.* *excitat!* (*C.*; *exclamations, expostulations, sc.* are made): to make *a. f. about* nothing, *excitare* *fluctus* in *simpulo* (*i. e.* to get up waves in a basin, *Prov. C.*); *clamare* *exorsum* *verbis parvam rem magnam facere* (*C. Cael.* 15, 36). (*ῥέως* *turba* = *bustle*, *stir*, *my Com.*; *s. g.* *turbam* *qm* *dare*; *turbas* *concire* or *concitare*. Without any *f.*, *sine* *ventidatione* (*C.*; without showing off).

FUSSY, *satagens* (once; *Sen. Ep.*).

FUST, [The shaft of a column, *scapus*.—Strong smell, odor *gravis*, odor *malus* or *teter*, odor *foedus*, *foedor* (SYN. in SMELL).

FUSTIAN, [A sort of stuff, *pannus linoxylinus*. Bombastic style; see *BOMBAST*.

FUSTIAN, *adj.* [Made of *fustian*, by the subst.] Bombastic, *vid.*

FUSTINESS. See *FUST*.

FUSTY, *muclidus*. *situm redolens* (having *a. f.* moldy smell *fm* damp, *sc.*; *s. g.* of meal). To be *f.*, *foetorem redolere* (*Col.*). *male olere* (*s. t.*).

FUTILE. See *FRIVOLOUS*.

FUTILITY. See *FRIVOLOUSNESS*.

FUTURE, *futurus* (that will be, or is about to be).—*posterus* (to follow after others; in time).—*veniens*. *consequens* (coming, following). *JN.* *consequens* *ac posterus* (*s. g.* time, *tempus*). *F.* things, *futura*, *orum* (*s. g.* to know, to foresee, *scire*, *prospicere*). (*ῥέως* *venturus* is poet. only, and *postero* tempore *adverbial*: to postpone *athē* to *a. f.* time, *qd.* in *posterum* *differre*: to keep for *f.* use, in *venustatem* *reponere* or *servare*; *conditum* *mandare* *venustati* (to keep or save for *a. f.* time, in order to possess it then, *s. g.* *fruit*, *sc.*): to reserve for *a. f.* time, in *diem* *reservare* (*s. g.* *pcnas scelorum*). See *FUTURE*, *subst.*

FUTURE or *FUTURITY*, *s.* *tempus futurum* or *posterum* or *reliquum* (the *f.*, following time).—*vetustas* (long duration of time; see *Ocken. C. Ecl.* p. 76, sq.).—*futura*, *orum*. *res futurae* (*f. things*, or *things to come*). In *f.*, *postero* tempore: for the *f.*, in *posterum*; *posthac*; in *posteritatem*; in *reliquum* *tempus*: to see into the *f.*, *quod* *futurum* *est* *scire*; *animo* *prospicere* *futura*; *quae* *futura* *sunt* *prospicere* or *providere*; in *posterum* *prospicere*: not to think of the *f.*, non *consuere* in *longitudinem*: to consider the present with the *f.*, *rebus* *praesentibus* *adungere* *atque* *annectere* *futura*: to enjoy the present without troubling oneself about the *f.*, *praesentibus* *frui* *ne* in *longius* *consultare*.—[The *futurae* (tense), *tempus futurum* (Gramm.). The *f. per fut.*, *futurum exactum* (Gramm. t. t.).

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G.

GABARDINE, *prps* *lacerna*.—*pallium ex coactis* *factus* (of felt; *af. Cae. B. C.* 3, 44).

GABBLE, *blaterare* (to go on talking about nothing, *sc.*; *cf. Geli.* 1, 15, *extr.*).—*garrire* (to chatter; *stis*, but not always, in a contemptuous sense).

GABLER, *blatero*.—*garrulus* (one who loves to hear himself talk).

GABBLING, *s.* *blateratus*, *us*. *garritus*, *us* (both late; *Sidon.*).

GABEL. See *TAX*, *IMPOST*.

GABION, **corbis terrā fartus*.

GABLE, *fastigium* (to be carefully distinguished *fm* *culmen*, *i. e.* the ridge of a roof).—*tympanon* or *fastigii* *tympanon* (a triangular wooden *g.*, considered with ref. to its superficies, *Vitr.* 3, 3, mid.). The front of the *g.*, from the base of the *g.*, *stratum fastigii*: the vertex of the *g.*, *acroterium* (*ὑπερπύργος*): the angle of the *g.*, *fastigii* *versura*: any ornament terminating *a. g.*, *qd.* in *summo fastigio* (*culminis*) *positum* (*s. g.* *column*, *Vitr.* 4, 2, 1). *G.* end, *tympanon fastigii*: to be raised nearly as high as the *g.*, *pene* *ad fastigium pervenisse* (of *a. house*; *af. C. Ark.* 4, 1, *init.*).

GAD, *v.* *ambulare*. *curare* *ad* *ambulare*.—*ambulator* *esse*, *ambulatoricem esse* (of *a. woman*, to be a gadder out; *cf. Cat.* 143). *Gadding* (of *a. plant*), *erraticus*. The gadding vine (*Mitt.*), *vitis serpens multiplicis lapsu et erratico* (*C.*).

GADDER, *ambulator*. *f.* *trix* (both *Cat.* *villicus* *ambulator* *no* *siet*; *so* *villicus* *ad* *cernam* *no* *quo* *esse*, *neve* *ambulatorix* *siet*).—*homo* *vagus*. *homo* *qui* *circum* *fora* *vicosque* *vagus* *est* (of *a. woman*, *qm* *circum* *fora* *vicosque* *vaga* *est*; *af. Plaut. M. U.* 2, 5, 14).

GAD-FLY, *cestrus* (*οἰστρος*)—*tabanus*. *asilus*.

GAG, *v.* *preligare* *ci* *os*.—*qd.* in *fauces* *ci* *injicere*.—*obvolvare* *cs* *os* *qā* *re* *et* *preligare* (*C.* to wrap *athē* round his mouth).—*qd.* (*s. g.* *linter*) in *os* *faucesque* *injicere* (*af. L.* 40, 24).—*os* *cs* *obturare* (to stuff up his mouth, gutturem *obturare*, *Plaut.*).

GAG, **oris* or *faucium* *obturamentum*, or *injectae* in *fauces* *cs* *tapetes* (or *injecta* ... *linter*, according to what is used; *af. L.* 40, 24).

GAGE, *s.* See *PLEDGE*.

GAGE, *v.* See TO PLEDGE, TO PAW.

GAGGLE, *strepere*. *gingrire*. *clangere* (all of geese). *GAGGLING*, *strepitus*. *clangor*. *gingritus* (all of geese); *also* *voce* *anserum* (*T. Germ.* 10, 3).

GAILETY, [Cheerfulness, *vid.*] *Finery*, *splendor*, *sc.* *vid.*

GAILY, [Splendidly, splendide, pulchre, nitide. Joyfully, laeto, hilare or hilariter, hilari or laeto animo.

GAIN, *s.* *lucrum*. *questus*. *commodum*. *emolumentum*. *compendium*. *fructus*. [SYN. in ADVANTAGE.]—*praeda*, *praede* (*prop.* booty; then *s. t.*, any *g.* or advantage *weh* can be looked upon as a kind of booty; the *pl.* *praedae*, when several kinds of *g.* are spoken of; see *Interp.* *ad Np. Chabr.* 2, 3).—*praemium* (reward, *sc.*, *δῶρον*). *JN.* *questus* *et* *lucrum*; *questus* *et* *commodum*; *lucrum* *et* *emolumentum*; *fructus* *et* *emolumentum*; *questus* *et* *compendium*; *questus* *praedae* *que*. *A little* *g.*, *lucellum*; *qd.* *lucelli* (*s. g.* *dare* *ci*). For the sake of *g.*, *lucri* or *questus* *causa* (*s. g.* *gerere* *rem*); *sui* *questus* *et* *commodi* *causa*. To make *g.* of, see TO GAIN *by*: to be eager in the pursuit of *g.*, *omnia* *ad* *lucrum* *revocare*; *omnia* *questu* *metiri*; *questus* *ut* *servire* or *deditum* *esse*: to think *athē* *g.*, *qd.* in *lucro* *ponere*; *putare* *esse* *de* *lucro*; *deputare* *esse* in *lucro*; *lucro* *apponere* (*H. Od.* 1, 9, 14). *Ill-gotten* *g's*, *male partum* or *-a* (*s. g.* *male partum* *male* *disperit*; *male parta* *male* *dilabantur*). For phrases (*s. g.* to bring in *g.*, to derive *g.* *fm*, *sc.*), see *PROFIT*, *s.* *Your* *g.* in *this* is greater than your loss in that, *plus* *hujus* *rei* *acquisisti*, *quam* *amisti* *illius*.

GAIN, *v.* *lucrari*, *lucrificare* *qd.* (*s. t.* *opp.* *perdere*: the former also in playing with dice; *T. Germ.* 24, 3; *Suet. Cal.* 41; both, in the wider sense, = to acquire, obtain).—*proficere* *qd.* (both in a mercantile and other respects).—*acquirere* *qd.* (to *g.* what one has striven for, *opp.* *omittere*).—*consequi*, *assequi* [SYN. in ACQUIRERE]; *vincere* *qd.* or *aboli*. (to conquer, carry off the victory, get the upper hand in a contest or in play *opp.* *perdere*). in a law-suit, *sc.*; either with *acc.* or *abl.*, or with in and *abl.* of that in *weh* one *g's*, and with an *acc.* of how

much one g.'s; see the examples below). To g. in or by aly, quæstum facere in qâ re: to g. nothing, nullum lucrum quæstum; nihil proficere: to g. much, multum lucri auferre; magnum lucrum or quæstum facere: to gain immensely, maximis quæstus prædase facere. To g. at play, see To Win. You have gained more in position than you have lost in property, plus acquisisti dignitatis, quam amisisti rei familiaris: to g. aby's consent to do aly, ei id persuadere, ut &c.

To g. a place, &c. (= to reach it after great exertion), locum capere (also = potiri locum or loco; i. e. to make oneself master of).—qm in locum pervenire (to get as far as it).—in locum eniti or evadere (to ascend to a higher point, to reach it; i. g. to gain the shore, in terram evi.: the summit of, in verticem montis): to g. the open plain, in campum pervenire: to g. a battle, victory, see 'To Win a battle': to g. a cause (= law-suit), causam (or causâ) judicium (or judicio) vincere: to g. the prize, præmium auferre (ἀλὼν θλάσθαι): to g. aby's friendship, in amicitiam cs recipi; in cs familiaritatem venire or intrare: in cs amicitiam pervenire: to g. aby's friendship by dishonorable means, in cs amicitiam se insinuate: to g. the hearts or affections of men, animos alibi conciliare: to endeavour, by any means, to g. people's affections or good-will, qâ re hominum (plebis, &c.) animos or benevolentiam alligere: to g. people's hearts for aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare et benevolentiam erga qm. || To gain over (= win to one's side, &c.), qm or cs animum conciliare (e. g. dona, pecuniâ, pollicitationibus); qm or cs animum alligere (to entice, opp. alienare; also cs animum ad benevolentiam); also alligere atque excitare studium cs (or -a qm; e. g. ad utilitates nostras, to our interests, &c.); qm ad causam suam perducere (e. g. donis); qm in suas partes ducere or trahere (g. i. to draw to one's side or party); qm ad studium sui perducere (to induce aby to interest himself in one's service or cause); cs gratiam consequi (to obtain aby's good-will or favour): to g. over a judge, conciliare sibi iudicem or iudicis animum: to g. a person over to one's opinion, qm in sententiam suam adducere, or (entirely) perducere: to try to g. aby over (improperly), qm or cs animum tentare, to aly, ad qd (to make an attack, as it were, by way of attempt on aby's mind; by money, promises, and threats, pecuniâ, promissis et minis); qm or cs animum sollicitare, to aly, ad qd (to endeavour to rouse or incite; e. g. pecuniâ; pretio; aq libertatis); qm aggrêdi (to attack him, as it were, by aly; e. g. varis artibus).

GAINER, Crcl. qui lucratur, &c. — victor (conqueror).

GAINFUL, lucrosus (g. t. for advantageous, &c.).—quæstuosus, quod quæstus est (of what brings mercantile profit; e. g. mercatura).—fructuosus (fruitful; rewarding our pains with something that is or may be considered as the produce of it; e. g. oratio, cf. C. Tusc. 5, 13, in.).

GAINFULNESS. See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT.

GAINSAY. See CONTRADICT.

GAINSAYER. See CONTRADICTOR.

GAIT, incessus, ingressus. A quick or slow g., incessus citus, tardus: an erect g., incessus erectus. Ingressus celus: an effeminate g., incessus fractus. To have a somewhat effeminate g., molliorem esse in incessu (O. A. 3, 306): to have a proud or stately g., magnifice incedere: to have a firm and not undignified g., habere stabilem quandem et non expertem dignitatis gradum (this also of the march of metrical feet in verse, e. g. of a spondee).

GAITERS, ocreæ, pi. See BOOR.

GALA DAYS, dies in aula sollemnes (cf. Col. 12, 3, 1).

GALAXY, orbis lacteus (C. Sonn. Scip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin.).—via lactea (O.).

GALE, aura (any wind, not excluding strong gales; e. g. aura rapida, stridens, violentior, in the poets); also improper. ventus (g. t. for wind).—flatus (my poet. flatus testifer, C. sm Arat.). A stiff g., magnus ventus. || IMPROPR. aura. The g. of popular favour, popularis aura or ventus popularis (C.); aura favoris popularis (L. 22, 26).

GALLOT. See GALLEY.

GALIPOT. *resina pinea.

GALL, a. fel (acc. to Isidor. 11, 1, § 128, prop. the g.-bladder, or the g.-bladder with the g.; hence it is never used in figurative language for 'anger', but as a figure for bitterness, bitter hatred, and that only in poets; e. g. the heart is full of g., cor felle litum est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76).—bills (the g., so far as it is found out of the g.-bladder in the guls and stomach, and wch,

when too abundant, produces disease; see C. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; hence it is used also in figurative expressions, e. g. bilem ei movêre, commovêre).—stomachus (prop. the stomach, and then, since the g. overflows into the stomach in anger and other violent emotions, = the seat of sensibility and anger; hence figuratively = these affections, e. g. stomachum ei movêre, commovêre; exarsit cs iracundiâ ac stomacho). Full of g., biliosus (as in later writers, felluosus). More bitter than g., *felle amarior.

GALL-BLADDER, vesica felleis.—fel. See GALL.

GALL-STONE, *cholelithus (χολή, λίθος).

GALL, v. || Chafe, excoriate, atterere (e. g. femina equitatu).—terere († colla labore, Propert.).—|| IMPROPR. To sting (the mind), &c., mordere (to bite; of the actions, letters, &c. of another person).—pungere (to sting).—calefacere (to make a person warm, to g. him; of an orator exciting aby by his reproaches, &c. C. in conversat. language). Galling (of words or language), mordax († e. g. carmen, H.; verum (Pers.); aculeatus (stinging); acerbus (bitter). A galling letter, literæ aculeatæ: galling jests, asperiores facetiæ: galling wit, acerbitas salis: galling words, verborum aculei. || To inflict loss, &c. on troops (mil. t. t.), male habere (e. g. agmen adversariorum, Cæsar).—vexare (to distress).

GALLANT, adj. || Polite, &c. vid. || Brave, courageous, vid.

GALLANT, a. amator (lover).—juvenis (or adulescens) delicatus (fine, smart, somewhat effeminate young man, fond of show, &c.).—homo elegans or elegantior (nice in his dress, &c.).—homo urbanus (polished, &c.).—sis juvenis only may do.

GALLANTRY, || Politeness, vid. || Courage, vid.

GALLEON, *navis Hispana or Hispaniensis; or *navis Hispana maximæ formæ.

GALLEOT, *navis actuaria minoris formæ.

GALLERY, porticus (an open g. with columns).—pinacotheca (a picture-g., Farr.).—superior locus (g. t. for an elevated place; e. g. in a theatre, ex superiore loco spectare).—cavea summa or ultima (the last row in a theatre): clap-traps for the g., verba ad summam caveam spectantia. To build a picture-g., pinacothecam constituere. The director of picture-g.'s, qui est a pinacothecis (Inscript.). || G. (in a church), prps podium (Georges; but as this was the lowest of the terraces or g.'s in an amphitheatre, it does not seem suitable; better prps suggestus).

GALLEY, navis actuaria (g. t. a coasting vessel); trimreis publica (a trimere belonging to the state): to condemn aby to the g.'s, qm dare ad remum publicæ trimreis (aff. Suet. Oct. 16): to send aby to the g.'s, affigere qm remo publicæ trimreis (Val. Max. 9, 15, 3).

GALLEY-SLAVE, *servus (or, if a criminal, noxius) ad remum publicæ trimreis datus (aff. Suet. Oct. 16), or *remo publicæ trimreis affixus (aff. Val. Max.).

GALLIC, Gallicus.

GALLICISM, *sermonis Gallici proprietates. Aly is a G., *qd Gallici sermonis proprium est.

GALLING, s. attritus, us (Plin., propr.).

GALLIPOT, olla or olla fictilis (earthenware pot, g. t.).—ollula (little pot), or *ollula medicamentarium or medicamentaria. || ONYX, a small pot or box of the onyx-stone was often used for unguents.

GALLOMANIA, *nimum Francogallorum mores imitandi studium.

GALLON, congius is the nearest Rom. liquid measure = nearly six pints; eight congi (= 1 amphora) = 5 pints; Hussey, p. 205.

GALLOP, v. equo admissio or laxatis habênis vehi or currere (of the rider).—*laxatis habênis currere or ferri (of the horse): citato equo advehi (to ride quickly sm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qm; to any place, ad or in locum); adequitate (g. t. to ride fm one place to another, absol., or to aby, ad qm; or in a hostile manner, in qm; to a place, ci loco or (ad) qm locum): to make one's horse g., equum admittre: to g. up to aby, equo admissio ad qm accurrere (e. g. of an officer carrying information to his general); equum concitare contra qm; equum agere in qm (in a hostile manner): to g. agst the enemy, equum concitare permittereque in hostem; equo concitato se immittere in hostem; equo concitato ad hostem vehi; equo calcaria subdere et acri impetu in hostem invehi.

GALLOP, s. citatus gradus. pius gradus (see Interp. ad Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 12, 16, 2). At a g., citato or pleno gradu; citatus: to advance at full g., pleno gradu ingredî: to retreat at full g., gradu citato recedere (opp. sensim, &c.). At a or full g., equo admissio,

maxatis habentis (e. g. vehi, accurrere ad qm): *to charge the enemy at full g.* *laxatis habentis* invēhi in hostem; libero cursu invēhi; calcari subditis ferri in hostem; effusis habentis invadere hostem; effusissimis habentis invadere hostem.

GALLOWES, *catasta ad supplicium extracta. *The ancients used to hang criminals on a tree that bore no fruit, arbor infelix; hence to hang a person on the g., qm arbor infelix suspendere.* *Patibulum*, *sech* the moderns incorrectly translate *g.*, *una a forked piece of wood on which criminals were crucified.* — *A g.-bird* (as a term of reproach), *furcifer*, *crux*, *patibulum*, *carcer* (Com.; see *Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 26).

GAMBLE, ludere in pecuniam (g. i. *to play for money*; *Paul. Dig.*) — *alea* indulgere, studiosissime *aleam* ludere, *calcare* forum *aleatorum* (*Aug. ap. Suet.*; i. e. *to keep the gaming-table warm*) — *aleatorem* esse. *To g. away* (so much), *perdere alea*, or *sm* *con-* *testi* *perdere only to spend whole nights in gambling*, **totas noctes contere alea*: *to g. every day and all day long*, *ludere per omnes dies*, *forumque aleatorum calcare* (*Suet.*) — *A law agst gambling*, *lex*, *quæ aleam vetat* (*aff. H. Od.* 3, 24, 58).

GAMBLER, *aleator* — *aleo* (*Nero. ap. Fest. Catull.*). **GAMBOL**, v. ludere (to play, g. i.) — *exultare* (to leap up, gaudire) — *tripudare* (to dance about). *Jn.* *exultare et tripudare* (C.) — *lascivire* (of cattle, &c., and impropr. of an orator, style, &c.) — *exultim ludere* (of a mare, & H.) — *per lulum atque lascivim currere* (L. of young men).

GAMBOL, s. *lusus* (t. e. g. *undas lusibus exercere*, O.) — *exultatio*, *tripudium* (SYN. in *GAMBO*).

GAME, ludus (as a pastime, &c.; the proper term for the public 'games'; *ludi circenses*, *gladiatorii*, *scenici*: *to exhibit g.'s* [of this kind], *ludos facere* or *committere*; cf. *munus* below) — *lusus* (as the state of one who is playing) — *luso* (act of playing; g. considered as going on) — *ludicrum* (a particular kind of game) — *munus* (public g. *weh* it was considered the duty of certain magistrates, *eply* the *Ædiles*, *to exhibit for the gratification of the people*; *eply* of shows of gladiators; the proper terms are *munus dare*, *præbere*, C., *edere*, *Suet.*) — *To incest a new g.*, *novum* (sibi) *exogitare ludum*: *boys like g.*, *even when they are laborious*, *pueri lusionibus etiam laboriosis delectantur.* *To play*: *a g. at* *aves*, *dice*, &c., is simply *pillā*, *tesseris*, &c., *ludere*. *G.'s of hazard*, *alea*, *m* (g. i.) — *Impropr.* *To make g. of*, *aby*, *qm* or *qd* (sibi) *ludibrio habere*, *qm* *ludere*, *deludere*, or *illudere* — *ludos facere* *qm* (Com. and *pass.* *ludos feri*, *to be made g. of*, *Plant. Pseud.* 4, 7, 73, &c.). *Animals taken in the chase*, or *the flesh of such animals*, *venatio* (L. 35, 49, 6; *Cels.* 5, 28, 30, &c.; Col.) — *pulpanimentum* (*dressed flesh of hares, wild boars, &c.*) — *When we wondered, how he had procured such an abundance and variety of g. at that season*, *quom miraremur*, *unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio* (L.).

GAME, v. See *GAMBLE*.

GAME-CK, gallinaceus pycles (Col. 8, 2, 5). *G.-c.*, *galli*, *qui præliantur inter se* (*Parr. R. R.* 3, 9, 6). *Cocks of the Medie breed make excellent g.-c.*, *galli Medici ad præliandum inter se maxime idonei* (ib.): *to train g.-c.*, *gallos certaminibus et pugnis præparare* (Col. 8, 2, 5).

GAMEKEEPER, **rei ferinae magister* — **custos venationis* — *subessor* (*lying out on the watch for g.*, *Petron. Sat.* 40, 1) — *saltarius* (*forest-keeper*, *JCI.*, for *weh* *Plin.* has *Crcl.* *cul saltus in curā sunt*).

GAMESOME. See *PLAYFUL*.

GAMESOMENESS. See *PLAYFULNESS*.

GAMSTER. See *GAMBLER*.

GAMING, *alea* (the game of hazard with the ancients). See *GAMBLE*, *GAMING-TABLE*.

GAMING-HOUSE, **taverna aleatoria* or *aleatoris*.

GAMING-LAWS, s. *leges*, *quæ aleam vetant.* *Leges ludi*, or *leges aleæ*, *would denote the rules of play, regulations among players.*

GAMING-TABLE, **mensa lusoria* (g. i.) — **tabula lusoria*, *forum aleatorius* (*dice-board*, *Aug. ap. Suet.* Oct. 71). *To be unlucky at the g.-t.*, *minus prospera alea uti*: *to lose so much at the g.-t.*, *In alea perdere*, *with acc. of the sum lost*: *losses at the g.-t.*, *damna aleatoria*: *fondness for the g.-t.*, **studium aleæ*, *temeritas* *qd* *lucrandi perdidit* (T.).

GAMMON, *q* *Of bacon*, *perna* (*πέπρω, thigh of the hind-leg*) — *petitio* (*thigh of the fore-leg, κεραιών*) — *Backgammon*, *vid.*

GAMMON, v. *q* *T. at backgammon*, *prps* **omnibus talis* or *tesseris* *vincere.* *Imposc upon*, *vid.*

GAMUT, *diagramma* (*διάγραμμα*). *To run through all the notes of the g.*, *vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere* (C. de Or. 1, 59, 25).

GANDER, *anser* *mas* or *masculus*. **GANG**, *grec.* — *catera*, *globus* (of conspirators, robbers, &c., conjunctions, latronum).

GANGRENE, *gangrena* (Cels. and *Ag. Farr. ap. Non.*) — *caries* (of decay in bones). *A g. spreads*, *gangr. serpit*.

GANGRENE, v. *TRANS.* and *INTRANS.* *Crcl.* *with gangrena tenet qd*, or **per qd membrum permeat* (*aff. Farr. ap. Non.*); *gangrenā* or *morbo eo*, *quam Græci γάγγραινα* appellat (*Cels.* 5, 26, 31) *afici* — *ulcerari*.

GANGRENOUS, *ulcerosus*. — **ulcerosus vitio eo*, *quam Græci γάγγραινα* appellat (*aff. Cels.* 5, 26, 31).

GANTLET. *To run the g.*, **per* (militum) *ordines* *currentem virgē cedi*; **per* *militum ordines* *agi virgisque cedi.* *Not* *fustuarium*, *weh implies beating to death*, *cf. Ulp. or L.* 5, 6, § 14; and *Fel.* 3, 78, *extr.*

GANTLET or **GAUNTLET**, **ferreum digitabulum*, or, *fm* *context*, *digitale* or *digitabulum*, or *manica* only (SYN. in *GLOVE*). *To throw down his g.*, *either* *provocare qm ad pugnam* or *certainem* (g. i. *for to challenge*), or **digitabulum* (or *manicam*) *humi pro-* *ficere*.

GAOL. See *PRISON*.

GAOLER. See *JAILER*.

GAP, *lacuna* (a hollow; also *fig.* *loss*, *damage*, *wound*, e. g. in property) — *hiatus* (a larger opening, that may be compared to a yawning mouth) — *locus vacuus* (an empty place). *A g. left by aby* in a science, in treating of a matter, *para* *a quo relicta*: *to fill up a g.*, *lacunam explere* (both as to space and number; e. g. in *aby's* property, *rei familiaris*).

GAPE, *hiare* (g. i. *for standing wide open*, of what usually is or might be closed; hence *offensures in the earth*, of the mouth, &c., and of gaping with astonishment; cf. *H. Sat.* 1, 2, 88; *fm* *desire of food* or *any possession*, *corvus hians*, *Phædr.*; *emptor hians*, *H.*; *avaritia hians* atque imminens, C.) — *oscitare*, *ocitari* (to open the mouth, or atq that resembles a mouth; hence *a gawn*, and of flowers, to expand themselves; impropr. = to sit and g.; to be listless and inactive) — *omula stupere* (to g. at every thing in wonderment, *Petron.* 2, 1). — *Inhiare ci rei* or *qd*; *inhiantem mirari qd* (*aff. F. Æn.* 7, 814, to g. at). — *hianti ore captare qd* (to g. for food, &c.; e. g. *aquam*, *Cur.* 4, 16).

GAPER, *Crcl.* *qui oscitat* or *ocscitatur*; *qui hiat*, &c. — **spectator stupore quodam defixus* (person who gazes in wonderment), or **spectator hians*.

GAPING, *ocscitatio*. — *ocscido* (the habit of gaping or yawning, eo vitio, quod oscido appellatur, *Gell.*).

GARB. See *GARMENT*.

GARBAGE, *intestina*, *viscera* (*entrails*) — *purgamenta* (*vile pars*, *gc.* that are washed or swept away; *propr.* and *impropr.*) — *sordes*, *sordes et fæx* (*impropr. of what is foul and worthless*).

GARBLE, **verba scriptoris* *non omnia proferendo*, *sententiam* or *voluntatem* *eius* *corrumpere* *ac depravare*; or **verba scriptoris* *malā fraude* *ita seligere*, *ut voluntas* *eius* *celeatur*. **ex li.*, *quæ dixit* (or *scripsit*) *q.*, *alia omitendo*, *alia transponendo* *efficere*, *ut*, *verbia prolatis*, *res celeatur*. **verbis*, *quæ scripta sunt*, *ipsa ita uti*, *ut ordo eorum visque non servetur*.

GARDEN, s. *hortus*, *horti* (*hortus mly* *a vegetable* or *fruit g.*; *horti*, of a pleasure g. or ornamental g., *portioned off into beds*, &c.; see *C. Læi.* 2, 7, 7, 25); *a small g.*, *hortulus*. *Belonging to a g.*, *hortensis*: *to lay out a g.*, *hortum edificare*: *a g. already formed* or *laid out*, *hortus institutus*: *one who works in a g.*, *hortulanus* (*lale*): *the keeper* or *overlooker* of a g., *horti* (*hortorum*) *custos*; *custos hortu fructus servandi gratiā impositus* (*one who guards the fruits*). *G.-seat*, *sedile* (e. g. e marmore; cf. *Plin. Ep.* 5, 6, 40); *stibadium* (of a semi-circular shape, *ib.* § 36); *the cultivation of a g.*, see *HORTICULTURE*: *a bed in a g.*, *arēola*; *hortus* (so far as it is hedged in): *a walk in a g.*, *ambulatio hortu* (*hortorum*); *xystus* (*a walk planted on both sides with shrubs*): *g. tools*, **instrumenta hortensis*: *a g.-knife*, *falx* (*in the shape of a sickle*, *for trimming trees*, *with putatoria* or *arbores*; see *Pallad.* 1, 43, 2); *scalprum* (*with a straight edge*; hence, *Col.* 4, 25, 1, *the straight part of the edge of the falx* is also called *scalprum*).

GARDEN, v. *hortum colere* (O.). *To be fond of gardening*, **hortorum cultu delectari*.

GARDEN DOOR, **fores* *horti*.

GARDEN PLANTS, *hortensis*, *lum* (*Plin.*).

GARDEN-ROLLER, *cylindrus* (*κύλινδρος*).

GARDEN-STUFF, *hortensis*, *lum* (*pl. adj.*), *so*

*herba hortenses (g. t.).—olus, *ἔρις* (*pot-herbs*); (*dīm.*) oluscula, orum.

GARDEN WALL, maceria horti (L. 23, 9).

GARDENER, hortulanus (*late, Macrob.*).—olitor (*market-g.*).—arborator (*with ref. to the trees*).—topiarius (*who cuts trees into artificial shapes*).

GARDENING, hortorum cultus. hortorum cultura or cura.—*res hortensis (*as a science; e. g. in a title, 'A treatise on g.'*, *de re hortensi, or *de hortis colendis) To write a treatise on g., *de hortis colendis scribere or exponere.

GARGARISM. See GARGLE.

GARGARIZE. See To GARGLE.

GARGLE, a. garga isma, atis.—gargarismatum (*both very late; Theod.; and fm the Greek γαργαρίσμα, -αίσιον*).

GARGLE, v. gargarizare, *with athq.* qd or qā re or ex qā re (*e. g. with Ags, ex ficia*).—colluere (*to wash, rinse; e. g. guttur qā re, Pers. os*).

GARGLING, gargarizatio (*the act of g.*).—gargarizatus (*as the state whilst one is gargling himself*).

GARLAND, corona (g. t. for crown, chaplet, or wreath; a. g. of flowers, corona florea).—corolla, sertum (*the sertum for decorating doors, windows, &c.; the corolla [my poet.] for decorating the person on festive occasions; e. g. at sacrifices, &c.*).—*ἑστῶς* strophium (*στροφίον*) was some band for the head [V. Cop. 32. *Prod. Catb.* 3, 26; worn esp. by priests, *Fest. s. v.*]. An altar decorated with g's, ara floribus redimita.

A funeral g., corona funebris or sepulchralis: a nuptial g., corona nuptialis (*the bride's was corolla de floribus, verbis, herbisque a se lectis, Fest.*): that has or wears a g., coronatus: to make a g., coronam necere: to put on a g., coronam capiti imponere: to put a g. on any, qm coronare: as capiti coronam imponere.

GARLIC, allium.—*allium sativum (Linn.).

GARMENT, vestis (*both clothes generally, = vestitus, and a single article of dress*).—vestimentum (*a single article of dress, as a proper and necessary covering of the body*).—amictus, amiculum (*of upper clothing for warmth or ornament; amictus, collectively; amiculum, of a single article*).—cultus (*whatever belongs to dress; girdle, hat, ornaments, arms, &c.*).

ἑστῶς habitus (*is whatever belongs to the exterior in general; cleanliness, mode of dressing the hair, carriage of the body, &c.*).—To change one's g's, vestimenta mutare (*ἑστῶς* vestem mutare means to go into mourning).

GARNER. See GRANARY.

GARNER. See To STORE.

GARNET, carbunculus (*a more general term, including the ruby, carbuncle, &c.*). The precious or oriental g., carbunculus Carchedonius.

GARNISH, v. See ADORN.

GARNISH, s. See ORNAMENT.

GARNISHMENT, GARNITURE. See ORNAMENT.

GARRET, cenaculum superius. To live in a g., sub tegula habitare (*Suet. Gramm.* 9): in superiore habitare cenaculo (*to live in the upper story, with which the ancients was under the roof, Plaut. Amph.* 3, 1, 3): tribus scallis habitare (*i. e. to live up three flights of stairs, with which the ancients was next to the roof; Mart.* 1, 118, 7, *speaking of himself as a poor poet*).

GARRISON, s. praesidium (*also = milites praesidiarii, i. e. the soldiers forming the g.*).—praesidium statium (*the soldiers, considered as having their permanent quarters there*)—stativa, orum, pl. adj. (*sc. castra, the place where the troops are garrisoned*). To be in g. any where, praesidio ease ci loco (*to be placed in a town for its defence*); stativa habere qo loco (*to be stationed there*): to be in g. at Nicomedia, in statione Nicomedensi ease: to remain any where in g., qo loco relinqu praesidio: to place a g. in a town, in oppido praesidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; locum praesidio firmare, munire: urbi praesidium imponere: to have a g., praesidio teneri: praesidio firmatum, munitum ease: to have a strong g., firmum praesidium habere; valido praesidio firmatum ease: to strengthen a g., praesidium majoribus copis firmare: to withdraw a g., praesidium ex urbe deducere, abducere (g. t.); locum praesidio nudare (*with the accessory notion of leaving it defenceless*): to leave behind one a sufficient g., locum tutum relinquere: a regiment in g., praesidium statium.

GARRISON, v. To g. a town, see 'to place a GARRISON in a town.' To be garrisoned any where, see 'to be in GARRISON any where.'

GARRULITY, garrulitas. loquacitas (*SYN. in GARRULOUS*).

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GARRULOUS, garrulus. loquax (*garr. [= λαλιᾶς] with ref. to the quality; loq. [= ὁδοαεχία] with ref. to the quantity of what is uttered. The garr. loves to hear himself talk, and tries to amuse by silly weak conversation: the loq. tries to instruct by proof, dull conversation, arising fm the speaker's want of power to express himself concisely; loquacitas is empty a weakness of old age; C. does not use garr.*)—verbosus (*wordy; of things; e. g. letters, &c.*; garr. and loq. being confined to persons, except in poet., where garr. is used of chattering brooks, &c., and loq. of eyes, hands, streams, &c.).

GARTER, periscellia (Ydis, *περισκέλια*), or, pure Latin, genuale († O. Met. 10, 593, both g. t. for knee-band) Braided g's, periscelides tortae (*Petron.*). To put on a g., *pericelide crura vestire. The order of the g., *classis turmalis periscelidis, quæ dicitur. A knight of the g., *classis turmal periscelidis, quæ dicitur, ascriptus.

GAS, spiritus naturales (*Vitr.* 9, 9, 2, *Rode*), or, for distinctness, *gas, quod dicitur. G-tights, lumina, quæ dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi (*ofst. Sen. Ep.* 90, 25). G-pipe, tubus, per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales (*ofst. Sen. ib.*).

GASH, v. secare, &c. See To CUT.

GASH, s. vulnus (g. t. wound).—ciatrix (*scar, mark of a g.*).—hiulcum vulnus († *Sid. Ep.* 6, 7).—hiatus (*a gaping open*).—stigma, atis (*by a razor, Mart.*).

GASP, v. anhelare. anhelitum movere (C.) or ducere (*Plaut.*). anhelantem spiritum ex imis pulmonibus ducere (*Auct. ad Her.* 4, 33).—ægre ducere spiritum. spiritus difficilis redditur (*to breathe with difficulty*).

GASP, s. See GASPING. *Abys* last g., extremus spiritus. extremus expirantis hiatus (Q. 6, 3, 31). To the last g., usque ad extremum spiritum; with his last g., extremo spiritu. To be at the last g., efflare or edere animam (C. *ἑστῶς* effi. extremum halitum, C. poet. *Tuac.* 2, 9, 22); agere animam; edere extremum vitæ spiritum, or vitam (both C.). See 'give up the Ghost.'

GASPING, anhelatio, anhelitus.—spirandi or spiritûs difficultas. meatus animæ gravior. spiritus gravis. gravitas spiritûs. angustia spiritûs. spiritus angustior (*difficulty of breathing*).

GATE, porta (g. of a city, camp, &c., whether with ref. to the opening, or to the wooden frame or leaves).—fores portæ (*the wooden g's, i. e. leaves*).—Janua, fores (*the large door of a house*) Janua = foris in liminibus profanarum ædium (C. *N. D.* 3, 2, 27); Jan. as entrance; for. as the wooden leaves that close it).—valvæ (*are the wooden leaves*) [fores] of stately buildings, temples, &c.). To open the g., portam patefacere; fores portæ aperire; portæ fores recludere. To shut the g., fores portæ obijcere (*to put it to*); portam claudere (*to fasten it to*); to break down a g., portam refringere; claustra portæ effringere: to cut through, hew down, &c. a g., portas excidere (*ἑστῶς* not excindere): to block up a g., portas obtuerare (*e. g. with turf, cespitibus*): to enter by the g., portâ introire: to go out by a g., exire per portam: to go out of a g., pedem efferre portâ: to stream out of the g., portâ effundi or se effundere: before the g., ad portam (at it); extra portam (*on the outside of it*).

GATEWAY, janus (= transitio pervia, C.; *arched gateway, arch*). See GATE.

GATHER, s. (in a garment), *ruga consuta, or ruga only; or plicatura (*fold*).

GATHER, v. TRANS. || Collect, vid. || To gather in harvest, &c., carpere. decerpere (*to pluck*).—destringere ci qd (*to strip off, tear off; e. g. leaves and berries*).—detrahere ci qd (*to take off; e. g. fruits*).—percipere (*to g. or collect for use; e. g. the fruits of the earth, fruges, olives, fructum ex oleâ, Plin.*).—sublegere (*to g. up; e. g. baccam, quæ in terram decidit, Col.*).—demetere (*prop. of corn, frumentum, segetes; poet. of flowers, pollice florem, V.*). To g. the grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvæ ex arboribus.—vindemiam colligere (*of the general gathering; the vintage*).—vindemiare (*post-Aug.*) also vind. uvas, Plin.; olives, legere oleas (*Cat.*), olivas (H.), oleam stringere (*to tear it off, such an old law forbade*): to g. apples (*garden fruits*), demere or detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex arboribus. || To draw an inference, ex qā re colligere, concludere: hence it may be gathered, ex quo efficit cogique potest (*aliquis may be established by argument*). || To pucker (*a dress*), consuere in rugas (*rugæ, Plin.* 35, 8, 34, &c.).

GATHER, INTRANS. || Assemble. See ASSEMBLE, INTRANS. || Fester, vid.

GATHER UP. colligere (*g. t. also of taking up for the purpose of shortening, coll. togam, Mart.*).—sublegere (*e. g. fallen fruits, &c. Col.; altho lying on the ground, H.*). To *g. up the stones from a field, elapidare agrum*: to *g. (up) the hair into a knot, capillos (in nodum) colligere. See COLLECT.*

GATHERER, Crci. *|| Tas-gatherer, vid.*

GATHERING, || Act of collecting, collectio (g. t. also of collection of peccant humours, &c., Plin.; Sen.; Scrib. Larg.).—perceptio (of fruits, frugum fructuumque).—exactio (of taxes, pecuniarum, &c.).—|| Assemblage, vid. || Access, see ASSCESS.

GAUDERY, GAUDINESS,*cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior. *cultus nitor, qui non est circa prehensionem (*aff. Q. 8, 5, 34*). *cultus, qui non tam corpus exornat, quam detegit mentem. *cultus ultra quam concessum est magnificus (*both aff. Q. 8, Praef. 20*). *See FINKER.*

GAUDILY,*cultus speciosiore quam pretiosiore.—*cultu ultra quam concessum est magnifico. *See GAUDRY.*

GAUDY,*speciosior quam pretiosior (of dress).—*ultra quam concessum est magnificus.

GAUGE, v. || To ascertain the contents of a vessel, &c., metiri, emetiri.—permetiri (g. t. for to measure).—ad certam mensuram examinare (aff. ad certum pondus examinare, Cas. B. G. 5, 12, 4), or *ad publice probatæ mensuræ normam redigere (to compare it with the standard measure, and bring it to agreement with it). To *g. a vessel, *explorare qd, quot sit amphorum, congiurum, &c.*

GAUGER,*mensurarum ponderumque examinatore (cf. examinatore æquis ponderum panis, Cassiod. Var. 6, 18, An.).—with the ancient, ædilis (cf. Jus. 10, 101).

GAUGING,*mensuram examinatio.

GAUGING-ROD,*virgula mensuralis (aff. mensuralis linea, Sciut. Fl. p. 19, ed. Goer.).

GAUNT, macer.—prægrandi macie torridus (C. Agrar. 2, 34, extr.).—strigosus (lean, sinewy; with no spare flesh).—*procerus et macer (tall and lean).

GAUNTLET, See GAWLET.

GAUZE, textum tenuissimum.

GAWKY, See AWWARD.

GAY, || Cheerful, vid. || Bright, &c. (of colours, dress, &c.), clarus (bright, e. g. color).—lucidus, splendidus (e. g. luc. vestis, Plin.; splen. vestis, Petr.).—nitidus (bright).—laetus (cheerful; nitida, læta, opp. horrida, inculta; C. Or. 11).—varius (having several colours; hence, by inference, *gay; of dress, &c.).

GAYETY, GAYLY, See GAIETY, GAILY.

GAZE, v. To *g. at* or upon althg, spectare, aspicere.—contemplari, intueri, contueri qm or qd [Syn. in CONTEMPLATE]. To *g. steadily, &c. at althg, obtutum figere in qd re* (C. N. D. 2, 24, but in poetry); defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in qd re (*e. g. in vultu regis, Curt.*; in te, O. In C. it is only fig. in possessiones c.). oculos non movere or non deicere a re. oculi habitant in re.—admirari (to *g. at with admiration*). *See CONTEMPLATE.* **GAZ quam maxime intentis oculis contemplari is used by C. with a quod aliud; and *improp.* totam causam cont., Placc. 11.**

GAZE, s. obtutus, ñs. obtutus oculorum (e. g. ca obtutus oculorum in cogitando, C. de Or. 3, 5; obtutum figere qd, N. D. 2, 24, in poetry).—conspetus (sight; *only with ref. to the presence of an object within ably's sphere of vision; to present itself to ably's g.*, dare se in conspectum ei; to withdraw from ably's g., fugere e conspectu cs).—aspectus (sight; *e. g. to direct their g. to any object they please, aspectum quo velient ... convertere. An eager and fixed g., acer et defixus aspectus (Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27).* **GAZ Intuitus is post-Class., and only in the sense of 'respect.' In ables hilarior intuitu, others read in totum, Plin. 16, 10, 9. To fix one's g. on any object, oculos convertere ad qd. *See TO GAZE AT.* **|| Gazing-stock, vid.****

GAZEBO, solarium (any part of a house that is exposed to the sun; as balcony, terrace, &c.).—specula (as commanding a view, like a watch-tower).

GAZEHOUND, veritugus (Mart.).

GAZELLE,*antelope Dorcas (Linn.).

GAZETTE,*diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. See NEWSPAPER.

GAZETTEER,*diurnorum scriptor.

GAZING-STOCK, spectaculum. To be the g.-s. of ably, spectaculo esse ci (C. Att. 10, 2, An.).

GEAR. See DRESS, HARNES, TACKLE.

GELATINE,*gelatina, quæ dicitur (as t. t.).

GELATINOUS,*juri gelato similis, or by adj. in viscosus.

GELD. See TO CASTRATE.

GELDING, cantherius.—equus castratus.

GELID, gelidus. See COLD.

GELIDITY. See COLDNESS.

GELLY. See JELLY.

GEM, s. || Jewel (vid.), gemma. || In Botany gemma (C., Col. &c.). To put forth its g's, gemmare, gemmascere.

GEM, v. gemmare (to set with jewels; in this sense only in pass. part.; *only intrans. gemmans acerpturn, &c.; and improp. 'gemmed with dew,' gemmans rore recenti, Lucr.*).—gemmis distinguere (*e. g. a golden cup, C.*).—distinguere (to relieve a surface with ornaments placed at intervals).

GEMINATION. See DOUBLING, REPETITION.

GEMINOUS. See DOUBLE.

GENDER, s. genus.

GENDER, v. See ENGENDER, BEGET.

GENEALOGICAL, propagnum ordine descriptus or dispositus. G. tabula, tabulae, in quibus familiae nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur, or propagnes virorum nobilium ordine descriptæ (both aff. Np. Att. 18, 2, sq.). G. trees, ætymata cognationum (Plin.); also stemmata, um (Suet. Juv., Mart. &c.).

GENEALOGICALLY, propagnum ordine; ordine.

GENEALOGIST, genealogus (g. t. C. N. D. 3, 17, 44).—qui in nobilium familiarum propagnibus cognoscendis elaborat; qui nobilium familiarum originem sic persequitur, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagnes possimus cognoscere (one who has made a study of genealogy, aff. Np. Att. 18, 2).—qui familias nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat or enarravit (one who is writing or has written a genealogy, aff. Np. l. c.).

GENEALOGY, || Of a particular family, genealogia (Mescal. Corr. de propr. Aug. 22).—or propagnes (the branches or offshoots of a family; see Np. Att. 18, 2).—liber in quo familie nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur (a writing on g., aff. Np. l. c.); (~~the~~ stemma (the tree) et prosapia (the kindred) do not belong here). To trace up the g. of families, familiarum originem sic subtexere, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagnes possimus cognoscere; to declare the g. of the Julian family, Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare. *The science of g., genealogia, or Crci. doctrina, quæ in familiarum origine subtextendâ sic elaborat, ut ex eâ nobilium virorum propagnes possimus cognoscere (aff. Np. l. c.).*


GENERAL, adj. generalis (relating to the whole).—communis (common; or of belonging to all).—vulgaris, tritus (in common use; usual every where). Juv. vulgaris communique,—ets omnis (e. g. a laugh followed, omnium consecutus est risus; there is a g. agreement, omnes uno ore consentiunt). || In general, see GENERALLY.

GENERAL, s. dux, dux belli or exercitus.—prætor (= prætor, a g. of people who were not Romans, espily of their land forces, στρατηγος; espily in Np.; see Interp. ad Milit. 4; but imperator is also used of foreign g's).—imperator (a g. or commander-in-chief, espily a g. worthy of the name, a great g.; see C. Or. 1, 48, 210). A g. of cavalry, præfectus equitum (g. t.); magister equitum (in the Roman army); to be a g. of cavalry, equitatu præesse: a g. of infantry, copiarum pedestrium dux: to be a g. of infantry, copis pedestribus, or simply copis, præesse: an army that is commanded by an able g., exercitus, cui præpositus est sapiens et callidus imperator: a good g., bonus ac fortis, or (egregie) fortis et bonus: the duties or labours of a g., labor imperatorius (C.): in the sight or presence of the g., in conspectu imperatoris: to be chosen g., ducem deligti ad bellum gerendum.

GENERALISSIMO, imperator. dux summus (g. tt.). To make ably g., qm exercitui præficere; qm toti bello imperioque præficere: summam belli ci deferre; summam imperii bellicæ administrandi ci permittere: qm bello præponere: to go any where as g., cum imperio quo proficisci.

GENERALITY, commune, communitas (of the g. or universality of a notion; cf. C. Top. 6, 29; opp. specific distinction or definition). The g. (= most of), plurimi, pars major (the greater part of a whole).—plerique (very many, without respect to a whole).


GENERALLY, || Mostly; plerumque (mostly).—fero (as a general rule; generally).—vulgo (commonly). (Do) not g., non fere or ferme (both C.), in each obs. that the non precedes the fere or ferme. || In general; taken generally, universe, summatis. generatim, generaliter (C. de Incent. 1, 26, 39). Juv. generatim atque universe (opp. singulatim or per species).

Eni  these adv. are only used when they relate to the case on which they relate to a subject or object, that is to be taken in its whole extent, we must use the *adj.* *summum* or *universum*; e. g. *tu tracta subjecti g. de universa agere*: to write about the state *g.* *summa republica scribere*—*omnino* 'at large', when a whole number is opposed to individuals; e. g. *quid in Gallia negotii est Cæsari, aut omnino populo Romano*.—*prorsus* 'to speak *g.*' = *ut paucis complectar*, aff. several particulars have been mentioned; see *S. Cat.* 15, *end.*—*ad summum*. in *summâ* (the former, when, aff. stating several particular reasons, one ends with the principal one of all; the latter, when no particular reasons are stated, but only the principal one of all). 'Generally,' or 'in general,' are also so used when a general assertion is followed by the mention of a particular case, to which the assertion applies with the greatest force; hence it is expressed by *quum*, the particular case being introduced by *tum*: I am an admirer of my countrymen's good qualities *g.*, and esp. of the energy with which they study, *quum nostrorum hominum virtutes seoleo admirari, tum maxime in studiis*.

GENERALSHIP, indôles imperatoris virtutis (*talents for a great general*; Justin. 2, 8, 15). imperatoria virtus. virtus imperatoris (*also in pl. imperatoris virtutes, all the excellences which form a good general*).

GENERATION, hominum genus.—*ætas* hominum.
ætas (g. i.).—*sæculum* (the age of a g. of men, by many
 fixed at 30 — 33 years; by the Etrurians and Roman
 custom, at 100 years). *hujus ævum*, a natural term
 of life, is rather poetic.—The present g., *hujus ætatis*
 homines; qui nunc vivunt: *sic hi* only (c. r. horum
 luxuria, *opp. antiquorum diligentia*, *Parr. R. R. i*, 13,
 6): to the present g., *usque ad hanc ætatem*: to be
 living in the third g., *tertiarum ætatem vivere*: two good
 orators have scarcely existed in each g., *vix singulis*
ætatibus bini oratores laudabiles constiterē.

GENERIC, generalis (C.; *belonging to the whole genus; opp. specialis, or quod ad singulas partes ce rel pertinet, specific*).

GENEROSITY. *I In sentiments, spirit, &c., animus ingenuus, mens liberalis. ingentium liberale. generosus spiritus. ingenuitas. liberalitas. | Liberality in giving, liberalitas (gives as much as a liberal-minded man thinks suitable to his own rank or the receiver's merits, without nice mercantile calculation).—benignitas (gives largely for kindness of temper, that does not wish to enjoy anything to the exclusion of others).—munificencia (gives rather too much than too little, for the pleasure of making people happy and creating an agreeable surprise; Dôd.).—beneficentia (habit of doing good, especially by giving generously).—largitas (with ref. to the large amount given; hence also of a particular gift, largitas tul muneri, C.). Jw. liberalitas ac benignitas. Too great g., nimia largitas; effusio (towards aby. in qm; also in pi. C. Of. 2, 18, 56). Splendid g., magnificentia liberalitatis (C.). G. towards aby., liberalitas in qm.  largitio is the superfluous g. of the largitor, who gives for the selfish motive of purchasing honours, &c.*

GENEROUS, 1 *Bountiful, &c.*, largus. liberalis (the former of interested, the latter of disinterested high-principled liberality [opp. prodigus]; cf. *C. Of.* 2, 16, 55). — beneficus. benignus (benig., cf. *prop.* with ref. to kind feeling, but often = bountiful; cf. *C. Deior.* 9, 26). — munificus (often making presents without expecting any return). *In*. beneficus liberalisque. liberalis et beneficus. liberalis munificusque. — munificus et liberalis. largus, beneficus, liberalis. — pecunie liberalis (*S. Cat.* 7). — generosus. liberalis (of persons, and their mode of thinking). — generosi spiritus (of noble sentiments, &c.). — ingenuus (only of sentiments).

CF. SYN. IN GENEROSITY.

GENEROSUS, *generose* (in a noble, spirited manner).—*animo magno* (with a high soul, courage, &c.).—*large*. *liberaliter*. *Jm.* *large liberaliterque*. *benigne munifice*. *Jm.* *munifice et large* (liberally; munificently). **SYN.** *in* **GENEROUS**.

GENET, asturco (*Asturian horse, of beautiful action*).

GENIAL, *genialis* (*propr. relating to birth or marriage; then impropr. of persons or things that exhibit or resemble the hospitality and festivity of marriage feasts, festum, dies, &c., but only in poets.*)—*lætus, voluptatis* or *jucunditatis plenus* (*joyful*).—*suavis* (*sweet, delightful*).

GENIALLY, genialiter (*s. g. agere festum, O. Met.* 11, 95). — læte. jucunde. cum voluptate. — hilare or hilariter. animo læto or hilari.

GENICULATED, geniculatus (e. g. culmus, C.).

GENITALS, *membra genitalia*, or *genitalia only*.
GENITIVE, *genitivus casus*, or *genitivus only*
 (Q.).

GENIUS (*dæmon*), *genius* (*a tutelary spirit; never fig. for the spirit; e. g. of a language, of a time, where we ought to say proprietas sermonis, ingenium sæculi, &c.*)—*dæmoniū. divinum illud (deity, spirit, g. t.).*

3. **GENIUS** (*talents*), *ingenium* (both of the mental talents, and of the person who possesses them).—*maxima indoles et admirabilis* (Q.; of the mental powers).—*vir magni et elati ingenii*. *vir ingenio præstant*. *magno ingenio præditus* (of the person): an extraordinary and almost superhuman *g.*, *vir singulari et pæne divino ingenio*: to be no great *g.*, *non maximi esse ingenii*. *A g. for atq.*, *admirabilis ad qd* (e. g. *ad dicendum natura*). *His youthful productions bear marks of great g.*, *puerilia cs opera et maximam indolem ostendunt et admirabilem* (Q. 10, 1, 90).

GENS D'ARMES, stipatores corporis (*as body-guard*).—*equites rei publicæ custōdes (*as police*).

GENTEEL, liberalis. ingenuus (*suining the condition of one who is free-born; mly with ref. to the mind and sentiments*).—honestus (*enjoying honour, respect; e. g. of persons, families*). ~~But~~ generous is too strong, implying noble birth and breeding; sit urbanus. comis. elegans.

GENTEELLY, *ingenue*. liberaliter (e. g. to be educated, to live, &c.).—*honeste* (e. g. vestiri, with ref. to propriety, elegance, suitableness to our rank, &c.; Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31). *Sts* urbane, belle, &c.


GENTEELNESS. See GENTILITY.

GENTILE, gentilis (*Ecc1*). See **HEATHEN**.

GENTILISM. See HEATHENISM.

GENTILITY, ingenuitas (*the state of a free-born,*

only well-born man; cf. L. 8, 28, 4).—venustas. ele-

gantia morum. dulcedo morum et suavitatis (*refined manners, &c.*).—urbanitas (*politeness*).  gentilitas = *clanship, &c.*

GENTLE, *Of good birth, ingenuus. liberalis.*

—honesto loco natus, generous (i.e. stronger); of high, noble birth). *I* Mild, meek, milia (mild; opacibus, durus; e. g. in qm, towards aby, of character, affections, &c.; also poet., of breaser).—lenis (gentle; opp. vehemens, asper, of persons, character, words; also of winds, C.; and sleep, H.; towards aby, in qm). Jn. lenis et facilis (of a person's character).—mollis (soft; of breezes, words, &c.).—placidus (calm; opp. turbidus, of persons, of sleep, &c.). Jn. placidus mollisque (of a person; e. g. reddere qm) placidus quietusque.—placatus (towards aby, in qm, easily after differences have existed between them; opp. infestus).

—*Jn.* quietus et placatus, mitis et placatus.—*levīs* (*light*: of touch, tactus, O).—*mansuetus* (*prop.* tame, of animals; then gentle, *gc.* of persons). *Jn.* lenis (or mitis) et mansuetus. *The g. Muses*, *Musae* mansuetæ: *a g. sleep*, lenis or placidus somnus. *To make any as g.* as a lamb, qm tam placidum, quam ovem, reddere (*C. Cæcili.* 10): *a g. reproof*, castigatio clemens: *to administer a g. reproof* to any, molli brachio oburgare qm (so as to spare him a more severe one, *C. Alf.* 2, 1). *¶ Gentle* (of ascent, *gc.*), leniter editus; molliter assurgens: leniter or placide acclivis. See GRADUAL.

GENTLEMAN. *With ref. to birth, ingenuus.—honesto loco natus: of good birth: To be brought up as a fr. ingenuus educari. A simple g. nihil ultra quam ingenuus (L. 8, 10). A g. by birth honestis parentibus or honesto loco natus. With ref. to breeding and sentiment, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus.—educatus ingenuus.—vir humanitate politus. The word being used vaguely, according to the speaker's view of the gentlemanly character, must be translated with ref. to the particular quality implied: vir liberalis, bonus, fortis, magno animo praeditus (all C. Rep. 1, 5, of persons), probus, &c. (Aby is) no g., homo politioris humanitatis experta. A g. ought to &c., est hominis ingenui, liberaliter educati, with inf. &c. (C. 12.) The education of a g., liberales disciplinae (Q. 12, 7, 8). A young g., puer (adolescents, &c.) ingenuus, or honesto loco natus: to play the fine g., valde jam lautum esse: you are a fine g. forthwith, not to condescend to write to me, valde jam lautus es, qui graviter literas ad me dare (C. Fam. 7, 14, 1).*

GENTLEMANLIKE, GENTLEMANLY, ingenuus, liberalis (*becoming a free-born man, as opp. a slave*).—honestus et liberalis (*opp. turpis et illiberalis*).—hominis ingenui et liberaliter educati (*becoming one who is both by birth and breeding a gentleman*).—dignus homine nobili (C.; *becoming one of noble birth*).—modestus aut verecundus (*modest and respectful*).—elegans (*showing*

taste, &c., opp. illiberalis, inelegans.—urbanus (*polite*). *G. puritate*, ingenua studia atque artes: *g. professions*, quæstus liberales (*opp. quæstus sordidi, C. Of. 1, 41*). In a *g. manner*, ingenuus.

GENTLENESS, lenitas (*opp. asperitas*). *G. of temper*, lenitas animi; *fm context*, lenitas only: *g. of character*, ingenium lenis or mite; *of manners*, mores placidi, mansuetudo morum.

GENTLEWOMAN, ingenua (*opp. libertina*).

GENTLY, lente, tranquille, quiete, sedate, sedato animo, placide (*e. g. ire, progredi, forem aperire*). sedate placideque, placide et sedate (*e. g. loqui, ferre dolorem*). patienter, æquo animo, modice (*with due equanimity*).—leniter, placide leniterque (*gently, slowly, slowly and gently; e. g. procedere*).—paulatim, pedetentim (*gradually*). *Gently*! moderatius, oro (*curre, rem age*) &c., see *O. Met. 1, 510*. To open the door *g.*, suspensâ manu blande flectere cardinem (*Q. Decl. 1, 13*; see also placide above). **SYN. IN GENTLY.**

GENTRY. The *g.*, omnes ingenui (*all the free-born and respectable*).—honesto loco ori or nati. *All the g.*, fm the highest to the lowest, omnis ingenuorum multitudo etiam tenuissimorum (*C. Cat. 4, 7, 16*).

GENUFLEXION, *genium flexura, or Crcl. *genus curvata* (*cf. Amman. 17, 10, 3*).

GENUINE, verus (*true; also of writings*, tot enim sunt veri Bruti libri. *C. Or. 2, 55, 224*).—probus (*e. g. argentum probum, L.*).—germanus, verus et germanus (*e. g. verum et germanum Metellum, C.*; hæc germana est ironia, *C.*).—bonus (*good; boni numi, C.*).—sincerus (*unadulterated; of wine, &c.*).—merus (*unmixed; of fluids*).—putus (*of metals; pure; purus et putus is my ante-Class., Plant. &c.*). *Genuinus* is 'home-born' = domesticus, in *C. Rep. 2, 15*; but was applied to writings by Gell.: a *g. edition*, *sincera editio: *g. virtus*, vera virtus: a *g. Stoic*, verus et sincerus Stoicus. For 'think not to be *g.*', &c., see 'doubt its GENUINENESS'.

GENUINELY, sincere.—probe [**SYN. IN GENUINE**]. **GENUINENESS**, incorrupta integritas (*unadulterated nature*).—auctoritas, fides (*credibility*). *Also Crcl.*, as: many doubt the *g. of this book*, multi dubitant, hunc librum ab eo, ad quæ refertur, conscriptum esse: the *g. of a law* is disputed, *sunt qui censeant, legem esse adulterinam. *A play, the g. of which is doubted by some*, comœdia, quam Plauti esse quidam non putant (*of course, with gen. of the author to whom it is commonly attributed*).

GENUS, genus (*opp. species*). The highest *g.* (including other 'genera' as species of itself), summum genus, generum caput.

GEOGNOBY, *geognosia.

GEOGRAPHER, geographus (*analogous to chorographus: Vitr. 10, 2, 5, Schneid.*).

GEOGRAPHICAL, geographicus (γεωγραφικός, late).

GEOGRAPHY, geographia (γεωγραφία); or, pars Lat., terrarum regionum descriptio.

GEOMETE, geometres (γεωμέτρης).

GEOMETRICAL, geometricus (γεωμετρικός).

GEOMETRICALLY, geometrice (*Vitr. for wch C. uses γεωμετρικῶς, Att. 12, 3*).

GEOMETRICIAN. See **GEOMETRER**.

GEOMETRY, geometria, geometricæ, geometrica, orum (*g. t.*).—ratio linearis (*as a theory: Q. 1, 10, 16*). To know or understand *g.*, geometricis novissæ; geometriâ or geometrico eruditum esse: to learn *g.*, geometrica discere.

GEORGICS, Georgia (*pl. Gell.*), or georgica carmina. In the first Georgic, in primo Georgicôn (*Greek gen. pl., Gell. 13, 20, 4*).

GERANIUM, geranium (γεράνιον, Plin.); *geranium (*Lin.*).

GERFALCON, *hierofalco (*Cuv.*).

GERM, [Prop.] germen.—asparagus (*the asparagus like g. of several plants; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 17; 21, 15, 54*).—cyma (*young, tender g., esp. of the cabbage tribe*). To destroy the *g. of a plant*, fetum reprimere (*cf. C. Brut. 4, 16, Meyer*). [Improp.] semen (*the seed; e. g. malorum, discordiarum*).—igniculus, *esp. in pl. igniculi* (*the first sparks; e. g. virtutum*).—initium (*g. i. for beginning of athg.*). *Germ*, in this sense, is without good ancient authority, except poet.: *Lucr. 4, 1079*. To destroy or crush the first *g. of athg.*, qd primo tempore opprimere et extinguere: things apparently unimportant often contain the *g. of great events*, ex rebus primo aspectu levibus magnarum sæpe rerum motus oriuntur.

GERMAN. [Cousins *g.* See 'first Cousins.' Related (obsolet.), vid. (400)

GERMANDER, *teucrium (*Lin.*). *Wall g.*, *teucrium chamædrys (*Lin.*). *G. Speedwell*, *veronica chamædrys (*Lin.*).

GERMANISM, *Germanæ lingue proprietates.

GERMINATE, germinare.—pullulare. When they first begin to *g.*: as soon as they begin to *g.*, statim in germinatione (*Plin.*).

GERMINATION, germinatio (*Col.; Plin.*).—germinatus, ñs (*Plin.*).

GERUND, gerundium (*Diom. Prisc.*).—gerundivus modus (*Serv. p. 788, P.*).

GESTICULATE, gestum facere or agere. gestu uti, gestum componere (*of scientific, artificial gesticulation, esp. of the 'action' in a wide sense, of players and orators*). *Gest* gesticulari, post-Aug., Suet. To *g.* at every word, gestu verba exprimere.

GESTICULATION, gestus. *Gest* gesticulatio, Suet. Let all excess of *g.* be avoided, omnis non viro dignus ornatus ... In gestu (motique) cavetur (*æth. C. Of. 1, 36, 130*). To make a *g.* in sign of assent, gratificari ei gestu (*C. Balb. 6, 14*).

GESTURE, gestus (*with ref. to position; holding of the body, or of single parts of it; distinguished fm motus, the motion of the whole body; hence together, gestus motusque; motus gestusque: gestus is esp. proper to actors; motus, to combatants, wrestlers, orators*). To make *g.*'s, gestum agere, facere. gestu uti, gestum componere (*after the rules of art*): all kinds of artificial pantomimic *g.*'s which *aby* makes at *athg.*, gesticulatio: to make such *g.*'s, gesticulari: one that makes such *g.*'s, gesticulator (*æth. all three, post-Aug.*): to be unskilful in making *g.*'s, gestum nescire: to make wrong *g.*'s, peccare in gestu: to make a *g.* at every word, gestu verba exprimere.

GET, V. TRANS. || To obtain (whether permanently or for a time), accipere (*g. i. to receive*).—ferre, auferre (*to carry off as the produce of one's exertions, &c., athg good or bad*).—nancisci (*by chance, opportunity, or any other cause, without our own co-operation*).—obtingit mihi qd (*athg falls to my lot; similar to nancisci*).—impetrare (*to obtain by asking*).—adiipsi (*to achieve by exertion*).—assèqui (*to obtain an object for wch *aby* has striven*).—consequi (*to obtain an object one has desired; with or without assistance; a more general term than assèqui*).—acquirere (*to acquire or win what one has sought with great exertion*).—obtinere (*to obtain and keep possession of athg agst great opposition*).—sortiri, sorte nancisci. sortem cæ rei nancisci (*to get or obtain by lot*).—potiri qd fieri re or (rare) qd (*to get into *aby*'s power*).—compotem fieri cæ rei (*to obtain possession of; e. g. one's wish*).—incidere in qd, corripit, tentari qd re (*to fall into, esp. into diseases*).—augeri qd re (*to be blessed with athg, as with riches, children*).—querere (*obtain by seeking; e. g. victum, gloriam, gratiam ad populum*).—parare, comparare (*provide; procure by one's own means; also = to get athg ready [see below]*). parare convivium, quæ opus sunt ad nuptias, bellum, &c.: comp. convivium, arma, bellum, exercitus, &c.).—colligere (*to gather, as it were, good-will, favour, &c.*).—parere sibi qd (*to begot, as it were; to receive as the fruit of some exertion or step; e. g. laudem*). To have got [on this idiom, see note at the end of the article], habere: not to get, non accipere (*g. i., it has not been given to me*); defraudari qd re (*to be cheated out of a thing*); res abire a me (*at an auction; it was knocked down to somebody else*): to get children, see BREAR: to have got the left shoe on the right foot, calceus sinister pro dextero inductus est (*Suet. Aug. 92*): to get the day, see 'to GAIN the victory': get you gone! abi apage tel amove te hinc! *g. out of my sight!* abscede procul e conspectu meo! To get by heart, see HEART.—to get a name fm any circumstance, cognomen trahere ex re: to get courage, accedidi mihi animus: to get booty, prædam nancisci: to get a rich booty, opimâ prædâ potiri: to get *aby*'s permission to do athg, a qo impetrare, ut liceat mihi qd facere (*C.*): to get money, pecuniam sibi facere; great wealth and great reputation, magnas opes magnumque nomen sibi facere; great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: ill-gotten wealth, male partum or -a, see ill-gotten GAINS. To get a cold, fever, headache, &c., see the sublt. To get athg fm *aby*, impetrare, exorare qd a qo (*by entreaties*); exprimere, extorquere ei qd (*by force*); expugnare qd a qo (*by a violent struggle*).—ellicere (*by persuasive means*). Not to be able to get a word fm or out of *aby*, ex qo verbum ellicere non posse: to get one's living by athg, victum queritare qd re: to get a scanty living, vitam tolerare, paupertatem sustentare or famem propulsare qd re or qd faciendû: you may always get fresh-baked bread here, semper hic

recentis panis est cocta: *what good should I get by telling you a lie?* quid mihi sit boni, si mentiar (Com.) I easily got, parabilis: *this may be got for asking, or without the slightest trouble*, hæc virgula divinit, ut alunt, suppeditantur (C. Off. 1, 44, 158, proverbially): to get an answer, responsum ferre or auferre: to my letter *fm* ab, mels litera respondetur or rescribitur a qo: to get a situation, office, munus ci mandatur, deferitur; numeri prætoris: to get *athg* out of one's head, memoriam ex rei ex animo ejicere (purposefully). When he saw he could get nothing out of him by threatening to go to law, postquam vidit nihil se a qo posse litium terrore abradere (C.): to get (a secret, &c.) out of ab, ex qo percutando atque interrogando or sciscitando elicere. — expiscari (to fish out), qd ci or ex qo. — *Gain*, vid. *||* To get *aby* to do *athg*, impetrare (a qo), ut faciat qd (e. g., having got them to stay, impetrato [abl. partec.] ut manerent, L.). See To INDUCE. *||* To get *athg* done, qd faciendum curare, qd ci curandum tradere (to give it another person to manage, &c.); but, as in English, a person is often said 'to do' what he really 'gets done' for him by another: e. g. wishing to get a ring made, quum vellet anulum alii facere (C. Verr. 4, 25, 66): to get *athg* carried to the army by ships, qd exercitui navibus supportare (Cæs. B. C. 3, 44). *||* To have got to do, &c. (= to have that task, &c.), by partec. in dus: I have got many letters to write, multas mihi epistolas scribendæ sunt. — *||* To have got' (= to have) a book, &c., is objected to by Webster and other writers as a vulgarism; but it is not only thoroughly idiomatical, but may be easily justified. 'To get' being 'to acquire' (receive, obtain, &c.); 'to have got' = 'to have acquired' (received, obtained), and so 'to have,' 'to possess'; and it so happens that the sister word has the same peculiarity in Greek, κτ-δομαι, 'I get' [where the radicals κτ- correspond to gt, the smooth mule x having passed, according to Grimm's law, into the middle mule g]; κέκτημαι, 'I have got' = 'I have' or 'possess.' Webster also objects to 'I could not get him to do this' [addition], and 'I could not get the work done,' as not elegant. It is to be hoped that the time for sacrificing our old idioms to modern and sickly notions of elegance is pretty nearly gone by. — For other combinations, e. g. to get *aby's* consent, &c., see the subtit.

(GET, INTRANS.) See To BECOME; and To GROW to become.

(GET, with adverbs, adjectives, &c. — A. TRANS.) *||* To get *athg* or *aby* AWAY, see 'to GET *athg fm* *aby*.' — *||* To get DOWN, see 'to REACH down.' — *||* To get IN: a) To get in crops, percipere fruges or fructus. — condere, or condere et reponere (to store them in the barn). *||* To get in debts, &c., exigere (e. g. pecunias). *||* To get in a store, &c., e. g., *athg* for the winter, in hiemem providere qd: a large supply of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. — *||* To get *athg* OFF: a) To get shoes, &c. off, see 'to PULL off.' *||* To get a ship off the shoals, &c., navem detrudere (e. g. scopulo, Pl.). *||* To get *aby's* goods, &c. off, vendere. — *||* To get *athg* on, inducere (to pull or draw on, e. g. a shoe, calcem sibi ind.). — Induere (e. g. a coat, &c., sibi vestem or se veste). A shoe that *aby* can hardly get on, calcem minor pede or pedem urens (both H. Ep. 1, 10, 42): a coat, &c. that one can hardly get on, vestis nimis stricta or stricta. — *||* To get OUT: a) To get *athg fm* *aby*: see above, near the end of To GET, TRANS.). *||* To draw out, to disentangle, vid. — *||* To get OVER: a) PROPR., a wall, &c.; see To CLIMB, To CROSS. *||* IMPROPR., see To SURMOUNT, CONQUER; and for that 'weh cannot be got over,' see INSURMOUNTABLE. *||* To get over a sickness, ex morbo convalescere. morbum depellere. — *||* To get READY, parare comparare (see these words above): every thing is got ready, omnia sunt [ad qd] apta et parata: to get oneself ready, comparare se (C. Mil. 10, 28); for *athg*, ad qd or ad rem faciendum (e. g. ad iter, ad respondendum): in order breakfast to be got ready at his house, prandium apud se accurari jubere: to get a vessel ready for sea; see READY. — *||* To get TOGETHER: see To COLLECT, AMASS, ASSEMBLE. — *||* To get UP: a) To prepare a play, edere fabulam (of the person at whose expense it is exhibited; sold, dare; fab. docere, is of the author making the actors practise it, &c.; who, with ref. to this kind of 'getting up' = 'learning it,' discutit fabulam; see Krebs). — apparare (e. g. ludos, of preparing all that is necessary to their exhibition). — comparare (e. g. convivium). — splendidly got up, magnifice splendideque ornatus. magnifice et ornate comparatus (both e. g. convivium).

|| To raise (a building), erigere, excitare, &c. To have nearly got a house up, pene ad fastigium pervenisse: to get up hastily some temporary building, subitarius ædificulus extruere (T.). *||* To pull up or aloft, tollere, attollere. — levare, sublevare (to help up). *||* To make *aby* rise, excitare qm (to call him, &c.): efficiere, ut e lecto surgat qo (to succeed in making him get out of bed).

(INTRANS.) *||* To get ABROAD (of reports, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus, emanare (in vulgus). Jv. exire atque in vulgus emanare. effert (foras or in vulgus), effluere et ad aures hominum permanere: to let *athg* get abroad, see To REPORT, To PUBLISH: to prevent *athg fm* getting abroad, cs rei famam comprimere or suppressere. — *||* To get AHEAD, see To ADVANCE, To PROSPER: to get ahead of, see To OUTSTRIP. — *||* To get ALONG, see To PROCEED, To ADVANCE. — *||* To get AMONGST, incidere in qos or inter catervas (L.): to fall amongst persons). — *||* To get AT, see To REACH. — *||* To get AWAY, see To ESCAPE (fm). — *||* To get BACK, repetere retro viam (L.). see To RETURN. — *||* To get BEFORE, prevenire (qm or qd; by taking a shorter road, brevior viâ, L.). — antevénire (e. g. exercitum Metelli). — præcurrere qm (to outstrip him). — post se relinquere (to leave behind). The report gets before my letter, fama meam epistolam celeritate superat: he cannot get before him without great carelessness on his part, ut eum præcurrat, sine magnâ negligentia fieri non potest (Qu. C.; impropr.). If *aby* has got before you, si qs ante te fuerit (Sen. Ep. 104, of an ambitious man). — *||* To get BEHIND: a) To fail in the rear, a qo superari (procul) a qo relinquî. *||* To place oneself behind, for the purpose of hiding, post qd latere (V.). — *||* To get the BETTER of; see To CONQUER, SURMOUNT. — *||* To get BETWEEN, medium se inferre. inter medios (e. g. hostes) irrumpere. — Insinuare se (e. g. inter turmas, to wind oneself in, as it were). — *||* To get CLEAR; see 'to get or become FREE (fm)'. To DISENGAGE oneself. — *||* To get DOWN, see To DESCEND. — *||* To get FORWARD, see To ADVANCE, To PROCEED. — *||* To get FROM, see To ESCAPE fm. — *||* To get IN: a) PROPR., insinuare se in qm locum; or by the verbs under To ENTER. You must get out by the same way that you got in, eisdem, quâ te insinuasti (insinuaveris, &c.) retro via repetenda (L. 9, 2, 8). *||* IMPROPR., Evils, &c. get in, mala se insinuant. *||* To get in with *aby*, insinuare se in familiaritatem or consuetudinem cs. gratiam cs parere, in cs consuetudinem se immergere (qâ re; e. g. blanditiis et assentionibus). — *||* To get INTO: a) PROPR., locus capit qd (it can get into it). — Immergi in qd (of what one sinks into; e. g. in paludem). — devenire (into something bad or wrong; e. g. in cs potestatem or manus; in alienas manus). — Incidere in qd (to fall into, exly agat *aby's* will). — Incurrere in qd (to run into, exly fm *aby's* own fault). — Decidere in qd (to sink into a bad state; e. g. to get into pecuniary difficulties, in angustias rei familiaris). — adduci in qd (to be brought into danger, difficulty, &c.). — (In) qm locum intrare (&c. to enter). In qm locum se insinuare (to wind oneself in, by making one's way through obstacles, &c.). To get into port, portum capere. In portum venire, pervenire. In portum ex alto recipi. In portum penetrare (C.): to get into one's carriage, inscendere in currum (Plaut.); ascendere currum (Lucr., O., Prop.). To get into a house, in domum or domicilium immigrare. *||* To get into favour with *aby*, see 'to get in with *aby*.' — *||* To get NEAR, see To APPROACH. — *||* To get OFF: a) Fm a horse, &c., see To DISMOUNT, To ALIGHT. *||* To get clear fm, see To ESCAPE, To DISENTANGLE oneself. *||* To escape fm the consequences of a fault, &c., defungi (e. g. with a slight punishment, levi poenâ; by a lie, mendacio). — elabi ex iudicio (to escape punishment in a court of justice; of an accused person): to get off without any punishment, peccata impune dilabuntur (Auct. ad Her. 2, 25, 39): I have got off better than I expected, pulchre discedo et probe et præter spem (Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 58). (See To COME OFF, &c.). — *||* To get ON: a) To climb, to mount, vid. *||* To advance, prosper, make progress, vid. *||* To get on (well) with *aby*, commodè versari cum qo. ferre qm: a person with whom we can get on well, homo facilis, commodus, tractabilis (opp. difficilis, difficilis et morosus, intractabilis). — *||* To get OUT: a) PROPR., Of a place, exire egrêdi, &c. You must get out by the way you got in, see 'get IN.' To get out of one's carriage, ex or de rheda descendere. *||* To get out of a scrape, &c., see To EXTRICATE oneself fm. *||* To get out of one's

depth, see DEPTH.—|| *Get quit or rid of*: a) *A person, see RID, adj. β)* of a thing: see TO DISENGAGE, TO DISENTANGLE, TO EXTRICATE oneself.—|| *Get through*: a) *PROPR.* penetrare per qm locum; or (to a place), ad qm locum, in qm locum usque. β) *To finish a task, see FINISH.* γ) *To get to the end of a sum of money, a fortune, &c., see TO SPEND.*—|| *Get to, see TO REACH.*—|| *To get together, see TO ASSEMBLE or COLLECT, INTRANS.*—|| *Get up*: a) *To rise (including the rising in price), vid. β)* See TO CLIMB. *To MOUNT.*—|| *Get upon*: a) *see 'get on.'* β) *To get upon one's feet, see ERIGERE (e.g. of a little child trying to raise itself fm the ground).* γ) *To get upon a subject, in sermonem incidere.*—|| *Get the upper hand*: see CONQUER, PREVAIL AGAINST.

GHASTLINESS, exsanguis funereusque color.—color per pallidus.

GHASTLY, cadaverosus, luridus.—exsanguis (with-out any blood in the face; pale fm fear, rage, &c.).—cadaverosa facie (of a pale complexion).—sine colore (either always or at the moment, fm fear, &c.; e.g. sine colore constitit). *Aby's g. pale, pallor qm facit horrendum aspectu († H. Sat. 1, 8, 26).* || *Shocking to behold, fœdus (e.g. vulnus, cicatrix, both †).* See TERRIBLE.

GHOST, spectrum (denotes the apparition of a departed spirit, as a supernatural appearance).—*ostellum (dim. fm monstrum, as a horrible apparition)*.—manes (as the apparition of a good spirit)—lemures (as that of a hobgoblin). *Aby's g. walks, non manes ejus conquescent viri (L. 21, 10; cf. L. 3, 58, extr.). To believe in g's, see to BELIEVE in.* || *To give up the g., animam agere, edere, efflare (C.), emittere, deponere (Np.); extremum vitæ spiritum edere (C.).*

GHOSTLY. See SPIRITUAL.

GIANT, vir major quam pro humano habitu: to be a g., humanæ magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam. *Not gigas; but Gigantes, of the mythological 'Giants.'*

GIANTESS, mulier, major quam pro humano habitu.

GIANT-LIKE. See GIGANTIC.

GIBBER, v. *voce non explanabili et verborum inefficaci susurrare (cf. *quotat. under GIBBERISH*).

GIBBERISH, voces quidem sed non explanabiles et perturbatæ et verborum inefficaces (af. *Sen. de Ira 1, 3*).—stridor, non vox (Plin.).

GIBBET, s. See GALLOW.

GIBBET, v. *The nearest Lat. expression is infelici arbori suspendere; but as this does not imply continued exhibition after death, we must use some such phrase as 'infelici arbori (or cruci) suspensum qm corvis dilanandum relinquere (af. cadaver ... canibus dilanandum relinquere, C. Mt. 13).* You shall be hanged and gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos († H.). To be gibbeted, pascere in cruce corvos (H.).

GIBBOSITY, gibbus (Juv.). gibber (Plin.; both = a protuberance).

GIBBOUS, gibbus (Cels. 8, 1). *gibber and gibberosus appear to be used only of men, animals, &c.; extrinsecus gibbus is used by Cels. of the skull.*

GIBE, v. See TO JEER, TO SCOFF.

GIBE, s. See JEER, SCOFF.

GIBER. See JEERER, SCOFFER.

GIBLETS, *extia anseris.

GIDDILY, *PROPR.* Credi with vertigine correptus. || *Thoughtlessly, animo levi. temere. indiligenter. negligenter. dissolute. animo dissolutio. Aby de-hæses so g., tantâ mobilitate so gerit.*

GIDDINESS, *PROPR.* Dissiness, vid. || *Im-proper.* Thoughtlessness, animus levis. levitas. mobilitas (with or without animi, ingeni). Jm. mobilitas et levitas animi.—animus dissolutus.—temeritas.—negligentia. Indiligentia (Syn. in GIDDY).

GIDDY, || Dissy, vid. || *Causing giddiness, as in 'a g. height'; see DIZZY.* || *Thoughtless, levis. levitate præditus (wanting steadiness of character).—mobilis (changeable, opp. constans).—temerarius (rash).—indulgens. negligens (careless, opp. diligens). Aby is very g., est in qo magna levitas, temeritas, &c.*

GIFT, donum, munus (a present; see a PRESENT; both also g. it. of that wch has been imparted to us by God, by nature, fortune, &c., with or without quasi præfæct).—stips, beneficium (a g. to poor man; a tender, liberal g.; = to beg for a g. fm any one, stipem emendicare ab eo; *Suet. Oct. 91*).—doe (that wch is imparted to us by nature or by fortune; emphy in pl. dotes).—ingenium, facultas (natural parts or talents for athg; opp. ars, acquired talent). G's of nature, naturæ munera (i. e. natural parts or talents; to possess such, naturam

muneribus ornatum esse): g's of nature and of fortune, naturæ fortunæque dotes; bona, quæ ci naturâ et fortunâ data sunt: natural g's, naturale quoddam bonum (see Np. *Thras. 1, 3*): to possess distinguished g's of mind and heart, *ingeniū antīquæ dotibus excellere: to possess in an eminent degree all the g's of a statesman and general, omnibus bellæ ac togæ dotibus eminentissimum esse: to possess the g. of being able to make oneself beloved by every one, ars ad conciliandos animos ci est or inest (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess it abundantly, ingenium or ars ad promerendam omnium voluntatem ci superest (*Suet. Tit. 1, in.*): to possess dexterity in every thing as a natural g., ci inest ad omnia naturalis ingeniū dexteritas (L. 28, 18, med.): to possess the g. of eloquence, bene dicere.

GIFTED (with athg), præditus, instructus. Richly g. with athg, abunde auctus ornatusque qd re. See ENDOVED (under ENDOW). || *ANSO.* ingeniosus.—ingenio præstat. ingenio summo. elati ingeniū.—præclaris animi dotibus instructus. To be highly g., ingenio valere, abundare; longe plurimum ingenio valere; beatissimè ingeniū ubertate esse.

GIG, birrō, sc. (sc. rheda; *Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2, &c.*).—vehiculum birrōum (g. t. *Non.*)—cīalium (wch was 'vehiculū birrōi genus,' *Non. 86, 30*). To drive to town very fast in a gig, cīalo celeriter ad urbem advēhi (C.).

GIGANTIC, qui humanam magnitudinem excedit (see *Curt. 8, 14, 13*).—major quam pro humano habitu (see L. 8, 6); = colossal; vid. G. stature, magnitudo eximia: a form of g. stature, forma, quæ humanam magnitudinem excedit; or major, quam pro humano habitu: a g. work, moles: a g. building, ædificiū moles.

GIGGLE, v. sensim atque summissim ridere (*Gell. 17, 8, § 7*). See TO LAUGH. *Prps* *risum singultantium modo ejicere (af. Q. 10, 7, 10; nol furtim cachinnare, wch G. gives aff. *Lucr. 4, 1172*; for the whole passage is famule longe fugitant, furtimque cachinnant; so that they laughed loudly, but where they could do it secretly).

GIGGLE, s. *risus furtim erumpens, et singultantium modo ejection (sing. mod. ejection; Q. 10, 7, 10).

GILD, v. inaurare (g. t. for covering with gold; also extrinsecus inaur.; e. g. statuum; also of garments, palla, vestis).—aurum illinere ci rei, or auro illinere qd (to wash with gold; e. g. marmor).—aurum inducere ci rei, or auro inducere qd (to plate with gold). *Gill, auratus; inauratus; extrinsecus inauratus (e. g. statua, C.; opp. solida).*

GILDER, inaurator (late).

GILDING, auratura (as thing; Q. 8, 6, 28, ed. Spald.; or Crel. with verbs under GILD).

GILL, || *Mæsuræ* = $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint: the nearest Lat. measure is quartarius (= $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint). || *A plant (the ground ivy), *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).*

GILLIFLOWER, Clove g., *dianthus caryophyllus (Linn.). stock g., *cheiranthus (Linn.): queen's g., hesperia (Plin., Linn.).

GILLS, branchie (= τὰ βράγχια, Plin. 9, 7, 6, &c.).

GILTHEAD (a fish, many species of the sparus (Plin.))—*sparus aurata (Linn.).

GIMLET, terēbra.

GIN, || Snare, laqueus, tendicula (C., only fig.). podyca (Syn. in TRAP). || *The spirituous liquor, *vinum e junipero factum or junipero expressum (Plin. calls all such spirits fm dates, &c., vinum, 6, 26, 32, &c.).*

GINGER, zingiberi (indecl. neut.).—zingiber or zingiberis.—amomum zingiberi (Linn.).

GINGERBREAD, *libum zingiberi conditum, or libum (g. t.) or crustula, orum.

GINGERLY, See NICELY, CAUTIOUSLY.

GINGLE, v. and s. See JINGLE.

GINGLING, See JINGLING.

GIPSY, *Cingarus; f. *Cingara. The g.-language, *Cingarorum lingua.

GRAPE, camelopardalis (καμηλοπαρδαλις).—*cervus camelopardalis (Linn.).

GIRD, cingere (g. t. zonā, gladio, &c.).—incingere (mly poet. incingi zonā, O.).—succingere (g. sp.). To g. oneself, cingi or succingi or accingi (e. g. with a sword, gladio or ferro): to g. oneself up (i. e. prepare) for athg, accingi ad qd: high-gird, alte cinctus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 10; for wch alticinctus, Phædr. 2, 5, 11).—altius præcinctus (H. Sat. 2, 8, 6; Petron. 19, 4).—GIRD on a sword, succingere qm gladio (another), gladio se cingere; gladio accingi (oneself).

GIRDER (*in building*), trabe (principal beam). *The g. i.* trabe perpetua (running through the whole building).

GIRDLE, cingulum. zona (the former as a pure Latin word; the latter borrowed from the Greek; zona includes also the finely-worked girdle of ladies)—cinctura (cincture, very rare; Suet., Q.: to wear a rather loose g., cingi fluxiore cinctura, Suet.).

GIRDLE. v. See TO GRIP.

GIRDLER, a zonarius (girdle-maker; C.).

GIRL, puella.—virgo (as unmarried; *A Little g.*, puellula; virguncula; parvula puella (Ter.): a grown-up, puella adulta; virgo: a g.'s school, institutum, quo puellae aluntur educanturque, or *schola puellarum. | *Maid-servant*, puella.—famula (servant-maid).—ancilla (house-maid).—cubicularia (Inscript.: chamber-maid).

GIRLISH, puellaris.—virginalis. *G. shame or modesty*, verecundia virginalis: *he has a g. look*, puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 6, 631): *to grow g.*, puellare (Farr.).

GIRLISHLY, puellariter.

GIRTH, s. cingulum. cingula (the former of the belt or girdle of a man, e. g. of a warrior; the latter of the girth of a horse, as O. Rem. 236; cf. Serv. V. Æn. 9, 360).—baleus (a sword-belt; ταλαμών). | *Compass*, circumferencia, vid.

GIRTH, v. cingere.

GIVE, dare (our 'to give' in the widest acceptation of the word; hence, = to grant, impart, allow, permit, present, offer, yield, find itself, &c.; also as a mathematical t. t.: a given line, data linea, C. i, 10, 3).—reddere (to g. back, return; i. e. both to g. up, e. g. a letter to aby, and to g. forth, e. g. a tone).—trudere (to g. up, g. over, g. into the hand).—offerre (to offer to give without demand).—porrigere (to stretch out, that the person receiving may take it).—præbere (to hold towards, to extend; both denote the incomplete action of giving).—tribuere (as the end of the action).—impertire (to cause to take part, to impart).—donare. dono dare (to present).—solvere. persolvere. pendere (to pay).—apponere (to set on the table a dish, wine, &c.).—afferre (to bring in addition; e. g. ornatum orationi).—efficere (to bring forth, yield; e. g. ager efficit cum octavo; then as a t. t. of arithmetic, our 'to make').—esse. fieri (as an arithmetical t. t.; see TO 'MAKE, in arithmetic', for examples of efficere, esse, and fieri). *How much have you given for it?* quanti rem emisti? *How much do you g. for your board, your lodgings, your tuition?* quanti cenas, habitas, doceris? to g. a daughter in marriage to aby, dare ci quam uxorem or nuptum or in matrimonium: to g. to another, tradere quam alii: to g. forth, edere, mittere, emittere (e. g. a sound, scene, &c.); reddere (to return a sound, of a string which is touched); remittere (to suffer to proceed, as itself; e. g. a tone, of a string; justice, &c., of fruit when pressed). *It is not given to man, homini non datum, non concessum est: a thing that is not ours to g.*, res, quæ non est nostri arbitrii: g. me leave to, &c. da mihi followed by an acc. with infn. (or, aff. the Greek manner, with a dat. and infn.; see Schmid. II. Ep. 1, 16, 61): to g. atq. up for lost, desperare de re: to g. little for a thing (i. e. to value lightly), qd. negligere, parum curare: to g. nothing for atq. (i. e. to disregard it), qd. contemnere, spernere, nihili putare: *what would I g.?* quidnam darem i. to g. any? pretio for it, qd. quantivis facere, æstimare; quovis pretio qd. redimere velle: to g. oneself up; see TO SURRENDER: to g. up, manus dare (to admit oneself to be conquered, to yield; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 31).—cedere (to give way): to g. rise to; see 'to be the source of'. To g. oneself to &c., see TO DEVOTE: to g. medicine to a patient, adhibere medicinam ægroto.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—To g. aby a blow, plagam ei imponere, infligere, infligere (not dare): to g. aby permission, facere ci potestatem (not dare): to g. a vote, suffragium ferre or inire; sentence, an opinion, sententiam dicere or ferre: to g. a party, dinner-party, facere cenam (not dare): to g. aby a subject to work on, ponere or proponere (not dare) ci rem tractandam: to g. a person a letter (of the bearer), reddere ci epistolam or litteras (seld. dare, which is the act of the writer giving it to the tabellarius. Even C., however, once uses dedit, not reddidit, of the bearer; Att. 5, 4, 1): to g. a person to drink, dare ci bibere or potui: to g. laws, leges scribere, constituere, condere (but leges dare is Class.; e. g. leges damus libera populi, C. I. leg. 3, 2, 4): a circumstance g.'s aby his name, qd. facit nomen, cognomen ci (L.): to g. rise to a suspicion, facere suspitionem: to g. pain to aby, facere dolorem (403)

ci: to g. battle to aby, prælium committere cum qo: to g. aby no time to breathe, qm. respirare non sinere (improp.); to g. aby trouble, negotium ci facessere (C.), facere (Q. 5, 12, 13): to g. signals by beacons, facere significationem ignibus (Cas.): given (e. g. under my hand such a day or at such a place), datum or scriptum: given under my hand on the day of our march fm. Astura, hæc scripsi proficiens Astura (C.). To g. in charge, ci qd. custodiendum or servandum dare; deponere qd. apud qm. (as a deposit). For phrases not found here, as GIVE BATTLE, PLACE, A KISS, THANKS, &c., see the SUBST., ADV., or ADJ., with which 'give' is used.

GIVE, INTRANS. To yield to pressure, solvi (to be loosened).—cedere (to yield). The sand g.'s under the feet; sabulum vestigio cedit: not to g., resistere ci rei (e. g. corpori, of a hard-stuffed mattress). | To yield ground (before an enemy), pedem referre. | To become less or less intense, remittere. remitti (v. pr. of rain, fever, pain, &c.).—minuere (cf. Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 12).—minui (to lessen).—deferescere (to cool; of heat, passion, &c.).—residere (to settle; of stormy passion, &c.). The frost is giving, glacies tepescit molitur.

GIVE A HEARING, aures ci dare or dedere (not audientiam ci prestare). See AUDIENCE.

GIVE IN (see yield), cedere. concedere (to yield).—manus dare (to confess oneself conquered).—ci morem gerere, ci obsequi (to yield to his will or humour). To g. in to aby's prayers, as precibus cedere, locum dare or locum relinquere, ci roganti obsequi; to aby's wishes, as voluntati morem gerere, obsequi; ci indulgere: not to g. in, in sententiâ suâ persistere or perseverare (of an opinion).

GIVE IN ONE'S NAME, nomen dare: as a candidate for an office, nomen profiteri: to the prator, apud prætorem; also simply profiteri apud prætorem.

GIVE OUT, a) Distribute, vid. b) Emit sounds, &c., see under GIVE. γ) To profess, to pretend, vid.

GIVE OVER. To g. aby over, desperare qm. or salutem cs or de salute cs: aby g.'s himself over, sibi ipse desperat: to g. over a patient, desperare salutem ægri (salus ægri, C. N. D. 3, 38, 91; and desp. sal. O. Pont. 3, 7, 23): all the physicians g. him over, omnes medici diffidunt: given over by his physician, a medico relicto or desertus (Cels.). | INTRANS. See TO CEASE, INTRANS.

GIVE UP, a) To surrender, vid. b) To resign, desisti from, vid. To give up all hope, spem abjicere; about atq., desperare qd. or de qâ re: aby's cause, qm. deserere; causam cs deponere; a causâ cs recedere. γ) To lay down an office, abdicare munus or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (C. Fam. 9, 3); magistratum deponere. d) To give up the ghost, see GHOST. e) To g. oneself up to, see TO DEVOTE (oneself to).

GIVE VENT. See VENT.

GIVE WAY. See TO GIVE IN. To g. way to tears, lacrimis indulgere (O. Met. 9, 142).

GIVER, auctor doni or muneris (not donator and dator are not Class.). G. and receiver, dans et accipiens; tribuens et accipiens.

GIZZARD, (avium) ventriculus.

GLACIER, *mole nivium frigidibus conglaciata.

GLACIS, *declivitas valli exterior.

GLAD, lætus (v. pr. joyfully excited).—hilarus. hilaris (cheerful, gay, merry; both of persons and their spirits; fig. of things, as gestures, face, a day).—alacer (lively, ready for an undertaking). To be g., lætum, lætari qd. re: to be very g., lætitia cs efferre; gaudio perfusum esse; at atq., a re (see L. 30, 16, 11): to make or render g., hilarare facere qm. (g. t.); qm. or cs animum exhilarare, ad lætitiâ excitare (of things).—I was far fm. glad to see the handwriting of Alexia, Alexidis manum non amabam (C. Att. 7, 2, p. 11).

GLAD, GLADDEN, hilarare. exhilarare. hilarare facere (to cheer up).—lætificare. lætitia afficere. lætitia et voluptate afficere. lætitiâ ci afferre or offerre (to fill with joy). To g. aby with atq., oblectare qm. qâ re (to delight).

GLADFULNESS, GLADNESS, lætitia.—hilaritas (cheerfulness).—animus lætus or hilaris (a glad, cheerful mind).—alacritas. animus alacer (easily the glad mind which one shows in atq.). To cause or excite g., hilaritatem excitare.

GLADIATOR, gladiator. Of or belonging to a g., gladiatorius: to exhibit a show of g.'s, gladiatores dare

(Ter., C.), edere (Suet.): a company of g's, gladiatoria familia (C., Cas.): to have the strength and health of a g., gladiatorii esse totius corporis firmitate (C.): the pay of a g., gladiatorum (sc. primum). auctoramentum.

GLADIATORIAL, gladiatorius.

GLADLY, cupide (prop. with desire, of internal impulse).—libenter. animo libenti. animo libenti proclivique. non invito animo (willingly). Jw. cupide et libenter.—animo prompto paratogue (readily).—haud gravate (without making any difficulties).—sine recitatione. haud repugnantem (without refusing).—facile (easily, without difficulty). ¹⁰² Instead of adv. the Latins also frequently use an adj. agreeing with the person who does althg willingly; as, volens, libens or lubens, non invitus. Or they use a Crel. with velle (opp. nolle) or with non . . . nolle; as, teachers give cakes to children that they may g. learn their alphabet, doctores pueris dant crustula, ut prima elementa velint discere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 25); he g. obeyed, non parere noluit (Np. Alcib. 4, 3); not he g. invito animo; gravate; or nolens; invitus: very g., libentissime; libentissimo animo: to obey g., libenti animo parere: a person g. believes what he wishes, libenter id homines, quod volunt, credunt: to suffer althg g., facile pati qd: I would g. see or hear, videndi or audiendi cupiditate flagro: g. would I see it, velim, vellem (with this difference, that the present expresses rather internal urgency or necessity; the imperfect a conditionality, = if it were but possible).

GLADSOME. See GLAD.

GLAIR. See 'the white of an egg.'

GLANCE, a. Sudden shoot of splendour, fulgur. To emit g's, coruscare (see Dd. Syn. 2, 81). ¹ Darting of sight, aspectus.—(oculorum) obtutus: to exchange stolen g's, furter inter se aspicere: to throw a rapid g. on any subject, qd leviter transire, ac tantummodo perstringere; celeriter perstringere qd; breviter perstringere qd aique attingere (C.). qd quasi per transennam preteritis strictim aspicio (C. de Or. 1, 35, 162). A single g., unus conspectus or aspectus: to place althg so that it may be taken in at a single g., qd in uno conspectu ponere; qd sub unum aspectum subicere: at the first g., primo aspectu; primâ specie (according to its first appearance); uno aspectu et quasi præteritis (improp., a. g., to pass judgement on any object of art, &c., at the first g.); ex primâ statim fronte (e. g. djudicare qd, C., with ref. to the mere outside, as it were).

GLANCE, v. ¹ Shoot rays of light, &c., coruscare.—micare (to g. rapidly). ² Dart the eyes at. To g. at aby or althg, oculos in qd conficere. oculos or os in qm conficere. aspectum or oculos qd convertere.—oculis videre, lustrare, perlustrare, or obire qd. ³ To touch superficially, stringere, perstringere. The bullet struck his side and glanced off. *glans latus ejus strinxit: the lightning struck his couch and glanced off, lecticum ejus fulgur præstrinxit. ⁴ To take a hasty view (of a book, &c.), see 'to take a hasty GLANCE,' 'to go through althg CURSORILY.' ⁵ To glance at aby (= to allude to him indirectly, in the way of reproach), perstringere qm.—oblique perstringere qm (indirectly).—designare qm (oratione sua).—aspectare or respicere qd.

GLANCINGLY, strictim.

GLAND, glandula (Cels. 4, 1; also 'swelled g.' Cels. 2, 1, prop. An.). G's swell, glandulæ intumescunt (ib.): full of g's, glandulosus.

GLANDERS (a disease of horses), prps panus (see Lat. Diet.).

GLANDULAR, Crel. G. swelling, glandulæ (Cels. 2, 1, prop. An.).

GLANDULE, glandula.

GLARE, v. ¹ To shine overpoweringly with dazzling light, fulgere (to shine with a glaring fiery light, Dd. = φλῆραι).—coruscare (to g. with rays of light rapidly emitted, like forked lightning).—micare (to sparkle, like metal placed in the sun).—rutilare (to g. with red flames).—radiare (to dart fiery rays, like the sun). ² To look fiercely (as with eyes of flame), scintillare (to emit, as it were, sparks; e. g. oculi scintillare).—ardere (to glow). His eyes glared out of his mask, ex persona ardebat oculi).—fulminare oculis († Prop. 4, 6, 55; cf. oculis pupula duplex fulminat, O. Am. 1, 6, 16).—fulgere radiareque (Plin., of a cat's eyes in the dark: C. poet. has also ex oculis truelibus duo ferrida lumina fulgent, N. D. 2, 42, 107). His eyes g. ex oculis micat acerbis ardor († Lucr. 3, 290); oculis micat acerbis ignis († P. Æn. 12, 102); you see how his eyes g., cornis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis († Sil. 12, 404).

723): glaring eyes, oculi fulgore micantes (O.), or by oculi torvi, truces, minaces, &c.: he could not support the fierce look and glaring eyes of his adversary, vultum hostis ardore animi micantem ferre non potuit (L. 6, 13). ³ IMPROPR. To g. in althg (e. g. in purple), fulgere purpurâ (C.).

GLARE, s. fulgor (prop. and improp., of lightning, metallic objects, dress, &c.).—ardor (e. g. vultus, oculorum).—fulgur (in this sense poet. and very rare).

GLARING, ¹ Of eyes, &c., see To GLARE. ² Clear, notorious, &c. (of faults, crimes, &c.), manifestus (e. g. peccatum).—apertus ac manifestus (e. g. scelus).—flagrans (still, as it were, warm; hence 'manifest', 'recent', &c., of crimes, post-Aug. T.). Of faults (= blunders), magnus is often used. Three g. faults, tria magna peccata. Your 'Idus Martii' contains a g. fault, Idus Martii magnum mendum continet.

GLASS, ¹ 1) A mass of g., vitrum (see on the origin and manufacture of g. among the ancients; see Plin. 36, 26, 65, sq.): clear and pure g., vitrum purum: white g., vitrum candidum: transparent g., vitrum murhnum: to make g., vitrum fundere: to colour g., vitrum tingere: to blow g., vitrum statu figurare: vitrum spiritu formare in plurimos habitus (Sen. Ep. 90, 31): to grind or polish g., vitrum torno terere (to turn in a lathe).—vitrum cælare (to cut it into half-raised figures, &c.): to paint upon g., vitrum coloribus pingere ac picturam inungere (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41): to drink out of g. (i. e. out of a g. vessel, not a porcelain &c. one), vitro potare (Mart. 4, 86). ² Something made of g. a) a vessel, vas vitreum, also simply vitrum (any g. vessel).—calix vitreus (a g. bowl, Plin. 36, 26, 66, extr.): a g. with half-raised work, vitri toreuma, tils, n. (Mart. 14, 94). b) an eye-g., *vitrum opticum: (to seek) by means of a g., *oculo armato or oculis armatis (i. e. with armed eye or eyes): to see as through a g. darkly, quasi per transennam (strictim) præterentes aspicer (but this is of a hasty and so imperfect glance). c) a burning-g., *vitrum causticum. ³ A wine glass, *caliculus vitreus: to drink a g. of wine, vinum bibere: over a g. of wine, inter scyphos or pocula: ad vinum: to take a g. too much, plus paulo adhibere (Com.): to have taken a g. too much, vino gravem esse; ex vino vacillare; plus paulo adbibisse (Com.). ⁴ Painter on glass, vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi artifex (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41). ⁵ Painting on glass, ars vitrum coloribus pingendi ac picturam inurendi (the art of painting on g., aft. Plin. 35, 11, 41; but ars vitrum tingendi is = the art of g.-staining).

—*vitri pictura (a painting on g.).

GLASS, v. See To GLAZE.

GLASS-BLOWER, vitrarius, qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format (Sen. Ep. 90, 31).

GLASS-DOOR, *fores, quibus vitrum insertum est.

GLASS-FURNACE, fornax, quâ vitri materia coquitur et liquatur (cf. Plin. 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-HOUSE, officina vitri (see Plin. 36, 26, 66).

GLASS-TRADE, Crel. with vitrum (g. i.), or vitrea (articles made of g.) vendere or venditare (aft. Gell. 15, 20; Val. Max. 3, 4, extr. 2).

GLASS-WARE, vitrea, orum.

GLASS-WINDOW, vitrea ¹⁰³ g. windows came into use under the early emperors, although first mentioned by Hieron. in Ezsch. 40, 16).

GLASSY, vitreus (made of g. or like g.).—vitreâ specie (looking like g.).—vitri modo translucidus (resembling g. in transparency). ² IMPROPR. G. eyes, oculi natantes (of a drunken, sleepy person).—oculi torpentes (without expression, &c., Q. 11, 3, 76, where, however, others read stupentes).

GLAZE, See SWORD.

GLAZE, ¹ IMPROPR. with glass, vitrea or specularia (i. e., of lapla specularia, mica) obficere ci loco. To g. a window, vitreos orbes or vitrea quadrata fenestris inserere. ² To incrust with a vitreous substance, obducere qd qd re, or qd ci rei liliore (g. i., for 'to coat with'; obd. relating to the exterior, lili. to the interior; to these the substance must be added, in the abl. with obd., the acc. with lili. or the general expression vitrum must be used; qd tamquam vitro or vitreâ quâdam specie obducere: tamquam vitrum or vitream quâdam speciem rei liliore).

GLAZIER, *vitrarius, qui fenestris vitrum inserit.

GLEAM, a. fulgor. splendor. nitor (Syn. in Bright).

—lux (a g. of light). ² IMPROPR. A g. of hope, see 'GLIMMER of hope.'

GLEAM, v. fulgere. splendēre. nitēre. coruscare. lucēre (Syn. in Bright).—micare (e. g. of swords, eyes, &c.). Gleaming swords, gladii micantes. ¹⁰⁴ Coruscus, poet. See To GLARE.

GLEAN, [PROPR.] spicilegium facere.—racemari (in vineyards; Farr.). [IMPROPR.] *omnes colligere.

GLENER, Crcl. qui spicilegium facit. To leave nothing for the g's, e. segete ad spicilegium nihil relinquere (aft. Farr. L. 7, 6, 102); omnia vascatis manibus legere (impropr., to let nothing escape him; Lucil. ap. N. 332 and 390, 4).

GLEANING, spicilegium (in the field).—racematō (in vineyards; late; Tertull.).

GLEBE, [PROPR.] gleba; see SOIL, GROUND. [Land belonging to a benefice, *fundus ecclesiasticus.

GLEDE. See KITE.

GLEE, [Joy, mirth, vid. [Kind of song, *versus a singulis in ordinem decantandi.

GLEEFUL. See JOYFUL.

GLEEN. See TO SHINE.

GLEN. See DELL.

GLIB, [Slippery; vid. [Pluent, voluble; vid. GLIBLY, [Smoothly; vid. [Fluently, volubly; vid.

GLIBNESS, [Smoothness; vid. [Fluency, volubility; vid.

GLIDE, labi (g. i. for smooth, gentle, continuous motion, through the air, on water; the motion of water itself; of time, &c.).—delabi (to g. down).—defluere (prop. to flow down; then to move in a downward direction slowly and gradually; fall down).—effluere (to g. away; of time). To g. away unperceived (of time), occulte labi (†).

GLIMMER, v. tremere (of a trembling, flickering flame).—*tenui luce nitere (of shining with a feeble light). A glimmering light, lux maligna (scantly, feeble, &c.).—*lux tremula (flickering).—languidus ignis (a glimmering fire, † Luc.).

GLIMMER, s. See 'glimmering light,' in preceding article.

GLIMPSE, unus aspectus (the sight of an object for a single moment). To catch a g. of a thing, praterirentem aspicer qd (prop. C. Brut. of one who merely passes through the court where a trial is going on and observes the judges, &c.).—*uno aspectu et quasi prateriens aspectu qd (aft. C. Brut. 54, 200, the quasi being added to signify a non-iterat passing by). To judge of a thing at the first g.; see the similar phrase under GLANCE: to allow a g. of a thing to be seen, aperire qd († e. g. terram inter fluctus; P.). a g. of hope, levis aura spei (e. g. objectum, L. 42, 39, 1; so honoris aura, C. Sest. 47, estr., where, however, the metaph. of 'a breath,' 'a gale,' is kept up, as in L. 29, 30); also spēcula; spes exigua or exigua extremaque (C.); spes tenuis; to please himself with this g. of hope, hāc oblectari spēculā (C.): who had caught a g. of hope fm, &c., qd ex qd re spēculū degustarat (C.: speaking of a wicked hope; there would be a g. of hope, spes aliqua forent: scarcely a g. of hope, vix quidquam spei: not even a g. of hope is left, ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur).

GLITTER, coruscare (v. pr. of flames, of lightning, of beams of light; poet.).—micare (to gleam; of arms, of stars, &c.).—fulgere (to shine, to reflect the rays of light, of arms, &c.).—nitere (to glisten, as things rubbed, polished, &c.).—splendere (to shine with a clear, pure light).

GLITTERING, fulgens, nitens, nitidus, micans (STR. in BRIGHT)—fulgidus († Lucr.).—coruscus († Lucr., V., O.).

GLITTERINGLY, lucide, splendide.

GLOBATED, globatus.

GLOBE, globus (any thick round mass; e. g. leaden balls for slinging, and the heavenly bodies).—pila (prop. ball; then any thing of similar shape, whether solid or hollow; e. g. ball of silk, glass globe, &c.).—sphaera (sphaipa, borrowed as l. t. in astronomy, geometry, &c., in the Greeks, for such, however, C. recommended globus, N. D. 2, 18, 47).

GLOBOSE. See GLOBULAR.

GLOBOSITY, globosa forma (e. g. of the earth, mundi, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49).—forma sphaerical (late).—figura pila (e. g. of the earth).—forma in speciem orbis absoluti globata, or in rotunditatem globata (Plin.).

GLOBULAR, globosus (C.). JN. globosus et rotundus (C.).—sphaeroides (sphaeposoides).—sphaericus (late). Hanging drops are always g.; see under GLOBULE.

GLOBULE, globulus.—pillula (also = pill).—sphaerula (STR. in GLOBE). Hanging drops always form themselves into g's, dependentes ubique guttae parvis globator orbibus (Plin.).

GLOOM, [PROPR.] See DARKNESS. [IMPROPR.] With ref. to the countenance or mind, tristitia, maestitia (sadness; STR. in SAD).—maestus et conturbatus vultus (the saddened countenance).—caligo (e. g. (405)

caligo bonorum, the g. that filled the mind of good citizens, C. Procr. Cons. 18, 43: also of the gloomy aspect of the times; see GLOOMY).—tenebræ (e. g. to throw a g. over aby or a thing, qd tenebrarum offundere, C. Tusc. 3, 34, 82; also luce eripere et quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, C. N. D. 3, 6; also of the gloomy aspect of things, tenebræ republicæ, C.). A certain g. of mind, contractiuncula quædam animi (C.). To dispel aby's (mental) g., caliginem ab animo tamquam ab oculis dispellere.

GLOOMILY, tristitus.—maeste.—tristit fronte (with sad countenance).—severa fronte (Plaut.).

GLOOMINESS. See GLOOM.

GLOOMY, [PROPR.] Dark, obscure, vid.

[IMPROPR.] Of the mind, countenance, aspect of things, &c., tetricus (= serious in an exaggerated degree; of persons and their looks).—tristis, maestus (of persons and their looks: trist. also of events, seasons, tempora, &c. ~~See~~ maestus = 'naturaliter tristis et severus, σπουδαῖος' (Sew.). to poet. and post-Aug. prose: oratores maestit et inculti, T.). JN. tetricus et tristis (e. g. disciplina, L.).—obscurus, occultus (dark, reserved, as to character; opp. simplex, apertus). A g. countenance, supercilium (as manifested by the contraction of the eyebrows).—vultus severus et tristis (C.).—maestus et conturbatus vultus (Auct. ad Her.): to put on or have a g. countenance, maestō et conturbato vultu uti (id. ib.): a g. character, tristitia et severitas. austeritas (sour, stern, austere character).—ingenium obscurum, occultum (dark, reserved).—tetricus animus (Sew.): the g. aspect of the times, caligo tempo rum, anni, &c.: g. political prospects, tenebræ rei publicæ (C. Procr. Cons. 8, 43): the prospects of th. country are extremely g., tenebræ cæcæque nubes et procellæ republicæ impendent (Auct. Or. pro dom. 10, 24): he said that he had never felt so g., dixit... nunquam sibi tantum caliginis offusum (Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16): a certain g. feeling proceeding fm a guilty conscience, quædam scelerum offusa caligo (Q. 9, 3, 47): still more g. prospects, spes asperior: a painter who likes g. colours, pictor severissimus; pictor austerior colore (both Plin.).

GLORIFICATION, Crcl. with verbs; for neither illustratio nor celebratio occur in this sense: gloriatio (only in gloriatioe dignum esse) = boasting of, &c.

GLORIFY, illustrare (to place in a bright light; to make illustrious); also laudibus qm illustrare: Luceat, ap. C. Fam. 5, 14, 11).—es gloriā ornare, exornare (to set forth his glory).—decorare laude, or decorare only (to grace with praise).—celebrare (to make famous). JN. illustrare et celebrare (e. g. c. nomen scripti).—canere. cantare (to celebrate in verse or song; not = celebrare generally till post-Aug. age). See TO PRAISE. [In a theol. sense, to exalt to celestial happiness, immortality dare (to confer immortality; Plaut.).—immortalem gloriā dare (C.).—immortali gloriā qm afficere (Plaut. Amph. 5, 2, 10: Gryllar had doubted the existence of the phrase)—gloriā tribuere (Phædr. 1, 7, 3). ~~See~~ Though none of these are used in the full Christian sense, they all may, since it is not the phrase that requires alteration, but the notion of gloria that requires extension. ~~See~~ glorificare, Tertull. To be glorified, plorium sedem esse ac locum consecutum (or -os; C.).—in æternā gloriā esse (C.; in him impropr.).

GLORIOUS, gloriosus (e. g. facta, mors, &c., and Suet. victoria: opp. invidiosus, detestabilis, &c.; and also calamitosus).—illustrius (e. g. of actions).—magnificus (that exalts the performer or possessor, e. g. of deeds, but mly of what is externally splendid or sumptuous, &c.). JN. illustris et gloriosus, magnificus gloriosusque.—clarus, præclarus (famous, &c.).—egregius, eximius (STR. in FAMOUS). G. actions, magnificæ res gestæ; facta illustra et gloriosa; facta splendida (†): aith is g. for us, qd gloriosum est nobis: is is a g. thing, to, &c. magnificus est (illud); or (cl) gloriosum est, with inf. or acc. and infm.: a g. victory, gloriosissima victoria (Suet.). to gain a g. victory, magnifice vincere (C.): to obtain a g. triumph, gloriose triumphare (C. Fam. 2, 3): a g. name, nomen illustre: the g. name of a good man, boni viri splendor et nomen. [Vainly glorious; see under VAIN.

GLORIOUSLY, gloriose (e. g. triumphare).—magnifice.—laudabiliter, cum laude.—splendide, nitide.—egregie, eximie. Fery g. gloriosissime et magnificentissime (e. g. conficere qd; C.).

GLORY, gloria, claritas, claritudo (glor., like δόξα, represents g. under the notion of being much spoken of; clar. under the notion of being a bright, conspicuous object, like δόξα. C. uses claritas, S. claritudo in this

sense, which is a few word with T., not found in C., Cas., Q., or Suet., who, indeed, use neither form)—laus (praise; the oral recognition, whether by one or more persons, of the merit, &c., of a person or action)—fama (the good report of a person, or the general recognition of the merit of an action). A little g., gloriola: to be a g. to ably, laudi or glorie esse: laudem asserere: to aim at or pursue g., gloriam querere: to thirst for g., or make g. one's object, gloriam or laudem querere: glorie servire: gloria duci: laudis studio trahi: to be filled with a passionate longing for g., flagrare laudi or glorie cupiditate: glorie cupiditate incensum esse: to reap or acquire g., gloriam acquirere, capere, consequi, or adipisci: claritudinem parare: ad claritudinem pervenire (the two last S., not C.): to be covered with g., gloria florere: claritate prestatore (Np.); in gloria (sempiterna or eterna) esse (C.): to confer immortal g. upon ably, immortalem gloriam dare (C.); immortal gloria qm amorem (Plaut.); sempiterna glorie qm commendare: to say a thing to the g. of ably, predicare qd de qo; to prophesy that ably will acquire g., cl. claritatem ostendere (C.): the thirst or desire of g., glorie or laudis cupiditas; laudis studium; glorie laudisque cupiditas; also gloria only (e. g. gloria duci): the passionate desire of g., glorie aestus: the insatiable thirst of g., insatiabilis fama cupido: eager in the pursuit of g., glorie or laudis cupidus or avidus; glorie appetens. || Vain-glory: see under VAIN. || A glory (= rays of heavenly light round a saint's head), radii. A head with a g. round it, caput radiatum (see Plin. Pan. 52, 1, Gierig). || The glorious existence of saints in heaven, immortalis or eterna gloria. See TO GLORIFY.

GLORY, v. gloria et predicationes esse efferre. To g. in a thing, qd re de or in qd re gloriarī (the abl. and de implying that the boast is unfounded; in that there is just cause for it); also jactare or ostentare qd (to plume oneself on it ostentatiously). To g. in having &c., gloriarī in eo, quod &c.: to have good reason to g. in a thing, qd verū cum gloria de se predicare posse.

GLOSS, || External lustre, nitor, splendor, fulgor. —lavor (Lucr., Plin.; smoothness). Jm. candore que et lavor (Plin.): of a glossy white smoothness). To put a g. upon a thing, levigare, polire (q. it. for making a smooth surf.; pol. also implying that the external appearance is improved by it: pol. vestes, Plin.; vestimenta, Ulp.); also splendidi or nitidum facere qd; in splendorem dare qd; nitorem inducere ei rei; candoremque et levorem ei rei asserere (Plin.).

GLOSS, s. || Explanation of a word, &c., *scholion (σχόλιον, an explanation, e. g. such as are made in Greek writers for the benefit of learners; C. Att. 16, 7, 3). —Krebs recommends interpretatio aliena (an explanation added by another hand). A marginal s., *verba marginali scripta (Hess.) cedula marginalis, C., was a little remark or correction written with red chalk in the margin). —Not glossa, glossēma, attis, n. (γλῶσσα, γλῶσσημα) = vox inusitata (Q.), 'an obsolete foreign word, which itself requires explanation by one well known.' The ancients do not use it in the sense of the explanation itself: glossa is also = a collection of glosses, a 'glossary': see under TO GLOSS. || Colorable pretext; see PRÆTEXT.

GLOSS, v. glossēma or pl. glossēmata interpretari (i. e. to explain unusual words, glossēmata; Farr. L. 7, 3, 88, § 34). —glossas scribere (Farr. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10, to compile glossaries; glossa here = a collection of glosses, unusual words; Farr.). —Interpretari, explanare. *verba marginali scribere. || To put a gloss upon, see GLOSS, s. || To gloss over a thing; see TO COLOUR = 'to make plausible.' || To make sly remarks, obliqui orationibus carpere (Suet.; qm); oblique perstringere (T.).

GLOSSARY, glossar: (= a collection of voces inusitatae, i. e. glossae; as the title of a work, e. g. glossas scribere, Farr. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10). —glossematorum liber (Fest. s. v. Nacum. p. 181). —glossarium (Gell. 18, 7, 3, quoting mortuarium glossarium fm M. Cat.).

GLOSSATOR or GLOSSER, glossatemator, or orum, scriptor (Fest. s. v. Nacum. p. 181). —qui glossas scribit, or glossēmata interpretatur (see authorities under TO GLOSS); (or g. it.) interpret, explanator.

GLOSSINESS. See GLOSS, s. = glossiness. GLOSSY, politus (made smooth, and hence more pleasing in appearance). —nitidus (e. g. of g. hair; of the new bright skin of a snake, &c.). —candidus (of a bright, shining white). —fulgens (shining). To make g., see 'to put a gloss on.'

GLOVE, digitabulum (δακτυλίηρα, a finger-glove, Farr. R. R. 1, 53, 1, such as were used in gathering

olives). —This is probably the best word for our glove; for manica (xipis), which we find for it in the moderns, is, with the ancients, a kind of long sleeve, such as were used only by actors, in order to lengthen the appearance of the arms. Quis as inadmissible is chirotheca, by which word the ancients understood a small chest for keeping sleeves (xipides) in.

GLOVER, *digitabularius; *qui digitabula facit (Hess.) not chirothecarius; see GLOVE, under chirotheca).

GLOW, v. candere (to be of a white heat; and hence of a bright, glowing heat; never impr. of passions, except in the late poet Claud.). —candesco (inchoat.), to begin to g.; e. g. ferrum in igni, Lucr.; also of the air at sunrise, O.). —excandesco (impr. e. g. ira). —ardere (of a visible glowing heat; whereas flagrare is to be visibly on fire; hence ard. impr. of glowing with a secret passion, flag. of burning with a visible one, Dōd.). —inchoatiles ardescere, exardescere (the former not C., the latter a favorite word of his). —fervere (to be boiling hot; hence impr. 'to g. with passions' that cause an inward tumult). —estare (stronger than ferv., to boil and bubble, &c. fm intense heat; in the fig. sense, it does not refer to the glow, but to the tumult or agitation of passion, doubt, &c.; inchoat. fervescere poet. except Plin.). —rubere (to be red; of the morning sky, &c.; inchoat. rubescere, to become red; t V., O.). To g. with anger, ira ardere or flagrare: he glowed with anger, ira exarant (C.) or iracundiā et stomacho exarant: to g. with love, ardere amore ca (Hess.) ardere qo or qm poet. See GLOWING.

GLOW, s. ardor, fervor, aestus (Syn. in TO GLOW: all three also impr. of passions; ardor also of the eyes; candor occurs only in a late poet = aestus, and should therefore be avoided). The g. of love, calores.

GLOW-WORM, cicindēla (Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 2, who there says that the rustics called them stellantes volutatus; the Greeks, lampyrides). —insectum, quod lucet ignis modo noctu (Plin. 11, 23, 34). —lampyris noctilua (Linn.; it is the female that emits light).

GLOWING, candens (e. g. of coals). —ardens (e. g. a firebrand). —estans (e. g. humus). —flagrans (burning: e. g. cheeks, genas, t. Syn. in TO GLOW): g. red, rutilus. || IMPROPR. G. language, oratio fervidior: g. passion, præfervida ira (L.). To point (= describe) a thing in g. colours, lectis verbis coloribus depingere qd (Afr. Gell. 14, 4, 1); or simply totam ca rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere (Q.).

GLOWINGLY. See 'in GLOWING colours.'

GLOZE. See FLATTER.

GLUE, s. glutinum, gluten. To extract g. fm cow-hides, boum coria glutinum excoquere.

GLUE, v. glutinare. To g. together, conglutinare. agglutinare (to g. one thing to another, qd ci rei).

GLUEY, glutinosus. —glutino similis (resembling glue) See GLUTINOUS.

GLUM, see SULLEN.

GLUT, v. || To gorge, se ingurgitare, also vti vino, cibo, &c. —cibo vinoque satiarī or exsatiarī. —obruere se (e. g. vino, C.). —onerare se vino et epulis (S.). —onerare ventrem (S. Or. de Rep. Ord. 1). —glutire epulas, Juv.; fm this comes the Eng. verb. —|| To satiate, clog; see CLOT. —|| IMPROPR. To g. oneself with a thing, se satiare qd re (e. g. sanguine civium). —exsatiarī qd re (L.): to g. one's eyes; see 'TO FEAST one's eyes: to glut one's revenge, ultione se explere' (T. Ann. 4, 25); odium or animum satiare (C.); penā ca satiarī (L. 29, 9, Am.); ca supplire (or penā, &c.) oculos animumque exsaturare (C.). —|| To overfill; to g. a market, 'forum nudinarum rebus venalibus complere (compl. = 'to fill too full,' L. 41, 3, in.). The market, in which there had long been an extreme scarcity of corn, was now glutted, frumenti ex inopia gravi satias facta (S. Fragm. ap. Nov. 172, 13); ex satias not in C. or Cas.).

GLUT, s. satietas (in S. once satias). —vis maxima (a great quantity). —maxima or nimia copia. There is a g. of corn, frumenti satias facta est (S. Fr. ap. Nov. 172, 13). There is a g. of a thing, qd redundat. 'refertissimum est forum qd re. See SATIETY.

GLUTINOUS, glutinosus. —viscosus (like bird-lime), lentus († sticky). —tenax (e. g. like wax, t.). —resinaceus (like resin). —glutinatosior and glutinatior very late, of what has a g. property; glutineus (Rastl. Itin. 1, 610) = gluey.

GLUTINOUSNESS, lentor, lentitia (both Plin.; of pitch, resin, &c.).

GLUTTON, homo edax, gulosus, vorax [Syn. in GLUTTONOUS]. —homo profundus et intempestiva gula

gurgēs (*insatiable eater*).—helluo (*habitual gourmand* and *g.*).—JN. gurgēs atque helluo. — abdomini suo natus.

GLUTTONOUS, edax. cibi avidus. cibi plurimi (*who eats a great deal*).—gulosus (*a-ways endeavouring to please his palate*).—vorax (*a voracious eater*).

GLUTTONOUSLY, gulose (Col. Mart.).—avide or avidus (*eagerly*; *e. g. avidius vesci*).

GLUTTONY, edacitas, aviditas cibi.—Intemperantia or intemperies gulæ; also gula only.—Ingluvies (H.). Sits ligurritio (*lickerishness*).

GNARL, v. in nodos torquere (Sen. Benef. 7, 9). See GNARLED. If = gnari, vid.

GNARLED, nodosus (*e. g. nodosi roboris uncus, Val. Placc.*).—In plures or multos nodos tortus. The more *g. the tree, the more valuable the wood, lignum eo pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas toruit* (Sen. Ben. 7, 9).

GNASH. To *g. the teeth*, dentibus frendere or infrendere.—dentibus stridere (*to grate the teeth*).—stridore dentium frendere.

GNASHING (*of the teeth*), stridor dentium.

GNAT, culex.

GNAW, rodere, arrodere, derodere qd.—circumrodere qd (*to g. round about*).—prærodere (*to g. at one end*).—exrodere (*to eat away or through*; of animals, corroding substances, rust; and fig. of cares, anxieties, &c.). edere is poet. in this sense). To *g. through atq. qd* exedere et perumpere: trouble, &c. is gnawing at my heart, angustia me or animum meum exest, pungit, or cruciat; gnawing cares, sollicitudines mordaces (H. Od. 1, 18, 4): a kind of gnawing pain, quasi morsus qd doloris.

GNOME. I Maxim, gnômē (γνώμη, Front. Ep. 3, 11, ed. Maj.) or pure Lat. sententia. dictum. I Spirit of the mines, *dæmon metallorum.—*terrenus quidam dæmon.

GNOMIC POET, *poeta gnomicus (γνομικὴ γυνμῆς). G. poeta, gnomici.

GNOMON, gnomon, ðnis, m. (Vitruv., Plin.).

GNOMONICS, gnomonice.—gnomonice res (Vitruv.). Relating to *g.*, gnomonice (*e. g. res, rationes, Vitr.*).

GNOSTIC, gnosticus (γνωστικός; Eccl. t. t. Tertull. Aug.). The *G.'s*, gnostici.

GNOSTICISM, *gnostica disciplina.

GO, 1) ire (*g. t. without any accessory notion*; ~~see~~).

The preposition ad, which is usually omitted after ire before the names of 'towns', 'small islands', domum and rus must sit be expressed; see To; and remark in PHON, not far fm beginning of article).—vadere (*to g. with alacrity and a quick step*; as *to g. agst an enemy, vad. in hostem*; to visit a friend [ad eum postulante mane vadebam, C.]; also = 'to go away', Lentulus hodie apud me; cras mane vadit, he goes to-morrow morning; C.).—meare (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; of the mere mechanical motion of beasts, the stars, &c.).—commearare ad qm, in locum (*to g. in and out, to g. to and fro to a person or place, of messengers, &c.*; see Ruhnck. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35; also of the heavenly bodies).—ferri (*to g. rapidly, e. g. of streams, flumen per fines, agros, &c. ferri* [~~see~~ not it]; and of persons under the influence of strong feeling, ad qm summâ celeritate et studio incitatum ferri, Cas.).—cedere (with poets, to g. as *g. t.*; in prose only so far as *by his going away gives up a former place*; hence, together, cedere atque abire).—abire, abscedere. discedere. decedere. deegrédi. digrédi (*to g. away*; SYN. in TO DEPART, vid.). To *g. back*; see TO RETURN.—procedere (*to g. forth, e. g. in concionem*; see L. 42, 45).—extra. excedere. egrédi (*to g. or step out fm a place*).—inire. introire. intrare. ingrédi (*g. in*; SYN. in ENTER).

—transire. præterire locum (*to g. by a place*).—ascendere, conscendere, evadere in locum (*to g. up*).—descendere (*to g. down fm a higher place to a lower*; opp. of ascendere; *e. g. fm the Capitol into the forum, &c.*).—anteire, antegrédi, with an acc. (*to g. before, &c., of persons and things*).—transire, trajicere, with an acc. (*to g. over, through a place, &c.*; *e. g. sol carci signum transit*).—proficisci (*g. t. for 'to set out' on a journey, march, &c., on foot, on horseback, &c.*).—conferre se qd (*to betake oneself any where*).—tendere, contendere qd (*implying exertions to reach it*; to break up in haste for a place; to march for a place).—petere locum (*to seek to reach a place*).—concedere qd (*to retire to a place, as into the country*).—venire is sit used for our 'to go'; this is a sort of adaptation of the narrator's language to that of the person of whom he is speaking: thus, culus [Curi] focum, quum venerat in se ad Sabines, visere solebat, used to visit when he went to his Sabine villa; C. Rep. 3, 28 [since Cato would say, veni]; (407)

contra rem suam venisse me nescio quando questus est, 'that I went or have gone agst his interests,' since he would say, 'you have come or appeared' [venisti contra rem meam].—Go (away) get you gone! abi! (*in anger*; also in astonishment, &c.); abi hinc! apage sis! (*in anger*): you may *g.* illicet: *g. out of my sight*! age illuc, abscede procul e conspectu meo! (Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 6); *g. and be hanged* abi in malam rem or in malam crucem! (Com.): to let *aby g.*, sinere ut abeat qd (*to allow him to g.*); qm dimittere (*g. t. to dismiss*); qm omittere (*to leave alone*): let me *g.* omite me! (*let me alone*): where are you going? quo tendis? quo cogitas, vis? to come and *g.*, to *g. and come*, *t. e. to g. to and fro*, venire et redire; ire et redire: to *g. up and down, backwards and forwards, &c.*, ambulare (*as a walk*); ultro citroque commearare: to *g. upon atq. (e. g. on crutches)*, inniti qd re, artus sustinere qd re (*to support oneself by atq. in going*): to *g. to aby*, adire qm (*to go with a petition to aby*): to *g. for a thing*, petere qd (*in order to fetch it*): to *g. to see atq. qd spectatum ire*: to *g. for aby*, qm accersere, accersitum ire (*in order to fetch him*): to *g. to see aby*, qm visere, visitare (*in order to visit, to see, as a physician does a patient*): ad qm vadere (*to call on him*; see vadere above). For 'to go to bed, church, school, law, ruin, war, &c.'; see the subtit. So for a watch goes (well, ill, &c.).

2) Denoting a motion either in itself or towards atq. of things, moveri (*to move itself*).—ferri (*to move itself forwards or in violent rotation*; *e. g. fluvius citatus fertur*). To *g. into atq. i. e. to penetrate into atq.*, descendere in qd (*e. g. ferrum descendit in ilia*). || Fig.) That goes to my heart; see HEART. In a wider signification, to GO signifies the passing into a state; ire, exire in; *e. g. to g. to seed, ire in semen*.

3) A progress.—a) Of the result of circumstances and undertakings; *e. g. to succeed, ire, succedere*; procedere: to be going on well, bene, prospere, feliciter procedere: it went on differently fm what I had expected, secus accidit ac speraveram: the affair begins to *g. on better than I feared it would*, incipit res melius ire, quam putaram (C. At. 14, 15, 8): the affair is going on very well, res prorsus it (*ibid.* 13, 20, 4).—b) Of a befalling, the fate, the state of a person; it goes with me, &c., it apud me, de me; est mihi; me habeo, se habet qd, all with an adv. of the manner, as bene, recte, male, &c.: it goes well with the good, ill with the wicked, bene est bonis, male malis (Enn.): it has gone with me in the same manner, idem mihi accidit: see, said he to me, thus it goes with me every day, en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie: it goes well with aby, bene or præclare agitur cum quo: how will it *g. with you*? quid tibi fiet? however it may *g. with me*, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est; quicumque eventus me exceperit: how goes it with you? quomodo valet? (*with ref. to health*); quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit? (*with ref. to one's pursuits*); satin salvis? (*sc. res*; with ref. to one's circumstances): all is going on well with me, valeo; bene mecum agitur: I am going on very well, præclare mecum agitur; res mihi sunt maxime secundæ: my mother is going on quite well, apud matrem recte est: Attica is going on quite well, de Atticâ optime it (*ad. est*): so things *g. in this world*, ita vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est (*so is the life of men*); sic est vulgus (*thus is the great multitude*).

4) A thing goes in, through, upon atq. i. e. a) in respect of space; *e. g. a space can hold atq. qd capit rem (e. g. very few slaves, no more than could g. in a single carriage, paucissimi servi, quos unum vehiculum capere potest)*: eggs placed in vinegar become so soft that they can *g. through a ring*, ova aceto macerata ita emolluntur, ut per annulos transant: the thread will not *g. through the eye of the needle*, filum per acum non transit, or trajici non potest.—b) In measure, value, facit, efficit (*it makes*): æquat, exæquat (*it equals*); all four with acc. of the measure, &c.: 625 feet *g. to a stadium*, sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt or exæquant stadium: the Romans called the fourth part of a denarius, a sestertium, because there went to it two asses and a half, Romani quartam denarii partem, quod efficebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt: to *g. to the whole*, integrum exæquare: *Acæ bushels of seed go to an acre of land*, occupant (or implent) jugerum seminis modii quinque; satisfaciunt jugero seminis modii quinque.

5) To take a direction. a) to a certain place; i. e. to reach, extend, pertinere ad or ad usque (of things and places); ~~see~~ pertinere is quite un-Class).—excurre, procurere (*to take its course or direction to a*

place, of rivers and mountains; see TO EXTEND).—attingere qd (to *g.* as far as athg, to touch it; a place, river, &c.).—aequare qd (to *equal* a thing, reach as far as athg; e. *g.* altitudo fluminis summa equorum pectora aequabat, *i. e.* went as high as their breasts; Curt. 4, 9, 15).—defluere ad qd (to *flow down* to athg, of a garment; see Virg. *Æn.* 1, 404; pedes vestis fluxit ad imos; ~~sed~~ vestis fluens pedes ferit imos *is poet.*)—superare qd (to *g. over* or *above* athg; e. *g.* alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, alibi genua vix superavit, L. 26, 45, extr.). b) To go about athg, cingere, circumdare qd; e. *g.* urbem fossa cingit alta. c) 'To go' is used also of the direction or inclination to a time. The sun is going down [see TO SET], advesperascit; inclinatur ad vespertum; dies jam proclina est: *he is going ten (he is in his tenth year), annuum decimum agit; annum nonum excessit, egressus est (he has passed his ninth year).* d) To pass to aby by will or law, cedere ei (e. *g.* his farm-house went to his creditors, villa creditoribus cessit).—ei venire; ad qm pervenire jure (e. *g.* hereditas). To allow an inheritance to *g.* to aby, hereditatem ei concedere. e) To go (= to be sold) for so much, ire (e. *g.* denario ire, *Plin.* 18, 23, 53).—vendi (e. *g.*). || Of the direction of a road, &c., esse (e. *g.* via, quae est in Indiam, C. *Fin.* 3, 14, 54). via fert qd. ~~sed~~ ducere, in this sense, *is poet.* || To become putrid (&c., of fruits), vitari (e. *g.* of meat, fruit, &c.). || To depart, vid. *Aby's hope is gone, discescit ei spes: that time is gone (by), abiit illud tempus: the silver tables are gone fm all the temples, mensae argenteae ex omnibus templis sublatae sunt (are stolen): the memory of them is gone fm the earth, memoria eorum evanuit.* || To be pregnant for so long, ventrem ferre. *Mares go twelve months, equa ventrem fert duodecim menses (Varr.): does g. eight months, cervi octavus mensus ferunt partur (Plin.).* || To pass for (e. *g.* an old man). See TO BE RECOVERED.

I AM GOING, to &c., by particip. in rus. *He is just going to go*, in eo est, with subj. (the act impers.)—jam prope est, ut (also impers.): as he was just going to set out, jam profecturus; sub ipsa profectio.

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES.—Works such *g.* under aby's name, opera &c. quae sub ea nomine feruntur (Q. 7, 2, 24): to *g.* under the name of Philip, se Philippum ferre (*Vell.* 1, 11, 1; of a pretender): the report or story goes, fama or rumor est: as the story goes, ut ferunt, fertur, feruntur, &c.; also without the ut: Xenocrates, as the story goes, replied, Xenocratem ferunt (quum quaeretur ex eo...) respondisse. Proculus, as the story goes, &c., declared that, Proculus dixisse fertur, &c. As times *g.*, ut nunc sunt tempora; ut nunc se mores habent; pro eo ut difficultas temporis fert (considering the hard times): to go fm aby's sight, abire ex eis conspectu: to be going any where, iter est qd: whether this would *g.* as far with aby as that; whether this or that would *g.* the furthest with aby (= have the most effect on his mind), utrum apud qm hoc an illud plus valeret: fortune goes a great way (or goes for a great deal) in athg, multum fortuna valet (e. *g.* ad vitandum periculum): this goes a good (or but a little) way towards, hoc multum (or non multum) valet or momenti affert ad &c. You see how far the matter has gone, quem in locum res deducta sit, vides: it often went so far, that, saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut &c.; B. G. 6, 43: not to let the matter *g.* so far, as to, non committere, ut. If you *g.* on in this way, si ad istum modum pergas.

Go ASTRAY, deerrare, aberrare a *q.* (qd re), and simply (prop. and fig.) qd re: to go astray fm the way, deerrare itinere, aberrare via: to go astray fm one's purpose, aberrare a proposito.

Go BY: a) Pass by, vid. β) To act by or observe a rule, &c., legem servare, observare, or sequi, praescriptum servare, praecoptum tenere. To go by rule, ad praecceptum agere: to go by the rule of athg in athg, qd ad normam (or norma) ea rei dirigere (esp. in judging of athg): a rule to go by in athg, regula, ad quam qd dirigitur. We must not go by the crooked rule of custom, non utendum est pravissima consuetudinis regula (C).

Go INTO. See TO ENTER, in both prop. and fig. sense. Athg will not go into a place, locus non capit qd (is not large enough to hold it).

Go DOWN. See TO DESCEND. a) The wind is gone down, ventus sopitus est. b) (as a timepiece), clepsidra extremum stillicidium exhausti (of the water-clock, *Sen.* Ep. 24, 19); horologium moveri desit (of the sun dial; hence also of a watch or clock).

GO NEAR. See TO APPROACH.

GO SHARER. See TO SHARE; to be PARTNERS.

Go OFF: a) To issue, evenire. exitum habere: to go off so (without harm), sic abire (*Ter. Andr.* 1, 2, 4): not to go off so, non sic abire (C. *Att.* 14, 1, 1). To go off = pass their prime; see Go = become putrid. β) To go off; *i. e.* to be sold, venire. vendi: to go off well, facile vendi: to go off badly, repudiari.

Go OUT or FORTH (fm any place), exire, egrēdi. excedere: to go out for athg; e. *g.* for booty, praedatum exire: to go out on military expeditions, proficisci (πορεύεσθαι; see *Daehn* Np. *Mitt.* 2, 3). a) Prop. To leave the house and go abroad or into company, exire domo or foras (e. *g.* t.).—in publicum prodire, or procedere or egrēdi (to go into the streets, eply to appear in public).—deambulatum ire or abire (to go out for a walk): to have gone out, foris esse. domo abesse: not to go out, domi se tenere. pedem domo non efferre (not to stir a foot fm the house): never to go out, publico carere or abstinere (not to appear in public); odiose celebritatem, hominum celebritatem fugere (not to appear in public, fm bashfulness or ill temper): one who seldom goes out, rarus egressus (*T. Ann.* 15, 53, 1). β) To be extinguished, extingui. restingui.

Go ROUND: a) To go round fm one place or person to another, ire circa, with an acc. of the places or persons to which one goes (e. *g.* t.).—circumire, likewise with an acc. of the persons or places (both *g.* t. and, a) eply to go fm one person to another, to entreat, exhort, &c.: stronger than ambire).—ambire, with an acc. of the persons or places, or more usually absolutely (to go with a request or prayer, now to one, now to another; in the time of the republic, only of the candidates who went about to their friends and among the people, in order to obtain their votes). To go round to the house, circa domos ire. ambire domos (as a candidate in canvassing for an office): to go round the families, circumire per familias: to go round all the doors (round the house), omnes fores medifex circumire. b) Of things: to be given or carried round, circumferri (both of things, as a bowl, &c., with an acc. handed round; and of a saying, a report, which spreads abroad): to cause the cup to go round, poculum circumferre. β) To flow, surround a place, locum or qd ambire (both of persons and things).—locum or qd cingere (to surround, of things; also of a river).—circumfundi ei loco (to flow round about; of a river): if = to turn round, see TO TURN round.

Go THROUGH, I. INTRANS. 1) To go through a place, &c., (per) locum transire, pervadere, penetrare (penetrare to penetrate).—transvelli, velli per locum (to drive or sail through): an army which is going through a country, exercitus transmeas: the ball went through the shoulder, glans plumbea per humerum penetravit or adacta est: the rain goes through (the roof, &c.), ex imbribus aqua peruluit: to cause to go through, transmittere. 2) To reach fm one end to the other, pertinere, through athg, in qd (e. *g.* in omnes partes, in omnia), or to athg, ad qd usque (see Not pertinere).—II. TRANS. To go fm one end to the other: a) PROP. pedibus obire (e. *g.* regionem).—perlustrare, permeare (to wander through).—peragere (to wander through).—percurrere (to go quickly).—per locum penetrare (with exertion and pains). b) FIG. To go through a thing in succession or order fm beginning to end, lustrare, perlustrare (with the eyes, also with the mind).—percurrere (to go through quickly; in reading, legendo; in speech, oratione; in thought, mente ac cogitatione).—strictim attingere (to go through superficially, a book).—exatque, persequi (to go through accurately, in speech and writing).—explicare (to go through explaining or accurately, opp. perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, or summas rerum tantum attingere; see *Cic. Att.* 2, 1, init.; *Np. Pelop.* 1, 1).—cognoscere (to look into athg, in order to become acquainted with its contents, γνωσθαι); see *Np. Lys.* 4, 3, *Bremi*; *Cic. Il. Ferr.* 2, 6).—recensere, percensere (to count, reckon).—disponere (to go through in order to prove or to check an account). To go through all the states (in one's speech), omnes obire oratione sua civitates: to go through quickly and in haste, celeriter perstringere (e. *g.* aby's course of life): to go through again, recognoscere, retrattare (e. *g.* a writing for the purpose of making corrections). || To undergo, vid. || To go through with athg; see TO EFFECT, accomplish.

Go TO, ire ad, adire qm or ad qm, on any business, de qd re.—aggrēdi qm, convenire qm (to go to aby in order to beg, ask, &c. athg of him).—appellare, compellare qm, about athg, de qd re (to speak to aby with a request, &c.).—vadere ad qm (to call on him, C.).

GOAD, s. stimulus (e. g. stimulo tardos increpare boves, *Tibull.*).

GOAD, v. [PROPR.] stimulo fodere or lacerare qm (e. g. *su* or *bovem*; *GO* stimulus boves increpare, *poet.*). [IMPROPR.] stimulare qm or *cs* animum. *Jv.* stimulare *ac* pungero qm.—stimulus fodere qm (e. g. *C. Phil.* 2, 34, 86).—stimulus *ci* admovere (*C., L.*).—animum stimulus *cs* rei concitare (*C.*).—incitare qm ad qd stimulus *cs* rei (*all these expressions [except stimulus fodere] may be taken in a bad sense, like 'goad,' or in a good one, like 'to spur.' In a bad sense if to goad, an adj. may be added, acres, acresores, accerrimi, &c.). Jv.* incitare et stimulare; stimulare et excitare; accendere et stimulare (*see INCITE*). *Sis* lacerare, vexare (e. g. *res* malae lacerant, vexant, stimulus admovent, *C.*) or pungero, but these not in the sense of goading to *athg.* The people had been goaded to rage by *athg.* *cs* rei stimulus plebs furebat (*L.*). Goaded by *athg.* stimulus *cs* rei concitatus, incitatus, furens, &c.

GOAL, mēta (the pillar at the end of the Roman Circus, round which the runners, &c. turned; also used *impr.*; but as 'the end' of the race, it is principally *poet.*; e. g. *metam* tenere, *V.* The poets also use it *fig.* for the *g.* of life, met. vitæ or ævi or ultima, &c.; so too *Varr. R. R.* 1, 3, a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas).—calx (in *Seneca's* time, creta: the chalked line in the Circus that served for the starting and winning post; but as *opp.* carceres, it is 'the winning-post,' and used *fig. C.*). To reach the *g.*, ad calcem pervenire (with *as* ut dicitur) or decurrere (*both C.; impr.*); and when this (*g.*) is reached, ad quam [*sc.* calcem; *al.* quem] quum sit decursum (*C. Tusc.* 1, 8, 13): when the *g.* is reached, decurso spatio: to recalc abito to the starting-post when he had almost reached the *g.*, qm (ad carceres) a calce or ab ipsâ [*al.* ipso] calce revocare (*impr.*): to have reached the *g.* of one's hopes, summam voti sui consecutus case. 'To reach the *g.* (*impr.*) may also be translated without a *fig.*, ad finem venire or pervenire. [Starting-post, *vid.* [Final purpose, *see* PURPOSE.

GOAT, caper (g. t. for g.; as *opp.* capra, it is a he-g.)—hircus (an old he-g.)—hædus (a young one): a small he-g., hædulus (*Juv.* 11, 65): the adj. are, hircinus. hædinus: a wanton he-g., caper libidinosus (*poet. poetic*).—homo libidinosus (*fig.* of a debauchee). To stink like a g., hircum olēre.

GOAT-HERD, caprarius.

GOAT-SKIN, pellis hircina or caprina.—pellicula hædina (of a young goat).

GOATISH, hircosus (in smell).—*GO* caprinus only = 'goat,' as used *adj.* in goat-skin, &c.; hircinus is either this, or, in a bad sense, of the smell; hircinæ alæ (*Plaut.*). To have a g. smell, hircum olēre. [Lustful, *vid.*

GOBBLE UP, absorbere (e. g. cakes, placentas [*al.* absorbere], *H.*)—exorbere (*opp.* to gustare, as a for weaker expression; *C. impr.*).—vorare. devorare. *See SWALLOW* up. Not merely to taste *athg.* but to g. it all up, non modo gustare sed etiam exorbere (*C.*; but *fig.*). [To make the noise of the turkey-cock, cicurire (*Auct. Carm. de Phil.* 24).

GOBLER. *See* GLUTTON.

GO-BETWEEN, internuncius (messenger between two parties).—leno (*fem.* lena, a pander; also g.-b. in other bad actions).—conciliator, f. conciliatrix, *cs* rei (who by his management of the parties effects *athg.*; e. g. in making a match, nuptiarum).—intercessor (as interceder; either to prevent or effect *athg.*; also in money transactions, &c.; *post-Aug.*).—proxeneta (ποξενιτης) or pure Lat. paraxius (in buying and selling, and other money transactions; *post-Aug.*).—sequester, *fem.* sequestra (*post-Aug.* in this sense; e. g. Inter patres et plebem publice gratias sequester, *C.*).

GOBLET. *See* CUP.

GOBLIN. *See* DEMON.

GOD, Deus (God as the Supreme Being; a definite god, and a particularly distinguished god-like person)—numen, usually numen divinum (*ist.* the god, the powerful will, the might of God; then also the Deity himself, as far as he shows his majesty and power effectually). *GO* divus for deus was obsolete in the *mid.* age, and used only in prayers, as *L. 7.* 26, 4.—The gods, dii, divi, cœlestes (*poet.* cœlites and cœlicolæ).—superi (*poet.* the higher gods, as *opp.* to the inferi; i. e. the lower, or those in the infernal regions): the gods of the first rank, dii majorum gentium: the gods of the second rank, dii minorum gentium: the gods of a house, lares, penates. To place abt among the gods, qm ad deos immortales benevolentia famæque tollere; qm in cœlum famâ ac voluntate tollere; qm benefi-

clorum memor in consilio cœlestium collūco (*of individuals, fm private gratitude, esteem, &c.*; *see C. Cat.* 3, 1, 2; *N. D.* 2, 24, 64; *Off.* 3, 5, 25); qm in deorum numerum referre: qm inter deos referre: qm consecrare (by a decree of state, to pronounce holy, or to make a god of *aby*): to call God to witness, Deum testari: for God's sake (*I entreat you*). Deum testans: for God's sake! (*as an exclamation of astonishment*), pro deum fidem! (*with us, Dei*; *see Zumpt.* § 361): by the gods, per deos: to help me, *GO* ita me Deus adjuvet, amet! May God punish me! Deus me perdat! great, almighty God! (*as an exclamation of astonishment and excited feeling*), maxime Jupiter! pro Jupiter! (*see Heind. H. Sat.* 1, 2, 17): God have mercy on me! (*as an exclamation of anxiety and fear*), faveas mihi! (*see O. Met.* 6, 327): in God's name! quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! (*as an introductory form*); per me licet, nihil impedit, non moleste patiar (*as a sign of consent or approval*): by God's assistance, Deo annuente (*if God allow it*); Deo adjuvante (*by the help of God*); ducente Deo (*under the leading and protection of God*); to begin *athg.* in reliance upon God (*with his help*), ope divinâ qd aggrēdi: God grant it! f. laxit Deus! utinam Dii ita faxint! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat! God grant his blessing! Deus approbet! dii approbent! May God grant you his blessing, annuat Deus nutum numenque suum conatui tuo (*ast. L. 7.* 30, *extr.*): unless some god help us, nisi quis nos deus respexerit (*see C. Att.* 1, 16): would to God that &c., utinam (*with subj.*); 'not' afit. utinam is nē: that may God avert or prevent! quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat! ne id Deus sinat or siverit! God forbid! (*as a strong negation*), minime vero! nihil minus! thank God! gratia debetur Deo! 'Deo habenda est gratia!'

GOD-CHILD, *cujus baptisma sponsor interful.

GOD-DAUGHTER, *puella, cujus baptisma sponsor interful.

GODDESS, dea (diva, antiquated). *See* GOD.

GODFATHER, sponsor (*Terit. Bapt.* 18). To be *aby's* g., *cs baptisma sponsorem interasse. A present fm a g., *donum in baptisni memoriam datum.

GODHEAD. *See* DEITY, DIVINITY.

GODLESS. *See* IRRELIGIOUS.

GODLIKE. *See* DIVINE, *adj.*

GODLINESS. *See* PIETY, HOLINESS.

GODLY. *See* HOLY.

GODMOTHER, *quæ *cs* baptisma sponsor interful.

GODSEND, qd, quod se velut cœlo demissum ostendit (*of what appears at a moment of great need, L. Fabiana acies*).—quod virgula devincit, ut alunt, suppetitur. *Athg.* seems a g., qd necesse quod non fortuitum sed divinum videtur (*C. Fam.* 7, 5).

GODSHIP. *See* DIVINITY.

GODSON. *See* GODCHILD.

GODWIT, *scelopax ægocephala (*Lin.*).

GOGGLE, distorquere oculos.

GOGGLE EYED, distorti oculis.

GOGGLE-EYES, distorti oculi.

GOING, itio (*as the act*).—itus (*as the state*).—ambuiatio (*a walking*).—reditio, reditus (*a going away or back; the former as the act, the latter as the state*).

GO ingressus and ingressus denote the manner of g., the gait.

GOITRE, struma (*Cels.*). To have g.'n, affici tumidis gutturibus.

GOLD, s. aurum: rough, unwrought g., aurum rude, infectum: wrought g., aurum factum: spun g., a web of g., aurum netum (*Alcim. Arist.* 6, 36): *cs* g., aurum signatum: solid, mazy g., aurum solidum: pure g., aurum purum (*made*) of g., aureus; ex auro factus: overlaid with g., auratus: adorned with g., auro distinctus: worked with g., auro intextus (*both, e. g.* of cloth). To be made of g. (*fig.*; e. g. to be very rich), divitis abundare; (*more strongly*), superare Crasum divitis (*Cic. Att.* 1, 4, *extr.*): a vein of g., vena auri: a bar or wedge of g., later aureus: a grain of g., auri mica or granum: a leaf of g., bractea auri (*poet.*): a small leaf of g., *bractella auri: a plate of g., lamina auri: to plate with g., laminâ inaurare: interwoven with g., auro intextus: the art of embroidering in g., *ars auri pingendi: a garment embroidered in g., vestis auro intexta or distincta (*interwoven with g., or with golden spangles, or the like, attached; the latter was also vestis Phrygonia, Plin.* 8, 48, 74): a refiner of g., auri coctor (*Inscript.*): a river whose sands roll g., flumen, quod aurum vehit (*see Curt.* 8, 9, 18): that bears g., aurum vehens (*of rivers; see Curt.* 8, 9, 18; *GO* aurifer is *poet.*); also auro fertilis (e. g. flumen): to shine with g.

aur nitēre: a mass of g., auri massa or glebula (Plin. Ep. 10, 56, 3). — *PAOV. You may trust him with untold g., dignus est, quicum (abl.) in tenebris mices (i. e. he would not deceive you even in the dark): all is not g. that glitters, fronti nulla fides.*

GOLD (as adj.), see GOLDEN: a g. thread, filum aureum: g. threads (pl.), aurum netum (span g., Alcim. Acit. 6, 36): a g. colour, color in aurum inclinat: of a g. colour, colore in aurum inclinato (of a g.-like colour): auratus, aureūlus (that looks as if overlaid with g.): a g. fish, pisces auratus, auri coloris pisces. *☞* The g.-fish is of the genus Cyprinus. A country that contains g. mines, regio auri ferax (Afr. Curt. 8, 15): g. coin, aureus or aureolus (with and without numus): a g. mine, auri fodina; metallum auri or aurarium; auraria, orum (sc. metalla); aurisodure; aurarie.

GOLD-BEATER, bractator, bractearius (late).

GOLD BROCADE, vestis auro distincta, vestis auro intexta (cloth in wch g. is interwoven, Curt. 3, 3, 13; 9, 7, 11)—vestis Phrygionia (in wch g. is embroidered, Plin. 8, 48, 74).

GOLD-COAST, ora auro or auri fertilis.

GOLD-DRAWER. See GOLD-BEATER.

GOLD-DUST, pulvis aureus (dust of gold, and like gold, t.)—pulvis aureus (like gold; Pallad. 1, 5, 1, ed. Schmid.).

GOLDEN, aureus (prop. and fig.).—ex auro factus or fabricatus (only propr., made of gold).—aureolus (mostly fig., = extimulus, egregius, i. e. excellent, e. g. a speech, a writing).—auri colore (of the colour of gold).—auri coloris.—colore in aurum inclinato (having a shade of gold; of a g. hue): the g. age, ætas aurea: the g. mean, aurea mediocritas: to bear g. fruit (fig.), bonam frugem ferre (Liv. 2, 1): a g. pheasant, *phasianus pictus (Linn.): having g. locks, flavus: g. locks or hair, coma or (of men) cesaries flava(t): of a g.-yellow, flavus, fulvus, russet (see YELLOW).

GOLDEN-EYE, *anas clangula (Linn.).

GOLDEN-ROD, *solidago (the common g.-r., *sol. virgaurea, Linn.).

GOLDEN-SAXIFRAGE, *chrysosplenium (Linn.).

GOLDFINCH, carduelis fringilla carduelis, Linn.).

GOLDSMITH, aurifex, aurarius (sc. artifex, in Inscr.).—vascularius (one that makes golden vessels, as bowls, &c.; Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54). G's scales, statēra auraria (Varr.) or aurificia (C.).

GOLD-WIRE, filum aureum (a single thread).—*aurum in fila ductum (gold drawn out into wire).

GOLDY-LOCKS, *chrysocōma (Linn.).

GONDOLA, navis cubiculata (Sen. Benef. 7, 20, 8).—navis thalamēgos (Suet. Cal. 52).

GONDOLIER, magister navis cubiculatę or thalamęgi.

GOOD, s. bonum (g. t.).—honestum (moral g.): to do much g., multa bene facere (to do many g. actions).—de multis bene mereri (to lay many under an obligation to oneself): to do g. to aby, ci bene or benigne facere. conferre in qm beneficia (much, multa). A person does me much g., optime qđ meretur de me: to return g. for g., similibus beneficiis beneficiis pensare: to return g. for evil, maleficia beneficiis pensare: to return or requite g. with evil, beneficia maleficia pensare: to turn alth g. to, qđ in bonum vertere (to turn to one's advantage; e. g. detrimentum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73, Held.). | Good; i. e. advantage, commodum (advantage).—utilitas (use, profit, &c.).—salus (welfare): for my g., the g. of the state, &c., e. re meā; e. republic (also by the dat.; e. g. to give up one's private feelings for the g. of the state, studium reipublicę dimittere; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 8; so with dare, tribuere, &c.): to be for the g. of aby, e. re cs esse; ci prodese or utile esse; qm juvare. | The public good, commune commodum, communis utilitas. bonum publicum. reipublicę commoda. reipublica (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 46).—salus communis or reipublicę (the common welfare): to have the public g. in view, to consult for or promote it, communī commodō inservire; communī utilitatī servire; salutē reipublicę consulere; rem publicam juvare; omnium commodis or communī utilitatī prospicere: to endeavour to promote the public g., reipublicę salutem suscipere: to look only to the public g., considering one's own interests as secondary, ad communem fructum referre omnia; reipublicę commoda privatis necessitatibus habere potiora. | A thg good and excellent of wch you partake, bonum: the greatest g., summum bonum; u. utimum or finis bonorum: earthly g.'s, externa bona; res externę or humanę. (410)

2) A possession, property, usually in plur. g.'s; bona; fortunę (g.'s of fortune), bona ac fortunę: stolen g.'s, res furtivę or pl. res furtivę or furtivę. See PROPERTY. A receiver of stolen g.'s, qui substractas res (sacras, &c. or pecunias) ex his qui subtraxerint, suscipit (Cod. Just.). | Goods (wares, &c.), merces; see WARES. To take out so much and return it in g.'s, qđ exhaurire et merces remittere (Plin. 6, 24, 26). Dry g.'s, pręp *merces, quę ad ulnam venduntur.

GOOD, adj. bonus (g. t. in a physical and moral sense, but not so extensive as the English word 'good,' since we cannot translate 'a good wind,' ventus bonus, but secundus ventus; 'a good disposition,' not bonus animus, but benignus animus; also of 'a good light,' tabulas in bono lumine collocare).—Jucundus, suavis, dulcis (pleasant, agreeable, of that wch affects the sense, as smell, taste, &c.); also, for alth, ci rei or ad qđ).—probus (that is it ought to be, in a physical and moral view; e. g. silver, colour, &c.; then an artist, person, ability).—sanctus (morally g. fm a principle of piety).—opimus (rich, fat, prop. and fig.; campus, L.; habitus corporis, C.)—commodus (serviceable, convenient, g. in its kind; e. g. silver, health; also of persons, e. g. a sort of a person, well-disposed).—opportunus (convenient, well fitted or suited. First, of time and place; then also of persons; e. g. well suited to alth; also for alth, ad qđ).—prosper, secundus (conformable to one's wish, favorable; e. g. ventus secundus).—utilis (serviceable, useful; for alth, ci rei).—salutaris (wholesome, e. g. remedium; for alth, ci rei). Jm. utilitē et salutaria.—honestus (morally g., honorable).—simplex (unassuming; guileless).—benignus (kind; charitable fm inclination and goodness of heart).—Integer (opp. vitiatu, gone; of fruits). G. food, cibī suaves or jucundi (pleasant to the taste); cibī conquistī or lautī (exquisitely g.): a g. house, domicilium bonum or commodum: to have a g. house, bene or commodē habitare: a g. (paved) road, via trita: a g. (fertile) field, g. soil, aer ferax or fertilis; solum ferax or fertile: a g. pasture, pasuum herbis abundans; pasuum pecorī alendo bonum: a g. harvest, messis frugiferę (poet.), or optima: a g. year for fruit, &c., annus frugifer; annus frugibus locuples (poet.); *annus magni proventus: this is a g. year, magnum proventum frugum fructumque annus hic attulit (Afr. Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): g. times, tempora bona or felicia (prosperous); anni frugibus locupletēs (fruitful years, poet.): a g. climate, bonum cælum: a g. air, aer purus, tenuis, salubris (not bonus): g. weather, idonea tempestas (with ref. to a particular purpose; e. g. a voyage; but we find bona et certa tempestas, g. and settled weather: C. Qu. Fr. 2, 2, extr.). a g. hand, compositissimę et clarissimę literę: in g. taste, purus (e. g. ornatus, Q.). Hortensius's memory was so g., that &c., erat Hortensio memoria tanta, ut &c.: a g. physician, medicus arte insignis: a g. soldier, miles bello bonus; miles fortis ac strenuus: a g. statesman and soldier, bonus pax belloque: g. eyes, g. sight, oculi acres et acuti: to have g. eyes, bene or acriter vidēre; oculos acres et acutos habēre. My g. friend! (in a cordial address to a stranger), o bone! sodes: e. g. friend of mine, mihi amicus; amicus meus (not bonus amicus; i. e. a friend in the real sense of the words): a g. (= considerable) part, bona pars: a g. (= considerable) while, aliquantum temporis: to have a g. (= sound) sleep, satis arte dormire: in a g. manner, see WELL: to be g., pręstare: to be g. to aby: see KIND. G. morning, night, &c.; see the subtt.—to make alth g. again, qđ sanare (to make sound, as it were; e. g. scelus): sarcire qđ (to patch up, as it were, to mend, an injury, act of injustice, &c., detrimentum acceptum); reconcinnare (to mend, as it were, repair; e. g. detrimentum acceptum): to make much worse what cannot be made g. again, ea, quę sanari non possunt, exulcerare: to think alth g., probare, comprobare qđ (g. t. to approve of it); ci rei adicere alium calculum (to give one's approval to a thing; to approve of or assent to alth; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5): alth does me g., quđ suavior me afficit. | Good; i. e. correct, of style; see PURE (of language).

| Good for: to be g. for alth, utilem esse ci rei, or ad qđ; idoneum esse ad qđ; bonum esse ci rei, or ad qđ; aptum esse ad qđ; usual esse ad qđ: not to be g. for, non utilem, or inutilem esse, ad qđ: to beg. for nothing, nihil esse; nullus preti esse: a g.-for-nothing fellow, homo nequam; homo nihil: a thorough g.-for-nothing fellow, homo nequissimus. (Of medicines): to be g. for alth, utilem esse ci rei or ad qđ; salutarem or salubrem esse ad qđ; prodese ad qđ; efficacem esse ci rei

(s. g. for cracked lips, labrorum fissuris; all *Plin.*); bene facere ad qd (e. g. ad capitis dolorem, *Scrib. Larg.*).

MISCELLANEOUS PHRASES:—To pull a g. face on aithg, see FACE. Every body does what is g. in his own eyes, ipsa olera olla legat (*Plant. Prov.*). By g. luck, forte fortunā. It was my g. luck to, mihi contigit ut. To give aby as g. as he brings, par pari respondere. To make g. (a promise), see FULFIL. To promise what you can't make g., frustra polliceri qd. When he was as g. as condemned and executed, quum pro damnato mortuorque esset: he as g. as says it, though he no where states it in so many words, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit, idem valet.

GOOD, *intrj.* bene agis! bene facis or fecisti! (to express approbation of conduct).—bene habet! non repugno! non impedio! (be it so; I make no objection to it).—satis est! (enough!)—dictum puta! teneo (I understand; you need not say any more; said by one to whom a commission is given)—ponamus; demus hæc (granted; be it so; of a person who grants something on which he is going to found an objection).—in this sense, nempe is also used (e. g. C. N. D. 3, 39, 93, atque talem etiam vota dicitis capituli oportere. Nempe singuli vovent, &c., good! but now sometimes one man makes a vow, sometimes another. Sed effugi insidias; perripi Apenninum; nempe in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, good! 'so far well' or 'be it so,' but I must still &c. cf. *Pr. Intr.* II. 153, d).—recte (a form of courteous assent; e. g. is mihi dixit se Athenis me expectaturum, ut mecum decederet. Recte, inquam; quid enim dicerem! C.).

GOOD FRIDAY, dies per Christi mortem sacra. GOOD-HUMOURED, remissus (opp. severus).—hilaris (cheerful, opp. tristis, severus).—festivus (full of cheerful humour).—alacer, also with animo (ready and disposed to acting, lively, opp. languidus): g.-h. and gay, alacer et lætus.

GOODLINESS. See BEAUTY, ELEGANCE.

GOOD LUCK. See 'good FORTUNE.'

GOOD-NATURE, bonitas (g. i., goodness).—(animi) benignitas (kindness, &c.).—facilitas or facilitas et humanitas. comitas et facilitas. comitas facilitasque. mens facili. mores faciles (of general readiness to oblige, &c.).—suavitas (morum).

GOOD-NATURED, comes. benignus. facillis. suavis. *Str.* in *KIND.* To be g.-n. to aby, leni ingenio esse in qm: benigne or comiter qm tractare; plurimum benignitatis in qm conferre.

GOODNESS, bonitas (g. i., of g., physical or moral): g. of heart, probitas; simplicitas: natural g. of heart, nature bonitas; also naturalis bonitas (e. g. perpetua naturalis bonitas, *Np. Alt.* 9, 1). Have the g. to &c., quæso. oro. obsecro (I beg or beseech you. When thus used as forms of courtesy, they are usually inserted after the first or second word).

GOODS, bona, orum (pl. adj.). See PROPERTY, POSSESSIONS.

GOOD-WILL, benevolentia. See KINDNESS. || To buy the g.-w. of (a retiring tradesman), &c., *pretio soluto pecisor a qo, ut me emptoribus suis (or iis, qui ejus opæ utantur, if an *artizan*) commendet. To give aby one's g.-w., *qm emptoribus meis (or iis, qui opæ meâ utuntur) commendo.

GOOSE, anser: a little g., anserculus: a fat g., anser pinguis, bene saginatus: 'goose,' as adj., anserinus.

GOOSE-BERRY, *ribes grossularia (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-GRASS, *gallum Aparine (*Linn.*).

GOOSE-QUILL, *penna anserina.

GORE, eror.—anguis concretus.

GORE v. trajicere. transrodere. confodere. transfigere. confingere. transverberare (e. g. venabulo).—percutere.—cornu ferire (V. with the horn).

GORGE, || Throat, gullet, vid. || In architecture, cymatium (κυματίον); or, pure Lat., unda. In mod. architecture, the cymatium Doricum, Ital. cavetto, is distinguished fm cymatium Lesbium, Ital. cimassa.

GORGE. See TO DEVOUR (prop.).: to g. oneself with, or be gorged with, see 'glut oneself with.'

GORGEOUSLY. See MAGNIFICENT, SPLENDID.

GORGEOUSNESS. See MAGNIFICENCE, SPLENDOR.

GORMANDIZE, heluari. luxuriose vivere.

GORMANDIZER. See GLUTTON.

GORMANDIZING, heluatio.—ingluvijs (*Ter., H.*—ingluvijs atque voracitas, *Eutrop.*).

GORSE, *ulex Europæus (*Linn.*, the common furze).

GOSHAWK, *falco palumbarius (*Linn.*).

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GOSLING, anserculus.

GOSPEL, || The whole Christian doctrine, *evangelium.—*doctrina or præcepta Jesu Christi. To preach the g., evangelizare (*Aug. C. D.* 18, 31): a preacher of the g., evangelizator (*Eccl.*). || A gospel (e. g., *St. John's*), *vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita (*intr.* the life of Jesus, by *St. John*): a section of such a narrative (as read in the communion service), *lectio evangelica. || IMPROPR. To take aithg that is told him for g., facillime ad credendum induci (e. e. habitually): to take aithg for g., qd cupidius credere (L., with ref. to the hasty belief); qd tale esse credere, quale falsum esse non possit; or ci rei ita assentiri, ac si (or quasi) tale fuerit, quale falsum esse non possit (with ref. to firmness of belief, *ast. C. Acad.* 2, 18, 57).

GOSSIP, s. homo garrulus.—loquax (that talks much).—vulgator (publisher of news, &c., O.).—famigeratus (Com., a malicious talkative fellow).—rumorigerulus (late; *Amnian*).—combibo (*intr.* a bottle-companion).—compitor. sodalis (companion). *Fem.* garrula. *vulgatrix. *famigeratrix. || Idle talk, sermo. sermones (talk).—*sermones falsi or improbi or aniles (i. e. old woman's talk). garritus. confabulatio: foolish or idle g., rumusculi imperitorum hominum. To have a g. with aby, fabulari or confabulari cum qo: to have a g. together; fabulari inter se. sermones credere (λόγους credere): often have a g. with aby, cum qo fabulari inausurrans ac præbens invicem aures (*Suet. C.* 22). || God-father or god-mother, vid.

GOSSIP, v. || To chat, vid.; and Gossip, s. To g. about aithg, evulgare. effutire foris [*Str.* in *Divulgo*]. To g. about aby, or aby's affairs, qm differre rumoribus (maliciously): a gossiping set or party, sessulicula (*C. Fin.* 5, 20, 56). A gossiping town, urbs sermonum avida: I should like to g. with you longer, cupiebam (in a letter) plura garrire.

GOSSIPING, s. famigeratio (*Plaut. Trin.* 3, 2, 66). See GOSSIP, s.

GOURD, cucurbita. To scoop out g.'s, and use them for cups, bottles, *cucurbitas excavare atque pro poculis, lagenis, &c. uti (*ast. Cæs. B. G.* 2, 86, *Am.*).

GOURMAND, cuppes (*Plaut.*).—helluo.—homo fastidii delicati.—*cuppediorum studiosus.

GOUT, arthritis (ἀρθρίτις, med. i. s., of the modern and ancients), or, pure Latin, morbus articularis or articularis, or dolor (dolores) artuum or articularum (pain in the joints).—chiragra (g. in the hands).—podagra morbus (ὑδαγρα, if in the legs, as complaint).—podagra or pedum dolores (as pain).—*gonagra (i. s. in the knees). Subject to the g., arthriticus; podagricus (if in the feet): aby has the g., artus cs laborant: to suffer much fm the g., magnos articularum dolores habere (g. i.): to be tormented by a fit of the g., maximis podagræ doloribus cruciari; podagræ doloribus ardere: to suffer so much fm the g., that &c., tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut &c.: to get the g., in podagræ morbum incidere: to bring on the g., podagram creare: one who suffers fm the g., podagricus (ὑδαγρικος), or, pure Lat., pedibus æger.

GOUTY, arthriticus. podagricus. pedibus æger [*Str.* in *Gout*].

GOVERN, V. TRANS. || To lead; to rule, imperare, imperitare cl. cs esse imperatorem. imperio regere or imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command of aby or aithg).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise an unlimited control over aby; especially, of inanimate and abstract subjects).—præesse cl. or ci rei (to be placed over aby, or at the head of aithg). To g. a state, civitatem regere. imperium tractare (to be the ruler, especially with ref. to royal or imperial authority); regnare (with collateral notion of arbitrary rule); rempublicam regere or moderari; rempublicæ præesse; clavum rempublicæ or imperii, or simply imperium tenere; ad gubernaculâ rempublicæ sedere (to stand or be at the helm): to g. a town, urbem imperio regere: to be governed by aby, imperio cs teneri; teneri in cs ditione et potestate; imperium cs sustinere; se regi a qo pati (to allow oneself to be governed). || IMPROPR. To be master of aithg, imperare ci rei. moderari ci rei (to moderate, to hold in check; e. g., to g. one's tongue, linguam or orationem): not to be able to g. aithg, impotentem esse cs rei (e. g. iræ): to g. oneself, sibi imperare; animi potentem esse; animum suum comprimere, coercere; one's anger, iram reprimere: to g. one's passions, &c., cupiditatibus imperare (opp. servire); cupiditates continere, comprimere, coercere, frenare, domare ac frangere. We are governed by our passions, cupiditates dominationem in nos habent: the mind g.'s the body, animus regit corpus: to be governed by ambition,

ambitione teneri. || *A grammatical term*: jungi or conjungi (cum) qā re (i. e., to have a certain case or mood after it; e. g., potior governa the abl. case, potior jungitur, conjungitur (cum) ablativo).—recipere qd (with regard to the government of words by conjunctions).—ut' governa the subj., 'ut' jungitur subjunctivo, or 'ut' recipit subjunctiva; 'ut' facit poni subjunctivos (all in Gramm.).

GOVERNABLE, qui regi potest (propr. and improp. : see *Sen. de irā*, 2, 15, extr.). See TRACTABLE, &c. GOVERNANCE or GOVERNING. See GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNESS, educatrix.—magistra. rectrix. gubernatrix (g. i. for a female teacher).

GOVERNMENT, || *The governing, gubernatio. moderatio* (e. g. republice).—administratio (the administration, power of carrying on, e. g. belli, war).—procuratio (the administration of business during the absence of abg, e. g. alienorum bonorum).—functio (office or duty devolving on abg).—auctoritas (authority or command of a superior, with ref. to the obedience of an inferior).—summa imperii rerum ditto. principatus. tyrannus; see COMMAND. || *A state of ruling, potestas. dominatio. regnum* (see DOMINION, DOMINATION). To be under the g. of others or another, alieni arbitrii esse : to have the g. of, see To GOVERN : to assume or seize the g., rerum potiri; imperium or regnum or dominatum or tyrannidem occupare : not to submit to abg's g., cs imperium detrectare; cs nutum ditoneque respicere : to offer the g. to abg, ci regnum deferre; ci regnum ac diadema deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22); Imperium or regnum ci tradere : to live under a just and lenient g., justo et miti imperio regi : to submit to the g. of abg, se sub cs potestatem subicere (Auct. Herenn. 2, 31, init.). || *The seat of government*, *curia republice : the form of g., imperii or republice forma; republice ratio or status (i. e., the peculiar constitution of the state); republice species (the peculiar kind of g.): the system of g., or on wch it is carried on, *imperiū tenendi or republice administrandæ ratio : at the expense of g., sumptu publico or publice : on the part of the g., consilio publico; publice : an absolute g., *civitas in quā summa imperii apud unum est : a representative or constitutional g., *civitas, quæ convocanda ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisque ex illorum arbitratu legibus popularem quandam formam induit. || IMPROPR. The g. of one's passions, tongue, &c., see CONTROL, s. || *The members, collectively taken, constituting the government*, *qui prepositi sunt toti republice administrandæ. *qui præfecti sunt rebus publicis. *rerum publicarum curatores.

GOVERNOR, || *Ruler, commander*, vid. || *Of a province*, præfectus or preses or rector or procurator provincæ (g. H., the three last, time of Empp.).—proconul. prætor (in the time of the republic; the former, if the command of an army was attached to it).—satrapes. satrāpa. satrāpe (σατράπης, amongst the Persians). The g. of Gaul, for the time being, quicumque Galliam obtinet (Cæs. B. G. 1, 35) : to be the g. of a province, provincæ præsidem esse; provincæ præse or præfectum esse; or præpositum esse; provinciam obtinere : to make abg. of a province, qm provinciam præficere or præponere; qm rectorem provincæ imponere (silo. age). || *Tutor*, vid.

GOWN, vestis (g. i.; also collectively, for the whole dress).—indumentum (any garment that was put on and not thrown over another dress).—stola. palla (garment of a Roman lady; ~~the~~ the stola, worn over the tunic, reached to the ankles or feet, and was fastened by a girdle round the waist, leaving broad folds above the breast; the palla was thrown over the stola).—cyclas (a dress of a Roman lady, on great occasions; but it must not be compared with the modern dress of women).—vestis muliebris. vestimentum muliebre (women's dress in general). A g. to wear in the house, vestitus domesticus; vestis domestica : a best g., *vestis sollemniū dierum; vestis seposita : silk g., serica, orum; bombycina, orum : a silk g., bombycina vestis (Plin.); serica vestis (ib.). : a coloured g., vestis varia; vestimentum versicolor : to make a g., vestem facere : a morning g., vestis domestica (i. e., house dress, in general). || *The gown of peace, toga* (opp. arma).—vestis forensis.

GRABBLE. See To GROPE, To STRAWL. GRACE, || *Beauty, gratia* (charm : e. g., in the manner of representing abg; of style; see Q. 10, 1, 65, and 96).—pulchritudo. venustas. forma. species (SYN. in BEAUTY)—elegantia (g., as consisting in tasteful selection).—decor (post. : e. g., Tibull., O. : and post-

Aug. prose, eply in Q.).—lepos (g. in words, style, speech, conversation; see *Her. S. Cat.* 25, 5, p. 130).—venus (charm, &c.; not C.). Refined g., exulta quedam elegantia (Q.); subtilis venustas : a peculiar g., proprius decor (Q.); female g., muliebris venustas : g. and fulness of expression, suavia dicendi et copia : to have a natural g. in conversation, &c., nativus quidam lepos in qo est. G's of style, dicendi veneres : meretriciosas g's of style, lenocinia (Q. Praef. 8, 26; opp. ornamenta) : the g. of the Attic dialect, gratia sermonis Attici : studied g., venustas in gestu (Auct. Her. 3, 15, 16 : too theatrical for an orator, opp. turpitudinis) : without g., insuavis; invenustus; injucundus : full of g., suavitatis or jucunditatis plenus; venustate affluens. See GRACEFUL. || *Favour, gratia*, favor. beneficium; see FAVOUR. By the g. of God, *favente Deo; juvante Deo; *Del beneficio (the first expressing 'favour'; the second, 'help'; the last, a benefit conferred). || *Pardon, venia—indulgentia* (a particular favour or indulgence shown to abg, as *Suet. Vit.* 5, of a prince towards a favorite).—misericordia (mercy, pity).—impunitas (impunity offered to, or obtained by abg; see AMNISTY).—gratia (favour bestowed on abg). To sue for g., veniam delicti precari (with regard to a crime); veniam præteritum precari (for the past, e. g., on account of rebellion); suum periculum deprecari (in imminent danger, death, &c.); to obtain g., impetrare veniam. veniam invenire; fm abg, a qo; see PARDON, s. There is no more g. to be hoped, sublatæ est spes veniæ. || *Thanks, vid.* : also laudes gratæque (a prayer of praise and thanks). || *As little; e. g.* 'Your grace' *Tu, vir generosissimè princeps (imperator) clementissimè clementia vestra! (the two last were used in addressing Roman Empp.; see *Gemeri Theat.*).—|| *Grace personified as a goddess, Charis* (Χάρις), or, pure Lat., Gratia : the Graces, Charites (Χαρίτες), or, pure Lat., Gratiae.

GRACE, v. || *To embellish; to adorn, ornare, exornare, adornare. excolere. distinguere. vestire* qā re (SYN. in ADORN). To g. a narrative, narrationem gratiā et venere exornare : the things or objects that g. the life of man, res, quæ vitam instruunt : to g. abg by the mode of relating it, qd verbis exornare, or oratione exornare : to g. (e. g. a company) with one's presence, præsentia suā (of one) or frequentia (of several persons) ornare qm : to g. abg (= be an honour to him), honori, decori or ornamēto esse; ci perhonorificum esse. || *To favour, vid.*

GRACEFUL, venustus (charming and captivating the senses).—lepidus (connected with *lepidus*, propr. = light; hence of a light airy grace; lep. mores, Plaut.). dictum; H. In Auct. Her. lepida et concinna (opp. magna et pulchra) = prettiness; petty g's of style that soon weary).—decōrus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, eply the historians; not in this sense in C.).—elegans. concinnus et elegans. comptus. nitidus et comptus. bellus (SYN. in ELEGANT). Sis suavis. dulcis. To be g., habere suavitatem. conjunctum esse suavitatē : to be exceedingly g., mirifica esse suavitatē; affluere venustatē : to render g., ci rei venustatem afferre, or amonitatem suppeditare : a g. attitude, formosus habitus (e. g., in throwing a spear) : a noble and g. exterior, ad dignitatem apposita species et forma : of a g. shape or form, formā or specie venustā (only of persons) : a very g. female, muller venustissima; muller formā or specie venustissima; muller omnibus simulacris emendator (Petrus. 126, 13) : a g. delivery (of a speaker), suaviloquentia (C. Brut. 15, 58). See ELEGANT.

GRACEFULLY, venuste.—elegantē (e. g. psallere, saltare; agere vitam or ætatem; causam dicere).—decōre. honeste. suaviter (SYN. in GRACEFUL). speciosè (e. g. hasta speciosissime contorta, Q.). To speak g., quasi decōre loqui; suavem esse in dicendo (the latter of an orator only); suaviter loqui (to speak in a sweet, persuasive manner) : speaking g., suaviloquens (C. in Gell. 12, 2, &c., in wch passage Gellius is of opinion that Seneca is wrong in rejecting this word) : to relate abg g., jucunde narrare : to write g., dulcissime scribere. See also ELEGANTLY.

GRACEFULNESS, venustas. gratia. dignitas (the last, of all that is capable of bestowing dignity).—decōr, ōria († and post-Aug. prose). See GRACE. G. of attitude, formosus habitus.

GRACIOUS, propitius (propitious, favorable, of the gods, and, less cmly, of superiors to their inferiors).—comis (courteous, affable to all alike).—humanus (mild, as a general virtue; fm cultivation, good-will to mankind, generally, &c.). JN. comis et humanus.—clementis (mild; remitting something of the severity wch

might justly have been expected; opp. severus, crudelis).
—lenis (mild, of him who, *fm* either real or pretended kindness of heart, avoids althg that may be harsh, opp. vehemens, asper, acer). —indulgens (indulgent, not severe; of one who readily excuses althg, though he disapproves of it, opp. acerbus et severus). —misericors (merciful, opp. durus). Jn. clemens et misericors (opp. crudelis et durus). —benignus (kind, with ref. to the friendly feeling and the manifestation of it). —liberalis (acting with liberality). A g. reception, *liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qe excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a g. reception, benigne excipi.

GRACIOUSLY, comiter, humane. clementer, leniter, benigne. liberaliter, indulgenter [Syn. in GRACIOUS]. Jn. benigne et liberaliter, benigne ac liberaliter. To receive or be received g., see 'GRACIOUS reception.'

GRACIOUSNESS, benignitas animi. —benevolentia, favor, voluntas, studium [Syn. in FAVOR]. —comitas (kind condescension). —humanitas, facilitas [Syn. in COURTEOUS]. The g. of ob'y reception, liberalitas (comitas, humanitas), quā qe excipitur or accipitur.

GRADATION, gradus (degree; g.'s; e. g. etatis). There are many g.'s in althg, in qā re multi sunt gradus: in all the g.'s, whether of rank or age, in omni vel honoris vel etatis gradus (C.). to have or admit of no g.'s, habere nullos gradus (ca rei). gradus (ca rei) non habere (both C.): g.'s strictly defined; definite g.'s, distincti gradus [see] gradatio = the rhetorical figure, αἰμασις.

GRADUAL, *quasi gradatus. —sensim et pedetentim progrediens (g., with ref. to progress; gradually increasing); but mly by paulatim with a suitable partic. —the g. decline of discipline, labens paulatim disciplina: the g. rise of the arts and sciences, *efflorescentes paulatim literæ artesque: in a g. manner, gradatim; gradibus: g. increase, progressio; towards althg, progressio ad qm rem facta: a g. descent or declivity, collis paulatim ad planitiem rediens: a g. ascent, collis leniter editus, or clementer assurgens: a country house is built on a g. ascent, villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit (Plin.).

GRADUALLY, paulatim, sensim (represent gradual motion under the image of an imperceptible progress; paulatim, by little and little, opp. semel, at once; sensim, imperceptibly, opp. repente; C. Of. 1, 33. Suet. Tib. 11). —gradatim, pedetentim (represent it under the image of a self-conscious progress; grad., step by step, like βῆδην, opp. cursim, saltuam, &c.; pedetentim denotes at a foot's pace, opp. curru, equo, volatu, velis. Dd.). See 'by degrees' in DEGREE.

GRADUATE, s. *academicus qd honore ornatus; *qui ad academicum qm gradum promotus est.

GRADUATE, v. [INTRANS.] *ad academicum qm gradum promoveri. [TRANS.] To mark with degrees, *qd in gradus dividere (grad., of the degrees of a circle; Manil. 1, 579).

GRAFT, s. arculus.

GRAFT, v. arborem inserere; also inserere only or surculum arbori inserere: to g. a pear (on the stock of a wild pear), pirum bonam in pirum silvaticum inserere. [see] arborem inoculare or arbori oculum inserere = to bud.

GRAFTING-KNIFE, *cultor insectoris.

GRAIN, s. 1. A single seed of corn, granum (in all the meanings of the English word, e. g. of corn, salt, &c., but mica salis, aff. Plin. 22, 16, 14, does not mean 'grain,' but 'a few grains,' the former being always expressed by granum salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77). [CORN, vid.] The seed of any fruit, semen. *granum seminale. 2. A small particle; e. g. a g. of salt; see above. Often by aliquid with gen. or aliquis in agreement. Some g. of allowance, aliquid veniæ or aliqua venia. Althg must receive a g. of allowance, dandum est aliquid ci rei: althg may receive some g. of allowance, est quatenus ci rei dari venia possit (C.): a g. of gold, auri granum. 3. The smallest weight, *granum. 4. The veins or fibres of swanlike bodies, vena (in metals, marble, trees, &c.). —fibra (in plants). —meatus ligni (in wood); hence (impropr.) *aget the grain, invitā Minervā, ut aiunt (C.), or (aff. his definition) adversante et repugnante naturā. 5. [In dye, &c.] in g., *fla singula (or fla ipsa nondum infecta) colorare or inficere: hence a rogue in g., insigne improbus; veterator (an old hand); *homo plane infectus vitia (aff. C. Tusc. 3, 2; and Leg. 3, 13, 30); or trifurcifer, &c., totus ex fraude factus. 6. Dyed or stained substance, e. g. of dark g., &c.; see COLOUR, DYE.

GRAIN, v. (of wood) *marmor maculoso simile (413)

facere qd (like marble). —*venas or meatum ligni pingendo imitari (like wood).

GRAINY, or GRAINED. [Rough; see COARSE. —*marmor maculoso similia factus (of wood g. in imitation of marble). —in similitudinem ligni ca pictus, variatus, &c.—venosus (e. g. of a stone, lapis).

GRAMMAR, ars grammatica or grammatica only (C. Pis. 3, 2, 5), or grammaticō (as Q. 1, 4, 4), or mly grammatica, orum (the g., as art and science). —*ratio grammatica; ratio loquendi (as theory). —*præcepta or leges grammaticorum (grammatical rules). —*liber grammaticus or ad grammaticam rationem pertinens (a g.). To write an able treatise on Latin g., de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *gymnasium. *lyceum, schola publica (later).

GRAMMARIAN, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICAL, grammaticus.

GRAMMATICALLY, grammaticè (also = g. correct, e. g. loqui, see Q. 1, 6, 27, in which passage it is distinguished fm 'Latine loqui,' i. e. to speak in accordance with the genius of the Latin language).

GRANARY, granarium (the barn of a farmer). —horreum (a public magazine). Jn. cella et horreum. —rei frumentarie subidium (a store, only resorted to in case of want or necessity). Marcus Cato, the war, called Sicily, the g. of our state, M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam republicæ nostræ Sicillam nominavit (cell. pen., the storeroom of a private house): Capua (is) the g. of the whole district of Campania, Capua cella et horreum Campani agri.

GRAND, grandis (with ref. to thoughts, and their expression; sublime, of poets, orators, &c. and their works). —magnificus (elevated, lofty, &c. of style; and of things prepared on a magnificent scale, villæ, apparatus). Jn. magnificus atque preclarus (e. g. diendi genus). —magnificus et sumptuosus (on a g. scale, and at a great expense, e. g. funera). —amplius et grandis (e. g. orator). —excellus (elevated, with ref. to character). —admiratione dignus et magni ingenii (deserving admiration, and proving the existence of great ability in the author).

GRANDAM. See GRANDMOTHER. 1. Matron, matrona.

GRAND-DAUGHTER, neptis: the husband of the g.-d., progenæ, neptis vir (Pest.). great-g.-d., proneptis.

GRAND DUCHY, *magnus ducatus.

GRAND DUKE, *magnus dux.

GRANDEE, primus (one of the first of the people). —primarius (one of the first, with ref. to rank and dignity). —patricius, nobili or summo loco natus. generosus [Syn. in GENTLE]. —genere clarus or illustris or insignis. generis dignitate conspicuus (of very noble descent, fm connexione, birth, power, credit, &c.). Grandees, procæres (nobles, opp. communitati); primores (the most influential).

GRANDFATHER, See GREATNESS.

GRANDFATHER, avus (also with the addition of paternus, on the father's side; maternus, on the mother's): a wife's g., proboer: g.'s brother, patruus magnus (Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15): g.'s sister, amita magna (Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, and Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10): great-g., proavus.

GRANDILOQUENCE, magniloquentia (in C., not in a contemptuous sense; e. g. hexametrorum, Homer; in L., of boastful g., 44, 15). [see] Non grandiloquentia, wch Wytkenb. uses). —granditas verborum (C.; but not in a contemptuous sense). —genus diendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit (Q. 12, 10, 73). —tumidior sermo (L.).

GRANDILOQUENT, grandilūquus, ut ita dicam (C.). —magniloquus (1 or post-Aug. T. Agr. 27). —magnilūque ore tumidus (O.).

GRANDMOTHER, avia: the wife's g., prosoerus (Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6): great-g., proavia (Suet. Cal. 10, and Jct.). Proav. To teach one's g. to suck eggs; see Egg.

GRANDSON, nepos: great-g., pronēpos.

GRAND TURK, *imperator Turcicus.

GRANGE. See FARM, GRANARY.

GRANITE, *granites lapis (l. i.). red g., lapis syenites: a mass of g., *granites saxum.

GRANT, s. donatio (donation), or Crcl. with the verbs in TO GRANT. See CONCESSION, GIFT.

GRANT, v. 1. Bestow, &c., concedere (in consequence of a request or demand, opp. to refuse, οὐκ ὑποχωρεῖ). —permittere (fm confidence in a person, and liberality: opp. to forbidding, like ἐπιχειρεῖν; both imply that the person has the full right to bestow the thing in question). —indulgere (to grant something, which might

properly be withheld, fm evident forbearance, kindness, &c.; e. g. usum pecunie gratulum ci . . . indulis, Suet.; it is post-Aug. and rare in this sense).—largiri (*fm* *downfall kindness, &c.*). To *g. aby* his life, concedere vitam ci (*Suet.*); *his request, concedere* ca petitioni (C.); quod petit qd, dare; prestare, quod rogatur; ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere, quæ qd petit; also ca prelibis indulgere; qm voti compotem facere (of a deity): *not to g. it, as process repudiare; ci petenti deesse, non satisfacere: to g. permission; see ALLOW or PERMIT; forgiveness, pardon; see TO FORGIVE.* ¶ Admit in argument; see TO ADMIT = concede; and for 'take for granted,' see ASSUME (*fm.*). This being granted, quod concessio; quibus concessio: *but even granting this, sed hoc ipsum concedatur.* 'Granting that (he, she, it, &c.)' may often be translated by ut (sit); and 'granting that . . . not,' by nē sit (or sit sane); *but, even granting (or if I g.) this, you cannot, verum, ut ita sit, non potes, &c. (so, ut verum esset; quæ ut essent vera, &c.): even granting that pain is not the greatest of evils, yet surely it is an evil, nē sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est (C.). Granting that you cannot suppose Philip the equal of Hannibal, yet you will surely consider him equal to Pyrrhus, ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Pyrrho certe æquabilis (L. 31, 7). Ste the perf. subj. is used alone: 'granting that he was considered so (a bad citizen) by others, yet when did you begin to look upon him in this light?' fuerit alitis, tibi quando esse cepit? (C. Ferr. 1, 41: so ste the pres. Non possis [= 'even granting that you cannot,' or 'you may not indeed be able'] oculis quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen, &c., H. Ep. 1, 1, 28). Ste fac (= suppose that; with inf.). See SUPPOSE.*

GRANTEE, privilegiarius (post-Aug.).—*privilegiatus is without any ancient authority;—immunis (he who is exempt fm athg, e. g. fm paying taxes, &c.).*

GRANULATE, v. TRAHĀ. in grana redigere, — mollis frangere (if by a mill). See also TO CRUSH.—

INTRANS. *in grana redigi, formari.

GRANULATION (in surgery), caro increscens (Cels.). The loss will be repaired by *g. fm* the membrane itself, caro ab membrana ipsa incipit increscere, et replet id, quod vacuum est, inter ossa (Cels.).

GRAPE, uva: a small *g.*, parva uva: dried *g.*, uva passa: a single *g. or berry*, acinus or acinum. To dry *g.'s* in the sun, uvas in sole pandere: a *g.* is beginning to turn, uva varia fieri cepit: the *g. never ripens*, uva nunquam dulcedinem capit. *racemus* the twig on which the berries are hanging; hence poet. 'racemi' (pl.) is used either for the *g. itself*, or for a bunch of *g.'s*.

GRAPE-SHOT, *globus ferro secto et pulvere pyrio completus: a volley of *g.'s*, *ferrei secti grandis.

GRAPE-STONE, nucleus acini. actinus vinaceus, or actinus uvi.—(pl.) vinacea orum.

GRAPHIC, GRAPHICAL, graphicus (very rare; graphicam in adpectu effere delectationem, Vitr.). A *g. description of athg*, cs rei pæne sub aspectum subjectio; cs rei sub oculis subjectio. To give a *g. description of athg*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (aft. Gell.); qd pæne sub aspectum subicere; qd sub oculis subicere; rem constituere pæne ante oculos (C. Part. Or. 6, 20); totam rei imaginem verbis quodammodo depingere; or formam rerum ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri (Q.); or qd sic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi nartur (C.: the three last, of a lively dramatic description).

GRAPHICALLY, graphice (Plaut., crepidula te graphice decet), or by Crel., lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd. See 'to give a GRAPHIC description of'.

GRAPNEL, ¶ A small anchor, see ANCHOR. ¶ A hook for boarding vessels, see GRAPPLING-IRON.

GRAPPLE, a. an iron hook for boarding ships, see GRAPPLING-IRON. ¶ Wrestler's hold or hug. See HUG.

GRAPPLE, v. ¶ To grapple a ship, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere, or ex sua nave in hostium navem injicere (L. 21, 28).—ferreas manibus injectis navem religare (Cæsar. B. C. 2, 6). To *g. with and board*, in hostium navem transcendere. ¶ To seize fast hold of, velut hamis inuincari ci rei (to be fixed to it as if with hooks, C. 7, 3, 10). To *g. with aby*, medium arripere qm (seize him by the waist, Ter.); completi qm (e. g., in wrestling, Np. Epam. 2); luctari et congradi cum qd (improp., of grappling with an opponent in any contest; e. g., in

argument). When they grappled, quum sua complexa colorant membra tenaci (T.).

GRAPPLING-IRON, harpagones (L. 30, 10, who describes them as asseres ferreo unco præfixi; Curt. makes them = ferreae manus, but distinguishes them fm corvi, 4, 2, 12).—ferreae manus (Cæsar.). To use the *g.'s*, ferreas manus or harpagones in navem injicere. ferreis manibus injectis navem religare.

GRASP, v. ¶ To clutich, rapere. arripere qd (violently).—Involare in qd (improp., to fly upon athg for the purpose of taking immediate possession of it; e. g. in alienas possessiones).—prehendere (to seize upon athg, to hold it).—corripere qd (to snatch at athg eagerly). To endeavour to *g. athg*, qd appetere manibus: to *g. athg eagerly*, avide arripere qd. ¶ INTRANS. To grasp at = endeavour to obtain (in a bad sense), affectare (e. g., at empire, regnum, L.; so dominationes, S. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 3, 17; not C.).—petere. appetere qd (to seek to obtain).—sectari. consectari (to pursue).—aucupari (to lie in wait for an opportunity of seizing athg).—manus afferre or adhibere ci rei (improp.; to stretch out one's hands for the purpose of taking possession; e. g. vectigalibus; alienis bonis). To *g. at what does not belong to one*, alienum appetere (Phædr.; et alieni appetens, S.). To *g. at every, even the emptiest shadow of glory*, omnes etiam umbras falsæ gloriæ consectari (C.).

GRASP, a.; see HOLD, s.; e. g., to come into aby's *g.*, in manus ca venire: to rescue or snatch athg fm aby's *g.*, qd e or ex manibus or ex faucibus ca eripere.

GRASS, gramen (g. i., eply if serving for fodder).—herba (young *g.*, just shooting up; hence frequently graminis herba; i. e., fresh young *g.*, also = a blade of *g.*; see L. 1, 24. O. Met. 10, 87).—fœnum (cut and dried *g.*, hay),—cæpes (turf); also a piece of soil dug up with the *g.* and its roots). A withered blade of *g.*, fœstū (sapor); a crown made of *g.*, corōna graminis: of the nature of *g.*, gramineus: a seat covered with or made of *g.*, sedile cæspite obductum (aft. Plin. 17, 11, 16); sedile e or de cæspite vivo factum (aft. O. Met. 5, 317); sedile gramineum (V. Æn. 8, 176); *g. green*, herbae; herbae coloris; herbidū coloris: the colour of *g.*, color herbaceus: made of *g.*, gramineus: rich in *g.*, graminosus; herbosus: grown over with *g.*, gramineus; herbidos: looking like *g.* (colour, &c.), herbaceus; viridū (green in general); to throw oneself on the *g.*, se abjicere in herbā (not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

GRASS-CUTTER or MOWER, fœnistæa, qui fœnum secant.

GRASSHOPPER, gryllus.

GRASS-PLOT, campus gramineus or herbosus († a place covered with *g.*, or on which *g.* is growing).—locus herbidos (a spot covered with *g.*; e. g. quidquid herbidi terreni erat extra murum, L. 23, 19, 14).—æquata loci herbidi planities (seq. agr. plan.). C. Ste gramin only may serve; as, prostrati in gramine molli.

GRASSY, herbidos.—gramineus, herbosus (abounding in *g.*; see GRASS): a *g. soil*, solum gramineum. ager gramineus.

GRATE, a. ¶ A partition of iron bars, cancelli clathri (the clathri were smaller; e. g., lattice-work in windows, doors, &c.; the wooden bars or iron rods composing them were perpendicular and horizontal; so that the openings were, of course, rectangular: in the cancelli one set of bars or rods was either perpendicular or oblique, the other set being arranged obliquely on these; so that the openings were not rectangular. The cancelli were used, e. g., in the Circus, and as partition rails, &c.; see FARR. R. E. 3, 3).—transenna (wire-work, so narrow as almost to prevent people fm looking through it; C. de Or. 1, 85, extr.): made like a *g.*, cancellatim. ¶ In a stove or fireplace, fortax (see Schneider. Cat. R. R. 38, p. 102).

GRATE, v. TRANS. and INTRANS. ¶ To wear athg by the attrition of a rough body, terere (to rub off).—conterere (to rub into small parts).—deterere (e. g. frumentum, squillum, &c.).—frire (to scrape).—qd in pulverem conterere (to *g. to dust*).—terere qd in farinam (to meal, Plin. 34, 18, 50). To *g. one's teeth*, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, Cels. 2, 6; dentibus frendere is 'to gnash the teeth'). ¶ To furnish with a grate, clathrare (also written clatrare); cancellare (SYN. in GRATE). Grated, ad cancellorum or clathrorum speciem factus (see FARR. R. E. 3, 5, 4, made like gratings); clathratus; cancellatus (filled up, respectively, with clathri or cancelli): a grated door, fores clathratæ. cancelli (a larger one, a grating): a grated window, fenestra clathrata; transenna (see in GRATE). ¶ To offend by athg harsh, offendere. lœdere. violare. pungere. mordere (see TO OFFEND).

aliquis g.'s agere my feelings, habeo ad rem quam offensionem atque fastidium. qd mihi offensioni est. *veheementer mihi displicet qd: to g. the ear*, aures or aurículas radere (Q. 3, 1, 3. *Pers.* 1, 107).

GRATEFUL, gratus (in both senses of the *Eng. word*, with *dat.* in the sense of 'agreeable'; with *erga*, adversus, in the sense of 'thankful'; where it seems to take the *dat.* in this sense, the *dat.* belongs rather to the verb: it is not certain whether in aliquem or in aliquo it is right, since in me, to does not decide this [*Krebs*]; it is safer to use the *acc.*). — beneficium memor. *Jx.* memor gratissime. *To be g.* gratum or memorem et gratum esse: *to feel g.* gratiam habere: *to show oneself g.* ci gratum se præbere; memorem in quo animum præstare: *very g.* gratissimo animo prosequi nomen cs; *for alth.* ci pro re gratiam referre: *both to be and to show oneself g.* re ipsa atque animo esse gratissimum; gratiam et referre et habere (ref of an actual return; *qst. C. Of.* 2, 20, 69): *not only to be g.* but to have abundantly proved his gratitude, non habere modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisse (C.): *to show oneself exceedingly g.* cumulatissimam ci gratiam referre: *to appear g.* memorem gratumque cognosci: *to endeavour to appear g.* gratum me videri studeo: *to retain a g. recollection of alth.* grate meminisse qd; gratâ memoriâ prosequi qd. **GRATEFULLY**, grato animo. grate. memori mente. **GRATEFULNESS**, *Gratitude*, vid. *¶ Pleasurableness*, see AGREEABLENESS.

GRATER, *propra radula*.

GRATIFICATION, *Act of gratifying*, expletio (the *filling*, *satisfying*, e. g., of *aby's* natural desires, nature, C.); or *Crcl.* with the verb under **GRATIFY**. *Gratification* (C.) is classical, but not with *gen.* *To do alth.* gratia g., dare, tribuere, concedere or gratificari qd ci. *To give up for the g. of the senate*, the people, concedere qm senatui; dare qm populo. *¶ Pleasure*, suavitatis, delectatio, oblectatio. voluptas (*SYN. IN ENJOYMENT*): *sensual g.* voluptas corporis: *mental g.* delectatio or voluptas animi: *to make sensual g.'s one's first object*, omnia ventre or voluptate corporis metiri: *to look out or seek for sensual g.* voluptaria querere: *full of g.* voluptatum plenus: *alth.* affords or gives me some g., juvat me, with *infin.*: *to feel or derive some g.* fm calling alth. to one's mind, ca rei recordatione frui: *to derive g. fm alth.* voluptatem ex qâ recapere, or percipere or habere: libidinem in qâ re habere (habitually, *S. Cat.* 7, 4); delectari qâ re: voluptatem or delectationem capere ex re; est qd mihi in deliciis (is a favorite thing); delectatione ca rei duci: *not to find any g. in alth.* qd nolle, improbare; a re abhorrere. qd mihi displicet, improbat, non probatur: *to be a g. to the palate*, palatum tergere (*H. Sat.* 2, 4, 24); palatum permulcere. *¶ Reward*, vid.

GRATIFY, *To please*, gratificari (to oblige, ci: *aby* in *alth.* qd ci; e. g. cur tibi hoc non gratificer nescio, C.); — morem gerere ci (to gratify his wish or humour); — delectare, oblectare (to entertain, to amuse). — voluptate afficere or perfundere (to affect with pleasant feelings); — voluntati ca satisfacere or obsequi, qm or animum ca explere, optatis cs respondere (to g. *aby* by fulfilling his wishes). *Gratify* *To do alth.* for the purpose of gratifying or to gratify *aby*, is gratificari ci qd; dare or tribuere ci qd (*Cf. Herz. Cels.* B. G. 6, 1). *You have gratified me very much by g.* gratissimum mihi fecisti, quod &c. *To g. oneself*, se delectare, se oblectare: *to be gratified by alth.*, see 'to derive **GRATIFICATION** fm': *to g. one's passions*, cupiditates, libidinem explere; habitually, libidinibus se dare; voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corporis voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: *to g. one's appetite* (habitually), ventri obedire. See *TO PLEASE*. *¶ To recompense*, see *TO REWARD*.

GRATING, a. *Grate*, vid. *¶ Grinding*, stridor (e. g., of the teeth, dentium, *Cels.* 2, 7).

GRATINGLY. See **HARSHLY**.

GRATIS, gratis (1. *without receiving any payment*; 2. *without making any payment*; 3. *without the hope of any reward*). — sine mercede. *Jx.* gratis et sine mercede (opp. mercede, i. e. for pay). — gratuito (with the same three meanings as gratis, opp. mercede or acceptâ mercede, as *S. Jug.* 85, 8). *To do alth.* g., qd gratis et sine mercede facere: qd gratuito facere (e. g. causas defendere, C.): *you will obtain it or may have it g.* gratis tibi constat; gratuitum est.

GRATITUDE, animus gratus or memor beneficii (or beneficiorum). gratus animus et beneficii memor. grata beneficii (or -orum) memoria. *A mark or expres-*

sion of g., grati animi significatio. *To show one's g.*, see 'to show oneself GRATEFUL.' *To feel g.*, see 'to feel GRATEFUL.'

GRATUITOUS, gratuitus (opp. mercenarius, &c.), or *Crcl.* with sine mercede, sine præmio.

GRATUITOUSLY. See **GRATIS**.

GRATUITY, munus pecunie. præmium pecunie or rei pecuniarum; — congiarium (given to the people or soldiers; also to literary men and artists; *Suet. Vesp.* 18). — bonos (C., payment to artists, literary men, &c.). See **PRESENT**, &c.

GRAVE, adj. gravis, severus, serius. *Jx.* gravis seriusque (*SYN. IN EARNEST*). tristis: a g. character, severitas, gravitas, austeritas. *To assume a g. look*, or make a g. face, vultum ad severitatem componere; also vultum componere only: *in a g. tone of voice*, e. g., to converse with *aby*, severe sermonem cum qo conferre (*Cf. Tit.* in *Nov.* 509, sq.): *to look g.*, vultum composuisse: *to keep a g. look*, vultum non mutare: *to speak of alth.* in a g. tone, severitatem adhibere (e. g. de seriis rebus, C.): *g. discourse*, serius sermo (opp. locus): *g. demeanor*, mores temperati moderatique. *¶ Of colours*; sombre, &c.; austerus (opp. floridus). — nigricans, fuscus. See **DARK** (end). *To be of a g. colour*, colore nigricare.

GRAVE, s. sepulchrum (any place where a corpse is buried). — bustum (the place where a dead body was burnt and buried; then g. t. for grave, as place of interment; also *Pio*, like pestis or pestis ac pernicios, of a person or thing that is the ruin of another, e. g. *Pio*, bustum reipublicæ; bustum legum; see *C. Pla.* 1, 4 and 5). — tumulus (the hill or hillock over place of interment) — conditorium, conditivum (post-Aug., as receptacle of a corpse, &c.). — hypogæum (subterranean place of interment, vault; *Petrus. Sat.* 11). *The stillness of the g.*, silentium altissimum (improp.); *to carry *aby* to the g.*, qm efferre; also with funere (also *fig.*, e. g. rempublicam); qm sepelire (also *fig.*, as *L. 2*, 5, in.; cum Genucio una mortuam ac sepultam tribunianum potestatem): *to follow *aby* to the g.*, exsequias cs comitari; exsequias cs funeris prosequi: *to lay *aby* in the g.*, corpus cs sepulchro or tumulo inferre (see *T. Ann.* 16, 6, 2): *to rise fm the g.*, ab inferis excitari or revocari. See *TO RAISE*. *Beyond the g.*, post mortem: the brink or edge of the g. (improp.). e. g., *aby* is or stands on the brink, &c., mors ci jam imminet: *to have one foot in the g.*, capulo vicinum esse (*Serv. P. En.* 6, 222); capularem esse (*Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 33): *an old man with one foot in the g.*, sepulchrum vetus (*Plaut.*): *he seems to me to have one foot in the g.*, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to follow himself to the g., *Sen. Ep.* 30, 4): *avarice is the g. of friendship*, pestis in amicitia pecunie cupiditas. *Grave* *If* = MONUMENT or TOMB, vid.

GRAVE, v. See *TO ENGRAVE*. *A graven image*, *propra* deus falsus or commenticius; deus fictus et commenticius: the worship of graven images, idololatria (ειδωλολατρία, *Ecl.*).

GRAVE-CLOTHES, funebris tunica (*Plin.* 19, 1, 4).

*tegumentum capuli.

GRAVE-DIGGER, *qui corpora mortuorum humat or humo contigit.

GRAVE-STONE, lapis cs memorie inscriptus. *Grave-stone*, monumentum, however, is any visible object placed or erected in memory of the dead, either on his grave or elsewhere, be it in the shape of a house, a vault, or even a simple stone.

GRAVEL, s. glarea. — sabtillo (coarse sand with large grains; *fine g.*: full of g., or like g., glareosus (e. g. terra, *Varr.*; arva, *Colum.*) — sabulosus (arva, loca): *To put g. on a road*, see *TO GRAVEL*. *A g. road*, via glareâ substructa. *¶ A disease*, calculus arenosus (*Cels.* 7, 3). molles calculi et ex pluribus minutisque, sed inter se parum adstrictis compositi (ib.). See **STONE**.

GRAVEL, v. viam glareâ substruere. *¶ To puzzle*, qm in angustias adducere. in angustias pellere or compellere (g. t. for to bring into difficulty). includere (= 'to pin'), — qm differe dictis ausis (so that he will not know what to say; *Cf. Ruhnck. Ter. And.* 2, 4, 6). *Gravel* ad incertas redigere is *præ-* and *post-Class.* — to be travelled, in angustias adductum esse. in angustias esse or versari.

GRAVEL-PIT, *fodina unde glarea eruitur. arena-ria (any place where gravel or sand is dug up). — specus eggestæ arenæ (the hollow or pit caused by the digging).

GRAVELLY, glareosus — sabulosus (*SYN. IN GRAVEL*). *Jx.* glareosus sabulosusque (*Col.*). *G. soil*, terra glareosa or silicea. solum sabulosum.

GRAVELY, graviter (with dignity, in a dignified manner).—severe (seriously).—aerio. extra jecum (in earnest).—ex animo (from the bottom of the heart). To speak *g.*, cum gravitate loqui.

GRAVNESS. See **GRAVITY**.

GRAVER, † An engraver, vid. † *Graving-tool*, cælum (γλῦφανον, in the shape of a chisel).—tornus (τόρνος, turner's chisel; lathe-chisel).—scalprum (for excavating or hollowing out, φοῖς).—cestrum (κέστρον, used in encaustic painting).

GRAVING. See **ENGRAVING**.

GRAVITATION, vis et gravitas cæ rel (C. N. D. 2, 37, 93).—pondus et gravitas (C. N. D. 1, 25, 69).—nutus et pondus cæ rel (C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40).—vis nutusque cæ rel (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178). Centre of *g.*, prps momentum.

GRAVITY, gravitas (græce or dignified behaviour or manner).—severitas (a dignified composure).—tristis severitas. tristitia. tristitia et severitas (gloomy or dry earnestness or seriousness).—austeritas (if it displays itself by looks or the countenance in general).—immobilis rigor faciei (immovable *g.* of face, *g.*). To combine *g.* of demeanour with affability, severitatem et comitatem miscere; severitatem cum humanitate jungere: not to be able to preserve one's *g.* (= abstinence from laughter), cupiens risum tenere nequeo: to disturb any's *g.*, movere risum ci: alth disturbed my *g.*, risum mihi qd movet or excitat: I had extreme difficulty in preserving my *g.*, nimis ægre risum continui (Plaut.).

GRAY, *succus coctæ carnis (ast. succ. excocti lupini, Col.).—jus (= either broth or sauce).—embamma, âtis (sauce to dip athg in).—liquamen, inis (sauce, inasmuch as it is a liquid). To put some *g.* in the dish, jus addere in cibum: done over with *g.*, jurentulus. Iqueaminatus (Apic. 8, 7).

GRAY or GREY, canus (approaching to white, like the hair of old people, &c.).—rævus (a dark, yellowish, or greenish colour; as that of the sea, the eyes of a wolf, &c.).—cineraceus (of the colour of ashes).—ferrugineus (of the colour of iron).—cræslus (of a bluish *g.*, eply of the eyes).—glauçus (of the colour of the eyes of cats or of the sea): quite *g.*, incanus: *g.* before the time, præcanus: *g.* = *g.* colour, color canus; canities: *g.* hair, capilli cani; also cani only (poet. canities): one that has *g.* hair, canus: to be *g.*, canère (also = to have *g.* hair): to become or turn *g.*, canescere (also = to get *g.* hair): to grow *g.* (= old) in athg, consensescere; in or sub qâ re (e. g., in the camps, in ferro or sub armis); also senem fieri in qâ re (e. g., in acie et in castris). *GREY* insenscere lisdem negotiis, as T. Ann. 4, 6, 4, is poetical: rather *g.* or grayish, albidus; albens: a *g.* horse, equus coloris cani (Pallad. 4, 13, 4): that has a *g.* beard, or with a *g.* beard, barbâ canâ. † *Dark*, like the opening or close of the day, subobscurus (rather dark); sublustris (rather light); sublucanus (towards daylight); see also *DAKE*, *DUSK*.

GRAY-EYED. See **GRAY**.

GRAY-HAIRED. See **GRAY-HEADED**.

GRAY-HEADED, canus. A *g.-h.* old man, canus senex: am old *g.-h.* lecher, cana culex (Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12).

GRAYISH, albidus. albens (a whitish gray). See **GRAY**.

GRAYLING, *thymallus.

GRAZE, † To feed, depascere herbas; see also *To FEED*. † To touch slightly, stringere. The bull grazed his side, *glans latus ejus strinxit: to *g.* the hand, manum leviter vulnerare: a shot or ball that only *g.*'s a part of the body, *ictus attingens (with acc., e. g. the head, ictus stringens caput): to be grazed by a ball, *ictu or idem stringi: the same sword may either *g.* or pierce, gladius telum et stringit et transforsat (Sen.).

GREASE, s. unguen (q. t.).—pingue (oil fat).—arvina (= durum pingue inter cutem et viscus, Serv., used for brightening shields, &c.; V. Æn. 7, 827).—axungia (for a carriage, waggon, &c., post-Aug.). See **FAT**.

GREASE, v. Mnere. obMnere. perMnere. illMnere qd qâ re.—ungere. perungere qd qâ re (to rub with athg fat).—illMnere qd ci rel (to rub into).

GREASILY, pinguit (e. g. lentus, Plin. 12, 25, 55).—sordide obsecne (improp.). See also **GREASY**.

GREASINESS, pinguedo. See also **FATNESS**.

GREASY, pinguis—pinguitur lentus (of the colour of fat: Plin. 12, 25, 55).—oleatus (oil, late).—anguinosus (Plin.).—unctus (greased; hence *g.* Hands, unctæ manus, H.: also of food, dishes, &c. = 'rich' or, in a bad sense, 'greasy.'—*GREAS* pinguedineus is, (416)

ast. Plin. 35, 15, 51, an unnecessary conjecture of *Salmasius*): a red *g.* seed, semen colore rufum, nec sine pingui: the *g.* nature of athg, pinguedo.

GREAT, adj. magnus. grandia. amplus. ingens. immanis. vastus. (1. Magnus, grandia, and amplus, denote a becoming greatness; ingens, immanis, and vastus, an overwhelming greatness. Sen. Ir. 1, 16, nec enim magnitudo lata est, sed immanitas; C. Læt. 26.

2. Magnus denotes greatness without any accessory notion, opp. parvus, like μέγας; whereas grandia, with the accessory notion of intrinsic strength and grandeur, opp. exilla, tumidus, minutus, exiguus; amplus with the accessory notion of comeliness, and of an imposing impression. 3. Ingens denotes excessive greatness merely as extraordinary, like ἀνέρος; immanis, as exciting fear, like τελαόπιος; vastus, as wanting regularity of form, like ὕψους;—spatiosus (roomy).—altus (high; also elevated, of sentiments, and persons who entertain them).—celus. excelsus (above the usual height: they represent height on its imposing side; hence excelsus also of high thoughts, sentiments, and persons entertaining them).—frequens. celebr (crowded, thronged; of full assemblies, &c.).—vehemens. gravis (represent magnitude intensively, as violent, oppressive; e. g. pain, dolor).—clarus. nobilis. illustris. inclytus (celebrated, vid.). A *g.* blunder, magnum peccatum: *g.* hope or hopes, magna spes: to be in *g.* hopes, magnâ in spe esse; magna me spes tenet (with inf. fut.); sis inf. present; e. g. b-ne mihi evenire quod mittat ad mortem, C.).—*GREAT* (1) When 'great' refers to degree, it is often translated by superl. adj.; a *g.* statesman, reipublice gerendæ scientissimus: a *g.* friend to the aristocracy, nobilitatis studiosissimus.—(2) There are particular sublt. to express persons who have any member of unusual size; e. g. one who has a *g.* head, nose, cheeks, &c., capito, naso, bucco; also adj.; having *g.* ears, auritus: a *g.* nose, nasutus. Very *g.*, pernaugus; pergrandis: unusually *g.*, ingens, prægrandis, vastus, immanis (cf. Syn. above): too *g.*, nimilus (e. g. spes); nimia magnitudo (of too *g.* size); immodicus (immoderate; e. g. gaudium, clamor). The greatest, maximus (with ref. to contents, quantity, rank, merit).—summus. supremus (summus, ἄπος, opp. imus: the highest indifferently, and with mere local relation; also impropr., with ref. to rank, merits, degree, perfection, &c.; absol. or with ref. to what is still higher; e. g. spes, fides, constantia, gloria—amicus; turpitude, scelus; also of persons, summi homines, &c.; suptr., ὕψιστος, prps opp. infimus, implies elevation; a more poet. and solemn word, e. g. Jupiter; macies t., &c.). The greatest pains of mind and body that a man can undergo, tanti animi corporisque dolores, quanti in hominem maximi cadere possunt. There is no greater friend to athg than I am, tam sum ci rel amicus, quam qui maxime (e. g. reipublicæ, C.). So *g.*, tantus, as, quantus: however *g.*, quantuscunque (of any magnitude, be it as *g.* or as small as you please); quantavis, quantuslibet (of any magnitude you please, be it never so *g.*, quantavis implying a more careful selection than quantuslibet): as *g.* as something else; see *EQUAL* to: twice as *g.*, as *g.* again, altero tanto major; duplo major; duplus. As *g.* as; see *BIG*.

A *g.* letter, littera grandis; town, urbs magna or ampla: a *g.* and powerful state, ampla et potens civitas; is: and, insula magna or spatiosa: a *g.* clamour, clamor magnus, ingens.

A *g.* man (improp.), homo or vir magnus. vir laude insignis. magni nominis vir. vir summus (for the propriety, see *BIG*): a *g.* girl, virgo grandis or (= grown up) adulta: a *g.* scholar, homo or vir doctissimus; homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ (the latter, of one who not only is, but also is allowed to be very learned): a *g.* orator, orator magnus (q. t.); orator amplus et grandis (with ref. to fullness, elevation, &c., of style). 'The great,' principes, procæres, nobiles (the nobles in a state): *g.* power, potentia magna, opes magnæ (resources): *g.* army, exercitus magnus, copie magnæ, vires magnæ. The *g.* mass of mankind, multi (the many; opp. probi, the good), plurimi—plerique (see the *MULTITUDE*).—To be *g.* in athg, magnum esse in qâ re. excellere in qâ re or qâ re valere qâ re (to be strong in it; e. g. dicendo). A *g.* deal of, multum (neut. adj.) or multus (in agreement; e. g. labor, sermo, aurum); multo (with compar., e. g. carior; and verbs implying comparison, e. g. malle, antepone, anteire, præstare). There fell a *g.* deal of rain that year, magnæ aquæ eo anno fuerunt.

GREAT, s. By the *g.* aversion or per aversionem (i. e. without nice calculation, the thing being, as it

were, turned off; e. g. emere. vendere. locare. conducere. *Modestini*. Dig. 18, 1, 62. *Ulp.* Dig. 18, 6, 4. *Labro* Dig. 14, 2, 10. *Florenti*. Dig. 19, 2, 36).

GREAT-COAT, *penula* (a garment with a cape to it, worn, as a protection against the inclemency of the weather, by people of both sexes, and of every age, station, and rank, esp. on a march or journey; it also served as either upper or under bed-covering; see *Sen. Ep.* 87, 2; he that wears it, *penulatus*).—*lacerna* (thick woollen cloak, consisting of a single piece of cloth, worn as a defence against cold and rain, as well in war as in time of peace; he that wears it, *laccernatus*).—*læna* (χαίσινα, similar to the *lacerna*, only occurs in poets of *silo* age).

GREATEN. See **TO INCREASE**.

GREAT-HEARTED, *animo magno præditus*. magnanimus (*seldom only*). See also **GREAT**.

GREATLY, || In a great degree, maxime.—summe (in a very high degree).—valde (prop. powerfully, then strongly, very much; e. g., to be g. mistaken, valde errare).—sane quam (particularly, truly; e. g., to be g. delighted, gaudere).—vehementer (prop. violently, then g.; e. g. dolere, gaudere; also, less frequently, indicating a high degree, as *C. Off.* 2, 18, 64, vehementer utile est [g. useful]; and *Fam.* 13, 32, extr., erit mihi vehementissime gratum; and *C. Acad.* 2, 32, 103, vehementer errare eos [are g. mistaken], qui dicunt, &c.).—graviter (prop. heavily, then g. or violently; e. g. iratus, g. offended).—probe (regularly, sadly; e. g., to deceive ably g., qm probe decipere; to be g. mistaken, probe errare, Com.).—egregie, eximie (uncommonly; ~~103~~ but egregie falli or errare, for 'to be g. mistaken', is without any ancient authority, the correct expressions for each are, valde or vehementer errare; procul or longe errare; totâ errare viâ; probe or diligenter errare, Com.).—longe (by far; e. g., to excel g., longe superare or præstare or antecellere).—multum (e. g. superare) and, with verbs implying comparison, multo (e. g. malle, anteire, præstare): g. different, longe diversus. Also by 'per' joined to the verb; e. g., I am g. pleased with atq., mihi perplacet or mihi perquam placet; mihi valde placet: I am g. delighted, pergaudeo, or perquam gaudeo: I feel g. obliged to you, satis benigne; recte (in an answer); valde amo (in the epistolary style; e. g., I am g. obliged or indebted to you for what you promised respecting the mortgage, de mancipis quo polliceris, valde te amo, *C. Q. Fr.* 3, 9, 4); e. g. astonished, stupens; obstupescas; admiratus: I am g. astonished at atq., admiror qd; see also **VERY**. || Nobly, generously, vid.

GREATNESS, *magnitudo* (g. t. propr. and fig.).—amplitudo (considerable circumference, size, extent; also fig. = importance of atq., and authority or influence of ably).—proceritas (g. acquired by growth or gradual augmentation; cf. *adj.* in **GREAT**).—claritas (celebrity). The highest degree of human g., fastigium summum; to be raised to it, in summum fastigium emergere et atollit (but not in summum fastigium humane magnitudinis extollit, *which is spurious*): g. of name, magnitudo or amplitudo or claritas nominis: g. of mind, amplitudo animi; ingenium magnum or acre or præstans (great understanding or genius): g. of soul or mind, animi magnitudo. animus magnus (~~103~~ granditas animi and animus grandis are not Latin), or animi altitudo (*C. Fam.* 4, 13, 7. L. 4, 6, extr.; but used in a different sense in *C. Off.* 1, 25, 88, *Beier*).

GREAVES (armour for the legs), *tegumenta ferrea femorum, or *aquasque ferreas, quæ lorice modo femora tegunt.

GRECIAN. See **GREEK**.

GRECISM, *quod Græcæ lingus proprium est.

GREEDILY, appetenter, cupiditate. avide, studiosè [*SYN.* in **GREEDY**]. Very g., flagrantissime (*T. Ann.* 1, 3, 1); to eat g., vorare (i. e., to swallow without chewing); also devorare (to devour).

GREEDINESS, aviditas. || *Gluttony*, aviditas cibi, edacitas. Ingluvies, gula. Intemperantia or intemperies gulæ. [*SYN.* in **GLUTTONOUS**].

GREEDY, || *Ravenous*, hungry, cibi avidus.—cibi plurimi (whose appetite is difficult to satisfy).—gulosus (that thinks of nothing but gratifying his palate).—vorax (ravenous). || *Avaricious*, habendi cupidus (g. to have or possess).—aliquantum avidior ad rem. avarus (who tries to enrich himself any how at the expense of others).—pecunie cupidus or avidus (of him who hoards treasures). ~~103~~ From the context, cupidus only, and avidus (as *C. de Or.* 2, 43, 183, and [*opp.* liberalis, *C. Rose. Com.* 7, extr.] = longing or g. after possession, money). — || **IM-**
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PROPR.) ad qd intentus (*intent* y.).—appetens (longing, striving after atq.).—studiosus (eagerly bent on atq.): very g., avidissimus or cupidissimus cs rei; to be g. of, qd cupide appetere. concupiscere qd (to be vehemently desirous after); also cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; versari in cs rei cupiditate: to be very g. of atq., cupiditate cs rei ardere. desiderio cs rei magno teneri; altire, sititenter expectere qd (to thirst after): not to be g. of, a cupiditate cs rei longe abhorrere: to make ably g. of atq., ci cupiditatem dare, or (stronger term) injicere; qm in cupiditate impellere.

GREEK, Græcus (*subst. and adj.*; Grajus is antiquated, and seldom used in the gold. age; see *Interp.* *Np.* præf. 4). ~~103~~ All combinations coming under this head may be easily formed after those in the article **LATIN**. A good G. scholar, Græcia literis doctus, &c.

GREEN, || Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow, viridis (g. t.).—frondens (having leaves, or being out; e. g. of trees).—subviridis, e viridi pallens (light g.): a reddish g., e viridi rubens (*Plin.*).—acriter viridis, perviridis. *e viridi nigricans (a dark-shaded g.).—hyalinus (of the colour of glass, later only).—herbeus, herbaceus (of the colour of grass, t.).—præsynus (garlic, or yellowish-green atq.).—glaucus (of the colour of the sea; poet. thalassinus).—pallidus (of the colour of a parrot).—recaus, vivus (fresh, e. g. turf).—gramine vestitus, herbis convestitus (clothed with grass). To become g., virescere, frondescere (to put forth its leaves; of trees); to become g. again, revirescere: to be g., virere, frondere (to be in leaf). || *Green*, *opp.* dry (of wood), viridis.—humidus (full of sap, moisture; e. g. materia). *JN.* viridis atque humidus (e. g. ligna, Cæs.). || *Green* (*opp.* ripe), crudus, immaturus, acerbus (see **UNRIPE**). || *Recent*; e. g., a g. wound, crudum (adhuc) vulnus (*Cels.*, O). || *Inexperienced*, homo novus, novitius, novulus (that has only just arrived; see *L.* 41, 5).—tiro or rudis or *JN.* tiro et rudis in qd re (a beginner only).—peregrinus or hospes or peregrinus atque hospes in qd re (inexperienced; see *C. de Or.* 1, 50, extr.—fateor ... et nullâ in re thronem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere).

GREEN, s. || *Green colour*, viride (e. g. e viridi pallens).—color viridis. Bright g., color perviridis. || A grassy plain, locus or campus herbidus.—terrenum herbidum (L.; of a g. before the walls of a city). || *Green vegetables*, viridia, lum, m.; olus or pl. olera; *brassica viridia (cabbage, *Linna.*).

GREENFINCH, *fringilla (*Linna.*).

GREENGROCE, qui, quæ olera (agrestia) vendit or venditat (see *GEL.* 15, 20. *Val. Max.* 3, 4, extr. 2).

GREENHOUSE, plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or quibus objectæ sunt vitæ (*æst. Mart.* 8, 14).

GREENISH, subviridis.—e viridi pallens (of a paleish green).

GREENNESS, viriditas (the quality of being green, e. g. pratorum).—color viridia (green colour).—color perviridis (of a lively green).—immaturitas (unripeness). || *Freshness*, vid.

GREEN, salutare qm.—salutem ci dicere (by words); also salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (see *Zumpt*, § 418).—salutem ci nunciare (by a third person). To g. ably (in a letter), salutem ci scribere: si plurimam salutem ascribere (stronger): all the members of my family g. you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to g. ably in the name of ably, nunciare ci cs salutem; nunciare ci salutem cs verbis (but not cs nomine; see *Interp.* to *Np.* Them. 4, 3): to g. one another, salutem dare reddere, or salutem accipere reddere; inter se consalutare.

GREETING, salutatio (as act).—salus (as wish or compliments): to give or send greetings, see **TO GREET**.

GRENAD or **GRENADO**, pila rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, completa (*Cæs. B. G.* 3, 101).—*pila pulvere nitro completa: to fire g., *pilas cs mittere.

GRENADIER, miles prociior ex prociioribus (*æst. veteranus ex prociioribus, Inscript. ap. Mur.* 800, 2).

GREYHOUND, vertagus (*Mart.*).—*canis Grajus (*Linna.*).

GRIDIRON, crates ferrea, craticula: a sifter g., crates argentea (*Petron.* 31, extr.). To do on a g., in craticulâ subassare.

GRIEF, ægritudo (the most general expression for any disturbance of a person's peace of mind).—dolor
2 E

ἄλγος, *the inward feeling of pain or sorrow, opp. gaudium*.—mætor (inward *g.*, as outwardly manifesting itself by involuntary signs; *g.* to which one surrenders oneself, esp. *g.* for the loss of a beloved object: as adding the outward manifestation to the inward feeling, it may be stronger than dolor; e. *g.* magno in dolore sum vel in mærore potius, *Plin.*; it may, however, be contrasted with it; mærorem mihi; dolorem nec potui, nec si possem vellem, *C.*)—luctus (*g.* manifesting itself by the conventional signs of mourning, πένθος).—tristitia (sadness, on its gloomy forbidding side).—mæstitia (on its melancholy, interesting side). *G.* of mind, dolor animi. To be suffering *g.*, in mærore esse, mætere: to be oppressed with *g.*, in mærore jacere; mærore affici or urgeri: to cause *aby g.*, sollicitudine or mærore afficere qm (the former, of the *g.* of anxiety; e. *g.*, the *g.* caused by a profligate son); ægritudinem or mærorem afferre ci: to give oneself up to *g.*, mærori animum dare; ægritudini se dedere: for *g.*, præ ægritudine or mærore: since I have caused you *g.*, quoniam ex me doluit (*C.*). A son who never caused his father *g.*, but by his death, ex quo nihil unquam doluit [pater], nisi quum is non fuit (inscript.).

GRIEVANCE, molestia (annoying circumstance).—onus (burden).—incommodum (circumstance that thwarts one, &c.).—malum (evil).—injuria (injury inflicted, felt).—querimonia (complaint, as utterance of pain or annoyance, on account of injury really suffered).—querela (complaint, respecting either a real or an imaginary injury). To allege a number of *g.'s* on either side, multas querimonas ultro citroque lactare: the *g.* of paying lithe, decumum Imperia or injuriæ: to relieve *aby fm* a *g.*, onere qm liberare: to have many *g.'s* to complain of, multis incommodis premi: an angry letter full of *g.'s*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum: statement of the *g.'s* they had to allege *agst* you, querimonie de injuriis tuis (*C.*): they had so many *g.'s* to complain of, that &c., tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.

GRIEVE, TRANS. || To cause grief, sollicitare. sollicitum habere. sollicitudine or ægritudine afficere. sollicitudinem or ægritudinem ei afferre. To *g.* much, excruciare ea animum et sollicitare: to *g.* *aby*, sollicitudine or mærore afficere qm. ægritudinem or mærorem afferre ci: to be grieved, mærore affici, urgeri. *I g.'s me, that &c.*, see 'I GRIEVE that.' I am grieved at *algh*, see to GRIEVE for *algh* (intrans.).

GRIEVE, INTRANS. dolere. mætere. lugere (SYN. of substantives in GRIEF). In mærore esse. In mærore jacere (stronger term); also sollicitudinem habere; in sollicitudine esse; ægritudinem suscipere; ægritudine affici; se afflictere, afflicti: to *g.* at, for, *aby*, or *algh*, ægre fero qd; premit qm ea rei, or with quod; doleo qd or qâ re or de qâ re or qo; *sts* ex qo or qâ re (of the source *fm* wch the *g.* proceeds, ex me doluit, *C.*; ex commutatione rerum dolere, *Cæc.*); ægre or graviter or moleste fero qd (stronger terms): *algh g.'s me much*, valde doleo qd; acerbe fero qd; doleo et acerbe fero qd: *I g. that &c.*, doleo or ægre (graviter or moleste) fero, with acc. and infn.: *I g. that &c.*, (hoc) mihi dolet, with acc. and infn., or with quod (*sts* quia), the dolere often taking id (si id dolemus, quod &c., *C.*). I am grieved when or if, &c., doleo, si &c.: I am grieved exceedingly, if &c., doleo et acerbe fero, si &c.; ægritudinem suscipere ex re or propter qm; mætere qd or qâ re: to *g.* oneself to death, mærore se conficere; mærore confici. ægritudine, curis confici. To *g.* at being conquered by *aby*, dolere se a quo superari.

GRIEVOUS, gravis (heavy, oppressive, and hence painful; e. *g.*, illness, wound).—atrox (atrocious; e. *g.*, crime, bloodshed).—foedus (horrible).—molestus (hard to be borne).—magnus (great).—durus (hard).—iniquus (not just, pressing, heavy).—acerbus (bitter, harsh, painful; e. *g.*, death).—very *g.*, peracerbus: to utter *g.* complaints, graviter or invidiose queri qd; *agst* *aby*, graviter accusare qm: it is a *g.* thing (that), valde dolendum est: nothing more *g.* could have happened to me, nihil acerbus, or nihil ad dolorem acerbus mihi accidere potuit: to inflict *g.* pain on *aby*, quam acerbissimum dolorem inuere ci: *g.* times (or state of things), res misere, tempora misera or dura; iniquitas temporum: e. *g.* laxation, or *g.* laxa, tributa acerba: the injustices or iniquities became so *g.*, that &c., tanta erat vis injuriarum, ut &c.: that is very *g.* to me, hoc valde me urit, pungit, mordet.

GRIEVOUSLY, graviter, vehementer. acerbe. acriter. atrociter. fæde or fædum in modum. dolenter (SYN. in GRIEVOUS).—terribilem or horrendum in modum (terribly). To be *g.* ill, graviter ægrotare: to

be *g.* mistaken, valde or vehementer errare (*Plin.* 20) not toto celo errare; see 'to be GREATLY mistaken'.

GRIEVOUSNESS, gravitas (oppressively burdensome, or painful nature; severity).—enormitas (excess, greatness; post-Aug. Sen.).—pressus, ōs (pressure; e. *g.*, ponderum, *C.*, speaking of the mind).—vis, vexatio (strength, reaction). See CALAMITY.

GRIFFIN or GRIFFON, gryps, gryphus (a fabulous animal).

GRILL, in craticulâ subsassare. GRIM, trux, truculentus (both *ml* in poetry, but also *C.*, quam teter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu, *Sest.* 8, 19).—torvus (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—ferox. A *g.* look, vultus torvus, trux; oculi truces; truculenti oculi (Plaut. *Asin.* 2, 3, 21); aspectus trux (Pacuv. ap. *C.*). To put on as *g.* a look as possible *agst* *aby*, quam truculentissime qm aspicere: *fm* this *g.* tribune, ab hoc horrido ac truce tribuno flebis (*C.*): to look *g.* (= sour), vultus acerbus or tristis sumisasse.

GRIM-FACED, torvus, trux, truculentus (see GRIM). horridus ac trux (*C.*). This *g.* tribune, hic horridus ac trux tribunus (*C.*).

GRIMACE, os distortum. To make *g.'s*, os ducere, or distortere: most extraordinary *g.'s*, os exquisitis modis ducere: one that makes *g.'s*, os exquisitissimis modis ducens: that looks like *g.'s*, vultuosus (see *C.* Or. 18, 60, in quo [vultu] quum effeceris, ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit).

GRIMALKIN. See CAT.

GRIME. See TO DIRTY.

GRIMLY, truculentus (not found in positive).—aspectu truci (Pacuv.).

GRIN, v. ringi (see *Ruhn.* Ter. *Phorm.* 2, 2, 27), or restringere dentes (Plaut. *Capl.* 3, 1, 26).—ridentem ringi (with laughter; Pompon. ap. *Non.*).

GRIN, s. rictus. A *g.* of suppressed laughter, rictus quasi reformatu risu (Varr. ap. *Non.* 456, 9). See TO GRIN.

GRIND, || In a mill, molere (e. *g.* hordeum in subtilem farinam).—commolere. molâ comminucere, frangere. molâ terere (to reduce to small pieces, to crush in a mill); see also TO CRUSH. || To sharpen, cote acure or exacure (with a whetstone).—tornare (with lathe or grindstone; e. *g.*, glass, vitrum). || To harass, vid. || To grind the teeth, dentibus stridere (of a sick person, *Cels.*; dentibus frendere = to gnash the teeth).

GRINDER, *qui cultros et forfices cote acuit — *qui vitra tornat (with ref. to glass). || Instrument of grinding, see GRINDING-STONE. || A back tooth, dens maxillaris, molaris, genuinus,—dens columellaris (*g.* of a horse; Varr. *R.* 2, 7, 2).

GRINDING, Crcl. with TO GRIND.

GRINDSTONE or GRINDSTONE, *mola feramentis acundis.—cos (whetstone).

GRINNEK, os exquisitis modis ducens.

GRIPE, s. || GRIP, vid. || Gripes, tormina (pl.). colicus dolor. colon. To cure the *g.* tormina discutere (Plin.): to be suffering *fm*, tormented by the *g.'s*, torminibus or ex intestinis laborare. torminibus affectum esse.

GRIPE, v. || To seize with the hand, &c., see TO GRASP, TO CLUTCH. || To cause pain in the bowels, *torminibus afficere qm. I am griped, torminibus laboro.

GRISLY, horridus (of beads, hair, &c.), or horridus aspectu (Plin.).—horridus ac trux (*C.*)—trux horrendus (Plin.).—hirsutus (rough, thick; of hair).—villous (shaggy; leon, animal). Black and *g.*, niger et hirsutus (*Col.*).

GRIST. See CORN, GRAIN.

GRISTLE, cartilago.

GRISTLY, cartilaginuosus.

GRIT, || Sand, gravel, vid. || Coarse meal, grista, ptisanæ, also with addition of clova (κρίνα), barley husked and crushed). *Grst* farina hordeacea, or farina hordei, is barley-meal. *G. gruel*, ptisanæ cremor (*Cels.*).

GRITTY, sabulosus (sandy).—glareosus (like gravel).—granosus (full of grains, grainy).

GRIZZLE, GRIZZLY. See GRAY.

GROAN, gemere. gemitus edere (aloud).—suspirare (to sigh with a hollow voice).—ab imo pectore suspirare, or suspiria ducere (to *g.* deeply; t O. Met. 2, 156; 10, 402).—suspiria trahere (t O. Met. 2, 753); suspirium alie petere (Plaut. *Cist.* 1, 1, 18). To *g.* under the burden of *algh*, qâ re oppressum esse. See also TO SIGH.

GROAN or GROANING, gemitus, suspirium (a

deep sigh).—*suspiritus* (a hollow groaning: al. suspiratus). To utter *g.'s*, see TO SIGH: uttering sighs and *g.'s*, cum crebro suspiritu et gemitu.

GROCER, condimentarius (very late; Tertull.).—*qui condimenta* or *merces condimentarias vendit* or *vendit*.—*qui aromata vendit* or *vendit* (aft. Gell.).—*qui thus* et *odores vendit* (aft. H.): a *g.'s* shop, **taberna aromatum* or *condimentaria*.

GROCERY, *merces aromatum* (aft. Plin. 6, 28, 32, who has 'merces odorum').—*condimenta*. **merces condimentariae*.

GROIN, inguen, inis.—(pl.) inguina, um.
GROOM, agsō (who looks after the horses).—*stabularius* (who does the work of the stable in general). *gōs*. If = *equerry*, equiso (see Val. Max. 3, 2, extr.).

GROOVE, s. canalis.—*stria* (on pillars). A small *g.*, canaliculus.—*Sh aft* (of a pit), vid.

GROOVE, v. cavare. striare: *grooved*, canaliculatus (Plin.).

GROPE, manibus explorare qd (aft. Tibull. 2, 1, 78). To *g. one's way*, huc illuc ire pedibus praetentantem iter (aft. Tibull. 2, 1, 77): I am groping along, ab eo pedibus praetentans iter (aft. Tibull. 2, 1, 77): I am groping my way by the wall, ab eo explorans manu parietes (aft. Tibull. 2, 1, 78).

GROSS, *Butky*, ponderosus (ponderous).—*crassus* (thick).—*vasti corporis* (clumsy).—*vastus*, amplus immanis (Syn. in Hooe).—*gravis* (heavy).—*tardus* et *paene immobilis* (slow to move; e.g., animal).—*corpore vastus* (of clumsy structure; of living beings).—*iners* (unfit for acting).—*magnus* (great; of mistakes, &c., tria magna peccata): to be without *g. fault*, ab eo ad ultimas vias: to tell *g. lies*, impudentem mentiri. *Coarse*, rudis.—*asper* (rough in manners).—*rusticus* (clownish).—*impolitus*, intonsus (without all cultivation or breeding). *Jx*, intonsus et incultus.—*ineruditus* (without breeding or education).—*inhumanus* iurbanus (unmanly): to be very *g.*, a cultu et humanitate abesse: a *g. fellow*, homo rusticus. merum rus (the latter, stronger term): *g. abuse*, maledicta. probra. *Jx*, probra et maledicta, gravissimae verborum contumeliae: to descend to *g. abuse*, ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere; *asper* or *contumeliose* invēhi in qm: probra et maledictis vexare qm: *g. manners* or *conduct*, mores agrestes or feri. rusticitas (the latter post-Aug.). *The gross amount*, see the TOTAL. *Indelicate*, indecorus (opp. decorus; e.g., laughter, risus; but indecens is foreign to classic prose).—*turp* (ugly, both in a physical and moral sense: e.g., word, manner, dress, &c.).—*illiberalis* (not worthy of or suiting a free-born man): *g. behaviour*, indignitas; mores turpes; *turpitude*, *g. flattery*, adulationes indecorae or foedae: a *g. jest*, locus illiberalis, invidiosus. *Dull*, vid.

GROSS, s. See WHOLESALE.

GROSSLY, valde, vehementer (e.g., to be mistaken, errare).—*indecore*. *illiberaliter*. *turpiter* (Syn. in Gross).

GROSSNESS, crassitudo. *Uncourteousness*, &c., inhumanitas. iurbanitas. rusticitas (Syn. in Rusticity).—*mores inculti* or *rustici*.

GROT or GROTT, antrum (σπηλις, if in a rock; different fm specus, σπήλις; i.e., a cave or hollow).—*museum* (a room in the form of a *g.*, in the palaces of the rich Romans; cf. Freund in toc.).

GROTESQUE, prps mirus. varie mixtus.—*monstruosus* (applied by C. to apes).

GROUND, s. *Earth*, terra (terræ) solum (the surface of the earth, as the ground or foundation of what is or grows on it).—*humus* (the lowest part of the visible world; also and more exply of any part dug fm the ground, χώμα). On the ground, humi: under *g.*, subterraneus: a walk under *g.*, crypta (σπήλις): to put seed in the *g.*, semen ingerere solo: under *g.*, sub terrâ (e.g., sub terrâ vitri dimisi in locum saxo onseptum, L. 22, 57): to fall to the *g.*, in terram cadere: in terram decidere: to fall down fm alth to the *g.*, humi procumbere (to fall on the *g.*): to fall to the *g.* (fig.: of an argument), see TO FALL: to lie or be stretched on the *g.*, humi jacere, stratum esse: to fell aby to the *g.*, sternere; humi prosternere: to run aground (of a ship), sidere (L. 26, 45): to level with the *g.*, solo æquare or adæquare. *The first coat of paint of a picture*, &c., *color qui est quasi fundamentum picturae, &c. *A space occupied by an army*, locus (pl. loca).—*loci* or *locorum natura* (the nature of the *g.*).—*loci situs* (the peculiar situation): the *g. was very much agst him*, or he fought on very unfavorable *g.*, alienissimo sibi loco conflict: to reconnoitre the *g.*

loci naturam observare. For 'to lose or gain *g.*' see below. *Ground-floor*, see FLOOR. *Depth*, bottom, vid. *Grounds* = *sediment*, sedimentum. crassamentum. *sæx* (e.g., cadum potare face tenuis, H. Od. 3, 15, 16).—*subsidentia* quædam (a certain sediment). *Fundamental cause*, reason, motive, causa.—*ratio* (reasonable).—*causa* et *semen* (e.g. belli).—*its principium*, initium (beginning). *fons* (source). To have good *g.'s* for doing alth, non sine gravi causâ facio qd; graves causæ me impellunt, ut faciam qd: to say nothing without sufficient *g.'s*, nihil temere dico. I don't clearly see the *g.'s* of it (i. e., of what it is the consequence), rationem quam habet, non satis perspiço: to remove the *g.'s* of alth, ca rei causam tollere: to excuse aby on the *g.* of his youth, veniam dare adolescentie: a plan wch is assuredly not adopted without some good *g.'s*, consilium quod non est profecto de nihilo conceptum (L.): on good *g.'s*, Justis de causis: not without good *g.'s*, non sine causâ, cum causâ: there is some *g.* for alth, subest qd ci rei (Q.): he seems to have some *g.* for what he alleges, haud vana afferre videtur. To gain ground: a) to extend itself, &c., percrebrescere, increbrescere (of a report).—*ingravescere* (to become more serious; e.g., malum).—*longius* or *latius* serpere (to increase gradually, res, malum, &c.). b) To make progress, proficere (with parum, aliquid, nihil, &c.); progressus (in gold age not profectum) facere in re. No *g.* can be gained by these means, his rebus nihil profici potest: I think that some *g.* has been gained, profectum aliquid puto (towards any object, ad qd). c) To make an enemy recede, commovere (hostem, L.), or commovere loco (e.g., agmen).—*inclinare* aciem.—*hostes paulum summovere*. *To lose ground*, deminui (to be lessened).—*inclinari* (to be turned downwards; hence fig. to have taken a turn for the worse, res, fortuna).—*languescere* (to grow faint, impropr.).—*refrigerari* (to be cooled, impropr., levissimus sermo).—*cedere* (to yield; e.g., hosti).—*deteriore statu* or *conditione* esse (to be in a worse condition).—*minus* jam valere (to have now less power, influence, &c.). Not to lose *g.* (of troops), ordines conservare (i. e., to keep the ranks), locum tenere: our army or men lost *g.*, exercitus nostri cesserunt.

GROUND, v. *To found* as on a cause (e.g., to be grounded upon), qd fundamentum est ca rei, qd re teneri or contineri: alth is grounded upon alth, fundamentum ca rei positum est in qd re.—*To settle in rudiments of knowledge*; e.g., to be well grounded in Latin, bene (optime) Latine scire; in Latinis literis multum versatum esse (the latter, with ref. to literature); in alth, qd penitus percepisse; qd perperasse planeque cognovisse (to have a thorough knowledge of alth).—*initia* ca disciplinæ diligenter or diligentissime percipisse (aft. Q. 10, 1, 13); or illa, per quæ ad qd pervenitur, diligentissime percipisse, Q.).

GROUND, INTRANS. = *run aground*, sidere (e.g., qd, in quo mea cymba non valde, Q. 12, 37).

GROUND-FLOOR, contignatio, quæ plano pede est (aft. Vit. 7, 4, 1). See FLOOR. *atrium* = hall. The rooms on the *g.*, conclavia, quæ plano pede sunt (Vit. 7, 4, 1): to live on the *g.*, plano pede habitare (after the above passage).

GROUND-IVY, *glechoma hederacea (Linn.).

GROUND PINE, *ajuga chamæpitys (Linn.).

GROUND-PLAN, technographia (Vit.).

GROUND-PLOT. See FOUNDATION.

GROUND-RENT, vectigal agrorum possessiōnis impositum (L. 4, 36).—*solarium* (if the land belongs to the state; Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 5; 42, 8, 2, § 17).

GROUNDLESS (not tenable; e.g., assertion), rationi adversus (i. e., agi reason or good sense).—*vanus* (empty, unsubstantial, opp. verus).—*futilis* (frivolous).—*factus*, commenticius (invented, made up).—*Jx*, factus (or futilis) et commenticius; also Crei. qui (quæ, quod) sine causâ fit, &c. qd, cui nihil subest (wch has no foundation of truth). A confidence wch assuredly cannot be utterly *g.*, fiducia quæ non de nihilo profecto concepta est (L. 39, 29).

GROUNDLESSLY, sine causâ, temere, ex vano.

GROUNDLESSNESS, vanitas.

GROUNDSEL or GROUNDSEL, *A plant*, *seneccio (Linn.). *Threshold*, limen.

GROUND-WORK. See FOUNDATION.

GROUF, tuerns (g. t., as well of persons as figures, esp. a *g.* of equestrian statues, as Plin. 34, 8, 19, No 6, § 64; C. Ath. 6, 1, 17; Vell. 1, 11, 3).—*symplegma*, ktis (a *g.* of figures; e.g., two combatants, &c., as Plin. 36, 5, 4, No. 6, § 24, and No. 10, § 35). *G.'s* of persons speaking together, sermones inter se serentium

circuli (L. 28, 25, p. in.): a g. of mountains, see CHAIN.

GROUP, v. disponere: the grouping of the objects or figures in a picture, dispositio (Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 10, § 80).

GROUSE, tetrao (Plin., *tet. urogallus, cock of the wood; tet. tetrax, black g.; tet. Scolopax, red g.; tet. lagopus, white g., ptarmigan; all Linn.).

GROVE, lucus, -nemus (for pleasure); see WOOD. GROVEL, PROPR., also to CREEP. [IMPROPR.] humiliter servire, also serve only (to be ready to perform the meanest services, &c.; L. 24, 25. C. Parad. 5, 2, 39). See GROVELLING.

GROVELLING, humilis, humillimus (mean-spirited, eply of things that proceed fm such a spirit; e. g., prayers, speeches, &c., but also of men).-infimus (of the lowest, most submissive kind; e. g., prayers).-illiberalis, sordidus (unworthy of a free, liberal-minded man).-abjectus (low, despicable). G. character, humilitas: g. flattery, adulationes fœdæ. blanditias verniles (such as house slaves address to their masters).

GROW, || To increase, a) PROPR. Of organic bodies, crescere.—aurescere (to g. gradually). To g. in height, in altitudinem crescere (of things).—adolescere (of young persons): to g. in breadth, length, in latitudinem, in longitudinem crescere: to let one's beard, one's hair, g., barbam, capillum promittere; barbam, comam alere: to let one's nails g., ungues non rescare or non recidere: to be well grown, procerâ esse saturâ (to be tall); dignitate corporis placere (to be of graceful appearance). ß) IMPROPR. Of other things, crescere (g. t.).—Incrementum capere (to increase, to g. bigger, more considerable).—auge-scere, augeri (to increase in number).—ingravescere (in strength, e. g. of an illness or evil).—|| To be produced, &c., gigni.—nasci (to come to light or forth).—provenire (to come forth in a growing manner): to g. in or upon althg, innasci in qâ re or ci rei: to g. on althg, annasci in qâ re: no wood g.'s in this country, hæc terra est sterilis materie: on the banks of no river does more grass g. than on this, gignendæ herbæ nullus flu-vius est aprior quam hic. || To become, fieri.—evadere (to spring or come forth). || To 'grow' with an adj., is mly translated by inchoative verbs in scire: to g. dry, are-scere; gray, canescere; feeble, languescere; lukewarm, tepescere; green, vire-scere; useless by age, exolescere; rich, ditescere, or (ex mendico) divitem fieri; sweet, dulcescere; young, juvenescere; mild, mitescere; soft, mollescere; fat, pinguescere; hard, durarescere; lean, macrescere; lame, manescere; ripe, maturarescere; black, nigrescere, &c. See the res-pective adjs. Old, &c.—to g. humble, se or animum submittere; submitte se gerere: to g. obsolete, obsolescere: grown out of use, obsoletus (e. g. verbum): to g. old, senescere; senem fieri: to g. worse, deteriores fieri (e. g. of abys circumstances); also in pejorem partem verti et mutari. In pejus mutari. aggravarescere. ingravescere (of an illness); pejorem fieri (of an inva-lid, Cels.). to have grown worse, deteriore statu or condi-tione esse. pejore loco esse (of abys circumstances): to g. blind, lumina oculorum or lumina, aspectum amitte-re: to g. in favour; see FAVOUR: to g. up, adoles-cere. To be grown up, adultum esse: to g. together, coalescere ci rei: to g. poor, ad inopiam or egestatem or pauperiorem redigi: to g. tired or weary of althg, satietas cs rei me capit.

GROW, v. TRANS. serere (g. t.).—arare. exarare (of corn, e. g. multum frumenti exarare): to g. vines, vinum serere or conserere; vitæ ponere; vitæm colere; vineam instituere. vinetum instituere or ponere (the latter = to plant a vineyard): the growing of potatoes, *solanorum tuberosorum cultura: the Gulls consider it disgraceful to g. their own corn, Galli turpe esse ducunt, frumentum manu querere. See also TO CULTIVATE.

GROWL, v. museitare (like a dog).—fremere (of persons, as mark of dissatisfaction). GROWL, a. musaitatus (of a dog).—fremitus (of persons).

GROWTH, Incrementum.—accessio. auctus, ūs (in-crease).—progressus. profectus (progress, advance-ment). To reach its full g., ad maturitatem perve-nire; maturitatem assequi; crescendi finem capere (Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162); *ad justam magnitudinem per-venire; florere (to be in full bloom): to promote the g. of the hair, capillum alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare: wine of this year's g., vinum horti: the natural g. of the soil, quod in terrâ qâ nascitur, gignitur; also terræ fructus.

GRUB, v. runcare. eruncare.—inutiles herbas eyel-

lere, steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere (with a hoe, e. g. hortum steriles herbas eligens ru-rurgo): grubbing up, runcatio.

GRUB, || A small worm, vermis, vermiculus (g. t.).—tarmæ. terêdo (maggot). *larva (Linn., as g. t. for the g.-state).

GRUDGE, || To envy, invidere ci: somewhat to g., subinvidere ci. To g. abys althg, invidere ci qd (e. g. H. Sat. 1, 6, 49, ap. invidere ci honorem): not to g. abys althg, non invidere ci qd. I do not g. him if, per me habeat: do not g. me if, noli mihi invidere: he does not g. others some part of his superfluities, de suo, quod ei superat, aliis gratificari vult. || To murmur, vid. || To be unwilling to do &c. althg, gravari qd facere, dare, &c.: not to g. to do althg, non gravari qd facere, or non gravate qd facere: to g. abys a letter, gravari ad qm literas dare: not to g. an answer, non gravate re-spondere: don't let him g. me my request, quod cupiam, ne gravetur (Plaut.). I implore you not to g. us the completion of the work you have begun, rogo, ut ne gravere exedificare id opus, quod instituiti (C.).—|| To g. gravi qd qm is not Ciceronian.

GRUDGE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (g. t. for any secret hatred).—simultas obscura (hidden or concealed enmity between parties or persons, esp with ref. to political matters).—|| To g. 'simultas' by itself does not convey the meaning of our word 'grudge'—dolor (the painful feeling produced by a suffered offence; see C. Ecl. p. 88): a just g., dolor justus: to bear a g. agst abys, or owe abys a g., odium occultum gerere adversus qm (ajf. Plin. 8, 18, 26): they bear a g. to each other, sim-ultas obscura inter eos intercedit (ajf. Cæs. B. G. 2, 25).

GRUDGINGLY, || Unwillingly, an-mo iniquo or irato, stomachose, cum or non sine stomacho. Inventus (adj.) or invita.—gravate (as a task unwillingly per-formed; e. g. respondere).—|| Scantily, vid.

GRUEL, *cremor avenæ. *puls ex avenâ facta (of oatmeal).—pitâinæ cremor (of barley).

GRUFF, || Surlig, &c., morosus. acerbus, stoma-chosus. || Harsh, &c., durus (opp. flexibility).—asper (opp. levis, both of the voice).

GRUFFLY, See CROSSLY, HARSHLY.

GRUFFNESS, morositas.—asperitas (also vocis).

GRUMBLE, murmurare. commurmure (to mur-mur fm dissatisfaction; the latter of several persons).—fremere (of the murmurs of a multitude; agst althg, adver-sus qd).—queri (to complain; qd, de qo or qâ re; also with infm. or quod; also abs-4.).—conqueri qd, de qâ re (absol. with acc. and inf. [not C.]) and once in T., with cur and subj.).—To bear althg without grumbling, sedate or equo animo ferre qd.

GRUMBLER, (homo) querulus; or difficilis, queru-lus (H.).

GRUMBLING, murmuratio. murmur. fremitus (Syn. is GRUMBLE).—questus. querêla. querimonia (see COMPLAINT).

GRUMOUS, See CLOTTED.

GRUNT, GRUNTING, grunnitus.

GRUNT, v. grunnilre.

GUARANTEE, || Security for the due per-formance of stipulations, &c., satisfactio (the pledging oneself, eply by giving a sum of money as security).—Adei jussio (JCs. the giving security for abys; he was asked, id fide tuâ esse jubes? Ulp Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6): verbal g.'s, satisfactioes secundum mancipium (C. Att. 5, 1; i. e. only promises).—|| Person who gives the g., cautor (g. t.).—sponsor. vas (Syn. in SURETY).—fidejussor.—confirmator (only in pecuniary cases; cf. C. Cuent. 26, 77): to be abys's g. for a large amount, intercedere pro qo magnam pecuniam (C.).

GUARANTY, sponsonem, vadimonium facere; sponsonale se obstringere; satisfâre (to give one's guar-antee).—sponsonem, prædem esse pro qo (to be a g. for abys).—intercedere (that althg is to be performed, absol.).—præstare qm or qd or de re (to make oneself responsible for abys or althg).—prædem fieri pro qo and cs rei; obseidm cs rei fieri (Syn. of præm and obse, in SURETY).—qd in se recipere (to take althg upon one-self).—pro or de qâ re cavere (to give bail; also cau-tionem or satis or satisfactionem offerre, in money transactions; see GUARANTEE).

GUARD, v. custodire (r. pr. fm or agst althg, a qâ re or contra qd; also impropr. = observare).—servare. aservare (to take care of, to watch).—munire (to pro-tect agst althg, a qâ re, contra or adversus qd).—tegere. protegere (a qâ re or contra qd; see also TO DEFEND). To g. the defiles by a strong redoubt, fauces regionis valido munimento seplre: to g. althg agst fœ, qd contra ignem firmare; agst frost and the weather, a frigore et tempestate munire; contra frigorum æstus-que

injuriarum tueri (a. g. the head): to g. agst athg, see 'to be on one's GUARD,' s.: to g. agst the cold, a frigore se defendere: to g. the house, domum servare or custodire: to be guarded, custodiri; in custodia esse: to have athg guarded, custodem (custodes) imponere ci rei, sold. in re: aby, ci (never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); custodias ci circumdare: to have a place guarded, locum custodiri munire.

GUARD, s. || The act of keeping or preserving, conservatio.—custodia (a watching). || Man or men posted to guard a place, custos (g. l.); vigil (nocturnus, by night).—excubitor (see pl. below). Guards, custodia, custodes (g. th.); excubitores, excubim (for the security of a place, as well by day as by night; also the right term for sentinels before a palace); vigiliæ, vigiles (at night; patrols); statio, stationes (out-posts; pickets; apply in the day). To post g's, custodias or vigilas or stationes disponere. || The office or state of being a guard, vigilam.—statio (Syn. above). To be going to mount g., excubire in stationem procedunt; milites in stationes succedunt; *in stationum vices succedere (the last of the soldiers that relieve the post): to come off g., de statione decedere: to be on g. (of a soldier), excubare or excubias agere (g. t.); vigilas agere (at night); stationem agere, in statione esse, stationem habere (to be on duty, to be posted as sentinels); stationem regere or stationi præesse (of the officer); the officer on g., *stationi præfectorum or præpositus. || A soldier belonging to the life-guard, miles prætorianus (sile. age). || State of readiness to ward off an attack, cautio. To be on one's g. agst athg or aby, cavere qd or qm; (sibi) cavere a qâ re or a qo; also with nê, ut: one must be on one's g., cauto or præcauto opus est: to be on one's g. agst treachery, cavere insidias or præcavere ab insidiis: to be on one's g. cavere. cavere sibi habere attendere ad cavendum. || In fencing, lectus propulsatio. || Part of the hilt of a sword, *scutulum capulare.

GUARDEDLY, caute, provide, considerate. circumspecte (Syn. in CAUTIOUS).

GUARDER, custos. See also GUARD.

GUARDIAN, || That is entrusted with the care of athg, custos. || That has the care of one under age, tutor.—curator (of persons of age; see Heinze. Antiq. Rom. Syst. 1, 23, 6, q. 226, sq.). To make aby a g., qm tutorem (or curatorem) constituere or instituere: to make aby the g. of one's children, qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati; tutelam filiorum ci committere; ci qm tutorem (or curatorem) dare; qm ci tutorem scribere (if appointed by will): to be aby's g., ci tutorem esse, ca tutorem agere, ca tutelam administrare (of one under age), qm curare (of one that is of age): to have aby for one's g., qm tutorem habere or in tutelâ ci esse (of one under age): a qo curari (if of age).

GUARDIANSHIP, cura, curatio, procuratio (care, management, &c.)—custodia (custody). || With ref. to minors, tutelâ (of one under age): to have the g., tutelam gerere or administrare: to undertake the g., tutelam ca accipere: to entrust aby with the g. of one's sons, ci tutelam filiorum committere, qm tutorem instituere filiorum orbitati: to be under aby's g., in tutelâ ci esse; a qo curari (of one that is of age); under aby's g., qo tutore; qo curante (of one of age): cause relating to g., causa tutelarâ (later only).

GUARDSHIP, custodia. See CARE.

GUARD-SHIP, navis speculatoria, navigium speculatorium.

GUDGEON, gobius or gobio.—*cyprius gobio (Linn.).

GUERDON, præmium or pretium, honos, fructus, præmibulum, beneficium. *viaticum honestum (Syn. in REWARD). To receive, give a g.; see To REWARD. To expect a g. fm aby or a service rendered, pretium meriti a qo desiderare.

GUESS, conjicere, conjectare, conjecturâ assèqui or consèqui.—præcipere (to anticipate alth before it is carried into effect, e. g. aby's plans).—solvere, explicare (to solve, e. g. a riddle, &c.).—divinare (to divine; to g. the future, div. futura: d. quid. . consult vili obveniaset, L.).—opinari (to g. that alth is so fm perceiving its possibility, probability, &c. 165 Not autumare). To g. aby's feeling or sentiment, ad sensum opinioneque ca penetrare (C. Parth. 36, 123): that is difficult to g., horum difficilis est conjectura: as far as I can g., quantum opinione augtor; quantum ego conjecturâ assèquor or augurari possum; quantum ego animi mei conjecturâ colligere possum; quantum conjectare licet: to g. wrong, conjecturâ aberrare (C. Att. (421)

14, 22): if there are any means of guessing athg, si qua conjectura sit ca rei (L.): to g. fm athg, conjecturam facere or capere ex re. See also TO CONJECTURE.

GUESS, s. conjectura (based on the ground of the probability of a fact).—opinio (the opinion, as the result of imagination, without regard to the correctness or incorrectness of the grounds on which it is formed).

GUESS-WORK, conjectura, or Crcl. Athg is mere g.-w., qd conjecturale est; qd conjecturâ nittur or continetur; qd conjectur per conjecturam.

GUEST, conviva (at a party); umbra = an uninvited g. brought by one who is invited).—hospes, adventor (hospes is the g. who visits his friend; adventor, the person who puts up at his host's; Sen. Benef. 1, 14, Nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitem judicat. Didd.). To receive aby as one's g., qm hospitio excipere; qm invitare tecto ac domo.—qm cœnæ or in convivium adhibere (at a party).

GUEST-CHAMBER, hospitium (in a private-house; Suet. Ner. 47).—*conclave deversorii (in a public-house).

GUGGLE, singulare (e. g. of a bottle).

GUGGLING, singultus (ampulla crebris singultibus sistit, quod effundit, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6).

GUIDANCE, ductio, ductus (the former as act, the latter as state, and also in the sense of command).—administratio (administration, management of public business, e. g. matters of war).—cura (care, management).

Under aby's g., qo ducere; ca ductu: to be under aby's g., qo ducere or auctore uti; ca consilio regi (of persons); a qo regi, gubernari (of things): to place oneself under the g. of aby, ad ca auctoritatem se conferre; ca consiliis parere; dux mihi et magister qs est (e. g. ad qd): to be under the g. of another, alieni arbitrii esse: to do athg under aby's g., qo auctore facere qd: to have the g. of athg, regere, moderari, &c. See To GUIDE.

GUIDE, v. ducere (g. t., to give a certain direction; propr. only).—ducem esse ci or ca rei (to be the guide of aby or athg, propr. and impropr.).—regere, moderari, moderatorem esse ca rei, gubernare. Jx. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari (to rule or direct athg).—administrare (to have the management of athg, to administer). To g. the hand (of a person learning to write), scribentis manum manu superimpositâ regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to g. the pen, *penam regere: to g. aby, qm consiliis gubernare: to g. aby as one pleases, ex voluntate uti qo: to give one's hand to aby, to g. him, ci manus dare: to suffer oneself to be guided, se regi pati; also regi posse; by aby, ca consilio regi; qm or ca auctoritatem sequi; ci parere, ci or ca auctoritati; obtemperare (see To OBEY): to be guided by athg, qd sequi; qâ re moveri (e. g. by what is morally good, honesto), qm rem ducem sequi: to be guided by circumstances, ex re consulere (i. e., to act according to the circumstances of the case, without being tied down to any particular measures).

GUIDE, s. dux (g. i. for leader).—rector, moderator, gubernator (euph. of the state, republic).—princeps ca rei (that is at the head of athg).—qui præest ci rei (e. g. studiosi ci, who directs the studies of aby; also qui præfatus est, &c.; pædagogus; see GOVERNOR).—dux viæ or itineris (g. in travelling; also viarum atque itinerum dux, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 17, of Mercury). To have aby for a g., uti qo ducere itineris: to offer one's services to aby as a g., polliceri se itineris ducem. Athg servare mo for a g., qd sequor; *liber, quem quasi ducem sequor (a g. in the shape of a book): to take Bredow for one's guide in lecturing upon history, *historiam Bredovio ducem discipula tradere: to take athg for or as a g., qm rem ducem sequi: in all things take prudence for a g., omnia gubernare ac moderare prudentiâ tuti.

GUIDE POST, *pila itineris Index. If they did not set up roads to serve them for g.-p's, nisi calami defixi regunt (cf. Plin. 6, 29, 33).

GUILD, collegium; of carpenters, collegium fabrorum tignariorum (Inscr.).

GUILD-HALL, prps *curia.

GUILE. See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILEFUL. See CUNNING, FRAUDULENT.

GUILEFULLY. See CUNNINGLY, FRAUDULENTLY.

GUILEFULNESS. See CUNNING, FRAUD.

GUILELESS, bonus, probus (honest).—innocens, integer (on whose life there is no blemish).—simplex (in which no other sense is concealed, not open to different interpretations, e. g. words; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 61; also of persons).—sine fraude (without deception).

GUILELESSLY, sine fraude. See also HONESTLY.

GUILLotine, s. *securis illa mensaque lanthia Francogallorum (aff. Suet. Claud. 15).—*pegma supplicii mortiferaque securis.

GUILLotine, v. *ci caput mensâ lanthiâ præ-

cider securi. *They were guillotined*, *sævis illis Franco-gallorum securibus percussis sunt.

GUILE, culpa (denotes *g.* as the state of one who has to answer, by suffering punishment or making compensation, for any injury or crime; hence it implies the power of calculating consequences, and therefore a rational being; opp. to casus or necessitas)—noxia (denotes the state of one who has caused any injury or damage; it can therefore be applied to whatever is capable of producing an effect; opp. to innocentia)—noxa (according to Fest., *ast. Sulp. Rufus*, noxia = damnum, but, in poets and orators, = culpa; noxa = peccatum or pro peccato poena. C. does not use noxa, but has noxia = 'wrongs,' 'injuries')—scelus (wickedness; a malicious violation of the rights of others, the peace of society, &c.; often opposed to the more general and lighter culpa, as 'guilt' to 'fault'; see examples below)—causa. causa maleficii (the cause of the crime)—meritum (desert, whether of good or evil; in the latter sense, C. Rom. 5, 9, non meo merito; so Cæs. B. G. 1, 14. O. Met. 8, 503, nunc merito moriere tuo). To be free fm *g.*, extra noxiam esse (not to have caused the injury); extra culpam esse (not to deserve blame or punishment); liberum esse a delicto (or -is); scelere liberatum esse (C.): though we are not indeed without fault, yet we stand acquitted of *g.*, etsi qd culpâ tenemur erroris humani, a scelere certe liberati sumus (C.): the *g.* is mine, mea culpa est; is all my own, mea propria culpa est. His *g.* is not greater than that of &c., non iste maior scelus commisit, quam qui &c. All imaginable *g.* is summed up and comprehended in this crime, in hoc uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videntur (C.). To be without *g.*; see GUILTLESS. See CRIME, GUILTY.

GUILTINESS, culpa.

GUILTLESS, innocens. Insons. culpâ vacuum or carens. Integer [Syn. in INNOCENT]. To be *g.*, extra culpam esse. culpâ vacuum esse. culpâ carere (see INNOCENT).

GUILTLESSLY, innocenter (post-Aug. Q.). Integre. pudice. caste. Jm. pure et caste; caste integreque.

GUILTLESSNESS, See INNOCENCE.

GUILTY, noceus (denotes guilt, in a specified case, with regard to a single action)—noxius (in the poets noceus, relates to the nature and character in general. Of a *g.* person, it only represents him as the author and cause of some hurt, like ῥαβδός)—sons (morally *g.*; condemned, or worthy of condemnation, like ὁσος. Dôd.). To be *g.* of a crime, culpam or facinus in se admittere; scelus (in se) concipere (see more under to 'commit a CRIME'). To be *g.* of so dreadful a sin, tantum scelus or (stronger) flagitii admittere (C.). What crime can be imagined, of which this man has not been *g.*? quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? (C.) To declare or pronounce any *g.*, qm noxiū judicare (see TO CONDEMN). To consider any *g.*, qm nocentem habere: to punish the *g.*, punire sones.

GUINEA, prps aureus Anglius.

GUINEA-FOWL, meleagris (μελεαγρίς, idos, ἡ).—*Numida meleagris (Linn.).—avis Numidica. gallina Numidica or Africana (a species of it; see Schneid. Varr. R. R. 3, 19, 18).

GUINEA-HEN. See GUINEA-FOWL.

GUINEA-PIG, *mus porcellus (Linn.). *cavia cobyas (Pall.).

GUINEA-PEPPER, *capsicum.

GUISE. See MANNER.

GUITAR, *cithara Hispanica: a *g.* player, citharista. citharædus (if he accompanies his play with a song).—Fem. citharistria (Inscr.). citharæda.

GULF, ἡ *bay*, sinus maris or maritimus; fm the context sinus only.—ἡ *whirlpool*, vortex.—ἡ *abyss*, vorago. gurgus. profundum, with or without maris [Syn. in ABYSS]. [?] barathrum is to be avoided in prose, since only Virg. [10, 6 (22), 11] uses it, in speaking of a pit dug by the hands of men). In the midst of the forum there appeared a yawning *g.*, forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.

GULF, voraginosus (Hirt.).

GULL, v. See TO CHEAT.

GULL, s. ἡ *A cheat*, vid. ἡ *A person easily imposed upon*, homo stultus. stipes. credulus. ἡ *A sea bird*, *larus. *larus marinus (Linn.).

GULLERY. See FRAUD.

GULLET, fauces. gula [Syn. in THROAT].

GULLY-HOLE, prps receptaculum purgamentorum (as definition given by L. 1, 56, of 'cloaca').

GULOSITY, edacitas. aviditas cibi. voracitas (later only; Syn. in GLUTTON).

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GULP, vorare. devorare.—haurire (to devour with avidity).—absorbere (to drench, vid., and TO DEVOUR). ἡ IMPROPR. devorare (e. *g.* paucorum dierum molestiam, C.).—exorbere (e. *g.* multorum difficultatem, i. *e.* awkward temper).

GUM, ἡ *A vegetable substance*, gummi (imdecl.) or gummia. ἡ *Of the teeth*, gingiva.

GUM, v. conglutinare (g. *i.*, to stick or glue together).—agglutinare qd ei rei (to *g.* one thing to another).

GUMMY, gummosus (Plin.).

GUN, *sclopetum. He was so good a shot with a *g.*, that he could hit any bird flying, however wild it might be, *in hoc recentioris ætatis missili, sclopeto, seu tubo ignivomo, tractando tantâ dexteritate valebat, ut avem quamvis vage varieque volitantem feriret (Wyttenb.): the barrel of a *g.*, *sclopeti tubus: the stock of a *g.*, *sclopeti lignum: the lock of a *g.*, *sclopeti igniarium: to fire a *g.* at any, *ictum sclopeto mittere in qm: to be mortally wounded by his companion, who was holding his *g.* carelessly, *comite, sclopetum incaute tractante, mortiferâ emissionis vulnerari (Wyttenb.). To load a *g.*, *pulverem pyrium sclopeto infundere; with ball, *glandum plumbeum sclopeto immittere. A *g.* shot, *ictus sclopeti.

GUN-BARREL, *sclopeti tubus.

GUNNER, *miles tormentarius.

GUN-POWDER, *pulvis pyrius.

GUN-SMITH, *sclopetorum faber.

GUN-STOCK, *sclopeti tignum.

GUN-WALE, prps labra (pl.) navis.

GURGE. See GULF.

GURGLE, assurrare (of water).—cum murmur labi (to glide on with a gurgling noise).—murmurare (to murmur).—leniter sonare († of brooks; a gurgling fountain, fons leniter sonantis aquæ, †). Gurgling (in poetry), also garrulus (e. *g.* rivus, O. Fest. 2, 316); loquax (e. *g.* lymphæ, H.).

GUSH, v. exundare qd re. profuere ex qd re (e. *g.* t.). scaturire. manare. alte or in altum emicare. exillire (to spring up).—erumpere. prorumpere (of water, tears, blood, &c., to flow or rush forth with some degree of violence).—ex edito desillire (e. *g.* fm a height).—prosilire or emicare (of blood).—profundi. se profundere (of tears, &c.).—*cum fremitu delabi (to rush down with a noise). Tears *g.* fm the eyes, in lacrimas effundi.


GUSH, s. See STREAM: with a *g.* of tears (e. *g.* to implore any, multis cum lacrimis: a *g.* of tears; see 'Flood of tears').

GUSSET, *cuneus (if in the form of a wedge).—*conus (if in a form of cone); or prps *pannus cuneatus or forma cuneata.

GUST, ἡ Taste, vid. ἡ A sudden blast of wind, impetus venti.—flamen. flatus (poet.).

GUSTY, turbulentus; procellosus; turbidus [Syn. in STORM].

GUT, s. intestinum (g. *i.*). intestinum rectum (the colon).—*intestinum ilium (the ilium).—int. jejunum (the jejunum). ἡ *Fio* = stomach (as term of contempt), see BELLY.

GUT, v. exenterare (e. *g.* a hare, leporem.  not eviscerare in this sense). ἡ To empty (a house of its contents), exanire (to empty; e. *g.* domos, C.).—evertere et extergere (to sweep it clean of its contents, e. *g.* domum, urbem, fanum, C.). To *g.* a house, domum exanire; domum eversam atque extersam relinquere (C. Ferr. 2, 21, fm.). *domum ita exanire, ut parietes modo stent et maneant (cf. C. Off. 2, 29).

GUTTER, s. canalis or (if a small one) canaliculus (g. *i.*).—canalla, que excipit e tegulis aquam celestem (pipe of a roof; Virg. 3, 5, 15).—tegulæ colliciaires (the tiles, in which the rain-water runs down; Cato R. R. 14 4).—collicies (for draining fields, as well as on a roof).

GUTTER, v. TRANS. striare.

GUTTLER, ganeo (v. propr.).—heluo. nepos (if he spends wastefully).—homo non profundus modo, sed in tempestive quoque ac sordide gule (in a voracious sense).

GUTTURAL, e. *g.* a letter, *littera palati.

GUZZLE, heluari luxuriose vivere.

GUZZLER. See GUTTLER.

GYMNASTIC, gymnicus. gymnasticus (rather obsolete). *G. exercises*, artes gymnicae (as art); exercitatio in gymnasiis (the exercises of young men in high schools, juvenutis).

GYMNASTICS, ars gymnica.

GYPNUM, gypsum (γύψος).

GYRE. See CIRCLE.

GYVE. See TO FETTER.

GIVES. See FETTERS.

H.

HA! ah! (expressing pain, anger, or reproach; impatience and astonishment; also consolation (Quid! ah vobis! Ter.) and sometimes joy): ha! ha! ha! (cheerful laughter) ha! ha! ha!—aha! (*Plaut.*)

HABERDASHER, tabernarius (*y. i. for shopkeeper*).
—qui pannos vendit or venditat (*seller of cloth, stuffs, &c.*)

HABILITMENT. See DRESS.

HABIT. *¶ Dress, vid. ¶ State of things, habitus (also of constitutional temperament; e. g. habitu . . . ut facile et cito irascatur, C. Top. 16, 62); also naturæ ipsius habitus: a. h. of body, corporis affectio, constitutio; see CONDITION, CONSTITUTION. ¶ Custom, consuetudo. —Consuetudo not C., but Varr. [amor assuetudinis] O. L. [assuetudo mali], T. [naturæ sive assuetudine]. —&c. mos. institutum [SYN. in CUSTOM]. —Consuetudo, 'the state in which ably se habet, often approaches very near to the meaning of 'habit', e. g. Iustitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata, &c. C.; hominem ad rationis habitum perducere, C.; suoque potius habitu vitam degere (Phadr.). —The h. of sinning, consuetudo peccandi; of speaking, loquendi: aft. my (his, &c.) h., as my (his, &c.) h. is, (ex) consuetudine; (ex) more; pro meâ consuetudine; (ex) instituto meo; ut or quemadmodum consuevi: agst (my, &c.) usual h., præter consuetudinem; contra morem consuetudinemque: the Greeks are in the h. of, &c., est consuetudo or mos Græcorum, followed by inf. or ut &c.; est Græcæ consuetudinis or moris Græci, ut &c.; apud Græcos ea consuetudo est, ut (Cæs. B. G. 1, 50): it is the h. here (= of this country), est usus receptum; est institutum: to retain a h., consuetudinem (meam, &c.) tenere, retinere, servare. I have always retained this h., or been in the h. of acting thus in political matters, eam (hanc, &c.) consuetudinem in republicâ semper habui (C. Phil. 1, 11, 27): to retain the good old h. of athg, retinere veterem illum ca rei morem (e. g. officii, C. Planc. 6, 22): to have a h., consuetudinem habere (as C. Phil. 1, 11, 27, sin consuetudinem meam, quam in republicâ semper habui, tenuero): to have the h. of, &c., assuevisse, consuevisse (to have accustomed oneself) or solere (to be in the h.), with inf. (e. g. qui mentiri solet, pejare consuevit): to adopt a h., consuetudinem accipere (e. g. lubenter, C. Brut. 57, fin.): to induce aby to adopt the same h. as oneself, induco qm in meam consuetudinem: to train aby to the h. of athg, assuefacere qm qd re (e. g. disciplinâ): athg grows into a h., in consuetudinem or morem venire: athg grows a h. with me, in consuetudinem ca rei venio or me adduco. To get the h. of athg, ca rei sibi naturam facere (Q. 2, 17): aby gets into the h. of, &c., qd in eam consuetudinem venit or in eam se consuetudinem adducit, ut &c.: this is becoming a h., consuetudinem intrudere: to keep to one's old h., h. institutum suum tenere; nihil mutare de consuetudine suâ: to give up or depart fm a h., consuetudine recedere: to give up or d-part fm one's usual h.; a pristinâ consuetudine deflectere; gradually, consuetudinem minuire: to be the slave of h., consuetudini servire: to endeavour to bring aby back to his old h., revocare ad pristinam consuetudinem: to reintroduce an old h., veterem consuetudinem referre. Demosthenes was in the h. of recting aloud several verses without taking breath, Dem. summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuciare consuecebat (C.; i. e. accustomed himself to do it by practice). —Prov. H. grows into a second nature, consuetudine quasi altera quædam natura efficitur (C. de Fin. 5, 25, 74) or vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ (C. de Invent. 1, 2, 3): the h. of acting right has become a second nature to me, mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (S. Jug. 85, 4): a bad, long, barbarous, &c. h., consuetudo mala (H.), longa, vetus (Q.); Immanis ac barbara (C.): it was very important that the h. of discipline should be formed in our troops, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum: my father had established in his family the h. of speaking correctly, patrio fult instituto puro sermone assuefacta domus (C.). See CUSTOM.*

HABIT, v. See TO DRESS.

HABITABLE, habitabilis.

HABITATION. See DWELLING.

HABITUAL, assuetus (*accustomed, e. g. ars, fons: (423)*

in the sense of 'accustomed to, it does not belong here'). —consuetus (*customary; e. g. lubido, &c.*)—solitus (*accustomed; of things, to which one is accustomed, or that happens customarily; not C. or Cæs.; but S. Fragm. See CUSTOMARY*). Aby is an h. liar, qd solet or insolet mentiri: an h. liar, homo assuetus mendaciis; or cui mentiri ex consuetudine in naturam vertit (aft. S. Jug. 85, 41): an h. and practised controversialist, male assuetus ad omnes vias controversiarum (S. Fragm.): an h. deceiver, totus ex fraude et fallacis factus: an h. adulterer, homo stuprorum exercitatione assuefactus (C. Catil. 2, 5). —Consuetudo The notion of 'habitual' is its implied by the termin. of an adj., as, ebrius, iracundus, anxius, &c.

HABITUALLY, Crcl. ut solet. ut assœlet. ut consuetudo fert (i. e. as he h. does or is in the habit of doing, or as habit or custom requires). —Kry. My Crcl. with solère (of animate and inanimate beings), or consuevisse or assuevisse or insolescere (of rational beings only, with infin.: a road by which merchants h. travel, iter, quo mercatores ire consueunt. Sis consuevisse is used as a neut. of things; as is h. done in athg, ut in qd fieri consuevit (S. Cat. 22, 2). —insolesco not C. or Cæs., but L., &c., —usitato more. tralaticio more (fm old hereditary custom). —more suo. moribus suis (according to one's custom); (ex) consuetudine (fm custom or habit). [SYN. in CUSTOM or HABIT: h. insubordinatus and licentiosus, assuetus immoderata licentiâ militari (Just. 31, 1, 8): it was very important that our troops should be rendered h. obedient to discipline, ad disciplinam militiæ plurimum intererat insuescere militem nostrum (L.).] —[See HABITUAL.]

HABITUATE. See TO ACCUSTOM.

HACK. *¶ To cut irregularly, cadere.* —concidere (to cut up into small pieces). See TO CUT, TO CHOP. *¶ To speak with stops or catches (Shake).* verba refringere (Stat. Sylv. 2, 1, 123).

HACK. *¶ Horse for common use, caballus, or (g. t.) equus. ¶ A hired horse, equus conducticius (with ref. to the horse itself). —equus conductus (with ref. to him who hires it; compare with HIRE). —equus meritorius. equus vectigialis (with ref. to him who lets it out; the latter, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, after the definition of Manutius). ¶ As adj., conducticius (mercede) conductus (the former, with ref. to the thing; the latter, to the hirer). —mercenarius (giving one's services for pay; also of things, opp. gratuitus). ¶ Athg let out for hire; see compounds of HACKNEY. ¶ Much used, common, contritus. Jn. communis et contritus (e. g. omnium communia et contrita præcepta). tritus. Jam tritus sermone (e. g. of proverb).*

HACKING, a. Crcl. with cadere, concidere; for concisio is only with ref. to sentences, as rhet. i. t.; intercisio (Varr. ap. Aug.) is 'the cutting through,' e. g. with an axe, securis.

HACKLE (flax), hamis ferrels linum pectere.

HACKNEY, a., see HACK. Also as adj., see HACK.

HACKNEY-COACH, vehiculum meritorium. rheda meritoria

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, *rhedarius mercenarius.

HACKNEYED, contritus. communis et contritus (e. g. præcepta). quod in omnium ore est or versatur.

HADDOCK, *gadus ægæsinus (Linn.); prps the Roman asellus (Plin.).

HAFT, s. manubrium. See HANDLE.

HAFT, v. *ci rei manubrium aptare.

HAGGARD, *¶ Wild, vid. ¶ Lean, macer.* —fame maceratus (fm starvation). —vegrandi macie torridus (e. g. homo; C. Agr. 2, 34, extr.). A pale face, h. eyes, and a mad look, colos exsanguis, foedi oculi, prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat (S.).

HAGGLE, TRANS. *¶ To cut, to chop, vid. ¶ INTRANS.* valde illiberaliter licet (to bid a meanly low price). —*de pretio (ca rei) cum qd xixari (to quarrel about the price).

HAH! See HA!

HAIL, s. grando (also flg. in Latin = shower, tanta vis lapidum creberrime grandinis modo, &c.; Curt. 7, 8, 9): like h., *specie grandinis. A violent h.-storm, with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cælo dejecta.

HAIL, v. H. h. grandinat; grando cadit: it gives over hailing, degrandinat.

HAIL, ¶ To salute, vid. Your arrival will be hailed by every body, carus omnibus expectatus venies. Hail! salve, plurimum te salvere iubeo. — ¶ Summon, call to, vid.

HAILSHOT. See **GRAPESHOT.**

HAILSTONE, grando.

HAIL-STORM, vis creberrimæ grandinis. A violent h.-s. with thunder and lightning, tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cælo dejecta: a violent h.-s. occurred, nimbus cum grandine exortus est ingens: a season in which many h.-s. occur, tempestas calamitosa (with ref. to the injury done to the crops): if any injury has been done by h.-s., si grando quippiam nocuit (C.). The damage done by a h.-s., calamitas.

HAIR, || A single hair, pilus (g. t., on the body of men and animals, whether short or long, bristly or smooth: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94; *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 45, horse-h., of the tail; *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11, 11, goat's h., opp. lana; *Plin.* 8, 48, 73, wool. The sing. also stands collectively for the h. of the whole body, like crinis and capillus: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, and 39, 94).—seta (the strong, bristly hair of animals, as horse-h., hog's bristle, &c.).—crinis (the smooth h. of the human head: see *Mart.* 12, 32, 4, uxor rufa crinibus septem; the sing. also collectively = crines, i. e. head of h.).—villus. villi (only collectively = the thick woolly or hanging h. of animals. That villus refers, as just mentioned, rather to the thickness and closeness than to the length of the h., may be seen *fm Col.* 7, 3, 7, 'ovis cervix prolixi villi' and *Plin.* 11, 39, 94, 'villosissimus animalium lepus').—Fine or thin h., pilus tenuis: thick h., pilus crassus: a. grows thick, pili crassescunt: bristly h., pilus hirtus: a person covered all over with h., hirtus: thin h., pili rari: having only a few straggling h.'s, raripilus (epily of animals): the h. a child is born with, pili congeniti or simul geniti (e. g., of the head): h. that grows after the birth, pili agnati or post geniti (e. g., of the beard): the h. in the nose, vibræ (Fest.): the h. of the beard, barba: h. fm the beard, capilli ex barbâ detonsi (shorn fm the beard; *Sen. Ep.* 32, 31): the downy h. on the face, epily on the chin, of young people, lanugo; lanuginos orla (of several persons): the long h. hanging down on the temples or cheeks, capronæ or capronæ: upon the forehead, antæ: the h. of the eyelids, cilia, orum: of the eyebrows, supercilia, orum: the h. under the armpit (as liable to smell offensively), hircus: the h. on the neck of a horse or lion (= mane), juba: comæ cervicum (*Gell.* 5, 14, of those of a lion): to have no h., pilos carere: calvere (to be bald, e. g., naturally, naturaliter): from which the hair has been plucked (e. g., a part of the body), depilatus: h. is falling off, pili cadunt or defluunt: h. is growing, pili crescant; is gradually growing again, pili subnascuntur: to cut off the h., pilos recidere, tondere: to pull any's h. out, ei pilos evellere: one who has had all his h. pulled out, glaber (see *Sen. Ep.* 47, 5): thinner or finer than a h., *pilo tenuior: tenuissimus.

PROV. Not to injure a h. of any's head, ne minime quidem lædere qm: to be within a h.'s breadth of athg, nihil (or nec quicquam) propius est factum, quam ut &c.: he was within a h.'s breadth of being slain, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur (C.). Not to depart a h.'s breadth fm athg, a qâ re transversum (or transversum) unguem non discedere (C.): a qâ re (transversum) digitum non abscedere (C.): not by a single h.'s breadth, ne pilo quidem uno (e. g. minus se amare, C.): to a h. = exactly, vid.: there is not a h.'s difference between them, nihil omnino or ne minimum quidem interest (e. g. inter eos): nihil differt; plane idem est (it is identical). || Hair (collectively = growth or head of hair), crines (see above, 'crinis' for *Syn.*).—capillus (fm 'capitis' and 'hillus': i. e., a tuft of h.; hence collectively = head of h. [instead of such its plur. capilli is used], epily if opp. 'h. of the beard'; thus often *JN.* capillus barbaque, barba capillusque).—coma (related to or derived fm *κομήν*, the h. hanging down fm the head, epily of women and savages: see *Plin.* 11, 32, 47, 'gentes intonsæ, in that passage: he that wears his h. in that fashion, comatus).—cæsaries (the bushy h. of men, either short or long, which surrounds the head, without being artificially arranged, and gives to the person an imposing and martial look; hence mly of the h. of a warrior: see *Plaut. Mil. Glor.* 3, 1, 170: *L.* 28, 35, 6: he that has such a head of h., cæsariatus).—villus. villi (shaggy, thick h.; see above). Long h., capillus longus or promissus; cæsaries promissa: to have long h., esse comatum (*κομᾶν*): thick strong h., capillus densus: he that has strong h., capillosus; bene capillatus: thin h., capillus rarus: bristly h., capillus hirtus or horrens: straight h., capillus rectus or directus: curly h., capillus crispus: he that has curly h., cincinnatus: woolly h., capillus lanæ propior (*ast. Plin.* 8, 48, 73): loose or dishevelled h., capillus

passus. crines passi (epily of persons in mourning, or of supplicants). capillus sparsus. crines sparsi (of raging persons, savages, or a diviner in ecstacy). capillus effusus (h. that is undone, hanging down on the shoulders, not done or tied up, opp. capillus nodo victus, see *Sen. Ep.* 124, 22): the gray h. of old men, cani (canities is poet.): he who has gray h., canus: to have gray h., canere; canum esse: to get gray h., canescere: false h., capillamentum, cf. 'wig': to wear false h., capillamento uti: to wear one's own, suum capillum or suam comam gestare: I am losing my h., calvesco: I have lost all my h., calveo (see *BALD.*). To let one's h. grow, capillum alere; long, capillum or cæsarium promittere or submittere: to dress the h., comere capillos or crines (g. t.); crines calamistro ornare; capillum crispare: comam calamistrare (to curl it with the iron); frangere comam in gradus (to arrange it in plaits): to dress the h. in ringlets, comere caput in annulos; in plaits and ringlets, comere caput in gradus et annulos: to wear the h. in a knot, capillos in nodum colligere; capillum nodo vincire; crines in nodum coagere or torquere; crinem obliquare nodoque substringere: to be good for the h. (of ointments, oils, &c.), capillum nutrire or alere; capillum naturâ fertili evocare (to promote the growth of the h.). A dye for the h., wash for the h., *fucus crinalis. The Roman ladies used a sort of soap, spuma caustica (*Mart.* 14, 26), or balls named fm the countries where they were made, pila Batava, Mattiaca, &c. (*Mart.* 8, 33: 14, 27): the root of a h., radix pili: roots of the h., radices pilorum. To drag any by his h., qm capillis trahere: like h., specie crinium, &c., in speciem crinium (e. g. factus); modo comarum (crinium, &c., *Plin.* 2, 25, 22): a tuft of h., cirrus: as fine as a h., tenuissimus (i. e. very thin). The Roman modes of dressing the h. were comptus (g. t.); comæ suggestus (*Stat. Silv.* 1, 2, 114); nodus (if fixed with a pin); corymbium (plaited in a spiral form, and fastened with a pin on one of the temples, κόρυμβος, κρηστικός); testudo (in the shape of a guitar or shell, *O. A. A.* 3, 147); tutulus (a tie formed of the plaited h. itself, which was crossed over the forehead and fixed together; *ast. Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 131 and 151).

HAIRBELL. See **HAIR-BELL.**

HAIR'S BREADTH, transversus unguis or digitus (e. g. a qâ re ne transversum quidem unguem, or digitum, discedere). To be within a h.-b. of athg: see in **HAIR** (Prov.).

HAIR-BROOM, *scopæ e setis factæ; also *prope seta only.*

HAIR-CLOTH, cillicium (*κίλικιον*, i. e., a cloth of goat's h.).—pannus e pilis factus or textus.

HAIRDRESSER, caputem et capillorum concinnator (*Col.* 1, pref. 5).—tonsor (barber, who dressed the hair of men).—ornatrix (a female slave, whose office was to dress the hair). A wealthy Roman lady would keep a separate 'ornatrix' for each peculiar fashion of head-dress: see *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 151. cincinnio or cinerarius was the slave who healed the curling-irons, calamistra, at his mistress's door: see *Heind. Hor. Sat.* 1, 2, 98, p. 49.

HAIRLESS, a) *Fm old age or by nature,* calvus (opp. capillatus, comatus); sine pilo or sine pilis. pilo carens (fm nature); pilis defectus (fm old age, *Phædr.* 5, 7, 2); calvatus (fm the hair falling off); imberbis (without beard): to be h., pilo carere (fm nature); calvere (also fm age); fm nature, naturaliter: a. spot on the head, calvitium (bald spot, not calvities = baldness): to become h., calvescere. β) *By artificial means,* depilatus (g. t., epily of parts of the body); rarus. tonsus (by means of scissors or razors, opp. intonsus; see *TO SHAVE*).—glaber (prop., h. fm nature, without hair, like the belly of some animals, opp. pilosus; then also by shaving or pulling out the hair; also as epithet of favorite slaves of Roman debauchees, who endeavoured to give the latter a girl-like look by it: see *Sen. Ep.* 47, 5).

HAIR-OINTMENT, capillare (g. t. *Mart.*).—adipes contra capilli defluvium tenaces (to prevent the falling off of the hair, *Plin.*). pilothetrum (πυλῳθῆτρον) was for the purpose of removing the hair.

HAIR-PIN, *acus crinalis (in our sense).—acus discriminalis (the great pin for fastening the hair up in a knot; see *Böttiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 147).

HAIR-POWDER, *pulvis crinalis.

HAIR-ROPE, *pili in funem contorti.

HAIR-SIEVE, cribrum e setis equorum factum (*ast. Plin.* 18, 11, 28).

HAIR-SPLITTING, a. minuta subtilitas (minute exactness, as a property).—argutie.—disserendi spinæ

or spinæ partendi et definiendi (thorny distinctions, &c.).—*dumēta* (opp. to *liber campus, free, flowing discussion*).—*verborum angustia* et *omnes literarum anguli* (C.; *pety verbal distinctions; arguments founded on words, not things*).—*verborum aucupium* or *capatio* (the seizing of an opponent's words, &c.).

HAIRY, pilo or villis vestitus. *crinitus*. *capillatus*. *comatus* (covered with hair, opp. *calvus*). *crinitus* only of objects covered with a hair resembling hair, e. g. *stella crinita*, &c.).—*intonsus* (unshorn); of him whose hair is not cut; hence = *capillatus*.—*pilosus*. *setosus*. *capillosus* *comosus* (overgrown with hair, opp. *raripilus*; cf. *syn.* in *HAIR*). *A man that is h. all over*, *hirtus*: to be h., *pilos habere*: naturally h., *pilo* or *pilis* *intēgi* or *vestiri* (e. g., of animals, &c., opp. *pilo carere*). ¶ Of the nature of hair, *capillaceus*: rather h. than woolly, *pilo* *propior* quam *lanæ* (*Plin.* 8, 48, 73).

HALBERD, bipennis.

HALBERDIER, *prps* *hastatus* (a lancer; instead of *syn.* C., in one instance [*Brit.* 86, 296], uses *doryphorus* [*δορυφόρος*], as i. l. for the celebrated statue of *Poly celus*).—*sarissaphorus* (a Macedonian lance-bearer; see *LANCE*).

HALCYON, s. *alcēdo* (poet. *alcyon*).—*alcēdo* *ispida* (*Linn.*).

HALCYON, *adj.* ¶ *Peaceful, quiet, vid.*

HALE, *adj.* *integer*.—*valens*. *validus*.—*firmus*. *robustus*. *JN.* *robustus* et *valens*. *firmus* et *valens* (*SYN.* in *HEALTHY*). *A. old age, ætas viridia*. *viridis senectus* († *V.*).

HALE, or **HAUL**, v. *trahere* (g. t.). See *TO DRAG*. To h. down the sails, *vala* subducere: to h. aith up with ropes, *funibus* qd subducere (*Cæs.*).

HALF, s. *dimidium*. *dimidia pars*.—*semis* (six parts of a whole divided into twelve equal parts; e. g., of a foot, an acre, &c.). *An heir that comes in for h. the property*, *heres ex dimidia parte*: by one h., see *HALF*, *adj.* ¶ *'Half'* is also expressed in Latin by *dimidiatus*, a. um; e. g., to read h. a book = h. through, *dimidiatum librum legere* (see *Gell.* 3, 14): the (or one) h. of a quart measure, *hemina*: this is the one h., *hoc est semis*. *'Half'* is besides rendered in Latin by *semi*, or the Greek *hemi*, joined to substantives and adjectives, if it conveys the sense of 'not entirely or wholly existing,' or 'not quite what it ought to be,' in such latter case, 'sub' (= to some degree) is used in certain cases instead of 'semi'; e. g., to limit the time of defence to h. an hour, *spatium defensionis in semihora curriculum cogere* (C. pr. *Rab. Perd.* 2, 6): to accomplish aith within the space of h. an hour, *dimidio horæ conficere* qd (*Luci.*, *Gell.* 3, 14): h. a month, *sestremium* h. a year, *spatium semestris*; *mensis sex (six months): lasting h. a year, semestris*; h. a quart, *hemina*; h. way, *medio itinere*: h. a finger's breadth, *diglum dimidiatum* (acc.): of h. a finger's breadth, *semidigitalis*: h. a foot, *semipes*: h. a foot broad, long, &c., *semipedalis*: h. an ell long, *semicubitalis*: only h. the size, *dimidio minus*: h. as dear again, *dimidio carius*: to be h. as dear again, *dimidio plus constare*: boiled down to h., *ad dimidias decoctus*: h. a pound, *semilibra*; weighing, &c., or h. a pound's weight, *semilibram pondo* (sc. *valens*, *ast.* L. 3, 29). See *HALF*, *adj.*

HALF, *adj.* *dimidius*.—*dimidiatus* (divided into two; halved). *H. as big only*, *dimidio minus*: h. as dear again, *dimidio carius*: to be &c., *dimidio plus constare*: h. covered, *semitectus*: h. dressed, *semiamictus*: h. equipped or armed, *semiermis*: h. a German, *semigermanus*: h. dressed or done (of meat), *semicocctus*: h. dead, *semimortuus*; *seminox* or *seminecis* (= h. slain in battle); *semanivivus* or *semanimis* (with one's breath h. gone).—*semanivivus* (but h. alive): h. dead with hunger, *enectus fame*: h. done, *semifactus*; *semiperfectus*; *semiperactus* (h. accomplished, *Paulin. Noel. Carm.* 20, 299, or 305): h. open, *semiapertus*: h. shut, *semiclausus*: h. shorn or shaved, *semiravus*: h. washed, *semilotus*: h. eaten, *semēsus*: h. cooked, *semicocctus*: h. roasted, *semiasius*: in a h. whisper, *voce tenui* et *admodum deminutā* (cf. *Appul. Met.* 3, p. 135, ed. *Elm.*): in h. mourning, *semiatravus*; *sempullatus*: h. seas over, *dilutor* (e. g. *redis. Ter.*): h. Greek, *semigræcus*; *semigræce* (adv.): h. yearly, *semestris* (i. e., lasting h. a year); *quod semestribus factus* (similar to 'quod annis, quod calendis', &c.): h. alive, *semivivus*: h. empty, *semananis*: h. naked, *seminūdus*; *semanimicus* (only h. clad): h. ripe, *seminaturus*: h. raw, *semicrudus*; *subcrudus*: h. asleep, *semisomnus*: in a h. sleep, *semisomno sopore*: h. drunk, *semigrævis*:

h. burnt, *semistutus*. *semistulatus* (*singed*); *semiconmatus* (h. consumed by flames): h. mad, *vesaninon-awake*, *semisomnus*: h. withered, *semivivus*: *plione* or *savage*, *semifer* (of animals and men): h. lately, *semidoctus*: h. torn, *semilaceratus* (aft. *semi*: cf. *sch.* in *poet.*: see *O. Met.* 7, 344): h. angry, *parte iratus*. In h. relief, **ex parte eminens*.—*celatus* (in *bas-relief*).—To sail with a h. wind, *pedem facere* (V.), or *pedes proferre* (*Plin.*); *venum obliquum capere* (*Eumen. Paneg. Const.* 14); *obliquare sinus velorum* in *ventum* (V.).

HALF-BOOT.—**calceamentum*, quod *pedes suris* *tenuis* *teg.* *not caliga*.

HALF-BROTHER, *frater germanus* (g. t., a brother really, by blood; it may be used of one who has only the same father, but could not distinguish a h.-b. fm a full brother).—*frater eodem patre natus* (of one father, aft. *Np. Cim.* 1, 2).—*frater eadem matre natus*. *frater uterinus* (of one mother; the first aft. *Np. Cim.* 1, 2; the second, *Cod. Just.* 5, 61, 21). *H. brothers*, *fratres nati altero tantum parente*, or non *lisdem parentibus* (g. t.); *ex eodem patre tantum nati*; *eodem patre nati*; *qui eundem patrem habent* (by the father's side); *eodem matre nati*, *uterini* (by the mother's side; the last, *Cod. Just.* 5, 61, 21).

HALF-DEAD. See in *HALF*.

HALF-HOLIDAY, *prps* **pomeridiana cessatio* (cf. *pueri delicati nihil cessatione melius existant*, C.). To give a h.-h., **pueris cessationem pomeridianam largiri* or *indulgere*. *H.-h.*, *dies intercali* (in *Rom. sense* = 'per quos mane et vespere inter nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam cæsam et exta porrecta, fas, Varr.').

HALF-MOON, *luna dimidia* (*prop.*, the moon when not quite full, or when no longer full).—*luna dimidiata* (*prop.*, the moon halved, of which only the half is visible, &c.).—*luna* (any object that has the shape of a crescent; e. g., the Turkish crescent): in the shape of a h.-m., *lunatus*.

HALF-PIKE, *prps* *veru* or *verutum*, *prop.*, 'apti,' the short spear of the *Rom.* light infantry, *shaft* $\frac{3}{4}$ feet long.

HALF-LEARNED, *semidoctus*. *mediocriter doctus*.—*semipaganus* (*Pers. Prolog.* 6 = half a poet). ¶ In the time of *Suet.*, some persons were in the habit of applying the term of 'literator' to one superficially initiated in arts or sciences, in contradistinction to 'literator'; see *de Illust. Gr.* 4.—Nothing more contemptible than your h.-learned men, who fancy they know every thing, *nihil pejus est iis, qui paulum qd ultra primas literas progressi falsam sibi scientie persuasionem induerunt*.

HALF-SEAS OVER, *dilutor* (e. g. *redis. Ter.*).—*paulo hilarior et dilutor* (*Auson.*). *semigrævis* (L.).

HALF-SISTER, *soror eodem patre nati* (of the same father).—*soror eadem matre nata*. *soror uterina* (of one mother). *H.-sisters*, *sorores nate altero tantum parente*, &c.; and so through the phrases for **HALF-BROTHER**, replacing *fratres* (nati) by *sorores* (nate), where necessary.

HALF-SPHERE, *hemisphaerium* (*ἡμισφαίριον*), or, pure Latin, *sectæ pilæ pars*.

HALF-WAY. See *HALF*.

HALF-WITTED, *stupidus*.—**mentis* or *rationis* *haud compos*.

For the other compounds, see *HALF* (*adj.*).

HALIBUT, *rhombus*.—**pleuronectes hippoglossus*, *Linn.*

HALL, s. *atrium* (originally the sitting-room of a Roman house; afterwards in wealthy houses it was distinct fm the private apartments, and used as a great reception-room, where the patron received his clients, and the great morning visits of their friends and dependents; it was also, like our 'hall,' the name of certain large public buildings, fm the similarity of their construction to that of the atrium of a house). ¶ The vestibulum was an open space or court before the door, surrounded on three sides by the house.—*exedra*, *ἐξέδρα*, was a room for the reception of company, the two extremitates of which terminated in a semicircle, with a circular bench; it was uncovered; see *Vitr.* 7, 5, 2, and 7, 9, 2). *A small h.*, *atriolum*.

HALLOO! *heu!*

HALLOO, v. See *TO CALL*.

HALLOW, ¶ *To consecrate*, *vid.* ¶ *To reverence* as *holy*, *pie sancteque colere* (a deity, God).—*religiose agere* or *celebrare* (to keep or observe with religious rites; e. g. *dies festos*). *Hallowed*, *sacer*.

HALLUCINATION, *alucinatio* (*Sen.*, sic *vestras alucinaciones fero*, ut &c.; but *Non. says it was used by*

HA^{eres}—). Ineptie (*folly*). See BLUNDER, ER-
H. || In *med.*, *dysæsthesia (*t. t.*).

HA^m, culmus (*of the grasses*); *of corn, sm the root to h. s.*; also *with the ear included*.—calamus (*prop.*, *dine slender reed*; then also *of corn, a straw*).—stipula
remainder of the h. when the corn is cut, the
stubble.

HALO, corona or area lunæ (*as attempt to translate
the Greek ἅλως by Sen. N. Qu. 1, 2, 1, and 3, who, how-
ever, seems himself to prefer the expression 'corona'
for it*).

HALT, || *Of an army, a* TRANS.; *to h. his army,
militēs &c. consistere jubere (to give the command to
halt)—agmen constituere (S. and L.); signa constituere
(L.).—β) INTRANS (or absol.) subsistere. consistere
(*emply on a march*);—sistere iter (*to stop one's march,
any where, ad qm locum*). Halt! (*as command*), con-
sistite (*constatite!*); mane (*manete!*). || *To hesitate*,
vid. || *To limp*; e. g., *athg h's, claudicat or clauditi*
*qd (t. e., does not stand well, does not get on as it
should; also improp., qd claudicat in oratione; claudicat*
hic versus; cf. 'a halting sonnet', Shaks.); vacillat
*qd (t. e., does not stand firm, e. g. justice); Jm. qd vacil-
lat et claudicat.—claudum esse (to be halting).**

HALT, e. g., *to make a h.*, see HALT, v. || *The
act of limping, claudication.*

HALTER, || *A rope, restis. funis (a rope).—la-
queus (a snare or noose made of a rope, either for catch-
ing or strangling). Take a h. and hang yourself, sume
restim et suspende te: to put an end to one's disgrace
with a h., laqueo infamiam finire. || Of a horse,
capistrum: to put it on, capistrare.*

HALTER, v. See HALTER, s.

HALVE, v. bipartire (*to divide in two*).—In duas
partes disaccare (*to cut into two parts*). Halved,
bipartitus (*in two parts*); dimidiatus (*cut up into two
parts*).

HALVES! (*interj.*) in commune!

HAM, || *The hinder part of the knee*, poples
(*cf. poplites alternis genibus imponi, Plin. 28, 6, '7*).
|| *The thigh of a hog*, perna (πέρνα, the hinder
part).—πελάς (πελάς, the forepart; compare Schneid.
Cat. R. R. 162). A slice of h., frustum perne.

HAMLET, viculus (C. Rep. 1, 2, and L. 21, 33).—
parvus vicus.

HAMMER, s. malleus.—malleolus (*a small h.*).
HAM^{er} tudes is unusual.—porticulus was an instrument
in the shape of a h., with which the time was beaten in a
salley, for the rowers to pull their oars.

HAMMER, v. malleo tundere or contundere (g. t.).
—malleō ferire qd (Cæs.).—ducere (*to lengthen by
beating with a h.*),—cudere (*to beat flat*). || *To forge*,
procudere (e. g. enses); see FORGE. || IMPROPR. *To be
always hammering at the same point, uno opere eandem
incedem diem noctemque tundere (C. de Or. 2, 29, 162).*
—verberibus inculcare (*to h. athg into aby*). || *To work
in the mind, procudere (e. g. dolos, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 20): to h. out a scheme, &c., comminisci
(e. g. dolum, mendacium).—coquere. conquere (e. g.
consilia).*

HAMMERER, malleator (Mart.).

HAMMOCK, lectus suspensus (Cels. 3, 18, p. 159,
Bip.).

HAMPER, corba, fuscina. SYN. in BASKET .
sirpea or sirpea = the wicker-work of a wuggon.

HAMPER, v. coartare. In angustias compellere.
See TO CONFINE.—Impicare (*to entangle*)—impedire
(*to hinder, a qd re, or qd re: not in qd re*).—impedimento
esse ci. Impedimentum afferre ci rei faciendæ.—retar-
dare qm (ad qd faciendum; a qd re faciendū; in qd re).
*To h. oneself, implicari qd re; se impedire qd re. To be
hampered by athg, implicari or se impedire qd re.
se illaquare qd re; by some troublesome business,
molestia neq. vili implicari; by a war, bello illigatum
esse; by a suit at law, lite implicari; in causam de-
duct. || To clog, to catch with allurements;
see TO ALLURE.*

HAMSTER, *mus cricetus.

HAMSTRING, *poplitis nervus (g. t.).

HAMSTRING, v. poplites succidere, or femina
poplitesque succidere (L.).

HAMSTRUNG, succisis feminibus poplitibusque.

HAND, manus (*as general as the English word, both
prop. and improp., as 'a hand' = might, hand-writing,
&c.*).

A) PHRASES, with HAND, HANDS, in nom. or acc.
without prepos. The right h., (manus) dextra; the left h.,
(manus) sinistra or laeva; the hollow of the h., manus
cava or concava (*uch aby makes, e. g., a beggar, opp.*
(426)

manus plana; see Suet. Oct. 91): the flat h., plana
manus (*uch aby makes*); palma (*sm mature*): to tie
aby's h's, ci manus constringere: h's and feet, to
bind aby h. and foot, quadrupedem qm constringere
(Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24): to use one's h's and feet, in qd
re uti pugnā et calcibus (see C. Tusc. 5, 27 77): to
hold one's hands before one's eyes, manum an oculos
opponere: to kiss one's h. to aby, manum labris ad-
movēre; dextram ad osculum referre (*as a mark of
respect with the ancients*): to lay one's hand on one's
mouth, manum ad os apponere (Cai. C. Ep. 8, 1, 4, in
whispering a secret to aby): to shake h's with aby,
dextram jungere cum qo: to shake h's, dextram
dextræ jungere; dextras jungere: to give or offer
aby one's h., ci dextram porrigere (*to shake h's
with, as act of saluting or in promising athg*; see C.
Deiot. 3, 8); manus ci dare (*to support him in walking*);
manu qm allevare (*to lift him up*); dextram ci tendere
(*to assist*; e. g., for extending the h. to help aby; also
fig. = to offer a helping h. = one's assistance; see
C. Phil. 10, 4, 9); juvare or adjuvare qm (fig., for the
sake of supporting him); manus dare (*as a mark of
reconciliation*): to give one's h. upon athg, fidem de re
dextrā dare or dextram fidemque dare, with infia. (*as
a mark of good faith, or the fulfilment of athg; a prom-
ise*): to shake h's upon it (*in bargaining, athg*), dextram
dextræ jungentes fidem obstringere, ut &c. (*reciprocally
of two persons*): to hold or stretch out one's hand to receive
an alms, cavam manum abes porrigenti præbere:
to lift up one's hands (e. g. to heaven), manus tollere
(*as a mark of gratitude towards the gods, or astonish-
ment*); manus (supplices) ad celum tendere (*as suppli-
cant*; see Herz. Sall. Cat. 31, 3, where it is proved that
the phrase was in common use): to stretch out one's h.
to aby, tendere manus (supplices) ad qm. or ci simply
(*as supplicant, vobis supplex tendit manus patria
communis*): to attempt to lay h's on athg, manus ten-
dere ad qd or porrigere in or ad qd (e. g. in alienas
possessiones, ad pecora); on another's property, manus
afferre or adhibere alienis bonis; manus porrigere in
alienas possessiones (opp. manus abstinere alieno, ab
alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus). To guide
aby's h. (*in writing*), scribentis manum manu super-
impositā regere (Q. 1, 1, 27): to hold aby's h. (*to prevent
him fm writing*), scribentis manum injicere (see Vell. 2,
41, 1): to lay or place one's h. before or on athg, manum
apponere or apponere ad (e. g. app. ad os, opp. ad
oculos): to lay h. to athg, manus admovēre ci rei (e. g.
Suet. Vesp. 8, rudibus purgandis primus manum
admovi); aggrēdi qd or ad qd faciendum: to put the
last or finishing h. to athg, extremam or summam
manum imponere ci rei or in qd re (V. Æm. 7, 573; Sen.
Ep. 12, 4; Q. 1, proem. 4); manus extrema accedit operi
(C.): to lay h's on aby, ci manus afferre, admovēre, in-
jicere; ci vim afferre; ci vim et manus injicere: to
threaten to lay h's on aby, manus ci intentare or in
qm: to lay violent h's on oneself, manus sibi afferre
(see * to commit suicide). To hate one's h's free
in athg, liberius mihi est de qd re (Cai. ap. C. Fam. 8,
6, 1); mihi integrum est; to do this ... or that, aut ...
aut (C. Att. 4, 2, 6): to leave one's h's free, omnia
sibi relinquere reliqua. The work requires many h's,
opus manus multas poscit: works in which many h's
are concerned, opera in quibus plurimum conatus
spirat: the clenched h., see FIST: to clasp the h's,
see TO CLASP: to lend a h., see TO HELP: fm a
sure h. (e. g., to have or know athg), certo or haud
incerto auctore: to put one's h. to a writing, nomen
suum notare ci rei (g. t., to sign one's name; e. g.
epistolæ. Flor. 2, 12, 10), or nomen subscribere, also
subscribere only: nomen subnotare; chirographum
exhibere (see Gell. 14, 2): to have a h. in athg, in-
teresse ci rei (by personal presence); attingere qd (of
a business): to have no h. in athg, ca rei experient
esse; partem ca rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd
(not to have contributed to athg): h. to h., continis (e. g.
pugnare): aby is aby's right h. man, qd ca est dextera
(C., playfully): to try one's h. at athg, tentio
or experior, quid possim: to get the upper h., superioriorem
esse: to be h. and glove with aby, familiaritate artū.
maximā or intimā cum qo conjunctum esse; in cū
intimam amicitiam pervenisse; vivere cum qo; in
familiaritate ca versari: a steady h. (of a surgeon),
manus strenua, stabilis (Cels., not firma). Folded h's,
digiti pectinatim inter se implexi.

B) PHRASES with HAND, HANDS, governed by a
PREPOS. To escape fm aby's h's, ca manus effugere
(not to allow oneself to be caught); elabi de or e ca
manibus (*to escape, after being caught*): to lead aby by

the h., qm manu tendens perducio qo (e. g., *into the senate, in senatum*): *to carry in one's h.*, manu gerere: *to hold in one's h.*, (in) manu tenere: *to have in one's h's*, in manibus habere (also *fig.*, e. g., *the victory, victoriam*); in manibus gestare (*prop.*, *to carry in one's h.*): *to carry aby in one's h's*, in manibus gestare qm (*prop.*); qm habere in manibus (also *fig.*, as *C. ad Div.* 1, 9, 10). *To sit with one's h's folded* (*Prov.*), compressis, quod alunt, manibus sedere: *a bird in the h. is worth two in the bush*, multum differt in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabula debeat (C.): *to take aby by the h.*, prensare qm (as a suppliant). *To eat out of aby's h.* (of animals), e. cs manu vesci: *to let an animal eat out of one's h.*, de manu ei præbere cibum et aquam: *to put out of one's h's*, de manibus ponere or deponere: *to fall, drop, or slip, out of or fm one's h's*, excidere e manibus; delabi de manibus. *To let aby fall out of one's h's*, emittere e or de manibus, or manibus only; dimittere de or e manibus: *not to let aby go out of one's h's*, qd non dimittere e manibus; *fm one h. to the other*, de manu in manum; e manibus in manus; per manus (fm h. to h.): *to be at h.*, sub manibus esse (*to be near, of persons*; see *Planc.* C. Ep. 10, 25, 8); ad manum or prae manibus esse (*of things*; *Gell.* 19, 8, si Cæsar liber prae manibus est); ad manum or prae manu esse (*to be in store, e. g. of money*; see *Ruhn.* Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23): *to have at h.*, ad manum habere (e. g. servum); prae manu habere (*of things, e. g. of money*; *Ulp.* Dig. 13, 7, 27): *to be always in h.*, multum in manibus esse (e. g., *of a newspaper, book*); by a third h., per alium: *to carry away in one's h's*, inter manus proferre (e. g., *earth for a mound, aggerem*): *with something in one's h.*, qd manu gerens (i. e., *carrying in one's h.*, e. g., *a stick, baculum*), or cum qd re only (with *abg.*, i. e., *provided or furnished with it*, if it is obvious that aby carries the thing he is said to have in his h.: e. g., *to stand by with a stick in one's h.*, cum baculo stare: *I saw a silver Cupid with a lamp in his h.*, vidi argentum Cupidinem cum lampade). *H. in h.*, amplexi: *to go h. in h.*, amplexos ire (e. g., *ad templum*): *the Graces h. in h.*, with the Nymphs, junctæ Nymphis Gratiae (†): *to conquer aby word in h.*, qm manu superare (*opp.* *incendio conficere*; see *Np. Alcib.* 10, 4): *to take in one's h.*, in manum (manus) sumere; in manum capere (see *TO TAKE*, for *SYN.* of *sumere* and *capere*): *no one takes this book in his h.*, hunc librum nemo in manus sumit: *to see the victory already in aby's h's*, jam in manibus videre victoriam: *to see aby in aby's h's*, qd in cs manu conspiciere (e. g., *librum in manu amici*): *to get aby into one's h.*, qd in manum accipere (e. g., *puerum*): *to get or fall into aby's h's*, in cs manum venire, pervenire (*prop.* and *improp.*); in cs manus incidere (*fig.*, if unexpectedly): *to fall into the wrong h's*, in alienum incidere (e. g., *of a letter*; C. Att. 2, 20, 5): *to give aby a trife in h.* (*to go on with, or to defray his expenses*), dare ei qd paulum prae manu, unde utatur (Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23): *to seem to be in aby's h's* (= power), in cs manibus esse videri: *the state is in the h's of the great people or the aristocracy*, res publica apud optimates est: *athg is in my h's*, or *I have athg in my h's*, qd in meâ manu or in meâ potestate est or positum est: *the decision of the matter is entirely in your own h's*, hujus rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est: *to feed an animal with one's own h.*, qm cibare manu sua (Suet. Tib. 72): *with h's and feet*, manibus et calcibus (*prop.*, e. g., *qm comcedere*): *hold your fortune fast with both h's*, fortunam tuam pressa manibus tene: *with a liberal h.*, plenâ manu (e. g., *to distribute athg*, proficere qd): *to die in aby's h's*, inter manus cs exspirare (e. g., †); *inter manus sublevantis extingui* (i. e., *of one who is raising his head*): in cs complexu embri (in aby's arms): *on the right, left h.*, ad dextram, ad sinistram (left right and left (h.)), dextrâ levâque: fm h. to h., per manus (e. g., *trader*): *the matter now in h.*, res, de qua agitur (i. e., *athg is the principal point of any question*; less *cmly* agitur qd): *to die or fall by aby's h's*, a quo occisus esse, &c.: *to receive athg at the h's of aby*, a quo qd accipere, &c.: *to live by one's h's*, operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenere; *sometimes also with 'manus'*: the tradesmen (mechanics) and the pecanuary live entirely by their h's, opificum agrestiumque res fidesque in manibus sitæ sunt: *I am living by my h's*, operâ mihi vita est (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16, wch Bentley, without necessity, has changed into 'in opere'): *to live by the work of one's h's*, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare: *under-h.*, see CLANDESTINELY. *Off-h.*, subito, ex tempore (e. g., *to*

speak; *opp.* *parate, cogitare dicere*); *inconsulte. Inconsiderate* or *parum considerate* (in an off-h., = *inconsiderate, way*)—sine ullâ dubitatione. *sine dubitatione* (without hesitation)—*extemplo. e. vœstigio* (immediately, vid.).—*On the other h.*, rursus, rursum (ab, abbe; cf. Klotz. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, p. 50, sq. *ex alterâ parte not good*).—*contra* (when what is stated is the opposite of a preceding statement; e. g., *ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, &c.*).—*As on the one h. ... so on the other, &c.*, ut ... Ita. *On the one hand ... on the other hand, et ... et (as well ... as)*.—*parts ... all* (the one part or parts ... the others)—*partim ... partim* (partly ... partly, but only in case of a real division). *¶ Hand of a watch, guomon* (γυμόμων, of a dial).—*virgula horarum index* (aft. Plin. 18, 37, 67).

¶ *Power, see under HAND, above.* ¶ *Manner of writing, manus (h.)*—*litera, cmly pl. literæ* (writing): *a clear h.*, litterula clara et composita (very clear, clarissimæ et compositissimæ); *a neat h.*, litteræ lepidæ: *to write a good h.*, bene scribere (e. g., †); *lepidâ manu litteras facere* (aft. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 28): *to write a plain h.*, litterate scribere: *letters written with a trembling h.*, vacillantes litterulæ: *to imitate aby's h.*, cs chirographum imitari: *to know aby's h.*, and seal, cs signum et manum cognoscere: *the letter is in aby's h.*, epistola est cs manu (e. g. librarij, C.): *I was glad to see A's h.*, since it was so much like your own, Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuæ literæ: *a writing in one's own h.*, chirographum; *literæ autographæ* (post-Aug.).

HAND, v. ¶ *To give with the hand*, in manus dare,—*porrigere* (to reach; see also the *SYN.* in 'TO GIVE over, up'). ¶ *To lead by the hand*, qm manu tenens perducio; or *ducere only*. ¶ *To hand round, circumferre* (to carry round); *distribuere* (to give out); *circummittere* (to send round).—¶ *To hand over, see TO GIVE.* ¶ *To hand down*, e. g., *a custom is handed down by aby*, tradita est consuetudo a quo: *to h. down to posterity, posteris tradere or prodere* (e. g., †); *litteris custodire* (if in writings).

HAND-BARROW, ferculum.

HAND-BASKET. See BASKET.

HAND-BELL, tintinnabulum (e. g., †).

HAND-BELL, scheda, schedula (e. g., †, for slip of paper).—*positus proptalam libellus* (if posted up).—*tabulae auctionariæ* (with ref. to public sale).—*titulus* (bill posted on a house for sale). *To post h. b's*, libellum proponere; (of an auction), auctionem proponere or proscribere.

HAND-BOOK, prae enchiridion.

HAND-BOW. See Bow.

HANDBREADTH, palma: as *adj.*, palmaris.

HANDCUFF, s. mkn'ica.

HANDCUFF, v. man'cas ei inficere or connectere (both Plaut.); *manus man'cis restringere* (Appul.). *HANDED* (e. g., right, left). *To be left-h.*, sinistrâ manu esse agiliore ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68): *one that is left-h.*, scævola: both right- and left-h. manu non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus (Cels. 7, præf. p. 409, Bip.).

HANDEFUL, pugnus, pugillus (as much as the hand can hold; e. g., *a h. of salt, pugnis salis*; of corn, pugillus faris; but *manipulus* = fasciculus manualis = a bundle wch may be grasped round with the hand; e. g. *fœni, of hay*; *lini, of fax*): *a h. of people, parvus or exiguus numerus*; *exigua manus* (a small troop): *a h. of persons or soldiers wch aby has with him to join the undertaking, paucitas* (see *Np. Dat.* 7, 3; *Pelop.* 2, 8).

HAND-GALLOP, Crcl., e. g., *to be going at a h.-g.*, *habenas paulum remissæ; *laxioribus habenis equitare, &c.

HAND-GRENADE. See GRENADE.

HANDICRAFT, opera (*opp.* *ars*; see *C. Off.* 1, 42, 150, L. 1, 56). *It may also, in certain cases, be turned by 'manus'*; e. g. *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare* (to get a living by a h.).

HANDICRAFTSMAN. See ARTIFICE, MANUFACTURER.

HANDILY. See DEXTEROUSLY.

HANDINESS. See DEXTERITY.

HANDIWORK. See HANDY-WORK.

HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (*prop.*, for wiping off perspiration, but used for all the purposes of our pocket-h.; orarium and mucicium belong to the mid. ages).—*lintheolum* (small linen cloth, Plaut.). *To hold a h. before one's eyes, sudarium ante faciem obtendere*: *to put a h. to one's face, sudarium ad os applicare*. *¶ Neck-handkerchief, focale.*

HANDLE, v. tractare (in all the meanings of the

HANG, verb; e. g., 1, with ref. to the sense of touch; opp. gustare, olfacere, audire: 2, to manage or wield weapons, instruments, &c., arma, tela, fila lyrae, &c.: 3, to deal with or behave to a person, qm injuriosus tractare, to h. him roughly: 4, to treat a subject, poposcit, ut hæc ipsa quaestio diligentius tractaretur, should be more carefully handled).—**attractare**, contractare, pertractare (to touch); also with manibus—tangere, tentare, both with and without digitis. tactu explorare (to feel, for the sake of finding out). || To treat, tractare; see 'to BEHAVE.' To h. aby roughly, injuriosus qm tractare (C.); asperere or contumeliose invêhi in qm (of abuse); asperere qm habere or tractare; asperum esse in qm; qm ascerbe atque dure tractare: durum esse in qo: how I handled the Rhodians! quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim! (Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30.)

HANDLE, s. manubrium (of an instrument; e. g., of a knife, a hatchet, &c.).—**capulus** (of a sword, a sickle, &c.).—**ansa** (of a cup, or of vessels in general; also of a door, ostii, &c.).—**chelonium** (broad, curved h. for drawing or turning various machines; Vitr. 10, 1, 2). With a h. to it, manubriatus; ansatus. || **IMPROPR.** **ansa**. To give a h. to athg, occasionem præbere, or ausum dare or præbere (ca rei or ad qd faciendum).

HAND-MAID. See MAID.

HAND-MILL, mola versatilis or trusatilis (Plin. 36, 18, 29; Cat. R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4).—**fistula serrata**, fistula ferriaria (a sort of mill with indented wheels, similar to our coffee-mills; Plin. 18, 10, 23; Cat. R. R. 10, 3). To turn a h.-m., molam trusatillem circumagere.

HAND SAW, lupus (called by Pallad. 1, 43, 2, by serrula manubriata).

HANDEL. See EARNST.

HANDEL, v. prps auspicari qd (aft. Rom. notions).

HANDSOME, pulcher (g. t., whether of ideal or material beauty, opp. turpis, of persons or things; e. g., boy, town, dress, face, deed).—**formosus** (well-shaped, relates to the external form of a person, less emly of things, as used by Sen. Ep. 87, 5, domus formosa; opp. deformis).—**speciosus** (good looking; it denotes a higher degree of beauty than formosus, opp. turpis)—**venustus** (charming, either fm natural or artificial grace or beauty; e. g., girl, face, garden).—**bellus** (pretty, of persons and things; e. g., girl, story, place, &c.).—**amœnus** (pleasant, cheerful; in sober prose, of scenery only).—**elegans** (tasteful, elegant; e. g., form, tone, poet, &c.).—**egregius**, eximius (distinguished; e. g., deed, face); very h., perpulcher; perelegans. || **Generous**, considerable, vid.

HANDSOMELY, pulchre, venuste, belle. elegant. suaviter, bene, egregie, eximie, præclare. **SVT.** in **HANDSOME**. || **Generously**, liberally, vid.

HANDSOMENESS. See BEAUTY.

HAND-WRITING. See HAND = hand-writing.

HANDY. See CLEVER, DEXTEROUS, CONVENIENT, FIT.

HANDY-BLOWS. See BLOW.

HANDY-WORK, opera (opp. ars; see C. Off. 1, 42, 150; L. 1, 56).

HANG, v. || **TRANS.** althg on athg, suspendere qd ci rei or (de, a, ex) qd re: to h. down one's head, one's ears, demittere labra, aures or auriculas (also fig. for 'to be low spirited'). || **IMPROPR.** To h. with wreaths and roses, sertis redimire et rosâ: to h. the walls of a room with pictures, tabulis cubiculî parietes vestire; cubiculum tabellis picturarum adorare: to h. a room with tapestry, 'conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare.

|| To execute by hanging, to h. a malefactor, affigere qm patibulo; arbori infelici suspendere qm (by a rope, reste): to be hanged, suspensio interim: to h. oneself, se suspendere; suspensio vitam finire or amittere; suspensio perire: to h. oneself on a fig-tree, se suspendere de ore e ficu: to drive aby to h. himself, ad suspendium adigere, ad laqueum compellere qm. Go and h. yourself! sume restim et suspende te! abi in malam rem! or tū hinc, quo dignus es! (Com.)

HANG, **INTRANS.** pendere (propr. and fig.), on or fm athg, a (de, ex, in) qd re.—dependere (propr., to h. down; both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing); fm athg. (de, ex) qd re: to h. fm the ceiling of a room, dependere de laquearibus, de camerâ (e. g., a lamp, &c.): to h. by a rope, laqueo dependere: to h. over, &c., imminere (e. g., urbi, &c., of a mountain, &c.; for fig. meaning, see IMPEND). To h. down over the shoulders, humeros tegere (to cover them; of the hair, &c.): to h. upon aby's mouth (= drink in his words), pendere ab ore cs: to h. upon athg (= cling

to it), adhærescere ci rei or ad qd (see Lat. Dict.); upon aby, pendere de quo (H. t.). || **Prov.** To h. by a thread, (tenui) filo pendere (Eun., O.).

HANG BACK, gravari (to hesitate).—**tergiversari** (to make excuses in order to evade a request). **JN.** cunctari et tergiversari. To h. b. in doubt, see 'to oe in SUSPENSE.'

HANG FORWARDS or OVER, propendere.—**prominere** (to be prominent).—**projectum esse** (of rocks, promontories, &c.).

HANG FROM, **HANG DOWN**, dependere. See **HANG** (intrans.), above.

HANG LOOSE (of garments), disinctum esse (of the person whose garments h. l.).—**laxum esse** (of the garment itself).

HANG ON. See in **HANG**.

HANG OUT, **TRANS.** demittere ex qd re (a flag; see **FLAG**).—|| **INTRANS.** e. g., his extranei were all hanging out, intestina ejus prolapsa atque evoluta sunt.

HANG OVER. See TO IMPEND.

HANGER, machæra (præ- and post-Class.).—**cultus venatorius** (hunter's knife, see **SWORD**).

HANGER-ON, assæcia, canis cs. Aby's h.-on, canes cs, quos circa se habet (C. Verr. 2, 1, 48, his hungry dependents).

HANGING, s. || **Suspension**, suspendium. For 'to deserve h.' see **GALLOWS**. || **Hanging**, tapetis, stis, m. (vitræ), or Latinized, tapetum. The figures of the ancients were generally shaggy, with figures worked in them, with wch both the walls and the floor were covered.

HANGING, adj. pensilis, pendulus (e. g., horti pens.).—**flaccidus** (e. g., aures).—**dependens** (h. down). H. ears, flaccide prægravantesque aures.

HANGMAN, carnifex.—**exactor supplicii**. See **EXCUTIONER**.

HANK. *glomus serici.

HANKER (after). See TO LONG for.

HAP or **HAP-HAZARD**, s. See **CHANCE**, **FORTUNE**.

HAP. See **HAPPEN**.

HAPLESS. See **UNFORTUNATE**.

HAPLY. See **PERRAPS**.

HAPPEN, cadere, accidere (to come to pass, of that wch occurs by chance; mly of unlucky events, but also of happy ones; accid. sometimes with the addition of casu).—**contingere** (of occurrences that are wished for, and happy events).—**evenire** (to come forth, happen, result; of cause and effect).—**usu venire** (of facts wch aby experiences. **NOT** usu evenire; see Gerhard. C. Cat. Maj. 3, 7; Bremi, Np. Hannib. 12, 3).—**fleri** (to be done). Cases or events will h., infiducit cause, tempora (happ) contingunt casus not Lat.). It happened that &c., forte evenit or casu accidit, ut &c.: to h. to mention athg, in mentionem ca rei incidere: as it generally h.'s, ut fit.

HAPPILY. See **FORTUNATELY**. To live h., feliciter or beate vivere: virtuously and h., bene beateque vivere.

HAPPINESS, felicitas (success in one's undertakings, &c.).—as an abstract term, always rendered in C. by 'vita beata,' or by Crcl. 'beate vivere;' e. g., the h. of life consists in virtue only, beate vivere est unâ positum in virtute, or omnia, quæ ad beatum pertinent, in unâ virtute sunt posita; compare C. de Fin. 2, 27, where we find several similar periphrases. The words 'beatitas' and 'beatitudo,' although formed by C. himself, N. D. 1, 34, 95, are pronounced by him to be rather harsh, and have not been used by him elsewhere, or by any other writer, and are admissible only in the absence of a more appropriate word, or in a strictly philosophical style. To enjoy everlasting h., beatum sempiternum ævo frui (C. Somn. Scip. 3, 1a.). I had the h. to &c., contigit mihi ut &c.

HAPPY, beatus (possessing full happiness, the highest term with ref. to the mind; also of the h. state of aby; e. g., vita beata).—**felix** (with ref. to success, prosperity, &c., of persons or the things themselves).—**fortunatus** (of persons only who seem the favorites of fortune).—**prosper** (fulfilling a man's hopes and wishes).—**faustus** (implying Divine favour, &c.). of things felt as a blessing: these two only in a trans. sense of what makes h.). Cf. synonyms and explanations in **FORTUNATE**.

To be h., beatum, felicem, fortunatum esse: to be or feel h. (= rejoice), gaudere, letari; in athg (i. e., to be glad), gaudere, letari qd re, de qd re, in qd re: very h., gaudere vehementerque letari; see **GLAD**. I am h. to see you, gaudere acceptusque mihi venis; opportune venis (you come in right time); I am h. to hear it, hoc lubenter audio.

HARANGUE, *a.* concilio (*in an assembly*). — alioquum (*the words themselves in which one addresses ably*). *He that makes an h., concionans or concionabundus.*

HARANGUE, *v.* concionari (*e. g.* apud milites, ad populum, adversus qm, and absol.).

HARANGUER, concionans or concionabundus.

HARASS, fatigare, defatigare (*to weary*). — vexare (*to tease*). — lacessere (*to provoke by attacks; often as mil. t., hostes, &c.*). *To h. aby by importunity, qm rogando obtundere or enecare; qm precibus fatigare; by one's complaints, qm querelis angere: to h. oneself by atq, se frangere qd re (e. g. laboribus).*

HARASSER, vexator, — lacessor (*very late; Isid. Orig.*).

HARBINGER. See **FORERUNNER**.

HARBOUR, *a.* portus (*prop. and fig.*) — refugium, portus (*fig. asylum*); *Jw.* portus et refugium; portus et perflugium. *To be in h., in portu esse or navigare (also fig. for 'to be in safety'); to reach a h., in portum venire or pervenire or pervahi; portum capere (of ships and navigators); the latter, if with trouble; also fig. for 'port of rest'; capere portum otii); in portum invahi. portum or in portum intrare (of navigators); the latter also with hostile intent); in portum et perflugium pervahi (*fig.*): to drive a vessel into h., navem in portum conjicere or compellere: to enter the h. fm the open sea, ex alto in portum invahi: to steer towards the h., portum petere; ex alto portum tenere: to be driven to some h., in portum deferri (*of vessels and sailors*): to take refuge in some h., confugere in portum (*also fig. e. g.* in portum otii): to sail out of a h., e portu solvere or proficisci or exire: to make a h., portum facere or constituere: *an island that has two h.'s, cincta duobus portibus insula: a place where many h.'s are met with, portuosus (g. t.); portibus distinctus (well furnished with ports; e. g., a country, regio): without h.'s, importuosus: the mouth of a h., portus ostium; portus ostium et aditus; portus aditus atque os; fauces portus.**

HARBOUR, *v.* hospitio accipere or excipere qm. hospitio domum ad se recipere qm. hospitium ei præbere (*to receive into one's house*). — in domum suam accipere qm. tecto accipere or recipere qm. tectum præbere ei (*to receive under one's roof; acip. as a friend; exc. and rec. as protector, &c.*). *To be harboured by aby, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio ca uti. || To sojourn, see TO DWELL, TO SOJOURN.*

HARBOURAGE. See **HARBOUR**.

HARBOURLESS, importuosus.

HARBOUR-MASTER, *himenarches* (ἡμενάρχης, *Pand. Dig.* 11, 4, 4; *Arad. Charis. Dig.* 50, 4, 18, § 10). — *magister portus = receiver of the harbour-dues or fees (see C. ad Ath. 5, 15, extr.).*

HARD, [*PROPR.*] *not soft*, durus (*g. t., e. g. stone, skin, water*). — solidus (*Jrm. solid; e. g. wood, iron*). — rigidus (*that does not bend, brittle*). — crudus (*still unripe, of fruit, durus*). — callusos (*as skin, hand, &c.*). — asper (*rough to the taste and touch*). — acerbus (*rough to the taste*): rather h., durusculus: *very h., per-durus*: h. wood, also robur (*prop., wood of the evergreen oak*): a h. cushion, culcita, quæ corpori resistit: h. boiled eggs, ova dura (*opp. mollia*): to make atq h., durare; indurare. || *IMPROPR.* asplacens, *agst good taste*, durus, asper, ferreus. — horridus (*see HARSH*): rather h., durusculus (*e. g., vere*). || *Yielding with difficulty; hence oppressive, durus*. — molestus (*troublesome*). — gravis (*pressing, heavy*). — acer (*violent, &c.*). — acerbus (*harsh*). — iniquus (*not according to the laws of equity; hence oppressive, h.*). *Very h., atrox (fearful)*. — sævus (*ferocious*): a h. fought battle, see **HARD-FOUGHT**: a work, labor gravis or molestus: a h. winter, hiems gravis or acris: *very h., hiems atrox or sæva: a h. times, tempora dura, gravis, acerbis, iniqua, aspera, luctuosa. temporum acerbitas or iniquitas or atrocitas. temporum calamitates: a h. rule, imperium grave or iniquum or acerbum; imperii acerbitas. || Severe, unmerciful, durus, asper. asperi animi (rough). — immitis (not mild). — severus (severe). — acerbus (without indulgence). — atrox (fearful, very h., inhuman; rather poet.): a h. man, homo durus. vir severitatis duræ (inevitable). — homo asper (rough towards those about him). || Difficult, vid. H. to please, difficilis: h. of hearing, surdaster (*C. Tusc.* 5, 40, 116); to be &c., graviter audire or gravitate auditus laborare; aurea hebetiores habere.*

HARD, *adv.* dure, duriter, aspere. acerbe (*SYN. in HARD, adj.*): to work h. atq, multo sudore et labore (429)

facere qd; desudare et laborare in re; animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere: *too h., laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: it rains h.; see TO RAIN: to drink h., potare. vino deditum esse.*

HARD BY, *adj.* } See **CLOSE**.
HARD BY, *prep.* }

HARD-BOUND. See **COSTIVE**.

HARDEN, durare or indurare qd (*e. g. ferrum*). — durescere. Indurescere. obdurescere (*to become or to get hard*). *To h. the body by work, corpus labore durare: my mind is hardened agst pain, obdurat animus ad dolorem novum; by atq, qd re (C. ad Dio. 2, 16, 1): to h. oneself by work, exercise, se laboribus durare: to have hardened oneself fm one's youth, a parvulo (of several, parvulus) labori et duritiæ studere: hardened, duratus; patiens laboris: hardened by work in the fields, rusticus laboribus duratus: h. by military exercises, ab usu armorum duratus.*

HARD-FAVoured, "crassiore ductu oris; or *cul crassiora sunt oris lineamenta".

HARD-PISTED. See **AVARICIOUS**.

HARD-FOUGHT, prælium durum (*L. 40, 16*); certamen acre; pugna or prælium atrox (*a very h. struggle: it was a hard contest, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur*).

HARD-HEARTED, durus. animi duri. — ferreus (*that has a heart like steel or flint*). — immitis (*unmerciful*). — inhumanus (*without feeling, inhuman*). — asper, asperi animi (*rough in behaviour, without indulgence*). — inexorabilis. durus atque inexorabilis (*inexorable, hard*). — immanis. Immani acerbæque naturæ (*cruel, of cruel character*). — *durus, in this sense, is poet. only. To be h.-h., duro esse animo or ingenio.*

HARD-HEARTEDNESS, animus durus. animi duritas. ingenium durum. — animi rigor (*relentlessness*). — animi atrocitas (*opp. humanitas et misericordia*).

HARDHOOD. See **COURAGE**.

HARDILY. *To bring aby up h., in labore patientiæque corporis exercere qm.*

HARDINESS, || *Hardihood, vid. || Effrontery, vid. || Firmness of body, &c., robur*. — corpus laboribus duratum.

HARDISH. See *'rather HARD.'*

HARDLY, || *With difficulty, ægre (opp. secure and facile)*. — vix (*scarcely*). — *vix refers to the action, that was h. accomplished; ægre to the person, who with weariness and misgivings, was, after all, near being unsuccessful*; *Jw. vix ægreque, — non facile (not easily). — male (of what is but imperfectly done, if at all; e. g. male coherere; male se continere; male sustinere arma, &c.; according to Ruhnck. ad Vell. 2, 47, 2, stronger than ægre and non facile). H., if at all, vix vixque; vix aut ne vix quidem; vix aut omnino non: to be h. able to restrain oneself, vix se continere posse; ægre se tenere. || Scarcely, vix. — fere (nfl. negatives). H. aby, vix quisquam; nemo fere: h. atq, nihil fere; vix quidquam. H. ever, nunquam fere. || If there is an infin. and a finite verb, the vix should precede the finite verb; thus, dici vix potest, or vix potest dici (not vix dici potest). a) *Hardly = only just now, vixdum. vix tandem (not vix alone)*. — tantum quod (not tantum alone). — modo. b) *Hardly... when. vix or vixdum... quum. — commodum or commode... quum. — tantum quod... quum. I had h. read your letter, when Curtius came to me, vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit. Hirtius was h. gone when the courier arrived, commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit. c) *Not only not... but hardly, non solum or modo (for non solum or modo non)... sed vix (e. g. hæc... non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperitur). d) Hardly... not to say, vix... ne dum; vixdum... nedum. e) Hardly, with numerals; vix (e. g. vix ad quingentos). || In such a sentence as, 'I hardly restrained myself, but I did restrain myself,' vix is followed by sed tamen; vix me tenui, sed tenui tamen. || *Hardly, dure, durus. duriter, — aspere. — acerbe. To treat aby h., aspere qm tractare or habere; severius adhibere qm: to bring aby up h., dure atque aspere educare qm.****

HARD-MOUTHED, duri oris (*instead of uchi, in O. Am. 2, 9, 30, poet. durior oris equus*). — tenax contra vincula (*it, only tenax only (not obeying the bridle)*).

HARDNESS, duritia. durities (*prop. and impropr. in all relations of the adjective durus; compare with HARD*). — rigor. rigiditas (*want or absence of pliability, brittleness, e. g. of iron, wood, &c.; rigor also impropr. of the stiffness of statues, pictures*). — asperitas (*asperity, roughness, in all the relations of asper; see*

HARD.—acerbitas (bitterness; harsh, oppressive quality, in all the relations of acerbus; see **HARD**).—iniquitas (oppressiveness, trouble, e. g. of the times; then unreasonable severity of persons).—animus durus. animi duritas. Ingenium durum (hard-headedness).—severitas dura (inexorable severity).—animi atrocitas (inhumanity, with ref. to the mind, opp. humanitas et misericordia).

HARDS, stupa.

HARDSHIP, labor (great exertion)—gravis molestia (great trouble).—ærumna (tribulation).—miseria (need and misery). To endure all the h.'s of life, labores exanclare. See **TRouble**.

HARDWARE, ferramenta, orum.

HARDWAREMAN, negotiator ferrarius (Inscr.). ferramentarius (later only).

HARDY, || Inured to fatigue, durus. laboribus duratus. laborum patiens. || Brave, vid.

HARE, lepus (also as constellation, *lepus timidus, Linn.). A young h., lepusculus; belonging to a h., leporinus: a place where h.'s are kept, leporarium. Fem. lepus femina; or lepus only, if the gender is denoted by another word, e. g. lepus prægnans (poet. lepus gravis). To hunt h.'s, canibus lepores venari.

HARE BELL, *scilla nutans (Linn.).

HAREBRAINED, See **INCONSIDERATE, RASH.**

HAREM, gynæconitis. gynæceum (γυναικωνίτις, γυναικον, as the women's apartments).—pellices regie (the royal concubines).

HARE SKIN, pellis leporina.

HARK! audi! (hear!)—tace modo! (do hold your tongue!)—silite et tacet! (addressed to more than one).—cum silentio animadvertite (listen without speaking).

HARLEQUIN, maccus (in the *Atellanic* games or farces of the Romans; aft. *Diom.* 488, P.).—sannio any clown or jester.

HARLOT, meretrix. scortum. meritorium scortum (the meretrices and scorta belong to a sort of trade, and live by their earnings, fm each meretrices derive their name [fm mereri]; the scorta are a lower sort of meretrices, like trapaia, filles de joie. The meretrices are common; the scorta, lascivious and dissolute. *Diad.*) A common h., prostibulum. mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgatissima: to be a h., vitâ institutoque esse meretricio. See **PROSTITUTE**.

HARM, s. See **DAMAGE, HURT.** There will be no h. in doing athy, (de qâ re) nihil nocuerit, si &c. (e. g. si qd cum Balbo eris locutus, C.; = it will be well to do so).—non inutile erit qd facere. To have done more h. than good, plurima detrimenta ci rei quam alijumenta per qm sunt importata (C. de Or. 1, 9, 38).

HARM, v. See **TO HURT.**

HARMFUL, mæroria plenus (of a thing; aft. C. *Mur.* 9, in.). See **HURTFUL**.

HARMLESS, || Inflicting no harm, innocuus (incapable of hurting; aby, ci).—innoxius (not doing harm to or hurting aby).—innocens (not injuring or hurting, not guilty; all three of persons or things). To be h., non or nihil nocere: who does not know that it is not h.? quis non intelligit rem nocere or noxiam esse? || Unharm'd, illæsus (post-Aug.).—involatus (not harmed by violence or wrong).—integer (without hurt or prejudice to his former state).—salvus. incolumis (safe).—sine damno (without loss). || With ref. to character, simplex. candidus.—simulationum nescius.

HARMLESSLY, innocue (innocently; e. g. vivere, O.).—innocuo (without doing harm; of a thing; post-Aug. *Suet. Dom.* 19).—innocenter (innocently; without guilt).

HARMLESSNESS, innocentia (post-Aug. e. g.; e. g. ferorum animalium, *Plin.* 37, 13, estr.). or *Crci.* with adj. under **HARMLESS**. || With ref. to character, simplicitas, &c.

HARMONIC, HARMONICAL. See **HARMONIOUS.**

HARMONIOUS, concinens. concors. congruens. Jn. concors et congruens. consodus (harmonizing, being in harmony; opp. absonus, absurdus).—modulatus (scientifically divided, modulated; e. g., tone, song, a speech, &c.). || Symmetrical, vid.

HARMONIOUSLY, concorditer. congruenter.—modulate.

HARMONIZE, concinere. concentum servare. consentire (prop.).—concinnere or consentire inter se (*fig.*, of persons).

HARMONY, || *PROPA* harmonia (ἀρμονία), or, pure Latin, concentus, consensus; sonorum concentus, or concentus concors et congruens; vocum concordia (in singing). || *IMPROPA.* concordia.—consensus. conspiatio et consensus (agreement in manner of thinking, &c.).—unanimitas (e. g. un. fraterna, L., opp. diss.). (430)

cordia fraterna). To be in h., concinere; concordare; consentire (inter se); consentire atque concinnere; conspirare; with athy, concinnere ci rei (e. g. sententia): to restore the h. that had been interrupted, qos rursus in pristinum concordiam reducere. For other phrases, see **CONCORD**.

HARNESSE, || *ARMOUR*, vid. || Of a horse, belcium (ἔλασιον, prob. 'collar'; *Appul. Mel.* 9, p. 222, 30, and p. 227, 23).—habenæ (reins).

HARNESSE, v. || *ARM*, vid. || To put on harness. To h. a horse, pps equum instruere; if for draught, jumentis jugum imponere.

HARP, psalterium (ψαλτήριον, an ancient instrument resembling a h., and adapted by the Christ. writers to express that instrument). To accompany oneself on the h., cantare et psallere; canere voce et psallere. See **LYRE**.

HARP, v. *psalterio canere; or the g. t. psallere; or fidibus canere (on any stringed instrument). || To dwell long and often on a subject, cantilânem eandem canere (Ter.). You are always harping on the same string, cantilânem eandem canis (Ter. *Phorm.* 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem, quod sæpe, scribis (in a letter); semper ista eademque audio (you always tell me the same tale); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is always hammering at one subject; C. de Or. 2, 39, inil.).

HARPER, psaltes (ψαλτήριον).

HARPOON, s. pps jaculum hamatum.

HARPOON, v. *octos (or octâ) jaculo venari.

HARPSICORD, *clavichordium. To play on the h., clavichordio canere.

HARPY, harpyia.

HARRIDAN, scortum exoletum (*Plant. Pern. Prol.* 17).—*anus impudens; or vetula only (contemptus only).

HARRIER, canis venaticus (g. t.).—*canis levariarius (Linn.). To keep h.'s, canes alere ad venandum.

HARROW, s. irpex (al. bipex or urpex, with iron teeth, and drawn by oxen; it is still called 'erpice' in Italy).—crates (a walled h., to level the ground with; if with teeth for breaking the clods, crates dentata; called in Italy 'strascino'). || *PROPA* occa only in Ital., where it is explained by rastrum. The Roman farmers also used a malleus for breaking the clods.

HARROW, v. occare (both for levelling the ground and breaking the clods).—cratire (for levelling the ground). To sow and h., semen injicere, cratesque dentatas supertrahere: to level the ground by harrowing, glebes cratae ductâ coequare. || *IMPROPA.* To h. a man's feelings, ea pectus effodere (C.); cruciare, excruciare; concinnere or torquere qm (C.); excruciare qm animi (*Plaut.*).—*acerbissimo dolore afficere ea animum. || *Pillage*, &c., vid.

HARROWER, occator.

HARROWING, occatio (called by the rustics pulveratio, Col.). The adj. is occatoriarius.

HARRY, v. || *SIRIP, pillage*, vid. || *Fex, tease*, vid.

HARSH, || Rough, durus (g. t., not soft; hence not pleasing to the ear, the eye; of a voice, tone, painting, &c.; also of poets, painters, &c., who are guilty of such harshness).—asper (rough; that wants the proper smoothness and elegance, to the hearing and the sight).—fex-reus (of writers whose expression is h.).—horridus, dimis. horridulus (a higher degree of asper).—inconditus (h. fm want of smoothing them off, opp. levis).—salebrosus. confragosus (both *fig.* of rugged style).—somewhat h., duriusculus (e. g. a verse) the expressions of Cato were somewhat h., horridiora erant Catonis verba. || Rough to the taste, austerus (abstrusus, that makes the tongue dry and rough, not pleasant, sour; opp. dulcis; also *fig.* e. g. not pleasant; e. g. labor).—acerbus (that draws the mouth together, disagreeably h., opp. suavis; eply like ὀξύς, of unripe fruits, fm respect of the taste; then *fig.* e. g. that occasions painful sensation).—amarus (bitter, vinosus, opp. dulcis; also *fig.* e. g. disagreeable, unpleasant; e. g. leges).—asper (prop. rough, and of flavour, = pungent, biting; then *fig.* of persons, e. g. that act harshly; and of things, e. g. that cause sensible pain, opp. lenis).—Somewhat h., subaustus; austereulus = a h. flavour, sapor amarus, austerus, acerbus (in this order, *Plin.* 15, 27, 32).—|| *HARSH* in sound, absonus (having a wrong sound).—absonus (sounding painfully or disagreeably).—vox admodum absona et absurda (C., as cause and effect).—|| *HARSH* = i. e. severe, durus.—asper, asperi animi (rough)—Immitis (not mild).—severus (severe, strict).—acerbus (without compassion, not compassionate).—atrox (fearful, inhuman, very severe; rather poet.):

a *h. person*, homo durus; vir severitatis duræ (of insurmountable severity); homo asper (rough to those about him); a *h. reply*, *respondum asperum: to give a *h. reply*, *asperius respondere or (in writing) rescribere: to write in *h. terms*, asperius or asperioribus verbis scribere: to speak of *aby* in very *h. terms*, asperissime loqui de qo: to apply a harsher expression to *athg*, durius appellare qd: not to use a harsher term, ne duriore verbo utar: a *h. punishment*, poena gravis or iniqua: supplicium acerbum or acre: to inflict a *h. punishment* on *aby*, to punish *aby* harshly, graviter punire or vindicare in qm: *h. in censuring* and punishing, in animadversione penique durus (of a man): in a *h. manner*, see HARSHLY.

HARSHLY, dure, duriter, aspero, acerbe.—graviter (e. g. statuere de qo).

HARSHNESS, asperitas (roughness).—acerbitas (bitterness, sour, oppressive nature or quality).—iniquitas (oppressiveness, oppressing nature or quality; e. g., improper severity of a person). *H. of character*, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum (hardness of heart).—severitas dura (inescapable severity).—animi atrocitas (inhumanity of disposition, opp. humanitas et misericordia).—austeritas (pprs not pra-Aug.; of *h. to the taste*, vini, &c.; also austeritas nimis, Col.; also fig. with ref. to colours unpleasantly dark, and to stern strictness of conduct; opp. comitas, Q.). You find no *h. of expression* in Herodotus, Herodotus sine ullis salebris dicit.

HART, cervus. See STAG.

HARTSHORN, cervinum cornu (used by the ancients for medicines and fumigations; cf. Cels. 5, 5; 8, 5, 18).—cervinum cornu combustum (as burnt). To prepare a *h.*, cervinum cornu incendere or urere.

HARVEST, messis (prop., the time of *h.*, and the crops gathered in).—questus, fructus (improp., profit, gain). An abundant *h.*, messis opima; ubertas in fructibus percipiendis (abundance of crops). To be engaged in *h.*, messem facere: *h.-work*, opera messoria: to reap the *h.*, messem facere (g. t.); metere, demetere (of reaping the corn): no *h.* was reaped, messis nulla fuerat: to reap a harvest of *athg* (improp.), fructum ex qd re capere, percipere; fructum ex rei ferre: of applause, gratitudo, &c., laudem, gratiam ferre.

HARVEST, v. See 'to reap a HARVEST.'

HARVEST-HOME, ferie messium (with the ancients, the time after the harvest, when the husbandman rested from his labours, and performed sacred rites).—*ambarrallia* was the consecration of fields, when an animal was brought and offered for the fruits of the field.

HARVEST-MAN, messor.

HASH, s. pps minutal (Juv. 14, 129).
HASH, v. minutum (or minutim) incidere (g. t., to cut up very small; Cat. R. 123).
HASP, fibula.—retinaculum (g. t.).
HASSOCK, scirpea matta (O. Fast. 6, 679).

HASTE, e. festinatio. properatio. propterantia (properatio denotes the haste with *fm* energy sets out rapidly to reach a certain point; opp. cessare: festinare denotes the haste with springs *fm* impatience, and borders on precipitation. Död. *haste* festinantia is late). Jx. celeritas festinatioque.—maturatio (the getting forward with a thing, so as to be ready with it in time). Sis cupiditas (rash *h.*, prompted by desire; e. g., temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, their *h.* to begin the battle: Cæs. B. G. 7, 52). To make all possible *h.*, omni festinatione properare (C.): anxious *h.*, trepidatio: in *h.*, propterantem, properare: all possible *h.*, quanta potest adhiberi festinatio: he returned with all possible haste to Ephesus, quantum accelerare potuit, Ephesus rediit (C.): a letter written in *h.*, epistola festinationis plena: to write in *h.*, propterantem or festinantem or raptim scribere: what happens, is produced, &c. in *h.* (and therefore in an irregular manner), tumultuarius (e. g. exercitus): troops led in *h.*, exercitus repentinus, or raptim conscriptus, or tumultuarius; milites subitiliter: to fortify a place in *h.*, tumultuario opere locum communire: to march out of the city in *h.*, ex urbe precipiti agmine agere: excite *h.*, ignoscas, vellim festinationi mee (in a letter). Make *h.*, move te oculus! hortare pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes! (all Com. = off with you! run quickly!)—ita fac venias! (as a request in a letter; pray come soon): there is need of *h.*, maturato or properato opus est: there is no need of *h.*, nihil urget (C.): with all possible *h.*, quam ocissime, ventis remis, remis velisque, remigio veloque (with full wind and full sail, proverb., in Com.; also in C., in epistolary style, when the subject is of

coming or going, or travelling). *haste* The notion of haste is often implied in Latin by an intensive verb; as, to come in *h.*, adventare: to pursue in *h.*, insectari. To come in *h.*, citato studio cursuque venire: to go to a place in *h.*, citato cursu locum petere: cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15): to see in *h.*, præcipientem fugæ se mandare; remigio veloque, quantum poteris, festinare et fugere (Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 5): with too great *h.*, præprope (L. 22, 2); nimis festinanter. To make *h.*, see HASTE, v.—Prov. The more *h.* the less speed, omnis festinatio tarda est (Curt.)—sat celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene (C.).—festina lente (aft. the Greek σπεῖδε σπᾶδός, Suet. Aug. 25).—in festinationibus cavendum est, ne nimis celeritatis suscipiamus (C. Off. 1, 36, 131).—moram rebus adjicit festinatio (off. Q., incredibile est, quantum more lectioni festinatione adjiciatur).

HASTE, v. See HASTEN, INTRANS.)

HASTEN, INTRANS. 1) To go in haste to a place, qo venire or redire propro (to hasten, to reach or return to a place).—qo ire contendere; qo tendere or contendere (to make a place the limit or goal of one's march).—qo ferri (to go to a place at full speed; as, L. 7, 15, cursu effuso ad castra ferebantur).—accurrere, advolare ad or in locum (to run, to fly to a place; advolare also of ships)—contento cursu petere locum (to steer in full speed towards a place, of ships). To *h. back* to the town, oppidum repetere: to *h. back* to Rome, Romam redire propro: to *h. home*, abeo festinas domum (fm a place); domum venire propro (g. t.): to *h. back* as quickly as possible to one's native land (to one's home, &c.); ventis remis inopatriam omni festinatione properare (C. ad Fam. 12, 25, 3): the people *h. to a place* fm all sides, undique fit concursus: plebs fit concursus ad or in locum: to *h. to arms*, ad arma discurrere (in all directions). 2) To be quick (in or at *athg*), accelerare (ac. iter. to *h. one's march*); properare (to endeavour to proceed forwards with haste, to come nearer to an intended or fixed limit).—festinare (not to be able to wait till the proper time, to be in a hurry). Jx. festinare et properare: properare et festinare.—maturare (to take pains not to miss the right moment of time; then, also, to be too hasty).—festinationem or celeritatem adhibere (to use haste, g. t.).—nullam moram interponere (to make no delay: in order to do *athg*, &c., either followed by quin, or with gerund in di, see C. Phil. 10, 1, 1, 6, 1, 2): to *h.* as much as possible, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere: he believed that he ought to *h.*, maturandum sibi existimavit; maturandum ratus: we must *h.*, properato or maturato opus est: hasten! see 'make HASTE.'—ita fac venias (come quickly, as a request to an absent person).

HASTEN, TRANS. accelerare qd (to endeavour to accomplish a thing quickly).—maturare qd, or with infn. (not to delay *athg* for which the right time is come; but maturare is only to bring completely to maturity, in Cæs. B. G. 7, 54).—properare (followed by infn.; to *h.*, in order to attain an object in the shortest possible time; poet. followed by accus.; so also poet. with accus. festinare, to accomplish with haste).—properare or festinantem agere qd (to do *athg* in haste).—representare qd (to execute or accomplish *athg* without delay, even before the time; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40). To *h. *athg* too much*, præcipientem qd (e. g. vindemiam): to *h. one's journey*, maturare or accelerare iter: maturare or properare proficisci (i. e. I am in haste to be gone): mature proficisci (to set off early): to *h. one's arrival*, mature venire: to *h. one's destruction*, maturare sibi exitum: to *h. the destruction of *aby**, præcipientem impellere.

HASTILY, || Hastily, festinantem (with the haste of impatience, precipitation).—properare. propterantem. propterantem (with the haste of energy).—maturate (early, quickly).—raptim (in a hurried manner). Sis arrogantem, confidentem (of deciding a point *fm* over-confidence in one's own judgement).—cupide or cupidus (with haste prompted by desire; e. g. cupidus credere, L.).—subito (suddenly). Too *h.*, præprope. inconsulte. nimis festinanter: to act too *h.* in *athg*, præcipientem ferri in qd re: to *h.* out a remark too *h.*, inconsultus evectus proleto qd (L. 35, 31). To decide *athg* *h.*, qd prius dijudico, quam quid rei sit sciam (Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 8). With ref. to the person the adjectives festinans, properans, maturans, are often used; as, to write *h.*, propterantem or raptim scribere: to come *h.*, maturantem venire.

HASTINESS, || PROPRI., see HASTE. || Precipitation, festinatio præpropera or prematura or nimia, also festinatio only. || Hastiness of temper, cupiditas.—impetus (vehemence)—ingenium præceps (rush-

ness, and want of consideration). — Iracunda (irasci-
bility).

HASTY, festinans (in haste, of persons). — properans
(in gold age properans only poet.: quick, speedy, h. of
persons). — citus (quick, opp. tardus). — citatus (hastened).
— præceps (heading: all of persons and things). — festina-
tionis plenus (full of haste; of things). || *Hasty* =
over-hasty, rash, inconsiderate, &c., præpro-
perus (done or acting too soon, and so at an unfit time;
e. g. gratulatio; ingenium). — præceps (heading; hence,
rashly adopted, undertaken, &c., e. g. consilium, cogi-
tatio). — immaturus (unripe, hence premature, &c.).
— præceps et immaturus (e. g. plan, consilium). —
subitus (sudden). JN. subitus ac repentinus (e. g.
plans, consilia, Cæs.). — calidus (struck off, as it were,
at a heat; of plans, consilia, opp. cogitatus, Cæs.). —
raptim præcipitatus (hurried through, as it were, e. g.
consilia, L.). Sts temerarius. Inconsultus. Inconside-
ratus. — JN. temerarius atque Inconsideratus (SYN. in
INCONSIDERATE). — præceps ingenio (of a temper always
apt to rush hastily into action). A person of h. temper,
homo in omnibus consiliis præceps; rapidus in consiliis
suis (with ref. to the formation and adoption of plans);
iracundus (passionate); qui prius dijudicat, quam quid
rei sit sciat (in judgement, decisions, &c.; Ter. Heaut.
2, 2, 8). H. words or declarations, *inconsulte dicta.
To take a h. view of althg, præteriens qd strictim aspicio
(prop. C. de Or. 2, 35). To throw out a h. remark, in-
consultus evecum projicere qd (L.).

HAT, capitis tegimen or tegumentum (g. t., a cover-
ing for the head). — petasus, causia (στέρας, καυσία, a h.
worn as protection agst the sun, with a stiff brim, called
causia when made with a high crown, as the Macedo-
nians wore it; hence also causia would come nearest
to our 'hat'). Both the petasus and the causia were mly
made of felt, but for the sake of lightness and cheapness,
also of straw or rushes; Cf. Böttiger's *Fortenmaske*,
p. 123, sq.). — ~~petasus~~ The pileus was a kind of covering
for the head made of felt and without a brim, fitting
close to the temples aft. the manner of our nightcaps,
and coming to a point at the top; hence called by C.
apex: see C. de Legg. 1, 1, 4, cf. L. 1, 34, 8. It was
worn on journeys, and during the Saturnalia. Hence
it is very incorrect to translate 'hat' by pileus. — Wear-
ing a h., petasatus: to put a h. on abdy, petasum or cau-
siam capiti cs aptare (aft. Lamprid. Anton. Diad. 5):
to put on one's h., petasum (or causiam) sibi ad caput
aptare or accommodare (aft. Lampr. Anton. Diad. 5,
and C. de Or. 2, 81, 250): to put one's h. on again, tegi-
men (petasum, &c.) capiti reponere (aft. L. 1, 34, 10):
to take off abdy's h., levare capiti tegimen or petasum
(aft. L. 1, 34): to put a person's h. on properly again,
petasum capiti apte reponere (aft. L. 1, 34, 8): to
take off the h., tegimen capiti detrahere (g. t.): to
take off one's h. to abdy, aspectu cs caput nudare vena-
tionis causâ (aft. Plin. 28, 6, 17); ci caput nudare
(aft. S. ap. Non. 236, 20; a salutation by taking off the
h., as with us was expressed by the ancients by caput
aperire or adaperire, to uncover the head before abdy,
i. e. to remove the end of the toga, wch was thrown over
the head as a protection agst wind and heat, as soon as
a magistrate met one; see Plin. and S. locc. cit., and
esp. Sen. Ep. 64, 9, si consulem videro aut prætorem,
omnia, quibus honor haberi solet, faciam; equo desi-
liam, caput adaperiam, semitâ cedam). — *capite aperto
salutare qm. The lining of a h., *munimentum petasi
or causie interius. The brim of a h., *margo petasi
or causie. H. manufactory, *officina petasorum or
causiarum.

HATBAND, *fascia petasi or causie (SYN. in HAT).
HAT-MANUFACTORY, *officina petasorum or
causiarum.

HATCH, || PROP. ova excludere (to h., so that the
young bird is produced). — pullos ex ovis excludere,
also excludere only. The cock bird helps to h. the eggs,
adjuvat mas incubare. PROV. Abdy is reckoning on his
chickens before they are hatched, dibâphum qd cogitat,
sed interfector eum moratur (C.). — || IMPROP. coquere,
concoquere (to brood over, as it were; to prepare althg;
e. g. plans; coquere consilia selecto, L.). concoquere
clandestina consilia, L.). — moliri, machinari (to endea-
vor to effect; to mol. implying exertion, mach. craft) —
comminciâ (to devise). — concipere (to resolve upon althg,
e. g. on a crime). — ementiri (to invent or contrive in a
lying manner). To h. any plot agst a person, excoquere,
moliri ei qd.

HATCHEL, s. hamus ferreus.

HATCHEL, v. hamis ferreis pectere (e. g. stuppam,
Plin.).

HATCHER. See CONTRIVER (of plots, &c.).
(432)

HATCHET, securis (with single edge). — bipennis
(with a blade or edge on each side of the haft. The h.
was used in war by the Asiatic nations). See AXE.

HATE, v. odisse (both absolutely, and with accus.
of the person hated: also impropr., to h. [= vehemently
dislike] a thing, illud rus, Ter.: Persicos apparatus,
H.). — odium in qm habere or gerere. odio in qm ferri.
odium in qm concipere or erga qm suscipere (to har-
bour or entertain hatred agst abdy) A person h.'s althg,
tenet qm odium cs rei; qd es rei odium habet: abdy h.'s
another very much, acerbissimum est cs odium in qm:
a person h.'s althg very much, magnum qm cepit cs rei
odium: he h.'s himself, ipse se fugit (see C. Rep. 3, 22,
33; de Fin. 5, 12, 35): to h. intensely, odium inten-
dere; odisse qm acerbere et penitus (C.): to be hated by
abdy, odio ci esse: in odium apud qm esse: to be hated
very much by abdy, magno odio esse ci or apud qm;
odium cs ardet in me: he is generally (very much)
hated; all men h. him (very much), omnium odia in
eum conversa sunt or in eum ardent: magno est neque
omnes odio: neither to h. nor to love, neque irâ neque
gratiâ teneri. The Romans and I mutually h. each
other, odi odique sum Romanis.

HATE, s. See HATED.

HATEFUL, odio dignus. — dignus, quem odio habetas.
We justly consider them h., eos justo odio dignos duci-
mus.

HATER, qui odit. — inimicus, infensus ci (an enemy
to). — ~~hater~~ Osor un-Class.

HATED, odium (opp. amor; also, when several
are spoken of, plur. odia; e. g. hominum, civium). —
invidia (the feeling of envy, both that wch we feel at
the power, authority, fortune, &c. of others, and that
wch we excite in others by our power, &c.; whereas
odium always proceeds fr. a real or supposed injury,
&c.). — Simulâ (a quarrel between two persons or par-
ties). — Didas. says 'a political h. proceeding fr. rivalry',
but Np. says of Atticus, es nunquam cum sorore
fuisse in simulate). — ira (anger, may be a manifesta-
tion of odium, wch C. defines as ira inverteata). — ~~offensio~~
offensio, indignation, offence taken at abdy, says less than
our 'hatred', although it is frequently connected with
odium, or found standing with it; as, Np. Dion 8, 2,
propter offensionem populi et odium militum,
and C. 2 Ferr. 1, 12, 35, in odium offensionem-
que cs irruere. To entertain h. agst abdy, qm odias;
odium in qm habere or gerere; odio in qm ferri; ci
invidere; in simulate esse cum qd (Np.): aby enter-
tains the bitterest h. agst another, acerbissimum est cs
odium in qm; qm cs male odit: all entertain the bit-
terest h. agst him, omnium in eum odia ardent: to con-
ceive h. agst abdy, odium in qm concipere or erga qm
suscipere: to bring h. upon oneself, odium (invidiam)
subire: to bring upon oneself the h. of abdy, in odium
(invidiam) cs venire; odium cs suscipere or in se con-
vertere; in odium cs incurere or irruere: to become an
object of general h., omnium odia in se convertere: to
make aby an object of h., qm in odium (invidiam) vo-
care; ci odium conciliare or invidiam confiare; qm
in invidiam adducere or trahere: to make aby the object
of general h., qm omnium odio subicere: to declare
one's h. of aby, profiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm:
to betray one's h. of aby, odium in qm indicare: to give
vent to one's h., odium in qm expromere or effundere
(opp. to odium susceptum continere).

HATER, qui officinam promercallum petasorum
or causiarum exerceat (aft. Suet. Gramm. 22).

HAUBERK, lorica erta or (†) hamis conserta.

HAUGHTILY, arroganter. insolenter. superbe. To
behave h., elatus se gerere. insolentius se efferre (see
PROUDLY).

HAUGHTINESS, superbia or superbia inanis (eain
arrogance). — jactatio (boasting). — fastidium (disgust,
pride, joined with contemptuous disregard of others). —
fastus (pride, arising fr. an over valuing of oneself, so
far as it is shown by looks and deportment, and by con-
tempt and indifference towards others, esp. among the
female sex; a species of the common superbia) — vani-
tas (vain boasting). — animi sublimes (O. Met. 4, 421). —
arrogantia (arrogance; the will to exact fr. another an
acknowledgement of one's claims, merits, &c.). — superbia
(g. t., pride) — insolentia (insolence). Tumor occurs
first in Justin. 11, 11, 12, and in poet. of the sile. age.

HAUGHTY, arrogans. superbus. indolens. fastidiosus.
Tumor occurs very rare and post-Aug. (SYN. in
ARROGANT). To act in a h. manner, superbiere: to grow
or become h., magnos sibi sumere spiritus; magnum
arrogantiam sibi sumere; elatus se gerere: to become
intolerably h., haud tolerandam sibi sumere arrogan-
tiam: to become so h. that &c., eo insolentius procedere

ut &c.: to make or render any h., inflare es animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (of fortune; L. 45, 31): in a h. manner: see HAUGHTILY.

HAUL, v. See TO DRAG.

HAUL, s. || Pull, vid. || Draught (of fishes), vid. HAUM. See HALM.

HAUNCH, coxa. coxendix.—femur (the thigh).

HAUNT, v. || Visit frequently: linger about, &c. frequentare (or Suet.) assidue frequentare (e. g., locum, domum, &c.): to visit it frequently).—In qo loco versari, or (Plaut.) crebro versari (to be frequently there)—circumvolitare (to flit about; improper, of persons: e. g. limina potentiorum, Col.).—colere (my poet., flumen, nemus, &c.).—amare (poet., nemus).—|| Of evil spirits, &c. A place is haunted. qo loco obvia hominibus sit species mortali (ast. Appul. Apol. 315, 23); qo loco homines umbris inquietantur (ast. Suet. Cal. 59).

HAUNT, s. latibulum (the hiding-place, lair, &c. of a beast).—lustrum (the place where a wild-beast lives; lair, den, &c.; also of the dark h.'s or dens of wicked, unclean men).—cubile (e. g. for sleeping-place; hence, also of 'lair' of wild beasts in a forest, &c.).

HAUTOBOY, lituus Gallicus.

HAVE, 1) To possess (in a wide sense), habere qd (to be in actual possession of a property, whether material or intellectual, outward or inward; e. g. auctoritatem, potestatem. See below on tenere).—est mihi qd (hæri mihi, for weh if the subject be of the possession of any mental quality, we may say, sum qd re or ca rei, but only when the property has an attributive (adjective) with it; see examples in POSSESSA).—qd possidere (to possess, also a mental property, &c., ingenium, magnam vim, &c.).—tenere (to contain within itself physically; e. g., to h. so many countries, districts [i. e. contain]; then also of rulers, generals, or other possessors: ten. qm locum: to h. the supreme command, ten. summam imperii. Also = 'I have you,' i. e. h. caught you tripping; see end of article).—qd re prædium, instructum or ornatum esse (to be endowed, furnished with alth; the latter espily with an agreeable and honorable thing).—inesse ci or in qo. esse in qo (to dwell in aby. as a property; inesse, with dat. in his: Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Off. 1, 37, 134, &c.).—affectum esse qd re (to be affected with alth, espily with an evil: to be in a certain state or condition).—uti qo or qd re (to h. a person who is employed, or thing that is used, to enjoy the use of alth, can be used only when 'to have' has these meanings; hence it is not Lat. to say, 'he had a barber for his father'; patre unus est tonsor [i. e. he employed his father as his barber] for natus est patre tonsore or patrem habebat tonsorem; nor patris usus est insult N. for patrem habebat insult N. N.—ignotis iudicibus quam notis uti malle [to prefer having judges who were strangers to him, &c.] is right, he having an object in this; i. e. that of escaping through their ignorance of his character.—he had a frugal man for his father, usus est patre diligenti; see examples with uti below).—valere qd re (to be strong by means of alth, or in alth, e. g. naval power, popularity, &c.).—penes qm est qd (alth is lodged with, or put in the hands of aby; e. g. T. Quinctius had the command, summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat). To h. money, troops, ornatum esse pecunia, copiis: to h. great wealth, divitiis or opibus et copiis affluere: to h. children, liberis auctum esse: to h. a great many children, beatissimum esse liberis: to h. children by a woman, liberis ex qd (not ab qd) sustulisse or suscepisse: to h. a woman for one's wife, habere qm in matrimonio: to h. aby for one's husband, nuptum esse ci: to h. aby for or as a friend, habere qm amicum; uti qo amico: to h. a most intimate friend in aby, uti qo familiariter or intime (to h. intimate intercourse with aby): to have aby for an enemy, infestus est mihi qs: to h. a good (true) friend in aby, habere qm bonum amicum: to h. a stout friend or enemy in aby, fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse qm (both Np. Them. 9, 4): to h. equal rights (with aby), eodem jure or iladem legibus uti: to h. a favorable wind, success in war, uti ventis secundis, uti praeliis secundis: those whom I had with me, qui erant mecum (e. g. as companions); quos habebam mihi ad manum (as helpers, for support): I had few (attendants) with me, pauci circum me erant: to h. persons with him, homines circum pedes habere: to a person always about one, qm sibi affixum habere: to h. aby for colleague, partner, &c., qo socius mihi adjunctus est: to h. a person over one, ci subjunctum or subjectum esse: to h. aby (433)

under one, ci præesse or præpositum esse: to h. the enemy before one, e regione hostis (hostium) esse or stare: to long to h. alth, egere qd re: to h. a disease, morbo correptum esse: but, to h. a fever, febrem or febrem (or dim.) febriacum habere (C.): to h. no fever, febrem non habere; febri carere: a febre liberari (if the person has had it). || 'To have,' with subtt., espily with abstract subtt., is often expressed in Lat. by verbs containing the notion of such subtt.; as, to h. pleasure or delight in alth, gaudere or delectari qd re: to h. leisure for alth, vacare ci rei (see the particular subtt. with weh 'have' is used). Not to h., carere qd re: to h. enough, nihil ultra flagitare: no longer to h. a parent, parentibus orbem or orbatum or privatum esse: he has enough to live upon, habet qui or unde utatur. alth has something in it, non temere fit; est qd in re momenti; ci rei subest qd (e. g. a report has something in it).

Hence, 'to have,' in a wider acceptance, a) e. g., to h. received: now you h. my plans, habes consilia nostra: you h. it now, hem tibi! you h. this for your time-serving, hunc fructum refert ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio. b) To have heard, to know; e. g., to h. alth on good authority, qd certo auctore or certis auctoribus cognovisse: I h. the information fm your brother, hoc accipere a fratre tuo; hoc audivi de fratre tuo. c) To get, to take, to receive, accipere (of what you desire over): there you h. the book, accipe librum (as H. Sat. 1, 4, 14, accipe tabulas): here you h. two hundred quires (of paper), tu vero aufer ducentos scapos (C. Att. 5, 4, 4): there! you h. it! utere, accipe! (as Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 176): new bread may always be had here, semper hic recentis panis est copia: that can easily be had, parabilis. d) to wish or desire to h., i. e. to demand, request, order, wish, desire; e. g. what would you h.? quid vis? quid postulas? what would you h. with me? quid est, quod me velis? I would h. you do so and so, tu velim facias &c.

2) To hold in the hand, to carry or wear on oneself, habere. tenere (to hold), gestare (to carry, bear, wear): to h. in one's hands, (in) manibus habere or tenere: to h. in the hand (to lead), manu ducere: to h. about, secum habere or portare or gestare; esse cum qd re (e. g. cum telo): to h. something perpetually in one's mouth (to be continually mentioning it), qd semper in ore habere.

3) In connexion with the infim., in various relations: a) The infm. aft. 'I have,' is often equivalent to a relative clause; e. g., 'I have nothing to accuse old age of' = 'I have nothing, of weh I may accuse old age,' nihil (or non) habeo, quod incusam senectutem; nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam: I h. nothing to write, non habeo, quod scribam (but in non habeo, quid scribam, habeo would = scio, cognovit or perspectum habeo, I do not know what to write; see Beier. C. Off. 2, 2, 7; Krüger, 615, Obs. 6): this is what I had to say, hæc habui, quæ dicerem (not hæc habui dicere, weh is a Grecism): he has nothing to accuse us of, non est, cur nos incuset. b) The infm. aft. 'to have,' is its equivalent to an expression of duty, or rather denotes a task. Here it must be rendered by the partic. of the future passive; as, every one has to employ his own judgement, suo cuique iudicio utendum est: I h. many letters to write, multæ literæ mihi scribendæ sunt. In this construction, in the consequence of a conditional proposition, 'I would have,' &c. fuit is more common than fuisset; e. g. if you had lived, you would h. had to undergo aet; i. e. vixisses, qd tibi subeundum fuit. || To have a thing done, = to get it done, is to be translated by curare, with partic. in dus. I had him honorably buried, funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi. But (not) a person is, as in English, oft. said to do what he really gets done for him; I will h. you put to death, interficiam te; wishing to h. a ring made, quum vellet annulum alibi facere. || Have = have caught (colloq.): I h. you (there)! teneo te! or hic te teneo! (colloq.): e. g. teneo te, inquam, nam &c., C. Acad. 2, 48, 148; hic te, inquit, teneo; non est istud iudicium pati; C. Quint. 10, 63). || In answers, 'I have' is really equivalent to the perfect def. of the verb asking the question: 'thus have you conquered?' 'I have' = 'I have conquered,' vici. If the question is 'have you got it?' = 'do you possess it?' the answer will be in the present: h. you got it? teneas? I h., teneo.

HAVEN. See PORT.

HAVOCK, s. See DESTRUCTION, DEVASTATION.

HAVOCK, v. See TO DESTROY; to lay WASTE.

HAW, || *Berry of the hawthorn*. *haca (or bacca) crataegi oxycanthae (Linn.). || *Exerescence on a horse's eyes, prps pterygium (Cels.)*.
HAW, v. See TO STAMMER.

HAWK, s. accipiter. — *falco palumbarius (Linn.).

HAWK, v. || To endeavour to force up phlegm with noise, screare (g. l.). — ab imo pulmonem pituitam trochleis adducere (G. l. 1, 3, 56). || To sell goods as a hawker, *merces ostiatim venditare. || To hunt with hawks, *falconibus venari. *venationem falconum opae instituire.

HAWKBIT, *apargia (Linn.).

HAWK-EYED, lyncæus. To be h.-e., lyncæum esse. See EAGLE-EYED.

HAWKER. See PEDLAR. || A h.'s licence, portorium circumvectionis (C. Alt. 2, 16).

HAWKING, *ars falconaria. — *venatio falconum opae instituta.

HAWKWEED, *hieracium (Linn.).

HAWKSEAR, *crepis (Linn.).

HAWTHORN, *crataegi oxycanthae (Linn.).

HAY, fœnum. To make or cut h., fœnum secare, cadere, succidere; fœnum demetere: to carry h., fœnum percipere; fœnum sub tectum congerere or tecto inferre (if put in a h.-loft or under cover): to bind h. in bundles, fœni manipulos facere, vincire; fœnum in manipulos colligare: to cock h., fœnum in metas extruere (Col.). to carry and stack h., fœnum succisum tractare et condere: to turn h., fœnum movere or convertere (Col.): to dry h., siccare: if the h. is stacked when too green, it will take fire, fœnum si nimium succum retinuerit, sæpe, quom conculcitur, ignem creat et incendium (i. e. sets the barn, tabulatum, on fire): it's no use turning the h. when it is wet, (fœnum) si permaduit, inutile est udm movere (Col.): to throw the h. carelessly together, fœnum temere congerere (opp. to making a regular stack, componere).

HAY-COCK, fœni meta (if conical). — fœni acervus. To make h.-c.'s, fœnum in metas extruere.

HAY-FORK, *furca fœnaria.

HAY-HARVEST, fœniscia, fœniscium.

HAY-LOFT, fœnile, — tabulatum (Col.).

HAY-MAKER, fœniscia, fœniscia (the mower). — *qui (quæ) fœnum movet, convertit (Col.) or siccatur.

HAY-MARKET, *forum fœnarium.

HAY-RICK. See HAY-STACK.

HAY-STACK, fœni meta, or meta major (if conical). — fœni acervus. A very conical h.-s., fœni meta, quæ in angustissimum verticem exacuitur (Col.).

HAZARD, s. See DANGER, RISK.

HAZARD, v. qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam et rei (cf. L. 42, 59, extr.; 1, 23, 9). — in dubium devocare qd (e. g. suas exercitiisque fortunas, Cæs.). — qd in discrimen committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere. Also dimico de qd re (e. g. de vitâ, de famâ dimico); agitur qd (athg is at stake; e. g. caput, one's life. 233. agitur de qd re, in this sense); versatur qd (e. g. salus mea). To h., so many years of prosperity on the event of a single hour, tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrimen. Some are hazarding their lives, others their glory, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur. To h. one's life, committere se periculo mortis: the loss of athg, venio in dubium de qd re (Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35): periclitor qd perdere (Plin. 7, 44, 55): to h. it, aleam subire or adire; se in aleam dare: to h. athg unnecessarily, dare qd in aleam non necessariam (e. g. summam rerum, L.): to h. a battle, belli fortunam tentare (Cæs.).

HAZARDABLE, Crel.

HAZARDER, Crel.

HAZARDOUS. See DANGEROUS.

HAZARDOUSLY. See DANGEROUSLY.

HAZE. See FOG, MIST.

HAZEL, corylus (κόρυλος), or pure Lat., nux avelana. || A de adj. columbus (made of hazel).

HAZEL-NUT. See HAZEL.

HAZEL-WOOD, coryletum.

HE, is implied in Lat. by the form of the verb, and in most cases sufficiently so. But if a particular emphasis is to be laid on it, it is usual to employ the demonstrative pronoun ille, or, with ref. to a third party, iste; and if he is = he himself, the master, &c., it is rendered by ipse (see Ruhek. Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 23); e. g. they say that the Pythagoreans used to answer, 'h. hath said it', Pythagoreos ferunt respondere solitos, ipse dixit. The pronoun is also expressed when two actions of the same person are contrasted. It is used (1) of a person spoken of by name before (e. g. Polemarchus est Murgentinus, vir bonus atque honestus. Is quum

&c.); and (2) as the simple unemphatic antecedent to qui; he who, is qui (often, qui only; and in general propositions, si quis). 235. What has been just said, refers only to 'he' in the nominative; for the other cases a demonstrative pronoun must be used, except where it is sufficiently implied by the context. — Also for 'he', 'him', &c., when = 'a person', the Latin use homo; as, do you know him? nosti hominem? I love him very much, valde hominem diligo. In the acc. with infm., 'he' must be translated by se ('that' being omitted). In oblique narration (to wch the construction of acc. with infm. belongs, when the principal verb and the infm. have the same subject), 'him', &c., is translated by sui, scilicet, se, when the person so designated is the nom. of the principal sentence; by ipse for the nom., and where the use of the reflexive would occasion an ambiguity; e. g. putat hoc sibi nocere: Gajus contemnebat divitias, quod se felicem reddere non possent. Sibi there are also persons spoken of, and others spoken to. These must be denoted by is, hic, ille. Legationi Ariovistus respondit: si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere (here the speaker, Ariovistus, uses ipse and sui of himself; and having first named Cæsar, the person spoken of, he afterwards designates him by is and ille). So, too, if he had spoken to Cæsar, the direct, si quid mihi a te opus esset would become si quid tibi (or ipsi) a Cæsare (or ab eo), ab illo opus esset, &c. But even of the speaker himself, the demonstr. 'is' is its own; Socrates respondit, sese meruisse . . . ut ei victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur (C. Or. 1, 54). See His.

HEAD, v. primum locum obtinere (g. t., to stand at the h. of athg). — In primâ acie versari. primum aciem obtinere (to be placed in the first rank of an army). — exercitui præesse (to command an army). — principem se rei esse. principatum se rei tenere. principem se rei locum obtinere (to be the first in it). — caput se rei esse (to be the head of it). To h. an embassy, principem legatorum esse; principem legationis locum obtinere; a party, principem factionis esse; principatum factionis tenere: a conspiracy, principem or caput conjunctionis esse: to offer to h. athg, duces se offerre or se addere: to h. a party or cause, causæ se duces et quasi signum esse.

HEAD, caput (g. t.; also for any upper part, whether round or not; and metonymy. the whole person or animal itself, especially in enumerations and in divisions: lastly, also, so far as the h. is considered the seat of life, for life itself). — cacumen (the highest point of a thing). — bulla (a thick upper part of a thing; e. g. of a nail, clavi). The front of the h., back of the h., capitis pars prior, pars aversa; the back also occipitium. One who has a large h., capito: fm h. to foot, a capillo usque ad ungues; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos (poet.). a vertice, ut aiant, ad extremum ungum; ab ungueculo ad capillum summum; ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum or ad capillos summos (all proverbially; 236. for wch no Latin ever said a capite ad pedes or ad calcem): to contemplate or survey abq fm h. to foot, qm totum oculis perlustrare: the wine gets into my h., vino incalesco: my h. is full, multa simul cogito (I have many thoughts at the same time in my h.); multa me sollicitant or sollicitum habent (there are many things wch trouble me); multa negotia per caput saliant (many kinds of business claim my attention; H. Sat. 2, 6, 33): to shave abq's h. close, caput ad cutem tondere (Cels.): it will also be well to have his h. shaved close, neque inutile erit caput attonsum (Cels.): to carry athg on one's h., qd repositum in capite sustinere (C.; of the Canephora). A congestion of blood in the h., implementum capitis (Cael. Tard. 1, 5). Athg is placed with his h. leaning back on abq's top, qd collocatur sic aversus, ut in gramum se caput resupinus effundat (Cels.). To be over h. and ears in debt, esse alieno obrutum or demersum esse; plane perditum esse esse alieno (C.); animam debere (Cov.): twenty-five h. of cattle, grex xxv caputum (of oves); but of sheep, ovium must be used: to pay for athg with one's h., capite luere qd: to lose one's h., supplicio capitis or summo supplicio alique, occuri periculi or ferri (to be executed: the former g. t., the latter with the acc: 237. capite minui, caput perdere are not Lat.). To get athg out of one's h., cogitationem de re abjicere, non amplius cogitare de re: I wish you could get this out of your h., abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus: write whatever comes into your h., quicquid tibi in mentem veniet, scribas velim. In order that the odium of the unsuccessful treatment might not fall

on *Ma h.*, ne in *ipais* caput parum prosperę eurationis eventus recidat: *the blood of the slain is upon your h.*, *Manes cęsorum penas a te repetunt: *may that be upon their h.'s*, quod illorum capiti sit. *I don't know whether I am standing on my h. or my heels*, non, edepol, nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio (*Plant.*). To carry one's *h. high*; see 'to be Proud.' — *Memory*, memoria: a good *h.*, memoria tenax: a bad *h.*, immemor ingenium (*with ref. to studies*): to retain *athg* in one's *h.*, qđ memoria tenere. *Mental talents*, ingenium, mens; see *Intellect* (625) never caput). He has a good *h.* for his studies, qđ ingenio est docili: a bad *h.*, immemor ingenium (C.): *aby* has a good *h.*, ingenium ei non deest; ingenium ei non absurdum est. *The most important person, the chief*, caput (g. t.).—principes (the principal, most dignified, whom the others take as a pattern).—coryphęus (one that gives the tone, κορυφαίος; only C. N. D. 1, 21, 59, as an expression of Philo's, who used to call Zeno coryphęus Epi-cureorum).—dux (a leader). Jx. dux et princeps.—auctor (by whose advice *athg* is undertaken). Jx. dux et auctor.—caput, signifier, fax (the *h.* of a party or conspiracy, leader in a tumult). The *h.* in a civil war (he who gave the signal for rising), tuba belli civilis (C. Fam. 6, 12, 3). The *h.* of a conspiracy, caput conjuratorum; principes conjurationis: the *h.'s* of the town, of the state, capita rerum or rei publicę; principes civitatis: the *h.'s* of the people, capita or principes or primores plebis. *H.'s or tails*, capita aut navim (a gold coin was thrown up, and it was then seen whether the 'head' of Janus, or of the 'ship's' bank, fell uppermost; Macrobi. Sat. 1, 7; Anr. Vict. Orig. 3). Neither *h.* nor tail, nec caput nec pedes (i. e. without beginning or end, of a tale, &c.; C. Fam. 7, 31; cf. *Plant.* Atin. 3, 3, 139; Cat. up. L. Epit. lib. 53).

HEAD-ACHE, dolor capitis. gravitas capitis (*Plin.* 27, 12, 105). *Continual h.-a.*, longę, or assiduę capitis dolores: *I have h.-a.*, capitis dolores habeo; capitis doloribus laboro; caput mihi dolet: to get *h.-a.*, capitis dolore or doloribus affici: to be afflicted with *h.-a.*, capitis doloribus conficari: to be troubled with violent and continued *h.-a.*, vehementibus et assiduę capitis doloribus preari: the sun causes *h.-a.*, sol capitis dolorem facit; sol capiti dolorem affert.

HEAD-BAND. See FILLET.

HEAD-DRESS, capitis ornatus (*aff. O. A. A. 3, 135*).—comę ornatus (ib.).

HEADINESS, *Rashness*, &c., vid. *Obstinacy*, vid.

HEADLAND. See CAPE, PROMONTORY.

HEADLESS, PROPRI. capite carens. sine capite. The *Blenny* are *h.*, Blennyia capita abeunt. *IMPROPR.* See INCONSIDERATE, RASH.

HEADLONG, adj. pręceps (also in the sense of rash, precipitate; e. g. consilium, mens). In this sense, Jx. pręceps et effrenatus (e. g. mens). pręc. et immaturus (e. g. consilium). To fall *h.*, precipitem ferri (*impropr.*: C.). A man of *h. courses*, homo in consiliis pręceps et devius (C.): to rush *h.* to one's destruction, in pręceps ruere; ad pestem ante oculos postam proficisci.

HEADLONG, adv. *Mly* by adj., pręceps.—raptim (in a hurried manner). To fly away *h.*, precipitem abire or precipitem se fugę mandare: to fall *h.* in the mud, in precipitem in lutum (per caput pedesque; Catull. 17, 9).

HEAD-MONEY. See 'CAPITATION tax.'

HEAD-PIECE. See HELMET. *Intellect*, vid.

HEAD-QUARTERS, principia castrorum (among the Romans a large open space in the camp, where stood the general's tent, prętorium, and that of the tribunes).—prętoris castra.

HEADSHIP, principatus. princeps locus. See HEAD.

HEADSMAN. See EXECUTIONER.

HEADSTALL, prępa frontalia (pl.; ornament for a horse's forehead: L. 37, 40, 4).

HEAD-STONE (of the corner), lapis angularis. *Grave-stone*, vid.

HEADSTRONG. See OBSTINATE.

HEADY, *Rash*, violent, demens. Inconsideratus. temerarius. in consiliis pręceps et devius. See RASH. *I apt to get in the head (of wine)*. To be *h.*, caput tentare (*Plant.*).

HEAL, *(PROPR.)*. See TO CURE. *IMPROPR.* To *h.* a fallen state, sanare agrum republicam or agras r. ipublicę partes; mederi afflictę republicę: *aby* is employed to *h.* the diseases of the state, qđ ad republicę eurationem adhibetur (by *aby*, a qđ, *aff. L. 5, 34*): to *h.* *athg* by any application, ei rei or salutis ei rei remedio

qđ subvenire: to *h.* *athg* by one's advice and words, ei rei medicamin consilii et orationis suę affero (C.).

HEALER, medicus, or Crci. qui sanat &c., or qui medicamin ei rei attulit (*impropr.*). 625 sanator (*Paul. Nol.*).

HEALING, adj. medicatus. medicamentosus (endowed with *h. powers*).—salutaris. salubris, &c. The *h. art*, ars medendi, ars medicina; *my* medicina only.—salutaris ars or professio (these two objectively).—scientia medendi or medicinę (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge). To profess the *h. a.*, medicamin exercere, facere, facitare, profiteri. *H. powers*, vis medendi (*aff. T. Ann. 15, 34, extr.*). *H. springs*, aquę medicatę or medicę salubritatis. The *h. virtues* of a spring, salubritas medica fontis.

HEALING, s. sanatio.—curation (treatment, without ref. to its success).—vis medendi. The art of *h.*, see 'the HEALING art.' To be employed for the *h.* of a disease, ad curationem cs morbi adhiberi.

HEALTH, sanitas (state of freedom fm disease).—valetudo (if by itself, it is mostly, fm context, = good *h.*, vch is bona, prospera, firma valetudo). To take care, or some care, of one's *h.*, valetudini parere: valetudinem curare; valetudini tribuere qđ; habere rationem valetudinis; dare operam valetudini. To take great care of one's *h.*, valetudini suę servire; magnam curam in valetudine tuendā adhibere: for your *h.'s* sake, corporis tuendi causā; to neglect or take no care of one's *h.*, valetudinem negligere; valetudini parum parere. Bad *h.*, adversa, egra, infirma valetudo: your weak *h.*, or weak state of *h.*, ista imbecillitas valetudinis tuę. (625) *aff.* curatio, excusatio, excusare, &c. valetudo = 'bad *h.*', just as in 'to excuse himself on the ground of his *h.*', 'his *h.* will not suffer him', &c., it is implied that bad *h.* is meant.) To be in good *h.*, bonā (prosperā, integrā, or firmā) valetudine esse or uti; prosperitate valetudinis uti; sanitato esse incorruptā; valetudine esse firmam; valere (also with bene, commodę, rectę); belle se habere: to be in excellent *h.*, optimā valetudine uti or affectum esse; optime valere; plane belle se habere: not to be in good *h.*, minus commodę or minus bonā valetudine uti; egrotare (to be sick). In the days of one's *h.*, bonā or integrā valetudine: quum valeamus. To injure one's *h.* by the neglect of one's usual exercise, valetudinem intermissis exercitationibus amittere: I am recovering my *h.*, mellor fio valetudine. *H.* is re-established, valetudo confirmatur: to be in good *h.*, rectę valere; bonā or integrā valetudine esse; prosperitate valetudinis uti: in better *h.*, mellius valere (H.). To drink *aby's* good *h.*, salutem ei propinare (*Plant.*); 'amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo: your good *h.* I bene te! bene tibi! (see Zumpt, § 759): let all drink to the *h.* of Messala! bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (Tib. 2, 1, 33): to wish good *h.* (at sneezing), eternamento salutare; to *aby*, salutem ei imprecari; salvēre qm jubere: your *h.* I (as a wish at sneezing), bene vertat! or salvēre te jubeo! or salutem tibi! (sc. imprecor, *aff. Appal. Met. 2, p. 228, 27*). 625 saluti tuę is wrong; it ought, at all events, to be saluti tibi ac. ult or vertat).—He lived to an extreme old age in the enjoyment of excellent *h.*, vixit ad summam senectutem valetudine optimā. Robust *h.*, firma valetudo.

HEALTHFUL. See HEALTHY, WHOLESOME.

HEALTHFULLY, salubriter. salutariter.—utiliter.

HEALTHFULNESS. See HEALTHINESS.

HEALTHILY, belle.—bonā or prosperā valetudine.

HEALTHINESS, sanitas.—bona, prospera, or commodę valetudo (good state of health; 625) val. alone = 'state of health,' and cannot be used for 'good health' without bonā, &c., unless the context sufficiently implies it).—salus. integritas. (*SYN.* in HEALTH, vid.) salubritas, salubris natura (h. of a place, climate, &c., opp. pestilens natura loci).

HEALTHSOME. See HEALTHY.

HEALTHY, sanus (e. pr., both of bodily health and of a sound state of mind).—salvus (of the good state of the body and its parts).—integer (still undiminished, fresh, in possession of full power: also with ref. to intellect, ratio integrā).—valens, validus (h., and therefore vigorous, able to act).—firmus (of firm, lasting health).—robustus (strong, robust, able to endure). Jx. robustus et valens, firmus et valens (i. e., strong and healthy).—saluber or salubris, salutaris (that brings or affords health, healthsome, wholesome; the former also of places and countries, opp. pestilens; 625) saluber for sanus occurs no where in C. or Cęs., and is to be avoided as unusual). Jx. sanus et salvus. salvus et sanus. A *h. person*, homo sanus, or sanus *um* integer: a *h. climate*, aer salubris (the *h. air* of a place

opp. pestilens, Virr.; *corum salubre (h. climato)*; *u. h. gear, annus salubris: a h. residence, habitatio salubris; aedes salubres. A h. intellect, mens sana; ratio integra. To have a h. look, *valetudinem ore prodere. To be h., see 'to be in good HEALTH.' Prov. Early to bed, &c., see BED.*

HEAP, s. *acervus (a h. of things brought together, and laid on one another, usually of the same kind; also of a h. of dead bodies).—congeries (a number of things of different kinds brought together, and laid one on another, without respect to the height; ~~h.~~ congensus præ- and post-Class.).—strages (a number of things hurled upon the ground, empty of corpses, arms, &c.; likewise without respect of height).—strues (a h. of things piled in layers, so far as they may be placed or are placed over each other in a certain order).—cumulus (prop., a h. that comes up to the full measure. With acervus, the difference lies in the quantity; with congeries, in the disorderly lying on each other; with strages, in the lying on the ground; with strues, in the lying in layers: as L. 3, 34, 6, in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo).—multitudo. vis. copia (g. t., multitudo, great number, with this difference, multitudo denotes any multitude, without any other idea; vis brings the great quantity prominently forward; and copia, the multitude in respect of the use to be made; hence it cannot be used of persons unless they are to be considered as an instrument or means, as armorum, virorum fortium copia). A confused h., turba (prop. of men, but also of animals and things, arborum, negotiorum, inanum verborum, &c.).*

HEAP, v. *acervare, concervare (to make a h. of athg, to h. together or upon one another).—aggrare, exaggerare (to h. up, to h. up high; in prose, post-Aug.).—cumulare, accumulare (the former, to h. up to the full measure; the latter, to be always adding to a heap; cumulare also fig.; = constantly to increase).—angere (to increase).—addere qd ci rei (to be constantly adding to athg).—congerere (fig., to bring together or utter as in heaps: e. g., reproaches upon aby, maledicta in qm). To h. crime upon crime, acclis sceleris addere: to h. benefit upon benefit, beneficia priora posterioribus cumulare: to h. victory upon victory, victoriam victoriæ addere (aft. L. 1, 3): to h. athg upon aby, congerere qd in qm (g. t., good and bad things); onerare qm qd re (with something unpleasant; to load with athg); ornare qm qd re (with something pleasant and honorable); to adorn, honour, &c. with athg; e. g., posts of honour, &c.). || To heap up, cumulare, acervare (to h.).—accumulare, coacervare, construere (to h. up, h. together, accumulate; e. g., money, treasures: one who does this, accumulator opum, T. Ann. 3, 30, 1; accumulare, mly; only once in C., auget, addit, accumulat; in Plin., often of heaping up earth round the roots of trees).—aggrare (to form into a heap, bones, ossa). To h. up money, pecunias coacervare; acervus numorum construere: to h. up riches, opes exaggerare (Phædr. 3, prol. 25): to h. up earth round the roots of trees, accumulare terram (Plin.); to h. up earth about a tree, aggrare arbore (Col.); adaggerare (Cat.): to be heaped up, cumulari, accumulari; crescere (to increase).*

HEAPER, accumulator (e. g. opum; T. Ann. 3, 30). Crcl.

HEAR, v. || 1) *To have the sense of hearing, audire. To h. well, acutely, acuti auditus esse; solertis auditus esse (of a fox): not to h. well, auribus non satis competere: to h. with difficulty, tarde audire; tardis esse auribus (to h. slowly); surdastrum esse (to be somewhat deaf; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. ~~h.~~ gravior et male audire, in this signification, are wrong). Not to h. at all, sensu audiendi carere; auditus ci negatus esse: not to h. fm fear, timor auribus officit: not to be able to see or h. at all fm fear, præ metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere. || 2) *To direct the sense of hearing to athg, to listen to, audire. —auscultare (to listen to; very rare in gold. age): to h. athg, qd audire: not to h. athg, qd non curare (not to attend to); as rei rationem non habere (not to regard): to h. aby, ci aures dare (to listen attentively to aby); audire qm, auscultare ci or (~~h.~~ but not in Cicero) qm (to listen to aby, or to h. and follow aby's advice or warning). H. i audil hunc tul eho!—do you h.? audin? hoccine agis anon? (are you attending to what I say? see Ruinik. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15). See to LISTEN to or OBEY. 3) *To apprehend by hearing, audire (g. t., also = to attend to. ~~h.~~ only poets and later writers use exaudire). —exaudire (to h. fm a distance and distinctly).—inaudire (to hear a whisper, hint, &c. of athg, quiddam, numquid***

&c.). —auscultare qd ci rei (to listen, hearken to athg openly or secretly).—percipere (to apprehend accurately; to h. clearly, of the hearing itself; to observe, perceive, receive information of athg, orally or by tradition). —excipere, to hear or without auribus (prop., to catch up what one properly ought not to h.; but then also = to h. or perceive with peculiar interest; see Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3; 10, 1, 86, Frotscher).—cognoscere qd or de qd re (to hear or perceive athg, to attain to the knowledge of athg).—comperire (to obtain exact information of or respecting athg, to h. or perceive with certainty or exactly, copy by oral information). Often h. people say, or I h. it cmly said, audio vulgo dici. (When the persons are indef., the pass. should be used; when a def. person or persons are mentioned, either the active participle, when this person is represented as acting, or the passive participle, when the person is represented as passive; e. g., I h. you coming, audio te venientem: I rejoice to h. you praised, audio te libenter laudatum. ~~h.~~ audivi te canentem = 'I heard you sing,' audivi te canere = 'I heard [fm somebody] that you sang,' or 'I heard that you sang [of a particular song].' e. g., excidium Trojæ; L. 636, but audio libenter te laudari = the intelligence that you are praised rejoices me. 'I hear aby say' is also qm or ex or a qd audio quom dicit, the ex or a, when the person fm whom the speaker heard it was himself the reporter: I often h. Roscius say, sæpe soleo audire Roscium, quom dicit &c.: I often heard him say that he &c., sæpe ex eo audiviham, quom se ... diceret: Krüger, 628, Obs. 2; Zumpt, 636, 749). As far as I h., quantum audio: as far as I have heard, quod nos quidem audierimus: let me never h. that again fm you, cave posthac unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam: I have already heard it more than a thousand times, plus millies jam audivi: I can h. nothing for the noise, fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercepti: I have heard it all fm the door, omnia ego istuc auscultavi ab ostio: to h. (receive information) of athg, venit or pervenit qd ad aures meas; inaudire qd (privately): not to h. a word of athg, ne tenuissimum quidem auditionem accipere de re: to h. athg fm aby, qd ab or ex qd audire, accipere, cognoscere: to h. athg of aby, qd de qd audire, accipere: to h. of aby with pleasure, volenti animo de qd accipere (S. Jug. 73, 1): to let nothing be heard of him, silentium est de qd: no one h.'s athg of him, literæ ejus conticescunt (he does not write): to refuse to h. athg on any subject (i. e., to listen to any proposal), qd auribus non admittere (as L. 23, 19, qui nullam ante pactationem auribus admiserat; i. e., who would not h. of any compact). In a wider sense, to h. aby, a) = to listen or hearken to, auscultare ci (g. t., to listen or hearken to, very rare in gold. age).—audire qm, ci operam dare (to be a hearer, scholar of aby): I h. him very gladly, æquisimis meis auribus utitur: I h. him only too gladly, nimis libens ausculto ei. b) To consent to listen to aby's defence, &c., causæ probandæ veniam ci dare: not to be heard, causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare (cf. Cic. Sull. 1, extr.): to condemn aby without hearing him, qm causâ indicâ condemnare. || To hear a cause (of a judge), cognoscere (either absol., as Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, or with causam, Q. 4, 1, 3: after hearing the cause, causâ cognitâ, S. Cat. 42, fin.).—sedere Judicem in qm, esse Judicem de qd re (these two imply of a juryman). The judges who heard the cause, Judices, apud quos causa agebatur: to h. a cause before the time it was set down for, representative judicium (Q. 10, 7, 1). || To hear favorably (i. e., to listen to, to grant), audire (~~h.~~ exaudire poet. and post-Class.).—obedire. Parere (to obey; e. g., ci dictis): to h. aby, or the prayers of aby, audire qm or cs preces; as cs precibus locum relinquere; ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; preces cs admittere: to h. aby's advice, qm monentem audire: to h. a prayer, pactationem admittere (of the gods): God h.'s his wish, Deus ejus voto adest: not to h. aby or his prayers, preces cs spernere (poet.) or avversari; preces cs repudiare.

HEARER, qui (que) audit, audiens, auditor.
HEARING, || 1) A hearing, auditio; see HEARSAY.
 || 2) *The sense or power of hearing, auris, auditus. —sensus audiendi (the sense of h.).—auditus membra, orum (the organs of h.).—aurium judicium or mensura (so far as a person judges by it; see C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; de Or. 3, 47, extr.): an imperfect h., auditus imbecillitas: hardness of h., auditus or aurium or audiendi gravitas; aurium or audientis tarditas (so far as aby hears very slowly): to be hard of h., "auribus tardis esse; "tarde audire; surdastrum esse (g. t., to be somewhat deaf; C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. ~~h.~~ Neither gravior audire, i. e., to hear with indignation, ut*

male audire, i. e., to be evil spoken of, belongs here): a fine h., auditus sollers (prop., e. g., of the fox): to lose the sense of h., &c., see 'to be, to become DEAV.'

§ 3) The listening to what another says, audientia (attention to a person speaking, esp. so far as it is procured for a speaker in a public assembly by means of the herald or crier; see L. 43, 16): to obtain or procure a h. for aby, ci aures impetrare (g. t., to secure attention to aby).—ci audientiam facere (esp. of a speaker in a public assembly, of the herald): to obtain a h., audiri: to find a favorable h., benigne audiri (of persons): not to obtain a h., non audiri (g. t., of persons); causae probandae veniam non impetrare (for one's defence; cf. C. Sull. 1, extr.); non admitti (not to be admitted, of persons). I receive a favorable h., a qo audior; qd a qo auditur (e. g., a request): to give or grant a h., audire qm (g. t., to hear or listen to aby; then to hear or listen to him in order to follow him); aures praebere ci and ci rei (to lend an ear to a person or thing, also aures ci dare or dedere; ~~qo~~ audientiam ci praestare is not Latin); qm admittit (to allow aby to come before one to plead his cause); causae probandae veniam ci dare (to allow him to prove his statement, &c.). To give an attentive, very attentive h. to aby, attente, perattente audire qm; qm diligenter attendere; ab ore cs pendere (V. En. 4, 79).—silentio auditur qd (is listened to in silence): to give a willing h. to, faciles habere aures: to obtain a h., facere sibi or orationi audientiam: to give an impartial h., to aequo animo or equis auribus accipere qd; aequus audio qd (L. 5, 6): not to obtain a favorable h., minus equis auribus audiri: the king has no time to grant him a h., non vacat vermoni suo rex. || Reach of the ear, extent within which sound can be heard: to be within h., audiri posse: in my h., me audiente. || Judicial hearing, cognitio (cs or cs rei).

HEARKEN, || To listen, vid. || To hear favorably, grant; see 'To HEAR favorably.'

HEARKENER, auditor.—auscultator (C.).—dicto audiens (obediens).

HEARSA, auditio. levis auditio (e. g., to act upon h.): levem auditionem pro re competat habere, to believe any unauthenticated report.—fama (a report); Jn. fama et auditio. It is, however, better, in most cases, to use Crelt: with audire: I know this fm h., hæc auditu competat habeo; hæc auditione et famâ accepti: I know it only fm h., nihil præter auditum habeo: I state this not fm h., but fm my own experience, hæc non auditum, sed cognitum predicamus.

HEARSE, plastrum, quo corpora mortua ad sepulcrum locum devehuntur.—vehiculum, quo corpora mortua exportantur. See BIER. H.-cloth, see PALL.

HEART, A) In a physical sense, prop., and fig., cor (the h. in the animal body).—pectus (the breast, under wch the h. is concealed).—formella cordis (the shape of the h., as a kitchen utensil; affl. Apic. 9, 11, where formella piscis). The h. beats, cor palpitat; cor salit: to press aby to one's h., qm preinere ad pectus, or ad corpus suum (+); qm artius complecti; qm amplectari. With one's h. blood, de visceribus suis (C.).—|| IMPERIAL, the h. of a country (= its interior), interior cs terræ regio: interiora cs terræ; e. g., to penetrate into the h. of India, interiori Indiae regionem or interiora Indiae petere: the h. of the republic, viscera reipublicæ. H. of a tree (oak), os arboris; lignum firmissimum.

B) In a moral sense: 1) the internal power of feeling, soul, mind, &c., animus.—mens (mind, disposition, intelligence, spirit; hence together animus et mens, i. e., h. and spirit).—voluntas (inclination)—natura (human nature, the mode of thinking or disposition implanted by nature in men; e. g., the human h. is too weak to despise power, imbecilla natura est ad contemnendum potentiam: a man of an honest and good h., naturâ iustus vir ac bonus).—pectus (the breast, as the seat of the feelings).—cor is used in good prose only in certain forms of expression; see below). A good h., bonitas (g. t., goodness, benignity, as a property of aby); animus, benignus, benignitas (a beneficent disposition); animus mitis (a gentle mind): a bad or evil h., animus malus (a naturally corrupt one); animus improbus, improbitas (a wicked, ungodly disposition): a depraved, corrupt h., voluntas depravata: fm the h., animo or ex animo (opp. simulatione, simulate): to love aby fm my h., qm ex animo amare; qm ex animo vereque diligere: to love aby with one's whole h., toto pectore qm amare: to speak fm the h., ex animo vereque dicere: oh! that this expression came fm your h.! utinam istud verbum ex animo diceret: to all appearance ... but in h., simulatione ... sed animo (e. g., to all appear-

ance he was agst Cæsar, but in h. he favoured him, stimulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare stetit): altho or aby is near to my h., qd or cs mihi curæ or cordi est (~~qo~~ ~~not~~ curæ cordique est); mihi curæ est de qâ re (~~qo~~ ~~not~~ but only in epistolary style, and unusual): an object is near to my h., qd mihi summæ curæ est (I interest myself about it); qd mihi in medullis est (it is very dear to me): my h. prompts me to do altho, est mihi cordi qd facere: nothing lies nearer my h., nihil est mihi qd re antiquius: altho is nearer to my h. than another, amior ci rei quam ... sum (Np. Mill. 3, 6). There is nobody to whose h. altho is nearer than it is to mine, tam amicus sum ci rei, quam qui maxime: no object is nearer to my h. than to &c., nihil mihi potius est, quam ut &c. (see C. Soma. Scip. 1): aby takes altho more to h. than another, propior dolor ci cs rei est (cf. L. 7, 21, 3): to take altho to h., qd sibi curæ habere; cura cs rei in animum cs descendit (L. 3, 52); qd re moveri or commoveri (to be moved, touched with altho); de qâ re laborare, qd agro ferro (to vex oneself about altho); qd in pectus or in pectus animumque (of several, in pectora animosque) demittere (to impress altho deeply upon oneself): not to take altho to h., non laborare de qâ re, negligere qd (both, e. g., the death of aby): altho lies or presses upon my h., qd animum meum pungit; qd me or animum meum sollicitum habet: a thing goes to my h., tangit qd animum meum; qd animum meum percussit: to go to the h., animum cs movere, commovere; in animum cs penetrare; alte in cs pectus descendere (to make a deep impression, of lessons, &c.: S. Jug. 11, 7): a thing makes a deep impression on my h., qd alte in pectus meum descendit (S. Jug. 11, 7; is of the impression on the mind). I shall not take it much to h. if, levissime feram, si &c. Præov. To have one's h. in one's mouth, *nec aliud sentire; nec aliud loqui; nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec aliud promptum in lingua habere (affl. S. Cat. 10, 5). When I converse with aby, be it who it may, I always speak fm my h., quicquid ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegum (C. Att. 1, 18, in): to be able to see into aby's h., apertum cs pectus videre: the searcher of h.'s, qui in omnium mentes introspicit (see C. Fin. 2, 35, 118); qui hominum voluntates introspicit (see T. Ann. 1, 7, 8): if we could look into the h.'s of tyrants, we might &c., si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse &c. (T. Ann. 6, 6, 2). Oh! that you could see into my h. I utinam oculos in pectora mea posset inserere! († O. Met. 2, 93): to sink into aby's h., influere in cs animum (e. g., of sounds); (se) insinuare cs animo (e. g., of a suspicion): to be able to bring one's h. to &c., (in) animum inducere posse, followed by infm. or ut: not to have the h. to &c., not to find it in one's h., to a se or ab animo suo impetrare non posse, with ut &c.: to speak in all sincerity of h., vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui: what comes fm the h. finds its way to the h., oratio, quæ habet sensum, facile in sensus et mentes hominum intrat (affl. C. de Or. 3, 25, init., and 2, 25, extr.). Do not make my h. sad, *noli me angere; *noli me or animum meum sollicitare. To open one's h. to aby, ci sensus suos aperire; totum se patefacere ci: to pour out one's h. to aby, ci cordillum patefacere (to tell one's sorrow to aby, Appul. Met. 9, p. 226, 28); cum qo conquæri fortunam adversam (to complain bitterly to a person of one's misfortune); cum qo conquæri de qâ re: to give one's h. to aby, animum suum ci dare or dedere (see L. 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14): to surrender one's h. to a female, animum adire ad puellam (Com.): a person's h. is still free, qo nondum (amore) captus est: his h. is no longer free, qd alibi animum amoris deditum habet (Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14).—To be of one h. and of one mind with aby, familiariter or intime uti qm: they are of one h. and of one mind, intime juncti sunt. || As a term of endearment, my sweet heart! meum cor! anime mi! mi animule! meum corculum! (Com.)

2) Courage (see COURAGE), animus. To give h. to aby, to put in h., animum ci facere or addere: ci virtutem addere; animum cs confirmare, incendere (to strengthen, confirm one's courage). A man of good h., vir fortis (a brave man); vir metui vacuus (that knows no fear). To take h., (in) animum inducere, followed by infm. (g. t., to endeavour to prevail upon oneself)—audere, followed by an infm. (to venture, dare).—|| The shape of a heart, cordis species (Plin. 37, 10, 58, cordis speciem representare).—cordis formella (as a kitchen utensil, affl. Apic. 9, 11). || By heart (i. e., in the memory), memoriter, ex memoria: to know by h., memoriâ tenere; complecti; in memoriâ habere: to learn by h., ediscere; memoria; maudare, tradere. committere, infigere: to know every word of a writing by

h., ad verbum libellum ediscere. *Heart's blood.* To pay *aby* with *one's h's b.*, de visceribus suis satisfacere ei (*C. Qu. Fr.* 1, 3, 7).

HEART-ACHE, cordiolium (*Plant. Cist.* 1, 1, 67, and *Poen.* 1, 2, 89; *Appul. Met.* 9, p. 226, 28).—animi angor.—agritudo. sollicitudo. dolor. mæror. *Abygives me the h.-a.*, q̄s mihi agritudinem et dolorem, et mærorem affert; q̄s me sollicitudine et mærore afficit (*the first, e. g., of a degenerate son*).

HEART-BREAKING, miserrabilis.—(febilis.—animum exedens.—quod magnum (maximum) miserationem habet (*C.*).—acerbissimus.

HEART-BURN, *cordis dolor.—cardialgia (*t. h.*).—ardor stomachi.—æstus ventriculi.

HEART-BURNINGS. See **DISCONTENT.**

HEART-FELT, ardens (*e. g., love*).—vehemens. *H. f. prayers*, *precatio ex animo facta; *preces ex animo fuscæ: to offer *aby one's h. f.* congratulations on *any event*, in q̄ re ci gratulari vehementer et totâ mente. *H. f. joy*, animi lætitia; summa lætitia.

HEART-RENDING. See **HEART-BREAKING.**

HEART-SHAPED, quod cordis speciem representat.

HEART-SICK, æger animo.—miser ex animo (*Plant. Trin.* 2, 3, 6).

HEART WHOLE, integer (not affected by passion, *e. g., by love*). *Not dispirited*, metu vacuus.

HEARTEN, ci animum facere, afferre or addere; cs animum incendere, erigere, augere.—animum recreare or reficere.

HEARTH, focus. *One's paternal h.*, focus patrius.—domus patria (*one's paternal house*): to fight for *h. and home*, pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare (*of the inhabitants of a country*).

HEARTILY, ex animo (*fm the heart*).—vere (*truly, really*).—sincere (*uprightly, sincerely*).—valde. vehementer (*very; e. g., to rejoice h., valde gaudere*). To laugh *h.*, valde or vehementer ridere; *it must also frequently be expressed in Latin by other terms; e. g., to greet aby h.*, ci plurimum salutem impertire or qm plurimâ salute impertire: to be *h. loved by aby*, hære in cs medullis ac visceribus: to wish *aby h.*, totâ cogitatione cupere qd. To congratulate *aby h.*, qm vehementer or totâ mente gratulari: *I bid you h. welcome*, plurimum te salvere jubeo: *all will welcome you h.*, gratus omnibus expectatusque venies.

HEARTINESS, animus verus or sincerus.

HEARTLESS, ignavus (*cowardly*).—inhumanus. durus (*without the tender feelings of humanity*). To be *h.*, omnem humanitatem exuisse or abjicere.

HEARTLESSLY. See **FREELY**, **TIMIDLY**.

HEARTLESSNESS, ignavia (*cowardiness*).—animus durus. inhumanitas (*hard-heartedness*).

HEART'S-EASE, *viâlarî cōlor (*Linn.*).

HEARTY, verus (*true*).—sincerus (*upright*). *A h. prayer*, congratulatio, &c., see **HEARTFELT**.

HEAT A) **PROPER**, calor (*warmth in a higher or milder degree, opp. frigus*).—ardor (*burning h.*, the *h. of a fiery or burning body, also fire itself*).—fervor (*h. in a still higher degree, to the point when it makes itself known by hissing and roaring, as in red-hot metal, boiling liquids*).—æstus (*the highest degree of h., where the whole mass really, or, as it were, is agitated and roars; esp. also of internal h., in fevers, &c., wch makes itself known by restlessness and violent motion*). All these words are used by the Latins also in the plural, in order to bring forward more prominently the duration and vehemence of the *h.* The *h. of the sun*, ardor or ardores solis; æstus solis: the *h. increases*, calor or æstus increscit: the *h. abates*, æstus minuit; calor se frangit: the *h. abates much*, multum ex calore decrescit.

B) **FIG.** a) *Great vivacity, vehemence, impetuosity*, ardor. fervor (*for difference, see above*; all three also with animi, when the subject is of violence of disposition): youthful *h.*, ardor juvenilis; ardor or fervor ætatis. In the *first h.*, *e. g., of the battle*, primo pugne impetu (*L. 6, 13*). b) *Anger, &c.*, ira. impetus et ira. iracundia: to kill *aby in the h. of passion*, impetu et irâ qm occidere.

HEAT, v. **TRANS.** calefacere (*proper. and fig.*).—fervescere (*proper.*, to make hot by boiling).—incendere. inflammare (*to excite, fig.*). To *h. very much*, percalefacere (*proper.*): to *h. oneself*, convalescere (*proper.*, *fig. only with the poets*); calefieri (*proper.*, *e. g., by running*): to be heated with wine, incallescere vino. To order the bath to be heated, balneum calefieri jubere.—**TRANS.** concalefcere (*esp. of corn, fruita*).

HEATH, *the plant*, ericë (*Plin.*).—*erica (*Linn.*). *Pluce overgrown with heath*, loca

deserta or inculta, campi deserta (*g. st. for wild, uncultivated tracks*). *Poet.* deserta et inhospita tesqua.

HEATHCOCK, tetrô.

HEATHEN, s. paganus.

HEATHEN, adj. ethnicus (*ἔθνικός*), or pure Lat. paganus, gentilis (*Eccl.*). The expressions are to be retained as technical terms, in theological treatises. In other terms of compositions we may use *Cri.*, as, *sacrorum Christianorum expers; *versus religionis ignarus; *qui verum Deum non agnoscit, &c.: the *Heathen*, also gentes barbaræ.

HEATHENISH, ethnicus (*ἔθνικός*), or, pure Lat., gentilis.

HEATHENISHLY, ethnice.

HEATHENISM, gentilitas. pagantia (*Eccl.*). *religionis a Christi doctrinâ alienæ; *sacra a Christi doctrinâ aliena (*n. pl.*); *sacra (*n. pl.*) gentium barbararum.

HEATHY, *Cri.*—ericæus (*Plin., belonging to heath*).

HEATING, calefactio (*post-Class.*).—*Cri.* For the *h. of our bodies*, ad corpus calefaciendum.

HEAVE, *TRANS.* See **TO LIFT**, **TO RAISE**. To *h. the lead*, *cataproraten jacere: to *h. (up) the anchor*, ancoram moliri (*L.*): to *h. a sigh*, (ab imo pectore) suspirare; suspirium alte petere (*Eccl.*) auspria trahere or ducere, poet.: to *h. aby overboard*, cs rei jacturam facere (*i. e., to incur the loss of it voluntarily*), qd in flumen (or mare) effundere (*Ulp.*). *TRANS.* tumescere (*to swell; e. g. maria*).—intumescere (*poet. and post-Aug.*; *e. g. fluctus, Plin.*).—fluctuare (*to rise and sink alternately, as the sea, or a ship, &c., upon the sea*). To *h. in sight*, see 'to become VISIBLE.'

HEAVEN. THE HEAVENS, cælum (in all the relations of the Eng. word, even for God, the gods; but in this signification first in post-Aug. poet. and prose; in præ-Aug. prose, always Deus, dii. A poetic expression for *h.* is polus).—Olympus (*h., as the residence of the gods, in the poets*).—piorum sedes et loca. loca cœlestia, *n. pl.* (*as the seat or residence of the blessed*). The whole *h's*, omne cælum (*Eccl.* the *pl.*, omnia cœla, is a *Hebraism*): towards *h.*, in or ad cælum: to ascend to *h.*, in cælum ascendere; sublime (*Eccl.* not in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: fm *h.*, down fm *h.*, e cœlo; de cœlo; divinitus (*by divine ordinance*; *Eccl.* Avoid, as unclass., occultus): to fall fm *h.*, e cœlo cadere: to come down, be despatched fm *h.*, de cœlo delabi or demitti: to move *h. and earth*, cælum ac terras miscere (*L. 4, 3*). See 'to leave no stone UNTURNED:' to go to *h.*, in cælum venire or migrare: to be admitted into *h.* (*the region of the blessed*), piorum sedem et locum consequi (*C. Phil.* 14, 12, 32); or vitæ immortalitatem consequi (*h. extr.*): *h. stands open for aby*, aditus ad cælum ci patet: his spirit returned to *h.*, whence it came, animus ejus in cælum, ex quo erat, rediit. I feel myself in *h.* (*quite happy*), in cœlo sum (see *C. Att.* 2, 19, 1; 2, 20, 4). I think myself in *h.* when *sc.*, digno me cælum puto attingere, si &c. (*C. Att.* 2, 1, 6); deus sum, si &c. (*Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 3); immortalitas mihi data or parta est, si &c. (*Plant. Merc.* 3, 4, 18; *Ter. Andr.* 5, 5, 4, *Ruhn.*): *h. (i. e. God) crown you wishes!* di tibi dent (or, for us, Deus tibi det) quæ optas! if it please *h.*, si diis (or Deo) placeat; si Deus annuit nutum nemque suum (*aff. L. 7, 30, extr.*): *h. be praised!* diis (or Deo) gratia! for *h's sake* (with prayers, adfurations), per Deum (per deos); *e. g. oro te per deos h's!* (as an exclamation of wonder and excited feeling) proh Jupiter! maxime Jupiter! (see *Heind. H. Sat.* 1, 2, 17); per deos immortales; proh deum fidem! proh deum atque hominum fidem! A chart of the *h's*, tabula, in quâ solis et lunæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (*aff. C. Rep.* 1, 14, 22).

HEAVENLY, cœlestis.—divinus (*godlike, divine*). *A h. messenger*, nuncius de celo demissus.—nuncius deorum (to us, Del). The *h. bodies*, cœlestia; res cœlestes; astra: the *h. bodies in their regular courses*, ordines rerum cœlestium; ordines astrorum.

HEAVENWARDS, in cælum. To rise *h.*, sublime (*post-Aug.* in sublime) ferri; sublimem abire: to raise *one's thoughts h.*, supra ac cœlestia cogitare.

HEAVILY, graviter (*e. g. to fall, cadere or concidere*);—tarde (*slowly; e. g., to dance, membra tarde or minus molliter movere; aff. H. Sat.* 1, 9, 25). *Athy falls h. upon me, or bears h. upon me*, grave mihi est qd; gravi mihi duco (*with inf.*): to complain *h.*, graviter queri qd. *H.-laden*, gravis oneribus (*e. g., of a ship*): to breathe *h.*, ægre ducere spiritum: to walk *h.*, tarde ire or ingredî; tarde pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere (*of men or animals*): to move *h.*, lente moveri (*of things; e. g., machines*).

HEAVINESS, *gravitas* (the being heavy, as a property).—*pondus* (the measure or degree of h., the weight).—*onus* (burden; weight as oppressive to him who bears it).—*duritas* (hardness; h. of expression, of a verse).— *tarditas* (slowness, h. of intellect, &c.). *JN. vis et gravitas ea rei; pondus et gravitas; nutus et pondus ea rei; vis nutusque ea rei* (C. de Or. 3, 45, 178) *H.* (of intellect), *tardum ingenium; tarditas ingenii; h. of spirit, æritudo animi, mæstitia*.—*intemperies, quæ μελαγχολία* dicitur (Gell. 18, 7, 4, of a confirmed gloom of spirit, &c.).

HEAVY, A *PROPR.* with ref. to weight, *gravis* (opp. levis).—*ponderosus* (weighty, having a considerable weight; e. g., corn, a letter, a loaf). *A h. burden, onus grave; h. armour, armatura gravis; a h. weight, pondus grave; pondus vulgari gravis* (more than usually h.).

B *IMPROPR.* || *Not light, with ref. to its constituent parts, gravis* (opp. levis). *H. food, cibus gravis, firmus, valens* (that has much nourishment in it).—*cibus difficilis ad concoquendum* (indigestible); *a h. dress, amiculum grave; a h. soil, solum pingue* (rich); *solum spissum* (a strong soil). || *Not moving lightly, gravis* (opp. levis).—*tardus* (slow, opp. velox). *JN. tardus et pene immobilis* (of very slow animals).—*vasti corporis* (clumsy, heavily built).—*inhabilis* (not easily managed; e. g., a ship).—*durus* (hard; e. g., of expressions, verses, style, &c.). *'H. and laden with booty'* (Bacon), *gravis prædâ*. *H. (= sleepy) eyes, oculi graves* (g. t.); *oculi vino graves* (of a drunken man's); *a h. gait, incessus tardus; to have a h. gait, tardum esse incessu; tarde ingredi*. *H. cavalry, infantry; see HEAVY-ARMED cavalry, infantry.* || *Depressed with cares, &c., sollicitus, anxius. My heart is h., angor animo; me illa cura sollicitat* angitque; *athg makes my heart h., angor* (de) *qâ re; qd me sollicitat* angitque; *qd me sollicitum habet, or me angit et sollicitum habet; to make aby's heart h., qm sollicitum habere* (of persons or things); *qm angere or sollicitare; qm sollicitare angereque; qm angere et sollicitum habere* (of things; e. g., accidents, events); *qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere* (to cause aby care and sorrow; e. g., of a reprobate son). || *Encumbered with difficulties, difficilis, non facilis* (g. t., opp. facilis).—*arduus* (difficult to execute).—*impeditus* (encumbered with difficulties; complicated, intricate).—*magni negotii* (requiring great exertion and trouble; opp. nullius negotii). *A h. task, magnum opus et arduum* (see DIFFICULT). || *Dull or slow of intellect, tardus, ingenio tardo* (slow of comprehension; also, in ref. to learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo).—*lentus* (slow, opp. hasty and overhasty, and as an euphemism with blame; over-slow).—*segnis* (opp. promptus, &c., sluggish in a natural want of energy). *piger* (lazy, disinclined to stir)—*longinquus* (seeming long; passing heavily; e. g., noctes). *A h. fall, gravis casus* (L. 8, 7).

MISCELLANEOUS.—*H. ruin, imber magnus* or *maximus*; *imber crassæ aquæ* († Mart. 12, 26); *a h. cloud, crassa nebula*; *a h. sleep, vehemens or artus somnus*; *a h. debt, magnum es alienum*; *a h. bread, panis durus* (hard); **panis male coctus* (ill-baked); *panis sine fermento* (without leaven); **panis male fermentatus* (not leavened properly); *the market is a h., pretia rerum jacent*.

HEAVY-ARMED, gravis armaturæ. *H.-a. cavalry, equites gravis armaturæ* (g. t.).—*equites ferrati* or *cataphracti* (cuirassiers). *H.-a. infantry, pedites gravis armaturæ*; *gravius petitum agmen* (on the march).—*legiones* (the Rom. legions, wch were always h.-a.; opp. levis armaturæ; cf. C. Phil. 10, 6, 14).

HEBDOMADAL. *See WEEKLY*.

HEBETATE. *See TO BLUNT, TO DULL*.

HEBRAISM, *Hebraismus, *Judaismus. *A H., *linguæ Hebraicæ proprietates. Athg is a H., *qd linguæ Hebraicæ proprium est*.

HEBRAIST, *qui Hebraice (bene) *scit*.

HEBREW, Hebræus, Hebraicus. *A good H. scholar, *qui Hebraice bene scit*. || *A Hebrew, Hebræus, Judæus*.

HECATOMB, hecatombe (ἑκατόμβη, *Farr.*). *To offer a h., hecatombem facere* (Farr. op. Nom. 131, 19); *hecatombias litare* (Sidon. Carm. 9, 205; celebrare hecatombias, Trebell. Gallien. 9).

HECTIC, tabidus (g. t.).—*phthisicus* (consumptive); or **hecticus* as t. t. *H. fever, tabes, phthisis, or *hectica* as t. t.

HECTOR, h. homo gloriosus (empty boaster).—*linguâ fortis* (boastful, cowardly bully).—*miles gloriosus* (439)

(alluding to the comedy of Plaut., C. 26, 98; Off. 1, 38, 137)

HECTOR, v. TRANS. See **TO BULLY**. *To h. aby into atgh, terrore cogere qm; aby was hectoried into doing atgh, qd fecit qd terrore coactus; to h. aby out of atgh, minis extorquere ci qd.* || **INTRANS.** *gestire et se efferre insolentius* (g. t., to behave in a boastful, swaggering manner).—*linguâ esse fortem* (to be a cowardly boaster; cf. L. 23, 45, extr.).—*de se gloriosius prædicare, insolentius se jactare, imitari militem gloriosum* (C. Off. 1, 38).

HECTORING, *quasi Thrasioniana quædam *faciatio; or Crcl.* with imitari militem gloriosum, &c. *See TO HECTOR* (intrans.).

HEDGE, a. sepes, sepimentum (any kind of h. or fence).—*indagô* (surrounding part of a forest).—*septum* (a h., and the place hedged in; e. g., for the chase, venationis). *A quick h., naturale sepimentum vivæ sepis; viva sepis; a h. cut into shape, opus topiariû; to put a h. round atgh, qd sepire or conspire* (g. t.); *circumsepire; sepiro circumdare qd* (when the h. goes all round); *sepis munimento cingere* (when the leading notion is that of protection or defence).

HEDGE, v. *sepe vivâ circumdare. *cingere munimento sepis vivæ, or the g. t. sepire, conspire (qâ re); *circumsepire; or vepribus et dumetis sepire* (C.; but speaking of what was covered with brambles, &c., fm neglect).

HEDGE-HOG, erinaceus (Plin.).—*ericius* (Farr. ap. Nom. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7). *Sea-h.-h., *echinus*.

HEDGE-HOG-THISTLE, cactus.

HEDGE-HYSSOP, *gratiola (Linn.).

HEDGE-MUSTARD, *erysimum (Linn.; in Plin. of a different plant).

HEDGE-SPARROW, *motacilla.

HEED, v. *See ATTEND TO, TO NOTICE, TO MIND*.

HEED, a. || *Prudential attention, care* (both in order to gain a good, and to avoid an evil). *To take h. to atgh, rem curare; rationem ei rei habere; to take h. to oneself, cavere qm and qd or ab qd and ab qâ re; præcavere ab qâ re; or either expression may be followed by ne . . . ; cautionem adhibere in qâ re* (to go cautiously to work); *vitare qm, qd* (to avoid); also by *videre, providere, animum advertere, followed by ne*.

HEEDFUL. See ATTENTIVE, CAREFUL.

HEEDFULLY. See ATTENTIVELY, CAREFULLY.

HEEDFULNESS. See ATTENTION, CAREFULNESS.

HEEDLESS. See INATTENTIVE, THOUGHTLESS.

HEEDLESSLY. See CARELESSLY, INATTENTIVELY.

HEEDLESSNESS. See CARELESSNESS, INATTENTION.

HEEL, s. calx. *To be at aby's h.'s, instare cs vestigia.* *cs vestigia premere, qm vestigia sequi; I shall be always at his h.'s, me sibi ille affixum habebit; to take to one's h.'s, in pedes se conjicere; a pedibus auxilium petere; terga dare* (easily of soldiers); *to lay aby by the h.'s, see TO IMPRISON; to be out at h.'s, *laceratis tibialibus muniri; to trip up aby's h.'s, supplantare qm* (prop.); *circumscribere qm* (to get an advantage over him by some trick, &c.); *to kick up one's h.'s, calcitrare* (e. g., of a horse); *fm joy, gaudio or lætitiâ exultare; triumphare gaudio. Neck and h.'s, mly by adj. præceps* (headlong), *for wch Catull. has per caput pedesque* (17, 9). || *Of a shoe, prob. calx. Shoes with high h.'s, see HIGH-HEELED*.

HEEL, v. *To h. over* (of ships), *in latus inclinari. —*labare* (of the unsteadiness of a ship without ballast; O. Met. 2, 163).

HEFT, *Effort, vid. || *Handle* (of knife), &c., *manubrium* (e. g. bidentis, cultelli, &c.).

HEGIRA, *Hegira, or Hegira, quæ vocatur or dicitur *as t. t.*

HEIFER, juvenca (†).—*Jûnix* (= juvenex, Plaut. Pers.).

HEIGH-HO! vae mihi! vae mihi misero! *me miserrum! (vae is me!)*—*hei!* or *hei mihi!* (e. g. *hei!* non placet convivium—*hei, vereor, &c.*)—*ehue!*

HEIGHT, altitudo, excelitas, sublimitas (all three propr. and fig.; ~~but~~ there is no good authority for celstas).—*proceritas* (propr., slminess; see in HIGH, the difference of the adj.). *The h. of a mountain, altitudo montis, excelitas montis; but if 'height' be = the highest point* (propr. and fig.), *the Latins express it either by fastigium* (the highest point, culmination point), *or with summus; e. g., the h. of a moun-*

*tain (its highest point), montis fastigium; mons summus. It is the h. of madness, &c., extremæ est demæntiæ, &c.: to such a h. of (madness, &c.), huc or eo, with gen. (e. g. huc arrogantia venire; eo impudentia procedere, &c., followed by ut; scire videmini quo amentia progressi sitis, = to what a h. of madness. **HEL** This is common in L., S., but not found in C.). To such a h. of perfection did rhetoric attain without art, in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetoricæ: to attain to the h. of fortune, of glory, summam fortunam, summam gloriam consequi (**HEL** but altitudo fortunæ, gloriæ, denotes the almost unattainable h. of fortune, &c.). To make the towers of an equal h., turres ad libram facere. **A** height, locus editus or editor superior (g. i., a place that lies high).—clivus (a h. with a gentle ascent).—tumulus (a moderate elevation in a plain, whether natural or artificial).—despectus (fm uch there is a perpendicular view).—agger (a heap made of earth, brushwood, rubbish, &c.; a mound): h.'s on the mountains, montani colles: to occupy the h.'s, loca edita (editoria) occupare or capere.*

EIGHTEEN, **||** Carry up higher (of a building), qd altius efferre (ast. C. Rep. 3, 4). **||** To increase *athg* in extent, strength, intensity, &c., efferre, majus reddere, augere.—exaggerare (opp. extenuare qd, to represent it as great, noble, &c.).—acuerre (to sharpen; e. g. industriam). To h. the beauties of *athg* (by a description), qd verbis adornare or oratione exornare.

HEINOUS, nefarius.—immanis.—fœdus.—flagitiosus.—atrox (e. g. facinus, L.). *H. crimes, scelera; flagitia*.—nefaria (adj.): the most h. crimes, flagitiosissima facinora (S.).

HEINOUSNESS, fœditas.—immanitas.—atrocitas (e. g. rei, C.; sceleris, S.; facinoris, Suet.).

HEIR, heres (one that enters into the rights and obligations of a dead person, according to the civil law; by the prætorian law, he was called possessor bonorum; *fg. for successor*; e. g. heres artis: see *Plin.* 36, 4, 6). The sole h., heres ex asse, heres ex libellâ (see *Plin.* Ep. 8, 18, 7; C. Att. 7, 2, 3); heres omnibus bonis institutus (*Plin.* 7, 36, 36): the substituted h. (i. e., the one who, after the death of the first, or, in the event of his incapacity to inherit, enters upon the inheritance), heres secundus; heres substitutus (Q. 7, 6, 10): *un h. to the half, third part, &c.*, heres ex dimidiâ parte, ex tertiâ parte or ex tercio: *an h. of eleven-twelfths*, heres ex deunce: to be h. to *aby*, ci (not ca) heredem esse or existerre: to make *aby* one's h., qm heredem instituere; qm heredem (testamento) scribere, facere; qm heredem nuncupare (this the v. pr., if it be done before witnesses orally; also with voce; a will so made is called nuncupatum testamentum): to substitute *aby* as one's h., qm heredem secundum instituere or scribere; qm heredem substituere (Q. 7, 6, 10): to make *aby* an h. equally with one's sons, testamento qm pariter cum filiis heredem instituere: to put in as h. with others, qm inter heredes nuncupare: to put in as sole h., qm heredem ex asse instituere; qm palam facere ex libellâ (C. Att. 7, 2, 3); qm heredem omnibus bonis instituere (*Plin.* 7, 36, 36): to leave *aby* one's h., qm heredem relinquere testamento: to come into a good property, as h. to *aby*, relinqui ab eo in amplis opibus heredem: to settle with the other h.'s, conficere cum coheredibus (of principal h.'s, cf. C. Fam. 7, 2, 2): to dispossess the true h.'s, movere veros heredes; veros heredes ejicere (by force): to leave no h.'s, sine liberis decedere; alieno herede mori: to leave or have no male h., virilem sexum non relinquere.

HEIR, v. See **TO INHERIT**.

HEIRDOM. See **INHERITANCE**.

HEIRLOOM, res hereditaria.

HEIRSHIP, hereditas.

HELIOOTROPE, heliotropium (ἡλιότροπον, *Plin.*).

HELIX (Wilkins), helix (ἑλῖξ, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian pillars; *Vitr.* 4, 1).

HELL, sedes ac regio, quam accelerati (implic.) apud inferos habitant. acceleratorum (impiorum) sedes ac regio (with C. *Clement.* 61, 171). loca inferna, orum, (opp. cœlum, *Lact.* 6, 3, 11). **HEL** Inferi deoless, g. i., the region of the dead; and Tartarus (Τάρταρος) as also abyssus (ἄβυσσος; *Prud.* *Hamart.* 834) are poetic: to go to h., agi præcipientem in acceleratorum sedem ac regionem (Cic. l. c.): a descent into h., *descensus in sedem ac regionem acceleratorum: the torments of h., supplicia, quæ implici apud inferos perferunt (with C. *Clement.* 61, 171).

HELLEBORE, hellebōrus (ἐλλέβορος), or, pure (440)

Lat. veratrum. The white h. *veratrum album (*Linna.*): the black h., melampodum (*Plin.*, μελαμπόδιον); *hellebōrus orientalis.

HELLENISM. A h., *Græce lingue proprietates.—*quod Græce lingue proprium est.

HELLISH, infernus (prop.), and with veluti also *fg.*; e. g. veluti infernus aspectus).—terribilis (*fg. terribilis*).—nefandus (*fg. devilius*).

HELLISHLY. See **DEVILISHLY**.

HELM, **||** *Helmet*, vid. **||** *Rudder*, gubernaculum.—clavus (prop.; the angular handle of the rudder; the tiller; meton. for 'rudder'). To sit, stand, be, &c. at the h., ad gubernaculum sedere. gubernaculum regere. clavum tenere (prop. and *fg.*).—**||** *Pig.* The h. of the state, &c., gubernacula reipublice, civitatis, imperii; clavus imperii: to be at the h. of the state, ad gubernacula reipublice sedere; gubernaculis reipublice assidere; gubernacula reipublice tractare; clavum imperii tenere; J. v. clavum imperii tenere et gubernacula reipublice tractare; sedere in puppi et clavum tenere; summam imperii tenere; reipublice præesse; rempublicam regere ac gubernare: to take the h., ad gubernacula accedere: to retire fm it, a gubernaculis recedere: to be driven fm the h., repelli a gubernaculis (C.).

HELMET, cassis, cassida (a h. of metal).—galea (γαλῆν; a h. of leather, and properly of the skin of a weasel: T. *Germ.* 6, paucis lorice, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea).—cudo (ναῖδω; a h. of an unknown shape). To put on one's h., sumere cassidem in caput (*Plaut.*).—galeam inducere (Cæ.): with a h. on his head, cum casside; galeatus.

HELMSMAN, gubernator.—rector navis.—qui clavum tenet.—**||** *Pig.* The h. of the state, custos gubernatorque reipublice.—rector et gubernator civitatis (*Boet.* C.).

HELP, v. **||** *Assist*, juvare, adjuvare. adjumento esse ci.—auxilium ferre ci. auxiliari ci. esse ci. auxilio. opem ferre ci. optulari ci.—succurrere ci. ci subsidio venire. ci subvenire. sublevare qm; with *athg*, qâ re; in *athg*, in qâ re (*STR.* in *AID*, v.).—subsidium or auxilium ferre ci. To h. each other, tradere mutuas operas: to h. *aby* in (doing) *athg*, qm operâ juvare in qâ re; ci optulari in qâ re faciendâ; operam suam commodare ci ad qd; operam præbere ci in qâ re: to h. *aby* to look for *athg*, ci optulari in qâ re querendâ; to write or compose *athg*, qm adjuvare unaque scribere (*Ter.* *Ad. Pro.* 6). So h. me God! ita me Deus adjuvit or amet! God h. you! Deus te spernit! To come to h. *aby*, when it is too late, navem mortuo applicare (*Prov. Auct. Quint.* *Decl.* 12, 23).—a) To help *aby* to *athg*, optulari ci in qâ re (e. g., to a fortune, in re vel querendâ vel augendâ).—propiciere ci qd (e. g., to a husband, maritum).—querere ci qd (e. g., to a husband or wife, conditionem = 'a match').—expedire ci qd (e. g., to money, pecuniam). To h. *aby* to a place or office, efficere, ut munus ci deferatur; to a thought, ci qd subicere or suggerere (to suggest it to him); as cogitationis initium afferre (to put him on the right track, as it were).—b) To h. *aby* into his carriage, tollere qm in currum; upon his horse, subicere qm in equum.—c) To help *aby* out of *athg*; see **TO EXTRICATE**. **||** To help forward; see **TO FORWARD**, **PROMOTE**. **||** *Forbear*, avoid. By facere non possum (or sit non possum only) with quin, &c.; or fieri non potest, ut non &c.; or non possum non, with following inf. I cannot h. exclaiming, non possum, quin exclamem: I cannot h. thanking you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: I cannot h. confessing, that I am excessively delighted (that &c.), non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio (quod &c.). **||** *Prevent*, &c., prohibere qd, ne fiat.—medicinam ca rei invenire: (to lament for) what you might have helped, quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret: it cannot be helped, they (the witnesses) must be produced, nihil potest, produciendū sunt. I could not h., non potui prohibere (e. g. qm, quin prodisceretur). **||** Help to *athg* (at table), apponere (to place before; e. g. panes convivis, *Suet. Catig.* 37). To h. (= carve) a joint, &c.; see **TO CARVE**.

HELP, **INTRANS** conferre ad qd.—vim habere, valere ad qd.—prodesse, adjuvare ad qd. (adj. also with ut).

HELP, s. See **AID**, **ASSISTANCE**.

HELPER, adiutor (*Jem.* -trix).—qui opem fert ci (e. g. furtum facientibus). *Sis socius (companion)*.—administer. satellites, J. v. administer et satellites. *He was my h. in time of trouble*, ille mihi ferentarius amicus est inventus (*Plaut. Trin.* 2, 4, 55).

HELPFUL. See **USEFUL**, **SALUTARY**.

HELPLESS, *Inops*, also with auxiliis (*that is wanting in strength and power to help himself; opp. opulentus*). *auxilio orbatus* or *destitutus* (*deprived of help, forsaken by those who might help him*); *h. state*, *inopia*: to leave *any h.*, *qm destitute*.

HELPLESSNESS, *inopia* (*want of power to help oneself*); *sollitudo* (*want of destitution of friends*).

HELTER-SKELTER, *raptim* atque *turbate* (*e. g. omnia agere, Cæs.*); or by *adj. præceps* (*headlong*).

HEM, *s. extremus quasi margo vestis* (*aft. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 9.* ~~Not~~ *limbus*, *whch is an edge sown on, border*; *instita* appears also to have been sown on, *e. g. subaëta instita, H.*).

HEM, *v.* **||** *To form a hem or border, prps circumvadere.* **||** *To edge, vid.* **||** *To hem in, circumvadere (to blockade).*—*circumvenire, with or without exercitu (to surround).*—*cingere* (*only poet. and post-Aug. prose*)—*cingere* (*hostem*) *stationibus in modum obsidii* (*T.*)—*locorum angustia claudere* (*in difficult country, narrow passes, &c.*; *Np.*).

HEM, *interj.* *hem!* (*as expressing astonishment, in a good or bad sense; joy, sorrow, dislike, &c.*)—*chem!* (*expresses only joyful surprise*).—*hui!*

HEMICYCLE, *hemicyclus*, *hemicyclium*. See **SEMI-CIRCLE**.

HEMISPHERE, *hemisphærium* (*ἡμισφαίριον; Farr., Macrob.*), or *pure Lat. sectæ pilæ pars*.

HEMISTICH, *hemistichium* (*ἡμιστίχιον; Pseud-Ascon. C. Ferr. 2, 1, 18*).

HEMLOCK, *cicuta*.—**CONIUM** (*Linna.*).—*As poison, succus cicute, or cicuta only* (*Pers. 4, 2*). *To drink the h. (i. e. at Athens)*, exhaurire illud mortis poculum; *cicutam sorbere* (*cf. Pers. 4, 2, sorbitio cicute*); *poculum veneno mixtum haurire*.

HEMORRHAGE, *profuvium* or *profusio* or *fluxio sanguinis*; *hemorrhagia* (*this eply in the nose*).

HEMORRHOID, *hemorrhôis*, *fem.* (*αιμορροΐς, Plin. in Cels. 6, 18, 3, in Greek characters, and defined to be ora venarum tamquam capitulis quibusdam surgentia, quæ sæpe sanguinem fundunt*).

HEMP, *cannabis*: of *h.*, *cannabinus*. *To take off the skin or bark of h.*, *cannabim decorticare*.

HEMPEN, } *cannabinus*. *H.-seed*, *semen cannabis*.

HEMP (*as adj.*), } *nabis* or *cannabinus*. *A h. rope*, *funis cannabinus*.—*e cannabi tortus funis* (*aft. Vitr. 1, 1, 8*).

HEMP-AGRIMONY, **eupatorium cannabinum* (*Linna.*).

HEMP-FIELD, **ager cannabis* constitus.

HEN, *gallina*. *A h.'s egg*, *ovum gallinaceum*. *H.-house*, *gallinarium*. *A h.'s nest*, *cubile gallinæ*. *H.-coop*, *cavea*. *To put h.'s in a coop*, *gallinas in caveâ includere* (*C.*). *H.'s when they have laid an egg, ruffle their feathers and shake themselves*, *gallinæ inhorrescunt, uito ovo, excutuntque sese* (*Plin.*). *H.-roost*, *sedile* (*avium*); *Farr. R. R. 3, 5, 13*); *peritica gallinaria* (*the perch*; *id. 3, 9, 7*).

HENBANE, *hyoscyamus*. *The common h.*, **hyoscyamus niger* (*Linna.*).

HIENCE, **||** *Of place, hinc*, including, like the *Engl. word*, the notion of a source, cause, &c.: *e. g. hinc illæ lacrimæ nituntur*; for *whch inde* may be used in *ref. to a preceding statement*; *ex avaritiâ erumpit audacia necesse est*; *Inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur, C.* **||** *To go h.*, *abire*. *Decedere*: *hence!* (= *away with you*) *abi. apage te!* *abi hinc*; *amove te hinc!* *H.!* *ye profane, procul este profani*. *The road fm h. to India*, *via, quæ est hinc in Indiam* (*C.*). **||** *Of time*; *hence*: *In such expressions as 'a few days hence', 'a year hence', the adv. 'hence' is not expressed in Lat.* **||** *Of inference*; *consequently*; *denoting a consequence, itaque* (*'and so', accordingly*); *denoting the consequence or conclusion fm a cause, or conformity with a preceding statement*.—*igitur* (*'consequently', therefore*), *denotes an inference fm a reason*.—*ergo* (= *igitur*—*a strong affirmation*; *hence it is used in more formal argumentation*). *Respecting the position, observe that itaque is placed at the beginning of the proposition, but igitur usually aft. one or more words; only in drawing inferences, C. its place it first*).—*Ideo* (*'consequently, points to the reasons and arguments as such'*).—*Hinc* *proinde* (= *igitur cum exhortatione quâdam, used in animated exhortations*).—*quare*. *quomobrem*, *quapropter*. *quocirca* (*'wherefore', 'whence', refer to a preceding proposition, whch contains the reason*).—*Adeo*, *as an inferential particle, is not Lat.*. *And hence, ideoque, et* or *atque ideo*; ~~not~~ *not et igitur, igiturque*, *Pr. Intr. II. 677*. *H. it happens, that &c.*, *ita fit, ut &c.*

HENCEFORTH, *posthac*.—*dehinc* or *jam dehinc* (*but in this sense poet. and post-Aug. prose, except L.; quacumque dehinc vi possum, 1, 59*).

HENPECK, *marito imperare* (*aft. C. Parad. 5, 2, in.*). *Aby is henpecked, uxori obnoxius est*. *in uxoris potestate est* (*C. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22; 2, 2, 8*). *uxor ei imperat* (*C.*). *A henpecked husband, maritus cui uxor imperat*; *qui in uxoris potestate est, &c.*

HEPTAGON, **heptagonum*.

HEPTAGONAL, **sepiangulus*.—*septem angulis*.

HER, *see SUR*; and for the proper pron. in oblique narration, *see Hic, His*.

HERALD, *caduceator* (*in war; so called, fm the caduceus whch he bore, to claim his personal security*).—*setialis* (*at Rome; the h. who demanded satisfaction, and declared war with certain solemnities: the setiales were a college of priests*).—*præco* (*g. t. for an officer who makes proclamation, &c.*). *The person of a h. is held sacred, caduceatori nemo homo nocet* (*Cato ap. Fest.*): *to send a h., caduceatori mittere*: *a h.'s staff, caduceus* (*hence the setiales carried verbenæ*).

HERALDRY, **doctrina insignium*.—**scientia insignium*; or **heraldica* (*as i. t.*).

HERB, *herba*.—*olus* (*pot-h.*).—*H.-tea*, *aqua* (*calida*), *in quâ decoctæ herbæ sunt* (*cf. Cels. 4, 25*). *All roots and h.'s, omne herbarum radicuumque genus*. *To take medicinal h.'s*, **valetudinis causâ herbarum succis uti*. *H.-market*, *forum olitorum*. *H.-woman*, *quæ herbæ uti* or *olera vendit* or *vendit*.

HERB-TEA, *aqua* (*calida*), *in quâ decoctæ herbæ uti* or *verbenæ sunt* (*with Cels. 4, 15, p. 228, Bip.*).

HERBACEOUS, *herbaceus* (*Plin.*).

HERBAGE, *herbæ* (*pl.*).—*gramen* (*grass*). See **GRASS**.

HERBALIST, *herbarius* (*Plin.*).

HERBARIUM, **siccata herbæ* or **hortus siccus*, *qui dicitur*.

HERBELET, *herbula*.

HERBID, *herbidus*.

HERD, *s. grex* (*g. t., a large number of cattle, both larger and smaller animals; but if any distinction is made between larger and smaller cattle, it is used only of the latter; see C. Phil. 3, 13, extr., greges armentorum reliquique pecoris; O. Met. 1, 513, non hic armenta peregræ; then, also, = a crowd or great number of persons, a company, &c.*).—*armenta*, *orum* (*a h. of larger animals, eply of oxen; then also horses, goats, large marine animals, opp. grex; see above*).—*multitudo*, *caterua* (*both = a great number, multitude*). *Belonging to a h., gregalis; gregarius: in h.'s, gregatim: to bring together into a h., congregare* (*fig. also of persons*).—**||** *Of persons*; *see HORDE, TROOP, &c.*

HERD, *v.* See **CONGREGATE**.

HERDSMAN, *armentarius*.—*bulbulcus*.

HERE, **||** *At this place, hic, hoc loco* (*at this place, on this spot*).—*hac regione* (*in this neighbourhood, hereabout*). *To be h.*, *adesse*: *not to be h.*, *abesse*: *to remain h.*, *manere*, *remanere*: *h. I am*, *en adsum*! *en ego!* *ecce me!* *h. is the reason that &c.*, *en causa, cur &c.*; *h. and there, passim* (*in different places; h. and there*); *nonnulla parte* (*with ref. to a whole body of several members, of whch in several places the assertion is true; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 46, and Herz. ad loc.*); *only h. and there, by rarus; e. g. h. and there are a few trees, rare sunt arbores*. *If 'here' is used in connexion with a pronoun demonstrative, in Lat. only the pronoun demonstrative is used: as, do you see this man h.? videtne hunc virum?* **||** *In this thing, on this point, hac in re.* ~~(1)~~ *In dialogues, hic or ibi are used in the sense of 'upon this'; e. g. hic Lælius dixit, C. Rep. 1, 50. So in, here we may see &c. (= in this example, &c.), hic cognosci poterat &c.; 'here you demand' &c., hic tu (tabulas, &c.) desideras.*—~~(2)~~ *In a narrative aft. an explanation, enumeration, &c., 'here' must be omitted in Lat.; e. g. 'here you have my reasons for returning', habes reversionis causas: 'here you have my opinion', habetis, quid sentiam.*—~~(3)~~ *It is not right to translate 'here and there' by hic illic; e. g. in such sentences as hic illic invenies, hic illic legitur, for aliquoties, compluribus in locis, interdum, &c. [Krebs].*—~~(4)~~ *In English we now often use 'here', aft. verbs of motion, for 'hither'; we must be careful, however, to translate it in such cases by huc (e. g. h. uoc reverti; h. uoc in urbem commicare, &c.) or huic in locum (e. g. reverti, C. Rep. 6, fin.); so, fm h., hinc.* **||** *Here below, hic in terris. hac in vitâ.*

HEREAFTER, *posthac*.—*in reliquum* (*tempus*); *for the future; for the remaining time: without tempus*; *Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 7; S. Jug. 42, 4; L. 23, 20; 26, 32; 38, 10, extr., &c.*: *never h.*, *nunquam hoc*

quod reliquum est (sc. vite; e. g. *I shall never laugh h.; Plant.*). || *An heretiafter, quam post mortem futura sunt (C.).*

HERETAT, ob eam rem or causam. *It must be translated in various ways according to the verb, usually by some case of I, ea, id, alone, or governed by a preposition, and in agreement with a subst.: to be disturbed or pained h., ea re moveri, angī, cruciari: to be offended h., rem exire or molestare ferre; de ea re queri: to rejoice h., ea re gaudere; ex ea re gaudium percipere.*

HEREBY, eo. ea re. Ibis rebus. per eam rem. per eas res; or (at beginning of a sentence) quā re. *He underwent many dangers, yet was he not h. terrified, multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perperussus, &c.*

HEREDITAMENT, heredium. See HEREDITARY properly.

HEREDITARILY, hereditate. jure hereditario.

HEREDITARY, hereditarius. *An h. property, heredium; dim. herediolum.—patrimonium (if inherited from a father).—prædium hereditarium. agri hereditarii.*

—*fundus hereditarius. *H. disease, see DISEASE. H. hatred, odium paternum velut hereditate relictum (Np.). An h. fault, avitum vitium. An h. office at court, *munus aulicum hereditarium. H. crown-prince, filius regis in spem imperii genitus (Curt.); filius regis tanquam haud dubius regni heres (L.). heres regni.*

HEREFROM, ex eo (ea, &c.). inde or the relat. unde (all marking the source from which an effect proceeds). *To derive a benefit or advantage h., ex ea re utilitatem or fructum capere.*

HEREIN, in eo. hac in re. ea in re.—intus. intra (within).—ibi (h.; in this that has been mentioned). *H. he was wrong, &c., in eo peccavit.*

HERENTO, in eum (eam, id) &c.

HEREOF, ejus rei (of this).—ex ea re. ex eo (ea, fm this).—hinc (hence).—inde (thence) or the relat. unde (all denoting the cause of an effect; the source from which an effect proceeds, &c.).—de eo, ea, &c. (concerning this matter). *To have no knowledge h., ejus rei esse imperitum; eam rem non didicisse: let the citizen be assured h., sit hoc persuasum civibus.*

HEREON, See HEREUPON.

HEREOUT, ex ea re. ex eo. ea. hinc. inde.—unde (as relat.). || = Hence (fm this place), vid.

HERESIARCH, hæresiarcha (Eccl.; Sidor. Aug.).

HERESY, hæresis (Eccl. t. t.; it is used by C. himself in the sense of sect, school, &c.).—*studia hæretica —*opiniones prævæ.

HERETIC, hæreticus; fem. hæretica (Eccl.).

HERETICAL, hæreticus (Eccl.): to adopt h. opinions, *ad hæretica studia deferri, delabi.

HERETICALLY, hæretice (Eccl.).—*hæreticæ quædam opinionum privitate.

HERETO, ad id. ad hoc. ad hæc, &c. (in addition to this).—præterea (besides).—insuper (over and above what has been already stated, done, &c.).

HERETOFORE, See FORMERLY.

HEREUPON, (1) *In narratives, &c. (= upon this being said or done), hic or ibi (e. g. hic Lælius dixit, &c.).—ad hæc (to this, e. g. he replied, ad hæc or adversus hæc respondit). (2) This being done, inde. deinde (or dein). exinde (or exin; all denoting the following of one event or occurrence upon another).—tum (then).—quo facto (when being done) || Upon this a subject, &c., e. g. to think or meditate h., id meditari, cogitare.*

HEREWITH, cum, with abl. of demonstrative pron., &c.—To begin h., ab eo or ab ea re incipere, initium facere or capere: to end h., in illud desinere.

HERITAGE, See INHERITANCE.

HERMAPHRODITE, androgynos, or Lat. (but more rarely) ænimas (165) hermaphroditus came into use in the sive age, according to Plin. 7, 3, 3; or Crcl. e. g. ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu (L. 27, 11, 4); incertus mas a femina, or masculus an femina, sit (L. 27, 37, 5; 31, 12, 6).

HERMENEUTICS, enarratio auctorum (Q. 1, 9, 1).

HERMETICALLY, *tam arte (= arte) clausus, ut neque aeri sit aditus (affl. quo neque sit ventis aditus, V. Geor. 4, 19).

HERMIT, homo solitarius.—eremita. anachorēta (Eccl.). *To live the life of a h., vitam solitariam ago.*

HERMITAGE, secessus (g. t. for place of retirement).—*casa hominis solitarii.

HERNIA, hernia (including the Gr. ἐντεροκήλη and ἐπισπαστική, Cels. 7, 18)—ræmax (= κισσακήλη, Cels. ib.). *One who is suffering fm h., cui intestinum descendit. rancosus (Plin.).—herniosus (Lamprid.).*

HERO, vir (belli) fortis. vir fortissimus. —

heros is never used for 'a valiant man,' but is frequently used of one raised above his contemporaries, and idolized by a party; e. g. heros ille noster Cato; quantum in illo heros esset animi (of Micio) heros (of Plabo and Aristotle). || Demigod, heros. || Principal personage in a play, &c., persona prima.

HEROIC, heroius (but only of what belonged to 'the heroic age,' ætas heroiica; tempora heroiica).—fortis.—divinus.—major quam pro homine.—plus quam humanus.—Incredibilis.—magnus. Invictus. fortis et invictus. animi magnitudine præstans.—viro forti dignus. An h. action, forte, incredibile or divinum factum. facinus magnum. || Epic, herōus (C.; of the verse, and the feet).—herocus (Q.). The h. poet, heroi: poetæ (heroi not found). See EPIC.

HEROICALLY, fortiter. animo forti et invicto. To die h., per virtutem emori (S.).

HEROINE, *femina fortis or fortissima.—heroïna only as fem. of heros. See HERO.

HEROISM, animus fortis et invictus. virtus (summa). animi magnitudo. An act of h., res præclare gesta.—facinus magnum, &c. See HEROIC.

HERON, ardea.—ardeōla (the usual form in Plin.).

HERRING, harenga (in the middle age); *Clupea harengus (Linn.). Alec or halec was not h., but a kind of fish-sauce: a salted h., *harenga salc condita.

HESITANT, See HESITATION.

HESITATE, dubitare (to be prevented by doubts from forming a decision; absol. or followed by an infm.; rarely affirmatively, usually with a negation).—cunctari (to delay, absol. or followed by an infm.).—hesitare (to doubt, h., absol. or on account of atq. ob qd or de qd re cunctari, to delay fm consideration, like μέλλειν.—hesitare, fm want of resolution.—cessare, fm want of strength and energy, like cessare. The cunctans delays to begin an action; the cessans, to go on with an action already begun. Dūd.). Not to h., non dubitare or non cunctari (followed by an infm. or by quin.—non dubitare = not to h., is usually construed with infm. in C.; but quin is permissible; nolite dubitare, quin huc unū credatis omnia [Mil. 23, 67]; it is necessary, where dubitare is in pass., esp. part. in dūa. Domitius thought he ought not to h. to risk an engagement, Domitius non dubitandum putavit, quin prælio decertaret. Krüger, 576, 2). I did not h. a moment to, ego non habui ambiguum, ut &c. (Brut. ap. C. ad Div. 11, 11, 3): to make any h., dubitationem ei afferre, injicere, dare. Why do we h. to confess, &c.? quid tergiversamur, nec fateamur &c. (C.).

HESITATION, dubitatio (h. in deciding, the h. of indecision, undecidedness).—hesitatio (doubt, hesitation).—cunctatio (a delaying).—religio. scrupulus (h. fm a scruple, doubt of conscience). Without h., non dubitanter; nulla interposita dubitatione; sine uliā dubitatione; haud cunctanter; abjecta omni cunctatione (without delay); confidenter (with confidence); audacter (boldly); sine retractione (without any drawing back or shrinking; e. g. pro patriā vitam profundere, C.; also of any finishing fm the broad statement of an opinion, sine retractione libere dicere audere &c.; also with dubitatio; conficere igitur et quidem sine uliā dubitatione aut retractione, C. Att. 13, 25; in Class. Lat. the word is only found in this construction). || In speaking, hesitantiā linguæ (as natural defect).

—hesitatio (fm confusion of mind, &c., also deformis hesitatio, Q.). To speak without h., volvere verba: to speak distinctly and without h., plane et articulate loqui (Gell. 5, 9, of a dumb person who suddenly recovered the power of speech): a speech delivered without h., oratio fluens or volubliter fusa: an orator who speaks without h., orator volubilis.

HESITATINGLY, cunctanter. dubitanter. hesitans. hesitabundus.

HETEROCCLITE, heteroclitus (Charis. Prisc.).

HETERODOXY, qui novas superstitiones introducit (in the sense of the ancients); *a doctrinā publice receptā alienam formam sequens (with us); aliter sentiens (g. t., that thinks otherwise). H. secta condemned by the Catholic Church, secta quas — Catholicæ observationis fides sincera condemnat (Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 13).

HETERODOXY, *a doctrinā publice receptā aliena decreta.—*a verā Christi doctrinā aliena formula (as doctrine).—*studium alienam formulam tuendi.

HETEROGENEOUS, diversī or alieni generis.—dissimilis (unlike). Things that are h., diversissimæ res; res diversæ inter se (S.).

HEW, v. (asciā) dolare. dedolare. edolare (to h. into shape with the axe, fm the roughest state; asciare = to work well with the trowel, in Fitr. 7, 2, 2; exasciare only in the participle, exasciatus, fg., acidi

prepared, *Plaut. Asin.* 2, 2, 93).—*asciā poltre* (to make smooth with the axe).—*cadere* (to h. down a tree; to h. out a stone).—*secare* (to cut; to h. into a state for use; e. g., stones, lapides): to h. round about, circumdolare (with the axe): *this wood cannot be hewn*, respuit hæc materia secures. *Hewn stone*, saxum quadratum (*hewn and squared*). || *Cut down*, vid.

HEWER. *H.* of wood, qui ligna cædit.—*lignator* (who hews it and fetches it in, &c., for an army). || According to *Varr. (L. L.)* lignicida was never in use. *H.'s* of wood, lignarii. *H. of stone*, lapidarius (*post-Aug.*): quadratarius (*ate*).

HEWING, cæsiō (as act, ligni, silvæ, *Flin.*).—*cæsiura* (the manner in which the thing hewn is felled, of a tree; *Col.* 4, 33, 1). *H. of wood*, lignatio (the h. and fetching it in for an army).

HEXAGON, hexagōnum (ἑξάγων), or, pure *Lat.*, sexangulum.

HEXAGONAL, hexagōnus, or, pure *Lat.*, sexangulus.

HEXAMETER, versus senarius.—*hexamēter* or versus hexameter (*C.*). The beginning of an h., initium hexametri (*Q.* 9, 4, 78). To compose h.'s extempore, versus hexametros fundere ex tempore (*C.*).

HEY! as an interjection: a) of joy, euge! lo! (*Com.*), as are nearly all that follow: h. that is fine! euge strenue! b) of astonishment, heu! ehem! hui! at at: hey! what is this, pray? hem! quid hoc est?—h. I is it that? at at, hoc illud est?—c) of rebuke or threatening, eia: h. I that would not be fitting, eia, haud sic deest.

HEYDAY. See *HEY*.

HEYDAY, s. || *Heyday of youth*, flos ætatis, ætas florens, flos juventutis, ætas integra.—*spatium integræ ætatis* (youthful prime).—*fervor adolescentiæ* or ferv. juvenilis, adolescentia fervida.—*calidus sanguis* (the hot blood of youth; the last t, *H.*).—*robur juvenile* or juventutis, vigor juventutis ætatis (youthful strength).

HIATUS. See *GAP*.

HICCOUGH, s. singultus.

HICCOUGH, v. singultare, singulare.

HIDE, s. pellis (the skin as flayed off; of men and of animals that have a soft skin).—*corium* (the thick h. of animals, the bull, &c.). See *SKIN*. To dress h.'s, pelles conficere (*Cæs.*), perficere (*Plin.*).

HIDE, v. abdere (to put a thing away, to h.; e. g., documents, tabulas).—*condere* (to deposit in a safe place).—*abscondere* (to put away and preserve).—*recondere* (to hide carefully and thoroughly).—*occultare* (to conceal in any way).—*occultare* (to conceal very carefully and anxiously; seld. in neg. propositions).—*celare* (to conceal the existence of athg; facts, &c., opp. fateri; e. g., sententiam, iram).—*obscurare* (to throw a shade over; e. g., magnitudo lucis obscurabit magnitudinem periculi).—*abstrudere* (to thrust away; to bury under something).—*disimulare* (to h. by dissimbling; e. g., ægritudinem animi, odium). *Jn.* tegere et dissimulare; dissimulare et occultare. To h. athg fm aby, celare qm qd (not ci qd; but in the pass. celatur mihi qd occurr. *Hirt. B. Alex.* 7, 1). To h. athg in a place, abdere qd in locum, seld. in loco; || *with the past participle*, the abl. is used, but sometimes the acc. (in textis silvestribus abditos, *C.*; abdit in tabernaculis, *Cæs.*; in silvam Arduennam abditos, *Cæs.*); occultare qd loco or in loco (very seld. in locum; *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 7, 85, extr.); athg under athg, abdere qd sub qâ re or intra qd, e. g., cultum veste, ferrum intra vestem); tegere qd qâ re (*fig.*, e. g., nomen tyranni humanitate sua). To h. oneself, delitescere (to lie hid; of persons and things); se abdere in occultum (of persons); oculi, occultari (to be withdrawn fm sight; of things; e. g., of stars, opp. apparere). To h. oneself or aby in a place, abdere se or qm in qm locum (not in qo loco; e. g., in terram, in intimam Macedoniam); in the country, rus; in one's house, domum; there, eo (not ibi); any where, qo (not alicubi); where, quo (not ubi); where-soever, quocumque (not ubicumque). [*But fig.*, se in literas, or se literis abdere, *C.*] *Hidden under the earth*, sub terram (not terrâ) abditus (*C. Tus.* 2, 23, 60). To h. oneself any where, is also delitescere in qo loco; se occultare loco or in loco (see above). To h. oneself fm aby, se occultare ei, or a conspectu ei: to be hidden, latere; abditum latere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere (the three last of keeping one self hidden). *More hidden*, mox hidden, occultior, occultissimus (not abditior, abditissimus, which are late *Lat.*).

HIDE AND SEEK. To play at h. and s., *per lusum latitare; *per lusum latitantes (or -em) quærere. (443)

HIDE-BOUND, cui pellis ita tergori adhæret, ut apprehensa manibus deducta coëstis non possit (*Col.* 6, 13, 2), or simply cui pellis tergori adhæret.—*coriagine laborans (coriagio, *Col.* and *Veget.*). || *Niggardly*, vid.

HIDEOUS, insignis ad deformitatem. See *HORRIBLE*.

HIDEOUSLY. See *HORRIBLY*.

HIDEOUTNESS. See *DEFORMITY*, *UGLINESS*.

HIDER, || One who is hiding (intrins.), *Crel.* (latitator, *Aug.*) || One who hides (frams), occultator (*C.*).—*celator* (*t. Luc.*).

HIDING-PLACE, latebra (a retired or obscure place, where aby may conveniently remain concealed).—*latibulum* (a lurking-hole, into which a man must creep like a beast).—*receptaculum* (a receptacle; e. g., of thieves). *A h.-p. of thieves*, furum receptaculum (ast. *L.* 34, 21); domus prædorum et furtorum receptrix (ast. *C. Verr.* 4, 8, 17). furum latibulum. To conceal oneself in a h.-p., latebra se occultare: to drive aby fm a h.-p., qm excitare latibulo.

HIE. See *HASTEN*, *INTRINS*.

HIERARCHICAL, sacerdotialis (relating to priesthood, &c.).

HIERARCHY, summi sacerdotes, or ii, qui sacerdotium amplissimum habent (the chief priests).—*collegium sacerdotum* (a body of priests).—*amplissimi sacerdotii collegium* (*C.*).—*imperium or dominatus sacerdotum (priestcraft, as term of reproach).

HIEROGLYPHIC, hieroglyphicus, hieroglyphicus (late)—*litteræ Ægyptiis scriptus* (*T.*).

HIEROGLYPHICS, litteræ Ægyptiæ (*T. Ann.* 2, 60, 3). litteræ hieroglyphicæ or hieroglyphicæ (late writers).

HIEROPHANT, hierophanta or -tes (*Np. Pelop.* 3; *Inscr. Orell.* 2361).

HIGGLE, || To carry on a little retail trade, mercaturam tenuem facere (to be a small dealer).—*cauponam exercere* (to deal in a small way in provisions, but esp. wine).—*merces ostium venditare (to offer goods for sale at people's door).—|| *Chaffer*, vid.

HIGGLER, institor (*g. t.*).—*caupo* (in provisions, but esp. wine).—*qui merces ostium vendit.

HIGH, altus (denotes the perpendicular height of an object, or the distance of its highest point fm the surface of the earth; hence, in expressions of measure, it is only this adj. that can be used).—*celsus* (h. in respect of others; of things wch rise above the level of the earth, or above the usual standard).—*excelsus* (towering high above others, remarkably h. All these are used *fig.* when h. = 'lofty', 'elevated', but with this difference, that altus denotes loftiness absolutely; celsus and excelsus, in comparison with less elevated objects).—*editus*. in altum editus (raised fm a level or lower country, opp. planus; only of places, hills, and mountains).—*elatus* (raised, lofty, esp. of words, tones, elati mod, and then of ingenuum).—*erectus* (upright, standing straight up; then *fig.*, e. g., h.-minded).—*arduus*. aditu arduus (h. in respect of the lateral surfaces of an object, wch rises more in a perpendicular than in a sloping direction; *fig.* arduus denotes what is hardly, if at all, attainable).—*procursus* (stretched out in length; grown tall, slim, opp. brevis, *Gr.* εὐχύνε, only of things wch have attained to their height by growth).—*sublimis* (directed upwards towards the sky, h. in the air, of things which float or rise high in the air, opp. humilis; *fig.* = raised above the ordinary standard, exceeding the ordinary powers of understanding; able to penetrate more deeply into a thing).—*acutus* (clear, of tone, opp. gravis; in wch signification altus is not Latin, since altus sonus, alta vox relate to the fulness, body, or compass of the sound; see *Q.* 11, 3, 23; *Catull.* 12, 18).—*carus* (dear, h. in price).—*magnus* (great, considerable, h. in price, then h. in its intensive strength and importance).—*amplius* (h. in dignity).—*nobilis* (h. in birth and reputation); higher, also superior (upper, both in situation and in rank); very h., also prealtus: the highest, summus (the highest, greatest, in respect of what is higher, in situation, rank, degree, &c.; opp. imus, inimus).—*supremus* (the highest, uppermost, in respect of a lower; hence also the highest in degree or rank, opp. infimus); the superlatives of the other adj. may of course be used: the most High (i. e. God), Deus supremus (the Supreme God); Deus optimus maximus (the best and greatest).—In denoting measure, the Latins express 'high' either by altus with the accus., or by in altitudinem (το ὕψος) with the gen. of the measure; e. g., to be fifty feet h., quinquaginta

pedes altum esse, or in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum eminere.

A high mountain, mons altus, excelsus or arduus: *an extremely h. mountain*, mons in immensum editus: *a h. hill*, collis in altum editus; collis aditu arduus: *a not very h. hill*, collis paulum ex planitie editus: *a place whose situation is h.*, locus editus or in altum editus: *a higher place*, locus editor or superior: *of persons*, *trees*, &c.; see **TALL**: *h. water*, aquae magnae (L. 24, 9): *very h. water*, aquae ingentes (L. 38, 28): *to fall from h.*, ex alto decidere: *to rise or fly h. in the air*, sublimare (in sublime is not *Class.*): *ferri (g. t.)*, sublimem habere (g. t., of living creatures); *sublime se levare (of birds)*: *to soar very h.*, altissime assurgere (of the mind; see **Plin.** Ep. 8, 4, 5): *to be h. (of the weather-glass)*, *alte assurrexisse or ascendisse: *to lie h. (as a house)*, eminere; *in loco editiore extructum esse: *h. time*, tempus summum; temporis discrimen (with the idea of danger): *it is h. time*, tempus urget: *it is h. time for you to go*, *jam censeo, abeat: *it is h. time for you to come*, expectatus venis: *when the sun was already h.*, multo jam die: *a h. price*, pretium magnum: *at a h. price*, magni pretii (esse); *magno (constare)*: *to buy at a h. price*, magno emere: *to become higher in price*, carius fieri or venire (g. t., to become dearer, to be sold for more); *ingravescere*, incendi (to rise, get up, of the annona; i. e., corn, or price of corn): *to bid higher*, *plus promittere (g. t., to be willing to give more); *contra liceri (at auctions)*: *constantly to bid higher than another (to outbid him)*, qo licente contra liceri: *to bid too h.*, immoderatus liceri in qā re: *to attribute a h. value to atq.*, to place a h. value on it, qd magni or magno aestimare; ci rei multum tribuere: *to charge atq. h. to aby*, qd ci magni inducere (as a service): *to be of higher value than atq. (fig.)*, praestare ci rei (e. g. bona existimatio praestat divitiis; **Cic.** de Or. 2, 40, 172): *h. and low*, summi et infimi: *the highest magistrates*, summi magistratus: *the higher sciences*, studia altiora et artes: *the higher mathematics*, *mathematica altiora (n. pl.): *a h. style of composition*, sublimare dicendi genus: *a thing is too h. for me (exceeds my power of comprehension)*, qd mente meae assueq. or capere non possum; qd procul est a mea cogitatione: *a h. opinion*, magna opinio (e. g. men entertain a h. opinion of his courage, qz habet magnam opinionem virtutis: see **Cæs.** B. G. 7, 60; cf. L. 6, 6, 9, ut tanto de me consensu civitas opinione, quae maxima sit, constantem efficiat. *alta opinio is not *Class.**): *To have a h. opinion of oneself*, to carry one's head h., magnifice de se statuere: *to aim high (fig.)*, altiores spiritus gerere (**T. Hist.** 3, 66, 5): *to have h. thoughts*, altum quiddam et sublimare spirare (**Sen.** Ep. 16, 23): *The highest bidder*, plurimo licens: *to sell atq. to the highest bidder*, ad licitationem qd deducere (**Ulp. Dig.** 10, 2, 6): *to be publicly sold to the highest bidder*, sub hasta venire. *In the highest degree*, maxime; multo maxime; quam potest maxime (e. g., maxime fidelis; multo maxime memorabilis; multo maxime or quam potest maxime miserabilis. *but never maxime*, weh occurs only with the verbs petere, orare).

HIGH-BLOWN, See INFLATED.

HIGH-BORN, generosus. generosa ab stirpe profectus. nobili or summo loco natus. splendidis natalibus ortus.

HIGH-DESIGNING, altiores spiritus gerens (**T. 3**, 66, 4).

HIGH-FLOWN, magnificus. ad magnificentiam compositus (pomposus).—inflatus. tumidus (inflated).—grandiloquus usque ad vitium (of a speaker, Q.). *H.-f. language*, sermo tumidus. oratio magnifica: *a h.-f. style*, magnificum dicendi genus: *to adopt a h.-f. style*, pompam adhibere in dicendo: *to discard all h.-f. expressions*, ampullas et sesquipedalia verba projicere (**H. A. P.** 97).

HIGH-HEARTED, magnus et excelsus.—magnitudine animi praestans.

HIGH-HEELED. *H.-h. shoes*, calceamenta altiuscula.—cothurni (buskins worn by tragic actors, and then also by others, to increase their stature). *To wear h.-h. shoes*, calceamentis altiusculis uti.

HIGH-METTLED, calidus or acer (horse, equus).

HIGH-MINDED, superbus (proud).—excelsus et altus.—magnitudine animi praestans (lofty-minded). *Riches make men h.-m.*, divitiæ animos faciunt.

HIGH-PLACED, praestans in republicâ.

HIGH PRIEST, prps pontifex maximus. *The office of h. p.*, pontificatus maximus.

HIGH-SEASONED, bene conditus (well-seasoned, C.,

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but fig.; male conditus, H.)—ita conditus ut nihil possit esse suavius (admirably seasoned).—*multum conditus.

HIGH-SHOULDERED, *altis humeris.

HIGH-SPIRITED, alti spiritus plenus (Q. 10, 1, 44).

HIGH TREASON, perduellio (a crime by which the freedom of the citizens is endangered, or public security disturbed).—crimen majestatis, or (later) laesae majestatis (the crime of him who violates the dignity, or disturbs the peace and security of the Rom. people: e. g., by betraying one of its armies, by promoting sedition or uproar; and, later, by any offence against the sacred person of the prince; cf. **Heineke. Antiqu. Rom. Synt.** 4, 18, 46, sqq.). *In the times of the Rep.*, the orators, &c. called 'h. treason' parricidium patriae; or used the general term scelus (opp. pietas; cf. **C. Sull.** 2, 6; **Off.** 3, 21, 83; **Cat.** 2, 1, 1, and 11, 25; *vid. Intpp.*). *To be guilty of h. t.*, majestatem populi Romani minuire or laedere (agit the state of Rome); patriae parricidio obstringi or se obstringere: *to declare atq. h.-t.*, iudicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse. *One who is guilty of h. t.*, perduellis. civium or reipublicae parricida (C. S.); proditor (traitor): *one who is charged with h. t.*, perduellionis reus. majestatis reus.

HIGHLANDS, *regio montana.

HIGHLANDER, homo montanus (monticola, poet.). *H's*, montani (homines).

HIGHLY, alte.—excelsè (rare).—valde (much, greatly).—magis (at a high price or value; e. g. sacre, aestimare; also magno aestimare; the former conveying the general notion of valuing [= valuing highly], the latter laying more stress upon the large sum or price): *very h.*, permagis, or, with aestimare, permagno; maximi. *H. to be respected*, maxime colendus. valde observandus: *h. delighted*, lætissimus. lætitiâ elatus or exultans: *h. honoured*, honoratissimus: *to value ably h.*, qm magni facere; qm admirari, suspicere (look up to him).

HIGHNESS, || Height, vid. || *As title*: your h., *tu, celsissime princeps!

HIGHWAY, via (lapidibus) strata (paved road; cf. **L. 8, 15, 9**; in later writers [e. g. **Eufron.**] strata only)—via publica. via, quâ omnes committit.

HIGHWAYMAN, grassator, nocturnus grassator.

HILARITY. See MIRTH.

HILL, col.h. (v. pr. for 'hill', any considerable and somewhat steep eminence).—clivus (the sloping side of a h., a gradual ascent).—tumulus (a hillock, a natural or artificial rising of the earth, esp. when it projects singly in a plain).—grumus (any artificial heap of earth, still less than a tumulus).—locus editor or superior (g. t., an eminence): *that is or grows upon a h.*, collinus: *a small h.*, see **HILLOCK**.

HILLOCK, colliculus. clivulus. tumulus (**Str.** in **HILL**).

HILLY, clivosus. tumulosus.—montanus (in **C. and Cæs.** of persons; i. e., mountaineers; **Farr.**, L. O.).—montosus (C.). *A h. district*, regio aspera et montosa (C.); montana (pl. adj., L.).

HILT, capulus (of a sword, v. pr.).

HIMSELF, || A) *a nom.*, ipse (ipsemet only, **Plant. Amphit.** Prolog. 10, 2; [ipsemet ablit], and pi. ipsimet, C. 3 **Verr.** 1, 3). || B) *In an oblique case*: a) by sui (sibi, se, or sese) alone: *I have restored my brother to h.*, reddidi fratrem sibi: *to hurt h.*, sibi nocere: *to forget h.*, sui oblivisci: *with h.*, secum. b) by sui and ipse: (1.) *If an opposition is to be indicated between the subject and some other subject*, ipse will be in the nom. (or, in the case of acc. cum infini., in the acc.) *Junius necem sibi ipse concivit* = he himself, and no other, did the deed: *so Varius Quintilius* ac ipse in tabernaculo interfecti, **Fell.** 2, 71, 3; *deformo est de se ipsum predicare*, C. (2) *If the opposition is to the object*, the ipse will be in the same case as the sui; qz sibi ipsi inimicus est, is an enemy to h., not (as would be more natural) to another. (3) *If, however, a strong emphasis lies on the subject*, the ipse may remain in the nom., even when the object has an implied notion opposed to it; and, in general, C. is partial to the retention of ipse in nom. [**Zumpt**, 696]; thus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, **Ferr.** 1, 6; but qui potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipsum (opp. exercitum) non potest? **Manl.** 13.—Of h., ipse, sua sponte, ultro (e. g. polliceri, of his own free will).—By h., per se (ipse); per se solus: suo Marte, but always with ref. to the orig. meaning of the expression. *not proprio Marte*.—All = without the help of any other person).—solus (alone).—separatim

(separately, opp. to 'in conjunction with others'; e. g. ludus et cum collēgā et separatim edidit: to line by h., secum vivere: to have found athg out by h., per se invenisse qd. To learn by h., sine magistro discere: he had done it quite of h., suā sponte fecerat: to recover h., ad se redire. To deceive h., falli. To ex h., cruciari: to avail h. of athg, uti qā re.—A likeness of h., sui similia species (C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34): sua imago (Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 55). To be always h., or like h., semper suum esse (e. g. in disputando, C. Fin. 4, 4, 10).

HIND, || The stag, cervā. || Boor, vid. || Servant, vid.

HINDER, adj. aversus (turned away; in the back, not in the front; opp. adversus).—posticus (what is behind athg; e. g., at the back of a house, opp. anticus). H. part, pars posterior. pars aversa; of the head, occipitium; aversa pars capitis.

HINDER, 1) || Delay; oppose the execution, &c., impedire qm (qd); in athg, a qā re, and simply qā re (to ^{never} in qā re).—Impedimentum esse ei (ei rei); in athg, ad qd (never in qā re).—Impedimentum afferre ei rei faciendū (g. l.).—obstare or officere ei and ei rei ca (to be opposed to athg; obstare, simply to stand in the way of; but officere, to be opposed to as an enemy; e. g., cs consiliis obstare or officere).—retardare qm, in athg, ad qd faciendū or a qā re faciendū, in qā re (to check athg; e. g., qm a scribendo retardare; ad qd fruentum).—Interpellare qm, in athg, in qā re (to disturb a person in the practice of athg; e. g. in suo iure).—qm avocare, avertē, abducere ab qā re (to draw off a person fm doing or attempting athg; to hinder him in it). 'From,' with the participial subst. after 'to hinder,' is rendered in Latin by nō or quominus (rarely by an infn.), and, if a negation precede the verb, by quin; see Zumpt, § 543: I do not hinder him fm &c., non moror, quominus &c.

2) Present, prohibere qm, fm athg, qā re; more rarely a re (see Mōb. Cæs. B. G. 4, 11); fm doing athg, nē, quin or quominus, faciat; where obs. that quin points to the result, so that if 'I did not h. his going' means 'I did not make any objection to it,' 'I did not try to h. it,' we must say non prohibui nē, or quominus proficeretur; for non prohibui quin proficeretur would mean, that 'though I tried to h. him, he nevertheless went.' Of the unsuccessful attempt, non posse prohibere (quin) is more common (Krüger, 575, afl. Haase ad Reisp. p. 579).—arceŕe qm re and a re (to h. by keeping off; to guard agst).—dehortari (to dissuade), afl. wch verb the Eng. 'from,' afl. 'to h.,' is expressed by nō or quominus, or by infn.; see Zumpt, § 543, sq., who says that impedire and deterere are sit, and prohibere often, followed by inf.—avocare, abducere qm a re (as it were, to call back, bring away athg fm a thing). To h. an enemy fm laying waste, fm crossing, &c., hostem prohibere populationibus, transitu: to h. athg fm fight, fugam cs reprimere: to be hindered (to be interrupted or disturbed in one's business), interpellari: to be hindered by very important business, maximis occupationibus distineri or impediri. We are hindered fm doing athg, prohibemur qd facere.

HINDERER, morator (delayer; e. g. publici commodi, L. 2, 4); or Crcl. qui impedimentum affert ei rei faciendū; qui impedimento est ei rei, ad qd, &c.

HINDMOST, HINDERMOST. See LAST.

HINDRANCE, impedimentum (to not obstructum).—avocatio a re (to an occupation, to business).—mora (delay, cause of delay). To be a h., impedimentū loco esse: to be a h. to a person or thing, impedimento esse ei or ei rei, ad qd (to ^{never} in qā re); impedire qm or qd, in athg, a qā re, or qā re only (to ^{never} in qā re); impedimentum afferre, in or to athg, ei rei faciendū (of persons and things); obesse ei and ei rei (to be agst a person or thing, opp. prodesse); cf. To HINDER: it was a great h. to the Gauls in battle, that &c., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod &c.: I will be no h., nulla in me or per me est mora; nihil in me est mora: I will be no h. to his resigning the decemvirate, non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu.

HINGE, a. cardo (also improper. of the h ings on wch athg turns; e. g. ubi cs rei [litium, Q. 12, 8, 2] cardo vertitur; so tanto cardine rerum, P. Æn. 1, 672). To take a door off its h.'s, emovere postes cardine; postes a cardine vellere (V.): a h. cracks, cardo mutiti (Plaut.), stridet (V.). Pro. To be off the h., perturbari or perturbatum esse; loco et certo de statu demoveri (of the mind, deprived of its self-possession, C.); de statu suo declinare (of persons, C.).

HINGE, v. That on wch athg h's, cardo cs rei, or (445)

ubi cs rei cardo vertitur (Q.); quod maxime rem continet (L. 39, 48, 2).

HINT, v. indicare ei qd, docere qm qd (to give athg private information of athg. ^{never} indigitare or innuere, Ruhnk. ad Muret. 2, 117).—significare (to give to understand).—suggerere (to suggest; to h. to a person what to say or do).—summonere (to give a warning or secret hint; only Ter. and Suet.).—ei nullum signum dare (to give a sign). To h. at athg, significare qd or ut qā re.—tangere qd (to touch it).

HINT, a. significatio (g. l., for making it understood who or what one means).—nutus (nod). To throw out several plain h.'s, multas nec dubias significaciones jacere (Suet. Ner. 37). If I had given the slightest h., the thing might have been easily done, si innuissem modo, hoc facile perfici posset.

HIP, coxa, coxendix.

HIPPISH. See HYPOCHONDRIAC.

HIPPOGRYPH, hippogrups (cf. hippocentaurus, &c.).

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hippopotāmus (Plin.).—equus fluviatilis (Plin. 8, 21, 30).

HIRE, s. merces; yearly, annua (for persons and things, as pay, wages for h.).—vectigal (as the income of one who lets on h.).

HIRE, v. conducere, with or without mercēde or pretio. Hired labourers, operæ conductæ or mercenariæ. || To hire oneself out, se or operam suam locare (Plaut.); to athg, ei; for any purpose, ad quam rem.

HIRE, conducticius (of persons and things)—mercenarius (of persons).—(mercēde) conductus.—(to ^{never} conducticius and mercenarius used in respect of the class to wch the person or thing h. belongs; (mercēde) conductus, in respect of the person or thing h., considered individually as to its state: thus domus conducticia is a house belonging to the class of those wch are let on hire, as opposed to those wch are private property (see Porc. ap. Suet. vit. Terent. 1, 1, 14); domus (mercēde) conducta is a house wch I have hired, in wch I live as tenant: miles conducticius or mercenarius is a soldier belonging to the class of those who serve for pay: miles mercēde conductus is one whom I have taken into pay.

HIRELING. See HIRED (of persons).

HIRER, conductor.

HIS, suus (when it relates to the principal substantive of the sentence; i. e., to the definite subject or object of the verb to wch it belongs itself).—ejus, illius (when it does not relate to the principal substantive of the sentence, and whenever the use of suus would create an ambiguity; thus, accipiter cepit columbam in nido suo would leave it doubtful whether the hawk's nest or the dove's was meant; so Sextius . . . ad eum [Scipionem] filium ejus adduxit, i. e. Scipio's; suum would be ambiguous. Achaë Macedōnum regem suæptum habebant pro ejus crudelitate, L.; but suus is even here used when the sense of the passage sufficiently guards agst the grammatically possible obscurity; cf. Krüger, 407). ^{never} 1. In a dependent sentence, suus is generally used when the 'his' relates to the subject of the principal sentence, provided it could not be referred to the subject of the dependent sentence itself; e. g. tum ei dormienti idem ille visus est rogare, ut quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; sit, however, ejus is used in this case (see remark on ejus, illius), and very often ipsius, wch should be regularly used when suus would produce an ambiguity; e. g. Caesar milites suos incusavit, cur de sua [= militum] virtute, aut de ipsius [= Caesaris] diligentia desperaret, Cæs. ^{never} 2. In the case of the acc. with the infn., 'is' is allowable, a) if the acc. with infn. does not depend immediately on the verb to whose subject the 'his' refers; e. g. Siculi me æpe pollicitum esse dicebant—commoda eorum me non defuturum; the acc. and infn. depends immediately on pollicitum esse, not dicebant; b) if the pron. relates not to the subject, but to the object, aranti Q. Cincinnato nuntiatum est, eum dictatorem esse factum, C.; but here sui is correct and common (Krüger, 411). ^{never} 3. In dependent clauses with a finite verb: if the verb is in indicative, 'is' is used; if in the subjunctive, suus; tangebatur animi dolore, quod domum ejus . . . reddiderunt nudam atque inanem, where it might be quod domum suam . . . reddidissent, if the statement were not made as a fact. These rules, however, are neither of them without exception (Krüger, 411, 412). ^{never} 4. In co-ordinate clauses (joined by 'but,' 'and') 'is' is used; thus, when two subjects are connected by 'and,' the second being referred to the first by 'his,' ejus is used; but if the connection is by cum,

suus is used; e.g. Isocrates et discipuli ejus: Isocrates cum discipulis suis; so too, Isocrates sine discipulis suis.—**HIS** 3. 'his' in Lat. is not expressed unless there is some emphasis or distinction, or the notion of possession is to be strongly marked; e.g. not my book, but *h.*, non meus liber, sed illius.—*H.* own, suus proprius. ejus proprius (when possession is strongly marked: the former, when the ref. is to the principal substantive; the latter, when not).—suus (when possession is either not meant, or not strongly marked).—**HIS** 4. *suus* is its strengthened by the appended met or pte, and by the addition of ipse, agreeing with the subject or other principal word to which 'his' refers: Crassum suapte interfectum manu. C.; sœvitia, quam... in sanguine ipse suum exercebat, L. 7, 4. *Sis* the ipse is in the gen., but this 'does not occur so often as Drakenborch [Liv. 7, 40, 9] thinks' (Z.). when the ref. is to the subject; e.g. suum ipse caput exsecratum, L. 30, 20, for ipsum. *H.* partly, friends, &c., sui: to render to every man *h.* due, suum cuique tribuere. **HIS** 5. 'On his part', *af.*, a way, nec... quidem (e.g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem interea quietus erat, S. Jug. 51).

HISS, v. sibilare (**HIS** sibilum edere, fundere, or effundere, are poet.).—stridere or stridere (to *h.* horribly; also of iron plunged in water: Lucr. 6, 149). To *h.* and hoot, see HOOT. **HIS** 6. To hiss at, off, or down, sibilare. exsibilare. sibilis consecrari, concinere (ἐκσπίντεν, to show dissatisfaction with any by hissing: to *h.* at a speaker or actor).—qm sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).—e scena sibilis explodere (to drive off the stage by hissing: to *h.* an actor off the stage).—eiecer. exigere (ἐκβάλλειν, ἐκπίντεν; g. t., by hissing, whistling, or slumping: to cry down either a speaker, author, actor, or a play: see Ruhnck. Vell. 2, 28, 3; Ter. Andr. Prol. 27). To be hissed down or off, eieli, exigi (to fail, ἐκπίπτειν): to *h.* at or down a piece or play, exigere fabulam: one that has never been hissed at, intactus a sibilis.

HISS, **HISSING**, sibilis. sibilum (of the whistling of the wind, &c., also of serpents. O.; and exple of popular assemblies, &c.).—stridor (the angry hissing of serpents, geese, &c.).

HIST 1. et! or st! tacete (cf. C. de Or. 2, 64; Fam. 16, 24, 2).

HISTORIAN, historiarum scriptor. scriptor, with or without rerum, or rerum gestarum. rerum explicator. rerum gestarum pronunciator (so far as he arranges, writes down, or relates facts and occurrences).—rerum antiquarum scriptor (as describing the affairs of times long past).—auctor, with and without rerum, or rerum gestarum (so far as he is used or quoted as authority).—**HIS** 2. historicus denotes rather a person who devotes himself to historical pursuits, a reader or investigator of history, who, however, may also be a writer of history: cf. Top. 20, 78. Np. Alcib. 11, 1. **HIS** 3. not historiographus. An *h.* of great name or accuracy, auctor gravissimus: an *h.* of no authority, of no great accuracy, auctor levis nec satis fidus: the earlier *h.*'s, priores (e.g. Walch, T. Agric. 10, 1. p. 178): the old *h.*'s, scriptores veteres or antiqui; (in context) veteres or antiqui only (Syn. in Ancient): future *h.*'s, historiarum futuri scriptores.

HISTORIC, **HISTORICAL**, historicus (opp. oratorius, quotidianus, &c.; e.g. genus historicum: sermo historicus). But the word is to be used cautiously; the penitentes historice, rerum, will often help. *H.* books, (not libri historici, but) literarum monumenta, commentarii, annales. literæ. *H.* accuracy, historie or rerum fides (historica fides only in O. Am. 3, 12, 44). To describe a person's character with *h.* accuracy, qm ad historie fidem scribere (C.). An *h.* painter, *qui res gestas, or res ex annalibus depromptas pingit: to illustrate a subject by *h.* examples, *ex annalibus deprompta referre &c.: to pass *fm* mythological to *h.* times, ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus. *H.* painting, *res gestas pingendi ars. An *h.* picture, pictura (or tabula picta) rerum gestarum (aft. Plin. 16, 33, 60, and 35, 4, 7). A dry narrator of *h.* facts, non exornator rerum sed tantummodo narrator (C.). 'Historical studies', see phrases under HISTORY.

HISTORICALLY, historice. To state *ath* as *h.* true, obligare verba sua historica fide (O.).

HISTORIOGRAPHER, scriptor rerum (gestarum).—scriptor historiarum. See HISTORIAN.

HISTORY, 1. A narration, narratio.—dim. narratulecula.—memoria ca rei or de re (account that is in existence, or has been circulated; e.g. de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est). **HISTORY** 2. collected narrative of events, res or res gestæ.—memoria (446)

rerum gestarum.—memoria annuum.—res veteres antiquitas (i. e. ancient *h.*).—literæ (as far as contained in books or other written documents, copy as bearing on national customs and manners; Np. Praef. 2; Pel. 1, 1).—historia or historia rerum gestarum (mostly implying a scientific or careful treatment of the subject). Fabulous or mythological *h.*, historia fabularis (Suet.); fabule. The Roman *h.*, res populi Romani; literæ pop. Rom.; historia pop. Rom. Universal *h.*, perpetua rerum gestarum historia (C. Fam. 5, 12, 6). **HIS** 3. An adj. with 'history' should mostly be translated by a gen. with rerum; thus, sacred, profane history, historia rerum sacrarum, profanarum; or, at all events, historia, quam dicimus sacræ, profanæ, &c. Grecian *h.*, historia rerum Græcarum, or res Græcæ only. To write a *h.*, historiam scribere, componere, or instituere; rerum gestarum historiam complecti: to write the *h.* of his own times, scribere historiam earum rerum, quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ (C.): to write the Roman *h.*, res Romanas, or populi Romani, historiam comprehendere, perscribere; res Romanas in historiam conferre: to complete a *h.*, historiam perficere, absolvere: to study *h.*, historiam se dare: to be well read or versed in *h.*, historias plures novisse: to be very fond of *h.*, esse magno studio rerum veterum: to have no knowledge of *h.*, nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse. Well versed in ancient *h.*, omnis antiquitatis peritissimus.

HISTRIONIC, histrionalis—scenicus. See THEATRICAL.

HIT, v. icere. ferire. percutere (ic. mly by throwing, e.g. fulmine ictus.—*1.* x. by pushing, striking; but also by missiles.—percut. stronger than icere, to strike a man such a blow as shakes him through and through).—pulsare (to knock or strike either a person or thing; of a person, to strike him with hand or stick, to wound his honour by a blow).—mulcare (to beat a man soundly with fists or clubs). To *h.* any with a stone, qm lapide percutere: to be *h.* by a stone *fm* the wall, saxo de muro icti: to *h.* the mark, or to 'hit' (absol.), scopum ferire, or ferire only; collineare (e.g. quis est... qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collineat? C.): not to *h.* the mark, non ferire (of the person); deerrare (of the thing shot or hurled): to *h.* the bull's eye, medium ferire: you have *h.* the right nail on the head, rem acu tetigit (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19): *aby* is *h.* hard (as remark of another person), hoc habet (gladiatorial term). **HIT** 2. To reach completely. To *h.* *ath* (= to discover it by a happy conjecture, qd (conjecturâ) assiqui. You have *h.* it, recte! rem tenes! acu tetigit (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19). To *h.* (off) an exact likeness of *ath* or *any*, veram *cs* or *cs* rei imaginem reddere. To *h.* *ath* (by one's words), tangere (e.g. quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30). To be *h.* hard (= to be taken in to a great amount; colloq.), probe tactum esse (Plaut. *ath* = to be well taken in). **INTRANS.** To *hit* agst *ath*, offendere in qd *re*, or ad qd, impingi ci rei. allici ad qd (Syn. in DASH agst).—incurrere in qd (to run agst; e.g. in columnas, C.). To *h.* agst *any*, incidere atque incurrere in qm. **HIT** 3. To *hit* upon (= to meet or find accidentally; light upon), incidere in qd. To *h.* upon the right word, aptum vocabulum ponere (in writing).

HIT, a. **HIT** 1. A blow, vid. That is a palpable *h.*! hoc habet (term of the gladiatorial shows = 'he has caught it this time.'). A lucky *h.* see 'LUCKY chance.'

HITCH, v. **HIT** 2. To catch by a hook: see TO HOOK. **INTRANS.** To *h.* along (= hobble on), proripere (to creep forth or forward; H., Col., Suet., Plin.; not C.).—claudecare (to limp; propr. and impropr.): 'to hitch in rhyme' (Pope), verum claudicare (claud., of lame compositions, both C. and Q.).

HITCH, s. **HIT** 3. Hook, catch, vid. **Sudden impediment**; see IMPEDIMENT.

HITHER, huc. *H.* and *thither*, huc illuc (e.g. curare, C.); huc atque illuc (e.g. intueri); huc et illuc (e.g. vagari, C.); tum huc tum illuc (e.g. volare, C.). So huc illucque (Plin.); huc illucque (Cels. 6, 36).

HITHER, adj. ceterior.

HITHERTO, **HITHERTO** 1. Up to this time, adhuc. ad huc usque. ad hoc tempus. ad hunc diem (up to the present point of time in which the speaker lives).—(usque) ad id or illud tempus. ad id loci or ad id locorum (up to that point, when past circumstances are spoken of; respecting ad id loci, see Fabri S. Jug. 63, 6). Not... *h.*, nondum, adhuc non (the latter form opposes the present to the future emphatically; the verb will be in the present, perf. definite, or future. If a past time is referred to, ad id tempus is used: **HIS** non adhuc *u* not, as some assert, un-Class.; Krebs: cf. Pr. Intr. ii.

340). And not . . . h.; nor . . . h., necdum, nequedum.—neque adhuc (the latter if there is the marked opposition between present and fut., as pointed out above; *Rehd.* et nondum). Nobody . . . h., nemo adhuc or adhuc nemo: no . . . h., nullusdum, nullus adhuc; nothing . . . h., nihilidum, nihil adhuc or adhuc nihil [see authorities in *Krebs*, adhuc]. See *Yxt.*—*Rehd.* Hactenus, 'up to this point,' so far, is never 'up to this time,' in C. or Cae.; but L. uses it in this sense (e. g. 7, 26, 6); so also O. It is, however, classical and common in such a passage as 'hitherto I have treated of &c.,' with ref. to the progress of a speech, &c., where, though it refers to space, the progress through that space requires time.—[b] Up to this place, (usque) ad hunc locum. huc usque. [c] Up to this point, hactenus.

HITHERWARD, horsum (= huc versus, Com.).—huc.

HIVE, s. alvus or alveus.—alvearium.—tectum (apium).—also vasculum (small h.; *Pallad.* Jun. 7, 8); and, fm context, domicilium.—apiarium (Col.).—Sis meliarius (according to *Varr.*). To put bees into a h., apes in alvearium congerere (C. *Fragm.*). to keep the h., alveo se continere: to make a h., alvearium facere or (v) vimine texere: the door or mouth of a h., foramen, quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 5). To place h.'s on raised frames, three feet high, super podia tenuis alta pedibus alvearia collocare (*Pallad.* 1, 38).

HIVE, v. (apes) in alvearium congerere (C. *Fragm.* (Econ.)).

HOL! eho! ehodum! (Com. hol! you there! in questioning or scolding exclamations, commands, &c.): hol! (interf. of astonishment.)

HOARD, s. acervus (e. g. aris, auri, pecuniæ).

HOARD, v. coacervare (to heap together; pecuniam, C.; the simple acervare not C.).—construere (to pile up, divitiis, H.; acervos numorum, C.). Jm construere et coacervare (e. g. pecuniam, C.).—undique conquirere (to hunt for it every where; pecuniam, opea).—condere (to put in a secret place for preservation; aurum).—seponere (to put aside, to lay by, esply = to h. for a particular purpose; ad or in qd: quod ex istis . . . rebus receptum est illud fanum [sc. ornandum] sepositum putare, C.; pecuniam in ædificationem templi, L.).—accumulare (to add more and more to a hoard already existing, addit, auget, accumulat, C.).

HOARDER, accumulator (e. g. opum, T.; not found elsewhere).

HOAR-FROST, pruina (often pl. pruinæ, of a thick h.-f.). Covered with h.-f., pruinosis.—pruinis obætus (thickly covered).

HOARINESS, color canus.—canities (†).—albitudo (capitis, *Plaut.* Trin. 4, 2, 32).

HOARSE, raucus: somewhat h., subraucus: to cry or scream oneself h., ad ravim usque declamare (see *Indemn.* ad *Vit. Dumn.*, p. 12): to become h., raucum fieri: irraucescere: to have made oneself (talked oneself) h., jam raucum esse factum (e. g. rogitando): to ask altho till one is h., or to make oneself h. with asking, usque ad ravim poscere.

HOARSELY, 'raucâ voce.

HOARSENESS, raucitas (*Cels.*, *Plin.*).—ravis (but only in acc. sing., ravim).

HOARY, canus. H. hairs, cani capilli, or cani only. *Rehd.* canities, poet. H. antiquity (poet.), antiquitas ultima, prisca vetustas (cs rei; e. g. verborum, C.). See *GRAY*.

HOAX, s. prope *lepidum quoddam commentum. *jocosus quidam fraus (aft. jocosum furtum, H.).—facinus lepidum et festivum (*Plaut.* *Pæm.* 1, 2, 95). See *TAUCK*, Description.

HOAX, v. (egregie) ci imponere (to impose on any; s. i.).—ludere qm jocosæ satia (C.).—qm lepide ludificari (*Plaut.*).—*lepidum quoddam commentum imponere ci.—ludere qm vâtrâ arte (aft. O. A. A. 3, 335). See *TO* *DECEIVE*.

HOBBLE, v. claudicare (to halt; prope. and improper.). to have a hobbling gait, claudicare.

HOBBLE, s. | Limping gait, Crel.—claudicatio (lamezza; C.). | *Serapa*, vid.

HOBBLINGLY, See *LAMELY*.

HOBBY-HORSE, HOBBY, | *PROPR.* arundo. To ride a h.-h., equitare in arundine longâ (H.). | *IM-PROPR.* A man's h., studium cs (his favorite pursuit).—morbos et insanias cs (if he pursues it recklessly, &c.; both of *Ferve's* passion for plate, ornamental furniture, &c.; venio nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, ut amici ejus, morbum et insaniam, C. 4 *Ferv. Ital.*). Every man has his h., trahit sua quemque voluptas (P.).; sua cuique sponsa, mihi

mea (*Attill.* ap. C. *Att.* 14, 20, 3).—hic in illo sibi, in hoc alius indulget. To ride one's h.-h., ineptitis suis plaudere (T. *Dial.* 32, extr.). See 'FAVORITE pursuit.'

HOBBY, (a sort of hawk) *falco æsalon (Linn.).

HOBGOBLIN. See *Goblin*.

HOBNAIL. See *NAIL*.

HOBSON'S CHOICE. It is H.'s c., *potestas optioque, ut eligas, non est facta.—*optio non or nulla datur.—*nulla est eligendi optio.

HOCK, s. suffragio (knee-joint of the hind leg of four-footed animals).—poples (g. t. for knee-joint; of men or animals).

HOCK, v. succidere poplites (L.).

HOCUS-POCUS. See 'JUGGLER'S trick.'

HOD, *loculus cementariorum.

HODGE-PODGE. See *FARRAGO*.

HOE, ligo (broad, and with a long handle, long ligones, O. used for cleaning the ground, breaking the clods, &c.; the tron of the blade was curved; hence fractus ligas, Col., poet. 10, 88: it had, probably, a narrower blade, a h., at the other end).—marra (post-Aug.; nearly = ligo; lata marra, Col.).—caprellus (a two-pronged h., a fork for weeding: fm resemblance of its prongs to goat's horns).—pastinum (*furcum bimbrium, Col. 3, 18, 1; esply for weeding vineyards).—sarculum (with only one prong or blade; hence the most like our 'hoe'; used also for loosening the soil, breaking the clods, &c.).—rastrum, or dim. rastellus (with many teeth, rake; but also used for weeding, breaking the clods, &c.—*Rehd.* Not rastellum).

HOE, v. sarrire.—pastinare (to h. over a vineyard, &c.).—*Rehd.* Poet. expressions are agros findere sarculo; lignonibus domare or pulsare arva, &c.

HOG, sus (g. t.).—porcus (also as term of abuse).—majalis (castrated). H.'s (as adj.), suillus; porcinus: h.'s bristle, seta suilla: h.'s flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: h.'s lord, adeps suillus. To deal in h.'s, suariam facere (*Inscriptio*). A dealer in h.'s, negotiator suarius, or suarius, porcinarius only.

HOGGISH. See *BRUTISH*, *GLUTTONOUS*, *FILTHY*, according to meaning.

HOGGISHNESS. See *BRUTISHNESS*, *FILTHINESS*.

HOGHERD, subulcus. suarius. To be a h.-h., sues pascere.

HOGSHEAD, *mensura major, quam hogshead vocant; or cadus. doliium. See *CASK*.

HOG STY, hars.—suile (Col. 7, 9, 14).

HOIDEN, *puella proterva or proterivior.—*puella inculta, rustica, &c.

HOIST. See *TO RAISE*, *TO LIFT UP*.—suspendere ac tollere qd (Cae.). To h. up with ropes, funibus subducere (e. g. cataram, L. 27, 28, 10). To h. sail, vela subducere.—vela pandere (to spread out the sails).

HOLD, 1) TRANS. 1) To have seized hold of, tenere (in nearly all the applications of the Eng. word): to h. aby by the cloak, pallio qm tenere: to h. aby by the hand, ci manus dare (in order to lead him); qm manu retinere (to h. back with the hand). | To hinder the motion of a person or thing: to prevent its advancing or falling, tenere. sustinere. retinere. sublevare (to support, lest he should fall; 'holding each other up,' sublevantes invicem, L. 5, 47, 2): to h. (hold in) a horse, equum sustinere: h. mel! (that I may not fail) retine mel h. the thief! tenete furem! to be scarcely able to h. their arms, arma vix sustinere posse; vix arma humeris gestare (L.); vix armorum tenendorum potentia est (L. 21, 54): to h. one's breath, animum continere or comprimere. | To hold or keep up in a certain direction, applicare or admoovere ad qd: to h. a bunch of flowers to one's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares admoovere: to h. a naphin before one's face or mouth, sudarium ante faciem obendere (so that the face is concealed); sudarium ad os applicare. | To entertain, e. g. an opinion, sententiam qm habere, qd sentire. I shall continue to h. this opinion, de hac sententiâ non demovebor: to continue to h. an opinion, in opinione perstare, manere, permanere: to be better able to say what opinion I do not h., than what I do h., facillius, quid non sentiam, quam quid sentiam, posse dicere. I still h. my opinion, quas we should do nothing, except &c., adhuc in hac sum sententiâ, nihil ut faciamus, nisi &c. See *HOLD*, *INTRANS.* = to be of opinion. | To hold together, continere (propr. and fig.; e. g., to h. a state together, rempublicam continere, C.). To be held together by altho, qd re adijungi et contineri (propr.); qd re contineri (fig.). | To consider, vid. | To retain a liquid without letting it run out, &c., humorem non transmittere: not to h. water

humorem, aquam, &c., transmittere: humor, aqua, &c., perfruit per qd (e.g. per dolium, cadum). || *To keep possession of, tenere, &c.* See POSSESS, RETAIN, KEEP. || *To occupy, habere, &c.* To *h. an office*, munus obire, sustinere; munere fungi: magistratum gerere: *to h. the title of, appellari qm (e.g. regem):* *qo nomine honoris causâ orari. || *To hold lands, &c. (as tenant), conducere (opp. locare, to let): to h. lands of a (feudal) superior, prædium velut fiduciarium a qo accipere.* || *To restrain, vid., and to HOLD IN.* || *To bind morally, tenere: to be held by a vow or promise, voto, promisso teneri (C.).* See TO BIND. || *To support what one bears, lifts, &c., tenere.* —gestare (see CARRY). To *h. a boy in one's arms*, puerum in manibus gestare (Ter.). *to h. aly in one's hand, tenere qd in manu (C.) or manu (Q. H., &c.).* || *To contain in itself, continere (to h. in itself, to contain).* —capere *to contain, of vessels, as a measure, &c.): an amphora h's twenty heminae, amphora viginti heminas continet or capit.*

MISCELLANEOUS. To *h. a purpose*, propositum tenere. To *h. one's tongue, continere linguam; but mly tacere; silere (see 'to be SILENT').* To *h. one's peace; to be SILENT.* To *h. aby to his promise, quæ pollicitus est qd, exigere.* To *h. one's course any where, cursum tenere qd; sis tenere only. Fields ureh h. the water for a long time, agri, qui diu aquam tenent (Pall.).*

II.) INTRANS. 1) *To be firm or durable, contineri (to be held together, to h. firmly together; e.g. of a dam; as Cæs. B. C. 1, 25).* —firmus esse *(to be firm, durable, to withstand external impressions; e.g. of a door, aft. O. Am. 2, 12, 3).* —frangi non posse *(not to be able to be broken to pieces).* —effringi non posse *(not to be able to be broken open, of a door, &c.).* —non rumpi *(not to burst, of vessels, &c.).* —manere, non evanescere *(to remain, not to fade, of colours).* 2) *To hold with any person or thing, i.e. to be on his side or party, stare a cum qo; esse or facere cum qo; cs esse studiosum; ci favere (to favour a person or party; e.g. the nobles).* —malle qm or qd *(to prefer a person or party; see Sen. Ep. 36, 3): I hold with those who &c., res mihi est cum lis, qui &c.: to h. with neither party, neutrius partis esse (to be neutral).* || *Hold = hold good (of statements, &c.), qd de qo or qâ re vere (verissime) dicitur (e.g. I don't know that what I have said of Corinth does not h. good of Greece generally, quod de Corinth dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cunctâ Græciâ verissime dicere, C.).* —hoc in eo valet, in eum cadit, or ad eum pertinet *(is applicable to aby).* || *To be of opinion, &c., tenere qd (e.g., they, that virtue is the chief good, illud tenent.... virtutem esse summum bonum).* —Often by aio ('say'), and 'to hold that...not', by negare (e.g. Democritus negat sine furor quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, h.'t nobody &c.).

HOLD BACK, || TRANS. (manu) reprehendere (both propr. and fig.). tenere. retinere. —tardare. retardare. —arcere. cohêre (SYN. in TO KEEP BACK). To *h. back sin abyg*, arcere qm (a) qâ re (e.g. homines ab injuriâ pœna arcet); retrahere qm a qâ re (e.g. consulens a foedere); revocare qm a qâ re (e.g. a sceleris): *to h. back one's assent, retinere assensum; to uncertain points, cohêre assensionem ab incertis rebus.* || *To conceal, not to declare, occultare. celare, &c.* See CONCEAL. *I will h. back nothing, nihil occultabo.* —|| INTRANS. cunctari. tergiversari; JN. cunctari et tergiversari. See TO LINGER.

HOLD FORTH, || *To hesitate, vid.* || *To offer, propose, see HOLD OUT.* || *Declamare, harangue, vid.*

HOLD IN, inhibere (to h. in). —retinere (to h. back). —sustinere (to stop): *to h. in the horses, equos sustinere, or (if in a carriage) sustinere currum: to h. in the reins, frenos inhibere; habenas adducere: to h. in the breath, spiritum retinere: animam comprimere.*

HOLD OFF, || TRANS. See TO KEEP OFF. || INTRANS. *procul se tenere. —fugere or effugere qm.

HOLD ON, || *To continue or proceed in.* To *h. on one's course, cursum tenere; also tenere only.* || *To last, tenere (L.); imber, incendium, &c. tenuit.* obtinere (L.). See TO LAST.

HOLD OUT (athg), || *Extend, præbere.* —porrigere (e.g. cavam manum, of a beggar). —ostentare (to exhibit, e.g. cavam manum). —offerre (e.g. jugulum, one's throat to be cut). To *h. out one's hand (to be caned), manu præbere verberibus (t).* || *Propose, offer (e.g. hopes, rewards), proponere (e.g. præmium, pecuniam, &c.).* || INTRANS. To *hold out under or agst athg; or absol. a) = endure, ferre. perferre, tolerare (to bear with vigour and strength).* —sustinere. sustinere (to support oneself under athg). —excipere

(as it were to accept, not to yield to athg). —perpeti (to endure throughout, to the end). —durare. perdurare (to last out, by exertion). —perstare. perseverare (to h. out in a course of action). —permanere (to h. out in a place): *to h. out (agst an attack of the enemy), hostium impetum sustinere, excipere: not to be able to h. out agst the enemy, hostes or hostium impetum sustinere non posse: to h. out (of persons besieged), urbem retinere defendereque: the sailors could not h. out agst the fury of the storm, navæ vim tempestatis subsistere non poterant: to h. out till night (of besieged persons), sustinere oppugnationem ad noctem.* || *To last, vid.*

HOLD UP, || TRANS. Raise, tollere. attollere. —levare. sublevare. allevare (to help up, assist, to support). To *h. up the eyelid, palpebram manu levare; one's hands, manus tollere; to heaven, tendere manus (supplies) ad cælum: to h. up one's dress, vestem colligere: to h. up aby (who is falling), labentem excipere: holding each other up, sublevantes invicem (L.).* To *h. up its head, extollere caput. se erigere (both fig. C. Planc. 13, 33).* || INTRANS. To *continue fair. If the weather h's up, si erit sudum (C.); *si serenitas erit.*

HOLD, s. || Grasp with the hand; Crcl. (prehensio not used in this sense.) —HOLD, with a verb, is often expressed by a simple verb: to take or lay h. of, to get h. of, prehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. manu prehendere qm (by the hand): to get h. of aby (= to get him in one's power), qo potiri: to lay or take h. of aby's cloak, &c., prehendere qm pallio (Plaut): to take h. of aby's hand, cs manum apprehendere (g. t.); dextram cs amplecti or completi (in a friendly way); also as one making a request, &c.); qm prensare (as a suppliant): to seize h. of, arripere; of aby's hair, qm capillo; also involare ci in capillum (to fly at it): a dog seizes h. of aby, canis qm morau occupat: to seize h. of aby's beard, ci barbam invadere (Suet. Cæs. 71). The infantry kept up with the cavalry by laying h. of their horses' manes, pedites júbis equorum sublevati cursum adæquant: to seize h. of an opportunity, occasionem or cs rei faciendæ facultatem arripere; occasionem avidissime amplecti; opportunitate or occasione uti: to keep h. of, tenere: to keep fast h. of, pressis manibus tenere qd (e.g. fortunamentum): to keep h. of aby's hand, prensam cs dextram vi attingere (to prevent his striking: T. Ann. 1, 35, 3): the forceps takes fast h. of a tooth, forfex comprehendit dentem: to let go one's h. of athg, omittere qd (e.g. arma, habenas); manu emittere (to throw away); de (ex) manibus dimittere: to let go one's h. of aby (= one's power over him), qm ex potestate suâ dimittere: to take h. of athg (i.e. to blame it, &c.), arripere qd ad reprehendendum (C. N. D. 2, 6). || That of wch one lays hold; support, fulcrum, futura. —adminiculum (L. 21, 36, of what soldiers took h. of, to climb a rock, &c.). See SUPPORT. || Prison, custody, vid. || Hold of a ship (with all the rooms, capboards, &c.), caverna (C. de Or. 3, 46, 141). —alveus navis (the hull, the whole framework, exclusive of masts and rigging; cf. S. Jug. 21).

HOLDER, || Person who holds; Crcl. with verbs under TO HOLD. The h. of a bill of exchange, *creditor ex syngraphâ. || Instrument that holds, retinaculum (holdfast; athg to retain or hold fast or back; prps only in pl.). If = 'something that contains': see CASE. || Tenant, vid.

HOLDFAST, retinaculum (g. t.; see HOLDER: strong h.'s, valida retinacula, L.). —ansa or ansa ferrea (Vitruvius; cramp, to hold two stones together, &c.). —fibula (for holding two things together).

HOLE, foramen (any larger or smaller opening bored with a round instrument tapering to a point). —cavum (a h. hollowed out in the ground, in a wall, &c.; e.g. a mouse h., lion's den, &c.). —rima (a chink). —fissura (a cleft, greater crack or chink, prps also for a h. in a garment, for wch Juven. 3, 150, poetically uses vulnus). —lacuna (a gap, space not filled up; e.g. in a pavement). —lumen (the opening of a window, of a door, as opposed to the drapery). —fenestra (the opening of a window, as opposed to a window-shutter). —vulnus (a wound). —gurgustum (a wretched dwelling). That has a h., perforatus (bored through); fissus (cleft, slit up): full of h.'s, laceratus (tattered, of garments, &c.). foraminosus (full of bored openings; late); rimosus (full of chinks); cribratus (full of h.'s like a sieve); rarus (porous, like a sponge). || To bore a hole, furare (g. t., to make a h. in athg). —perforare (to make a h. through athg, to bore through). —teberrare (to bore with a gimlet or other such instrument): to bore a h., for-

men terebrare or terebrā cavare. || *Hole to creep out of (improp.)*, rima qā (e. g. rimaū quam reperire, *Plant.*). See EXCUSE.

HOLIDAY, dies feriatūs (opp. dies profestus, *Plin.* 18, 6, 8, N. 1).—feriæ There are several h.'s next month. sequens mensis complures dies feriatos habet (*Plin.*): to take a h. fm business, otium sibi sumere a negotio; tempus vacat ab qā re: to be able to take a h., habere otium: to be so far able to take a h. fm business that &c., tantum ei a re sua est otii, ut &c.: not to be able to take a h., otium non est; vacui temporis nihil habere: to have a h., ferias habere or agere (*Plin.*) not feriari, though feriatūs = otiosus, 'making holiday,' is classical, but rare.—|| *IMPROPR.* To be making h., nihil agere. domi desidem sedere (to sit at home idle).

HOLILY, sancte. religiose.—pie. caste. Jn. pie sanctetque (e. g. colere).

HOLINESS, sanctitas (the relative h. of a place, that is under the protection of the gods, or rendered sacred and inviolable by some divine law, also of a person, either fm his possession of any office that makes his person inviolable (e. g. royalty), or fm his moral purity and worth; less strong than the Engl. word.—*Plin.*) sanctitudo is an old word, used by C. in sanctitudo sepulcrum, but probably fm his purposely choosing a solemn and unusual expression).—cerimonia (the h. of a god, or of a thing consecrated to a god, which obliges us to regard it with religious respect and veneration: thus, *Cæs. frag. ap. Suet. Cæs. 6*, speaks of sanctitas rerum, cerimonia deorum, quorum ipsi in potestate sunt reges; so cerimonia sepulcrum, &c.).—religio (the h. of a place or thing, the violation of which is a sin agt conscience; though it descends far lower than the word 'religion,' it sta. in philosophical language, ascends nearly to the [heathen] notion of it: e. g. religio est, quæ superioris cujusdam naturæ . . . curam cerimoniaque affert, *C. Invent. 2, 63, 163*, so cultus deorum et pura religio, C.).—sanctitas erga or adversus deum (piety; adv. C. N. D. 1, 41).—Dei cultus pius (the holy worship of God).—cultus Dei et pura religio (C.): the holy worship and inward piety). Jn. pietas et sanctitas (e. g. deos placatos efficit, C.); religio cerimoniaque (of holy rites or worship); sanctitas et religio (C.); innocentia et sanctitas (*Plin.*—C. arranges the terms thus, quæ potest esse pietas? quæ sanctitas? quæ religio?) To violate the h. of a place, sc. loci religionem violare; also locum religionem violare (*C. Rabir. perd. 2, 7*): to violate all h. (of sacred places and rites), omnes ceremonias polluere (*L. 6, 41*): to lose the character of h., religionem amittere (of a place): to take fm a place its character of h., locum religionem liberare; locum exaugurare (of the solemn act of the augurs; opp. inaugurare).

HOLLO! heus! H. Syrus, h. I say, heus Syre, heus! inquam. *Plin.* In addressing a person indignantly, it is better to add tu. H. I Rufio, have the goodness not to tell any lie, heus tu, Rufio, cave als [= si vis] mentiaris (C.).

HOLLO, v. See HALLOO.

HOLLOW, adj. cavus (both 'hollow' and 'hollowed out')—concavus (concave; opp. gibbus). H. teeth, dentes concavi (naturally, e. g. the tusks of a boar; opp. dentes solidi); dentes exali (decayed, opp. integri): h. eyes, lumina cava (†); oculi concavi: h. cheeks, genæ concavæ (†). || *Of towns*, obtusus (opp. clivus).—fusus (opp. candidus; also of voice). || *False*, unreal, falsus, fictus, simulatus, fallax.—fucatus. fucosus (opp. sincerus, probus; e. g. friendship).

HOLLOW, s. cavum (g. t.).—recessus cavus (h. recess; deep h., e. g., of the situation of the chameleon's eyes; *Plin.*).—striz. canalis (Aulus h. on a pillar, &c.). A little h., cavernula (*Plin.*). The h. of the hand, vola (the natural h.: also of the foot); manus cava or concava (as made; opp. manus plana; e. g. in 'to scoop up water in the h. of one's hand'): the h. of a tree, exesum arboris truncus.

HOLLOW, v. cavare. excavare.—exedere (to eat away; of time making a tree hollow, &c.).

HOLLOWNESS, || State of being hollow; *Crcl.* || *Hollow*, vid. || Unsubstantial nature; see EMPTINESS. To perceive the h. of an argument, videre, nullum id quidem esse argumentum.

HOLLY, ilex (*Linna.*). Common h., *ilex aquifolium (*Linna.*).

HOLM-OAK, Ilex. *quercus ilex (*Linna.*). As adj. illeceus, iligneus or ilignus. A grove of h.-o's, illeceum (*Mart.*).

HOLCAUST, holocaustum (*Prudent.*).—holocaustoma, atis (*Ter.*: both *Ercl.*).

HOLY, sacer (lepro; as belonging to the gods; of

buildings, places sacred to deities, even when not solemnly consecrated by the augurs; opp. profanus)—sanctus (ἀγρός; placed under the protection of the gods; and, as such, guarded agst profanation: of men, it either refers to the inviolability of their persons, or to moral purity and innocence; of places, sanctus is wider than sacer, extending to whatever must be respected and uninjured; e. g., walls, gates, &c. might be sanctæ res, but sacer applies only to temples, groves, &c.: homo sanctus, a pure, moral man; homo sacer would be one devoted to the infernal gods, as a punishment for his impiety).—sacro-sanctus (a person or thing protected fm violation, &c., by a sentence of deity solemnly enacted agt the offender: it was the t. l. of the tribunes and other magistrates, whose persons were inviolable; though sanctus was also used in this sense: hence g. t. for 'very sacred,' &c., the memory of any or atq, memoria; but post-Aug. in this sense).—religiosus (scrupulous in the performance of duty fm a regard to the Divine law of right and wrong; also applied to divine things; e. g., tombs, oaths, ceremonies, &c.). Jn. sacer et religiosus (of things sacred to a god).—pius (observant of the duties that relate to the gods, as well as those that relate to country, parents, &c.).—castus (morally pure, &c.).—venerandus, venerabilis (deserving adoration or high reverence). A h. person (morally), vir (natural) sanctus et religiosus, integer et sanctus; qui pie sanctetque colit deos (Deum); pius erga Deum: a h. duty, officium sanctum (preserved in its purity, held sacred; vid. C. Qu. 6, 26); officium piūm (proceeding fm a pious mind). They esteemed it a h. duty and acceptable service to &c. (qd facere) et piūm duxerunt, et diis immortalibus (Deo) gratissimum esse duxerunt. A h. day; see **HOLIDAY**: a h. war, bellum pro religionibus susceptum: h. writ; see **BIBLE**: as we are told or taught in h. writ, ut sanctæ littere docent; sicut sacræ littere docent; quod divinitus literis proditum est. The most holy place of a temple, occultata et recondita templi: sacrarium intimum; penetralia (pl.).—adytum (Greek). I hold his memory h., ejus mihi memoria sacrosancta est: to look upon atq, as h., qd sanctum or sanctissimum habere: very h., qd summā ceremoniā colere (e. g. a chapel, sacrarium): to swear by all that is h., persancti jurare: to keep h., religiose agere or celebrare (e. g. dies festos). || *Holy Cross day*, dies, quo Christi crux constituta est, ab omnibus Christianis religione celebranda (celebratus, &c., *aff. Plin. 10, 103*). To make or declare atq, h.; see **TO CONSECRATE**, **TO DEDICATE**.

HOLY GHOST, Spiritus Sacer. The H. G. dwells in aby, Deus secum est, intus est (*Scn.*); but better to keep Spiritus Sacer in Christian theology).

HOLY WATER, aqua lustralis (†). Court h.-w., verba inania or mera; or verba only (e. g. verba istæ sunt).

HOMAGE, || *PROPR.* (In feudal law) 'necessitudo clientelæ (as duty), or *homagium, quod dicitur (to make the passage intelligible); *sacramentum, quod patrono (or domino feudi) dicitur. To pay h., *sacramentum patrono (or domino feudi) dicere or in obsequium sc. jurare (*Just.*): to owe h. to aby, 'clientelæ necessitudine obligatum esse ei or *vasallum (or feudatorem) esse sc. || *IMPROPR.* As due to a sovereign; *Crcl.* To pay h. to (a king); see 'to swear FEALTY to' in obsequium sc. jurare (*Just.* 13, 2, 14); qm venerantes regem consalutare (of bowing the knee, &c.; *T. Ann. 2, 56, 3*; of a single person, see salutare [*cf. C. Al. 14, 12, 1*], and of course the sing. of the partic.).—*Plin.* More phrases in FEALTY. || *PIO.* Respect, veneration, &c. (paid to a person or thing), observantia, reverentia, veneratio (*Syn. & REVERENCE*). To pay h. to aby, qm sanctissimæ or summæ observantiæ colere; reverentiam ei habere, præstare, or adversus qm adhibere; venerationem qm prosequi (†); to atq, qd sanctum or sanctissimum habere, or summā ceremoniā colere. H. is due to atq, qd habet venerationem justam (C; also such h., tantum venerationis; habet qd reverentiam, Q.).

HOMAGER, *vasallus, *feudatarius (both as t. l.).—clientelæ necessitudo obligatus cl.

HOME, a. domus (the house; hence the family, &c., but not in the full sense of our word 'home.' Also h. = country)—patria (native land). Jn. domus et patria; sedes et domicilium (dwelling-place, residence). At h., domi; inter suos (among one's own friends): to be at h. (= country), domi or in patriâ esse; to leave one's h. (= country), domum et propinquos relinquere: to return h., domum or in patriam redire; ad larem suum reverti: home(wards), domum: fm h., domo: at h., domi (which also takes the genitives, meum, tuum, suum, nostrum,

vestræ, alienæ. But if another adj., or a gen. of the possessor, be added, it is more usual to employ the preposition; as, in the *h.* of Cæsar, in domo Cæsaris; although Cicero says also domi Cæsaris. In the same manner domum and domo take those pronouns without a preposition, and domum is also very frequently used with a gen. without the preposition in or ad; see Zumpt, § 410: to remain at *h.*, domi manere, remanere (to remain in the house, at *h.*, when the others go out).—domi or domo se tenere or se retinere, domi atineri (to keep oneself at home).—publico carere or se abstinere. In publicum non prodire (not to appear in public, or to do so very seldom).—domi sedere, also with desidem (to sit inactive at *h.* instead of taking part in war, &c.).—nidum servare (not to go out of the nest; playfully for, always to stay at *h.*; *H. Ep.* 1, 10, 6): not to go *fm* *h.*, domo non excedere or non egredi: not to stir a step *fm* *h.*, domo pedem non efferre: one who *seld.* goes *fm* *h.*, remains almost always at *h.*, rarus egressu (*T. Ann.* 15, 53, 1): not to be able to remain at *h.*, durare in ædibus non posse: go *h.* I in vestra tecta discedite! abite domum! to return *h.*, ad larem suum reverti: my father is at *h.*, pater meus intus est (says a son in the front of the house): to be at *h.*, domi sum esse: he is not at *h.*, est foris: to dine *fm* *h.*, cœnare foras: to drive, expel *fm* *h.*, qm domo expellere; qm foras protrudere: to be at *h.* any where, qd loco sedem ac domicilium habere (prop., to have one's habitation any where).—in qd loco habitare (prop., to dwell in a place; *fig.* = to stay constantly in a place; e. g. in the forum, in foro; but *fig.* also = to be constantly occupied with *athg.*, to make *athg.* one's chief study; see *C. de Or.* 2, 38, 160; de *Legg.* 3, 6, 15; therefore not = to be at *h.*, i. e. well versed or conversant in a thing: nor is regnare in qd re, applicable here; i. e. to have one's great strength in *athg.*, to be able to do much or all in *athg.*; see *C. de Or.* 2, 128).—in qd re versatum esse, qd cognitum habere (*fig.* to be well versed or conversant in *athg.*): to be at *h.* in every thing, nullâ in re rudem esse: reply as I am at *h.* here, præsertim tam familiari in loco. To fight for one's hearth and *h.*, pro aris et focis pugnare; pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare. (*Prov.*) Charity begins at *h.*, proximum suum egomet mihi; ego mihi melius esse volo, quam alteri (both *Ter.*). *H.* is *h.*, be it never so homely, *foci propli fumus alieno igne luculentior.—|| To return home, domum se convertere; domum reverti or redire.—|| To seek home, domum ferre or referre qd (things); domum deducere qm. adversum ire (i. e. to go to meet him and conduct him *h.*). || To go home, domum ire or redire or reverti (g. t.).—domum abire (*fm* a place).—In sua tecta discedere (of a great number who disperse to their various *h.*): to send (or, make *athg.* go) *h.*, dimittere (to dismiss an assembled multitude or soldiers). || To bring home, domum referre (g. t.).—domum deducere (to accompany or lead *athg.* *h.*).

HOME, *adv.* domum (*acc.*): at *h.*, domi. See HOME, s. || IMPROPR. *Athg.* comes *h.* to me, qd meâ multum (magni, vehementer, &c.) interest (concerns me greatly); qd vehementer (Cæsar, ap. C.) ad me pertinet, or me attingit ad meque pertinet (C.; relates to, touches, affects me); qd in me cadit or convênit (is applicable to me): a discourse, &c. comes *h.* to me, sermo nos tangit: to feel that *athg.* said comes *h.* to us, sibi dictum putare or sentire: to press *athg.* *h.*, etiam atque etiam instare atque urgere: to strike *h.*, ferrum adigere (per or in qd; also ci rei, e. g. jugulo, *Suet. Ner.* 49; also vulnus adigere, *T.*; vulnus alte adigere, *V. Æn.* 10, 850).—ferire vitula (Q.; of leaching a student of oratory to make *h.* thrusta).—plagam mortiferam infligere (to inflict a mortal wound; C.).—probe percutere qm (to strike him severe blows; *Comm. Plant.*). See *to make HOME [adj.] thrusta: to drive *athg.* *h.*, qd quanto maximo possum ictu adigere (e. g. fabrilæ scalprum, *L.* 27, 49): to drive a nail *athg.*, *clavum quanto maximo possum mallei ictu adigere (*aff. L.* 37, 49) or clavum adigere only (clavum pangere = *fix* in a nail).

HOME, *adj.* *A. h.* thrust, plaga gravis (severe blow; also in oratory); plaga mortifera (mortal wound); vulnus alte adactum (i. *V. Æn.* 10, 850). To make *h.* thrusta, petere qm vehementer (to make a vigorous attack; *C. de Or.* 68, *Ann.*, comparing a gladiator with an orator; hence, may be used *impr.*, of attacking with words), recte petere (Q. 9, 4, 8, of making a *scand.* blow or thrust in the palestra, &c.); petitionem ita conjicere, ut vitari non posse videatur (prop. or *impr.*; *C. Catil.* 1, 6); ferire vitula (of an orator; Q. 3, 12, 22): to parry *h.* thrusta, tueri vitula (Q. ib.); petitionem ita conjicere ut vitari non

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posse videatur, effugere (C.; or vitare, declinare. &c.) *Athg.* is a *h.* thrust, qd plagam gravem facit (e. g. orator, *C. de Or.* 68, *Ann.*). *Athg.* has received a *h.* thrust, habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial t. t.).

HOME-BAKED, panis cibarius or pibelus (*homehold bread* or *domi coctus.—panis focarius (baked on the hearth, i. e. in the ashes; *Ibid.* Orig. 20, 2, 15).

HOME BORN. || Native, natural, vid. || Domestic, vid., and HOME-BRED.

HOME-BOUND, domum or in patriam rediens.

HOME-BRED, domesticus (found, existing, bred, &c. in our own country: opp. foreign, externus, adventicius; and also of persons, opp. alienigenæ; also = born in or belonging to our own family). *Jx.* domesticus et intestinus—vernaculus (prop. adj. *fm* verna (slave born in the family); but *esply* = domestic, truly Roman, &c., opp. peregrinus). *Jx.* domesticus ac vernaculus (e. g. crimen, opp. de provinciâ apparatum).—*domi atque intra privatos parietes educatus (educated at home; opp. one sent to a public school, &c.).—nostras (ours, as having its origin in our country; of persons or things; nostrates philosophi, our *h.* philosophers; nostrates faciliæ; both C.). *H.* *h.* erila, mala domestica or domestica et intestina or domi et vernacula: our genuine *h.* virtues, genuinæ domesticæque virtutes (C.). *If* = rustic, unpolished, &c., vid.

HOMELESS, patriâ carens (g. t.).—profligus (that wanders about in flight)—extorris with and without patriâ, patriâ et domo (one who, being driven *fm* his native land, has no longer a home). To be *h.*, patriâ or domo patriæque carere.

HOMELINESS, no exact term, its rusticitas or (if with praise) rusticitas antiqua (the homely simplicity of our fathers; *Plin.* Ep. 1, 14, 4); inconditum genus (e. g. dicendi, without artificial arrangement, &c.): a certain *h.*, subagreste quiddam or subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum (C.; the latter with more of fault implied).

HOMELY, *adj.* subagrestis or subrusticus (Freund, surrusticus; both C.; of what approaches to rusticity).—tenuis (slight; e. g. esca, cibus). *Jx.* tenuis et simplex (of what is provided with little expense or trouble, &c.); tenuis et angustus (with ref. to a scanty supply; e. g. vena ingenii, Q.).—tenuiculus (C.; very slight, &c., e. g. apparatus, C.; of a meat).—vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, &c.). *Jx.* antiquus et vernaculus (what was in old times characteristic of our country, &c.).—inconditus (not artificially cranged; e. g. genus dicendi, C.; carmina [militum], *L.* 40, 20).—inornatus (unadorned; of persons, and of style; both C.). *Jx.* tenuis et inornatus (of style).—rudis (uninstructed, untaught, unpractised). *Jx.* admodum impositus et plane rudis (e. g. forma ingenii, very *h.*; of Cato's speeches, C.).—incultus (without cultivation, or the habits or polish of civilized life).—sobrius (e. g. mensa sobria, *h.* fare, a frugal table).

HOMELY, *adv.* incondite. rustice. inornate. inculte or inculte atque horridæ (e. g. dicere).—subrustice (*Gell.*); *made*. *C.* uses the *adj.*).

HOME-MADE, domesticus or vernaculus (opp. peregrinus, made or produced in our own country).—*domi factus (made at home).

HOMESICK, || To be or become homesick. *I am* *h.*, miserum me desiderium tenet domûs (in C., urbis); domus subit, desideriumque locorum (Q. *Trist.* 3, 2, 21); *capit me desiderium domûs or patriæ: to be very *h.*, *desiderio domûs or patriæ flagrare; *desiderio domûs or patriæ tabescere.

HOME-SPUN, || Manufactured at home, domesticus.—nostras (having its origin in our own country; so 'our *h.* youths, nostrates adolescentes, aff. nostrates philosophi, C.). || Homely, vid.

HOMESTALL, HOMESTEAD, || Mansion, vid. || Original residence, sedes majorum, sedes solumque suum.—incunabula (with gen., or mea, nostra, sua, &c.).

HOMEWARD, domum (towards one's house or one's country).—in patriam (towards one's country; e. g. revertere, redire, revocari, &c.).

HOMICIDE, homicinæ cædes, or, *fm* context, cædes only.—homicidium (post-Aug., Q., *Plin.*).—mors ci sed non per scelus illata (*aff. C. Mil.* 7, 17; to distinguish it *fm* the crime of murder). To be guilty of *h.*, homicinæ cædem facere; homicinem cædere, interficere. To be only guilty of *h.* (not of murder), tantum homicidium esse (*Sen.*, though not in our sense); præpe mortem ci, sed non per scelus, inferre (mort. per scel. inferre, *C. Mil.* 7, 17): to be put on his trial for *h.*, homicidium accusari (Q.).

HOMICIDE, (*the person*), homicida. qui hominem interfecit, &c. (*see preceding word*). — *qui mortem ei, sed non per scelus intulit.

HOMICIDAL, *by gen.* homicidæ, &c. **homicidarius**, *very late*; *Auct. Pange. ad Constant.*

HOMILY. *See* SERMON.

HOMOEOPATHIC, *homœopathicus. *A h. doctor*, *medicus homœopathicus; *med. similia morbis adhibens remedia.

HOMOEOPATHY, *homœopathia. *ea medendi ratio. quæ similia morbis adhibet remedia.

HOMOGENEAL, **HOMOGENEOUS**, ejusdem generis. eodem genere.

HOMOGENEITY, ratio par. — *Idem genus.*

HOMONYMOUS, homonymus (Q. 8, 2, 13; hæc, quæ homonyma vocantur), *or* *Crel.* with eodem nomine.

HOMONYMY, *Crel.* with homonymus (*adj.*), *or* eodem esse nomine.

HIOMOOSIAN, homōōstus (δωμοόσιος, homōōsian prædicat in Trinitatem, Hieron.).

HONE, cos (*gen. cotis*).

HONEST, *Upright, guileless, &c.*, bonus. probus. — sanctus (*SYN.* in **HONORABLE**). sincerus (*prop.*, without strange or foreign addition; hence pure, genuine, opp. fucatus). — verus (*true*, opp. falsus, simulatus). *JN.* sincerus atque verus. — incorruptus (*uncorrupted, opp. corruptus; these three of persons and things*). — candidus (*pure, of character*). — simplex (*plain, straightforward, simple*). — integer (*not influenced by any corrupt motive, impartial; these three of persons*). — apertus (*open, not dissembling*). *JN.* apertus et simplex. *An h. friend*, ex animo amicus; amicus fidus: *an h. man*, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens or religiosus; homo sine fuce et fallaciis (*straightforward and h.*); homo aperte voluntatis, simplicitas ingenii, veritatis amicus; homo antiquâ fide; vir minime fallax: *aby looks like an h. man*, sc probatè ex ore ac fronte ejus cognoscere potes (*Aft. C. Pal. 5, 10*); *an h. simple-minded man*, homo antiquus (*hence easily taken in*): *an h. judgement*, iudicium incorruptum. *Upright*, *honest*, *cos*, *vid.*

HONESTLY, probe. integre. sancte. recte (*with moral rectitude*). — sine fraude. sine fuce et fallaciis (*without pretence and trickiness*). — sincere. vere. candidè. simpliciter. genuine. aperte. fideliter. ex animo. ex animi sententiâ. sincerâ fide. sine dolo. sine fraude (*in a guileless, upright, sincere manner*): *h. I bonâ fide?* (*e. g.*, are you in earnest?): *to act h.*, sincere. ex animo, sincerâ fide agere; *with aby*, *sine fraude agere cum qo: *to confess h.*, aperte et ingenue confiteri: *to judge h.*, incorrupte et integre judicare: *to speak h.*, loqui sincere, sine dolo or fraude: *I will tell you honestly my own opinion*, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, aperte, ex animi sententiâ dicam: *to speak h.*, ne mentiar; si queris or queritis or querimus; si verum scire vis; ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

HONESTY, probitas. — integritas. sanctitas (*moral purity*). — innocentia (*blameless life*). — fides (*fidelity*). *JN.* integritas et fides. — sinceritas (*candour, guilelessness*). — probitas et ingenuitas. — simplicitas (*plainness, straightforwardness, in behaviour*). — animus apertus (*open heartedness*). **Honestas** is more than the *Eng. honesty*: = *virtue as displaying itself in virtuous and noble sentiments*; *Dûd.* It may, however, be used for it when 'honesty' is used in a very strong sense.

HONEY, mel: *strained h.*, mel liquatum: *refined h.*, mel purum; mel quod nullam habet spurcitiam: *impure h.*, mel inquinatum: *of or like h.*, mellisus (*e. g.* sapor, color): *seasoned with h.*, mellitus: *belonging to h.*, mellarius: *to make or prepare h.*, mel facere or conficere; mellificare: *to take h.*, mel eximere, demetere; favos demetere: *his speech is sweeter than h.*, oratio ejus melle dulcior fluit; loquenti illi mella profluunt. *My h. I mea mellilla* (*Plant.*) mea mellitula (*Appul.*) — mi mellite (*to a husband*; *M. Aur. ap. Front.*) *H. bee*, apis mellificans or quæ mellificio studet (*h. mellifera*, t).

HONEY-COMB, favus. *To build, make, &c.* a *h.-c.* favum fingere (*C. Varr.*). *The cells of a h.-c.* are *hexagonal*, (favi) singula cava senna latera habent. *Bees make a h.-c. with many wazen cells*, opes favum fingunt multicavatum et cerâ (*Varr. R. R. 3, 18, 24*).

HONEYED, mellitus. — dulcedine mellosus (*late*). *To give h. words with bitterness in their hearts*, in melle sitæ sunt linguæ qm, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita (*Plant.*).

HONEY-SUCKLE, *lonicera (*Linn.*). *The common h.-c.*, *lonicera periclymenum.

HONEYWORT, *sison (*Linn.*, *sison amonium, hedge h.). *sis. segetum, corn h.).

HONORABLE, *Upright, Receiving much conferring honour, &c.*, honoratus (*receiving much honour; e. g.*, milita). — honestus. honorificus (*that brings much honour*). — decorus (*respectable, decent, becoming*) — gloriosus (*glorious*). *An h. wound*, vulnus adversum. *An h. peace*, pax honesta: *an h. life*, nominis honos: *h. exile*, exilii honos (*T. Hist. 1, 21, 2*); *to receive an h. discharge*, cum honore dimitti (*T. Hist. 4, 46, 6*); *h. terms or expressions*, verborum honos: *to thank aby in the most h. terms*, ei gratias agere singularibus (or amplissimis) verbis: *to make (very) h. mention of aby*, mentionem cum summo honore prosequi; multa de qo honorifice prædicare; *in one's writings*, celebrare cas nomen in scriptis: *always to make h. mention of aby*, numquam mentionem de qo nisi honorificam facere; numquam nisi honorificissime appellare. *Upright*, bonus (*good*). — probus (*honest*). — integer. sanctus (*morally pure, blameless*): *an h. man*, vir bonus or probus; homo integer or innocens; homo religiosus (*a conscientious man*). — homo sine fuce et fallaciis (*who has nothing counterfeit about him; who is what he appears to be*) — homo antiquus (*a man of integrity, but deficient in necessary prudence*; *see C. Ro-c. Am. 9, 26*); *to look like an h. man*, speciem boni viri præ se ferre: *to lose the name of an h. man*, viri boni nomen amittere: *an h. man keeps his word*, *boni viri est datam fidem servare; *non cadit in bonum virum fallere fidem.

HONORABLY, *Upright, Receiving much conferring honour, &c.*, honeste. honorifice. cum dignitate. *Most h.*, honorificentissime, summo cum honore (*e. g.* qm exipere): *to salute aby h.*, qm honorifice salutare: *to die h.*, bene mori. *Uprightly*, probe. integre. sancte. recte. sine fraude. sine fuce et fallaciis (*without deceit*). — candidè (*uprightly*): *to deal h. with aby*, *sine fraude agere cum qo. *He does not mean h.*, homini fides non habenda: *to pay h.*, recte solvere.

HONORARY (*e. g.*, member), *socius (or sodalis) honorarius: *honoris causâ in societatem ascriptus or receptus. *H. title*, honos; honoris nomen; titulus.

HONOUR, v. honorare. ornare. decorare. prosequi (*by giving outward demonstrations by athg, qâ re*). — *honore* (*to confer a permanent mark of h. upon aby*). — revereri qm. reverentiam adhibere adversus qm. reverentiam præstare ci (*by showing due respect*). — observare. observantiâ colere. officia prosequi (*g. l.*, by external signs of respect, as by going to meet aby, by accompanying him, waiting upon him, &c.). — magni facere. admirari. suspicere (*to value highly*; admirari, with admiration; suspicere, with a sense of our own inferiority; *cf. Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36*) — colere. colere et observare. vereri et colere. venerari. veneratione prosequi (*in heart and with reueren*). *A person or thing is honoured*, qo or qd in honore est; honos est or tribuitur ei rei; *justly*, justam venerationem habet qo or qd: *I am honoured by aby*, in honore sum apud qm: *to h. aby with h. tears*, qm lacrimis decorare (*poet.*) or prosequi (*espily the dead*): *to h. and love aby above all others*, qm præter ceteros et colere et observare et diligere. *To h. aby with athg*, honorare qm (*to do aby an h.*, absol., or with athg, qâ re). — qm ornare qâ re (*to distinguish aby with athg*). — qm colere qâ re (*to show one's respect to aby by athg*): *to h. aby with a letter*, literis colere qm; *with presents*, donis qm honorare, colere, prosequi; *with a visit*, salutandî causâ ad qm venire; *with one's presence*, præsentia suâ (*of one*) or frequentia (*of several*) ornare qm; *with one's confidence*, consiliorum suorum conscium qm facere et participem.

HONOUR, s. 1) *External pre-eminence, external dignity*, honos (*in almost all the relations of the Eng. word, whether the honour consist in pre-eminence before others; in outward dignity, in general and real esteem, or objectively in posts of h.*). — dignitas, auctoritas (*external dignity, grounded on the estimate of our desert*). — decus, ornamentum (*athg wch gives pre-eminence*). — laus, gloria, fama (*praise, glory, fame*; *an extensive recognition of one's merits*). — observantia (*actual respect shown*). *The last h.'s*, the h.'s paid to the dead, honos supremus; officium supremum: *to tend or conduce to h.*, honori, laudi, decori or ornamento esse: *it is a very great h. to me*, that &c., summo honori mihi est, quod &c.: *to be an h. to*, to bring h. to, ci honorificum esse. *to be no h. to*, pudori esse: *to be an h. to a family to bring h. to it*, domum honestare: *your son is an h. to you*, dors h. to you, dignus est filius: *your behaviour does you no h.*, non te dignum

faris (Comic.): *that causes or confers h.*, honestus; honorificus: *to get h.*, laudari; laudem merere: *to consider, esteem, or hold as an h.*, *to place one's h. in*, honori or laudi ducere; in honore ponere: *to do us the h. of an early call or visit*, fac, ut quam primum ad nos venias; cura, ut *to quam primum videamus: I wish or hope for the h. of your presence or company*, optabilis mihi erit tui praesentis facultas (see *Pianc. in Cic. Ep. 10, 4, 3*): *to be or stand in h.*, in honore esse (of persons and things).—esse in qo numero et honore: cum dignitate vivere (of persons): *to be held in h. by aby*, apud qm esse in honore et in pretio: *in very great h.*, honore or dignitate florere, dignitate excellere (of persons): *one who is held in h. by all*, in quo est magna auctoritas: *to deprive aby of his h.*, honore qm privare: *to hold in h.*, in honore habere (a person and thing).—colere, colere et observare, observare et colere (a person): colere also a personified thing, as urbem): *athy is held in great h.*, honos est ei rei: *to hold athy just as much in h.*, ci rei eundem honorem tribuere (see *C. Pin. 3, 22, 73*): *to hold aby in great h.*, qm magno in honore habere; qm colere maxime or summā observantia; qm praecipuum semper honore habere: *to undertake athy in h. of aby*, honoris ca causa qd suscipere: *a great feast is given in h. of a victory*, est grande convivium in honorem victorae: *to do or show h. to aby*, ci honorem dare, habere, tribuere, deferre, deferre et dare; honore qm afficere, ornare, deornare, prosequi: *to do or show especial h. to aby*, praecipuum honorem habere ei: *to show all possible h. to aby*, omni honore colere qm; nullum honorem praetermittere, qui ci haberi potest: *to heap h's upon aby*, effundere, si ita vis, honores in qm (*Pseudo-Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, p. med.*); *the al ita vis is used, because the expression was unusual*: *to treat aby with all possible affection and h.*, qm liberalissime atque honorificentissime tractare: *to show just and due h. to aby*, honorem justum ac debitum habere: *the senate conferred upon him the extraordinary h. of erecting a statue to him in the Palatium*, senatus honore rarissimo statua in Palatio posita prosecutus est eum: *to pay divine h's to aby*, deorum honores ci tribuere (*C. Milon. 29, 79*); qm inter deos colere, pro deo venerari, in deorum numero venerari et colere: *to cause divine h's to be paid to oneself*, coelestes honores usurpare (*Curt. 8, 5, 5*): *to enjoy divine h's*, deorum honoribus coli: *to pay the last h's to aby*, supremo in qm officio fungi: supremum officium in qm celebrare (of or with several; *Curt. 3, 12, 11 and 14*); *suprema ci solvere*; iusta ci facere, prestare, persolvere: *to endeavour or strive after h.*, famam querere: *to try or endeavour to promote one's own h.*, honori suo vellicari; honoris adjumenta sibi querere (*to look for a way to attain to h.*); *to strive after h's*, honoribus inservire: *to attain to h's*, honores assequi (e. g., gradually, gradatim); ad honores ascendere, pervenire; honoribus augeri: *to reach or attain to higher or greater h's*, honoribus procedere longius; altiore dignitatis gradum consequi; ascendere (ad altiore gradum; in ampliorem gradum promoveri: *to attain to or reach the highest h's*, ad summos honores provelli; ad summum honorem pervenire; ascendere in celissimam sedem dignitatis atque honoris: *gradually to attain to or to reach the highest h's*, efferri per honorem gradus ad summum imperium: *to be restored to one's former h's*, in antiquum honoris locum restitui: *to raise aby to h.*, ad dignitatem qm perducere: *to bring or help aby to the highest h.*, qm ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere. 2) *Good name, &c.*, existimatio (good opinion weh others have of us; also with bona).—fama (good report, espily also the h. of a female; also with bona; see *Herz. S. Cat. 25, 3*).—dignitas (good opinion acquired among the people by moral and political prudent conduct). *To wound the h. of aby*, ca existimationem offendere; ca dignitatem labefactare: *to injure or lessen the h. of aby*, ca existimationem violare; de ca fama detrachere: *to impugn or attack the h. of aby*, ca existimationem oppugnare: *to have a regard to h.*, fama or dignitati consulere; fama servare: *not to have a regard to h.*, dignitati or modestiae or fame non parcere (the last, e. g. *T. Ann. 13, 45, 3*, of a woman): *only a few looked to the h. of their country*, paucis decus publicum curae (*T. Ann. 12, 48, 1*): *to sully one's h.*, famam suam laedere: *to guard one's h.*, collectam famam conservare: *to suffer some loss of h.*, de existimatione sua qd perdere or depedere; existimationis detrimentum or dignitatis iacturam facere: *to forfeit one's h.*, in infamia esse; infamia laborare (*Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 6*): *my h. is at stake in that matter*, mea existimatio in ea re agitur; venio in existimationis

discrimen: *upon my h.*, bona fide: *to promise thy upon one's h.*, bonā or optima fide polliceri; fide sui spondere (*Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10*). b) *In a narrow sense = maidenly innocence*, decus muliebres (*L. 1, 48*).—pudicitia, pudor (chastity). *To rob a woman of her h.*, decus muliebres expugnare (*L. loc. cit.*); pudicitiam ci eripere or expugnare; vitium adferre es pudicitiae; qm vitare: *to lose one's h.*, pudicitiam amittere: *to preserve the h. of a maid*, ci pudicitiam servare. 3) *Dignity, external prosperity*, honos: *with h.*, in all h., honeste (e. g. divitiis habere): *I do not know how to get off with h. in any other manner*, alio pacto honeste quomodo hinc abeam, nescio (*Ter. Eun. 4, 49*): *to return with disgrace to the place from wh. one went out with h.*, unde cum honore decederis, eodem cum ignominia reverti: *as a mark of h.*, honoris causa or gratia (e. g. nominare qm). 4) *The sense, principle, or feeling of honour*, integritas, honestas (e. g. ubi est dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? &c., virtus as exhibiting itself in virtuous and noble sentiments; *Diod.*)—probitas, integritas, sanctitas (moral purity).—innocentia (innocent course of life)—animus ingenuus, ingenuitas (noble manner of thinking).—fides (credit, trustworthiness); *Int.* integritas et fides; probitas et ingenuitas.—(fame) pudor (shame; fearing the loss of one's good name). *A wretch not only without h.*, but who does not even pretend to it, ab omni modo honestate, sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus (C.). *one that has no h. in him*, homo nullo pudore: *one that has a deep sense of h.*, homo summo pudore: *if he has even a slight sense of h.*, in quo est qd fama pudor. 5) *A person or thing weh is an h. to others*, ornamentum, decus. *He was the light and the h. of our state*, lumen et ornamentum reipublicae fuit. || *Debts of honour* (according to the unjust code of the fashionable world), damna aleatoria. || *Post of honour*, see Post. || *To do the h's to aby*, qm omnibus officiis prosequi (g. t.).—hospitio qm accipere (to receive him as his host). Guard of h.; see Guard.

HOOD, cucullus. *Having a h.*, cucullatus (e. g., of articles of dress).

HOODED, cucullatus.

HOODED MILFOIL, *utricularia (vulgaris, the greater; intermedia, intermediate; *Linna.*).

HOODWINK, || PROP. oculum ca alligare (C.). obligare (*Sen.*). || IMPROPER. caecare aciem animi. occurrere mentem. qm caecum efficere (to blind aby's mind by passion, bribery, &c.).—specie ca rei decipere (H.), fallere (Q.; e. g. recti, H.; boni, Q.).—specie ca rei assimulare tenere qm (S., of retaining aby in one's party, &c.). See 'to throw Dust in aby's eyes', &c.

HOOK, ungula. *A divided h.*, ungulae binæ: *an undivided h.*, ungula solida. *The mark of a (horse's) h.*, vestigium ungulae (C.).

HOOKED, ungulas habens. ~~hook~~ unguatus, very late, *Terenti.*; cornipes, poet.

HOOK, s. hamus (g. t.). uncus (such as was fixed under the chin of condemned persons, when they were dragged to the Tiber; also for surgical purposes; *Cels.*): *fish-h.*, hamus or hamus piscarius: *to fish with a h.*, see 'to fish with a rod': *to throw in the h.*, hamum demittere: *to bite at the h.*, hamum vorare: *the fish swims to the h.*, piscis decurrit ad hamum (*H. Ep. 1, 4, 74*).

HOOK, v. inuncare qd or qm (to attack with h's; e. g., a lamb with claws; *Appul. Flor. p. 341, 9*); unum impingere or infingere ci (to fix a hook in aby's body, in order to drag him along, as was done at Rome to criminals; see *C. Phil. 1, 2, 5*; *Or. in Ib. 166*).

HOOKED (see CROOKED, where the SYN. terms are given), aduncus (poet., and post-Aug. prose; hamus, ungues, &c.).—recurvus († and post-Aug., prose).

HOOP, s. circulus (circle; used for a cooper's h.).—trochus (ροχος, the iron h. with weh the young Greeks and Romans played; it was hung with little bells [garulus annulus in orbe trochi, *Mar. 14, 169*]).—annulus (ring, or whatever is circular like a ring).—ferrum, quo qd vincitur or vincita est (iron h.; e. g., round a wheel). *To put h's round a cask*, dolum cingere circulis.

HOOP, v. circulis cingere (to h. a cask, dolum); or (g. t.) vincire qd qre (e. g. ferro).

HOOP, s. (about). See WHOO.

HOOP, v. (to shout). See WHOO, v.

HOOPER, HOOP-MAKER. See COOPER.

HOOPING-COUGH, *tussis clangosa, clamosa, or ferina (med. t. t.).

HOOT, v. 1) aboli. clamorem or clamores tollere.—obstrepere ingenti clamore (as interruption to a speaker).

Q.). 2) To *h.* (or *h. as*) a person, acclamare ei (always in C. of a hostile clamour).—clamore or clamoribus qm prosequi. vociferari et ei obistere (to try to *h.* down a speaker). clamoribus con ectari qm (C.). To *h.* and *hiss* aby, qm clamoribus (et conviciis) et sibilis connectari qm (C. Att. 2, 18); qm infesto clamore et sibilis vexare (Val. Max.).

HOOTING, HOOTS, clamor ingens or infestus. clamores maximi.—contumeliosissimus atque acerbissimus acclamationum genus (Suet.).

HOP, v. salire (also of birds). To *h.* on one leg, singulis cruribus saltuim currere (Gell.). *In pedem alterum or pedi alteri instantem, subdito altero, salire: to *h.* upon atq, insilire in qd or supra qd; down fm atq, desilire de qd re: to *h.* over atq, transilire qd or trans qd: to *h.* about here and there (of a bird), circumsilire modo huc modo illic (Catull.).

HOP, s. || Jump on one leg, only the g. t. saltus. || The plant, lupus. *humulus lupus (Linn.). H. gardens, ager lupis conatus: *h. pole*, *palus lupi.

HOPE, s. spes (v. pr., as opp. to fiducia, full confidence; as Sen. Ep. 16, 2, Jam de te apem habeo, nondum fiduciam. Melon. also for the person on whom one has fixed his hope; e. g. spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, C. Fam. 14, 4, extr.). — opinio (the opinion or conjecture; the *h.* weh considers atq probable because it thinks it possible).—expectatio (expectation; the *h.* that atq will follow, the following of weh one has sufficient reason to assume as likely): *h.* of atq, spes ca rei (e. g. immortalitatis); opinio ca rei (e. g. auxiliorum): a disappointed *h.*, spes ad irritum redacta or ad irritum cadens: there is *h.* (of a sick person), ci spes est: I am in *h.*, that *h.*, spero fore, ut &c.: I entertain some, *h.* about or of atq, spem habeo, de spero de re (e. g. de republica): to have the best *h.* in respect of atq, qd in optima spe ponere: I am in great *h.*, that *h.*, magna spe sum, magna spes me tenet, followed by an acc. and infin.: I have the greatest *h.*, maxima in spe sum: I entertain well-founded *h.*, recte sperare posum (C. Fam. 14, 4, 5): I have conceived a *h.*, that *h.*, spes mihi injecta est, followed by an acc. and infin.: I am beginning to entertain a *h.*, that *h.*, spes mihi aufugit, with acc. and infin.: a person is influenced by the *h.* of being able, *h.*, qd spe ducitur se posse &c.: there is *h.* of atq, e. g., of peace, in spe pax est: *h.* still exists, spes subest (see L. 1, 41, in.): if there is or shall be *h.*, al est or erit spes (of atq, ca rei; e. g., redditus): if, as I fear, all *h.* has disappeared, al, ut ego metuo, transactum est (see doh, C. Fam. 14, 4, 3): if there is no *h.*, al nihil spei est: very little *h.* of deliverance exists, spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur: to have before one the *h.* of, ca rei spem propositam habere (C. Rab. perd. 8, 15; cf. in Cæcil. 22, 72): to begin to entertain *h.* of atq, in spem ca rei ingredi or venire; of obtaining atq, spem impetrandi nancisci: to form or conceive new *h.*, spem reintegrare: to inspire aby with *h.*, qm in spem vocare or adducere (the latter also of things): to inspire aby with the *h.* of atq, ca rei spem ci afferre or ostendere or ostentare; spem ca rei ci offerre (of things); spem ca rei præbere: to conceive a *h.* of atq, spem ca rei concipere (e. g. regni): again to form or conceive *h.* of atq, spem ca rei (e. g. consulatus) in partem revocare: to entertain good *h.* of atq, qd in optima spe ponere: to fill aby with the greatest *h.*, qm summā spe complere: to fill aby with *h.* and courage, qm implere spe animoque (both of an occurrence): to excite, raise, awaken *h.* in aby, qm ad spem excitare or erigere: to confirm a person in his *h.*, spem ca confirmare: to give or raise good *h.* of oneself, dare spem bonam indolis (see but bene sperare qm jubere, C. pr. Deiot. 14, 38, mentions to tell aby to hope the best): to have good *h.* of aby, bene sperare de qo; bonam spem de qo capere or concipere: you look upon public affairs with *h.*, bonam spem de republica habes: to weaken the *h.* of aby, ca spem infringere or debilitare: to take away *h.* fm aby: to rob or deprive aby of *h.*, ci spem adimere or auferre or eripere; ci spem incidere or præcidere (to cut it away, cut it short): to be deprived or robbed of the *h.* of atq, spe ca rei privari; opinione ca rei deijci (see Cæs. B. G. 5, 48): all *h.* of atq is cut off, omnis spes ca rei (e. g. redditus) incisa est: *h.* deceives me, spes fallit, destituit me: should *h.* deceive me, si destituit spes: to follow an uncertain *h.*, spem infinitam sequi or persequi: my *h.* draws near to the accomplishment, venio ad exitum spei: to give up *h.*, spem deponere or abijcere or projicere: to give up all *h.* of atq, desperare de re: all the doctors give up *h.* of his recovery, omnes medici diffidunt: the doctors have given up all *h.* of his recovery, a medicis desertus est: (453)

to lose all *h.* of atq, spem ca rei perdere; spe ca rei deijci: to rest one's *h.* upon a person or thing, spem suam ponere, reponere, constituere in qo; spem suam ponere, reponere, deligere or ponere et deligere in qd re: to place one's *h.* of atq upon a thing, spem ca rei ponere or positam habere or collocare in qd re: the *h.* of atq depends upon *h.*, spes ca rei vertitur in qd re (L. 37, 26, 2): my whole *h.* depends upon you; I have placed all my *h.* in you, spes omnis sita est in te: I have no *h.* but in myself, in me omnis spes mihi est: our only *h.* is a sally, nulla alia nisi in eruptione spes est. A glimpse, gleam, ray of *h.*, see GLIMMER. While there is life, there is *h.*, ægroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur: not to have the slightest *h.*, non (or nec) habere ne spei quidem extremum. || The forlorn *h.*, *qui primi jubentur, scalis admotis, in mœnia evadere, or *qui eo jubentur proficisci, unde nemo se rediturum putat.

HOPE, v. sperare. To *h.* confidently, confidere: to *h.* this, shows boldness; to effect it, courage, huc spe concipere, audacia animi esse; ad effectum adducere, virtutis: to *h.* well of aby, bene sperare de qo: not to *h.* well of aby, nihil boni sperare de qo: to *h.* every thing fm the victory, omnia sperare ex victoria: to cause to *h.* atq, ostendere qd (e. g. futuros fructus); see C. Cat. Maj. 19, 17): a thing makes me *h.*, that I shall effect something, qd re in spem adducor qd faciendi or confidendi (see S. Jug. 37, 3): to bid aby be of good heart and *h.* for the best, jubere qm bene sperare bonoque esse animo: atq makes me *h.*, that all will turn out well, qd me recte sperare jubet: to have ceased to *h.* atq, desperare de re: to begin to *h.* that atq will take place, e. g., that peace will be concluded, in spem pacis venire or ingredi: to *h.* for atq, sperare qd; spem habere ca rei: to have *h.* of obtaining atq, expectare qd (to look forward to it as probable): to *h.* for atq fm aby, qd ab qo expectare (opp. postulare).— I *h.* (as inserted parenthetically), spero; ut spero; id quod spero (parenthetical).

HOPEFUL, a. That has much *h.*, plenus spei; spe animoque impletus (filled with hope and courage). b) That affords much hope (as a son, daughter, pupil, &c.), bonæ spei; qui spem bonæ indolis dat; de quo bene sperare possis (see Np. Milt. 1, 1): very *h.*, optime or egregie spei. A *h.* daughter, egregie spei filia (T.).

HOPEFULLY, Cret. To regard atq *h.*, bonam spem de qd re habere.

HOPELESS, spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus (that no longer has any hope. ~~See~~ ^{See} ~~ex~~ ^{ex} ~~spes~~ ^{spes} ~~is only poet.~~).—desperatus (also = that is given up): my affairs are *h.*, omni spe orbatus sum; nulla spes in me reliqua est: a *h.* state or condition, desperatio rerum: in a *h.* manner: see HOPELESSLY: he lies in a *h.* state, omnes medici diffidunt (all the doctors give him up).

HOPELESSLY, sine spe; desperanter: almost *h.*, exigua cum spe (e. g. animum trahere).

HOPELESSNESS, omnium rerum desperatio.

HOPPER (of a mill), infundibulum.

HOPPING. See Hop, To Hop.

HORAL, by gen. horæ, horarum. ~~See~~ ^{See} ~~horalis~~ ^{horalis} ~~very late.~~

HORDE, || Migratory tribe, vaga gens (Q.).—vaga multitudo (Q.). Wandering *h.*, vagæ gentes (Q.). gentes sedem subinde mutantes (Plin. 2, 108, 112; but this use of subinde is post-Class.). See NOMAD.—|| Gang, vid.

HOREHOUND, *marrubium vulgare (Linn.; the common white *h.*). The black *h.*, *marrubium ballotta (Linn.). The water *h.*, *lycopus Europæus (Linn.).

HORIZON, orbis finiens (C.).—orbis, qui adspectum nostrum definit (C.).—circulus finiens.—finitor or finiens; or linea, quæ inter aperta et occulta est, or horizon (Sen.: all N. Quæst. 5, 17).—linea, quæ dicitur horizon (Vit.). To cut the *h.* at right angles, horizonta rectis angulis scære (Sen. N. Quæst. 5, 17). The sun rises above the *h.*, sol emergit de subterraneâ parte or supra terram: atq bonds our *h.*, qd aspectum nostrum definit.

HORIZONTAL, libratus.—æquus (ærel).—directus (going straight on). To make atq *h.*, ad regulam et libellam exigere: a *h.* surface, *locus ad libellam æquus.—libramentum. A *h.* line, linea directa.

HORIZONTALLY, ad libram, ad libellam.

HORN, || PROP. cornu. A little *h.*, corniculum, to butt with the *h.*, cornibus ferire, petere (†); agi each other, cornibus inter se luctari (†): to threaten with one's *h.*, cornua obvertere ci, or tollere in qm (also fig., of setting oneself to oppose him): to give aby a pair of *h.*, adulterare ca uxorem; cum ca uxore rem habere: to receive a pair of *h.*, decipi uxori adulterio: of *h.*, cornues: to turn to *h.*, cornescere (Plin.).

|| *Melon. what resembles a horn: a) the h.'s of the moon, cornu lunæ; b) a drinking h., cornu; c) wind-instrument, cornu buccina [see TRUMPET]. To blow the h., cornu or buccinam inflare.*

HORNBEAM, *carpinus. The common h., *carpinus betulus.

HORN-BOOK, liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem (aft. Q. 1, 7, 17).—*libellus elementorum.—*tabulae literaræ.

HORN-LANTERN, latera cornea (Mart.).—cornu (Plant., poet.).

HORNED, cornutus.—corniger (poet.).

HORNED CATTLE, cornuta, pl. (sc. animalia). Herds of h. c., armenta cornuta.—cornigera and armenta buccra are poet.

HORNET, crabro.—*vespa crabro (Linn.). To bring a h.'s nest about one's ears, irritare crabrones (Prov., Plant.).

HORNY, corneus, corneolus. To become h., cornescere.

HOROSCOPE, horoscopium (Sid. Ep. 4, 13; instrument for calculating nativité).—horoscopus (Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190, &c.; oby's nativity)—genesis (the constellation under which one is born; nativity; Juv., Suet.). See NATIVITY.

HOROSCOPY, g-nethilōlōgia (γνηθιλογοία. Vitr. 9, 6, 2), or Crel. predictio et notatio cuiusque vite ex natali sidere (C. Diom. 2, 42, 87).

HORRIBLE, horribilis (to be shuddered at, &c.; e. g. spectaculum, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (sig. 4).—ferdus, abominandus, detestandus, detestabilis (aversabilis, Lucr.). nefarius. See HORRID.

HORRIBLY, horrendum in modum.—valde, vehementer (excessively).

HORRID, || Abominable, detestable, fœdus, abominandus, detestabilis, aversabilis (the last in Lucr.; all of persons).—nefarius (of persons, their designs, and actions).—Immanis (horrible, of acts).—horribilis (e. g. sonitus, spectaculum, species, pestis, tempestas).—horrendus (4): A. person, homo omni parte detestabilis: A. man! o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!

HORRIDNESS. See FEARFULNESS (= terrible nature of thing).

HORRIFIC. See DREADFUL, and FEARFUL = dreadful.

HORRIFY, terrere, exterrere, perterrere, &c. (horridicæ, poet.).

HORROUR, || Shivering, shuddering, horror (i. e. ubi totum corpus intrinset, Cels.). || Dread, extreme fear, horror (cold trembling, fm fear, C.).—terror, of alth, ca rel. H. scies aby, horror perfundit qui (C.); horror subit ca animum; terror mibi incidit or me invadit. || Extreme aversion, aversatio, of alth, ca rel (silo, age).—detestatio (of alth, ca rel, in Geil.; the conversion does not occur in C. in this sense).—animus aversissimus a qo (a very great h. of aby): to have a h. of alth, detestari qd: to have a h. of aby, abhorre qm; animo esse aversissimmo ab qo. || Horrible action, res nefanda or infanda, res atrox or nefaria.—tragædiæ (tragic occurrences; cf. C. Mil. 7, 18). The h.'s of war, belli vastatio: to perpetrate and suffer unutterable h.'s, facere et pati infanda.

HORSE, equus (g. l., and the usual word in the more elevated prose-style)—caballus (for ordinary services: a hack).—mannus (a Gallic h. or pony, kept for luxury: a palfrey, short, well-set, and fast-going).—veredus (light h., hunter, or courier's h., not used for drawing).—caterius (a gelding). A wild h., equus ferus, equiferus (in a state of nature): a spirited h., equus ferocitate exultans. A h. rears: see REAR: the h. reared, and threw his rider, equus prius pedibus erectis excussit equitem (L. 8, 7): to fall over one's h.'s neck, trans cervicem equi elabi (L. 16.): to wheel one's h. round, circumagere equum (ib.): to teach a h. to amble, equorum cursum minutis passibus frangere (Q. 9, 4, 13): to rub down a h., equum manibus conficere or perficere (both Veget.). To bring a h. into good condition again, equum ad corporis firmitatem revocare (Veget.): a h. gets too fat, equus ultra modum saginâ provenit (Veget.): to mount a h., in equum ascendere: to alight fm one's h., ex equo descendere. (Prov.) One must not look a gift h. in the mouth, equi donati dentes non inspicuntur (Hieron. Ep. ad Ephe. proem.). Saddle h., sellare jumentum.

HORSEBACK. To ride on h., equitare, equo vehi. To take exercise on h., equo gestari or vectari (to show oneself on h., &c.; e. g., of ladies; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 22). Exercise on h., vectatio (assidua) equi (Suet. Cal. 3). See TO RIDE. To hold a conference

on h., ex equis colloqui (of two or several). To fight on h., ex equo (or ex equis, of more than one) pugnare; also equitem or equites pugnare (i. e., as cavalry; opp. peditem or pedites, of their dismounting, to fight on foot).

HORSE-BANE, *phellandrium aquaticum (Linn., water hemlock).

HORSE-BEAN, *vicia faba (Linn.).

HORSE-BOY, *puer equarius.

HORSE-BREAKER, domitor equorum, or, fm context, domitor only.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, *æsculus hippocastanum (Linn.).

HORSE-CLOTH, tegumentum equi (g. l.).

HORSE-COMB, *strigilis equis comendis.

HORSE-DEALER, mango. To be a h.-d., negotium equarium exercere (see Aurel. Vict. de Vir. Ill.).

HORSE-DEALING, questus mangonicus (Suet. Vesp. 4).—negotiatio equestris (Ulp.).

HORSE-DOCTOR. See FARRIER.

HORSE-DUNG, sterces equinum, fœmus equinus or caballinus (Syr. in Duxo).

HORSE-FLESH, caro equi.—caballina (caro). To live upon h.-f., vitam corporibus equorum tolerare (see T. Ann. 2, 24, 2).

HORSE-FLY, cæstrus (so also Linn.).

HORSE-HAIR, pilus equinus (g. l.).—seta equina (the stronger hair; as a collective, pl., setæ equinæ; stuffed with a.-h., equino fartus (cf. C. Verr. 5, 11, 27).

HORSE-LAUGH, cachinnus.—cachinnatio (as act).—mirus risus (portentous or astounding laughter, C.). To burst into a h.-l., cachinnum tollere (C.), edere (Suet.). In cachinnos subito effundi (Suet.); cachinnio concitâ (to shake one's sides with laughter, with majore, Juv.; hence magno, maximo, &c.); mirum risum (mifios risus, of several) edere (C. Qu. Fr. 2, 10, 2): to burst out again into a h.-l., cachinnos revocare (Suet. Claud. 41).

HORSE-LEECH, || Farrier, vid. || Kind of leech; see LEECH.

HORSEMAN, eques (g. l.). To be a good h., equo habilem esse; equis optime uti; equitandi peritissimum esse: to aim at the reputation of being a good h., equitandi laudem petessere (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62).—|| Horseman = cavalry, vid.

HORSEMANSHIP, *equitandi ars. Good h. is highly thought of amongst us, equitandi laus apud nos viget (C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62). To take great pains to acquire skill in h., equitandi laudem petessere (ib.). An exhibition of h., ludicrum circense (L. 44, 9); or spectaculum circi (both propr. of the Circus maximus, at Rome); or *spectaculum desultorum (the desultores who leapt fm horse to horse in the Rom. Circus bring the nearest to exhibitors in our Circus).

HORSE-POND, locus ubi adaquari solent equi (see Suet. Vit. 7).—~~font~~ fons caballinus, Pers. Prod. 1, = 'fountain of Hippocrene.'

HORSE-RACE, curriculum equorum.—cursus equorum or equester.—certamen equorum (as contest between the horses). ~~Equi~~ Equiria were h.-r.'s in honour of Mars.

HORSE-RADISH, *cochlearia Armorica (Linn.).

HORSE-ROAD, *via, quâ equo vecti commant.

HORSE-SHOE, solæ ferrea.—vestigium equi (Plin. 28, 20, 81) The old Romans knew only the iron shoe they put on and took off at pleasure; with the country people this shoe consisted only of broom, hence called solæ spartes or spartes only; see Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. R. in v. solæ; but that the later Romans, even in the time of Vegetius, knew of the modern h.-s., as nailed on, is made very probable by modern scholars; see Jahn's Jahrb. 6, 3, p. 366, sq. To put a horse's shoes on, equo solæa ferreas induere; equum calcæare (in the ancient method), *equo solæa ferreas clavus suppingere: to cast a shoe, vestigium or solæam ferream unguâ excutere (see Plin. l. c.).

HORSE-SHOE VETCH, hippocrepis. Tufted h.-s. v., *hipp. comosa (Linn.).

HORSE-STEALER, equi, or equorum, fur (in a single case).—abigens, abactor (habitually).

HORSE-STEALING, furtum equi or equorum (in a single case).—abigeatus, abigendi studium (of the habit).

HORSE-TAIL (the plant), *equisetum (Linn.).

HORSE-TRAPPINGS. See TRAPPINGS.

HORSEWHIP, virga, quâ ad regendum equum utitur, though this is a 'stick' or 'cane'.—*Fagellum, quo ad regendum equum utitur, or, fm context, flagellum only. See WHIP, s.

HORTATION. See **EXHORTATION.**

HORTATORY, hortativus (q.), or *Crcl.* A h. address, suasio (*h.* hortatorius, adhortatorius, &c., are mod. Lat.).

HORTICULTURE. See **GARDENING.**

HOSE, || *Trowers* or *breeches*, vid. || *Stockings*, vid.

HOSPITABLE, hospitālis (that gladly receives guests).—liberalis, largus epulis (that gladly entertains). A h. house, domus, quæ hospitibus videtur in a h. manner, hospitaliter; liberaliter.

HOSPITALLY, hospitaliter (L.; e. g. invitare).—liberaliter (with ref. to the liberal entertainment given by the host). I liked my visit at Talma's, nor could I have been more h. received, fui libenter apud Talnam, nec potui accipi liberalius (C. Att. 16, 6).

HOSPITAL, nosocomium (νοσοκομειον, *Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 and 22), or pure Lat., valetudinarium (in the time of the emperors, when h.'s were first established). *Lying-in h.*, *lethodochium.—domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur.

HOSPITALITY, hospitalitas (of one who cheerfully receives friends).—liberalitas (of one who entertains his friends bountifully).

HOST, hospes (who receives friends under his roof).—convivator or cœnæ pater (who gives a party)—caupo (publican). To reckon without one's h., spe frustrari. || *Army*, exercitus, &c., vid. || *Consecrated wafer*, panis eucharisticus (&c.), vid.

HOSTAGE, obsecr. To give h.'s, obsecr. dare: to demand h.'s, obsecr. exigere a qo; obsecr. impetrare ci: to retain aby as a h., qm obsecr. retinere.

HOSTEL, HOSTELRY. See **INN.**

HOSTESS, a) *Fm* friendship, hospita or hospes. b) *For* pay, domina cauponæ or tabernæ (Syn. in Inn); opp. ministra cauponæ (bar-maid, servant at an inn).

HOSTILE, hostilis (having, showing, or, of things, indicating the feeling of an enemy; inclined to break out in open acts of hostility).—inimicus (of an unfriendly disposition).—infensus (incensed, enraged, embittered; denoting an excited state; it can only be used of persons or minds).—infestus (whose h. disposition threatens to show itself; denoting a quiescent state, it may also be used of things; epiculum, oculi, exercitus; and of countries). *JN.* inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; infensus infensusque.—adversus (g. t., opposed to); to aby, ci. To be h. to aby, inimico infensusque animo esse in qm: a h. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus; animus hostilis; animus alienus (dislike, estrangement): to entertain h. sentiments or feelings agst aby, inimicum, infestum, inimicum et infestum, or infestum et inimicum esse ci; inimico infensusque animo esse in qm: very h. feelings, aversissimo animo esse a qo: to make aby entertain h. feelings agst another, cs odium in qm concitare: to adopt a h. feeling, spiritus hostiles induere (T. Hist. 4, 57, 3): to regard aby with the most h. feelings, qm animo iniquissimo infestissimoque intueri: to inspire aby with h. sentiments agst another, odium cs in qm concitare; qm or cs voluntatem ab qo abalienare (to render averse or disinclined to): to become h. to aby, odium in qm concipere: in a h. manner, hostiliter in modum: a h. country, hostium terra (an enemy's country). hostilis terra or regio (C.), or armis animisque infesta inimicæ (C.).

HOSTILELY, hostiliter. Inimice. Infense.

HOSTILITY, animus infensus. inimicus, or infensus atque inimicus. animus hostilis (See **ENMITY**). *It's*, hostilia, ium. To commence h.'s, hostilia cœptare, facere, audire: to cease h.'s, ab armis recedere.

HOTLER, servus equarius, or equarius (late; adj. Val. Max.: subst. Solin. 45).

HOT, || *PROPRA* calidus (warm, more or less, opp. frigidus).—candens (of a glowing heat, red h.).—fervens fervidus (boiling h.).—æstuans (that really, or, as it were, boils up or ferments with heat)—æstuosus (full of boiling or fermenting heat, sultry; e. g., a wind, a day, road, &c.).—ardens, flagrans (on fire, in flames; fig., of the passions): red h., rutilus: a h. day, dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus: in h. weather, and along a dusty road, I ended my journey, iter conficiēbamur æstuosus et pulverulenta viā: to be h., calēre, candere, fervere, æstare (with the same difference as the adj. above): to grow or become h., calefieri, calefcere. incallescere. fervescere. effervescere. candescere. incandescere, also with ætu (this, however, only with the poets): to make or render h., calefacere (also fig. = to roast aby: to attack or set upon him with words; see (555)

C. Qu. Fr. 3, 2, in); fervescere (prop.). To be h., candere (to grow red by the heat of fire).—ardere (to be on fire).—fervere (to be boiling h.).—æstare (stronger than fervere, = to be in agitation and ferment through heat).—FIG.—ardere (of the glow of the eyes; then also of the heat of the passions).—flagrare (stronger than ardere, of the wild bursting forth of violent passions): to be h. with anger, irā ardere or flagrare: to be h. after aby (i. e., to feel violent love), ardere amore cs (Æt. poet. ardere qo or qm). A h. soil, solum fervens r (stronger) æstuosum (Plin. 15, 5, 6; 17, 19, 31): h. wines, vina fervida (H. Sat. 2, 8, 38). H. oven, furnus calidus (Plaut.). H. air, pipes, impressa parietibus tubi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa fovet æqualiter. H. springs, aquæ calidæ or calentes; aquæ calidæ, or aquarum calentium fontes.

— || FIG. a) Too lively, too violent, calidus, ardens, fervens or fervidus, acer (violent; then also very lively): a h. horse, equus calidus or acer: a h. temper, ingenium ardens or fervidum: a h. youth, a youth of h. temperament, juvenis ferventis animi: h. in one's decisions, rapidus in consiliis suis (L. 22, 12): a h. engagement, pugna acris; prœlium acre: where the battle is at the hottest, ubi Mars est atrocissimus (L. 2, 46): when the contest became hotter, certamine accenso: there was some h. fighting, acriter pugnabatur; magnā vi certabatur; acriter or acerrime præliabantur (sc. nostri et equites): h. after althg (too eager or desirous for it), flagrans cupiditate cs rei; cupidissimus cs rei. b) Angry, inclined to anger, iratus, iracundus. præcepit ingenio in iram. pronus in iram (g. th.).—conciatus (roused, excited, as a mob).—irā incensus, flagrans, ardens (very angry): to be h., irā flagrare, ardere (fig., to be very angry): aby is terribly h., qs furenter irascitur.

HOT-BATH, balneum calidum. H.-b.'s, thermæ. See "HOT SPRINGS." To take a h.-b., calidā lavari.

HOT-BED, *area stercore satiatæ.—*area vitreis munita (if under glass; cf. Plin. 9, 5, 23).

HOTCH-POTCH, farrāgo (with ref. to the contents; Juv. 1, 86).—sartiāgo (with ref. to the words; Pers. 1, 80).

HOTEL, || *INN*, vid. || *Town mansion* of a wealthy person, insula (large private house, with no adjoining houses).—turris (any towering edifice; hence=castle, &c.).—but *h.* domus (as g. t.) is the usual term.

HOT-HEADED, fervidioris animi.—iracundus (passionate).—præceps (ingenio). A h.-h. young man, juvenis ferventis animi.

HOT-HOUSE, *hypocaustum hortense; or *Crcl.* plantarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia or objectæ sunt vitæ (Aft. Mart. 8, 14): or *plantarum hiberna vitæ munita.

HOTLY, FIG. a) Too violently, ardentem. ferventer. acriter. cupide.—avide (desirously). To pursue the enemy too h., cupidius or avidius hostem insequi; acris instare hostibus: to speak h., ferventer loqui: to act h., calide agere. b) *Angriily*: to write too h., iracundus scribere.

HOTNESS. See **HEAT.**

HOTSPUR, homo stolidæ ferox.—homo iracundus (passionate).

HOUGH, s. genū commissura.—poples.

HOUGH, v. succidere popitem or (of several animals, or of more legs than one) poplites (succisus fetibus, poplitibusque, L. 22, 51).

HOUND, canis venaticus (*h.* Canis venator poetic; canis ad venandum is bad Latin without some addition, as in, a good h., canis ad venandum nobilis, where ad venandum depends on nobilis): to keep h.'s, canes alere ad venandum (where ad venandum depends upon alere). (Prov.) To hold with the h.'s, and run with the hare, utrique parti favere; duabus scellis sedere.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, cynoglossus (Plin.).—*cynoglossum (Linn.).

HOUE, hora (both as the twenty-fourth part of a day, and as an indef. portion of time).—horæ spatium (the def. space of one h.).—horæ momentum (the short space of an h., considered as the space within which something happens). Half an h., semihora: an h. and a half, sesquihora: three-quarters of an h., dodrans horæ (Plin. 2, 14, 11): the twenty-fourth part of an h., semuncia horæ (ibid.): in an h., in horā: in a single h., in horā unā (Plaut.): above an h., more than an h., horā amplius or horam amplius (e. g. horā or horam amplius ... jam molebantur, C. Verr. 4, 43, 95, where Zumpt reads horā, Orell. horam: cf. Zumpt's note, who sh.-s. that both forms are allowable): an h. before, &c., horā

ante, quam, &c.: in or within three h. a, infra tres horas; tribus horis: in the short space of an h., horum momento: in a few h.'s, breviarum momento (Just. 2, 14); paucis momentis (in a short space of time; e. g. multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, &c., C.): in a very few h.'s, paucis admodum horis: three h.'s (long), tres horas: per tres horas: for several h.'s, per aliquot horarum spatia: fm h. to h., in horas: every h.: see HOURLY: from this very h., inde ab hoc temporis momento: to have hardly four h.'s start of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (i. e. to be four h.'s march before him, Cæs.): at or to the hour (the fixed h.), ad horam: every h., omni tempore: up to this h., adhuc (not hucusque, sed neer relates to time). In dating his letters he always added the h. at which they were finished, ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta, quibus datæ significarentur, addebatur: in the last years of his life, Mæcenas never got an h.'s sleep, Mæcenati triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus: to sleep for several h.'s together, plures horas et eas continuas dormire (Aft. Suet. Oct. 78): hardly to utter a word an h., horis decem verba novem dicere (Mart. 8, 7): day and h., tempus et dies: the hour of aby's birth, hora natalis (H. Od. 2, 17, 18), or hora quæ gignitur or genitus est (Aft. Just. 3, 2, 2; both of the h. of a child's birth); tempus pariendi (with ref. to the mother): aby's last h., hora novissima or suprema: in his last h., eo ipso die, quo e vitâ excessit: leisure h.'s, otium. tempus otiosum (when we have no business on our hands). tempus subsecivum (the time one gets or steals, as it were, from one's business or studies): to steal an h. or two fm one's studies, qd subsecivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere: to grant a few h.'s delay, diemulam addere (Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27): lost h.'s, horæ perditæ (Aft. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16, poteras has horas non perdere). || The Hours (goddesses), Horæ.

HOURLY, singulis horis (in every hour).—singulis interpositis horis (at the end of each hour; e. g. singulos cyathos vini dare),—omnibus horis (at all hours; every hour).—in horas (fm hour to hour).

HOOR-PLATE. See DIAL.

HOUSE, s. domus (a. domo or a place for living in, with all its appurtenances, as, the h. properly so called, the court, garden, &c. [hence = mansion, palace]; also that of animals, as, of the turtle; then also meton. = h. affairs; again = the family inhabiting the h.; and g. t., the h. of a citizen).—medes, pl.; ædificium (the dwelling-h., the building, opp. to other places or single parts of it: see Np. Att. 13, 4, domus amœnitas non ædificio sed silvâ constabat. Ipsum enim tectum &c.).—domicilium (g. t., a dwelling-place or residence, which any one occupies for a certain space of time; see Cæs. B. G. 6, 30, ædificium circumdactum est silvâ, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum, &c.).—insula (a large building, separated on all sides from other buildings; the slave who had the superintendence of such was called insularius)—tectum (prop. a roof, frequently used by the Romans for 'house', considered as a place of protection).—familia (the inhabitants of a h., eply the servants; then also the family fm which any one is descended).—genus (the family fm which any one is descended).—res familiaris (h. affairs).

A small h., domuncula. ædiculæ.—casa (a cottage, hut); a large town h., palatium. moles (in respect of immense extent): in the house, domi: in or at my h., domi meæ; in domo meâ; domi apud me (not domi meæ, tunc, sue, nostræ, vestræ, alienæ; but with any other adj. or with gen. of the possessor, the prep. is preferred; e. g. in domo Cæsaris, though even C. says domi Cæsaris: see HOME): from h. to h., per domos; ostiatim (from door to door): to search aby's h., inquirere apud qm (g. t. Att. 1, 16, 12); to order aby's h. to be searched, immisissis (lictioribus ceterisque) publicis ministris angulatim sedulo cuncta perlustrari jubere (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25; cf. Petron. 98, 1): to search aby's h. for stolen goods, apud qm rem furtivam quærere (Just. Inst. 4, 1); furtum quærere in domo cs (Fest. p. 199, Duc.). The 'act of searching aby's h.' was scrutinium (Appul. Met. 9, p. 237, 25): to And the stolen goods in aby's h., rem furtivam in cs domo depredare: to set one's h. in order, omnes res diligentissime constituere (Hirt. B. Afr. 88).—sarcinæ colli gere, antequam proficiscere e vitâ (= prepare for death, Varr. R. R. 1, init.); to leave or quit a h., emigrare (e) domo (opp. immigrare in domum, to get into a new h.): to keep open h., ei quotidie sic cœna coquitur, ut invocatis amicis una cenare liceat (Aft. Np. Cim. 4, 3): property in h.'s, urbanum prædium (applying not only to property in towns, but to the possession of any build- (456)

ings: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198). The affairs of the h. See 'DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.'

|| House and home, sedes (a residence).—fundus (an estate, land and h.).—domus et fundus, or domus et possessiones (a h. and estate or possession). To drive any one fm h. and home, exturbare qm e possessionibus, or bonis patriis, or laribus patriis, or fortunis omnibus: to leave h. and home (in order to go into a foreign country), domum et propinquo relinquare (to leave one's home and relations): to fight for h. and home, pro tectis moribusque dimicare: pro aris et focis pugnare (both of the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.).

The master, the mistress of a h., herus, hera (in respect of those under them); pater, mater familias or familie (in respect of the family); the people (servants) of the h., domestici, familia: back of the h., postica pars or postica partes ædium, domus postica (the building or buildings behind); aversa domus pars (as opp. the front of the h.: the windows of wch look into the court): to creep out through the back of the h., domo posticâ clam egredi: per aversam domus partem furtim degradi: from my, our h., a me, a nobis (eply in Plaut. and Ter.): to keep the h., domi or domo se tenere or retinere (g. t.); publico carere or se abstinere; in publicum non prodire (to show oneself seldom in public); domo non excedere or non egredi (not to stir from the h.); domo abdi (to hide oneself in one's h.): never to quit the h., domo pedem non efferre: to be in the h., see 'to be at HOME': to drive aby from one's h., qm domo expellere, extrudere, or ejicere; qm foras trudere.

To entertain in one's h., hospitio accipere or excipere qm; hospitio domum ad se recipere qm, hospitium ei præbere (as a guest); in domum suam recipere qm; tecto accipere or recipere qm; tectum præbere ei (g. t., to receive into one's h., under one's roof; accipere, more as a friend; excipere and recipere, as a protector, &c.); recipere, receptare qm or qm ad se (to receive to oneself, eply of those who conceal thieves, &c., hence called receptores): to be received into aby's house, esse in hospitio apud qm; hospitio cs uti.

HOUSE, v. || To place under shelter for protection, condere (e. g. frumentum).—contegere. Jn. condere et reponere (e. g. fructus); reponere contegereque (e. g. arma omnia, Cæs.).—in tecta contegere (e. g. troops, milites). || Receive under one's roof, tecto recipere qm (Cæs. B. G. 7, 66, 7).—recipere qm in tectum (Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16).—hospitio qm excipere.—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm. tectis et sedibus recipere qm (these two of the inhabitants of a town harbouring soldiers, exiles, &c.).—stabulare (g. t. to place animals in a stall, Varr. R. R. 1, 21). To be housed, tectum subisse (of a person).—stabulari (post-Aug. of animals).—or the passives of the verbs above given.

|| INTRANS. To reside under a by's roof, habitare cum qo (also used imprpr., as Milton, &c., see 'to house': e. g. hiems habitat in Alpibus jugis). See RESIDE.

HOUSEBREAKER, effractorius (Sen. Ep. 68).—effractor (JCI. Paul. Dig. 1, 15; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1), or Crcl. qui domos perfingit or in domibus furta facit.

HOUSEBREAKING, effractura (JCI. Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2; Scæv. id. 38, 2, 48). Or Crcl. with domum perfingere.

HOUSE-DOG, canis domesticus, or *canis tecti, ædium, &c., custos (as guard: custos, of dogs, V. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12).—catenarius canis (as chained up, Petron. Sat. 72; Sen. de irâ, 3, 37).

HOUSE-DOOR. See DOOR.

HOUSEHOLD, domus (e. g. domus tota te nostra salutet, &c.).—familia. See FAMILY. A well-conducted h. (morally), domus pudica (Q.). the whole h., quiversa domus: a. expensæ, sumptus domesticus.

HOUSEHOLD-BREAD, panis cibarius or plebeius. HOUSEHOLD GOD, lar: a. g.'s, lares.—(dii) penates (g.'s of the family).

HOUSEHOLD-STUFF. See FURNITURE. HOUSEHOLDER, pater familias (as father of the family).—ædium or ædificii dominus (as owner of a house).—qui domum habet.

HOUSEKEEPER, Housholder, vid. || Upper female servant, quæ res domesticas dispensat—dispensatrix (late).

HOUSEKEEPING, *administratio or cura rei familiaris. Aby's h. is very expensive, domus est sumptuosa (Ter.): expenses of h., see 'DOMESTIC EXPENSES.' Careful or economical h., diligencia domestica; *diligentia in re familiarit tuendâ: to be economical in one's h., parce or frugaliter vivere.

HOUSELEK, *sempervivum tectorum (Linn.)

HOUSELESS, qui domum non habet (*who does not possess a house*).—quem tectum nullum accipit (*aft. C. Alt. 5, 16, 3; who finds no roof to shelter him*). To run up temporary buildings to receive the h. poor, subitaria ædificia extruere, quæ multitudinem inopem accipiant (*T. Ann. 15, 39*).

HOUSEMAID, ancilla (*g. t.*).—cubicularia (*chamber-maid; sc. ancilla or famula*).

HOUSE-RENT, merces habitationis. *What h. r. does he pay?* quanti habitat? *to pay a heavy h. r.*, magni habitare: *his h. r.* is 30,000 *ases*, triginta millibus (*sc. æris*) habitat: *not to call upon any for his h. r.*, ci annum habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitationis donare.

HOUSE-ROOM, spatium (*g. t.*).—laxitas (*ample size, e. g. ædium*). *Plenty of h.-r.*, spatiosa et capax domus; *laxior domus* (*Vell. 2, 81*): *to have plenty of h.-r.*, bene habitare (*g. t.*); *laxe* (et magnifice) habitare: *not to have h.-r. enough*, anguste habitare or parum laxè habitare. *No house, however large, could furnish h.-r. for such a multitude of slaves*, turba servorum quamvis magnam domum angustet (*Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11*: *angustare, post-Aug.*). *Not h.-r. enough*: a house in which there is not h.-r. enough, domus angusta (*C.*).

HOUSE-SPARROW, * passer domesticus.

HOUSE-TAX, tributum in singulas domos imposuit (*aft. Cæs. B. C. 3, 32*).

HOUSE-TOP, ædium, domûs, &c., culmen or summum culmen (*l. 1, 34*).

HOUSE-WARMING. To give a h.-w., *initium in domum quam immigrandi epulis datts (*cenâ dattâ, &c.*) auspicari (*aft. initium in scenam prodeundi auspicari, Suet. Cal. 54*). cenâ et poculis magnis inauguratur qs ædium dominus (*aft. Appul. Mæ. 7, 191, where it is inaugur. dux latronum*).

HOUSEWIFE, mater familias (*as the mother*).—*hera* (*as mistress*).—*quæ res domesticas dispensat* (*as managing the stores, &c.*). *A good h.*, mulier frugi, attenta ad rem: *to be a good h.*, res domesticas or rem familiarem bene administrare; attentam esse ad rem: *to be a bad h.*, rem familiarem negligere.

HOUSEWIFERY, cura rerum domesticarum. See **HOUSEKEEPING**.

HOUSINGS. See **HORSE-CLOTH**, **TRAPPINGS**.
HOVEL, tugurium or (*Appul.*) tugurîum (*poor cottage, covered with straw, &c.; any hut to protect agst wind and weather*).—*casa*, dim. cavilla (*Petrus, Plin., Juv.; cottage*).—*casa repentina* (*as hastily run up to protect fm the rain, &c.*).—*gurgustium* (*small and wretched dwelling, C.*).

HOVER, pendere, with or without alis (*to hang, i. e. in the air; but poetic in this sense; also with in æra; in auras*).—*aere librari (*to be balanced in the air*).—*sis circumvolare* (*to fly round; also impropr. mors atris circumvolat alis, H.*). || **IMPROPR.** (*e. g. of an army hovering over a country, &c.*) imminere or impendere (*ci rei*).

HOW, 1) *As interrogative particle*, quid (*e. g. deum, nisi semperiternum intelligere, qui possumus? C. In an indirect interrog. sentence only Plaut.*).—*quomodo?* (*in what way? by what means?* 1. *Direct*; *Mæcenas quomodo tecum? H., and absol., ut tantum orator dare cogeretur. Quomodo? &c., C. 2. Indirect*; hæc negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistolâ quidem narrare audeo. 3. *As an exclamation of surprise*; quomodo se venditant Cæsari!)—*quemadmodum* (*after what manner?* 1. *Direct*; si non reliquit, quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? *C. Rosc. Com. 18. 2. Indirect*; providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus; excogitare, quemadmodum, &c., C.; consilia inire, quemadmodum ab Gergovâ diaceret, Cæs.; cogita, quemadmodum fortuna nobiscum egerit, quemadmodum provincia se habeat; modus est, in quo quemadmodum ... factum sit, queritur; see *Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 45, An.*, who, however, restricts the meaning of *quomodo* too absolutely to the office of inquiring after the means and instruments of accomplishing a thing).—*quâ ratione*. quibus rationibus (*by what methods, &c.*, *indirect*; quid enim refert, quâ me ratione cogatis, h. you compel me, nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quemadmodum uti victoriâ deberent, cogitant, Cæs.).—*quo pacto* (*enquires after the conditions and circumstances under which a thing takes place; indirect, somehow or other, nescio quo pacto, C.*). *H. I h. say you?* (*implying surprise*, quid? quid ais?—*h. are you?* *h. do you do?* *quomodo vales?* *ut vales?* (*h. is your health?*)—*quo loco sunt res tue?* (*are your affairs?*)—*quid agitur?* *quid agitur?* (*vi patitur; h. goes it with you, &c.?*)—*h. does the matter stand?* *quomodo res se habet?*—*h. does it happen that &c.?* *qui* (*tandem*) *fit*, (457)

*ut &c. H. now? quid porro? quid vero? H. so? quid ita? qui domus? (Plaut.); qui vero? (Plaut.); qui cedo (Ter.). H. say you? quid dicit? quid ais? H. many? quam multi (quam multorum, &c.) quot (the former stronger). H. many are they? h. many are there of them? quot sunt illi? (h. many are they altogether?); quot sunt illorum? (h. many are there of those who are present? H. few are there who &c.) quotusquisque est, qui (with subj.)? H. often, quam sæpe. quoties. H. big, &c., quantus: h. old are you? quot annos natus es? H. much (or many) soever, see *HOWEVER*, many, much. H. much do you pay for your lodgings? quanti habitas?—*h. much does he charge for his lessons?* quanti docet? (*On quanti, quanto, see Z. 444, 445.*) *H. long? quam diu?* *By h. much ... by so much, quanto ... tanto* (*with comparatives*); also *quo ... eo. H. far, see FAR*.*

2) *As interjection*, quam (*with adverbs, adjectives, and adverbs*; quam multa; quam morosi; quam valde; quam cupienti laudari!).—*ut* (*marking degree*). *H. well you did it!* quam bene fecisti!—*h. afraid he is, lest &c.* *ut* timent, nê &c.—*h. he weighs all his words!* *ut* omnia verba moderatur! (*So aft. a sent. with quum; quod quum facis, ut ego tumam amorem ... desidero!* C.) *H. I wish, quam velim, quam or quantopere vellem* (*imperf., if the wish cannot be realized*). *H. dissatisfied he was with himself!* *ut* sibi ipse displicebat!—*How?* The acc. only is often used. *H. blind I was!* me cæcum! (*e. g. qui hæc ante non viderim: h. vain are the hopes of men!* o fallacem hominum spem! (*so, o fragilem fortunam!* o inane nostras contentiones!)) *H. much* (*with comparatives*), quanto (*e. g. quanto magis philosophi delectantur, si &c.*).

HOWBET. See **NEVERTHELESS**, **HOWEVER** (*end*).
HOWEVER, 1) *In what degree*, -cumque (*or -cunque; appended. H. great, quantumcumque: h. often, quotiescumque*).—*quamvis* (*how much; in h. high a degree you please; e. g. quamvis calide, quamvis audacter; quamvis multi, &c.*).—*quamvisbet* (*in the same sense as quamvis, but mly t, quamlibet ante, O.; quamlibet infirmus, O.*). *H. much I wished it, si maxime velim* (*aft. a neg. sentence; e. g. extra quos [cancellos] egredi non possum, si &c.*). || 2) *In whatever way* (*as leaving it undecided which way the thing really happened, will happen, &c.*), utcumque (*or utcunque; e. g. utcunque se ea res habuit; utcunque casura res est; utcunque ferent ea facta minores, &c.*); *h. that may be, utcunque res est or erit.* || **NEVERTHELESS**, &c., sed (*but*).—*tamen* (*yet, however*).—*tamen nihilominus* (*but nevertheless, but for all that*).

HOWITZER, * tormentum, quo pilæ lapidæ et ferræ mittantur.

HOWL, v. ululare (*of the continued howling of dogs, wolves; also of persons, esp. of rough uncivilized men; see Cæs. B. G. 5, 37; L. 38, 17, 4; also, perhaps, of the howling of the wind, although not so found; fremitus would express rather the murmuring of it, see NOISE* or fremitus).—*ejulare* (*to h. in a mournful manner; e. g. of the female mourners at funerals*).—*plorare*, lamentari (*to weep aloud, to lament, of persons, g. t.*): *to h. and lament, ejulare atque lamentari*.

HOWL, s. ululatus, ejulatus, ejulatio, ploratus. lamentatio (*see HOWL, v.*; the words in -us denote the h. itself, those in -io the act of howling). *The h. of the mourning women at funerals*, ejulatio funebria.

HOWLING. See **HOWL, s.**

HOWSOEVER. See **HOWEVER**.

HOY, navigium, navicula, navigîlum.—*cymba* (*syn. in SHIP*).

HUBBUB. See **TUMULT**.

HUCKLEBACKED, gibber.

HUCKLEBONE, coxa, coxendix.

HUCKSTER, cocio, arilator (*small retail dealer; the latter the older term according to Gell.*).—*insistor* (*pedlar*).—*propola* (*who buys to sell again directly with a profit*).

HUCKSTER, v. cocionari (*Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful*).—*mercaturam tenuem facere* (*to have a small business*).—*cauponari* (*with ref. to provisions*).

HUDDLE, v. || **TRANS.** confundere, permiscere (*to mix in confusion*).—*conferre* (*to crowd together things or persons; into aq, in qd; e. g. in arta tecta, L.*). *Several huddled together, plures simul conferti* (L.). *Huddled, as it were, together, omnes... quasi permisti et confusi, or conjuncti inter se et implicati* (Cæs.; *if entangled*); *things huddled together, turum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus. To h. on one's clothes, * raptim sibi vestem or se veste induere; * rap-*

tim se amicare.—^a raptim sibi et præpropere vestes injicere (*the last of clothes, togas, &c.*). To *h. up a matter* (*impropr.*), rem, ut pot. r. expedire: *to h. up a peace, &c.*, ^a pacem raptim (repente, subito) conficere, componere, &c. || **INTRANS.** To *h. away*, (plures) simul confertos effundi (L.); or abripere se, *with or without subito, repente, &c.* To *h. off with whatever they could snatch up at the moment*, raptim quibus quicque poterat elatis exire (L. 1, 39).

HUDDLE, s. turba (*of men or things*; e.g. argumentorum, Q.). confertissima turba—indigesta moles (*of things, O.*). indigesta turba (Plin.; but indig. *post-Aug.*)—"quasi permistus et confusus rerum cumulus" or rerum aliarum super alias acervatarum cumulus (e.g. legum, L. 3, 34).—inoondita caterva (e.g. verborum, Gall. 1; but caterv. *very rare of things*).

HUE, *|| Colour, dye, viv.* When *hue* is used of a shade of colour with an adj. in -ish (as in '*of a greenish hue*'), inclinari or languescere in, with acc. of the *h*; e.g. color in aurum or in luteum inclinat (Plin.); color in luteum languescens (Plin. 27, 13, 109); but there are also separate participles for some colours: of a darkish *h.*, nigricans; of a greenish *h.*, viridans. *Sit sentire* is used with acc.: *white*, with somewhat of a violet *h.*, candidus color violam sentiens; or exire or desinare in with acc. (e.g. optimi carbunculi sunt illi, quorum extremus iugulicus in amethysti violam exit, Plin.; fulgor amethysti in violam desinit: *these last of a slight h.*). || *Hue* and *cry*, a) *Propr.* To raise a *h.* and cry *af. ab.*, clamare qm furem (H. Ep. 1, 16, 36). b) *Impr.* (as printed description of felons, &c.). præmandata, orum (cf. C. Plaut. 13, 31, Wunder, p. 166); libellus, quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (or fugitivorum nomina continentur, Appul. Met. 6, p. 176, 7). To put *aby* into the *h.* and *c.*, præmandatis qm requirere (C. l. c.); spargere libellos, quibus ea nomen continetur et cetera (Appul. l. c.).

HUFF, s. || *A sudden swell of anger or arrogance*, (quasi) tumor animi. To be upon the *h.* L'Étrange, est in tumore animus (C.); irâ efferrî. exandescere; iracundiâ exardescere.

HUFF, v. TRANS. || To puff up, inflate, sufflare (to puff up; *propr.* and *fig.*).—Inflate ea animum (e.g. ad superbiam).—|| To scold insolently, increpare. maledictis or probris increpare. || **INTRANS.** To swell, intumescere (e.g. ad superbiam). || To huff at (= despise, reject, e.g. a doctrine; South), contumaciter pœnere (e.g. Imperia).—qd totum ejicere (to reject; e.g. rationem Cynicorum).—qd citi displicet, non probatur, improbat.

HUFFER. See HECTOR, BULLY, ROASTER.

HUG, v. qm artus complecti. qm amplexari.—qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (†).—qm complexu tenere (*of a long continued embrace*).—Invadere ea pectus amplexibus (violently, passionately; Petr. 91, 4).—~~qm~~ complecti also of wrestlers; ea corpus, membra, &c., lacertis may be added (O.). || **IMPROPR.** e.g. 'we hug deformities, qm qd delectat (e.g. vitia, H.). To *h. oneself*, sibi placere; gloriari qd re, de qd re, or (if the satisfaction is well-grounded) in qd re.—se efferre.—se lactare.

HUG, s. artus complexus, or complexus only (also in a hostile sense).—complexus tenax († O.).

HUGE, immanis. vastus (denote magnitude on its unfavorable, disagreeable side; vast. as exceeding the usual size, colossal, with the access. notion of fat; imman., as reaching to the unnatural, monstrous, terrific; canis vasti corporis is an immense fat hound; belua immanis figurâ is a gigantic unnaturally big animal, as the elephant; so imm. corporis magnitudo.—imman. is also 'immense'; of money, booty, &c., pecunie, præda). Jn. vastus et immanis (e.g. belua)—im-mens-us (lit., immeasurable; immense, of any real or fig. extension, alitudo; sum of money, pecunia).—ingens (unusually or extraordinarily great, of any extension; arbor; sum of money, pecunia; intellect, Ingenium. The derivation is 'in' not 'and' gen' r. of gigno; hence it = *avowed*, of things not born or produced, i. e. usually).—insanus (mad; unreasonably great; e.g. pile of buildings, moles; mountains, montes). A. h. mountain, lions in immensum eilatus. || h. mass, moles.

HUGELY, immaniter (Gell.).—immane (†; not præ-Aug.; both usually not in the sense of mere magnitude, but of terrific magnitude, manner, &c.).—in or ad immensum (to an immense height, distance, &c., *af. verbs implying motion or extension*)—vehementer (violently)—egregie (very greatly; before and above other things; with placere).—insignite or insigniter (signally; e.g. improbus, &c.).—prorsus valde (e.g. hoc mihi præstus vobis placet, C.).

HUGENESS, immanitas (with ref. either to the body or the mind; in a bad sense).—vastitas (*post-Aug.* in this sense, pari... vastitate beluas, Col.; ~~est~~ vastitudo, Gell.).—Sis moles (e.g. India perhibetur molibus ferarum admirabilis, Col.).

HULK, alveus navis.—caverna navis (C., all the interior space).

HULL, folliculus (of corn, leguminous plants, or grapes).—valvulus (of leguminous plants).—tunica, gluma (of corn; the cerealia generally). To have *h.*, folliculis tegi. || *Hulk*, vld. To tie a-h., armentis spoliatum esse. exarmatum esse. fuisse esse armentis et gubernaculo diffracto (cf. Suet. Aug. 17).

HUM, v. murmurare. murmur edere (of a murmuring noise; of men or bees)—stridorem edere (of bees).—bom-bum facere (of bees; the best word for 'hum').—|| To *h. a tune*, 'carmen (modos, &c.) secum murmurare (sec. murmur. Plaut.; magis carminibus murmurata, Appul.), carmen, cantica, &c., muncum ipse modulor (cf. Q. 2, 11, 5; al. melior). || To impose on (cant term), see IMPOSE (on), HOAX.

HUM, s. fremitus (h. h.).—murmur (the murmuring of men and bees).—stridor (the hissing h. of bees).—bom-bus (the deep humming of bees).

HUM! interf. hem!

HUMAN, humanus (in all the relations of the Eng. word); by the gen. hominum (when = proper to men; e.g. h. faults and errors, hominum vitia et errores).—mortalis (in respect of the imperfection of men). *Alitg.* exceeds all h. comprehension, qd humani ingenii modum excedit: *h. feeling*, humanitas: *to lay aside, renounce all h. feeling*, humanitatem omnem exuere; ab humanitate desistere; hominem ex homine exuere: *to have committed some fault sm h. frailty*, qd culpa humani erroris teneri. || *Human form*, forma, species humana; humana species et figura; humana species atque forma: *to have a h. form*, humano visu esse (of a god, as also the following expressions): *to assume a h. form*, speciem humanam induere: *in a h. form*, humanâ specie indutus; sub humanâ imagine (O. Met. 1, 213). || *Human life*, vita hominis or hominum; vita humana. || *Human race*, genus humanum or hominum; gens humana: *the whole h. race*, universum genus hominum; omnes or cuncti mortales. || *Human sacrifice*, hostia or victima humana: *the barbarous custom of offering h. sacrifices*, barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum: *to offer h. sacrifices*, pro victimis homines immolare; homines immolare: *to offer a h. sacrifice*, hominem immolare: *to offer a h. sacrifice to a god*, ei deo humanâ hostiâ sacro or litare (Plin. 8, 22, 34; T. Germ. 3, in.).

HUMANE, misericors in qm or in qd (= in *aby's* case).—misericors et mansuetus. See COMPASSIONATE. || *Merciful to his beasts*, *misericors in animalia.

HUMANELY, misericordi animo.—mansuete. See COMPASSIONATELY.

HUMANIST (= philologist; Scot.), grammaticus.—*qui humanitatis studia profectur.

HUMANITY, || *Human imperfection*, conditio humana or mortalitas: *such is h.*, hæc conditio humana ita fert; *hæc ab homine non aliena sunt.—|| *Friendliness, kindness, humanitas*. misericordia (compassion).

HUMANIZE, ad humanitatem informare (C.).—mansuefacere et excolere (qm, C.).—expolire qm hominem reddere (C. homines). To *h. mankind*, a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere: *by these institutions he humanized the minds of men, whom habits of perpetual warfare had already rendered barbarous and savage*, quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros.

HUMANLY, humano modo. humanus (*af. the manner of men*); *ut solent homines.—*quemadmodum homines loquuntur (according to human language, notions, &c.).

HUMBLE, adj. submissus. demissus (lowly, meek, mod-st, opp. elatus; therefore by no means a censure; see C. Off. 1, 26, 190; de Or. 2, 43, 183: *thus C. couples probi, demissi together*; demissus, however, is indifferent).—modestus. verecundus (modest, vid.).—humilis (low, mean-spirited).—supplex (entiaing humbly); humilis et supplex (e.g. oratio). In a *h. manner*, demisse; submisso; suppliciter: *to be a h. animo* esse submisso; nihil sibi sumere: *to become a h. animum* contrahere; se submittere: *to behave in a h. manner*, submisso se gerere. (See HUMBLTY.) To set this forth in the humblest possible manner, hæc quam potiss.

deississimae atque subjectissimae exponere (*Caes.*): to *be-c-h* *aby* in no very *h. terms*, ci nou nimis submissee supplicare (*C.*).

HUMBLE, v. || *To humble aby*, ca spiritus reprimere (*the pride of aby*).—frangere qm or ca audaciam. comprimere ca audaciam (*aby's boldness*).—frangere qm et comprimere. To *h. oneself*, se demittere, se or animum submittere; submissee se gerere; se abjicere (*beneath one's dignity, too low*): to *h. oneself before aby*, se submittere ci, supplicare ci, supplicem esse ci (*with words*): to *h. oneself to alth*, probari ad qd; se proficere qd (*e. g.* in mulieribus fletus); descendere ad qd.

HUMBLE-BEE, *apis terrestris (*Linn.*).

HUMBLENESS, || *Humility*, vid. || *Lowness*, vid.

HUMBLY, humiliter (*inly in a bad sense, implying meanness of spirit; e. g.* sentire, servire; ferre qd, opp. animose ferre).—humili animo (*in the same sense as humiliter*).—animo demisso atque humili.—demisse, submissee (*e. g.* scribere, loqui).—suppliciter.—subjecte (*Caes.*; *with ref. to a superior*). To *behave h.*, submissee se gerere; to *beseech aby h.*, supplicibus verbis orare; *every h.*, multis verbis et supplicem orare: not very *h.*, non nimis submissee supplicare ci: to *obey h.*, modeste parere.

HUMBUG, s. gerrē (*a worthless, despicable thing; see next quotation*).—lire (= λῆποι, *Plaut.*; *mere* or *gross h.*, gerrē germane; *e. g.* tuae blanditiæ mihi sunt quod dici solet . . . gerrē germane; atque ædopol lire, *lire, Plaut.*). *Sis inepta, pl. adj. (f. -ly; e. g. loqui)*; mendacia, orum (*lies*).—fraudes, fallacie (*deceitful tricks*).

HUMBUG, v. ludere qm jocose (*satis, C.*).—imponere ci. circumvenire or (*Com.*) circumducere qm. ci fucum facere. fraudem or fallaciam ci facere. onerare qm mendaciis. *He has humbugged him*, verba illi dedit (*SYM. IN DECEIVE; see also HOAX*).

HUMDRUM, adj. iners. ignavus (*lazy*).—somniaulosus (*sleepy; also impropr., of things; e. g.* senectus, *C.*).—iners et desidiosus (*lazy; e. g.* otium, *C.*). *A h. fellow*, homo somnulosus. homo tardus or segnus.

HUMECTATE. See **MOISTEN**.

HUMECTATION. See **MOISTENING**.

HUMID. See **DAMP**, **MOIST** (*espily the latter*).

HUMIDITY, humor (*h. not humiditas; h. of the earth, uligo*). See **MOISTURE**.

HUMILIATION, castigatio (*inflicted by another*).—humilitas (*a lowering of oneself; C. Invent. 1, 56, 109*). *this he looked upon as a h.*, eā re in ordinem se cogi videbat.—*h.* animi demissio is 'dejection'.

HUMILITY, animus submissus or demissus (*opp. animus elatus*).—modestia. verecundia (*modesty, e. v.*).—humilitas (*lowering behaviour; C. Invent. 1, 56, 109*). *h.* as a virtue, in the Christian sense, first in *Lact.*: To *show h.*, submissee se gerere: *with h.*, submissee; modeste.

HUMORIST, || *In a bad sense*, homo diffidilis or morosus, or diffidilis et morosus (*ill-tempered*).—homo stultus et inaequalis (*Sen.; fanciful*). || *In a good sense*, *Who has a playful fancy in speaking or writing*, qui ingenio est hilari et ad jocandum promptus. jocularis (*C.*)—homo lepidus, festivus (*full of cheerful humour; the latter with ref. to clever, intellectual wit*).

HUMOROUS, lepidus, festivus.—jocosus (*these three of persons or things*).—ad jocandum promptus (*see Jocos*). *In a certain h. publication*, in joculari quodam libello (*Q.*). *A h. turn of mind*, animus hilaris et promptus ad jocandum. Ingenium hilare et lepidum.

HUMOROUSLY, jocosus.—lepidē, festive.

HUMOROUSNESS. See **HUMOUR**.

HUMOUR, s. || *Disposition, temper*, ingenium, natura (*natural disposition*).—animi affectio (*state of mind*).—libido (*h.; i. e. uncontrolled desires and wishes with which one acts towards aby, desires alth, &c.*).—studia, orum (*g. i., the inclinations of aby*).—hilaritas (*cheerfulness, good h., as a quality; both of a person and of a writing; see C. Acad. 1, 2, 8, Goerenz, p. 15*).—lepos, festivitas (*good h.; the former, so far as it shows itself gen. in one's whole disposition; the latter, as it appears in striking wit, both as the property of a person, and of a writing*). Good *h.*, hilaritas; alacritas: *ill-h.*, animus irritatus (*excess state of mind*). *In different h.'s*, in variis voluptatibus: to *be in a good h.*, bene affectum esse; hilarem esse: *in a bad h.*, male affectum esse; morosum esse: to *be in such a h.*, *that &c.*, ita animo affectum esse, ut &c.: *wagish h.*, cavillatio (*C. de Or. 2, 54, 218; opp. decitas, biting, hurting wit*). *cheerful h.* in *jesting*, lepos in *jocando*. *Lulius* (159)

possessed much good h., in *Lælio multa hilaritas erat; according to the h. he happens to be in*, utcumque præsens movet affectio (*Cur. 7, 1, 24*): to *comply with or yield to the h's of another person; see To HUMOUR*. [*Less poignant species of wit, festivitas, lepos, facetias* (*SYM. in WIT*). || (*Cutaneous*) *Eruption*, vid.

HUMOUR, v. ca studii obsequi, ci or ca voluntati morem gerere, ci morigerari (*g. it.*): to *comply with aby's wishes or h's*.—libidini non adversari (*in a single case; see Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3*).—indulgere ci (*to indulge, treat indulgently*): to *h. aby in every thing*, ci in omnibus rebus obsequi (*C.*); ci se dare; ad ca arbitrium (*or ad ca voluntatem*) se fingere, se accommodare; or (*still stronger*) totum se fingere et accommodare ad ca arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad ca nutum et voluntatem convertere: *aby was humoured*, gestus est ci mos.

HUMOURSOME, difficilis, naturā diffidili.—morosus. *Jn. diffidilis et morosus* (*for uch Gell. 18, 17, in. says natura intractabilior et morosior*).—*Sis stomachosus* (*passionate*).—tristis (*gloomy, sour; showing ill-temper by his looks*).

HUMP, gibber (*h. gibba only in Suet. Dom. 23, and gibbus, Juven. 6, 109; 10, 294 and 303*).—dorsum (*the back itself as the part raised*).

HUMP-BACKED, gibber (*h. gibbus only in sense of 'conceal; opp. concavus, Cels., &c.; gibbosus only Orbil. ap. Suet. Gramm. [where Suet. himself immediately after says gibber], and Gof. Dig. 22, 1, 3, where gibbosus is a false reading; gibberosus not Lat.*).

HUNDRED, || *A hundred*, centum (*distributive, centeni*). The number of 100, centuria.—numerus centenarius (*as a number*).—|| *Space of 100 years*, centum anni; centum annorum spatium.—æsculum (*a 'generation' according to Etrusc. and Rom. computation, 100 years*) = a 100 times, centies: weighing a 100, centenarius (*e. g.* pondus, containing a 100 pounds; also centum libras pondi, sc. valens); a 100 thousand, centum millia; *h.* centies mille, poet. A 100 years old, centenarius: to *make peace for a 100 years*, indutias in centum annos facere. || *A division of the Roman people*, centuria: by *h's*, centuriatim: to *divide into h's*, centuriare: *division into h's*, centuriatus.

HUNDRED-FOLD, centuplicatus (*increased a 100 times; centuplex, hundred-fold, e. g.* murus, *Plaut.*—fructus, *Prudent.*).—centuplus (*a 100 times as much; Vulg. Evang. Luc. 8, 8*). *Adv.* centuplicato; centuplum; cum centesimo: to *be sold at a h.-f.*, centuplicato venire: to *bear a h.-f.*, cum centesimo redire (*of seed, aft. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1*).—efficere, efferre cum centesimo (*of land*): the *earth bears a h.-f.*, cum centesimo fruge agricolis fenus reddit terra: the *fields bear wheat a h.-f.*, campi cum centesimo fundunt triticum.

HUNDREDTH, centesimus. *Every h.*, centesimus quisque: *for the h. time*, centesimam.

HUNGER, fames.—inedia (*abstinence fm food*).—esuries (*rare; Cal. in C. Fam. 8, 1; esuritis, also rare*). To *feel h.*, esurire: to *be suffering fm h.*, fame laborare: to *be dying of h.*; to *be tormented by h.*, fame premi or urgi or uri: to *be dying of h.*, fame enecari: to *die of h. (lit.)*, fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici: to *appease one's h.*, famem explere or expellere (*propulsare, poet.*): to *be dying of h. (fig.)*, fame enecari. (*Prov.*) *H. is the best sauce*, cibi condimentum fames est (*C.*)—malum panem tenerum tibi et alligene fames reddet (*Sen. Ep. 123, 2*).

HUNGER-BITTEN, fame confectus, fame enectus.

HUNGRILY, esurienter (*also h. = desirous of*).

HUNGRY, esuriens (*late h. = desirous of*).—edundi appetens (*having a desire to eat*).—fame laborans or pressus (*suffering fm want of food*).—jejunus (*still fasting*). To *be or feel hungry*, esurire. cibi appetentem esse.—fame laborare, premi (*to be suffering fm hunger*). *Augustus used to eat before the usual dinner-time, whenever and wherever he felt h.*, Octavianus vescebatur et ante cenam quocunque tempore et loco, quo stomachus desiderasset. || *IMPROPR.* A *h. soil*, solum exilē et macrum (*C.*). ager macrior (*Varr.*) or macerrimus (*Col.*).

HUNKS, homo tenax.—homo sordidus (*mean*).

HUNT, s. See **HUNTING** and (*impropr.*) **SEARCH**.

HUNT, v. venari. To *h. through a country or place*, venando peragere qm locum: to *be a hunting*, in venatione esse; venari: to *go a-hunting*, venatum ire: to *be fond of hunting*, multum esse in venationibus; venandi studiosum esse. The right of hunting, jus venationis or venandi. *Hunting party*, qui comitantur

qm venantem (Curt.). To go a hunting with aby, venantem comitari. || IMPROPR. To hunt (i. e., strive after aithg), venari qd (e. g. laudem); sectari qd (e. g. prædam); consecrari qd (prop. and impropr., e. g. voluptatem); persequi qm or qd (prop., to pursue; and fig., to strive zealously after aithg); insectari qm or qd (prop., to pursue); insistere sequi qm or qd (prop., to pursue incessantly, e. g. navem). To h. after prey, sectari prædam: to h. after enjoyment, voluptates sectari or persequi: to h. after a shadow (fig.), umbram persequi, non rem.

HUNTER, i. e., horse for hunting, equus venaticus (ast. Stat. Theb. 9, 685, where the poet. equus venator).

HUNTING, venatio, venatus, ſs (prop. and fig.: the former as action)—venandi studium, venandi voluptas (love for it; the latter of the pleasure conferred by h., Q. 12, 1, 5). Belonging or relating to h., venaticus, venatoriæ. To be fond of h., venandi studiosum esse; *venandi studio teneri; multum esse in venationibus: to go a-h. with aby, venantem comitari. To live by h., venando all. To go a-h., venatum ire: to have gone a-h., in venatione esse; venari: to send aby out a-h. (to get rid of him), qm venatum ablegare.

HUNTING-BOX, domus, quæ est venantium receptaculum (see Curt. 8, 1, 12). **HUN** villa venatica would not be good Lat.

HUNTING-HORN, *cornu venatorum.

HUNTRESS, venatrix.

HUNTSMAN, | Hunter, vid. | The servant who manages the chase, subessor (as far as he lies on the watch for game)—quem venatus alit (as living by hunting as a profession)—saltuarius (q. t. for forester).—*qui rei venatoris præest, or *qui ci est a re venatoriæ or a venationibus.

HURDLE, crates. H's on wch figs, grapes, &c., were dried, crates ficarie; for sheep, crates pasturales.

HURDY-GURDY, prps sambuca, as being thought a poor instrument fm its sharp tones, is the best name of a Roman instrument as a substitute.

HURL, jacere (q. t., to throw)—conjicere (stronger than jacere; implying either numbers, or rapidity, force; epiq with tela, pila, &c. in hostes; also of hurling persons into prison, &c.).—jactare (frequentative)—jaculari (to dart violently fm the hand swung round). To h. stones, lapides jacere; at aby, lapides mittere or conjicere in qm; lapidibus petere or prosequi qm; aithg at aby's head, in caput ca qd jaculari: to h. lightning, fulmina jaculari; fulminare: to h. rocks upon persons, saxa ingerere in qos (e. g. in subeuntis): to h. oneself into aithg, se conjicere in qd (prop. or impropr., e. g. in malum). **HUN** vibrare, torquere or contorquere are poet. for jaculari.

HURLY-BURLY. See TUMULT.

HURRICANE, tempestas fœda, ingens, procella. (**HUN** turbo is 'whirlwind,' and typhon, 'waterspout').

HURRY, v. || TRANS. (festinantior or præpropere or raptim et præpropere or nimis festinantem facere qd, agere qd.—præcipitare qd (to hasten it too much; do it too soon; e. g. vindemiam, Col.); also raptim præcipitare qd (e. g. consilia, L. 31, 32). **HUN** For the terms that imply less blame, see TO HASTEN, TRANS. Your successor cannot possibly h. his departure, so as &c., successor tuus non potest ita maturare ullo modo, ut &c. || To h. aby away, qm agere or præcipitem or transvortum (S.) agere (into a crime, &c., in facinus; transv. agere, in a bad sense); qm transversum ferre (Q.); agitare a (C.); qm rapere, abripere: to be hurried away by aithg, agitari qd re; qd re transversum ferri or agitari. rapi qd re. To h. aby into, agere qm, or transversum or præcipitem agere qm in qd.—rapere qm in qd (e. g. opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errore, C.). || INTRANS. (festinare; JN. festinare et præparare, or præparare et festinare.—in festinationibus nimias suscipere celeritates (to be in too great a h.); præpropere festinare (L. 37, 23); in aithg, festinantius or præpropere agere qd: festinationem or celeritatem adhibere. To h. to aby, citato studio cursuque venire: to a place, citato cursu locum petere; cursu effuso ad locum ferri (cf. L. 7, 15). See TO HASTEN, INTRANS.

HURRY, s. nimia or præpropere festinatio, or festinatio only (e. g. festinatio est improvida et cæca).—præpropere celeritas (L. 31, 41, where, however, it is not in a bad sense) To be in a h., see TO HURRY (intrans.): to do aithg in a h., nimis festinantior or præpropere agere or facere qd: to do every thing in a h., omnia raptim agere. Never be in a h., festina lente (Prov.). See HASTE, s.

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HURT, s. See DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

HURT, v. || Injure, damage, nocere (q. t.). ci rei damno or detrimento esse. ci or ci rei detrimentum asferre, inferre, or importare, qm detrimento afficere, damnum inferre (SYM. IN INJURE). To hurt aby's reputation or credit, auctoritatem cs minuire; gloriæ cs obtruncare. || To inflict pain, dolorem facere or efficere (to cause bodily pain; of things): to h. aby (of persons), dolorem ci facere or efficere (bodily or mental).—egre facere ci (to vex, annoy him): to h. oneself, corpus lædere (one's body).—egre sibi facere (draw some vexation on oneself). I am hurt at aithg, doleo qd or qd re or de qd re. dolorem mihi asfert qd (aithg pains me mentally). pungit or mordet me qd: me or animum fodicat qd (aithg cuts me to the heart, &c., vexes me extremely): I am hurt to think that, hoc mihi dolet quod, or with infm. I am hurt if &c., doleo (et acerbe fero) si; vehementer doleo, si &c.: I was hurt when I saw &c., dolebam, quum viderem.

HURTFUL, nocens, qui nocet, noxius, nociturus.—alienus ci rei (not suiting its nature).—inutilis (ci rei, not profitable; hence unprofitable to, e. g., an example, exemplum): very h., perniciosis, exitiosis (ruinous). To be h., nocere; nocentem or nociturum esse; ci rei alienum esse; contra qd esse. H. things, ea quæ nocitura videantur (**HUN** res noxiæ, post-Aug., Sen.).

HURTFULLY, nocenter (Col., Cels.).—perniciose, pestifere.—Inque, male. **HUN** extialiter and extiose, very late (Aug.).

HURTFULNESS. See HARMLESS.

HURTLESSLY. See HARMLESSLY.

HUSBAND, s. maritus (opp. coelebs), conjux, vir. A newly-married h., novus maritus (Appul. Met. 8, p. 201, 36): a h. too much devoted to his wife, maritus nimis uxorius: a woman who has two h's, quæ apud duos nupta est: a woman who has already had several h's, mulier multarum nupharum.

HUSBAND, v. || To use with frugality, diligenter or parce administrare qd (e. g. rem familiarem).—parcere (q. t., to spare). He h's his time very carefully, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis (Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12): to h. one's property, rei familiaris diligentissimum esse (Suet. Gram. 23): to h. the corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæs.). || To till, &c., vid.

HUSBANDMAN, agricola, agricultor, rusticus. See FARMER

HUSBANDRY, || Agriculture, vid. || Frugality, economy, vid.

HUSH! st! (Plaut. C.)—quin taces!—tace modo (of course, to one person).—st! or st! tace! or st! st! tace!—silette et tace! (be still and hold your tongue; addressed to two or more).

HUSH, v. || To reduce to silence, cs linguam retundere (to silence one who has been complaining loudly; cf. L. 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (q. t., to suppress, restrain, &c., qm, Plaut. Rud. 4, 81, &c.; the voice of conscience, consentiam, C. Fin. 2, 17, in.); also comprimere linguam ci (Plaut.). || To hush up aithg, extinguiere rumorem de qd re, de qd re silere. Aithg is hushed up, de qd re siletur (e. g. de jurgio, Plaut.). || To appease, allay, vid.

HUSK, s. folliculus (Plin.); gluma (Varr., epiq the h. of corn).

HUSK, v. *grana folliculis eximere.—granorum spoliare folliculos (cf. Petron. 135, 5). See TO SHELL.

HUSKY, asper (rough); raucus (hoarse)—subraucus (hoarsish).—siccus (dry; e. g. cough, tussis, Cels.).

HUSSAR, *Husarus. *eques Hungaricus levis armaturæ (in the original sense of the word).

HUSITES, *Hussitæ. *qui Hussum sequuntur. *Hussi sectatores.

HUSTINGS, prps comitium (prop. with ref. to Rom. elections, but also of other places of election; cf. Np. Ages. 4, 2).—or suggestus, suggestum (as g. t. for elevated places fm wch speeches, &c., were delivered: comitialis or comitale might be added by way of distinction).

HUSTLE, premere or premere urgereque.—proturbare (to thrust forwards).

HUT, cæsa (a h. so far as it contains its inhabitant with his goods; a small, poor house).—tugurium (a h. so far as it protects against wind and rain; according to Foss. P. Eccl. 1, 68, a shed, the roof of which, made of straw, reeds, bushes, or soda, without any wall, reached to the ground, such as herdsmen and shepherds had in the open country)—mapale (of wch only the pluv. mapalia occurs, the small h. of the African nomads, wch they carried about with them on waggon; a Purte

work).—*umbraculum* (an arbour, bower).—*officina* (a workshop).

HUTCH, || *Corn-chest*, *cumera* frumenti (with the ancients, of wicker-work, *H.*). || *Rabbit-hutch*, *dollum*, ubi habes conclusos cuniculos (aft. *dolla* ubi habent conclusos gilres, *Varr. R. R. 3, 12*).

HUZZA! (*interj.*) *evoe!* *eo!* *io!*

HUZZA, *s.* clamor et gaudium (*T.*).—clamor lætus (*V.*). To receive *aby* with loud *h's*, *clamore et gaudio or clamore læto *qm* exipere.

HUZZA, *v.* See To receive with *HUZZAS*.

HYACINTH, *hyacinthus* (*Linn.*). The ancients used this word to denote another flower.

HYÆNA, *hyæna*.—**canis hyæna* (*Linn.*).

HYÆNA, SPOTTED, **canis crocuta*, **hyæna crocuta* (*Linn.*). **hyæna capensis* (*Desm.*).

HYDRA, *hydra*.

HYDRAULIC, *hydraulicus* (as *t. i.*, though the word properly relates to water-organs).—*aquarius* (relating to water; e.g. *rota*, *vas*). *H. machines*, *machinæ hydraulice* (as *t. i.*) or **machinæ squariæ*.

HYDRAULICS, **hydraulica* (*t. i.*).

HYDROGRAPHER, **hydrographus*.

HYDROGRAPHICAL, **hydrographicus*.

HYDROGRAPHY, **hydrographia*.

HYDROMANCY, *hydromantia* (*Plin. 37, 11, 32*).

HYDROMEL, *hydromeli* (*Plin.*; *Pallad.*).

HYDROPHOBIA, *hydrophobia* (*Cæsar. Aurel.*; in *Cels.* in *Gl. characters*); *formidatæ aquæ* († *O.*).

HYDROPHOBIC, *hydrophobicus*.

HYDROSTATICS, *hydrostatica* (*t. i.*).

HYGROMETER, **hygrometrum* (*t. i.*).

HYMEN, *Hymen* († *q*); *Hymenæus*.

HYMENÆAL, *Hymenæus*. *A h. song*, *hymen. hymenæus*. See **NUPTIAL**.

HYMN, *v.* *cantu* *s.* *laudes* *prosequi* (aft. *C. Legg. 2, 24*).

HYMN, *a.* *hymnus* (*Lucil.*, *Prudent.*).

HYMN-BOOK, **liber carminum*, *quæ Deo dicuntur* (see *Plin. Kp. 10, 96* [97], 7).

HYOSCYAMUS, *hyoscyamus* (*henbane*).

HYP, *v.* See To **DEPRESS**.

HYPALLAGE, *hypallagè* (*Serv. Æn. 3, 57*).

HYPERBATON, *hyperbaton* (*Q.*).

HYPERBOLE, *hyperbolè* or *hyperbola* (*ὑπερβολή* in *Gl. characters* in *C.*; in *Lat. characters* in *Q.*, who explains it by *deceus veri* *superfectio*).—augendi *minuendive causâ* *veritatibus* *superlatio* et *tractio*, or *superlatio* only (*C. de Or. 3, 53, 203*; cf. *Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 33, in.*, where it is defined; *superlatio* est *oratio superans veritatem* *aliquis augendi minuendive causâ*). To use an *h.*, qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (*C. Top. 10, extr.*). See **EXAGGERATION**.

HYPERBOLICAL, *veritatem excedens* or *egrediens*. *superans veritatem*. *hyperbolæus* (*Psir.*) = *acutissimus*, of *tones*.

HYPERBOLICALLY, by *Crcel.* To speak *h.* of *athg*, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (*C. Or. 40, 139*); [*hyperbolice, late, Hieron.*]—*sic profuse may do* (e.g. *qm* laudare).

HYPERBOLIZE, *superare veritatem*. qd dicere, quod fieri nullo modo possit, augendæ rei gratiâ aut minuendæ (*C.*): in speaking of *athg*, supra quam fieri possit, ferre qd (*C.*). See To **EXAGGERATE**.

HYPERBOREAN, *hyperboræus* (†).

HYPERCRITIC, *Aristarchus* (†).—*severe critic*, *Varr. L. L. 8, 34, 119*.—*judeus iniquus* or *inimicus* (*fm hostile feeling*).—*non sine molestiâ diligens censor*.—*tetricus* et *asper censor* (*Mar.*).

HYPERCRITICISM, *nimia contra qm* or *qd calumnias* (cf. *Q. 10, 1, 15*).—*non sine molestiâ diligens* or *subtile judicium*.

HYPHEN, **hyphen* (*Gramm.*).

HYPOCHONDRIA, **malum hypochondriacum*.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. To be *h.*, **malum hypochondriaci* laborare.

HYPOCRISY, *simulatio* (the pretending what is not).—*dissimulatio* (the concealing what is). *Jm.* *simulatio* et *dissimulatio* (as *C. Off. 3, 13, in.*).—*acti* *simulaticque vultus* (*hypocritical face*).—*species factæ simulationis* (*h. wearing the mask of religion, C. Cicer. 26, end*).—*pietas erga Deum facta* or *simulata*. *amor fictus* or *simulatus*. *amicitia facta* or *simulata* (according as the hypocrite pretends piety, love, or friendship). Without *h.*, *haud simulate*; *ex animo*.

HYPOCRITE, *simulator*. *dissimulator* (*ΣΥΜ. in HYPOCRISY*).—*adulator* (*flatterer*). To be a *h.*, *simulare* et *dissimulare*; *speciem pietatis vultu præ se ferre* (aft. *T. Agr. 43*): *to play the h.*, *simulare*. *dissimulare* (461)

(according to the different meaning of those words).—*simulatorem* or *dissimulatorem esse*. *Not hypocrita* (= the actor who accompanied another with dancing, action, &c.).

HYPOCRITICAL, *fictus* (of men and things).—*simulatus* (of things only). *Jm.* *fictus* et *simulatus*. *H.* *looks*, *acti* et *simulati vultus*: *to deceive* *aby* by a *h.* *pretence of friendship*, per *simulationem* *amicitiæ* *qm* fallere (aft. *C. ad Quir. p. red. 9, 21*). *I am glad to see you at last strip of those h. pretences of yours*, libenter te aliquando evolutum illis integumentis *dissimulationis* *tum nudatumque perspicio* (*C.*).

HYPOCRITICALLY, *fictè*.—*simulate*. *Not h.*, *haud simulate*. *ex animo*.

HYPOTHESIS, || *Condition*, *conditio*. || *Supposition*: *supposed opinion*, *ground*, &c., *opinio* (*one's opinion*, whether well-founded or not).—*sententia* (*opinion declared*).—*conjectura* (*conjecture*). *H's*, *rationes*, *quæ ex conjecturâ pendet*, *quæ disputationibus* *huc illuc trahuntur* (*C. Acad. 2, 36, 116*). *Untenable h's*, *sententiæ* *futiles* *commenciatiæque*: *to form h's*, *conjectare*; *about athg*, *de re*: *to rest on an h.*, *conjecturâ niti*: *resting on h's*, *opinabilis*: *full of h's*, *opinosus*.

HYPOTHETICAL, || *Resting on a supposition*, *opinabilis*. *conjecturâ nitens*. || *Conditional*, *conditionals* (*clogged with a condition*: a *judicial term*, *post-Aug.*)—*conjuncte elatus* (*opp. simpliciter elatus, categorialis*).—*hypotheticals very late*. [See **CONDITIONAL**.]

HYPOTHETICALLY, *conjuncte* (*conditionally, opp. simpliciter, categorialis*; e.g. *conjuncte* *qd* *efferre* et *adjungere alia*). *cum adjunctione*.—*cum exceptione* (*with a reserve*; a *condition*).

HYSSOP, *hyssopus*. **hyssopus officinalis* (*Linn.*).

HYSTERICAL, *hystericus* (*Mar.*).

HYSTERICAL PASSION, *suffocatio mulierum*. *strangulatio vulvæ*. **malum hystericum*.

I.

IAMBIC, *iambicus* (e.g. *pes*, *versus*, *Dion.*).—*iambus* (e.g. *trimetri*, *H.*).

IAMBUS, *iambus*.

IBEX, *ibex* (*Plin.*).—**capra ibex* (*Linn.*).

IBIS, *ibis* (*gen. is* or *idis*).

ICE, *glacies*. *Thick ice*, *glacies durata* et *alte concreta*: *to turn to i.*, *conglaciare* or *conglaciari*; *conglascere*; (*frigoribus*) *descendere* (see To **FREEZE**). To break or cut through *i.*, *dolabris* *glaciem* *perfringere*: *cold as ice*, *glacialis*; *gelidus*: *to be cold as ice* (*fig. of persons*), *totum frigrè* (*Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 5*): *to make athg as cold as i.*, *ad nivalem rigorem perducere* (*Macrob.*, of water): *a field of i.*, **planities glaciata*. || *Iced drink*, *potio nivata* (*Sen.*): *aqua nivata* (*iced water*).—**sorbitio nivata* (*our ice*). || *Ice-house*, *vid.*

ICEBERG, **glaciata aquæ moles*.

ICE-HOUSE, **cella ad conservandas glaciæ moles facta*.

ICICLE, *stirila*.—*glacies pendens* (*t. O.*).

ICONOCLAST, *qui simulacra evertit* or *concidit*.

ICY, *glaciatus*.—*gelidus* (*icy-cold*).—*adopertus gelu* (*frosty*; of seasons, *hiems*, *O.*).

IDEA, || *Notion*. *intelligentia* (the knowledge of *athg*).—*notio* (the notion one forms of *athg*).—*opinio*. *suspicio* (the opinion one holds or conjecture one forms about *athg*).—*cogitatio* (the thought).—*sententia* (the opinion one firmly holds and expresses when there is occasion). *Sic* *quod fingimus*.—*forma* or *species menti objecta* (as conceived by the mind). *The i. of the divinity* or of *God*, *Dei opinio*, *suspicio* (*C. N. D. 1, 12, in.* and *23, in.*).—*also informatio* *Dei* (*C. N. D. 1, 17, 45*). *An innate i.*, *notio* in *animis* *informata*, *notio animis impressa*, &c. [See *innate NOTION*.] *The innate i. of a God*, *informatio* *Dei* *animis* *antecepta*: *a general i.*, *intelligentia* or *notio communis*. To form an *i. of athg*, *qd animo* (or *mente*) *formare* or *figere*; *qd animo* *effingere*; *ca rei notionem* *mente* *figere*; *informare* in *animis* *ca rei notionem*; *notionem* *ca rei* *animis* *concipere*; *qd cogitatione* or *cogitatione* et *mente* *complecti*: *to form an obscure* or *faint i. of athg*, *intelligentias* *adumbratas* *concipere* *animo* *menteque*: *to have an i. of athg*, *habere* *cogitationem* *de re*: *to realise an i. in athg* or *aby*, *effigiem* *expressam* *reddere* in *qâ re* or in *qo*: *to exist in i.*, *ingl* (*C.*).—*to be different in i.*, *but identical in fact*, *cogitatione* *differe*,

re quidem copulata esse. || *In philosophy, in the Platonic sense, idēa (idea, in post-Aug. prose).*—species (hanc illi idēam appellabant—nos recte speciem possumus dicere, C.).—eorum, quae naturā sunt, exemplar aeternum. exemplar rerum (*both Sen.*). *To consider things in their i., a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis abducere; mentem ab oculis evocare; animum ad se ipsum advocare.* || *Association of ideas? Hand thinks that *associatio idearum must be allowed as term techn.* || *Ideal perfection of athg.* See IDEAL, *subt.* *To form to oneself an i. of athg.* singularem quandam summam perfectionis imaginem animo et cogitatione concipere; absolutiōis imaginem sibi perficere; singularem quandam summam perfectionis speciem animo et mente informare: *to have or conceive an i. of athg.* comprehensam animo quandam formam habere; *of athg.* in mente inādet species ea rei: *to try to realize one's i., ad speciem similitudinem artem dirigere.*

IDEAL, *v.* effigies (e. g. iusti imperii, C.).—forma (e. g. formam optimi exponere, C.).—species et forma (e. g. excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbrare, C.).—imago quaedam concepta animo (e. g. perfecti oratoris, ex nulla parte cessantis, Q.).—specimen (C. *Tusc.* 1, 14, 32; 5, 19, 95).—undique expleta et perfecta ea rei forma (v. C. de *Fin.* 2, 15, *extr.*; or 2, *extr.*)—ea species, quae semper est eadem (*Sen.*)—species, quam cernimus animo, re ipsā non videmus (C.).—species. forma et notio (e. g. boni viri, C.).—exemplar. exemplar et forma. simulacrum. cognita species. species eximia quaedam.—quod cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur.—*singularis quaedam summam perfectionis species animo informata.—*singularis quaedam summam perfectionis imago animo et cogitatione concepta. *The 'ideal' of athg may also often be expressed by the adjf. optimus, summus, perfectissimus, pulcherrimus.* *perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus. *The i. of a state, civitas optima or perfectissima, or *imago civitatis, quam cogitatione tantum et mente complecti, nullo autem modo in vitam hominum introducere possumus; exemplar rei publicae et forma: the i. of eloquence, optima species et quasi figura dicendi (C.); eloquentiae excellentis species et forma: my i. of eloquence, ea, quam sentio, eloquentia (C. Or. 6, 23): to strive after the i., *summam aliquam perfecti speciem sequi: to describe the i. of a great orator, summum oratorem fingere: to describe in Cyrus the i. of a good ruler, Cyrum ad effigiem iusti imperii scribere: Demosthenes, the i. of a great orator, Demosthenes ille, norma oratoris et regula.*

IDEAL, *adj.* animo comprehensus non sensibus (C.). *Often by optimus, summus, perfectissimus.—perfectus et omnibus numeris absolutus.—pulcherrimus.—quo nihil praestantius cogitari or fingi potest (= as perfect as can be conceived), or by Crcl. with ad cogitationem tantummodo valere (C.); non sensu, sed mente cerni (C.); quod cernimus animo, re ipsā non videmus (ist. C. i. e., too perfect to have been ever realized). Ideal beauty, pulchritudo, quae est supra veram, decor, qui est supra verum (as abstract notion). An i. beauty, mulier, cuius formae decor additus est supra verum (Q.). mulier omnibus simulacris emendator. I. wisdom, sapientia, quam adhuc mortalis nemo est consecutus. That i. notion of athg, illa umbra, quod vocant qd (e. g. quod vocant honestum non tam solido quam splendide nomine; of an unreal notion): the i. perfection at which I aim, id quod volumus (C. Or. 6, 22).*

IDEALISM, *i.* idealismus, qui dicitur.—*eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit, in viis nihil extrinsecus menti obijci, sed quae obiecta putantur visa, ea solā cogitatione contineri. *eorum philosophorum ratio, quibus placuit nihil esse in rebus verum, praeter formas, quae animo tenentur (*Igen.*).

IDEALIST, *philosophus, qui statuit praeter rerum notiones menti impressas nihil usquam esse; or, *qui negat esse extra animum solidi quidquam, concreti, expressi, eminentis (*Igen.*).

IDENTICAL, quod idem declarat, significat, or valet. quod idem intelligi potest (*all rather = 'synonymous' or 'alited in meaning, than i. in meaning.*)—unus atque idem (one and the same).—idem (the same).—idem et par.—*Crcl. with nihil omnino interesse (C.).—ipse (he thing itself).*—idem declarans or significans (*i. in meaning*).—nihil aliud, nisi cui una est subjecta notio (*i. in meaning*).—*i. with athg, idem atque illud: things that are absolutely i., res non solum similes, sed ita absolute et perfecte pares, ut nihil interat (C.).*

IDENTIFICATION, *Crcl.*

IDENTIFY, || *To ascertain or prove to be the same, agnoscere (to perceive an object to be the*

same as one we have been acquainted with before).—sumum esse declarare, dicere, or confirmare (*to say that it is one's own property; as in 'to i. stolen goods'.*)—|| *To make or consider the same, qd ci rei in sequo ponere or par facere, exaequare (to equalize; absol. or qd cum qd re).*—discrimen tollere or removere (*to remove all distinction, with gen. rerum, &c.*).—negare quidquam interesse (qd a qd re).

IDENTITY, *eadem vis or ratio. *nullum omnino discrimen. *Personal i., Crcl. with idem sum, qui sui*

IDIOM, proprietatis.—Idioma, *hīs (Gramm. t. i. Cnaris).* *The i's of the Latin language, *quae Latinae linguae propria sunt.* || *If Idiom = language spoken any where (as in 'the Bazaar i.'), lingua or sermo must be used, or genus linguae (Q.), dialectus (Suet.).*—*quod ea linguae proprium est. *In post-Aug. prose, idiomatism denoted the vulgar dialect with all its peculiarities, Sen.*

IDIOMATIC, *ea linguae proprius.—vernaculus or antiquus et vernaculus (*what smacks of the true old national idiom, C.*) *An i. raciness of style, nescio qui sapor vernaculus (C.); also by verb with adjf. of country, as vere Atticus (Q.).* Latinus, Anglicanus.

IDIOMATICALLY, *propriis verbis. *Often by the adv. denoting the language of the country; e. g. Latine loqui (in correct Latin, C.).*

IDIOSYNCRASY, *propria ea hominis natura or indoles. *peculiaris quaedam animi temperatio. *peculiaris quaedam sentiendi iudicandae ratio.

IDIOI, excors (*of weak understanding, without the power of weighing or examining*).—qui suae mentis non est. mentis suae non compos (*not in possession of reason*).—fatuus (*idiotical; stronger than stultus*). *Who is such an i. as to be agitated by these things? quis tam est excors, quem ista movent? Nobody but an absolute i. is blind to barefaced flattery, aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum esse excors (C.): unless they are absolute i's, nisi plane sint fatui (C.).*

IDIOITIC, fatuus.—mente captus.

IDIOISM, *See* IDIOM.

IDLE, (1) *Lazy, &c., ignavus, piger, socors, segnis, iners, desca.* [*SYN. under IDLENESS.*] *I. in doing athg, piger ad qd faciendum i. i. at athg, piger ad qd.*—(2) *Unoccupied, otiosus, vacuum labore or negotiis, vacuus, deses.* [*SYN. in UNOCCUPIED.*] *I. time, otium, tempus otii.—tempus labore (poet. laboris) or negotiis vacuum, tempus vacuum (see LEISURE). To be i., ignavus, &c. esse; laboris fugientem esse.—otiosum esse, otium habere, otium est ci (free fm calls of business), vacuum esse (negotii), vacare (to have nothing to do).—cessare, nihil agere (to be doing nothing).—seriari, serias agere (to be taking a holiday): to be too i. to do athg, pigriari qd facere (C.): to be very i., inertiassimus esse segnitius: to become i., accoridias se atque ignavia tradere, languori se destitutum tradere: don't be too i. to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigresce (C.). Scipio used to say that he was never less i. than when he had nothing to do, Scipio dicere solitus est, se nunquam minus otiosum esse, quam quum esset otiosus. Money that lies i., pecunia otiosa: money lies i., pecunia otiosa jacet: to let one's money lie i., pecuniam non occupare: to be an i. spectator of athg, se praebere otiosum spectatorem ea rei: to live an i. life, otiose vivere. vitam in otio degere (a life without occupation of business).—vitam desidem degere (a life of actual laziness): to sit i., compressa, ut aiunt, manibus sedere (L.): to sit at home i., domi desidem sedere. || *Fast, empty, cassus (e. g. vota. formido).*—vauus (e. g. lectus. inceptum).—inanis (e. g. verba. cogitatio. contentiones).—irritus (preces. labor. inceptum) [*SYN. in USELESS.*]*

—supervacanea (*superflua*). *To utter i. words, voces inanes fundere; mittere irritas voces (i. e. ineffectual).*

IDLENESS, ignavia (*denotes the love of i., in an ideal sense, inasmuch as the impulse to action distinguishes the more noble fm the ordinary man, and gives him an absolute value; opp. industria.*)—inertia (*denotes the love of idleness in a real tangible sense, inasmuch as activity makes a man a useful member of society, and gives him a relative value. Ignavia is inherent in the disposition; a disinclination for action: inertia lies in the character and habits; a disinclination to work. A lazy slave is called iners; a person of rank, that passes his time in doing nothing, is ignavus.*)—segnitia (*less only segnitias*). desidias. socordia. pigritia (*are the fruits of a too easy or indolent temperament*). Segnitia wants rousing, or compulsion, and must be conquered, before it resigns its ease, opp. promptus, cf. *T. Agr.* 21. Desidia, fm sedere, sita down with folded hands, and expects that things will

happen of themselves; socordia is susceptible of no lively interest, and neglects its duties fm thoughtless indifference; pigritia has an antipathy to all motion, and always likes best to be in a state of absolute bodily rest, like laziness, slothfulness, Dūd.—*fuga laboris (dislike of trouble, &c.).* Jn. tarditas et ignavia. socordia atque ignavia. languor et desidia. *Excessive i., inertissima segnitia: his is always a busy i., multa agendo nihil agit (aft. Phadr.).* I. is the mother of all vices, nihil agendo male agere homines discunt (Col.).

IDLER, homo deses. homo desidiosus or iners et desidiosus (a person who, instead of acting, remains inactive, sits idle).—cessator (one who leaves off his work): a busy idler. ardello (Phadr. 2, 3, 1; Mart. 2, 7): to be an idler, nihil agere; propter desidiam in otio vivere.

IDLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. accorider (L.). *Without occupation of business, otiose: to sit i. at home, domi desidem sedere: to live i., otiose vivere.—vitam in otio degere (without necessary occupations).—vitam desidem degere (to lead a lazy life).* *To no purpose, inutiliter. frustra. nequidquam. incassum.*

IDOL, IDOLATRY. *Idolū (Ecc.).—signum or simulacrum dei, deus fictus or commuticus, or fictus et commuticus. To worship i., *deus fictos et commuticos venerari, colere; *simulacra divino cultu colere.* *Fig.* Demetrius is their i., Demetrius ille unus omnia est (L.): the son is the mother's i., mater filium in oculis gestat: to make a person or thing one's i., qm, qd pro deo venerari; insanire amore cs rei: to make aby the i. of aby, facere qm apud qm deum (Ter.). *Sts heros of a political i.; the great man of a party: e. g. heros ille noster Cato.*

IDOLATOR, idololātra (Ecc.).—idololatriæ affinis (Ecc.).—*deorum fictorum or simulacrorum cultor.

IDOLATROUS, *culti deorum fictorum deditus or addictus. *Sts superstitiosus may do. I. worship, see IDOLATRY.*

IDOLATRY, idololātria (Ecc.).—*deorum fictorum, or simulacrorum, cultus.—*cultus pæne divinus (improp.). *To practise i., deos fictos et commuticos venerari, colere; simulacra divino cultu colere: to practise i. towards aby, qd pro deo venerari: one who practises i., deorum fictorum, simulacrorum cultor.*

IDOLIZE, qd ci unus omnia est (is every thing to aby. L. 40, 11).—qm or qd pro deo venerari.—Insanire amore cs rei.—facio qm apud me deum (aft. Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19, facio te apud illum deum, i. e. represent you as a god to him).—qd im in oculis gestat (e. g. mater filium).—qm ita intueri, ut divinum hominem esse putes; or *cultu pæne divino qm prosequi. *To i. a worthless object, arecem facere ex cloacæ lapidemque et sepulcro venerari pro deo: I admire, nay, i. your skill in that, in eā re tu mihi deus videri soles (C. de Or. 2, 40).*

IDOLIZER, Crcel. qd pro deo veneratur qm; qui insanit amore cs rei, &c. See IDOLIZE.

IDYL, idyllium (title of a collection of little poems by Anacreon).

IF, si (here (1) the indicatives of all tenses is used, when the condition is 'simply assumed' si dicit, dicebat, dixit, dixerat, dicet, dixerit (simple supposition). (2) The subjunctive present, if it be a supposition that is assumed as one that is uncertain indeed now, but which will be determined by the event to be or not be. Here 'if it is' = 'if it should be found to be': 'should prove to be.' si quid habent, dabit, I don't know whether he has any or not: if it should prove that he has, I assert confidently that he will give it. Here the consequence is usually in the future indicative. The English indicative must not mislead us. [Uncertainty with the prospect of decision.] (3) If a case, whether possible or impossible, is simply conceived by the mind, the present subjunctive is used: si exsistat ab Inferis Lycurgus, &c. The present subjunctive is also used in the consequence: dies deficiat, si enumerare velim, &c. [Uncertainty without any accessory notion.] Here the imperfect subj. is also used in both clauses: seldom, however, in comparison of the present; those tenses having also the office of denoting what would take place, if a certain condition were realized which has not been realized. (4) The condition may be one which is not or has not been realized. [Impossibility or belief the thing is not so.] Here the imperf. or pluperf. subj. is used in both clauses, the imperf. subj. being often used in one or both clauses where we should in English use the pluperfect. (See Z. § 525.) *Ex.* Si with imperf. subj. sts denotes a repeated action, the verb of the principal clause is then in imperf.; si

quis prehenderetur...eripiebatur: sts (each holds of all the other tenses) it is an accessory clause of a sentence that is itself expressed in the subjunctive: verius ne (si semper atomus gravitate ferretur naturaliter) nihil nobis liberum esset.—In Latin the conditional relation is often expressed by a participial construction: e. g. non mihi, nisi admonito, in mentem venisset, if I had not been told; maximas virtutes jacere necesse est, voluptate dominante, if pleasure be our mistress. But if, sin; sin autem; si vero (Ex. very rarely si autem): but if not, si non; si minus; si aliter [Z. 343]: if not, nisi, ni (when whole clauses are opposed); si non (merely introduces a negative supposition, the non belonging to the verb: Z. 342): if indeed, si quidem; si modo (if only): if by any chance, si forte (Ex. not si fortasse): if ever, si quando, si aliquando.—si unquam (after negative clauses, &c. = 'if ever once'): if any body, si quis (emphatic).—si aliquis or quispiam (if any, be it who or what it may).—si quisquam or ullus (if there be any, which is very improbable: also when the meaning is that the statement is true, if there be but any of the thing in question, whereas there is much or are many, &c.: Pr. Intr. pp. 138). As if, ut though, quasi; tanquam si; ac si; velut si (with the subjunctive); and Ex. that the Eng. must not mislead us: pugnat quasi contendat, he fights as if he contended, or were contending, pugnavit, quasi contenderet, &c. Ex. not eui in Classical writers): as carefully, as if, sic, quasi (C. Ferr. 4, 54). Aft. many words, imply those denoting 'appearance, pretence, suspicion,' or the like, 'as if' is represented in Latin by accus. and infm.; e. g. moveo nonnulli suspicionem velle me navigare; simulat se negotiare; also, videtur scire.—If only, see PROVIDED THAT. *In comparison, si; e. g. si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, if altho it is painting, i. e. painting pleases me as much as altho.* *In asseverations or entreaties, si; e. g. moriar, si quidquam fieri potest elegantius.*

IGNEOUS, See FIREY, FIRE.

IGNIS FATUUS, *ignis fatuus.

IGNITE, *TRANS.* See 'to set FIRE to.' *INTRANS.* See 'to take FIRE.'

IGNITIBLE, concipiendo igni aptus. concipiendis ignibus idoneus. *Very i., ignis capacissimus.*

IGNIVOMOUS, ignivōmus (late, Lactant.).

IGNOBLE, ignobilis (in all the meanings of the English word: homo, magister, familia, &c.).—inglorius (without glory). Jn. inglorius atque ignobilis (o: a man, C.).—inhonoratus atque inglorius (e. g. vita, C.).—inhonestus (e. g. homo, H.; cupiditas, C.; mors, Propert.).—turpis (base). See BASE.

IGNOBLY, sine laude.—turpiter. I. born, ex (q8) ignobili familiā (C.).

IGNOMINIOUS, ignominiosus (said, of persons marked with disgrace, Q.: dominatio, C.: fuga, L.). An injury that is not i., injuria sine ignominia. (See INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.) To be transferred to the city tribes is i., in urbanas tribus transferri ignominie est (Plin.): condemnation by the censor is only i., censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert (C.).

IGNOMINIOUSLY, per ignominiam. cum ignominia. His soldiers were discharged, and that almost i., milites...prope cum ignominia dimissi (L.). To treat i., ignominia afficere.

IGNOMINY, ignominia. See DISGRACE.

IGNORAMUS, omnium rerum inscius et rudis.

IGNORANCE, ignorantia. ignorantia (C. uses ignorantia once absol. with temeritas, opinatio, &c. de 1, 11; and as a blameable ignorance, C. Placc. 20, 46, ignorantia literarum [stronger than ignorantia, Reing] is considered by Klotz an interpolation: Cæs. has ignorantia loci [for weh C. ignorantia locorum, and Cæs. in another place, inscientia locorum]: ignorantia is very common in C., but only with gen. of the object).—inscientia. inscientia (inscientia, fm inscius, is rather the want of skill, dexterity, &c., arising fm want of practical knowledge: Reing held that it could not be followed by the objective gen. of a substantive, but naturally might with gen. of gerund. He excepts H., who could not get inscientia into his verse: he is also forced to alter inscientia rerum, de Orat. 1, 22, 99; and inscientia temporis, de Off. 1, 40, 144. L. has both temeritas atque inscientia durum, and temeritas atque inscientia: Vell. Patre. inscientia nostrorum durum. Against Reing is inscientia belli, though this may = belli gerendi, and inscientia temporis, weh cannot well be explained temporis legendi or observandi. T. has inscientia legionum, reipublice, &c.: Suet. inscientia artis, where, however, it may denote want

of skill; *Plin. temporum; Q. rerum verborumque; see Hæc ad Reisig. p. 118.* *I. of the truth, ignorantia veritatis (C.).* *To confess one's i. lateri nescire, quod veritas (C.).* *To confess one's i. on many subjects, confiteri multa se ignorare: through i., ignorare (but only with gen. of the thing).* *See IGNORANTLY.* *Aby has not even the excuse of i., ei ne excusatio quidem est ignorantia.*

IGNORANT, *inscius (who is not acquainted either by instruction or experience with the principles and practice of an art; cs rei).*—*Ignarus (without any knowledge how a thing is to be carried on; cs rei).*—*Imperitus (wholly without experience in alth; cs rei).*—*rudis (raw; without instruction: cs rei or in qd rei).*—*Jn. cs rei inscius et rudis.*—*indoctus (g. i., without any learned or scientific knowledge).*—*illiteratus (illiterate).*—*nescius (having accidentally not heard of or experienced something; inscius implies blame, nesc. is indifferent; Dôd.; cs rei; e. g. impendituli mali, Plin. It may be followed by acc. with inf., non sum nescius... ista dici, C.; but nescius with inf. only, as nescius fallere, is poet.).*—*Integer (on whose mind no impression has been made by previous instruction; with ref. to a particular subject, and to a teacher who may therefore mould such a pupil as he pleases).* *Jn. rudis et integer (C.).* *I am not i., that &c., non sum nescius (with acc. and inf.).* *To be i. of alth, qd nescire (with ref. to the understanding, thought, &c.); qd ignorare (with ref. to circumstances of external perception, experience, &c.); qd non callere (not to have acquired a practical knowledge by industrious study and experience).* *To be shamefully i. of alth, qd turpiter ignorare: to be utterly i. on all subjects, omnium rerum inscius et rudem esse.* *Take me for your pupil, and give me the instruction I require, for I am at present quite i. of the subject, rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe, et ea, quæ requiro, doce (C. N. D. 3, 3, 7).*

IGNORANTLY, *per imprudentiam, imprudentiâ, imprudenter (inadvertently; through a mistake).*—*in-scienter (without knowledge; also unskilfully).*—*inscrite (in an unskilful manner).*—*indocte (so as to betray want of learning).*—*imperite (unskilfully).* *Sts by insciens, imprudens. I did it i., insciens feci (Ter.).* [~~See~~ not ignorant, *wh. is late.*]

ILEUS (= 'the twisting of the gut'), *ileum (t. t. aiæo), or *ileus volvulus.*

ILEX, *ilex (Plin.).*

ILIAC PASSION, **Illica passio (t. t.).*

ILIAD, *Ilia (O.).*

ILL, *adj. || Evil; see BAD. || Having ill health, æger, ægrotus, morbidus (æger, g. t. for every sort of illness and uneasiness, whether mental or physical; ægrotus and morbidus indicate bodily illness; ægrotus is applied particularly to men; morbidus, to brutes: the æger feels himself i.; the ægrotus and morbidus actually are so. Dôd.).* *Jn. æger atque invalidus: very i., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to be i., ægrotare (opp. to valere); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare or affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or conficiari; iniquâ valetudine conficiari: to be very i., graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse.* *See DISEASED, SICK. || Ill-will, vid.*

ILL, *s. See EVIL, s.*

ILL, *adv. male.*—*prave.*—*nequiter (wickedly).*—*tenuiter (but poorly; as to a man's circumstances; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29).*—*misere (wretchedly).*—*æceus (otherwise; i. e. than as one could wish).* *To think i. of, male cogitare de qo. male opinari de qo (cf. Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51); malam opinionem de qo habere: not to think i. of, aby in any respect, nihil de qo secus existimare (C.); not to speak i. of, aby in any respect, nihil secus dicere de qo (e. g. Quintus...affirmat nihil a se cuiquam secus esse dictum, C.); to speak i. of, aby, male loqui ci. male dicere ci (the latter = to abuse him, rail at him).* *I am getting on i., male me habeo (g. i., I am in no pleasant condition): alth is going on i., qd male or secus cedit or procedit (S.), cadit (T.): if it should end i., si secus acciderit: to treat aby i., male qm habere (g. i.): to wish i. to aby, ci male velle. ci nolle (opp. ci cupere or amicum esse, C. ad Dis. 1, 1, 8): to take alth i., ægre or moleste ferre (g. i., to be displeased or vexed at it); in malam partem accipere; in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est (put a bad construction on it). Pray don't take it i., des veniam, oro! To be getting on i. in alth, male proficere in re: to manage one's affairs i., male rem gerere: to fear he shall come off i., metuui, ne malum habeat: you would not have come off i., discescens non male (Plaut.).* *Ill-gotten wealth, male parta (e. g. male parta male dilabuntur, C.; cf. male partum male disperit, Plaut.): to disgorge his ill-gotten*

wealth, pecuniam devorantem evomere (C. Pis. 37): to be i. provided with alth, qd re anguste uti (e. g. frumento). **ILL-CONDITIONED**, *male moratus (rude; of persons; &g. and playfully of things).*—*inurbanus (unmanly, of persons and things).*—*rusticus, inhumanus (of manners and conduct).*

ILL-DISPOSED. *See EVIL-DISPOSED.*

ILL-FATED, *fatalo nescio quo misero funestoque compulsus (off. C. pro Marc. 13).* *See ILL-STARRED.*

ILL-FAVoured, *horridus aspectu (Plin.).* *horrendus aspectu (H.).* *teter or horridus ac teter (e. g. vultus naturâ horridus ac teter, Suet.).* *teter (rimus, J.) vultu.* *See UGLY.*

ILL-NATURE, *malevolentia (ill-will agst another).*—*malignitas (selfish feeling that grudges alth good to any but oneself).*—*malitia (= 'veruta et fallax nocendi ratio.' C. kaxia).*—*malevolens ingenium (Plaut.).*—*malefici mores (Id.).*—*acerbitas morum (with immanitas, nature, C.).*—*acerbitas naturæ (C.; sourness, &c., of temper).*

ILL-NATURED, *malevolus, malevolens (Syn. in ILL-NATURE; also of things, malevolentissimæ obtectationes, C.).*—*difficilis, difficili naturâ (hard to please, cross-grained, &c.).*—*jurgius (quarrelsome; Gell.).*—*naturâ improbus (of a naturally wicked disposition).*

ILL-NATUREDLY, *malitiose (e. g. agere qd, C.).*—*maligne (e. g. loqui, L.).*—*acerbe (sourly).*

ILL-SHAPED. *See MIS-SHAPEN.*

ILL-STARRED, *'infausto sidere editus (ast. dextro sid. editus, Stat.).* *grave sidus habens (O.); or by the g. tt. for UNLUCKY, vid.*

ILL-TEMPERED, *difficilis, difficili naturâ (of a temper difficult to deal with).*—*morosus (intolerant of alth that does not agree with his own notions of right and wrong).* *Jn. difficilis et morosus (for wch Gell. has naturâ intractabilior et morosior).*—*iracundus, stomachosus (passionate).* *A very i. t. person, difficillimâ naturâ.*

ILL-WILL, *malignitas (the i. w. wch grudges good to another, and wishes it only to itself, fm pure selfishness).*

—*malevolentia (the i. w. wch wishes evil to another rather than good, fm personal aversion).*—*malignitas is a despicable disposition, wch implies the want of philanthropy; malevolentia a hateful quality, as connected with deriving pleasure fm the misfortunes of others; Dôd.).*—*odium occultum or incluxum (secret hatred or grudge).*—*simultas obscura (secret dislike, bringing persons into collision, &c., easily caused by political rivalry).*—*animus alienus or aversus (antipathy to, dislike of).* *To bear i. w. agst aby, ci or in qm malevolium esse (C.); odium occultum gerere adversus qm (ast. Plin. 8, 18, 26); a qo animo esse av-rso or alieno: they bear each other i. w., simultas obscura inter eos intercedit (ast. Cæc. B. C. 2, 25).* *See HATRED.*

ILLAPSE, *s. illapsus (opp. exitus; e. g. humoris, Col.).*

ILLAQUEATE, *illaquare († H.).* *See ENTANGLE.*

ILLATION. *See CONCLUSION = inference.*

ILLATIVE, *illativus (e. g. particula, Plin. ap. Diom.).* *or Crel. with concludere, cogere, colligere.*

ILLAUDABLE, *laude indignus or non dignus, non laudabilis.*—*illaudabilis (Stat.)* and *illaudatus (F. Gen. 3, 5) are poet.*

ILLEGAL, *non legitimus (1633) Avoid illegitimus).*—*legi repugnans or contrarius.*—*legibus vetitus († H.).*

—*quod lex vetat or prohibet. It is i. to condemn a Roman citizen to death except in the Comitia Curia, lex de capitis civis Romani nisi Comitibus Centuriatis statui vetat. It is i. to elect two magistrates of the same family, leges duæ ex una familiâ magistratus creari vetant or prohibent (Cæc.).*

ILLEGALLY, *contra legem or leges.*—*præter leges or jura (in violation of them).*—*contra jus fasque; contra fas et jus (agst Divine and human laws).*—*injuria, per injuriam (wrongfully; e. g. possidere qd).*—*non legitime.*

ILLEGIBLE, **parum clarus, or Crel. with quod legi non potest.*

ILLEGIBLY, **parum clare or ita (e. g. scribere literas), ut legi non or vix possint (posse, &c.).*

ILLEGITIMACY, *Crel. To establish the i. of aby or alth, *qm incertum patre naturâ esse probare: qd adulterium (fictitium, non legitimum, &c.) esse probare (ast. Q. 2, 17).*

ILLEGITIMATE, *† Bastard, vid. Add hybrida (propri.: 'mongrel; also of a person born, e. g., of a Roman citizen and foreign woman or slave). † Not legitimatus, correct, &c., non legitimus (1633) Not illegitimus).*—**legi repugnans or contrarius. Am i. word, verbum insolens, durum, inusitatum, barbarum*

et obsoletum, &c.: an i. inference, *vitiosa conclusio (aff. vitiose concludere, C.): *rationis parum apta conclusio (aff. C. ap. Q. 9, 1, 28, rat. apt. concl.).—*non or parum certa argumenti conclusio (aff. Q. 5, 10, 2): to draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere (opp. recte concludere, C.). To make an i. use of althg, qđ re perverse abuti. See ILLUSICAL.

ILLEGITIMATELY, nullo or incerto patre (e. g. natus)—adulterio sanguine (sc. natus; SYN. in Bastard)—non legitime (not by lawful authority)—præter leges or jura (in violation of the laws)—vitiose (faultily; e. g. of drawing an inference i.).

ILLIBERAL, illiberalis (not suiting the condition or character of a gentleman)—sordidus (mean). JN. illiberalis et sordidus (e. g. quæstus)—abjectus, humilis (low; e. g. nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, C.)—angustus et parvus, pusillus et contractus (narrow; of the mind, animus)—I Not munificent, malignus—restrictus (e. g. in our offers of assistance, &c.).

ILLIBERALITY, illiberalitas (meanness of behaviour, &c.; also of meanness in money matters). JN. illiberalitas avaritiæque.

ILLIBERALLY, illiberaliter (e. g. institutus, brought up)—sordide (meanly)—parce, maligne, restricte (sparingly).

ILLICIT, non concessus.—inconcessus (Q. and V. inconcessa hymenæi).—non or minime licitus.—vetitus. I. intercurare, consuetudo stupri; *non concessa Venus (aff. H., concessa Venere uti). Obs. Illicitus used to stand C. Censet. 47; but for multitudinem illicitum est, the best MSS. have multitudinē; nemini licitum est: it is found in T. and the younger Plin.

ILLIMITABLE, nullis finibus terminatus, &c.

ILLITERATE, indoctus. Ineruditus. Illiteratus (illit. it is one who has received no literary instruction, epiſy one who cannot either read or write; Krebs). To be i., nescire literas.—literarum expertem (C.) or ignarum esse (Col.): to be quite i., omnis eruditionis expertem atque ignarum esse (C.): plane expertem esse doctrinæ (C.).

ILLNESS. See DISEASE.

ILLOGICAL, vitiose conclusus, or *minus or parum necessariâ consecutione confectus (aff. C. Invent. 1, 29, 44). To draw an i. inference, vitiose concludere (C.). This is most i. arguing, hæc dicuntur inconstantissime (C. Fin. 2, 27, 88). What can be more i., than &c. ? quid autem est inactius, quam &c. ? (C. N. D. 2, 13, 36): that is an i. conclusion, illud minime conſecturium (C.).

ILLOGICALLY, vitiose (faultily; e. g. concludere; opp. recte concl., C.)—inconstanter (not consistently; e. g. loqui, C. Ac. 2, 17).—inscite (in a bungling way; see C. N. D. 2, 13, 36).

ILLUDE, illudere. See TO DECEIVE, MOCK.

ILLUMINATE, collustrare. Illustrare. Illuminare [not elucidare. SYN. in ENLIGHTEN, vid.]. I To i. a city as a mark of rejoicing, lumina suspendere funeralibus ordine ductis (by lights suspended in rows on cords, &c.; Claud. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206).—accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 160): to be illuminated, collocere crebris luminibus (cf. turris collocet per noctem crebris luminibus, T. Hist. 3, 38, 1). I ILL To i., as a mode of painting, is never illuminate, but tabulam or imaginem pingere; tabula vivos colores inducere; tabulam, imaginem ... coloribus distinguere (Krebs).

ILLUMINATION (feſtal), lumina feſta (aff. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24). I Fig. of the mind, intelligentia.

ILLUSION, error, præſtigium, fallacia, simulatio et fallacia.—forma, quæ reſpice nulla est, speciem autem offert (C. Dio. 1, 37, 81).—Iudibrium oculorum (L., of an optical i.).—Iudibria oculorum auriumque credita per verba (L. 24, 44; Curt. 4, 15). An alarming optical i., Iudibrium oculorum specie terribile.

ILLUSIVE, ILLUSORY, fallax,—qui (quæ, quod) reſpice nullus est, speciem autem offert (e. g. formæ, pl., C.).

ILLUSTRATE, illustrare (to throw light upon, to explain; e. g. obscura, veritatem; and also fig., to glorify, to set off, populi Romani nomen, laudem meam; c. eloquentiam; qm laudibus)—lucem or lumen ei rei afferre (not affundere). dare ei rei lumen (set in the proper light; elucidate)—explainare qđ aperire. explicare. Interpretari (explain). JN. pateſcere et illustrare (e. g. obscura, veritatem, C.). To i. dark passages, &c., occulta et quasi involuta aperire: to i. obscure passages, illustrare obscuros locos. See EXPLAIN.

ILLUSTRATION, explicatio. ILLUSTRATIO is only another term for lively representation; C. ap. Q. (463)

6, 23, 32.—Often Crcl. by lucem or lumen ei rei afferre dare ei rei lumen.

ILLUSTRATIVE, Crcl.

ILLUSTRATOR. See EXPOSITOR.

ILLUSTRIOUS. See CELEBRATED.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, insigniter, egregie, eximie. ILLUSTROUSLY is only found of what is bad; e. g. improbus.

IMAGE, s. imago. simulacrum, effigies. statua, signum, tabula, pictura (simulacrum, imago, and effigies denote an image as the copy of some reality, such is, therefore, expressed by a gen. case or some adj., unless it is implied by the context. Simulacrum and imago are the more general terms, denoting the likeness of aſy, whether in painting or sculpture, or only in the imagination; effigies, statua, and signum, relate only to plastic images; tab. and pict. to painted ones. Imago = eicōn, is more a natural image, with ref. to its likeness; simulac. = εἰδωλον, an artificial image, with ref. to its deſcriptiveness; effig., with ref. to its artistic execution. Images may be half-length portraits, and effig., busts; whereas simulacra are generally, and a statua always i. of the whole figure. Signum is a general expression for a plastic i., whether a bust or a whole-length; but signum, like simulacrum, is used by the best authors of statues of a god epiſy; statua being exclusively that of a man; Schulz. To this should be added, that effigies may also be a mental i., as far as this stands, as it were, before us). JN. effigies simulacrumque. effigies et imago (I) effigies, simulacrum hominis, his mere likeness; opp. ipse homo; C. Ferr. 2, 2, 55).—imago picta. imago ficta (distinguished in C. Rom. 1, 12, 7; the former painted, the latter modelled or cast; also figura fictilis, C.).—clipeus (a likeness of the bust only, executed in silver or gold on a shield-like plate, scutum; mly as a votive offering; see Suet. Brem. Cal. 16). To make i.'s, signa fabricari: to make i.'s of wax, fingere e cerâ (C.). A brazen i., simulacrum ex ære factum (or imago...facta); signum æneum: an i. of clay, plaster of Paris, &c., imago fictilis(also similitudo ex argilla, in clay, Plin.): a little i., imaguncula (g. T. Suet.); sigillum, iuncula (modelled in wax, &c.). An i. in alto-relievo, ectypum; in half-relief, protypum; a full-sized i., simulacrum iconicum; effigies iconica: an image of colossal size, statua colossæa (so Nero jussit colosseum se fingi): an exact i., effigies solida et expressa. effigies omniſes (opp. umbra et imago, or imago adumbrata, sketched in a light manner; all improp., C. Off. 17, 69). To make man in the i. of the gods, fingere hominem in effigiem deorum (O.—C. has deus ... effigies hominis et imago). To make an i. of aby or althg, imaginem cs or cs rei exprimere (with graving-tool, pen, or spoken words): to convey an i. of aby or althg (in words), dicendo effingere cs rei imaginem; deſingere (verbis), or deſcribere qđ or qm: to sketch an i. of althg, qđ adumbrare; speciem et formam cs rei adumbrare (prop., with the graving-tool; or improp., with words). To sketch an i. after the life, *Imaginem cs ad verum (I) not ad vivum) deſcribere.—I As representation of althg in the mind, imago, species, forma. JN. species et forma, informatio. A ſaint or indignant i., imago adumbrata, adumbratio (see above). To picture to oneſelf the i. of althg, fingere cogitatione cs rei imaginem; rem cogitatione deſingere; cogitatione et mente completi qđ; animo effingere qđ; qđ in animo informare. The i. of althg appears to me, imago cs rei ad animum meum refertur, or in animum meum recurrit or in me incidit (C. N. D. 2, 38).—I Figure of Crcl. vid.—I Used for exact resemblance; Crcl. He is the exact i. of his father, insignem patris similitudinem præ se fert; mirâ similitudine totum patrem exſcripsit: to be the i. of aby in any respect, ex qđ re similitudinem speciemque ca gerere.

IMAGERY, prps pl. imagines; sts species.

IMAGINABLE, quod cogitari or excogitari potest. To show one all i. honour, *nihil relinquere, quod ad cs honorem excogitari potest; *nullum præmittere honorem, qui ei haberi potest: to take all i. pains about althg, *maximo, quo fieri potest, studio in rem incumbere: with all i. haste, omni, qui fieri potest, celeritate, the greatest i. difference, quanta maxima potest esse distantia. Sts the new. of the pron. quisquis may

be used in *excursions*, such as 'all *i.* wickedness,' quidquid malefeci est; quidquid mali aut sceleris fingi tunc excogitari potest; scelera omnia: *every i. consolation*, quidquid solati afferri potest; or a double neg. is employed, as 'every *i.* kind,' nullum non genus.

IMAGINARY, imaginarius (*happening in form or notion only*; *e. g.* neque se imaginariis fascibus cecuriosos esse, *L.* 3, 41; *not met with before Liv.*)—*opinatus* (*supposed only*; *e. g.* a good or evil, *opp. verus*)—*opinabilis* (*e. g.* omnes animi perturbationes sunt opinabiles, *C.*)—*adumbratus* (*sketched in appearance only, opp. verus*)—*inanis* (*unfounded*; *e. g.* metus). *Sic fictus, simulatus* (*pretended*). *I. difficulties*, "difficultates, quas sibi quis ipse fingit (*Wyttenb.*). *Althg* is *i.*, *not real*, qd est opinio, non naturus. *I. forms, formae*, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem tamen offerunt (*C. Div.* 1, 37, 81). *To entertain an i. fear of ably*, opinione timere qd (*C.*). *It may often be translated by, a* id quod videtur esse, neque est; *e. g.* 'am *i.* expediency,' ea quae videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est; *b)* species, with *gen.* *An i. advantage*, species utilitatis. See APPARENT.

IMAGINATION, cogitatio; *but the post-Class. imaginatio* (*Plin.*, *T.*) or *vis imaginandi* may be necessary in a *philos. treatise*; *Krebs*; *Weber, Uebungsch.* p. 264. *A mere i.*, species inanimata: *a creature of the i.*, species or forma menti obiecta. *To exist in i. only*, in opinione esse (*opinatus in past partic. is Class.*). *Confrivance, device*, vld.

IMAGINATIVE. *The nearest terms are prps ingeniosus*—*facilis et copiosus* (*e. g.* ingenium, *Q.*)—*velox et mobilis* (*e. g.* ingenium, *Q.*); *but as none of these come up to the meaning, prps* *qui facile sibi omnia cogitatione fingit, effingit, depingit, &c.; *qui ad res cogitatione depingendas uber fecundusque est (uber et fec., *C.*); *qui divite est vena ingenii (*aff. H.*); cui ingenii est beatissima ubertas (*Q.* 10, 1, 108); *qui et ad excogitandum acutus, et ad ornandum est uberrius (*aff. C.*). *The i. faculty*, ingenium (*opp. iudicium*, *Q.* 10, 1, 130).

IMAGINE, *Form a representation in the mind, animo cogitare, concipere, compicci; also cogitare only*—*animo fingere, effingere, cogitatione fingere* or *depingere* (*to form an image of althg in the mind*).—*proponere sibi ante oculos animumque* (*to place clearly before one's mind and eyes*).—*Conjecture*, conjectura informare; *also conjecture only* (*to conjecture*).—*Imaginari belongs to alt. age*.—*To entertain an unfounded notion, opinari*. In opinione esse (*to be of opinion*).—*putare* (*to think; without going deeply into the question*).—*induluisse sibi falsam cs rei persuasionem* (*Q.* 1, 1, 8).—*somnare* (*to dream*).—*sibi persuadere* (*persuade oneself*). *No one has imagined that &c.*, nemo in opinione venit, fore ut &c.: *no one imagined that &c.*, nemini in opinionem veniebat, with *acc. and inf.* *e. g.* Antonium rerum potiturum, *Np.*) *I i.*, opinio mea est or fert: video mihi, with *nom. and inf.* (*e. g.* a principio amens fuisse), or with *inf.* *I just now imagined that I heard the soldier's voice*, audio vocem vixim modo militis (*Ter.*). *I i imagine*, inserted parenthetically; *opinor*, ut opinor, credo (*credo, like an ἵστωρ, implies long, the proposition it is applied to being absurd or self-evident; puto or ut puto, inserted so that the clause is not made dependent, is Cl. but rare*; see *C.* 12, 49, 1; *Caes. C. Fam.* 8, 3, 3; *Valin. C. Fam.* 5, 1, 9. *Krebs*). *To cause aby to i.*, adducere qm in opinionem; opinione qm imbure; opinionem ei inserere. *Think, putare*, arbitrari, veri. See THINK. *Contrive* (*devices, &c.*), excogitare, fingere, cominisci—*machinari*,—*coquere, concoquere*. *To i. de- celi, dolos nece, procudere* (*Com.*).

IMBECILLE, imbecillus (*weak, of body, and fig. of the mind; with or without animo*). *Jx.* (*of the mind*), imbecillus atque anilis. See FEEBLE, FEEBLE-MINDED. *Imbecillus is the reading of the best MSS. of C. and other authors; and imbecillissimus* (*Cels.*) *has the best authority; see Krebs*: *imbecillus is better, therefore, quite to reject imbecille, imbecillimus*.

IMBECLITY, imbecillitas (*feebleness of mind and body*); imbecillitas animi (*Caes.*; *mentis i.*).

IMBIBE, imbibere (*to drink in, propr. and fig.*). *To i. a colour, colorem bibere, imbibere*: *to i. errors with our nurse* (*or, as we say, mother's milk*, errores cum lacte nutricia sugere: *to i. an opinion or notion*, opinionem animo imbibere: *to i. a doctrine* *fm aby*, verba cs adhibere).

IMBITER, exacerbare (*very rare; recenti qd ira exacerbati animi, L.* 2, 35). *To i. aby's life*, vitam cs insuavem reddere: *to i. joy, gaudium* *agritudine* conta-

minare (*Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 4): *aby's pleasure is imbittered, corruptitur cs voluptas dolore* (*H. Sat.* 1, 2, 39).

IMBODY, IMBOLDEN, IMBOSOM. See EMBODY, &c.

IMBRUE (*only used with ref. to blood*), cruentare (*e. g.* gladium, *C.*; *se cs sanguine, T.*; *menas cs sanguine, C.*; *dextra, O.*)—*imbure* (*e. g.* imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madaefacti potius, *C. Phil.* 14, 3, 6; and imbure gladium scelere, *fig. Phil.* 5, 7, 20)—*madefacere* (*to make dripping wet; stronger than imbure; see last quotation*: *Graciam madaefactum iri sanguine, C.*). *To i. one's hands in the blood of aby*, cruentare manus cs sanguine (*Np.*); *manus caede cs imbure* (*T. Ann.* 1, 18, 2); *manus imbure morte cs* (*Att. ap. Non.* 521, 8); *manus imbure sanguine cs* (*Vell.* 2, 20, 1). *Imbrued in aby's blood*, cruentus sanguine cs (*C.*, *of persons or things, vestia, gladius*); *perspersus caede cs* (*Caes.* 64, 181); *madens cs caede* (*O.*). *To be imbrued, madere* (*e. g.* sanguine, *V.*), or *the passive*.

IMBROWN. See TO DARKEN.

IMBUE, imbure (*in all the senses of the Latinized English word*; *e. g.* *propr.*, lanam coloribus; *animum opinionibus, studiis*; *pectora pietate, L.*; *imbutus superstitione, qd humanitate, &c.*).

IMITABILITY, *Crcl.*, with quod qs potest imitari.

IMITABLE, imitabilis,—*quod imitari possumus*.—*Imitandus* = *what we ought to imitate*, tu mihi maxime imitabilis, minime imitandus videbaris (*Plin.*).

IMITATE, imitari (*g. i.*)—*imitando* or *imitatione* exprimere. *Imitando effingere*. *Imitando effingere et exprimere*. *Imitari et exprimere*, or *fm context*, exprimere or effingere only (*to form althg in imitation of something else*).—*assimulare* qd (*to make an imitation that may pass, without being detected as a counterfeit*; *e. g.* hyenas assimulant sermonem humanum).—*semulari* (*to i. fm a spirit of emulation*).—*Up to the time of Q. it took the acc. in the sense of emulate, rival* (*without bad meaning*), imitare; *but in the bad sense of 'rivaling,' 'envying,' a dat.* [*his emulamur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, C.*]; *once in L., cum qd, 28, 43*—*cs vestigia aequi or persequi*, *cs vestigia insequi* (*to tread in aby's footsteps, to take him as a pattern*).—*adumbrare* (*to i. by a pictorial sketch with suitable, but not fully finished, lights and shades, &c.*). *Jx.* of the orator; see *C. de Or.* 3, 4; *Q.* 7, 10, 9). *Jw.* imitari atque adumbrare.—*mentiri* (*i. e., to substitute a counterfeit, a lie for the truth; post-Class. mentiri juvenem, Mart.*; *color, qui Chrysocollam mentitur, Plin.*). *To i. althg successfully*, qd imitando consequi: *not to i. althg*, imitationem cs (*rei*) omittre (*to give over imitating it*).—*nullam cs rei significationem dare* (*not to show any signs of having imitated it*; *e. g.* rerum Graecarum, *C. de Or.* 2, 36, 153). *To inspire aby with the desire of imitating it*, imitandi cupiditate incitare qm. *Imitated*, imitatione expressa.

Imitatus is, in a few instances, used passively for 'imitated'; *C. Tim.* 5; *Q.* 11, 3, 61; *neq abest imitata voluptas, O. Met.* 9, 481. *Krebs* rejects this usage, but see Freund.—*Every letter and every erasure was imitated, literae liturque omnes assimilatae*.

IMITATION, *As an action or state*, imitatio (*g. i.*)—*emulatio* (*an emulating*; see TO IMITATE, *em* imitari and *emulare*)—*cacosella* (*an aping, Q.*). *Excessive i.*, nimia imitatio: *servile i.*, imitatio servilis (*opp. liberalis*; *i. e., a rational one*); *also Crcl.* with imitari; *e. g.* ad imitationem cs se conferre, or ad qm imitandum se conferre. *To propose althg for i.*, qd ad imitandum proponere: *by i.*, imitatione. *Imitando*.—*Thing imitated*, res imitatioe or imitando expressa; *res imitando effecta* (*Imitamentum does not belong to Class. prose*). *To be an i. of althg*, imitatione ex qd re expressum esse.

IMITATIVE, qui (quae, quod) imitatur, with proper acc. *To be i. of althg*, imitari qd: *i. joy*, adumbrata letitia (*T. Ann.* 4, 31); *i. sagacity*, mentita sagacitas (*Plin. Pan.* 81). *The i. arts*, artes, quae in effectu positae sunt; *artes effectivae* (*Q.* 3, 13, 2 and 5); *but the meaning is far wider; all the arts that produce some visible thing by their operation* = *τεχναι*).

IMITATOR, imitator.—*emulus*, emulatur (*STR.* in IMITATE)—*cacosellus* (*in a bad sense, an ape*). *A servile i.*, imitator servilis: *the slavish i.'s*, imitatores serviles; *servum pecus imitatorum* (*acid contemptuously*; *H. Ep.* 1, 19, 19).

IMMACULATE, integer, incorruptus, inviolatus (*Immaculatus, poet., Lucan.*).

IMMANENT. See INHERENT.

IMMANITY, immanitas, feritas.

IMMARCESCIBILE. See UNFADING.

IMMASK. See TO MASK.

IMMATERIAL, ¶ Without matter and substance; see INCORPORAL. To prove or maintain that any being is *i.*; see IMMATERIALITY. As *i.* being, mens simplex nulla re adjuncta, quā sentire possit. ¶ Unimportant, vid.

IMMATERIALITY, Crel. To prove the *i.* of athg, qd sine corpore esse probare (aft. G. 2, 17, 17). Plato maintains the *i.* of God, Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult (C. N. D. 1, 12, 13).

IMMATURE, immaturus (prop., not ripe, Col., &c.; and impropr., too early, premature, mora, in-tenitus—conailium, L. 23, 38). See UNRIPE, PREMATURE.

IMMATURELY, immature (Col. 11, 2, 3; Fell. 2, 116). See PREMATURELY.

IMMATURITY, immaturitas (e. g. sponsarum, Suet.); hæc immaturitas tanta (C. of premature haste, &c.). See UNRIPENESS, PREMATURE.

IMMEASURABLE. See IMMENSE.

IMMEASURABLY. See IMMENSELY.

IMMEDIATE, ¶ Without the intervention of athg else, ipse (per se)—proximus (the next)—nullo interveniente. An *i.* cause, causa efficiens, absolute et perfecta per se (the immediate efficient cause); causa proxima or adjvans et proxima (i. e. the nearest cause, but itself depending on a remoter cause, the causa perfecta et principalis).

IMMEDIATELY, confestim, continuo (opp. ex intervallo, morā qd interpositā: confestim denotes haste, and therefore presupposes an agent; continuo denotes the absence of any interval or break between the two actions)—extemplo, e vestigio (opp. to delay of any kind; exemplo = ex tempore (tempulum, templum, a short space of time), on the instant, this instant; the best word for doing athg on the moment, in circumstances of difficulty, when there is no time for deliberation; e vestigio, on the spot)—illico (i. in loco; opp. to slowness; Döb. thinks that it is confined to actions done on one and the same spot; e vestigio, of actions that are preceded by a change of place; Schmalzfeld thinks that exemplo is used of nearly continuous, illico, of absolutely continuous actions)—statim, protinus (opp. to a future time, postea, alio tempore, &c. In this sense protinus is found in L., Np., and later writers; but not in C. or earlier writers, except in one passage, oratio perspicue et protinus conficiens audientem benevolam; Iwe. 2, 15, 20. In other passages of C. and Cass., it is found with a verb expressed, denoting or implying progress, what was done further, &c.—hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam decedunt, Cass. B. G. 2, 9; tantus repente invasit terror, ut . . . protinus aperto sanctore mario ex urbe profugeret, B. C. 1, 14; ex hac fulga protinus quæ undique conerant auxilia discesserunt. Hand, vol. 4, p. 622)—actutum (advoca, but rare; quam . . . actutum in Italiā fore nuntiaverat, L.; only once in C. Phil. 12, 11, 26; it comes fm actu, as actutum fm astu, and is therefore a participial adv. fm an obsolet. verb actuo; Hand, 1, 73, 74)—jam jamque (e. g. Caesar enim adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites falso nunciabantur, Cass. B. C. 1, 14; it always implies emotion, Herz. ad loc.)—dictum factum; dictum ac factum (no sooner said than done; a colloquial expression = ἀπαρ ὅτις ἀπαρ ἔργον)—sine morā (without any delay on the part of the agent). I. . . then . . . and at last, exemplo . . . mox . . . postremo (e. g. exemplo fusi, fugati, mox intra vallum parantes, compulsi; postremo excurrunt castris, L.). When followed by another clause, 'that' being omitted, it is = as soon as: see As, I. extr. ¶ Without intervention, &c. nullo interveniente.

IMMEDICABLE, immedicabilis (O.)—insanabilis.

IMMEMORABLE, immemorabilis (Plaut.).—memorata or memoria non dignus or indignus—relatu indignus (P. for weh O. has indignus referri). S. has non indignum videtur . . . facilius . . . memorare.

IMMEMORIAL, From time *i.*, ex omni memoriā etatum or temporum (C. de Or. 1, 4, 16)—post hominum memoriā.—Inde ab antiquissimis temporibus.—tempore immenso (e. g. observata sunt hæc, C.). I. usage, &c., *mos, qui semper prævaluit; or (though, of course, less strong) longa consuetudo (e. g. fecerat legem). The *i.* practices of this state, *mos, qui jam nunc a principio hujus regni (imperii, &c.) prævaluit (hic mos prævalet, Plin. 17, 22, 35).—*consuetudo, que in republica semper est habita.

IMMENSE, immensus (that cannot be measured; of every kind of extension, propr. and impropr.).—

infinitus (unconfined by any limit, unbounded). Im. immensus et infinitus, ingens immensusque. immensus et interminatus in omnes partes.—immanis (Auge; e. g. pecunia, præda).—ingens (greater than what is usually produced; beyond the usual size of the thing in question; fm in and genus, gens, or rather the root 'gen': pecunia, arbor, ingenium, &c.). An *i.* difference, quanta maxima esse potest distantia: this was of *i.* use, hoc mirum quantum profuit (ad qd; e. g. concordiam civitatis, L. 2, 1). He is of *i.* use to me, mirabiles utilitates mihi præbet: there is an *i.* difference between A. and B., differt inter A. et B. nimium quantum (in H. immane quantum discrepat res rei).

IMMENSELY, immensum (post-Aug.; creverat, O.; attollit, T.).—in immensum (mons . . . editus, S. Jug. 92, 5, 10; O.).—ad immensum (e. g. multitudinis speciem augere, L. 29, 23, 3). For an *i.* high price, immenso mercari qd (Plin. 9, 40, 64).

IMMENSITY, immensum (as rudet., e. g. loci, L.).—immensitas, and pl. immensitates (C.).—immanitas (huge or terrible size).

IMMERGE. See IMMERGE.

IMMERSE, ¶ PROP. Immergere (e. g. immergere in flumen, C.).—mergere (in qd; qd re).—demergere (in qd; [in] qd re; e. g. in palude demergere; in fossas . . . demergere).—submergere (qd re; submersus voraginibus). To be immersed, mergi, immergi. ¶ IMPROP. demergere (e. g., in debt, ere alieno demerus).—mergere (e. g. qm malis, V.; se in voluptates, L.).—immergere (e. g. studiis, Sen.). It is better to say ci rei se totum dedere than ci rei se immergere, after se studiis immergere (Sen.). ¶ SUBMERGERE, impropr., is very rare and post-Class. virtus submersa tenebris (Claud.). Immersed in debt, ere alieno demerus (L.) or obritus (see DEBT): to be immersed in pleasures, mergi in voluptates (Curt.); avide in voluptates se mersisse (L. 23, 18); in a train of thought, se totum in ca rei cognitione collocare: immersed in business, occupationibus or negotiis implicatus, or negotia, occupationes, &c. multis officiis implicatus et constrictum tenent qm: to be immersed in literary pursuits, in litteras or literis (abl.) se abdere (abdidisse).

IMMERSION, demersio (late; Solin.).—immerisio (late; Arnob.).

IMMETHODICAL, incompotitus (not well-arranged, of things; e. g. oratio).—inconditus (e. g. jus civile, without arrangement). Sis temerarius (without previous consideration, &c.; of men or things).—qui omnia raptim agit et turbate (who does every thing in a hurried, perplexed way; aft. Cass. B. C. 1, 8).—*qui temere omnia et fortuito agit.—*qui nullam habet certam viam atque rationem (of things).

IMMETHODICALLY, non viâ nec arte.—incomposito.—negligenter et incompotite.—raptim et turbate.—temere et fortuito (e. g. agere).—indigeste et incondite (Gell. præf. 3). Before that time, all used to speak, *i.* indeed, but &c., antea neminem solitum viâ nec arte, sed . . . tamen . . . dicere (C. Brut. 12, 46).

IMMINENCE, Crel.—imminentia (Nig. ap. Gell.).—instantia (Gell.).

IMMINENT, impendens (e. g. impendentem evitare tempestatem, Np.). I. danger, præsens periculum; or (when vaguely used) summum or maximum periculum. To be *i.*, impendēre (to be hanging over one; terror, terrores, belli timor, &c.); instare (to be at hand; bellum, periculum, ciades).—¶ Imminere is used by C. of enemies, nations, countries, &c., that seem, as it were, to be hanging over an object in a threatening manner, and ready to pounce upon it; and also of death, and generally ea quæ imminet; not with abstract notions, such as war, danger, &c., but imminente bello (Q.); periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur (Suet.).

IMMINGLE, IMMIX. See TO MIX.

IMMOBILITY, immobilitas (Just.).

IMMODERATE, immodicus (exceeding the proper mean or measure; e. g. frigus; and impropr. libido possidendi).—immoderatus (not kept within due bounds; e. g. potus; then, impropr., removed fm all due moral restraint, of men and things; e. g. cupiditates, luxuria).—intemperans (not using any restraint; not regulating one's desires and actions by the law of reason; mly of persons, but also of things, licentia; in athg, in qd re).—incontinentes (without self-government, as showing itself in command over sensual desires; of persons).—impotens (powerless to restrain a strong feeling; hence also of the feeling itself weh masters us, or any product of such feeling, irritia, postulatium; also, in athg, ea rei).—immodestus (going beyond the limits of propriety, &c., of persons and things; e. g. lusus).—effrenatus

(unbridled; of persons and things, audacia, furor, cupiditas, libido).—effusus, profusus (of what is copiously poured forth, as it were; allowed to run on without a check, lētitia, sumptus).—immanis (immoderately large; magnitudo, pecunia, praeda).—nimius (too great; arrogantia; celeritates).—iniquus (unfair; e. g. pretium). *I. in eating, edax; vorax; in drinking, in vino immodestus* (Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7): *in eating and drinking, profundus et intempestive gulum. To be i. in one's eating, largus se invitare: to be i. in one's demands, immodeste postulare: i. in friendship, wrath, love, &c., impiosus lētitia, ira, amoris.*

IMMODERATELY, immoderate. intemperanter. incontinenter. Immodeste, effuse (Syn. in adj.).—nimio plus or plus nimio (e. g. diligere qm).—nimium (e. g. nimium longum tempus, C.). *To drink i., vino se obruere. To praebe aby i., nimium esse in qd laudando; ultra modum laudare qm* (Plin. Ep. 7, 28). immenso plus laudare qd (Plin. 20, 9, 36).

IMMODERATION, intemperantia. incontinentia (Syn. in IMMODERATE).—immodestia (post-Aug., T.). *I. in eating and drinking, profunda et intempestiva gula.*

IMMODEST, impudicus (without bashfulness: without the chaste sentiment of wch bashfulness is an index: of persons; e. g. mulier).—parum verecundus (not regarding decency or morality: also of things, e. g. words; also without a natural feeling of shame).—Inverecundus (e. g. ingenium, C.; frons, Q.).—Impurus (impure; of persons, thoughts, morals, &c.).—Incestus (unchaste, with ref. to religion and morality, of persons or things; e. g. sermo, voces, flagitium, amor).—obscenus (obscene, &c. of words, jests, motions, paintings, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful).—non nimis verecundus (improper, cool in one's requests, admonitions, &c.; admonitor, C.) *An i. life, vita parum verecunda: i. love, amor impudicus. Impudicitia (epithy of the male sex). amor libidinosus. libidines (of the female; Intpp. on Suet. Oct. 71).* Not immodestus.

IMMODESTLY, impudice (late).—parum caste (e. g. vivere). Not immodeste.

IMMODESTY, impudicitia (epithy of the impure love of the male sex).—libidines (epithy of the impure love of the female sex. See Intpp. ad Suet. Oct. 71).—Impuritas (impurity). Not immodestia.

IMMOLATE, victimam, hostiam, &c. immolare or sacrificare, mactare, cedere (Syn. in TO SACRIFICE).

IMPROPER. See TO SACRIFICE.

IMMOLATION, immolatio (C.).

IMMORAL, male moratus. malis or corruptis moribus. Also inhonestus, turpis, &c. *I. conduct, mores turpes; mores corrupti.*

IMMORALITY, mores corrupti or perditii (corrupt morals).—vita vitilis flagitiosaque omnibus dedita (grossly immoral life).—*I. is gaining ground every day, mores magis magisque labuntur.*

IMMORALLY, inhoneste, turpiter.

IMMORTAL, immortalis (not subject to the law of death; also improper. of things, e. g. laus).—aeternus, sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL). *To be i., immortalē or sempiternum esse, non interire (g. i., not to die; e. g. of the soul); vitā sempiternā frui (to live for ever); memoriā omnium seculorum vigēre (to be fresh in the recollection of all ages: both of persons). I. glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: to render i. or be rendered i.; see TO IMMORTALIZE.*

IMMORTALITY, immortalitas, aeternitas (Syn. in ETERNAL). *Jx. aeternitas immortalitatisque. An i. of glory, immortalis or sempiterna gloria: the i. of the soul, immortalitas or aeternitas animi or animorum* (in this sense immortalitas must not be used alone, unless animi or animorum is implied by the context. See C. Cat. Maj. 21, 78; Tusc. 1, 22, 50, and 33, 80). *Plato's book on the i. of the soul, Platonis liber, qui immortalitatem animae docet: to maintain the i. of the soul, dicere animos hominum esse immortales or sempiternos: to wish to establish or prove the i. of the soul, hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas: to wish i., immortalitatem consequi or adipisci or sibi parere (g. i.); immortalem or sempiternam gloriam consequi (an i. of glory).*

IMMORTALIZE, reddere qui immortalem (g. i. of a person).—immortalis gloriā commendare qm. ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare qm (of a person; with ref. to immortal glory, reputation).—immortalem memoriam ca reddere. aeternitatem immortalitatemque donare ei (improper).—qd immortalitati tradere or commendare (of a thing). *To i. oneself, immortalitatem sibi parere: to be immortalized, immortalitatem adipisci or consequi (g. i.); immortalem or scmpiter-*

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nam gloriam consequi (to obtain an undying reputation, &c.).—immortalitati commendari (of things; e. g. historia): *to have been immortalized, immortalē factum esse, by alth, qd re* (S.): *men whose memory is immortalized, homines, quorum vivit immortalis memoria et gloria.*

IMMORTALLY. *To live i., vitā sempiternā frui, &c. See under IMMORTAL, IMMORTALIZE.* Immortaliter only in the *fig. phrase* of immort. gaudere (C.).

IMMOVEABLE, immobilis (proper. and *fig.*).—immotus (not moved, *fig.* = unchangeable). *I. goods, property, res or bona, quae moveri non possunt; res immobiles* (Tabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23). *To be i., loco suo non moveri* (proper.).—immobilis se ostendere (post-Cic.: T., e. g. precibus ca): non moveri or commoveri. *An i. resolution, consilium certum.*

IMMOVEABLY, firmiter (e. g. *fixed, stabilitus*).—constanter (e. g. manēre in suo statu, C. Unse. 13). *I. fixed, stabilis certusque* (e. g. sententia, or stabilis only (e. g. opinio).

IMMUNITY, immunitas (fm an onerous duty, imm. magni muneris).—vacatio (e. g. munus, sumptus, laboris, &c.: also a re; a causa, C.; ab belli administratione, L.: also with quominus; vacationem augures, quominus iudicis operam darent, non habere, C. Brut. 31, 117). *Jx. vacatio et immunitas* (Ces.). *To confer upon aby an i. fm alth, dare ei immunitatem cs rei or* (Suet. &c.) *a re: to offer an i. fm alth, offerre ei immunitatem* (a re, Suet.): *to enjoy an i. fm, vacationem cs rei habere* (C., Ces.: said also of the thing wch constitutes the claim to any i., C.).

IMMURE, includere or concludere (g. th. for to shut up; e. g. in carcerem, in custodiam; also carcerē includere, L.).—inclusionem parietibus continere (to confine within the walls of a house, C. Rep. 3, 9).—qm seorsum concludere (in qm locum, e. g. in aediculum, Plaut.).—qm conclusionem habere (Ter.). *To i. oneself any where, includere se* (e. g. in Heracleā, Heraclea, Heracleam); concludere se (e. g. in cellam cum qo, Ter.); abdere se in qm locum (improper. e. g. in bibliothecam, in a library). *To be immured, inclusionem atque abditum latere in qo loco. abdidisse se in qm locum* (improper.). *In the sense of IMPRISON, vid.*

IMMUTABILITY. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

IMMUTABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

IMMUTABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY.

IMP, I Son, progeny, vid. I Little or subordinate devil, demonium (little devil, Tert. Apoll. 32). *You little imp!* (improper.) Acherontis pabulum (Plaut.).

IMPAIR. See INJURE, DIMINISH.

IMPAIRING. See INJURY, DIMINUTION. *The i. of one's health, confectio valetudinis.*

IMPAIRMENT. See IMPAIRING.

IMPALPABILITY, intactus, &c. (Lucr. 1, 455).

IMPALPABLE, intactilis (Lucr. 1, 458) or Crcl. quod tactu non sentimus, &c., or by minutissimus, tenuissimus.

IMPARITY, inaequalitas.—dissimilitudo (unlike-ness).

IMPARK, circumsepire.—septo includere or circumdare. *To have imparked so many acres, circiter... jugerum locum inclusionem habere* (Varr. R. R. 3, 12).

IMPART, impartire, tribuere (denote giving a portion, without ref. to any part that the giver is to retain for himself: impartire, as an act of free will and of kindness; tribuere, as an act of justice, or of judicious policy).—participare, communicare (the giving a share of what one retains a share of oneself: participare has generally the receiver for its object, who is to share a possession; communicare, generally the thing shared, in the use of which the receiver is to have a share; Dōd.). See TO COMMUNICATE, for phrases and construction.

IMPARTIAL, medius (not attached to either party; neutral). *Jx. medius et neutrius partis.*—tamquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatūs (L.: both these of persons).—integer (allowing no external influence to affect one's judgement; unbiased, &c.: e. g. integrum se servare).—incurruptus (unbribe). *Jx. incurruptus atque integer.*—aequus (fair; listening to the arguments on both sides; giving both parties what is due to them: of persons or things; e. g. praetor, lex, &c.).—studio et ira vacuus (free fm party favour or enmity; epithy of persons).—obtractione et malevolentia liberatus (free fm envy and ill-will: of persons and things; e. g. iudicium). *The i. administration of justice, juris et iudiciorum aequitas: an i. judgement, iudicium obtractione et malevolentia*

liberatum; jud. æquum et integrum, incorruptum (C.) jud. sine irâ et studio latum (aft. T.): to be or show oneself i., neutri parti favere; neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri.—incorruptum se gerere (L.).

IMPARTIALITY, *animus ab omni partium studio alienus.—animus studio et irâ vacuus.—æquitas.—animus incorruptus, integer in judicando.—animus æquus (without heat or affection): let no private feeling destroy your i., cave quicquam momenti habeat gratia (C.). With i., see IMPARTIALLY.

IMPARTIALLY, incorrupte. Integro. sine irâ et studio (T., e. g. narrare qd.); sine amore et cupiditate. sine odio et sine invidiâ (C.); e. g. judicare).

IMPASSABLE, invius.—impeditus. inexplicabilis (difficult to pass through). Roads rendered i. by the continued rain, inexplicabilis continuis imbribus vise (L. 40, 33, 2): a place wch is almost i., locus, quo ægre transiri potest.

IMPASSIBILITY, natura non patibilis (aft. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. Ep. 9, observes that as a translation of the Greek ἀπάθεια, impatience would be ambiguous: he attempts invulnerabilis animus. animus extra omnem patientiam positus (both wch must, of course, relate to a mind).—corpus or animus omni sensu carens.

IMPASSIBLE, qui patibilem naturam non habet (aft. patibilem naturam habet. C. N. D. 3, 12). Sen. attempts various expressions for 'impassible' in Ep. 9, impatiens.—invulnerabilis.—extra omnem patientiam positus.—qui incommodum ne sentit quidem.—impassibilis (Lact., as i. t. of the Deity: also insensibilis).—sensu carens.

IMPATIENCE, impatientia moræ (or morarum) or spei (inability to endure delay, hope deferred, &c., aft. Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1, 9; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. 62). Impatience alone has not this meaning. festinatio (undue haste; hurry). I. of (= inability to endure) atq., impatience as rei (e. g. moræ): not to be able to restrain one's i., rumpo or arumpo patientiam (62). But not patientia mihi rumpitur, Suet. Tib. 23; T. Ann. 12, 50, 5): to expect atq. with i., accerime qd. expectare. 62). In the sense of 'inability to endure', intolerantia is post-Class. In C., &c., it has a passive sense, intolerantia regis.

IMPATIENT, impatiens moræ (or morarum) or spei (Sil. Ital. 8, 4; Ammian. 28, 1, 9; T. Hist. 2, 40, extr. 62). Impatiens alone has not this meaning.—festinans (hastening). To be i. for aby's arrival, cs adventum non mediocriter captare. I. unable to endure, intolerans cs rei (L.).—Impatiens cs rei (post-Class.; Vell., Plin., Col.).—qui qd pati, ferre, sustinere non potest.

IMPATIENTLY, festinanter (over-hastily). 62). Plin. has impatienter (e. g. desiderare qm.), but this is 'so as not to bear the loss in a tranquil manner', &c.—non patienter. Intoleranter. ægre. moleste (esp. with ferre: all referring to want of patience in bearing atq.). To expect aby's arrival i., cs adventum non mediocriter captare. See 'with IMPATIENCE'.

IMPAWN. See PAWN.

IMPEACH. See ACCUSE.

IMPEACHABLE. See ACCUSABLE.

IMPEACHER. See ACCUSER.

IMPEACHMENT. See ACCUSATION.

IMPECCABILITY, Crcl. 62). Hier. used impeccantia.

IMPECCABLE, Crcl. E. g. saying that no body is i., dicens neminem non aliquando cepisse peccare (Q.) or *neminem non aliquando or interdum peccare. No one is i., *nemo tam bonus est, ut nunquam peccet.

IMPEDE. See HINDER.

IMPEDIMENT. See HINDRANCE. I In one's speech, hæsitantia lingue. To have an i. in one's speech, lingua hæsitare.

IMPEL, impellere (v. pr. to drive or urge on, propr. and fig. navem remâ; qm; qm ad qd [e. g. ad facinus; ad injuriam faciendam; ad credendum]: also with ut; impullit, ut i. crederem: also with local adv., quo vellet: with infn.).—Incitare. excitare (to incite, excite).—stimulare qm. stimulus ci admovere (to spur on, all propr. and fig.).—hortari. exhortari (to encourage, exhort).—accendere. inflammare (to inflame, kindle; all fig.). Jw. Impellere atque incendere; impellere atque hortari: aby to atq., all qm ad qd. Impelled by aby, atq., impulsus ab qo, qâ re; by nobody, nullo impellente.

IMPEND, impendere ci or ci rei (to hang over in a threatening manner; propr. and impropr., ci or ci rei; propr., as saxum Tantalò; gladius cs cervicibus; and impropr., terrores, pericula, bellum, &c.; impropr. also impendere in qm; e. g. terrores in me).—Instare (to be at hand; also absol. Instare jam plane, to be close

at hand).—Imminere (propr.; e. g. collis urbi; tumultus ipsis moribus, and impropr.; principally of enemies, nations, &c., that seem to hang over an object in a threatening way; also of death, and, generally, ea quæ imminet; but not of danger, war, &c., in prose-writers, till Q. and Suet.).

IMPENDING, impendens. Imminens. instans. plane jam instans. Sis futurus. To avoid the i. storm, evitare impendentem tempestatem (Np.): to foresee the i. storm, prospicere tempestatem futuram (C.).

IMPENETRABILITY, Crcl.

IMPENETRABLE, impenetrabilis (propr., L.; and impropr., blanditia, Sen.).—Impervius by atq., ci rei; post-Aug.; e. g. lapis ignibus, T.).—spissus (thick; caligo, tenebre).—obstinatus adversus qd (i. by motives, and by attacks, by wch one's constancy is assailed; adversus lacrimas muliebres, L.). I. woods, densissimæ silvæ (Cæs.). I. darkness, densissimæ tenebræ (for wch Suet. Ner. 46, has artissimæ tenebræ).

IMPENITENCE, obstinatio animus obstinatus or affirmatus. *animus contra veritatem obstinatus (aft. Q. 12, 1, 10).—*mores non mutati.—62). Impenitentia, Hier. and Aug.

IMPENITENT, quem non vitæ antea actæ or peccatorum suorum penitet.—contra veritatem obstinatus (Q.; g. t. for one who is hardened agst the truth).

IMPERATIVE, imperiosus (in the manner of authoritative command).—imperiose præcipientis (directing in the tone of a master; Gell.).—necessitate quadam delegatus (e. g. officium, an i. duty laid upon aby; C.).—cui repugnari minime potest (e. g. vis, Q. 6, 3, 8). Am i. command, mandatum. I In Grammar. The i. mood, modus Imperativus.

IMPERCEPTIBLE, quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest. To make a progress in literature that is almost i., pene nihil proficere in literis.

IMPERCEPTIBLY, sensim.

IMPERFECT, mancus. non integer (no longer or not yet complete).—non perfectus (not completed).—Imperfectus (Q.; esp. in the poets = 'not completed', in Sen. = 'imperfect').—inchoatus (begun only, and not carried on to a more perfect state).—Jw. mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (C. Off. 1, 43, 173).—suis numeris non absolutus (not perfect in all its parts and proportions).—non commodus (not good of its kind).—vitiōsus (faulty).—adumbratus (but lightly sketched; not having received full body or substance; opinio, intelligentia).—in quo multa desiderantur. To leave atq. i., inchoatum relinquere qd. Am i. book, i. liber, in quo plagarum quedam desunt: i. manner; see IMPERFECTLY. I The Imperfect (in Grammar), tempus imperfectum.

IMPERFECTION, imbecillitas.—vitiōsitas.—conditio vitiōsa or manca.—vitium (defect).

IMPERFECTLY, imperfecte.—haud commode.—vitiōse.

IMPERIAL, imperatorius. Cæsareus (post-Aug.; the times of the Empp.: seld. Augustalis and imperialis). often by gen. imperatoris or Cæsaris or Augusti; principalis, or gen. principis (belonging to the prince or emperor: time of Empp.). His i. majesty, *majestas imperatoria (as a dignity or title).—magnitudo imperatoria (as a title, of the later times of the Empp.): your i. Majesty, Majestas or Magnitudo tua: the i. territories, *terræ imperatoris.—I The imperial title, nomen Augusti or imperatoris (times of Empp.).—nomen imperatorium (with C. ad Fam. 11, 4, 1).—appellatio imperatoria (with Vell. 2, 125, 5; but in both places, = title of genera l.). To assume the i. title (and throne), nomen Augusti arripere.

IMPERIALISTS, Cæsariani.

IMPERIOUS, imperiosus.—arrogans (arrogant, assuming).—superbus (haughty).

IMPERIOUSLY, imperiose (Gell.). = pro imperio (e. g. qm dicere jubere).—insolenter.—arroganter.

IMPERIOUSNESS, *imperiosa et superba cs natura.—cs regia (in qâ rei) dominatio (e. g. in judicis, C.; the overbearing and despotic behaviour of one who rules in atq., allowing no rival, &c.); or by insolentia, arrogantia, &c. That i. of yours, illa tua singularis insolentia.

IMPERISHABLE, immortalis. sempiternus (Syn. in ETERNAL).

IMPERSONAL, impersonalis (in Gramm., verbum, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1, &c.).

IMPERSONALLY, impersonaliter (gramm. t. t.). IMPERTINENCE, I Irrelevancy, vid. I Impudent rudeness, &c., importunitas (troublesome character or behaviour).—contumelia sibi a quo imposita (the insult, by deed or word, offered to one by aby).—procacitas. petulantia, or *inurbana cs procacitas or

petulantia. || *Foolishness of words, deeds, &c.*, absurditas († *Claud. Mam. 3, 11*).—*insulitas (insipidity; bad taste)*.—*res inepta (as thing)*. *Imperitences, ineptie, nugæ.*

IMPERTINENT. || *Not relating to the matter in hand, ad rem nihil pertinens*.—*alienus* or *ci rei* (maxime) *alienus* (e. g. hic non alienum est admodum; non alienum fuerit exigere, &c., Q.).—|| *Meddling, troublesome*, importunus (*troublesome, &c.*). *Jx.* importunus atque incommodus (*Plaut.*); levis et futilis et importunus (e. g. locutor, *Gell.*).—*impolitus*. inurbanus (*unctiv.*). *Sis* petulans, prociac, protervus *may do*.

IMPERTINENTLY, || *Irrelevantly, vid. || Rudely, &c. vid. || Foolishly, absurde, inepte. Insule, inscite.*

IMPETURBED, non perturbatus. non conturbatus.—*imperturbatus* (O. and *Sen.*, rare).

IMPERVIOUS, impervius (O., Q.; also *impropr.*, T., e. g. lapis ignibus).

IMPESTRABLE, impetrabilis (L., *Prop.*; not C. or *Cæs.*).

IMPETRARE, impetrare.

IMPETRATION, impetratio (C.; once only; not found elsewhere).

IMPETUOSITY, violentia.—*violentum ingenium* (*impetuous character*).—*præcepta et effrenata mens* (*rash, unrestrained &c.*; C.).—*acris vehementia* (*Plin.*).—*With great i.*, magno impetu (e. g. ferri ad qd.).

IMPETUOUS, violentus (*violent*; e. g. ingenium, impetus, homo).—*violentus ingenio*.—*vehemens*. *Jx.* vehemens et violentus. *ferox*. *Jx.* vehemens *feroxque*.—*importunus* (e. g. libidinis, *that will not be shaken off, restrained, &c.*).—*præversus* (*too hot*; e. g. ira, L.).—*præfrox* (*opp. mitis, L., T.*).—*præcepta* in omnibus consiliis *præcepta* (*rash in adopting plans without consideration*). *You are too i. (in character)*, nimium es vehemens *feroxque natura*. *Impetuosus, only the elder Pliny; Krebs; Freund does not give such a word.*

IMPETUOUSLY, magno impetu (e. g. hostem aggredi).—*violenter* (*poscere*; qm persequi, incipere).—*vehementer* (e. g. flagitare).—*importune* (e. g. insultere).

IMPETUS, impetus.—*impulsio. Impulsus.*

IMPIETY, impietas (*want of reverence and love for God, &c.*; also for one's country, parents, &c.).—*Dei* (or, according to *Rom. notions*, deum) *negligentia*. *divini cultus negligentia* (*neglect of God and religious worship*). *An i., nefas. scelus. res scelestæ* or *nefaria*.

IMPINGE, impingi ei rei or ad qd.—*allidi ad qd. See 'DAMM' against.*

IMPIOUS, impius (*without love or reverence for God, one's parents, country, &c.*; the object (e. g. erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes) *must always be added, unless sufficiently implied by the context*).—*nefarius* (*breaking the laws of God, of natural equity, &c.*; of men, their actions and dispositions).—*nefandus* (*refers to the abominable wickedness of an action*).—*scelestus*. *sceleratus* (*wicked: the former with ref. to the mind; the latter to actions*). *To have committed many i. actions both agst the gods and agst men, multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commissæ.*

IMPIOUSLY, impie.—*nefarie*. *Jx.* impie *nefarioque*.—*nefande*.—*scelestæ*.—*accelerate*.

IMPLACABILITY, odium implacabile or inexorable.—*animus implacabilis*. (*implacabilitas, very late; Ammian.*)

IMPLACABLE, implacabilis (*agst aby, ci or in qm*).—*inexpiabilis* (*not to be satisfied by any atonement*). *Jx.* implacabilis *inexpiabilisque*.—*inexorable* (*not to be softened by entreaties: all three of persons and things; hatred, anger*); *agst aby, in or adversus qm: to pursue aby with i. hatred*, implacabili odio persequi *qm: to be or show oneself i. agst aby, sese ci implacabilem inexplabilemque præbere* (C.): *to entertain i. hatred agst aby, implacabile odium suscipere in qm* (Np.).

IMPLACABLY, implacabilis (e. g. irasci ci, T.).

IMPLANT, || *PROPR.* inserere, ponere (in qd re). || *IMPROPR.* ingenerare. *ingenero* (at birth).—*inserere*. In animo *ingere* (*at any time*). *To be implanted, innatum esse. natura innatum esse; a natura proficisci. Nature has implanted this in us, &c.*; hoc natura ingenuit nobis; hoc natura inest animis; hoc in animis nostris inestum est; hoc (a natura) nobis tributum est; hoc in ipsâ natura positum est atque in fluxum; hoc innatum est, et in animo quasi insculptum.

IMPLEAD. See 'to bring an ACTION against.' (470)

IMPLEMENT. See **INSTRUMENT**. || *I's of war, instrumentum et apparatus belli; arma, tela, cetera, quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent* (*qst. C. Phil. 11, 12, 30*).

IMPLICATE. || *PROPR.* implicare, &c. See **ENTANGLE**; **INVOLVE**. || *IMPROPR.* in culpâ qm et suspitione ponere (C.). qm suspectum reddere. qm in suspitionem vocare or adducere. *suspicionem in qm conferre* (*to render aby suspected*). *To be implicated in atq.* ci rei *affinem esse; ca rei participem* or *socium esse: to be supposed to be implicated in atq.*, suspectum esse de qd re; a suspitione non remotum esse.

IMPLICATION, || *Entanglement*, implicatio (e. g. nervorum). || *An implied consequence; a tacit inference, &c., Crcl.* By i., implicite et abscondite (*opp. patentius et expeditius, C.*; but this implies the necessity of disentangling, as it were, the implied fact or consequence).—*quodammodo tacite* (*silently, as it were; not by an explicit statement*). *The law itself, by i., gives him the right of defending, &c.*, quodammodo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi (C. Mil. 4, 11).

IMPLICIT. *See 'The original and correct meaning of the word is that of 'implied,' opp. to 'explicit,' but it is now more commonly used in the sense of 'absolute,' 'unconditional' reliance, trust, &c.* || *Implied, tacitus* (*silently assumed, not expressly stated, C. and JCI.*).—*quod in qd re implicite et abscondite continetur* (C. Inest. 2, 23, 69; of what is really but not evidently contained in atq., *opp. patentius et expeditius contineri*). || *Absolute, unconditional, &c.* (See **UNCONDITIONAL**). *To pay aby i. obedience, ci sine ullâ exceptione parere, obedire: to place i. trust or confidence in aby, se totum ci committere: to put i. faith in aby, maximam fidem ci adhibere.*

IMPLICITLY, || *Opp. explicitly*. See 'by IMPLICATION.' || *Unconditionally, vid. To believe, trust, &c. i.; see 'put IMPLICIT faith in'*

IMPLORE, implorare qm or qd (*to pray for help with tears and supplication*).—*supplicare* ci, se ci supplicem abicere (*to i. passionately; falling, as it were, at his knees, wringing one's hands, &c.*, *humbly before any one, with the consciousness of his great dignity and power, and of one's own great need*).—*obsecrare qm* (*to i. aby urgently; beseeching him in the name of God, by every thing that is sacred*).—*obtestari qm* (*to i. aby supplicantly, calling upon God as witness: to i. by every thing that is dear to him*). *To i. aby for atq.*, voce supplicii postulare qd; orare multis et supplicibus verbis ut &c.—*exposcere qd aby* (*of earnest, vehement appeal*): *to i. help fm aby, qm ad or in auxilium implorare; auxilium implorare ab qo: to i. the gods for victory, exposcere ab diis victoriam: to i. an end of the pestilence, finem pestilentie exposcere: to i. the mercy of the gods, exposcere pacem deorum* (*Justin 18, 6*): *to i. gods and men, deum atque hominum fidem implorare: to i. assistance fm a judge, opem petere a iudice: humbly to i. aby, submissè supplicare ci: to prostrate oneself at aby's feet, and i. him in the humblest terms, prosternere se, et fracto atque humili animo supplicare ci: the gods were implored, precibus a diis petitum est.*

IMPLORING, imploratio. obsecratio. obtestatio (*see the verbs under TO IMPLORE*). *Supplicatio* = *a day appointed for solemn prayer to the gods.*

IMPLY. *Atq. i's atq.*, or *utq.* is implied by atq., qd subest ci rei, or qd subest velat latens (*cf. Q. 3, 3, 9*); subest cs rei tacita vis (*ib.*).—*in qd re inest qd.* *He maintains that a general report n'y i's some foundation of truth, negat famam temere nasci solere, quin subest qd* (C., *Act. ad Her.*). *Superstition, arch i's a groundless fear of the gods, suspicio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum* (C.). *Every special question i's a general one that precedes it, in omni speciali (questione) inest generalis, ut que sit prior. What is really, but not obviously implied, quod in qd re implicite et abscondite continetur* (C.). *What is necessarily implied by a statement, quod ex verbis intelligi potest* (*opp. verba, that wch the words actually express*). *To discuss whether one should obey what the laws i., or merely what they express, tractare, verba legum standum sit an voluntate* (Q.): *the 'decorum' necessarily i's the 'honestum,' quidquid est, quod deest, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.*

IMPOLITE, inurbanus.—*rusticus* (*clownish*). *To be i., ab humanitate abhorre.*

IMPOLITELY, inurbane.—*rustice.*

IMPOLITENESS, inurbanitas.—*rusticitas* (*clownish, rough behaviour*).

IMPOLITIC, alienus or abhorrens a prudenti

civilis (opp. to political wisdom).—non callidus (not skilful, able, &c.).

IMPOLITICALLY, *prudential civilis non conveniunt. —non callide.—non callidè sed dementi ratione.

IMPORT, v. || To bring goods into a country, invehere. importare (whether by waggons or ships). || Mean, vid. || It imports, what imports it? interest refert. See under IMPORTANCE.

IMPORT, s. || Meaning, vid. || Importance, vid. || Imports (opp. exports), merces importatæ.—merces importatice (e. g. frumentum importaticum, Hist. B. Afr. 20).—merces adventicie (foreign; opp. domestic).—merces mari suppetitæ (if imported fm over seas).

IMPORTANCE, gravitas (lit. weight; then import-
ance, e. g. civitatis).—auctoritas (authority and in-
fluence in a state).—momentum. discernim (the point,
circumstance, &c., on which all hinges; that makes all the
difference). A person of i., vir gravis (fm weight of
character); vir potens (fm power). An affair of i.,
res gravissima, summa, or maxima (g. tl.); res magni
momenti or discernim (of great i. to the success of
algh). To be of great i., magni momenti esse;
magni referre: to be of i., auctoritate valere or posse
(of persons who have influence, power, &c.); vim
habere or exercere (to exercise influence; of persons
and things): to be a person of i., esse qm or qd (to be
somebody). To make algh of great i., ei rei vim tri-
butare; ei rei pondus asserere (to add weight to it):
to represent algh as of great i., verbis or oratione exagger-
are qd (of giving it undue i.): algh makes the question
one of more i. in my eyes, qd mihi auct questionem:
this is the point of most i., hoc caput or maximum
or primum est: he considered this of more i., hoc ei anti-
quius fuit: he thought nothing of more i. than to &c.,
nihil (or neque quicquam) habuit antiquius, quam ut
&c. (C., Fell.): thinking it a point of the utmost i. to
&c., longe antiquissimum ratus &c. with inf. (L. 1,
32): he thought the difficulty of sufficient i. to demand
the appointment of a dictator, res digna visa est, prop-
ter quam dictator crearetur. It is of i. to aby, that
&c., qd ca interest or refert, but meâ, tuâ, suâ, instead
of gen. of personal pron. See 1) interest, with gen.
of person, denotes more the interest a person has in
algh; refert, the advantage he actually expects fm it,
the i. he attaches to it. In the gold. age, ref. is found with
the ablatives meâ, &c., but not with the gen. of a sub-
stant; both verbs, however, occur absolutely, with the mention
of the degree of i. 2) The thing that is of i. cannot be
expressed, as in English, by a subnt., but must be intro-
duced by acc. and inf.; or, if no new subject is men-
tioned, by inf. only, or by a clause with ut, nē, or an
interrogative pron. or particle. 3) The degree of i. is
described by adverbs (magnopere, magis, maxime, mi-
nime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.), or
by a gen. of price (as magni, permagni, parvi, pluri,
tanti, quanti, &c.); thus, it is of the utmost i. to me
that you should be with me, maxime nostrâ interest,
to esse nobiscum; he was perpetually thinking of what i.
his death would be to P. Clodius, semper, quantum
intermeset P. Clodii se perire, cogitabat; it is of great i.
to me that I should see you, illud meâ magni interest,
te ut videam; of what i. is that to you? quid tuâ id
refert? [Ans. magni.]

IMPORTANT, a) Of persons, gravis (fm weight
of character, and consequent authority, influence, &c.;
also of witnesses, testes).—potens, pollens, qui multum
potest (powerful). An i. person, vir magnus, gravis,
or auctoritate gravis, auctoritate or dignitate præ-
ditus, opibus or gratiâ florens (influential). To think
himself as i. personage, sese qm or qd esse credere. b)
Of things, gravis (opp. levis, trifling, unimportant).—
magni or maximi momenti (having i. consequences).—
magnus, gravis, luculentus (great, considerable). In
comp. and superl. also by antiquior, antiquissimus
(what should fm its importance be taken earlier or first
into consideration; e. g., he considered this more i., id
ei antiquius fuit; the most i. point or object, antiquis-
sima cura). An i. city, urbs magna, opulenta, florens:
an i. state, civitas ampla et florens or gravis et opulenta
(opp. civitas exigua et infirma): to play an i. part,
gravem personam sustinere. The most i. point is, hoc
caput est; hoc maximum or primum est. For other
phrases, see IMPORTANCE ('of great importance',
&c.).

IMPORTATION, vectio (C., opp. exportatio).
Often by Crcl. with importare. To forbid the i. of
wine, vinum omnino ad se importari non sinere: to
forbid the i. of provisions fm America, comestus
America importari in oppidum prohibere (Cæs.).

IMPORTED (of goods, &c.), importatus (e. g. ære
utuntur importato, Cæs.).—inventus,—adventicius (opp.
domesticus).—mari suppetitatus (C., if fm over seas).

IMPORTER, qui (merces, &c.) invehit or importat.

IMPORTUNATE, molestus (troublesome; e. g. in
demanding algh).—assiduus et acer (constant and eager
in demanding algh; e. g. flagitator, C.).—importunus
(e. g., 'i. passions', importunus libidines, C. ~~has~~ not
applied to requests, &c.).—in rogando molestus.

IMPORTUNE, impense petere qd a qo, or followed
by ut (to pray earnestly).—flagitare or efflagitare a qo
or qm qd (to demand). To i. aby constantly, ca aures
obsidere (to lay siege, as it were, to his ears, but imply-
ing that no other is listened to; L. 40, 30, extr.);
instare ei de qâ re (to press him); fatigare qm preci-
bus, followed by ut (to weary with prayers); auribus
ca abuti; assiduus precibus qd exigere (when algh has
been promised): to i. aby unmercifully, surdas ei
orando reddere aures (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89). To i.
aby not to do algh, deprecari qm, or deprecari qm insis-
tere, ne quid faciat.

IMPORTUNER, flagitator molestus (if the impor-
tunity is annoying).—assiduus et acer flagitator (if the
importunity is not annoying; both C.).

IMPORTUNITY, efflagitatio (C.).—efflagitatus, ñs
(e. g. coacti atquo efflagitatu meo, C. Ferr. 2, 5, 29;
no where else).—proces assiduus.—precum constantia
(T. Germ. 8, 1). ~~Not~~ Not, of course, importunities;
see Dict. To use i., fatigare qm precibus: to tire aby
out by his i., fatigare aspe idem petendo qm (L. 40,
18). See TO IMPORTUNE.

IMPOSE, || Lay upon (Ag.), imponere (e. pr., e. g.
taxes, burdens, tasks, laws, names, a necessity, &c.).
—inungere (e. g., taxes, a burden).—irrigare (e. g.,
multam [see FINE]; penam; also a tax, tributum,
Plin.); oil ei qd. To i. duties on aby, ei officia in-
ungere: to i. upon the states the necessity of carry-
ing corn (into the camp), vecturas frumenti civita-
tibus describere (according to a written scale of the
amount to be delivered by each). To i. upon aby the
necessity, &c., ei necessitatem imponere (C. Phil. 4, 5)
or asserere (C.): to i. a name, ei nomen imponere or cog-
nomen indere; cognomine appellare qm: to i. silence
(on any subject), qd or de qâ re tacere qm jubere;
de qâ re taceri velle: to i. laws upon a state, civitati
leges (per vim) imponere. A fine was imposed on all
the states, multa in singulas civitates imposita (L.).

IMPOSE UPON, imponere ei. See CHEAT, DE-
CEIVE.

IMPOSER, Crcl. qui qd imponit, inungit, &c. The
i. of an oath, qui iusjurandum a quo exigit, qui re-
quires him to swear; qui iusjurandi verba concepit
(who drew up the form).

IMPOSING, conspicuus (attracting the eyes of
people).—admirationem sui cuius inficiens (exciting
general admiration).—speciosus (striking, remarkable
in appearance; all three of persons and things).—im-
peratoria (majestic, suited to command; e. g. forma).
He had an i. form, erat imperatoria forma, ut ipso
aspectu cuius inficeret admirationem sui (Np. Iphio,
3, 1); magnam habebat corporis dignitatem (Np. Dion,
1, 2).

IMPOSITION, || Act of laying upon, impositio
(very rare; propr. Plin.; impropr. of the i. of names,
Ferr. L. 2, 104, § 5, &c.).—irrogatio (the i. of a
fine or other punishment). By the i. of hands, imposita
manu. || Cheat; imposture, vid.

IMPOSSIBILITY, impossibilitas (late; only per-
missible as a t. in philosophical language).—Crcl. by
fieri non posse, &c. To prove the i. of algh, probare qd
fieri non posse: I don't consider algh as i. (to me),
nihil non me efficere posse duco: he requires i., ma-
jora concupiscit, quam quis efficere potest: don't ask
i., nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest.

IMPOSSIBLE, impossibilis (adv. age; only in a phi-
losophical sense). But in usual language, Crcl. by
quod fieri or effici non potest. I think nothing is i. to
you, nihil tibi infectum credo: nothing is i. to algh,
nihil est, quod qd (e. g. benevolentia) efficere non
possit: I consider this i., non puto hoc fieri posse: this
is i. to me, hoc facere or efficere non possum: it is i.
that &c., fieri non potest, ut &c.; nequeo (with follow-
ing infin.). it is i. for a king to live as a private man,
nescit rex vivere privatus: I fear this is i., veror, non
liceat: it is i. for me to believe this, hoc nullo
pacto credere possum: it is i. for me to believe that &c.,
non possum adduci, ut putem, &c.: this makes it i. for
me to believe, hoc credere prohibet, &c.

IMPOST, || Tax, vid. || In Architecture, in
cumba, æ (Vit. 6, 11).

IMPOSTHUME. See **ASCARIS.**

IMPOSTOR, fraudulent. homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus (a person who imposes upon others).—circumscripser (an overreacher, epy one who endeavours to derive advantage from the inexperience of young persons).—quadruplator (one who, by fraud and cheating, endeavours to get for himself the property of others).—praestigator (one who cheats by tricks and artifice).—planus (an itinerant mountebank).—falsus (of a false prophet: see *Suet. Caes. 81. Tib. 14*).—falsarius (one who imitates another's hand). (*Ulp.*) Deceptor only in *Sen. Thyst. 140*; nebulo, a vain boaster, does not belong here. A clever i., homo ad fraudem acutus: an old and practised i., venerator; homo totus ex fraude factus (opp. homo sine fuce et fallacia): to be a complete i., totum ex fraude et fallacia constare.

IMPOSTURE, fraudatio (a cheating, opp. fides).—fallendi studium (desire or inclination to cheat or impose upon): to be condemned for i., falsi damari.

IMPOTENCE, imbecillitas. Infirmitas (see **WEAKNESSES**).

IMPOTENT, impotens, once in this sense (*Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16*): usually = want of self-government, &c.

IMPOTENT, impotens.—invalidus. Infirmitas. imbecillus (*SYN. in WEAK*). With ref. to the procreation of children, spado (whether naturally or from castration: cf. *Ulp. Dig. 50, 16*), senis viribus (*Juv.*). To be i., spadonem esse; v. gentili carere. liberos procreare non posse. Crippled, &c. See **CRIPPLE**.

IMPOTENTLY, sine vi.—infirme.—languide.

IMPOTENT, very rare in this sense, *L. 27, 48, 11*.

IMPRACITABILITY. See **IMPOSSIBILITY**. Experience shows the i. of a thing, usus coarguit qd.

IMPRACITABLE, quod efficere fieri non potest: quicquid i., quod nullo pacto fieri potest. A thing is found i., qd usus coarguit. Of persons: rigidus.—pentinax.—qui regi, flecti, &c. non potest. Impassable: invius, difficillimus. Impervius (*Iter, 7*).—imeditus. Inexplicabilis (hardly passable, if at all).

IMPRECAE, mala (male) precari. execrari; see **TO CURSE**.

IMPRECATI, sine vi.—infirme.—languide.

IMPRECATIO, sine vi.—infirme.—languide.

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IMPRECATIO, sine vi.—infirme.—languide.

In animo quasi insculptum esse: a thing is deeply impressed upon me, qd penitus inherescit in mente; inflexum haeret pectori meo; mihi in visceribus haeret (of warnings: *C. Att. 6, 1, 8*): to i. the notion of a thing on one's mind, imprimere nottonem cs rei in animo suo: notions that are impressed on every mind alike, notiones in animis hominum quasi consignatae: to have impressed a thing on one's mind fm one's youth upwards, (praecipit) ab adolescentia suaderi sibi.

IMPRESSIBLE, Cret. with in (q) or (cu) qd imprimi potest, &c.; or by imprimi (of the substance receiving the impression). Do we suppose the soul to be i., in the same literal sense that wax is? an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? (*C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61*.)

IMPRESSION, The act of imprinting or stamping, impressio. A impression (i. e. a copy, a cast), exemplum.—exemplar qd re, or in qd re, expressum. The i. of a seal on wax, impressio (cs) in cera ex annulo imago (*Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 50*). To make an i., exprimere qd qd re, in qd re (to make an i. on a thing).

—Imprimere qd in qd re (to make an i. in a thing). To make an i. of a seal in wax, sigillum in cera imprimere: to print or strike off i. of a print or copper-plate, picturam linearem per aenea laminas exprimere.

On coins, signum numi. nota numi or numaria (the image or mark on the dye or on the coin itself).—forma publica, or fm contest, forma only (the dye with which the national coin is stamped). Coins with a clear sharp i., numi asperi (*Suet. Ner. 44*): coins that bear the same i., numi una forma percussa (*Afr. Sen. Ep. 34, extr.*).

IMPROB. Effect on the mind, pondus, vis (effect).—momentum (power, decisive effect, influence).—impressio (the effect of a representation on the mind).—sensus (a sensible i. on the mind, and the disposition thence arising).—animi motus (a motion of the mind).—appulsus (the effect of a thing that is brought near and acts upon us, e. g. frigoris). An external i., pulsus externus or adventicius: an i. made by an external object, impulsio oblata extrinsecus (*C. Acad. 1, 11, 40*): sensible i., or i. on the senses, pulsus externus or quod pellit or movet qm or ca animum: sensus vis; also only visia (see *C. N. D. 1, 25, p. 733, Mos. cf. Creuz.*).

—visio adventicia (i. on the sense of sight): outward appearances make an i. upon us, visus nos pellunt: a strong one, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt (*C. Acad. 2, 20, 66*): to make a pleasant i. on the senses, sensus suavit afficere or suavit voluptate movere; dulcem motum sensibus afferre; sensus jucundo motu hilarare; sensus jucunditate quadam perfundere: sensible i.'s excite us to action, visis ad actionem excitantur (*ib. 2, 32, 104*): to be unable to resist external i.'s, visis cedere, neque posse resistere (*ib. 2, 20, 66*): to receive i.'s like wax, imprimi quasi ceram (of the animus): i.'s of sense, corporis sensus: easily to receive i.'s (from without), facile moveri: to make an i., pondus or vim habere: to make an i. on a thing, qd movere (upon the eyes, of beauty, &c.): to make an i. on aby, qm or ca animum movere, commovere, permovere. pellere or ferire cs animum: the first i. with a speech makes, prima aggressio (*C. Or. 15, 80*): to make an i. on the minds of the hearers, animos audientium permovere; in animis audientium penetrare: to make a strong i. on aby, cs animum vehementer commovere, magnopere movere, acriter percutere: a very strong i., qd vehementissime permovere: to make a deep i., alte descendere (of teachers); in aby's heart, alte descendere in ca pectus (of an appearance: see *S. Jug. 11, 3*): something has made a deep and lasting i. on me, haeret mihi qd in visceribus (of warnings: see *C. Att. 6, 1, 8*): his prohibition makes no i. on the wicked, improbus vetando non movet: your letter has made more than one i. on me, varie sum affectus literis tuis: these things make little i. on me, haec modice me tangunt: a girl makes an i. on me, commoveor in qd (Com.). Effect upon a line of troops, &c. To make no i. on &c., nihil momenti facere (e. g. neque quidquam momenti facere, L.). Mark, trace, vid. Aby's features bear an i. of sorrow, signa doloris cs vultus ostendit. Impression = amount of an edition: exemplaria (the copies printed). The whole i., omnia exemplaria (e. g. dividenda sunt, is sold).

IMPRESSIVE, gravis (weighty, &c.)—vehemens (impassioned).—vim or pondus habens (carrying force, weight, &c. with it).—ad persuadendum accommodatus (e. g. oratio: persuasive).

IMPRESSIVELY, graviter.—vehementer. —ad persuadendum accommodatus.—sententia gravibus et severis (C.).

IMPRESSURE. See **IMPRESSION**.

IMPRIMIS. See 'in the First place, **FIRST.**
IMPRINT. See **IMPRESS.**

IMPRISON. includere (a/b)

IMPRISON, includere (*also* *impropr.*, e. g. *avem in sava*). concludere, in custodiam (*or* in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere, in custodiam (*or* in carcerem) dare, includere (*also* *inclusus* in carcere, C.; carcere, L.) custodiæ *or* vincula mandare, in carcerem conjicere, detrudere, in ergastulum mittere. *To t. for life*, vincula æternis mandare: *to be imprisoned*, in custodiâ esse *or* servari; *custodiâ teneri*: in carcere *or* in vincula esse.


IMPRISONMENT, in custodia inclusio.—*captivitas (captivity).* *To be suffering t., in custodia haberi o servari;* custodia teneri o retineri: *to keep aby in close t., qm clauso conclavi servare;* qm clausum asservare: *to release aby fm t., qm e custodia emittere;* *to deliver fm t. (by force), qm e custodia eripere;* *not to bear t. in the house (impr.),* durare in edibus non posse.

IMPROBABILITY, *Cred.* with *adj.*
IMPROBABLE, non verisimilis.—non probablis
(not easily proved, hence not credible).

IMPROBABLY, non probabiliter: not *l.*, non sine quadam veritatis specie.

IMPROMPTU, versus ex tempore fusi. poema ex tempore factum. *To be ready at an i.*, in fingendis poematibus (or carminibus) promptum et facile esse ad extemporalityatem usque (*Suet.*).

IMPROPER, ~~not~~ improperius is post-Aug., but used as a regular gramm. t. t. by C. with ref. to words: *Impior*: opp. proprius: e.g. *non*, *tropus*: so cognomen, *Plin.*, &c. [*Not suitable or adapted to an end, inutilis (unserviceable; q. t.), for alth, cl rei or more easily ad qd.* — *non* idoneus (*not suitable or adapted*: for *alth, ad [said.]* in *qd.* — *ad qd non aptus (not fit).* — *inhabilis (not manageable; hence not proper)*, cl rei or *ad qd (all four of persons or things).* — *alienus (foreign to the purpose in hand; hence unfavorable, and so not proper; esply of time and place)*: for *alth, cl rei or a qd re.* [*Not becoming, indecorus.* — *Indignus (unworthy).*] *To be*, *indecorum esse; dedecere* or *non dedecere qd*; *indignum esse qd.* *It does not seem it to mention, &c., non indignum videtur ... memorare (S.).*] *Wrong*, vid.

IMPROPERLY,  *impropr̃e*, *post-Aug.*; only *opp. proprie*; of words, &c., e. g. *haud impropr̃ie appellatus*, *Plin.*—*perp̃eram* (*wrongly*).—*s. g. iudicare*, *interpretari*, *qd facere*.—*vitiose* (*faultily*).—*secus* (*otherwise than as it should be*; *s. g. iudicare*).—*male* (*ill*).—*non recte* (*not rightly*; *s. g. iudicare*, *facere*).

IMPROPRIATE, v. [*Appropriare*, vid. *Annex church property to a layman*, *bona ecclesiastica or fundum ecclesiasticum laico addicere, or *fundum ecclesiasticum exaugurare.

IMPROPRIATION, exauguratio (act of unconsecrating what had been consecrated). Or Crcl. An i., *fundus ecclesiasticus laico addictus.

IMPROPRIETY, indignitas (*e. g.*, of *athq.*, rei).—*Ineptise (follies, &c.) To be guilty of no t., nihil quod ipso (or ipsa) indignum sit, committere (Cæs.).* *Impropietas, only opp. proprietas; e. g. verbi, Gell. 1, 22. 2m.*

IMPROSPEROUS, improsper (T.), *but better*, infelix, miser, adversus, &c.

IMPROSPEROUSLY, *improspere* (e. g. *cedere*, *Col.*), but better, male. *infelicitur. parum prospere.*
IMPROVABLE, *Crcl.* with *melius fieri posse.*

IMPROVE, ¶ TRANS.) melius facere or efficere (*to make better*).—corrĭgere (*to correct or improve a whole that is defective, not right, &c.*).—emendare (*to free althg fm faults*).—JN. corrĭgere et emendare; emendare et corrĭgere. *To i. one's ways, mores corrĭgere or emen-*

dare: *to i. one's estate or fortune*, amplificare fortunam; augere opes: *to i. and enlarge one's house*, ædes reficere in melius et in majus; *aby's circumstances*, amplificare fortunam. augere opes. *His circumstances are improved*, eius res sunt meliore loco.

INTRANS.) | *To make progress, progrès.* *procedere, procedere et progrès.* *proficere (all in re).* *progressus facere in re.* *To i. in vtrine.* *procedere et pro-*

gressus in virtute; progressionem facere ad virtutem. ¶ *To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommodā valetudine emergere: the patient is already beginning to t., inclinata iam melius aeri valetudo est: I am beginning to t. meliuscule*

IMPROVEMENT. | *Improvement in a sick*

person's health, convalescentia (Symm.).—An i. has already taken place, *Inclinata jam in melius aegri vale-*
(478)

tudo est; agrotus convalescit. || *Of circumstances*,
 * melior rerum conditio.—amplificatio rei familiaris (*i. of one's estate or income*). || *Of morals*, more emendatores.—vita emendatio (*Ulp. Dig.*). || *Progress*,
 progressus. progressio.—processus: to make *n. i. in*
athg, progressus facere in re: to make great *i. in athg*,
 multum proficere in re: but little *i.*, parum proficere
 in re: I am satisfied with the amount of *i. I have made*,
 me, quantum profecerim, non pœnitet. || *Alteration*
 for the better, correctio. emendatio. Jn. correctio
 et emendatio (*correction*). SYN. IN TO CONNECT. To
 introduce many *i's in military tactics*, multa in re
 militari meliora facere.

IMPROVER, corrector. emendator. JN. corrector et emendator (SYN. in IMPROVE).

IMPROVIDENCE, Inconsiderantia. — temeritas (rashness).—Imprudencia (want of circumspection, &c.).

IMPROVIDENT, improvidus (not looking forward, to provide against distant dangers, &c.)—incantus (in-

to provide age, wisdom, dangers, &c.;)—incautus (in-cau-tus; opp. prudens). Jm. improvidus incautus-que; improvidus et negligens.—Inconsideratus (*acting without reflection, and a due examination and estimate of circumstances*). Jm. levis atque inconsideratus (C., of persons).—temerarius (*rash*).

IMPROVIDENTLY, improvide. incaute. temere. inconsiderate (C.).

IMPRUDENCE, imprudentia (*want of circumspection*)—inconsiderantia (*want of consideration, &c.*)—

tion).—inconsiderantia (*want of consideration*, &c.).—improvidentia (*want of foresight*).—temeritas (*rashness*).—dementia (*madness*).

IMPRUDENT, imprudens (*betraying in a particular instance a want of knowledge and circumspection*).—*inconsideratus. inconsiderulus. improvidus. incautus. temerarius.* JN. *improvidus incautusque. levis atque inconsideratus* (SYN. in **IMPROVIDENT**).—*demens* (*acting as beside himself*).

IMPRUDENTLY, imprudenter.—Inconsiderate.—
incante.—dementi ratione.

IMPUDENCE, | Want of modesty, confidentia
(*e. g.* videte quo vultu, quâ confidentiâ dicant, C.)—
impudentia.—os impudens or durum or ferreum: a
man of consummate pride, homo perfectæ frontis

IMPUDENT, Impudens. Impudicus (*without shame or modesty*).—*prociac, protervus* (*forward, in a noisy, troublesome, reckless way*; *proc. eely in words, prot. in actions*).—*petulans* (*attacking others with raileries, &c., without any consideration*).—*lascivus* (*forward, for high animal spirits; also wanton*).—*I. (in language), prociac lingual. I. language, sermo prociac* (*or prociaciter outu*) (*Curt.*). *Very i., summas audacie, singulari audacia.* *You are an i. beggar, satis audacter petis. A i. brow, os ferreum: a i. fellow, homo perfrictus frontis* (*hoth in a bad sense*).

IMPUDENTLY, *impudenter*. *procaciter* (*Comp.* *procacius*; *Superl.* *procacissime*). *To behave i. in athg.*
procacius in re se gerere.

IMPUGNARE, impugnare. — oppugnare; or pugnare contra qd (*to attack it*).—nego (*I deny it, opp. aio, both absol.*).—in controversiam vocare qd (*to raise a controversy about it; throw doubts upon it*): to t. ab'y's opinion, ca. opinionem renuicare.

IMPULSUS. *Impulsus*. The act of impelling, impulsus. impulsio (a driving on, impelling). — incitatio (an exciting, inciting): external t., i. fm without, pulsus externus. | Internal impulse, impetus. — vis. By the t. of one's own mind, sua sponte, or sponte only (of one's own free will). — ultra (with a good will).

willingness; by *athē's* t. (e.g. *Jove's Dryden*); *go impell*;
impulse; by *athē's* t. *impū*; *ca* *auricula*; *also* *go*
impellente; by the t. of another, *allure* *impulsi*; *under*
a divine i.; *see* *INSPIRATION*. || *Internal and in-*
stinctive desire, *appetitus* (*desire after* *athē*; e.g.
cognitions).—*appetitus* (*a feeling of a natural want*;
instinct: ~~not~~ *not* *instinctive*, in this sense, in *Classical*
writers).—*impetus* (*a vehement desire*, *involuntary*
motion towards *athē*). *JN*. *impetus* et *appetitus rerum*,
cupiditas (*a longing for* *athē*): *to feel a natural t.*
towards *athē*, *studio* *ca* *rei* *duci* *or* *impelli*; *appetere* *or*
concupiscere *ad*.

IMPULSION, impulsio. See IMPULSÆ.
IMPULSIVE, Crcl. An i. cause, consilii motus

IMPUNIS. *Impunus*. **IMPUNITAS.** *Jx. venia et impunitas. The hope of t., spes impunitatis. With t., impune.—Impunitie (rare; C.) To escape with t., impune abire* or *dimitti: to committ atqz with t., qd impune ferro, machabere, or facere: to let atqz be committed with t., qd impunitum ferro, sinere, or omittere; also omittre, praetermittre, or relinquere qd (cf. *Math. ad C. Manil.* 3, 11, p. 77); qd inultum impunitumqz dimittre (C.):*

to let *aby-escape with i.*, *qm impunitum* or *incastigatum* dimittere; *qm non punire: sins are committed with i.*, *peccata impune dilabuntur: he shall not escape with i.*, *inultum id nunquam a me auferet; hoc haud sic auferet; hoc ei non sic abibit (Cm.)*: to secure i., *impunitatem consequi*: to have secured for ever an i. for all one's crimes, *habere impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam*.

IMPURE, [PROPR.] Not pure, mixed with extraneous ingredients, non purus.—(q̄re) contaminatus (polluted by athg; opp. integer). I. air, aer non purus: i. water, aqua turbida (C.); aqua q̄re non inquinata (abl. of that by wch it is rendered i.); aqua limo turbata (muddy, H.). **[IMPROPR.]** Of moral impurity, *impurus* (g. t. for what is opposed to moral purity: hence also unchaste, of persons and things; e. g. morea. ⁶²⁵) not used *prop.* in the best prose).—*incestus* (unchaste).—(flagitia) *inquinatus* (stained; hence morally i., of persons or things; with or without flagitia).—*spurius* (prob. aspirated from porcus; hence *prop.* 'swinish': hence foully impure, g. c. of persons or things). To lead on i. life, *impure atque flagitiose vivere*: as i. life, *vita parum verecunda*; *vita libidinibus dedita*: i. desires, libidines. *[With ref. to style,]* *inquinatus* (e. g. of words, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7).—non or parum purus (⁶²⁶) *impurus* is not found in this sense, but purus is used several times by Q.).—*barbarus* (barbarous).—*parum* or *minus Latinus* (of impure Latin).

IMPURELY, [With ref. to morals, impure.]—*impure atque flagitiose* (e. g. vivere).—*impure atque intemperanter*.—*inceste* (unchastely). *[With ref. to style,]* *inquinata* (e. g. loqui, C. Brut. 37, 140).—male (iii).

IMPURENESS. See IMPURITY.

IMPURITY, [With ref. to morals, impurities] (only found in omnes impuritates, every kind of moral i., C. Phil. 2, 36: *Plauti* has *impuritia*, Pers. 3, 3, 7).—*spurcitia* (swinish i., not C.—Afron. ap. Non.).—*obscenitas* (obscenity).—*impudicitia* (shameless immodesty; esp. of the lustful passion of a female).—*libidines* (lust; esp. of a male). *[With ref. to style,]* *inquinatus sermo* or *inquinata oratio*. *nulla castitas or sinceritas orationis. *corrupta sermonis integritas (Krebs).

IMPUTABLE, imputandus (e. g. an ei cades imputanda sit, qui &c., Q. 5, 10, 72); or by *Crci.* with culpa ea rei in qm conferri, transferri, or derivari potest, or ci assignari potest, &c., or culpa in qm conferenda est, &c.

IMPUTATION, [Act of imputing; Crci. with verbs under IMPUTE.] Charge imputed; see CHARGE, s.

IMPUTATIVE, Crci. with qui (quam, quod) ei imputatur or ei imputari potest.

IMPUTE, dare, ducere, —vertere, —tribuere (all with dat. of person to whom the fault is imputed).—*attribuere*. ascribere. assignare (ascribe or assign it to). To i. it as a fault to aby, vitio dare, ducere, or vertere; as a crime, crimini dare, to i. it to pride, superbie ducere; to cowardice, ignaviae ducere or dare (⁶²⁷) *imputare* is post-Class. Sen., Q., T., Plin.). to i. it to fear, qd timori assignare: you i. all this to me, haec tibi a me eveniunt. See ASCRIBE.

IN, 1) In answer to where? in what? in with abl. ⁶²⁸ Since, however, in denotes only a part of the whole space, it is not expressed, but the abl. only used, when the space or place is not considered with ref. to any one part, but as a general specification; thus, he accuses Alexander in one of his letters, *epistolâ quadam Alexandrum accusat* (i. e., the accusation forms the general subject of the letter; C. Off. 2, 15, 53); but, he writes in one of his letters, *scribit in literis* (= he introduces the mention of this in one of his letters: Cæs. B. G. 5, 49): in the book wch I have entitled *Horæstius*, I have done my best to recommend the study of philosophy, *cohortati sumus, ut maxime potuimus, philosophiæ studium eo libro, qui est inscriptus Horæstius (the whole book treats of philosophy; C. de Div. 2, 1, 1): what these are [the duties of justice] has been stated in the preceding book, ea quæ essent, dictum est in libro superiore (in one chapter of it [viz. Bk. 1, chap. 7] C. Off. 2, 13): in Greece, in Græciâ* (in the whole of Greece, totâ Græciâ. —⁶²⁹ When a writer is quoted without mention of the particular work, 'in' is translated not by in, but apud (though Q. 9, 4, 18, uses 'in' in this way); e. g., it is written in Xenophon, *apud Xenophontem scriptum est*. —⁶³⁰ 'In' is also omitted before the names of towns: singular nouns of the first and second decl. being placed in the gen., others in the abl., without any preposition. The names of small islands follow the

same rule, those of larger islands take the preposition; Z. 398.—⁶³¹ If extension through a space is denoted, the Latinus use per, as the Greeks *ἐν*: he had debile in every country, *se alienum per omnes terras*.—The other instances in wch 'in,' in answer to 'where?' 'in what?' is translated by a simple case, will be found under the verbs after wch this occurs.—⁶³² It may still be remarked, that 'in' before a subst. is often translated by a present participle; e. g., with a stick in his hand, *baculum manu tenens* [to stand by with a stick in his hand, cum baculo stare]; in the sight of the army, *inspectante exercitu*: *ste* by an adj., as, *Davus in the play*, *Davus comicus*†: or by adv.: in earnest, serio; in truth, vere; in abundance, abundanter; or the Latinus chooses some other preposition, as, in joke, per jocum; in my presence, coram me. t-†.

† To have an excellent friend in such a person, 'is habere qm bonum amicum (bon. amicum in qo habere would be absurd): to have found a courageous friend or foe in aby, qm fortem amicum or inimicum expertum esse (Np.). ⁶³³ 'In ready money,' 'in gold,' &c., are expressed literally, at least in post-Aug. writers, in pecuniâ, in auro; cf. Suet. Tib. 49; Galb. 8.

2) In answer to 'whither?' 'into what?' implying not merely rest in a place, but previous motion towards it; in with acc. ⁶³⁴ With verbs of placing, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere), the following rest is principally considered, and 'in' with abl. used (Z. 489): only *imponere* (when it has not the dat. of the place where) and *reponere* only take 'in' with acc.: so also *deligere* (to fix in); *describere*, *inscribere* (to write or inscribe in); and *insculpere* (to engrave in) are followed by the acc. with 'in' (or by the dat.). ⁶³⁵ Haase ad Reing., note 573, says that *ponere* in qd occurs only in the fig. sense in good authors; e. g. in *historiam*, C.: that *imponere* in qd loco is very rare (e. g. in *equale impositus*, Val. Max.); whereas *imponere* in *navem* or *naves* (regularly), in *plaustrum*, &c. For in *ignem* posita est (Ter. And. 1, 1, 102), *Bentley's Cod.* has *imposita*; but *libros* in *ignem* ponere, Sen. de ir. 3, 23. The preposition may also fall away after many verbs compounded with in (e. g. *ingredi urbem* or in urbem). For these the verbs must be consulted.

3) With ref. to time; a) In answer to 'when?' in with abl. But here too, when the whole time is meant (as it usually is) the prep. is omitted, and the abl. only stands: in the present year, *hoc anno*; in our times, *haec ætate*. When the circumstances of the time, its dangerous character, &c., are to be noted, in is expressed; e. g. in hoc tempore = 'in this critical period,' 'in this time of distress'; so in illo tempore, *hoc quidem in tempore*: so when 'in time' = 'in good time,' in tempore is used, but in both cases the abl. alone also occurs; Z. 475, note. In descriptions of a man's age, either the abl. only is used, or the participle, *agens with the acc. of the time*; in his eightieth year, *octogesimo anno* or *octogesimo annu* agens (cf. L. 39, 40): if the date refers to his death, either *natus, with acc. of time*, is used; or the gen. only, if closely joined with the subst.; e. g. *Alexander died in his thirty-fourth year*, *decessit Alexander annos tres et triginta natus*; or *Alexander annorum trium et triginta decessit* (Z. 397).

b) In answer to 'within what time?' abl. alone, or with in or intra. [Agamemnon — decem annis unam cepit urbem, Np. Senatus decrevit, ut ... in diebus proximis Italia decederet, S. Tarraceno paucis diebus pervenit, Cæs. omnia commemorabam, quæ inter or intra decem annos nefarie facta sunt, in these last ten years: intra nonum diem opera absoluta sunt, before nine days had expired.]—*intra* inter (inter marks only the duration of the time that has elapsed whilst athg was taking place, not the points from wch to wch, wch is denoted by intra). ⁶³⁶ In so many days, years, &c., after another event, is carelessly translated: (I will do something) in eight days, *in die* of this letter, octo diebus, quibus has literas dabam; in four days from his death, *quadruduo*, quo is occisus est; I hope to see him in three days from the date of this letter, *qm triduo quam has dabam literas, aspexitabam*: so for years: tribus annis (or tertio anno) postquam venerat; post tres annos (or annum tertium) quam venerat; tribus annis or tertio anno, quam (or quum, or quo, quibus) venerat.

c) During what time, per (if the whole time is intended; e. g. the stars are visible in the night, per noctem cernuntur sidera: in these last few days, per hos dies, in a negative sentence; e. g. nulla ab te epistola venerat).—*inter* (within; with ref. to past time

qui intra annos quatuordecim teotum non subfissent. *Cæs. B. G. 1, 36*; omnia ... quæ inter quatuordecim annos postquam iudicia ad senatum translata sunt, nefarie flagitiosæque facta sunt. *C. Ferr. 1, 13*.

4) *In* respect of, with regard to; *ab*, only (to express a particular circumstance or limitation; e. g. *sequere qm sapientiâ, in wisdom*; *mek sententiâ, iudicio, &c., in my opinion, judgement*).—*ab* (apply of that in respect of such a man is strong, well or ill prepared, &c.; e. g. *firmus ab equitate, strong in cavalry*; *ab omni parte beatus, in every respect*).—*ad* (with ref. to an object or purpose: ad speciem magnificæ, *splendidi in appearance*; ad consilia prudens, *wise in counsel*; ad labores belli impiger, *unwearied in the labours of war, &c.*).

5) *Relations in* with 'in' is translated by other prepositions, or by some of those already mentioned in other relations.

a) *Ad* [see 4)].—(1) *In the likeness, manner, &c. of*, ad modum; ad effigiem, similitudinem, or speciem *ca rei*. (2) = 'in comparison of'; nihil ad hanc rem; ad hunc hominem.

b) *apud*: (1) 'in' *an author* [see 1)].—(2) *apud* locum per in loco, 'very rare in C., very common in Tacitus'; cf. *Sumpt. and Orelli ad C. Ferr. 4, 48*, cenam dabat apud villam in Tyndaritano; so *apud* forum modo e Davo audivi, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2*.

c) *penes* *qm est* = 'is vested in'; *penes* regem omnia potestas est.

d) *per*: per jocum, in joke; per iram, in anger; per ridiculum, in a ridiculous manner.

e) *secundum* = (1) in accordance with, secundum naturam vivere [see b.]. (2) in favour of, secundum *qm* decernere or iudicare.

f) *ab*. (1) *ab initio*, 'in the beginning', not necessarily implying *fm* that time onwards; e. g. *consuli non animus ab initio*, non fides ad extremum defuit.—*ab initio* hujus defensionis dixi. (2) *to be in our favour*, a nobis *facere (of a thing)*; a nobis stare (of persons). (3) = in consequence of, cum misericordiâ a recenti memoria perdidit auditu sunt; a superstitioe animi (in consequence of his superstitious feelings; Curt.).

g) *cum*, before the name of a dress; majorem partem diei cum tunica pullâ sedere solebat et pallio; also, *to do sth in contempt of us*, cum contempione nostri *qd* *facere* (*Cæs.*).

h) *ex*, (1) before the name of that in which sth is cooked or drunk, &c. ex aquâ, vino, &c. coquere or bibere: (2) = 'in consequence of', 'in accordance with', ex senatus consulto; ex testamento, &c.; e. natura vivere [see e.].
i) *præ* = 'in comparison of'; Romam præ suâ Capuâ irridebat (cf. a).
j) *pro*: pro portione, in proportion; pro ratâ parte, in a proper proportion.

k) in: (1) in length, breadth, &c., in longitudinem, latitudinem [see LEXON, BRADY]. (2) *qd in manibus est*, is in hand (= is commenced); *qd in manibus habere*, to have sth in hand = to be engaged upon it.—*Now and then in* with acc. is found where we should have expected in with abl., but only in a few poetical and legal expressions: in potestatem, amicitiam, ditionem, &c. esse or manere (*C. Div. in Cæs. 20*; in *Ferr. 5, 30*); mihi in mentem est, *Com. [Benit. on Ter. Heaut. 2, 33]*—(3) 'As far as in me lay', quantum in me fuit, &c.

l) *super* = 'in addition to'; super annonam bellum premit; super morbum etiam fames affectu exercitum.—*By an English idiom, an 'in' at the end of a clause, after an inf., may = 'in with', and is to be translated by in quo (quâ, quo) or ubi; e. g. unless he should have a country to triumph in, nisi ... ubi triumpharet, esset habiturus. He had made choice of Pisto's house, to reside in, Pisonis domum, ubi habitaret, legerat (C.).*

6) *With the participial substantive*; quum, with the indicative (of two statements that are virtually identical, or of two actions that are necessarily inseparable; e. g. 'you do well in loving the child', i. e. *you loving the child is also doing a good action*, proclare facis, quum puerum diligis; so, quum in portum dico, in urbem dico, in saying into the port, I virtually say into the city). *My object in doing sth was &c., quod qd feci, eo pertinuit ut &c. (e. g. quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod &c., C.).*

7) MISCELLANEOUS.—*Hand in hand*; to take in hand, have in hand, come or fall in ab's hands, &c.; see HAND. To die in ab's arms, inter manus cs expirare (g. i.); inter manus sublevantis extingui (of one who is raising the dying person's head); in cs amplexu embri (in ab's embrace). To buy sth in, licitorem

appone (to place a bidder; e. g. *I will rather have it bought in than let it go for less*, licitorem potius apponam, quam id minoris veniat, C.): it lies in the nature of the thing, ea est natura rei (C.): to carry ab'y away in one's arms, qm inter manus auferre: to march in square, ire quadrato agmine: to treat a subject in verse, de qd re versibus scribere: in the Greek language, qd Græco sermone or Græci literis tractare: to do sth in the hope of sth, qd facere ad spem *ca rei* (e. g. urbem ad spem diuturnitatis condere). *I am in hopes that &c.*, in spem venio, or magna me spes tenet &c., with inf., or acc. and inf.: to wound ab'y in the forehead, face, &c., vulnerare qm in frontem, in os (Cæs. not in fronte; cf. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 35*).

INABILITY, *Crci.* with facere *qd* non posse, &c.; or non potenter esse *ca rei* or *ad qd* faciendum. See INCAPABLE.—*Impotentia can only be used either with a gen. iræ, animi, &c., in the sense of 'i. to restrain one's wrath, govern one's temper, &c. or absol. in the sense of 'weakness', hinc intelligitur ... tacta impotentie exprobratio, Q. 6, 2, 16. Se imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness) may serve. || Inability to pay, Crci. with solvendo non esse; solvere non posse, non idoneum esse. See SOLVENT.*

INACCESSIBLE, *inaccessus* (post-Class.; *Plin.*).—*aditu carens* (with there is no approaching; e. g. saxa).—*quo adire fas non est* (with it is not lawful to approach). *Somewhat i., difficilior aditu. I. to sth, impenetrabilis ei rei* (not to be penetrated by it; e. g. specus imbribus). *To make sth i., qd ex omni aditu claudere (to cut off all approach to sth); qd obsepiere (to block it up; e. g. viam). || IMPROB.* rari aditus (of a person who does not easily allow himself to be approached). *To make oneself i., aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare: ab'y is i., aditus ad qm interclusi sunt: to be i. to bribe, animum adversus dona incorruptum gerere (Aft. S. Jug. 43, fin.). to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures non patescere: not to be i. to flattery, assentatoribus aures patescere; adulari (pass.) se sinere (C.).*

INACCURACY, indiligentia.

INACCURATE, indiligens.

INACCURATELY, indiligenter.

INACTION, *Crci.* with nihil agere. See INACTIVITY.

INACTIVE, parum efficax (that accomplishes very little). *Jx. tardus et parum efficax*.—*segnis* (opp. industrius).—*ignavus* (opp. navus, strenuus, industrius).—*iners* (opp. promptus). *Jx. segnis inereque or ignavus et iners*.—*deses, desidiosus*. *Jx. segnis ac deses* [Syn. in IDLE and INACTIVITY].—*deses* (that is doing nothing or quietly sitting still, whilst others are busy or acting). *Jx. deses ac segnis*.—*lentus* (one that goes slowly to work, opp. acer).—*otiosus* (that has nothing to do, or, that does nothing; opp. laboriosus).—*quietus* (being in a state of rest, opp. actuosus).—*nihil agens* (not doing sth, in general, opp. actuosus).

INACTIVELY, segnitèr. ignave.

INACTIVITY, segnitèr (sleepiness in acting, fm an inclination to comfort, opp. industria).—*ignavia* (want of sth like an inward impulse to be doing).—*inertia* (long continued i., and the consequent dislike of labour, opp. navitas).—*inertia* also expresses the state of i. to which a person may be compelled by circumstances, as *T. Agr. 6, 4*, tribunatus annum quiete et otio transit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum, quibus inertia pro sapientiâ fuit). *Jx. segnitèr et inertia, or ignavia et inertia*.—*desidia* (the sluggishness that leads a man to sit with his hands folded; sloth, opp. industria, labor). *Jx. inertia atque desidia, or desidia segnitèrque*.—*otium* (leisure, rest after business, with in itself is irrefragable, but may likewise manifest itself as a consequence of 'desidia', cf. *C. Agr. 2, 39, 103*, il, qui propter desidia in otio vivunt, tamen in sua turpi inertia capiunt voluptatem).—*quies* (rest, repose, as the state of not being in action). *To be in a state of complete i., nihil plane agere: to reduce ab'y to a state of i., qm transire in otium* (*Ter. Phorm. prol. 2*): to force ab'y to a state of i., qm a rebus gerendis or a munere avocare (to prevent him fm employing himself in any public business or office): to sink into a state of i., desidia se dedere.

INADEQUACY, *Crci.* with non sufficere, non satis idoneum esse.—*mancum esse, &c.* See INADEQUATE.

INADEQUATE, non sufficiens.—*non idoneus* (not fit for the purpose it is wanted for; of persons, e. g. *inimicus, &c.*; or things, evidence, authority).—*mancus*, mancus quodammodo et inchoatus (deficient, fm not being fully carried out; e. g. contemplatio naturæ ... nisi actio consequatur).

INADMISSIBLE, *Crcl.*; quod admitti non potest; non licet.

INADVERTENCE, **INADVERTENCY**, imprudentia (s. pr.). *Fm* i., per imprudentiam: *as often happens from t.*, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit (*C.*). *I mistake made fm inattention*, *imprudentiae peccatum (aft. stultitiae peccatum, *C.*). *I's* (*Addison*), macula, quae incuria fudit (*t. H.*).

INADVERTENTLY, imprudenter; per imprudentiam; imprudens (*adj.*): *to omit the mention of athg or aby t.*, qm or qd imprudens praeterita videtur qs.

INALIENABLE, *Crcl.*, with abalienari non posse; alienari or vendi atque alienari or a se in perpetuum alienari non posse. *I. right*; see **INDEFESABLE**.

INANE. See **EMPT**, **JAZUNE**.

INANIMATE, inanimus, inanimatus.

INANITION. See **EMPTINESS**.

INANITY. See **EMPTINESS**.

INAPPETENCY, fastidium (e. g. cibi, a loathing of food; the word itself of course stronger than i., which merely expresses indifference). *Crcl.* with qd non appetere or desiderare; *ca rei appetentem non esse; qd non concupiscere*, &c. (*g. it.*)—*ci cibi cupiditas non est* (with ref. to food).

INAPPLICABLE (*to aby or athg*), non cadere in, with acc. (*to have no reference to*);—non valere in, with an abl. (*not to hold good in that case*; e. g. in uno servulo familiae nomen non valet, *C. Cæcilia*, 19, 35, the name is i. to a single slave);—ad qm or qd non pertinere (*not to relate to him or it*);—qd non attingit qd (e. g. the name of law is as i. to such decrees as it would be to the rules of a band of robbers, quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, *C. Leg.* 2, 5).

INAPPLICATION, incuria (*want of the proper care*).—indiligentia (*want of careful attention*).—sordidia (*lousiness*).—animus non or parum attentus.

INAPPOSITE. See **UNUSUITABLE**.

INAPTITUDE. See **UNFITNESS**.

INARTICULATE, vox non explanabilis et perturbata et verborum inefficax (*Sen. de Ird*, 1, 3, 5). *To produce nothing but t. sounds, inexplantæ esse lingue* (*Plin.* 11, 36, 67).

INARTIFICIAL, inartificialis (*post-Aug.*; ἀτεχνοῦ, *Q.* 5, 1, §c.).—sine arte (*with a suitable adj.*; e. g. an i. beauty, sine arte formosus).—simplex, sine affectatione (of i. character).—nullo cultu (*not set off by any added ornament*).—inaffectatus (*post-Aug.*; e. g. jucunditas).—non artificiosus, inconditus (*these two with blame*).—an i. style of oratory, genus dicendi candidum (*clear, pure*).

INARTIFICIALLY, inartificialiter (*post-Aug.*; *Q.*).—sine arte, nullo cultu.

INASMUCH AS, quoniam (*indic.*).—quum (*subj.*). quando; quandoquidem (*indic.*). See **SINCE**.

INATTENTION, **INATTENTIVENESS**, animus non attentus.—indiligentia, negligentia (*negligence*, &c., opp. diligentia).—incuria (*absence of the care that ought to be bestowed on athg*).—sordidia (*thoughtless indifference*).—*oscitantia is without ancient authority*.

INATTENTIVE, non attentus (e. g. auditor, animus).—indiligens (*Cæs.*).—negligens (*careless, letting things take their own course*, opp. diligens).—soccors (*thoughtless fm indifference*). *Jw.* socors negligensque.

INATTENTIVELY, negligenter, socordius.—*osc.*

INAUDIBLE, quod auditu or auribus percipi non potest (*such cannot be heard*).—auditus non sensibilis (*aft. vox auditu sensibilis, Vitr.*; but sensib. very rare). *To be i.*, auditu non posse.

INAUGURAL, aditialis (e. g. auguralis aditialis cena, the banquet given by a person to celebrate his election into the college of augurs; hence the best word for an 'inaugural discourse', &c.; *inauguralis* not Latin). *Am* i. discourses, *oratio aditialis: the i. discourse of a professor, *oratio professionis audeunde causâ dicta, recitata (*Ern.*). *To deliver an i. discourse, *oratioe sollemni munus auspicari: on entering on the duties of a professorship, *orationem professionis audeunde causâ dicere; *professionem dictâ oratione auspicari*.

INAUGURATE, inaugurare (*to consecrate a place, or install a person in a priesthood, &c.*, by the intervention of the Augurs; *inaug.* qm Flammem; also absol. qm).—qm constituere in munere (*to place in an office*).—See **INSTALL**.

INAUGURATION, *Crcl.* with verbs in **INAUGURATE**. *osc.* inauguratio very late; *Tertull.*

INAUSPICIOUS, inausustus (e. g. nomen, not lucky, and therefore causing ill-luck to be anticipated). *JN.* (476)

inaustus et infelix. *osc.* inauspicatus is *post-Aug.* in this sense; nomen, *Plin.*—ominothus (*containing an omen, copy of bad luck; post-Aug.*; res, *Plin.* Ep. 3, 14, fn.).—funestus (*causing grief, &c.*).—sinister (*happening on the left hand; hence of unfavorable omen, t. and post-Aug. prose*).—adversus (*opposed to one's wishes*).

INAUSPICIOUSLY, inauspicato (*without the auspices; belonging propr. to the augural language of Rome*).—omino (Pseudo-Quintil.).—male omnibus (*with bad omen*).

INBORN. See **INWATE**.

INBRED. See **INWATE**.

INCANTATION, carmen, canticum (*the prescribed form*).—canticlo (*the uttered form, or utterance of the form*).—fascinatio, effascinatio (*both of fascinating by the look and by words*). *To repeat an t.*, incantare carmen (*C.*).

INCANTATORY, magicus.

INCAPABILITY. See **INCAPACITY**.

INCAPABLE, indocilis (*not easily taught*).—inertus (*unfit for business*).—hebes (*blunt, not acute*). *I. of athg*, inutilis ad qd (*unfit, e. g. of carrying arms, ad arma*); non potens ca rei or ad faciendum (*not in a state to do athg; e. g. non potens armorum tenendorum; non potens ad legionem cohibendam*); inhabilis (*not manageable, not easily made to serve the purpose*; mulierem his rebus inhabilem facere, *C.*: so labori inhabilis, *Col.*; progenerandis fetibus inhabilis, *ib.*; multitudine inhabilis ad consensum, *i. of being made to agree; L.* 12, 16); hebes ad qd (*blunt, not sharp; e. g. i. of understanding, hebes ad intelligendum*).

INCAPACITATE. See **DISQUALIFY**.

INCAPACITY, inertia (*unfitness for business*).—*ingenium ci rei or ad qd or ci rei fasciandis inhabile.

INCARCERATE. See **IMPRISON**.

INCARCERATION. See **IMPRISONMENT**.

INCARNATE, humanam speciem induens (*C. N. D.* 2, 24, 63; but this is not sufficiently precise and unambiguous).—inclusus in his compagibus corporis (*Sen.*).—*corpore superinducto (*aft. Q.* 5, 8, 2, where, however, he is speaking fig.).—*homo factus (*Eccl.*).

INCARNATION, *Crcl.* with humanam speciem induere (*C.*), or corpus superinducere (*Q.*), or hominem fieri, or *humanam naturam in se recipere.

INCASE, includere (*in athg, in qâ re or qâ re; with athg, qâ re*).

INCAUTIOUS. See **INCONSIDERATE**.

INCAUTIOUSLY, incaute.—improvidè, temere.

INCENDIARY, s. incendiarius, incendii auctor (*with ref. to any single case; osc.* not ustor); or *Crcl.*, cuius opâ confatum est incendium. *It was the work of an t.*, incendium humanâ fraude factum est: *to be proved an t.*, dolo se fecisse incendium convict.

INCENDIARY, *adj.* *Am* i. *fra.* incendium dolo factum.

INCENSE, s. tus (*frankincense*). *To burn t.*, tus accendere (*adj.*) relating to i., tureus: bearing i., turefer. *The vapour of i.*, *fumus turs: censor of i., turibulum; *osc.* acerra was the box in which it was kept. *A seller of i.*, turarius (*Inscript.*).

INCENSE, v. incendere (e. g. iudicem, animum &c.).—accendere qm in rabiem, facere qm iratum, irritare qm or cs iram, stomachum ci facere or movere. Indignationem ci movere, bilem ci movere or commovere.—pungere qm (*to sting a man*).—offendere qm (*to annoy; of persons or things*).—ægre facere ci (*Plaut.*, *Ter.*). *To t. aby agst aby*, qm facere ci iratum. *Incensæ*, irâ incensus or accensus or incitatus or flagrans, iracundiâ inflammatus (*inflamed with anger; of high degrees of passion*). *To be incensed, iratum esse; with or agst aby, iratum or offensum esse ci. He is incensed agst me, illum iratum habeo. They are incensed agst each other, ira inter eos intercessit. To be incensed, irasci, iratum fieri. Indignari, stomachari. Irâ incendi or exacerbari or exandescere, iracundiâ exardescere, inflammari, efferrî. To make aby incensed, facere qm iratum, irritare qm or cs iram, exacerbare qm. See **ANGRY**.*

INCENSORY, turibulum. *osc.* acerra, the chest in which it was kept.

INCENTIVE. See **INCITEMENT**.

INCESSANT, perpetuus (*without intermission, continual; e. g. laughter, risus*).—continnus, continuus (*without interruption or break; immediately following one another; e. g. accidents, incommoda; work, labor*).—assiduus (*propr., continually present; hence of things that continue long; e. g. rains, imbres*).—perennis (*lit., lasting through years; hence perpetual*). *Jw.* perennis atque perpetuus (*e. g. perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, C.*).

INCESSANTLY, perpetuo.—continenter (*osc.* con-

tinue or continuo are not *Class.*.)—sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermissio (without ceasing). assidue (uninterruptedly; but assiduo is not *Class.*).—usque (always, without leaving off).—semper (always, at all times). I am singing i., it cano, ut nihil intermittam: to work i., nulum tempus ad laborem intermittere: to study i., studia nunquam intermittere; tota vita assidere literis; hærrere in libris (to be always poring over one's books): to entreat aby i., qm precibus fatigare.

INCEST, incestus, ūs. incestum.—domesticum germanitas stuprum (between brother and sister; C. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42). To commit i., incestum facere, committere; with one's own (whole or half) sister, cum germanâ sorore nefarium stuprum facere; with one's daughter, incestare filiam.

INCESTUOUS, incestus (i. incestus, only an unchaste person; Sen. Contr. 3, 13).

INCH, digitus (a finger's thickness); adj. digitalis.—uncia (the twelfth of a whole; as measure of length, Front. Aquad. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39). Not to depart a single i. fm athg, a qâ re non (transversum) digitum decedere: not on i., ne tantulum quidem (improp., not at all, however little). I don't see a single i. of land in Italy wch &c., pedem in Italiâ video nullum esse, qui &c. By i's, paulatim. sensim (see GRADUALLY).

INCHOATE, inchoatus (begun, and left unfinished).

INCHOATIVE, inchoativus (e. g. verbum; Charis. Dicom. Prisc.).

INCIDENCE, Angle of i., *angulus, quo radii in qd incident.

INCIDENT, adj. Crcl. Dangers wch are i. to aby, casus periculum, ad quos obiectus est qs (C.): diseases i. to a climate, *morbi, qui in regione qâ vulgo ingruunt. To be i. to aby, cadere in qm or qd (e. g., aby is liable to it).—ci rei or ad qd obiectus est qs (he is exposed to it).

INCIDENT, s. casus. res. Melancholy i's, casus miseri, calamitosei: an unexpected i., casus improvisus, inopinatus: various i's, rerum vicissitudines: many i's happen, incident sæpe casus, &c. The i's of a play, argumentum fabulæ (the subject generally); or res (s. i.).

INCIDENTAL, fortuitus (accidental). To make i. mention of athg, (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere. Am i. thought, cogitatio forte incidens. See ACCIDENTAL.

INCIDENTALLY, quasi præteriens. In transitu ('en passant'; C. Dioln. in Cicil. 15, estr.; Q. 6, 2, 2, and 7, 3, 27).—strictim (only superficially). per occasionem. occasione oblata (an opportunity having presented itself). To mention athg i., (casu) in mentionem cs rei incidere. See ACCIDENTALLY.

INCISED, incisus (e. g., leaves, folia).

INCISION, incisura (post-Aug.; Col.). Incisio (to rhét. i. i. = κόμμη; or gramm. i. i. = cæsura).

INCISORES or INCISIVE TEETH, dentes, qui digerunt cibum, lati acutique (Plin. 11, 35, 61).—dentes, qui secant (Cels. 8, 1).

INCITATION, See INCITEMENT.

INCITE, incitare. instigare. irritare (1. Incitare, fm clere, 'to urge an inactive person by merely bidding, speaking to, and calling upon him, to an action, generally of a laudable kind, synonymously with hortari; instigare, to 'spur on' a reluctant person, by vehement exhortations, promises, threatenings, to an adventurous act, synonymously with stimulate; irritare, to 'egg on' a quiet person, by rousing his passions, ambition, revenge, to a violent action, synonymously with exacerbare. Dîd.: incitare is however used of 'exciting' aby agst another, in qm, L.; contra qm, C.). To i. aby to athg, incitare qm ad qd (e. g. ad arma, bellum, voluntatem, &c.), or ad qd faciendum (e. g. ad servandum genus hominum); by athg, qâ re; also incitare qd. See TO EXCITE.

INCITEMENT, irritamentum. incitamentum (to athg, cs rei, e. g. laborum; ad qd faciendum, Curt.).—In vitamentum (aply in pl.).—illecebria (to athg, cs rei, or ger. in di).—lenocinium (enticement).—stimulus (spur, cs rei; ad qd faciendum; cs rei faciende).—Incitatio (as act, C.). To employ i's, stimulus admovere c; irritamenta acueri qm (cs iram, &c.); illecebris qm incidere (e. g. of iusts).

INCIVILITY, inurbanitas. rusticitas. SYN. in UNCIVIL.

INCIVILLY, inurbane. rustice.

INCLEMENTY, ¶ Of persons, inclementia (e. pr. i.—sis severitas. inhumanitas. ¶ Of the weather, tristitia (e. g. corâ, Plin.).—*asperitas (prebly,

but not found).—inclementia cœli (Just., but too poetical).

INCLEMENT, ¶ Of persons, inclementia. severitas. inhumanus. ¶ Of the weather, tristitia (gloomy, e. g. cœlum).—asper (hard, severe, hiems).

INCLINATION, 1) As an action, an inclining, inclinatio. An i. of the head, inclinatio capitis.

—2) As a state: ¶ A) PROP. direction downwards, fastigium (slope, descent).—proclivitas. declivitas. acclivitas (sleepless); the two first considered fm above, the last fm below. — INC. Inclination is no where used in this signification: the i. of the magnetic needle, *fastigium acis nauticæ. ¶ B) FIG. A propension towards an object, inclinatio animi or voluntatis: to athg, ad qd (the i. of the mind or will to athg).

In class. prose never without the addition animi or voluntatis).—proclivitas ad qd (conspicuous propensity to athg).—studium; to athg or person, cs rei or cs (liking wch impels one to pursue an object, or show favour to a person).—voluntas ingeni (the direction of the mind to a particular object).—propensio in qm voluntas. propensum in qm studium (a favorable disposition towards aby).—amor (love), towards aby, in or erga qm (INC. In this sense affectio, wch in the golden period is only = a state or condition of mind, is quite an-*Class.*): i. to sensuality, libido. libidines: i. to anger, iracundia. ad iram proclivitas: fm i., (sua) voluntate (opp. vi coactus); de sua voluntate (e. g., fm favorable i. to aby); studio (e. g. accurate); propensio animo (e. g. qd facere); ex animo (with desire and affection): to have as i. to athg, inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad qd (see INCLINED); ci rei studere; cs rei esse studiosum; cs rei studio teneri: to feel a strong i. towards athg, studio cs rei ardere or incensum esse: to feel no i. to athg, a qâ re alienum esse, or (with the secondary idea of aversion) abhorrere; see 'to be INCLINED to aby': to follow one's i's, animi impetum sequi (to yield to one's desires and passions).—studius suis obsequi (to that to wch one's own impulse draws him).

INCLINE, ¶ TRANS. PROP. inclinare (my post. and post-Aug. prose; to bend downwards or to one side). ¶ IMPROPR. inclinare (very rare: this i's me to believe, hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, L. 29, 30, 10).—Inducere (e. g. ad credendum, Np.; ad misericordiam, C.).—adducere (e. g. ad credendum, Np.; in metum, in spem, C.; but both induc. and adduc. are stronger than i. incline).—¶ INTRANS. inclinare (Lucr.). See LEAN.

INCLINED, propensus ad qd (easily moved to athg).—proclivis ad qd, pronus in or ad qd (easily falling into athg; e. g., diseases, rage, passions, &c. Before T. pronus only of instinctive, passionate, and therefore pernicious inclinations).—studiosus cs rei (fond of).—Inclinatus or inclinatio ad qd or ad qm (e. g. inclinatio ad bellum animi; plebs inclinatio ad Penos). I am more i. to believe that &c., magis ut arbitrer (with acc. or inf.) inclinatus animus (L. 7, 9). I am i. to think, believe, &c. (1) by perf. subj. crediderim (usually only a modest expression of what one really believes).—(2) haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (all implying positive opinion under the expression of ignorance and doubt). INC. In the literal translation of these forms by 'I don't know whether, 'I doubt whether, the 'not' or other negative is to be omitted, if expressed in English, and vice versa: I am i. to think it is so (i. e., don't know whether it is not so), haud scio an ita sit: I am i. to place Thrasylbus first (i. e., don't whether I should not place him first), dubito an Thrasylbus primum omnium ponam (Np.). I am i. to think he would have no equal (i. e., don't know whether he would have had a ny equal), nescio an habuisset parem neminem. To be i. to athg, propensum esse ad qd. ci rei studere.—delabi ad qd (to become gradually more and more i. to; e. g. quotidie magis magisque ad equitatem: I am the more i. to think, co magis adducor, ut credam, &c.: I am i. to do athg, inclinatus animus, ut &c.: not to be i. to athg, a qâ re alienum esse, abhorrere (the latter, if there is an antipathy). Favorably i., cs studiosus.—ci amicus.—proptius (my of the gods; seld. of men; cf. Brem. ad Np. Dion. 9, 6).—benevolus (wishing one well; of men). To be favorably i. to athg or aby, (se) inclinare ad (or in) qm or qd. inclinatione voluntatis propendere in qm (to feel oneself drawn by inclination towards aby); acclinare se ad cs causam, (to aby's cause or party, L. 4, 48. INC. animum suum acclinare ad qm sententiam hæc no authority); favere ci. We are naturally i. to favour those who &c., natura fert, ut his favemus, qui &c.

INCLOSE, INCLOSURE. See ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE.

INCLUDE, | *Enclōse, vid. | Comprehend, vid.* To *i.* in a reckoning, enumeration, &c., ducere in ratione (to add up in an account, to reckon among; e. g. *I do not here i. those who &c.*, non duco in hac ratione eos, qui &c.).—*ca rei rationem habere* (to have respect also to *athg* else, to bring into the account; as, *his trouble is not included in this*, *operum ejus non habetur ratio*). To *i.* among &c., accensere with dat. (to reckon in addition to, *L. i.* 43, 7; *O. Met.* 15, 546).—annumerare with dat., or with *in* and ablat. (to reckon in addition; as, to *i.* oneself among the examples, &c., *se in exemplis annumerare*).—referre in numero (to place in the number of): not including you, prater (to besides you): including those who &c., cum illis, qui &c. (with those who &c.): to be included under or in, subesse ci rei, pertinere ad rem (to belong to *athg*): to be included in the number, esse or haberi in eo numero.

INCLUDING, addit̃ eā re. Frequently the preposition cum or in is sufficient; e. g., there were three hundred soldiers, *i.* the prisoners, milites erant trecenti cum captivis (or, captivis annumeratis): there were a thousand soldiers, *i.* the band, mille erant milites, in his accensis cornicinis tibidnesque.

INCLUSIVE, m̃y by cum with abt. of the thing; e. g., *fm* the 11th of Oct. *i.*, ex ante diem quintum Idus Octobres cum eo die (no cum illis, qui &c.). See 'to INCLUDE in a reckoning' and INCLUSIVE.

INCLUSIVELY. See INCLUSIVE.
INCOGNITO, adj. incognitus.—ignoratus (without being known; e. g. servili habitu, per tenebras ignoratus evasit; *T. Hist.* 4, 36). To travel *i.*, omnibus ignotus proficiscor (aft. *Np. Them.* 8, 6, omnibus ignotus navem ascendit; sub alieno nomine proficiscor (aft. *Suet. Oct.* 55): to come any where *i.*, ignotus quo venio (to try to remain *i.*, dissimulare nomen (aft. *O. Trist.* 4, 9, 32): to lay aside one's *i.*, palam jam, quis sim, fero; quis sim, detego; memet ipse aperio, quis sim.—*ci, quis sim, aperio* (if it is laid aside in favour of one individual).

INCOHERENCY, Crel. with words and phrases in INCOHERENCE.

INCOHERENT, dissipatus (loosely put together, &c.: of a speech).—quod non coheret sibi (*Q. 7, proarm.* 3; of a speech).—*At. i. speech, full of repetitions and omissions*, oratio carens ordine, quas tumultuatur nec coheret sibi, multa repetit, multa omittit (aft. *Q. id.*).

INCOHERENTLY, sine ordine.—ita ut oratio tumultuatur, nec coheret sibi (aft. *Q. 7, proarm.* 3).

INCOMBUSTIBLE, quod igne or flamma non consumit. *ci rei nihil igne deperit, e. g. auro, Plin.* 33, 3, 19, *i.* to lose nothing of its weight by the action of fire. *I. (linen) cloth, asbestinum* (sc. lnum, *Plin.* 19, 1, 4).

INCOME, vectigal, vectigalia (not only of public revenue, but also of private *i.* fm rent, &c.; often used by C. in this sense; e. g. *Off.* 2, 25, 88. *Parad.* 6, 3).—reditus (always in sing.: the return that *athg* makes; profit fm *athg*).—fructus (that *whg* produces; the profit fm *i.*; e. g., of landed estates).—pecunia, also reditus pecuniae (the hard cash that one receives).—questus (the gain *whg* accrues fm a speculation, fm capital, &c.). Professional *i.*, muneris commoda, pl.: he has a fair, a considerable *i.*, habet unde utatur or vivat: he has a very sufficient *i.*, habet unde commode vivat. *I. received fm *athg*, pecunia, quas redit ex qā re; or pecuniae, quas facio ex qā re (e. g. fm mines, ex metallis); fructus ca rei or quem qā res reddit (e. g. fr. praelorum or quem praelia reddunt). To derive an *i.* fm any source, pecunias facere or capere ex qā re; to afford *i.*, in redditu esse: to be a steady source of *i.*; to afford so much *i.* every year, redditum statum prestare (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 19, 5): after all expenses are paid, *I. shall have a small surplus fm my little *i.*, ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus, qd tamen redundabit: I am hoarding up all my *i.*, for the purchase of &c., omnes meas vindemolae eo reservo, ut ... (parem &c., C.).**

INCOMMENSURABLE, alēgos (ἀλογος; e. g. linea, *Marc. Capell.* 6, extr. § 720).

INCOMMODE. See TO INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMODIOUS, incommodus.—gravis. molestus. importunus (C.).

INCOMMODIOUSLY, incommode (C.). See INCONVENIENT.

INCOMMODIOUSNESS, INCOMMODITY, incommoditas (Plant.). incommodum (C.). See INCONVENIENCE.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *quod cum alio communicari non potest.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, inops sermonis (aft. *Sen.* (478).

Benef. 2, 27, 1).—in sociabilis (averse to intercourse with others; e. g., 'an *i. nation*' [Buchanan], in sociabilis gens, L.). To be very *i.*, parce uti verbis; horis decem verba novem dicere (*Mart.* 3, 7).

INCOMPARABLE, omnem comparisonem amplitudine vincens (above all comparison, fm its manifest superiority; of things, e. g. triumphus).—sine exemplo maximus (greater than any of the kind before or after, e. g. Homer, Homerus).—divinus (divine, fig. of persons and things; e. g. legio, virtus).—coelestis (heavenly [fig.], e. g. legio, legio; vox, vox; opera, opera).—singularis (singular; the only one of its kind, of persons and things; e. g. daughter, filia; virtus, virtus). *Jw.* singularis et divinus.—eximius (uncommon, distinguished fm the rest by peculiar advantages; of things). Cicero, that *i.* orator, Cicero, celestis hic in dicendo vir: an *i.* genius, ingenium celeste or immortale or eximium; singularis et divina vis ingenii.

INCOMPARABLY, sine exemplo. supra omnia exempla (*Isacr.*) divine, eximie.

INCOMPASSIONATE, immiserica. (C. rerum).—diversa in sociabilisque natura (of things, *Plin.*).—~~non~~ inconvenientia *i.* very late; Tertull.

INCOMPATIBLE, repugnans (ci rei; of several things, inter se repugnantes). *Jw.* adversans et repugnans.—in sociabilis (incapable of being united with; *L., Plin.*, &c.).—alienus (foreign fm).—contrarius (opposite to, ci rei). *I. natura, diversa atque inter se repugnans naturae* (C.).—diversa in sociabilisque naturae (e. g. arborum, *Plin.*). To be *i.*, pugnare inter se; with *athg*, repugnare ci rei. alienum esse or abhorreere a qā re. qd recusat qd ci rei contrarium esse or adversari: to be happy, and to be overwhelmed with grief, are *i.* notions, illud vehementer repugnat, esse beatum et multis oppressum doloribus (C.). *Sic esse with gen.* *It is *i.* with wisdom, sapientis non est; with the character of a wise man, sapientis non est. Persons of *i.* temper, longe dispares moribus* (*L. i.* 46). To be yoked to a person of a temper *i.* with one's own, cum impari jungi (*L. i.* 46).

INCOMPETENCY, Crel. with non idoneus. idoneum non esse (of witnesses, &c.).—faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere. jure qd facere non posse (with ref. to want of legal power or qualification, where potestas non justa may sit serve).—facere qd non posse (with ref. to inability). See INABILITY, INSUFFICIENCY.

INCOMPETENT, non satis idoneus (of witnesses, testimony, &c.).—non potens *ci rei* faciendae, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. non pot. ad legionem continendam, unable to maintain discipline in the legion).—inutilitas ad qd (not fit to serve that purpose).—non justus. alienus (with ref. to permission, legal power, &c.).—non sufficiens (insufficient).—invalidus. infirmus (not strong enough; e. g. ad resistendum). To be *i.* to do *athg*, qd facere non posse (not to be able to do it); faciendi jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse.

INCOMPETENTLY. See INSUFFICIENTLY, INADEQUATELY.

INCOMPLETE. See IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.

INCOMPLETENESS. See IMPERFECTION.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, non comprehensus non perceptus. *Jw.* non comprehensus et non perceptus. non comprehensus neque perceptus; or Crel. quod mente or cogitatione comprehendi non potest. quod comprehendi or percipi non potest (whatever is beyond the faculty of comprehension, ἀκατάλητος). ~~non~~ Avoid incomprehensibilis (*Col., Plin.*). incomprehensus and imperfectus, *whc* are never used by C.; see Orrell and Goerens, C. Acad. 2, 29, extr., where non comprehensus is the right reading).—quod intelligi non potest. quod in intelligentiam non cadit. quod intelligentiae nostrae vim atque rationem fugit (what cannot be understood).—quod cogitare non possumus. quod cogitari non potest. quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest (that cannot be imagined).—inexplicabilis (not to be explained; e. g. readiness to concede, facilitas).—incredibilis (incredible; e. g. levitas animi). An *i.* degree of rapidity, celeritas tanta, quantum cogitare non possumus. To be *i.*, cogitatione comprehendi or percipi non posse; fugit qd intelligentiae nostrae vim ac notionem. *¶ Not to be confined or contained by any limit, immensus.*—infinitus. *Sen. nov* (natura) incerta et incomprehensibilis.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, Crel. See INCOMPRESSIBLE.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *quod in spatium angustius comprimí (or contrudi) comprimique non potest.

INCONCEALABLE, Crel. quod celari non potest.

INCONCEIVABLE, quod cogitari (percipi, comprehendere, aut mente cogitatione comprehendere) non potest. quod cogitare non possumus. quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest. *Athg* is i., nequeo qd intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere: i. *folly*, summa dementia: *it seems i. folly to* &c., summam dementiae esse iudicio (with *inf.*) the notion of a soul without a body is i., animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus; qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. *See INCOMPREHENSIBLE for phrases.*

INCONCLUSIVE, levis. infirmus (*weak*; argumentum). *Jw.* levis et infirmus (C.).—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (C. *Cecis*. 23, 64).—invalidus (*late*; argumentum, *Ulp. Dig.* 48, 18, 1). *That is a very i. argument*, nullum verum id argumentum est.

INCONCLUSIVENESS, levitas (*want of weight, solidity*; used of opinions, C.; hence would be correct of arguments) or *Crcl.* with *adj.* in **INCONCLUSIVE**.

INCONGRUITY. *See INCONSISTENCY, DISAGREEMENT.*

INCONGRUOUS. *See INCONSISTENT.*

INCONGRUOUSLY. *See INCONSISTENTLY.*

INCONSEQUENCE, inconsequentia (*post-Aug.*; Q. *quis est inc. rerum foedissima*).—inconstantia (*inconsistency*).

INCONSEQUENT, inconstans, non constans (*not consistent, of things; not remaining true to his words and character, of a person*).—parum sibi conveniens. alibi repugnans (*inconsistent, contradictory, of things*).—minime consecretarius or consequens (*what by no means follows fm* *athg*; *philos. t. i.*). *See* inconstans *late*. *Ascon.*

INCONSIDERABLE, levis (*without any particular weight or importance, of things and persons* [only C. *Fam.* 9, 12. *fn.* munus levissimae], work, danger, action, authority).—mediocrius (of an ordinary description, e. g. man, family; then generally, not particularly great, &c., e. g. *evil, genius*).—minutus (*of less than common size, hence without any importance whatever*).—exiguus (*small in comparison with others*; e. g. *erect, army, copias*; property, res familiaris).—parvus (*small, opp. magnus*; e. g. *sum of money, pecunia*; body of troops, manus; circumstantia, res).—infirmus (*weak, not able to accomplish great things*). *Jw.* exiguus et infirmus.

—nullus (*voidest, next to nothing* = mean; *see C. Fam.* 7, 3, 2. *Np. Phoc.* 1, 1). *Not i.*, nonnullus (*see Cas.* B. G. 1, 13. C. *Invent.* 2, 1, 1); eo i., tantulus (e. g. of things; *see Cas.* B. G. 4, 22); an i. man, personage; *see INCONSIDERANT*: an i. state, civitas exigua et infirma (*opp. civ. ampla et florens*); no i. garrison, haud invallidum praesidium; no i. sum of money, numl non medicris summae; i. causes, parvule causae; to represent *athg* as i., rem elevare or verba extenuare; to look upon *athg* as i., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere (*T. Hist.* 2, 21, 2).

INCONSIDERATE, inconsideratus (*thoughtless, inadvertent*).—inconsultus (*without reflection or premeditation*).—ineautus (*heedless, incautions*).—improvidus (*un wary, improvident*). *Jw.* improvidus incautusque.

—imprudens (*imprudent, without due circumspection*).

INCONSIDERATELY, inconsiderate. incaute. imprudenter.

INCONSIDERATENESS or **INCONSIDERATION**, inconsiderantia (*want of reflection or premeditation*; C. Q. *Fr.* 3, 9, 2; and *Suet. Cal.* 39).—temeritas (*rashness*; inconsiderateness fm want of principles, or fm proceeding in too great a hurry).—inacilia (*want of practical understanding*; *see Benach.* Justin. 4, 5, 6). *Jw.* temeritas atque inacilia.—dementia (*senselessness*).

INCONSISTENCY, inconstancia (*want of steadiness*; want of agreement with itself; of things and persons).—repugnantia (*contrariety of nature between things, rerum*). To be guilty of i., *see* 'to act INCONSISTENTLY.' Nothing was ever like his i., nil fuit unquam scilicet impar sibi (i. H.). *no i. will be detected in my method of proceeding, mea ratio constans reperietur in qd re.*

INCONSISTENT. | *Not agreeing together, in sociablis* (*not easily uniting together*; *Plin.*). *Jw.* (res) diversae et in sociabiles.—alienus (*foreign to, i. with, a qd re, qd re, ci rei, se rei*). *See* incongruus, *late*. To be i., pugnare inter se (*of contradictory assertions, &c.*); repugnare ci rei; alienum esse a qd re (e. g. a se dignitate). To bear *athg* without doing *athg* i. with the character of a wise man, qd ita ferre, ut nihil decedat a dignitate sapientis. *See* 'to be INCOMPATIBLE with.' *See* 'To be i. with.' *qd may often be translated by gen. with esse*; e. g. *measures i. with the mildness of our times, quae non sunt huius mansuetudinis.* (479)

| *With ref. to character, inconstans, non constans* (*not agreeing with itself; of things and persons*).—parum sibi conveniens. sibi repugnans (*being at variance with itself*).—inequalis (i. H., *irregular in his actions*). *Jw.* stultus et inequalis (*Sen. Vit. Beat.* 12).—impar sibi (*H. Sak.* 1, 3, 9). *I. behaviour, inconstantia. To be i., see 'to act INCONSISTENTLY.'*

INCONSISTENTLY, inconstanter, non constanter. To act i., sibi ipse non constare, in *athg*, in qd re; a se (ipse) decedere (C.); a se desciscere; se decedere (to desert one's principles, one's usual method of acting). To act i. with one's usual firmness, decedere a constantia (*so with ref. to any other mental quality*; a recta conscientia; a dignitate sapientis, a cautione, &c.).

INCONSOLABLE, inconsolabilis (i.).—ca dolor or luctus nullo solatio levare potest. To be i., nihil consolationis admittere: *I am i. in my grief, vincit omnem consolationem dolor.*

INCONSTANCY, inconstantia (v. pr. of persons or things, physical or moral; e. g. venti; rerum humanarum).—varietas (*variety*).—infidelitas (*want of trustworthiness*). *Jw.* varietas atque infidelitas.—infirmitas, levitas (*weakness, lightness, and consequent fickleness of character*). *Jw.* levitas et infirmitas.—mutabilitas mentis (of mind). *Jw.* inconstantia mutabilitaque mentis (C.).—mobilitas (*changeableness*; of a person or personified thing; e. g. fortune).—volubilitas (e. g. fortune, C.). *I. of the weather, celum varians.*

INCONSTANT, inconstans (of things, as the winds; and of inconsistency in persons; opp. constans).—varians. varius (*the former of things, e. g. celum; the latter of persons*).—mutabilis. *Jw.* varius et mutabilis, mobilis (of persons and things; ingenium, animus, voluntas)—levis (*light-minded, frivolous*; of persons).—infidels (*unfaithful*; of persons).—infirmus (*weak*; of persons and things).—fluxus (of things; e. g. *ides, fortuna*). To be as i. as a weathercock, plumis aut folio facillius moveri (C.).

INCONSTANTLY, mutabiliter (*Varr.*).

INCONTESTABLE, non refutatus (*compare Walch. T. Agr.* p. 352).

INCONTESTABLY, sine controversia. sine ulla controversia. *See* **INDISPUTABLY**.

INCONTINENCE, incontinentia.—Intemperantia.

INCONTINENT, incontinens.—Intemperans.

INCONTINENTLY, incontinenter.—Intemperanter.

INCONTROVERTIBLE. *See* **INDISPUTABLE**.

INCONTROVERTIBLY. *See* **INDISPUTABLY**.

INCONVENIENCE, e. incommoditas (*as quality, e. g. of the matter, rei; of the time, temporis*).—Incommodum (*unpleasantness, inconvenient circumstance*).—molestia (*trouble*). To cause *athg* some i., ci incommodare or molestum esse: *if it can be done without any i. to yourself, quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it can be done without i. to yourself, quum erit tuum commodum: to cause i. to *athg*, ci incommodum afferre, conciliare; ei negotium exhibere, facessere* (*to cause them trouble; to annoy them*).

INCONVENIENCE, v. incommodare ci, or absol. (*to be inconvenient, annoying, burdensome*; rare, but class., C.).—incommodum afferre ci; qd incommodi importare; oneri esse. To be inconvenienced, qd affici incommodo: *not to be inconvenienced, incommodi nihil capere: to be inconvenienced by *athg*, qd ci incommodum accidit: if it can be done without inconveniencing you, quod tuo commodum fiat.*

INCONVENIENT, incommodus (*littr. that has not the proper measure, or does not suit the circumstances*; C. *Att.* 14, 6. *in.* Antonii colloquium cum herobis nostris pro re natâ non incommodum).—alienus (*not fit for a given purpose, of time and place*).—iniquus (*prop. uneven*; hence not giving a person a fair chance; of places).—molestus (*troublesome*).—impeditus (*connected with difficulties that will impede*; opp. expeditus, e. g. via, way).—inopportuna (*very rare, but class.*; sedes hule nostro non inopportuna sermoni, C.).—intempestivus (*happening at an i. time; mal-à-propos*). *If it is not i. to you, nisi molestum est (C.); quod commodum tuo fiat: whenever it is not i. to you, quum erit tuum commodum.*

INCONVENIENTLY, incommode. *Very i.*, incommodissime; perincommode (*it happened i.*, incommode (perincommode) accidit (*that, quod, &c.*).

INCONVERSABLE. *See* **INCOMMUNICATIVE**.

INCORPORAT, adjungere. adicere (*with dat.*; to join *athg* to something else).—attribuere (*with dat.*); contribuere (*with dat.*, or in and acc., or cum and abl.); to place it to something else, as a part of it).—admiscere. immiscere (*with dat.*; to mix one thing up with another).

—*inserere* (to *insert*; e. g. *aby into a family, a state, &c.* qm families, numero civium, &c.; also *ath* in a book, qd libro). To *i.* with any country, terræ adjungere, attribuer; any country into a kingdom, terram in provinciam redigere: to be incorporated into a city, contriui in urbem; with the *Oscenses*, contriui cum *Oscensibus*: to *i.* the new recruits with the veterans, immiscere thrones veteribus militibus: the cohorts into his army, cohortes exercitui suo adjungere. || To form into a corporate body, collegium instituire or constituere: to be admitted as an incorporated member, in societatem ascribi or recipi.

INCORPORATION, || *Act of incorporating, adjectio* (the act of adding; e. g. to enlarge the Roman state by the *i.* of that of *Alba*, adjectione populi *Albani* rem Romanam augere, L. 1, 30, 6).—collegii constitutio. || *Incorporated body, societas, collegium.*

INCORPOREAL, corpore vacans or vacuus. corpore carens. quod cerni tanquam non potest (*immaterial*). **INCORPORALES** (*Sen.*, Q. *Incorporeus, sive, age*). To be *i.*, sine corpore esse; corpore vacare; corpus non esse.

INCORPOREALLY, sine corpore (ullo).

INCORPOREITY, See **IMMATERIALITY**.

INCORRECT, vitiosus (g. *t.* for *faulty*).—*Inquinatus* (*impure; of language*).—*fallus* (*untrue; opp. verus*). The account is *i.* ratio non constat or convenit. **INCORRECTUS** (T. O.).

INCORRECTLY, perperam (in a manner the reverse of right; opp. recte; e. g. to pronounce, pronuntiare; to interpret or explain, interpretari [whereas male interpretari = to put an unfavorable construction on]; to judge, judicare).—*vitiosus* (*faulty; opp. recte*: e. g. to infer or conclude, concludere).—*fallus* (*falsely, not really what its appearance would lead one to expect; opp. vere or vero*).—*secus* (*otherwise than as it should be; e. g. judicare*). To sing *i.*, dissonum quiddam canere (*out of tune*); perperam canere (*not according to the rules of art*); to use a word *i.*, perperam or non recte dicere verbum: to pronounce a word *i.*, perperam pronuntiare.

INCORRECTNESS, mendosus es rei natura (*ast. H. Sat. 1, 6, 66*).—*pravitus* (*perverse, wrongness*).—*vitium* (*fault*). **INCORRECTUS** Not mendositas or vitiositas. *I.* of style, vitiosus sermo (*faulty style*); *Inquinatus* sermo (*impure style, with ref. to the expressions*). **INCORRECTUS** If = 'untrue', it must be rendered by *fallus* (for *falsitas* has no class. authority, veritas being the reading of the best MSS. in C. *Client. 2*). To prove the *i.* of any statement, qd fallum esse probare (Q. 2, 17, 17).

INCORRIGIBLE, insanabilis (e. g. ingenium, L.).—*inmendabilis* (*post-Aug.*).

INCORRIGIBLENESS, insanabile ingenium (L.).—*inmendabilis pravitus* (*post-Aug.*, Q.).

INCORRUPT, incorruptus (v. *prop.*).—*integer* (*whole, undefiled, not adulterated, &c., morally pure; opp. contaminatus, vitiatus*).—*sanctus* (*spotless, virtuous, morally pure*).

INCORRUPTIBILITY, || **PROPR.** Crcl. with corruptum non posse. || **IMPROPR.** Incapacity of being bribed, animus adversus dona invictus (*ast. S. Jug. 43, extr.*).—*integritas* (*integrity*).—*innocentia* (*selflessness, disinterestedness*).—*sanctitas* (g. *t.* for *moral purity*).

INCORRUPTIBLE, || *Not capable of being corrupted, incorruptus* (that is not corrupted) will often do; if not, Crcl. by corruptum non posse, &c. || *Incapable of being bribed, integritas*. incorruptus (*opp. pretio venalis*). To be *i.*, pecunie or largitioni resistere; animum adversus dona invictum gerere (*ast. S. Jug. 43, extr.*).

INCORRUPTION. See **INCORRUPTIBILITY** (*prop.*).

INCORRUPTNESS, integritas (*both in a moral and a physical sense; of persons and things*).—*sanctitas* (*moral purity*). *I.* of the heart, sanctimonia.

INCREASE, v. || **TRANS.** See To AUGMENT, To ENLARGE. || **INTRANS.** crescere. accrescere (to grow; to *i.*, whether with ref. to number, extent, or intensity).—*incrementum capere* (to receive an increase in extent or magnitude).—*augeri*. augescere (to be enlarged; to be increased in number or strength).—*ingravescere* (to become heavier; *prop.*: e. g. of bodies by exercise; and *improp.* malum, morbus, studium).—*invallescere*. evalescere (to become strong, prevalent, &c.; not *præ-Aug.*; consuetudo invalescit, Q.; *invalescitibus* vidia, *Suet.*; eval. rami, *flagella, Plin.*; affectatio quietis in tumultum evault, T.).—*corroborari*. se corroborare (to strengthen itslf). The number of the enemy *i.*, *num* has most often given the path *i.*, every day.

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dolores in dies crescunt: our friendship increased with our years, amicitia cum ætate accrevit simul: the disease *i.*, malum ingravescit or corroboratur.

INCREASE, s. accretio (*as act*).—*amplificatio* (*act of enlarging in extent or bulk; e. g. rei familiaris; honoris; glorie*).—*incrementum* (*as state*). The *i.* and decrease of light, accretio et diminutio luminis: *I perceive an i. of strength*, meas vires auctas sentio.

INCREDIBLE, incredibilis (that can hardly be believed, hence = extraordinary, uncommon, &c.).—*fide* abhorrens. nullam fidem habens (*not deserving belief*). *I. celerity*, incredibilis celeritas. tanta celeritas, cui per ne cogitari quidem potest: *i. pain*, incredibilis dolor. opinione omnium major dolor: the art has made *i. strides*, supra humanam fidem erecta est ars (*Plin. 34, 7, 17*): *it is i.*, incredibile est, also with auditu or dictu or memoratu.—*fide* abhorret. *Alth* is less *i.*, qd proutus ad fidem est (L. 8, 24).

INCREDIBLY, incredibiliter. incredibilem in modum. incredible quantum.—supra quam credibile est.

INCREDULITY, dubitandi obstinatio, or with Crcl. credere non posse. non facile adduci, ut credat. By his *i.*, non credendo.

INCREDULOUS, incredulus (H.).—qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.

INCREMENT, incrementum (C.).

INCURST, crustare.—*incrustare* (H., Varr.).

INCRUSTATION, incurstatio (*late, Procl. Dig. 8, 2, 12, 8n.*; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79: both of the coating of walls; e. g. with marble).—*crusta*, or pl. *crustæ* (t. *i.* for all that is used in the way of inlaying, coating, &c., whether for walls, vessels, or any other work of art).

INCUBATION, incubatio (also incubatus, ūs. incubitus, ūs; all *Plin.*).

INCUBUS, incubus (*Scrib. Larg. 100*). See NIGHTMARE.

INCULCATE, prædicere (πορεύειν: to tell or warn beforehand, to do or not do something; with ut, nē; coply of inculcating the wisdom, propriety, &c. of not doing something; prædicere, nē &c.).—*inculcare* (iūr. to tread athy in; take great pains to impress it deeply: id, quod tradatur vel etiam inculcetur, C. de Or. 1, 23, 127; *Psalm. 11, 27*). *Sic tradere*.—*præcipere*. docere, &c.

INCUMBENT, adj. || **PROPR.** To be *i.* on athy, incubare ei rei or qd re; inniti ei rei or (in) qd re; impositum esse ei rei. || **IMPROPR.** Obligatory, Crcl. with debeo qd facere. oportet me facere. It is *i.* on aby, est es; on me, you, &c., meum, tuum, &c., est: he believed it *i.* on him, officii esse dixit (*Suet.*). **INCUMBENT** It is *i.* upon = munus or officium est es, when the meaning is, that it belongs to the recognized duties of aby; est es means only 'it suits or is becoming, creditable, &c. to aby.' it is *i.* on a ruler to resist the inconsistency of the multitude, principum munus est [not principum est] resistere levitati multitudinis.

INCUMBENT, s. = *beneficiarius*.

INCUMBRANCE, See **INCUMBRANCE** and **BURDEN**.

INCUR, qd suscipere, subire, qd (in se) concipere. qd in se admittit (e. g. guilt, culpam). To *i.* hatred, in odium (offensionemque) es irruere; in odium es incurere or venire; see **HATRED**, **GUILT**, **ENMITY**, **ANGER**, **PENALTY**. To *i.* a fine, multam committere.

INCURABLE, insanabilis (*of things; e. g. illness, wound*). **INCURABLE** immedicabilis is poet only).—*desperatus* (given up by the physicians, hopeless; of the illness and the patient).

INCURABLY, insanabiliter morbo.—*insanabiliter* (very late, *Marcell. and Faust.*).

INCURIOUS, incuriosus (*post-Aug., Suet., T.*) See **UNINQUISITIVE**, **INATTENTIVE**.

INCURSION, incurso (*Cæs., L.*).—*excursio* (with ref. to one's own country, fm which one makes an *i.* into that of others). To make an *i.*, incursum (hostiliter) facere; excursionem facere (in with acc.): to prevent any hostile *i.*, prohibere hostem ab incurSIONibus (*Cæs.*); fines suos ab excursionibus hostium tuen (*Cæs.*).

INDEBTED. To be *i.* to aby for athy, qd ei debere (g. *t.*, to one's debt for it).—qd ei acceptum refere (i. e. to set it down, as it were, in one's account-books as received fm him, whether good or evil: = 'to have to thank him for'—cs beneficio qm or qd esse (to owe one's present happy, &c. state to aby's kindness). To be *i.* to aby for one's life, vitam suam ei referre acceptam (C. *Phil. 2, 5*); ci vitam debere (O. *Pont. 4, 3, 31*); propter qm vivere (C. *Mit. 22, 58*, = to have to thank him for having saved one's life); a qo natum esse; propter qm hanc suavissimam lucem aspexisse (to owe

one's *acting to aby*, as its author; of parents, &c.). To be i. to *aby for one's preservation, life, &c.*, cs beneficio incolumem, saluum esse: to be i. to *aby for the preservation of one's rank, property, position, &c.*, cs beneficio incolumem fortunas habere: to be i. to *aby for many kind acts*, ci multa beneficia debere: to feel i. [= obliged] to *aby for althg*, qd (e. g. munus cs) gratum acceptumque est, &c. See OBLIGED. [= To be in debt, see DEBT or OWE.

INDECENCY. Indignitas (indecent behaviour or treatment of others, and indecent condition of a thing). turpitude (vile, immoral manner in speaking or conducting oneself).

INDECENT. See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING.

INDECENTLY. See INDELICATELY, UNBECOMINGLY.

INDECISION, dubitatio, hesitatio (doubt, &c., with ref. to a particular case, about wch aby cannot determine how to act).—inconstancia (want of firmness as manifested by unsteadiness of plans, &c.).—(crebra) mutatio consilii (change of purpose, &c.).—crebra sententiarum commutatio (frequent change of opinion, C. Dom. 2).—inopia consilii (the being at a loss what to do).—anlmus parum firmus, or varius incertusque (as a person's character). Slowness and i. dubitatio et moras (e. g. senat. S.). a person of great i. of character, homo parum firmus propositis (ast. Vell. 2, 3, An.). oī my former i., quicquid incerti mihi in animo tuit (Plaut.). to be in a state of i., pendere animi (or animi); seaturare dubitatione; dubius est qs, quid faciat; affici inopia consilii: aby remanet for a long time in a state of i., diu incertum habuit qs, quidnam consilii caperet (S.); diu hesitavit qs, quid facere deberet.

INDECISIVE. ¶ That does not decide the question, dubius (doubtful; e. g. praelium, victoria).—incertus (uncertain; e. g. victoria, exitus).—ambiguus. anceps (doubtful as to the event; e. g. belli fortuna: but ~~est~~ praelium anceps = 'a double attack,' and praelium ambiguus, pugna ambigua is not found).—ad probandum infirmus et nugatorius (of an argument, &c.), or quod parvo ad persuadendum momento est (ast. magno ad persuadendum momento esse, C. Incent. 2, 26). Trifling and i. engagements, levia et sine effectu certamina. ¶ Undecided, vid.

INDECISIVELY, sine effectu (e. g. certamina).—incerto exitu (victoriae: of an event, not yet decided; e. g. victoria).

INDECLINABLES, aptōta (ἀκλίωτα.—Diom. Prisc.).

INDECOROUS. See INDELICATE, UNBECOMING.

INDECOROUSLY, indecore.—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter (~~est~~ indecenter, post-Class.).

INDECOROUSNESS. See INDECENCY.

INDEED, ¶ Emphatical: = in truth, &c., profecto (it is a fact; assuredly; e. g. non est ita, iudices, non est profecto).—sane (preceding or following the word it refers to: oft. with adjectives; opportuna sane facultas: odiosum sane genus hominum; iudicare difficile sane). I was i. exceedingly glad, sane quam sum gavius. Sane after haud non; I do not i. understand, haud sane intelligo.—vero (truly; with truth: e. g. a Christian i., *vere Christianus: aby is i. a scholar, qs est plane perfecte eruditus. ¶ In this way it is often used in answers: sane. etiam vero.—Ita ita est. sic est.—certe. recte. Do you wish, &c. I do i., viane Sane quidem, often with repetition of the verb; dasne, &c. I do sane. [Pr. Intr. ii. 147, 148.]. ¶ As used in answers to express surprise, often with irony: veron't hane vero! (e. g. non novi adolescentem vestrum. veron't—Berio. Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47.).—ain't tu! (ironical). ¶ Restrictive (opposing a person or thing spoken of to others), quidem. equidem (the latter as an affirmation made by a speaker about himself or things relating to himself; its use with any but the first person being exceptional, it is better to avoid such use. It is very common with puto, arbitror, credo, scio [Pr. Intr. ii. 552–553]). ¶ Concessive: i., ... but gets, quidem ... sed tamen (e. g. that is a poor consolation i., but &c., misera est quidem illa consolatio, sed tamen &c.).—etiam ... tamen (e. g. etiam non sum doctus, tamen intelligo, I am not i. a learned man, but yet I understand, &c.).—non ... ille quidem ... sed (tamen): sis autem, verum, veruntamen (epily when of two attributes one is conceded: bellum non inustum illud quidem, suis tamen civibus exitabile: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed &c. So with adv., enucleate ille quidem, et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem &c. Sis with verbs, joco uti quidem illo licet, sed &c.). The ille quidem are sic omitted; e. g. cum B. Nævio, iro bono, veruntamen non ita Instituto, ut &c.

INDEPATIGABLE, assiduus (active without ceasing).—impiger (not fearing or minding any trouble). I. industry, assiduitas. Impigritas (C. Non. p. 125, 20).

INDEPATIGABLY, assidue (~~est~~ assiduus is not Class.). impigre.

INDEFEASIBLE, irrevocabilis.—in perpetuum ratus (valid, &c. for ever).

INDEFENSIBILITY, Crcl. with defendi non posse.

INDEFENSIBLE, Crcl. with defendi non posse (both propr. and of maintaining the propriety of althg, &c.).—teneri non posse (of a military post, &c.).

INDEFINITE, incertus (uncertain)—dubius (doubtful).—suspensus et obscurus (uncertain, dark, &c.; e. g. verba, T. Ann. i. 10, 2).—ambiguus (capable of two meanings; oracula). The i. pronoun, pronomen infinitum or indefinitum (Gramm.).

INDEFINITELY, dubie (doubtfully).—in incertum (to an indefinite time).

INDELIBILITY, Crcl. with deleri or elui non posse.

INDELIBLE, indelebilis (O. Mel. 15, 876, and Pont. 2, 8, 25), or Crcl. quod deleri non potest (unextinguishable, imperishable).—quod elui non potest (that cannot be whitewashed, or washed out, as it were, or effaced; e. g. a spot in aby's character, macula).

INDELICACY. See INDECENCY.

INDELICATE, parum verecundus (violating decorum, &c.; e. g. verba).—inurbanus (violating the laws of politeness; e. g. dictum).—Inhonustus (dishonorable, immoral; opp. honestus).—liberalis (not becoming a free-born man, a gentleman; e. g. jocus).—turpis (disgraceful).

INDELICATELY, parum verecunde.—indecore (~~est~~ indecenter, post-Class.).—indigne. Inhoneste. turpiter.

INDELICATENESS. See INDELICACY.

INDEMNIFICATION, *impensae pecuniae restitutio (for money laid out).—*damni restitutio (i. for injury suffered).—compensatio (compensation: cf. C. Tusc. 5, 33, extr.); or Crcl. with damnum pensare, compensare, sarcire, resarcire, restituere. For some i., ut damnum aliquo modo compensetur.

INDEMNIFY, ci damnum restituere or praeare: for althg, qd ci compensare (qā re: to i. oneself, damnum or detrimentum sarcire, resarcire, or restituere. damnum compensare: by althg, qā re.—damnum suum levare (to lighten one's loss): sis remunerari qm praeio (if by a present: cf. Cae. B. G. i. 44). To i. aby for the loss of one honour by conferring another upon him, ci pro honore honos redditus est.

INDEMNITY, ¶ Indemnification, vid. ¶ Act of indemnity. See AMNESTY.

INDENT, serratim scindere (cut like a saw, Appul. Herb. 2). See NOTT, JAG.

INDENTURE, pacti et conventi formula (g. t. for formula in wch an agreement is drawn up), or *pacti formula, quā se qs ci in disciplinam tradidit (of the i.'s of an apprentice).

INDEPENDENCE, libertas (opp. servitus).—arbitrium liberum (the liberty of acting after one's own will, opp. alius voluntas). To deprive aby of his i., ci libertatem eripere: to lose one's i., libertatem perdere or amittere: to have lost one's i., servire. servitute pati. ¶ An independence (= sufficient income), facultates quae qs sustinent.—pecunia, quae necessarios sumptus suppeditet or quae perpetuos sumptus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C.).—sui numi (opp. debet, ex alienum). To have an i., see 'to have an INDEPENDENT property.'

INDEPENDENT, sui juris (his own master). sui potens (not obliged to give an account of his actions, L. 26, 13).—liber et solutus. solutus et liber (free, unfettered by any obligation). To be i., sui juris or sum potestatis or in suā potestate esse.—integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse (to be quite one's own master); nemini parēre (to obey or care about nobody); ad suum arbitrium vivere (to live after one's own will). To be i. of external circumstances, non aliunde pendēte nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensus habere rationes (C. ad Fam. 5, 13, 1); absolute vivere (C. Fin. 3, 2, 26): many states that had till then remained i., multae civitates, quae in illum diem ex æquo egerant (T. Agr. 20, 3): to make myself i., in libertatem se vindicare: an i. property, facultates, quae qs sustinent: a man of small but i. property, modicus facultatibus (Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2): to be a person of i. property, in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse (to have property); in suis numis esse (opp. in ære alieno esse, to be in debt); habet qs, qui or unde utatur; also pecuniam habere, quae necessarios sumptus suppeditet, or (if it will allow of a liberal

expenditure), pecuniam habere, quæ perpetuos sumptus suppeditet, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales (C.). ¶ *Independents* (as a sect), * qui singulos Christianorum cœtus sui juris esse volunt.

INDEPENDENTLY, absolute (e. g. vivere).—arbitrio suo (e. g. facere qd), ad arbitrium suum (e. g. vivere; both = 'according to one's own will')—singulatim (singly; each by itself; not in connexion with other things). *I. of alth*, *illud non spectans or respiciens (without ref. to it; e. g., to say or consider alth). To live i., see 'to be INDEPENDENT' (of external circumstances).

INDESCRIBABLE, inenarrabilis (e. g. labor).—Incredibilis (incredible; e. g. lætitia).—singularis (peculiar in its kind, extraordinary; e. g. fides, crudelitas). Your letter has caused me i. pleasure, exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerint tuæ literæ.

INDESCRIBABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (e. g. eloquens).—supra quam ut describi facile possit (e. g. eximius, handsome).

INDESTRUCTIBILITY, Crcl. with dirui, everti, turbari, &c., non posse.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, quod dirui or everti non potest.—quod turbari, perturbari non potest (that is incapable of being disturbed).

INDETERMINATE. See INDEFINITE.

INDETERMINATELY. See INDEFINITELY.

INDETERMINATENESS. See INDEFINITENESS.

INDEX, ¶ *Of a book*, index (for which catalogus is late). An alphabetical i. of (e. g. rivers), annuum in literas digesta nomina (Fib. Sequ.). to enter into an i., in indicem referre: i. s., indices librorum. ¶ *Hand of a watch*, gnomon (on a sun-dial).—Virgula horum index (g. i., aff. Plin. 18, 37, 67). ¶ *Impropr.* imago, index (the former as reflecting alth; the latter as indicating or betraying its nature: e. g., imago animi vultus, indices oculi, C.).—Janua (as opening and disclosing i. to view: frons, quæ est animi janua, C.).

INDIAN-INK, * atramentum chinense.

INDIAN-RUBBER, * gummi elasticum.

INDICATE. See 'to be an INDICATION of.'

INDICATION, indicium (mark, &c. by which alth is disclosed, detected).—vestigium (trace).—nota (mark). Jx. nota et vestigium, and (in pl.) indicia et vestigia (e. g. of poison, veneni).—significatio ea rei (a manifestation of some feeling, &c.: e. g. virtutis, timoris). To follow up the i. s. of alth, vestigia ea rei persæqui: to be an i. of &c., indicare. indicio or indicium esse.

INDICATIVE MOOD, fatendi modus.—modus indicativus (Gramm.).

INDICT, propr. delationem nominis postulare in qm (i. e. to ask the prætor for permission to proceed agst a person).—*delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm. See To ACCUSE; 'to bring an ACTION agst.'

INDICTABLE, (res) accusabilis (Ocken. C. Ecl. p. 105). *Sto poenâ or supplicio dignus* (the latter, of the severest punishment).—animadvertendus (to be noticed, and visited with punishment). *Alth* is i. or not i., est ea rei (ulla) or nulla actio. A person's conduct is i., est actio in qm.

INDICTMENT, libellus (post-Aug.: 165) not accusatorius libellus), nominis delatio. To prefer an i. agst aby, *delationem nominis a iudicibus selectis postulare in qm.—libellum de quo dare (Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11): to frame or draw up an i., libellum formare (Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3) or componere et formare († Juv.). To find an i. (i. e., to find it a true bill), ci delationem dare (the dat. being the name of the prosecutor, whom the jury, by their finding, allow to prosecute; C. Dio. in Cæcil. 15, 49).

INDIFFERENCE, neglectio, contemptio, despectio ea rei (contempt for it, utter disregard of it; always with gen. of thing).—Irreverentia (want of a respectful or proper appreciation of alth, ea rei: e. g. studiorum, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5; cf. T. Ann. 3, 31, 2).—æquus animus, æquitas animi (undisturbed, unagitated state of mind).—dissolutus animus (see quotation appended to dissolutus in INDIFFERENT).—lentitudo (phlegmatic i., e. g., to wrongs done to oneself or one's neighbour: Cf. ad Qu. Fr. 1, 1, No. 13, § 58).—adapopia (in Gk letters, C. Att. 2, 17; of i. to political affairs).—animus durus (hard-heartedness).—frigus, animus alienatus a qo (coldness with one manifests to aby, e. g. to a former friend). To bear alth with i., æquo animo ferre or pati qd: lente ferre qd. The prevailing i. to religion, hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, negligentia deum.

INDIFFERENT, ¶ *Neutral as to good or evil*; (482)

of a middling quality; nec bonus, nec malus.—indifferens (neither good nor bad: both C. Fin. 3, 16, 53; but the last only as an attempted translation of the Gk. ἀδιάφορος).—medius, qui (quæ, quod) neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest (holding the mean between what deserves censure on the one hand and blame on the other, Q. 2, 20, 1).—mediocrius (moderate; indifferently good: e. g. sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura).—neuter (neither morally good nor bad: i. in a moral sense; only, of course, when 'good' and 'bad' are mentioned; e. g. quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, and what i., C. Divin. 2, 4). ¶ *Unconcerned*, securus (without any anxiety on the subject).—dissolutus (phlegmatic, letting every thing take its own course; e. g. quis tam dissolutus animo est, qui hæc quum videat, tacere ac negligere possit? C. Rosc. Am. 11, 32).—lentus (slow to receive impressions, to feel sympathy or take interest in alth; in a bad sense; cf. Drak. and Fabri, L. 28, 14). An i. look, vultus non mutatus: to put on an i. look, vultum non mutare: it is i. to me whether, nihil me interest or refert (utrum &c. See Zumpt, 449): I am i. to aby or alth, qd or qm non or nihil curo; qd or qm mihi non cordi est; qd ad curam meam non pertinet; qd or qm negligo; de qâ re non laboro (I feel no care or anxiety about alth; do not trouble myself about it).—qâ re non moveor (am not affected by it; e. g. to be i. to money, pecuniâ non moveri).—qd or qm despicio or contemno (think it or him beneath my notice). He is i. to the opinions of others, negligit or nihil curat, quid de se quisque sentiat: I am not i. to alth, qd mihi curæ or non sine curâ est; qd ad curam meam pertinet; qd a me non alienum puto: I am not i. to the breach of the treaty, non pro nihilo mihi est fœdus rumpi (†): I have grown i. to pain, obduruit animus ad dolorem novum: to be i., in neutram partem moveri (a philo. i. i., C. Acad. 2, 42, 130): I am i. to the attractions of a place, ea loci voluptates inoffensum transmitto: I am i. to every thing but your safety, nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis (C.).

INDIFFERENTLY, ¶ *Without distinction*, sine discrimine.—promiscue.—(with ref. to persons), nullius habitâ ratione; delectu omni ac discrimina remoto; omnia auctoritatis. ¶ *Impartially*, vid. ¶ *Without emotion*, &c., æquo animo (with undisturbed mind).—lente (with sluggish indifference). ¶ *Tolerably* (well, &c.), commode (e. g. saltare, Np.).—satis (e. g. literatus; both = 'i. well'; i. e., expressing considerable progress or merit).—modice (e. g. locuples).—mediocriter (e. g. disertus).

INDIGENCE, (165) Not indigentia = 'need,' 'necessity' or 'inexplicable libido.' C. See POVERTY.

INDIGENT, indigens (e. g. indigentibus benigne facere, C. Off. 2, 15, 52). See POOR.

INDIGESTED. See UNDIGESTED.

INDIGESTIBLE, difficilis concoctu or ad concoquendum.—valentissimus (opp. imbecillissimus; Cels. 2, 18, with ref. to fitness for invalids).

INDIGESTION, eruditus.

INDIGNANT, indignabundus (full of indignation).—subiratus (a little angry).—iratus (angry).—iniquus (in an unfavorable humour or disposition of mind). To be i. (e. g. at. by's conduct), ci stomachari or irasci: to become i., irasci; with alth, indignari qd (to consider alth unworthy).—iniquo animo ferre qd (not to bear alth with indifference). To become i. at &c., indignari, quod &c., or with acc. and infn.

INDIGNANTLY, indignabundus (adj., L.; not Cæs. or C.).—Indignans (or indignatus) qd (acc. of the cause being expressed).—irato animo. Iracunde (angrily). To look i. at aby, *iratis oculis or truci vultu qm intueri.

INDIGNATION, indignatio. Indignitas (displeasure felt at alth unworthy, unbecoming, improper). c. rei.—stomachus (vexation, chagrin).—bilis. Ira (a higher degree of dissatisfaction or anger at some suffered wrong or injury: it is often a consequence of 'indignitas,' cf. L. 5, 45, 6: 'indignitas,' atque ex ea ira animos cepit). Some what of i., indignatiuncula: with i., animo iniquo or irato: indignabundus: with bitter or vehement i., indignatione quâdam exacerbatus (aff. L. 2, 35, extr.): to cause or rouse i., indignationem movere: to rouse aby's i., ci stomachum or bilem movere: to draw upon oneself aby's i., c. indignationem in se convertere: the i. increases, indignitas crecit; manifesta itself, indignatio erumpit: to show one's i. agst aby, indignationem or indignatiunculam apud qm effundere.

INDIGNITY, indignitas (also in pl.). Jx. (in pl.) indignitates contumeliasque. To admit to the trouble and i. of alth, c. rei (or qd faciendi) indignitatem et molestiam perferre (C.): to bear all manner of i. s

omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre (*Cæs.*): *to be driven to do sth by all manner of t's*, omnibus indignitatibus compulsum esse (ad qd faciendum, *L.*). See *INSULT*, s.

INDIGO, indicum (*Plin.*)—color indicus (as colour). *The t plant, * indigofera (Linn.)*.

INDIRECT, quod circutione quadam (or per ambages) fit—obliquus (*s. g.* orationes, *Suet.*; in actatione, *T.*)—perplexus (*s. g.* sermones, *L.*). *I. tases*, *vectigalia circutione quadam pendenda, solvenda; or vectigalia only (as being ultimately paid by the consumer): *cf. discourses (in Grammat.)*, *oratio non directa.

INDIRECTLY, circutione quadam or per ambages (in an indirect manner)—oblique (*s. g.* perstringere qm)—teete, perplexe. *Epicurus denies t, the existence of the gods*, Epicurus circutione quadam deos tollit.

INDISCERNIBLE. See *INVISIBLE*.

INDISCERNIBLE, quod dirimi disträhre non potest, quod discerpi non potest, quod nec accerni, nec dividit, nec discerpi, nec disträhri potest (*C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71*).

INDISCREET. See *IMPRUDENT*.

INDISCREETLY. See *IMPRUDENTLY*.

INDISCRETION. See *IMPRUDENCE*.

INDISCRIMINATE, promiscuus (*s. g.* omnium generum caedes, *T.*), or *Crel.* with nullius rationem habere; delectum omnem se discrimen tollere.

INDISCRIMINATELY. See *IMDIFFERENTLY*.

INDISPENSABLE, necessarius; *for atq, ad qd. Quite t*, pernecessarius, maxime necessarius: *atq is t, to me, qd re carere non possum: to show that atq is t, to us, nos qd re carere non posse potest*.

INDISPENSABLY, necessario. *I. necessary*, *proprus or omnino necessarius.

INDISPOSE, *¶ To make a person disinclined, &c.*, abducere qm or cs animum a qd re (*to draw aby away fm a pursuit, object of interest, &c.*)—deducere qm de or a qd re (*to draw him off fm it; impropr.*—de animi lenitate; ab acerbitate, &c.). *To t. aby to another*, qm or cs voluntatem a qd abalienare. qm ab cs amicitia avertere (*Cæs.*). *To be indisposed to atq, allenari ei rei (C.)*; abhorre re or alienum esse a qd re: *to aby, averso or alieno a qd animo esse: indisposed to aby or atq, aversus a qd or a qd re (s. g. a vero; a ratione; a Musis: also ei rei, H., Q.)*; alienus a qd re; ei inimicus. *Not to be indisposed to believe, inclinato ad qd credendum animo esse: not to be indisposed to do atq, haud displicet, with infn.*

INDISPOSED, morbo tentatus. See *POORLY*. *To be slightly t*, leviter egrotare: *to become t*, levi motuclula tentari (*Suet. Pesp. 34*).

INDISPOSITION, *¶ Slight disorder, invalutudo (only C. Att. 1, 2)*—commotutuncula, levis motuclula (*C. Att. 12, 11, extr.; Suet. Pesp. 34*)—offensa, qd offensae (*post-Aug.*; si quid offensae in cona sensit, *Cels. 1, 6*). *To have an t*, *sef. to be INDISPOSED*. *¶ Disinclination, vid.*

INDISPUTABLE, non refutatus (*cf. Welch. T. Agr. p. 352*)—perspicuus (*evident*)—certus (*certain*)—*to assume a doubtful and disputed fact as an t. truth*, sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, *C.)*; or *Crel.*—quod perspicuum est constataque inter omnes or et quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*C. Inuent. 1, 36, 62*). *It is an t. fact, &c.*, constat (*inter omnes*), &c.: *the fact is t*, factum constat: *if the fact is t*, si de facto constat (*Q., t. e. if there is no doubt the crime, &c. was committed*). *¶ Insolubilis, post-Aug.* *Q. dignum: was the adversary cannot remove or get rid of*.

INDISPUTABLY, sine controversia, sine ullä controversia—certo, sine dubio (*certainly, without doubt*); *both denoting the subjective certainty of the individual*—haud dubie, certe (*infallibly, denoting objective certainty*)—videlicet (*evidently, clearly; calls attention to an obvious truth*). See *CERTAINLY*.

INDISSOLUBILITY, *Crel.*, with dissolvi &c. non posse.

INDISSOLUBLE, indissolubilis (*propr.*; *s. g. a knot, nodus, post-Aug.*)—inexplicabilis (*propr. of shackles, vinculum; them &c. was inexplicable, &c.*)—*eternus (everlasting, s. g. feters, vincula)*.

INDISSOLUBLY, indissolubiliter, insolubiliter (*both late; the former, Claud. Mam.; the latter, Macrob.*). *Crel.* with dissolvi non posse; or indissolubili nodo (*Plin.*).

INDISTINCT, minus clarus (*not clear; not easily perceived by the eyes or ears*)—obscurus (*dark, unintelligible*); oratio, verba, &c.)—perplexus (*confused; enigmatica*); responsum, sermones.—confusus (*confused; s. g. clamor*). *An t. hand, literæ minus composuit nec claræ (est, C. Att. 6, 9, 1)*—*t. utterance,*

os confusum (*opp. os planum or explanatum*); *an t. voice, vox obtusa (thick; opp. vox clara)*—vox perturbata (*inarticulate; opp. explanabilis*).

INDISTINCTION, obscuritas (*obscurity, darkness*).

INDISTINCTLY, minus clare, —obscure (*s. g. dicta, Q.; very t*, obscure addidum; *s. g. cernere, C.*)—perplexe (*s. g. loqui*). *To pronounce letters or words t*, literas dicendo obscurare (*not to give them their clear, proper sound*); literas opprimere (*not to let them be heard; C. Off. 1, 37, 6*); verba devorare (*to slur them over; only to half-pronounce, Q. 11, 3, 33; Sen. de Ird. 3, 14, end*).

INDISTINGUISHABLE, *¶ Not distinguishable, difficult ad distinguendum (hard to distinguish)*, quod non distinguitur—quæ internosci non possunt (*things weh cannot be known, the one fm the other*). *Atq is t. fm atq, qd a qd re distingui ac separari, or dijudicari et distingui or separari et internosci non potest; nihil interest inter (there is no difference between)*—*¶ Invisibile, vid.*

INDIVIDUAL, adj. proprius, singularis (*see OWN*): *to be true to one's own t. character, naturam propriam sequi*. *¶ Indivisibile, vid.*

INDIVIDUAL, s. *To be translated by persons: three t's (at a time)*, ternus personæ (*Suet. Ner. 1*): *to have a different effect upon different t's*, in personis varie responderè. *Individuals*, homines singuli—res singule, or singula, orum (*of things*).—*¶ Not individuum, individua, weh are only used of atoms*.

INDIVIDUALITY, *singularis or propria cs hominis (or rei) ratio or conditio (*external t.*)—*natura propria (internal)*.

INDIVIDUALLY, singulatim (*one by one*)—per singula (*opp. turbä, 'collectively'*) rerum repetitio... etiam per singula minus moverant, turbä valet, *Q.*

INDIVISIBLE, *individua natura.

INDIVISIBLE, individuum, quod dividi non potest.—*quod secari non potest (not able to be cut into pieces)*; *Jw. quod secari et dividi non potest*—quod dirimi disträhre non potest (*indiscerptibile*): *bodies that are t.*, corpuseula individua.

INDIVISIBLY, *Crel.* *ita ut dividi non possit.

INDOCILE, or INDOCIBLE, indocilis (*unteachable*).

INDOCLILITY, ingenium indocile.

INDOLENCE, inertia, —lentitudo.—patientia (*Styx.* in *INDOLENT*). See *LAXNESS*.

INDOLENT, ignavus, iners, piger.—*socors (= socors, who has no susceptibility, and so puts no heart in his work; in C. it is only used of a sluggish intellect, &c.)*—deses (*L.: not C., Cæs., or S.; nor in Augustan poets*)—segrus (*fm sequi, one who follows, but never leads; slow, backward, opp. promptus, forward. In C. and Cæs. only once, and that in compar.*); tardus et parum efficax (*Caes. ap. C.*). *Styx. in INDOLENT*—*lensus (slow to receive impressions, to be stirred by wrongs done to oneself or others; not easily prevailed upon to act)*.

INDUBITABLE. See *UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN, INDISPUTABLE*.

INDUBITABLY. See *INDISPUTABLY*.

INDUCE, *¶ Persuade, move, &c.*, adducere ad qd (*often with the gerund; also with ut; to lead to*)—inducere ad qd (*often with gerund; also with ut; mly to something bad or hurtful*)—persuadere ci, ut &c. (*to persuade him*)—commovere qm ad qd (*to move him to it*)—incitare or concitare qm ad qd (*to excite him to it*)—auctorem esse, ut; impellere qm, ut &c. (*to urge him &c.*) *You t. me to agree with you, adducis me, ut tibi assentiar (C.)*: *to be induced to do atq by the prospect of gain, induci qd emolumento ad agendum qd: not to be easily induced to believe, non facile adduci ad credendum. I shall not be induced to believe this, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam. ¶ Introduce, cause, importare. Inferre; ite facere, afferre, commovere (s. g. dolorem). ¶ Introduce in a dialogue, play, &c. (¶ he induced his personages, &c.; Pope)*, inducere (*s. g. Epicurus...deos induxit periculis et peribilibus, C.*).

INDUCEMENT, incitamentum (*that weh incites aby to atq; s. g. periculum, laborum; also ad honeste moriendum, Curt.*)—Irritamentum (*of what excites the mind; s. g. pacis, T.: malorum, O.*); *¶ Prob. not C.*—stimulus (*good, spur, sharp inducement*)—illicebres (*enticements*)—causa (*reason*)—consilii motus (*motives; Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9*)—impulsus (*impulse*).

INDUCT, *sacerdotem inaugurare; or *sollemniter more beneficium ci demandare.

INDUCTION. ¶ *In logic; the founding a general conclusion upon a multitude of observed particulars, inductio (ἐπαγωγή); Q. uses it to describe the Socratic method of inferring a general conclusion from particular concessions, made by one's opponent, § 11. See observatio singulorum may help. ¶ The putting a clergyman in possession of a benefice, inductio (Cod. Theod., p. 769, ed. Bonn.).*

INDUCTIVE. *ex observatione singulorum reperitur (aft. Q. 2, 17, 9, medicina ex observatione salubrum ... reperta est).

INDUE. See **ENDUE.**

INDULGE, PROPR. indulgēre (ci or ci rei).—Indulgenti tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence). To i. aby very much, magnā esse in qm indulgentiā; oneself too much, nimis sibi indulgēre; his soldiers too much, laxiore imperio milites habēre. ¶ To give way to (passions), indulgēre (e. g. irā, L.).—ci rei se dare, dedere, or tradere.—dare animum ci rei (e. g. mōri, to i. his grief).—non cohībēre (not to restrain; e. g. se: effrenatas suas libidines, C.): to i. one's (lustful) passions, libidinibus se dare: one's sensual appetites, voluptatibus servire, se tradere; corpora voluptatibus (totum) se dedere: one's appetite, ventri obedire (to be the slave of one's belly).—¶ *Ab sol.* To i. in athg, indulgēre ci rei; in eating and drinking, cibo se vinoque invitare (on a particular occasion).—bene curare aetatem suam (to make oneself comfortable; Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 34).—bene curare cutem (iitr., to make oneself sleek by good eating and drinking; H. Ep. 1, 4, 15).—¶ *Ab sol.* not genio indulgēre.

INDULGENCE, indulgentia, clementia, benignitas (SYN. IN **INDULGENT**).—venia (pardon shown to error, or to persons in error). To show i. to ꝑc., indulgēre ci or ci rei (e. g. to a debtor, debitori; to aby's faults, e. g. peccatis).—veniam dare ci or ci rei (to grant pardon, e. g. errori); cf. To **INDULGE**: to show i. to athg, convivere in qā re (to wink at).—gratiam facere cs rei (to concede): to treat aby with i., indulgentiā tractare or indulgenter habēre qm; indulgēre ci: to treat aby with much i., magnā esse in qm indulgentiā: to treat aby with too much i., nimis or alium ci indulgēre; oneself, nimis sibi indulgēre. ¶ *An iudulgence (Eccl.),* venia Pontificis Romani; venia delictorum or peccatorum (Eccl.). Indulgentia, used by Eccl. writers, is not to be recommended: to grant an i., veniam ci et impunitatem dare (C. Phil. 8, 11, 33): to obtain an i., veniam peccatorum impetrare: a letter of i., *littere or libellus veniarum. Sale of i.'s, veniarum nundinatio (see C. Rul. 1, 3, 9): to sell i.'s, *Pontificis Romani veniam nundinari. A seller of i.'s, *nundinator veniarum; *veniarum venditor. Money paid for i.'s, or raised by the sale of i.'s, numi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati (aft. C. Ferr. 5, 51, extr.).

INDULGENT, indulgens (one whose habit it is to take things in good part, and to grant even what he thinks ought to be refused, e. g. a father towards children, a prince towards favorites; opp. severus).—clemens (one who, from a spirit of forbearance and humanity, acts mercifully towards those who deserve punishment; e. g. a judge; opp. severus, crudelis).—benignus (g. i.; kind, good-natured; hence, also i. towards those who are blamable or guilty; e. g., a judge, hearer; opp. malignus).—facilis in accipiendā satisfactione (ready to receive excuses and apologies). Very i., perindulgens (opp. acerbe severus): too i., nimis indulgens: in an i. manner; see **INDULGENTLY**. **INDULGENTLY,** indulgenter, clementer, benigne. Cf. *with **INDULGENCE**.

INDURATE. See To **HARDEN**.

INDUSTRIOUS, industrius (of a restless activity, laborious, fond of labour; opp. iners, segnis).—navus (quick, active, that goes quickly to work without loss of time; opp. ignavus). Jn. navus et industrius; industrius et acer.—assiduus (constant, assiduus; keeping up one's activity to the end)—sedulus (busy, active, that employs every moment considerably to some useful purpose; opp. piger; often = 'bustling'; of a housewife, ꝑc.).—diligens (one who with care and accuracy attends to the object he is pursuing; opp. negligens)—studiosus cs rei (of him who pursues a task, esp. a mental one, with zeal, predilection, often even with passion; always with gen. of the object; hence, 'a very i. scholar,' not discipulus studiosissimus, without adding literarum, bonarum artium, &c.).—curiosus (that bestows a care bordering on anxiety on even the most trivial things).—impiger (that feels no weariness or disgust even in a long, oppressive labour). Very i., qui singulari est industria: to be i. in athg, diligentem esse in re (rarely diligen-

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tem esse cs rei, vch occurs more frequently in the meaning, to love or value athg): in an i. manner; see **INDUSTRIOUSLY**. The Latins also frequently express 'industrious' by frequentative verbs; as, 'to be i. in writing,' scriptariöse.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, industrie, assidue, sedulo, diligenter, studioso: i. made or done, accuratus (used of the production of the diligens). To attend the schools i., circa scholas et auditoria professorum assiduum esse: to study i., studioso discere: to pursue one's studies i., studia urgere.

INDUSTRY, industria (habitual i. of an elevated kind; opp. segnitia).—navitas (habitual i. of a useful kind; e. g. in business; opp. ignavia).—labor (laborious exertion). Jn. industria et labor.—opera (the mental and bodily activity bestowed upon athg).—assiduitas (constancy, endurance in a business).—sedulitas (activity, bustling disposition)—impigritas (unwearied application, ꝑc.; C. ap. Nov. 125, 20).—diligentia (care and attention in doing one's work). Jn. industria et diligentia.—studium (internal impulse, inclination for an occupation). A composition shows much i. and care, together with much learning, in libro multa industria et diligentia comparēt, multa doctrina: a person shows remarkable i. in athg, in qā re singulari est industria (both Np. Cat. 3, 1 and 4): to feel the want of aby's i. and care, desiderare cs industriam et diligentiam: to bestow i. upon athg, industriam, locare, diligentiam adhibere, studium collocare in re: industriam ponere, exponere in re; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ci rei tribuere; operam (laborem) ad or in qd impendere: to show all possible i., omnes industriae nervos intendere: to follow any pursuit or business with the greatest possible i., omnem industriam or diligentiam ponere in re; omne studium conferre in qd; omni cogitatione et curā incumbere in qd; totum animum atque diligentiam ponere in re; totum se conferre ad studium cs rei; totum et mente et animo insistere in qd: to pursue an object with great i., multum studiū adhibere ad qd; operam studium et diligētiā in qā re consumere; magnum studium et multam operam conferre ad qd; multum operam laboris-que in re consumere: multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to rouse one's i., industriam acere: my i. shall not be wanting in i., mea industria in eā re non deerit: with i.; see **INDUSTRIOUSLY**.—¶ *A school of industry, 'schola artium fovendarum causā industria.*

INEBRATE. See **INTOXICATE**.

INEBRATION. See **INTOXICATION**.

INEFFABLE. See **UNUTTERABLE**.

INEFFABLE. See **UNUTTERABLE**.

INEFFECTIVE or INEFFECTUAL, invalidus (invalid; without power or effect; opp. fortis, valens; e. g. medicamentum). ꝑc. inefficax, not before sive age).—inutilis (useless; not to the purpose; opp. utilis, salubris, ei rei).

INEFFECTUALLY. See 'in **VAIN**.'

INEFFICACIOUS. See **INEFFECTUAL, WEAK**.

INEFFICACY, imbecillitas, infirmitas (weakness; or Crel. with parum valere (contra qd, if the measures are opposed to something).—minus or nihil valere (to have too little or no strength).—parvo ad qd (or ad qd faciendum) momento esse, &c. He complains of the i. of the remedy, *queritur imbecillius esse remedium, quam morbum.

INELEGANT, inelegans cs rei natura.—inconcinna (want of symmetry, &c., sententiarum *uet. Oct. 86).

INELEGANT, inelegans (C.; only with neg., non inelegans).—invenustus, inconcinuus. See **UNADORNED**.

INELEGANTLY, ineleganter (C.; only with neg., non ineleganter scriptus, C.).—invenuste (with non, Q.).—ꝑc. inconcinne, inconcinenter, both post-Class.

INELOQUENT, indierutus. infancudus (SYN. of disert., facund. in **ELOQUENT**).—linguā impronptus (L.).

INELOQUENTLY, indierute. Not i., non indierute (C.). ꝑc. infancudus not found.

INEQUALITY, inaequalitas (Farr., Q., Col.; not C. or Cas.).

INERT, iners (also of things). See **IDLE**, &c.

INERTIA. The 'vis inertiae,' *vis illa inertiae, quam vocant philosophi (for the sake of perspicuity); or ꝑp. contentio sine gravitatis (aft. C. N. D., tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, 2, 45, 116). By the 'vis inertiae,' nixu suo; (*lpsa) suae gravitatis contentione.

INERTLY. See **IDLY**.

INESTIMABLE, *inestimabilis* (prop., *that cannot be valued*; *improp. L.*).—eximius, præstant. excellens. singularis (*fig., excellent*; *SYN. in EXCELLENT*).
INESTIMABLY, eximie, excellenter, unice.

INEVITABLE. See UNAVOIDABLE.

INEVITABLY. See UNAVOIDABLY.

INEXCUSABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (*e.g. vitium*).—cui venia nulla proponitur (*e.g. erratum*).—cui ignoscendum non est; cui ignosci non er nullo modo potest.—inexpiabilis (*for which no atonement can be made*).—qui nulla excusatione se defendere potest (*of persons*).—cui nulla satis justa excusatio est. To be i., nihil excusationis habere; excusationem non habere; cui nulla venia proponitur (*all of things*). *Abey was less i.*, magis ei ignoscendum fuit (*C.*). *Every citizen who did not attend, was held to be i.*, nemini civi ulli, quominus adesset, satis justa excusatio visa est (*C.*).—*inexcusabilis potest. (H. O.), and late (Dig.)*.
INEXHAUSTIBLE, inexhaustus (*V. Æn. 10, 174; of mines. In C. Fin. 3, 2, 7, it is doubtful; see Görenz and Orelli ad loc.*). *My affection was i.*, tantus fuit amor, ut exhaustiri non posset.

INEXORABLE, inexorabilis. To be i., severum et inexorabilem esse in qm; acerbe severum esse in qm.

INEXPEDIENCY, inutilitas.

INEXPEDIENT. See UNADVISED, UNPROFITABLE.

INEXPERIENCE, imperitia (*want of knowledge acquired by trial and practice*).—*This word is rejected by purists, though frequently occurring in S. and post-Aug. prose.*—inscientia (*ignorance, subjectively; in athg, ca rei, e.g. in business, negotii gerendi*). See IGNORANCE.

INEXPERIENCED, imperitus, in athg, ca rei (*opp. peritus, e.g. in war, belli*).—ignarus, in athg, ca rei (*one who is yet ignorant; e.g. legum, artis*).—rudis, in athg, in qâ re (*raw, unskilled; e.g., in public business, in republica; in iure civili*). To be i. in athg, non versatum esse in qâ re; peregrinum or hospitem or peregrinum atque hospitem esse in qâ re.

INEXPERT. See UNSKILFUL.

INEXPIABLE, inexpiabilis.

INEXPLICABLE, inexplicabilis.

INEXPRESSIBLE. See UNUTTERABLE.

INEXPRESSIBLY. See UNUTTERABLY.

INEXPRESSIVE, languens, languidus (*of the voice, speech, &c.*).—iners (*of the eye*).

INEXTINGUISHABLE, inextinctus (*v. pr., a fire*). To burst into peals of i. laughter, in risum or in cachinnos effundi; mires rursus edere.

INEXTRICABLE, indissolubilis (prop., *that cannot be untied, nodus. prop.; post-Aug.*).—inextricabilis (*e.g. vincula, laquei; also res difficili et inextricabiles*).—unde (*or ex quo, quâ &c.*) nunquam (*vix, &c.*) te expedies. To get into an i. difficulty, in magnâ difficultatem incurrere.

INFALLIBILITY (*e.g. of a remedy*), certum remedium. To maintain the i. of the pope, pontificem Romanum errare posse negare; pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere.

INFALLIBLE, a) *That does not deceive, certus, non dubius (certain, not doubtful)*.—exploratus (*made or found out*). b) *Incapable of being deceived, errori non obnoxius. To be i., omni errore carere.*

INFALLIBLY, certo (*certainly, denotes certainty or persuasion with regard to the subject; i.e. subjective certainty*).—certe, haud dubie (*positively, without doubt, denotes certainty with regard to the object; i.e. objective certainty*). It will i. come to pass, certo fiet; certe eveniet.

INFAMOUS, famosus (*of whom much is spoken, but nothing good*).—infamis, on account of athg, ob qd (*of bad report; also of things*).—insignis, for athg, qâ re (*distinguished before others by a bad quality*).—turpis, foedus (*disgraceful, foul*). Jn. turpis et foedus,—ignominiosus (*ignominious; covering a person with disgrace*).—flagitiosus (*highly wicked, criminal, &c.*).—of persons or things).—inhonestus (*immoral, &c.*). Jn. turpis et inhonestus.—nefarius (*unutterably wicked; of persons or things*).—infamia operatus (*of persons*).—intestabilis (*one who has been deprived of his civil rights; in common life, any i. person; cf. S. Jug. 67, 2. T. Ann. 15, 55, 5*). To be i., infamem esse; male audire.—infamia laborare (*JCT.*). To be very i., infamia flagrare; to become i., infamia aspergi; to lead an i. life, turpe or flagitiose vivere; what an i. action! o indignum facinus! I. actions, res turpes.

flagitia, nefaria (*neut. adj.*). See also 'covered with infamy.'

INFAMOUSLY, turpiter.—inhoneste, flagitiose, nefarie, foede.

INFAMY, infamia (*the loss of honour and a good name, in consequence of dishonourable conduct*).—ignominia (*is rather a disgrace put upon abey by one in authority; deprivation of political rights, privileges, &c., in consequence of a censure fm some military or civil magistrate; = turpia*). To mark or cover with i., qm infamia notare; ei infamiam irrogare (*JCT.*).—qm ignominia notare (= to disgrace or degrade; *Cæsar*). To bear disgrace and i. without pain, ignominiam atque infamiam ferre sine dolore (*C.*); to expose abey to i., ei esse ignominie; infamiam habere (*Cæsar. B. G. 6, 22*); infamiam ferre ei (*T. Ann. 12, 4*). ¶ *Baseness, disgrace (of an action), vid.*

INFANCY, prima ætas, prima ætatis tempora (*g. t.*).—infantia, infantie ænni (*the time when the child cannot, or can but just speak*).—pueritia, puerilis (*boyhood*); fm i., a primâ (or ab ineunte) ætate; a primâ infantia (*T. Ann. 1, 4, 3*); ab initio ætatis; a primis ætatis temporibus; a parvo or parvulo; a puero (*and in pl. a parvis or parvulis, a pueria, of several, or if one speaks of himself in the plural*). a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (*translation of the Greek ἑξ ἀνωλὼν ὀνύχων, only in epist. style of C. Fam. 1, 6, extr.*).—To die in his i., in cunis occidere (*C. Tuscul. 1, 39, 93*). ¶ *IMPROPR.* In the sense of imperfect state, e.g. of arts, &c., prima infia, pl.—incunabula, or quasi velut incunabula (*the cradle; e.g. of the oratorical art, de oratoris quasi incunabulis, C.*; ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Q.).

INFANT, s. infans.—pupus, pupulus (*of a male i.*).—pupa, pupula (*of a female; these four also as terms of endearment*).—*Infantula puellaris, in some recent edd. of Suet. Ner. 56, is a mere conjecture. ¶ Minor, vid. I. of Spain, "infia, filia regis Hispaniæ."*

INFANT, adj. puerilis (*e.g. ætas, tempus*); that i. nation, novus (*e.g. ille populus*); nascent (*opp. adultus, e.g. Athenæ*).

INFANTA, *filia regis Hispaniæ.

INFANTE, *filius regis Hispaniæ.

INFANTICIDE, infantis or infantium cædes. *Fm context, the g. t. parricidium will often do.* ¶ *Infanticidium very late.*

INFANTICIDE, ¶ *Murderer of her in, ἡνίκ, parricida, prope with infanta, but fm context it will do alone.* ¶ *Infanticida quite late.*

INFANTINE, puerilis (*e.g. species, blanditie*).

INFANTRY, peditatus, pedites, copie pedestres, exercitus pedester. *The i., as opp. "cavalry," are only denoted by the historians simply by exercitus, cohortes, milites; also by viri, homines; hence frequently milites equitæque, exercitus equitatusque, exercitus eum equitatu, equites virique, homines equitæque (cf. Herz. and Macb. Cæsar. B. G. 3, 10, 7, 61). Light i., pedites levis armaturæ; heavy-armed i., pedites gravis armaturæ. gravior peditum agmen (on their march).*

INFATUATE, infatuare (*to lead one to commit a folly, a silliness*).—occæcare (*to blind*).—pellicere (*to make a fool of by allurements, of a youth or maiden*).—qm lactare et falsâ spe producere (*to feed abey with false hopes*).—decipere (*to deceive*).—in fraudem impellere.

INFATUATION, cæcitas mentis or animi (*mental blinding*).—furor (*fm passion*).—ita stultitia (*folly*).—dementia (*madness*). See FOLLY. Such was his i., tantus eum furor cepit; eo vecordie processerat (*S. Jug. 5*); processit in id furoris (*Vell. 2, 80*).

INFESABILITY. See IMPOSSIBILITY.

INFESABLE. See IMPOSSIBLE.

INFECT, transire in alios (prop., *to pass over to others; of diseases*). To i. abey, transire in qm (prop., *of diseases*).—inficere qm (*to i., as it were; fig., of vices, &c.*); others also were infected, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est: to be infected in the same manner, eadem vi morbi repleti. ¶ *IMPROPR.* *fig.* To i. abey with his vices, vitia sua inficere qm; vitia sua ei allinere, affricare (*the last, Sen. Ep. 7*): to be infected with vices, errors, &c., infici or imbui vitia; imbut erroribus: to be infected with wrong opinions, infici opinionum pravitate: to be infected with the desire of plundering, contagione quadam rapto gaudere: abey is said to be infected with athg, contagio ca rei obiectatur ei (*L. 9, 34; impropr.*).

INFECTION, contactus (prop., and impropr., as action).—contagio (*the infectious disorder itself; contagium in-Class.*).

INFECTIOUS, contagious (*late; but necessary as t. i.*). An *i.* disorder, contagio morbi. — pestilential (*pestilence; pestilential epidemic*).

INFECUNDITY. See **BARRENNESS**.

INFELICITY. See **UNHAPPINESS**.

INFER, colligere, concludere (*to gather; draw a conclusion*).—efficere, conficere (*to establish althg as a necessary consequence*); fm althg, ex qâ re. Hence it may be inferred, ex quo efficitur coque potest, &c.

INFERENCE, conclusio (C. Ino. 1, 29, 45)—consequens (C. Fin. 4, 24, extr. &c.).—consecutarius (C. Fin. 3, 7, extr. &c.).—conclusio (C. Ino. 1, 29, 45; also with addition of rationis).—ratiocinatio (the *i.* or proof deduced fm the syllogism). An acute *i.*, acuto conclusum (C. Fat. 7, 14). To draw an *i.*, see **CONCLUDE**. The whole *i.* is wrong, tota conclusio jacet: is not this a logical *i.*? satisne hoc conclusum est?

INFERIOR, inferior (*lower; in rank, number, &c.*); in althg, qâ re (e. g., in rank, influence, reputation, ordine, auctoritate, existimatione): a fleet *i.* in numbers, pauciora navigia (B. Afr.): *i.* in number of ships, inferior navium numero: *i.* forces, pauciores (opp. plures; S. Jug. 49, 2): with *i.* forces, inferiore militum numero. He was not *i.* to his master, non inferior quam magister fuit: *i.* to none, haud ulli secundus (+; e. g. virtute, &c.). Our *i.*s, inferiores. *Il, qui inferiores sunt (opp. superiores; qui superiores sunt): men envy their equals or *i.*s, invident homines paribus aut inferioribus: cruel to his *i.*s, crudelis in inferiores (Auct. Her. 4, 40).

INFERNAL, infernus (*prop.*), and with velut, fig. as veluti infernus aspectus).—terribilis (*terrible*).—nefandus (fig. devilius).

INFERTILITY. See **BARRENNESS**.

INFEST, infestare, infestum habere (*the former may post-Aug.*). To *i.* the sea, mare infestum habere (C. Att. 16, 1); mare infestare latrocinis (Fell. 2, 73): to be infested by wild beasts, infestari beluis (Plin.): the wild beasts by wch India is infested, beluae, quæ in India gignuntur (C.).

INFIDEL. See **UNBELIEVING**, **UNBELIEVER**.

INFIDELITY. || Faithlessness, vid. || **UNBELIEF**, vid.

INFINITE, infinitus (*i.*, without terms or limit; e. g. magnitudo, odium, potestas, Imperium).—interminatus (*i.*, boundless; e. g. magnitudo, cupiditas).—insatiabilis (*insatiable*); e. g. cupiditas, avaritia, crudelitas).—immensus (*unmeasured, immeasurable; of any enormous dimension*). To feel *i.* pleasure, immortaliter gaudere.

INFINITELY, in or ad infinitum (*up to an infinite degree*).—in or ad immensum (*up to an immense height*).—nimilo plus (Anton. op. C. amare qm). But 'infinitely' with comparative notions, may be translated by longe, or longe longaque (cf. C. Fin. 2, 21; O. Met. 4, 325); or longe multumque (e. g. omnes superare, C.); or longissime (e. g. diversus): sit with repetition of a superl.; e. g. plurimum et longe longaque plurimum (e. g. tribere honestati, C. Fin. 2, 21). An *i.* great difference, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest distantia (C.). *I.* greater, omnibus partibus major (C. Fin. 2, 33, 108). *I.* shall feel *i.* obliged to you if you will (*i. e.*, grant the favour previously mentioned), tam gratum id mihi erit, quam quod gratissimum (C.).

INFINITIVE (mood), infinitum verbum (Q.).—infinitivus or infinitivus modus (*later grammarians*).

INFINITY, infinitas (*infinite extent*).—infinitum tempus (*infinite space of time*).

INFIRM, || Weak, imbecillus (*deficient in strength*, fig. imbecillus *a later form*).—infirmus (*having no firmness or duration*).—debilis (*useless, fm some defect*). || Unsteady in purpose, inconstans, levis. — in consiliis capiendis mobilis.

INFIRMARY, valetudinarium (Sen.).—nosocomium (vocabulary, Cod. Just.; used by Ruhek.). The surgeon or apothecary of an *i.*, nosocomus (Cod. Just.).—qui aegris præsto est (Tarrant. Dig. 50, 6, 6).

INFIRMITY, || Weakness, vid. || *Infirmitas* of purpose, see **INCONSTANCY**.

INFIX, infigere ci rei or in qd. See 'to Fix *i.*'

INFLAME, inflammare (v. pr. Invidiam, motus animorum).—incendere (populum, animum, &c. in qm). To *i.* discord, sedition, accendere discordiam, seditionem: to *i.* to madness, accendere qm in rabiem: to *i.* our desires or passions, inflammare cupiditates, or qm ad cupiditates: inflamed with lust, libidinis inflammatus et furens: inflamed with love, amore incensus: with hatred, odio incensus: with anger, ira incensus: to *i.* the populace by bribes and promises, plebem ... largiendo et pollicitando incendere.

INFLAMMABILITY, *facilitas exardescendi. See **COMBUSTIBILITY**.

INFLAMMABLE, facilis ad exardescendum. quod celeriter accenditur.—concipiendo igni (or concipiendis ignibus) idoneus.

INFLAMMATION, inflammatio (g. t.). To cause *i.*, inflammationem movere (Cels.): till the *i.* is over, donec inflammatio finitur (*i. d.*): when the *i.* is over, inflammatione finita (*i. d.*): to remove *i.*, inflammationem discutere (Plin.): to lessen *i.*, inflammationem sedare, refrigerare, or mitigare (Plin.). || Of the eyes, oculorum inflammatio; oculorum sicca perturbatio, arida lippitudo (the former in Scrib. Larg. 32; the latter in Cels. 6, 6, 29, who both use it as an explanation of the Greek ἔμπροσθαλμία, wch later writers also employ as a Latin word).

INFLAMMATORY, || *Prop.* || Crel. *I. symptoms*, *inflammationis signs, or notes: *i.* action, inflammatio. || Fig. || Intended to stir up the minds of the people, seditiosus.—ad sensus animorum atque motus inflammandos admotus (e. g. oratio; aff. C. de Or. 1, 14, 60): *i.* language, seditiosæ voces (e. g. seditiosis vocibus increpare qm), or seditiosa (pl. adj.): to use *i.* language, seditiosa per cætus disserere (F. Ann. 3, 40, 3): an *i.* address, seditiosa atque impræba oratio (Cæs.): *i.* addresses or harangues, conciones turbulente, furiosissime (of any wild, stormy, violent addresses).—conciones seditiosæ et turbulente (C.; violent and treasonable). A most *i.* speech, seditiosissima oratio (B. Afr. 28, 2).

INFLATE, inflare, sufflare (both *prop.* and *improp.*). To *i.* with pride, inflare cs animum ad intollerabilem superbiam (L. 45, 31): to be inflated with pride, (superbia) intumescere; efferre se superbia (S.); efferre se insolenter (C.); efferrî fastidio (of a diadema) sui pride, C.); tumere superbia (Phædr.: C. has animum nunquam tumet). Inflated, 1) *Prop.* inflatus (e. g. tibi); 2) *Improp.* inflatus or elatus et inflatus (with althg, qâ re): inflatus et tumens (e. g. animus, C.); inflatus et tumidus (T.); inflatus et inanis (Q.; both of style); immo die tumoreurgens (Q.; of style).

INFLATION, || *Prop.* || Inflatio (copy of the body; flatulency).—inflatus, ñs (*prop.*). || *Improp.* || With ref. to style, tumor (immodicus, Q.; post-Aug.).

INFLECT, inflectere. See 'BEND *i.*'

INFLECTION, inflexio (C.).—inflexus, ñs (post-Aug., Sen. Juv.). || Declination, &c., flexura (Farr. L. 1, 10, 2, 166).

INFLEXIBILITY (of temper), rigor animi (w-renting mind).

INFLEXIBLE, rigidus (*prop.* stiff, rigid; hinc incapable of being moved, e. g. mens, censor).—pertinax (firm in one's resolutions, persevering, e. g. hatred, odium).

INFLEXIBLY, rigide.—severe. Sit acriter, acerbè. **INFLECT**. To *i.* punishment on aby, penam statuere or constituere ci or in qm (to fix its nature and amount); afficere qm penâ (C. Off. 2, 5, fin.); vindicare in qm (to proceed to punish him): a fine, multam imponere in qm; penâ pecuniariâ or multâ et penâ multare qm (the latter, C. Balb. 18). ~~Non~~ multam irrogare, in the gold. age, = to lay before the people a proposal [rogatio] that a fine of such an amount should be imposed upon an offender by a vote of the people assembled in 'comitia'. Thus C. Legg. 3, 3, 3, quom magistratus judicasset irrogassett; per populum multas penæ certatio esto. To *i.* disgrace, ci turpitudinem inferre or infligere. ci probare, infamiam inferre. ignominiam qm afficere or notare. ci ignominiam injungere or contumeliam imponere. To *i.* pain, dolorem facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, excitare, incutere, on aby ci: severe pain, magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere. dolorem quam acerbissimum ci inire. To *i.* an injury; see **INJURY**.

INFLICTION, irrogatio (e. g., of a fine, multæ, C.; see note on irrog. in to **INFLECT**, or Crel. with penam constituere; multam dicere, &c).

INFLUENCE, s. vis.—momentum (decisive effect, powr);—auctoritas (respectability, weight, &c.: these three of persons and things).—amplitudo, dignitas, gratia (dignity, favour in wch aby stands; amplitudo, fm holding an office; dignitas, fm position and personal worth; gratia, fm personal properties).—opes (i. derived fm power and riches).—tactus (i. upon aby by approximation, touching, e. g. solis, lunæ).—appulus (efficient approach; e. g. solis: appulus solis et frigoris sentire). Divine *i.*, afflatus deorum or divinus: through divine *i.*, divinitus: the *i.* of the stars and the moon, vis stellarum ac lunæ: a beneficent, salutary *i.*, *vis salutaris: a prejudicial *i.*, vis damnoa or pe-

tifera: a man of great i., vir magnae auctoritatis; h. mo. in quo summa auctoritas est atque amplitudo: of *his little i.*, homo tenui auctoritate: to have i., vis est ei rei: in *athg.* valere, conducere, vim habere ad qd (to conduce to *athg.*)—pertinere (to extend to *athg.*). To have i. on *athg.* valere in qd (e. g. of *ill-will*): to have great i. on any person or thing, magna vis est in qd or in qd re, in rem or ad qd (of persons and things): to have great i. with *athg.* multum auctoritate valere or posse; multum gratiā valere apud qm (of persons)—gratiosum esse apud qm (to be much in *athg.*'s favour *fm one's good qualities*). A thing has considerable i. on me, multum moveor qd re (i. e. it makes a great impression on me, e. g. ea auctoritate; cf. *Cæs. B. C. i.*, 44; *Np. Dion.*, 1, 3): a person has great i. with me, multum valet ea auctoritas apud me; multum tribuo ei or ea auctoritati; magni ponderis est qd apud me: to have too little i., parum momenti habere ad qd: to have no i., nihil posse, nihil valere, sine auctoritate esse (of persons); in the army, nullius esse momenti apud exercitum: to lose one's i., infringitur auctoritas mea: to exercise in office a great i. over the citizens, vis est in qd imperi ingens in civis: to interpose one's i., auctoritatem interponere (see *C. Phil.* 13, 7, 15): to have a beneficial i. upon *athg.*, juvare qm; prodesse ei: to have a prejudicial i., nocere ei (in both cases, of things): the pain I feel shall have no i. in my judgement, sensum doloris mei a sententiā dicendā amovebo. To destroy your i. (in the state), exterminare auctoritatem vestram.

INFLUENCE, v. vim habere ad qd or in qd re. To i. *athg.*, movere, permovere, or pellere ea animum (to make an impression on his mind); multum valere apud qm (to have great weight with him: of persons or things; e. g. pudor, officium); multum posse apud qm; multum gratiā or auctoritate valere apud qm (to have great influence with him). To i. *athg.*, magnum momentum habere or magno momento esse (to have great influence); qd momenti habere (to have some influence upon; both with ref. to an effect they contribute to produce, ad qd or *absol.*); multum (plus) valere (upon *athg.*, ad qd; ei being, as before, an effect); magna vis est in qd re (ad qd). This patriotic feeling influenced all ranks alike, ea caritas patriæ per omnes ordines pertinebat (*L.* 23, 27): to i. human affairs, res humanas curare; rebus hominum intervenire (of the Deity; the latter, *T. Germ.* 40, 3): novel undertakings are greatly influenced by public opinion, fama in novis ceptis validissima est: beware of being influenced by private feeling, cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia: whether they are more influenced by shame and a sense of duty or by fear, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor plus valeat: influenced by *athg.*, impulsus a qd: without being influenced by *athg.*, nullo impellente: to be influenced by the sun, solis appulsum sentire. See 'to have (great) INFLUENCE on.'

INFLUENTIAL, potens. I. men, homines potentes, gratiosi; viri, qui multum valent or possunt; viri potentes or opulenti. I. men in their own immediate neighbourhoods, homines in suis vicinitatibus gratiosi.

INFLUX, influxus (*Macrob.*). Influxus, ūs (*Firm. Math.*); better *Crel.* with infundi, inferri in qd. An i. of people (into the Circus), infusus populus (†): a great i. of imported goods, mercium crebra invectio. See *GLUT.* s.

INFOLD, involvere (roll up, i. e. by something wrapped round; also *fig.* suā virtute se involvere, *H.*)—obvolvere (e. g. brachium fasciis, *Suet.*); ite circumcludere. circumdare. cingere (to surround)—continere. comprehendere (to hold enclosed)—complicti (to embrace)—circumspicere qd; circumjunctum esse qd (of living things, turning round: e. g. serpents: si angulus vectem circumjunctus fuisset, *C.*). To i. in one's arms, qm complexu tenere, or by the verbs = to embrace, vid.

INFORM, || To animate, &c. (post.) vid. || To give intelligence. To i. *athg.* of *athg.*, indicium de rei ei dare or ad qm afferre; qm certiorum facere de rei; rem deferre ad qm (before a magistrate)—nunciare ei qd (to i. by writing or by a messenger); per nuncium declarare ei qd (to declare by a messenger); certiorum facere qd rei or de rei, by writing, per literas (to give *athg.* certain information); docere qm qd or de rei (to teach about any subject); deferre, perferre qd ad qm (to i. one of *athg.*); significare ei qd (to give one to understand *athg.*, to i., to signify, *espily under the seal of secrecy*; to give a hint of *athg.*, by writing, literis or per literas). || To inform *agst* *athg.*, indicare qm—nomen ea deferre (give his name to the judge)—accusare qm: to i. *agst* an innocent person, calumniari qm.

INFORMANT, auctor; or *Crel.* My i. is one whom I can trust, id certo auctore compri *if the thing is detected*; or audiui, &c.)

INFORMATION, nunciatio, of a thing, ea rei (an announcing)—significatio (the giving *athg.* to understand a thing by some hint; with literum, when it is done by writing). || Judicial information, delatio (denunciation before a magistrate)—indicium (q. i.). A written i. *agst* *athg.*, libellus de qd datus (*Plin.* Ep. 7, 27, 11): I received this i. from an old woman, id indicium mihi anus fecit.

INFORMER, index (q. i., also before a court of justice)—accusator (q. i. for accuser before a court of justice)—delator (an i., espily a secret i.; such as were common under the emperors)—calumniator (a slanderous i.). By means of i.'s, per indicium: to be a common i., delationes facillite, or accusationes exercere (to follow the profession of an i., *T. Hist.* 2, 10, 2 and 5).

INFRACTION, violatio (of existing covenants). I. of peace, rupta pacis fides; pax turbata: i. of a treaty, violatum or ruptum foedus: i. of friendship, amicitia violata: to hold it an i. of a treaty, unless &c., pro rupto foedus habere, si non &c.

INFREQUENCY. See RARITY.

INFREQUENT. See RARE.

INFRINGE. See To BREAK (a law, &c.); To VIOLATE. *agst* infringere, in this sense only, *JCl.* (e. g. jus consulis, *Paul. Dig.* 34, 9, 5, *fm.*) One that infringes a treaty, ruptor foederis.

INFRINGER. See BREAKER, VIOLATOR.

INFUSE, || To pour in, infundere in qd (cf. *my* post-Class.). || To instill (principles, &c.); inspire (with alacrity, &c.). See INSTILL, INSPIRE. || To steep in liquor (for medicinal purposes), diluere (e. g. absinthia).

INFUSION, infusio (act of pouring in; e. g. injection of a medicine)—dilatium (medical i.; e. g. i. of wormwood, dilutum abielithl). || Instillation (of principles, &c.), vid.

INFUSORIOUS, immensa subtilitatis animal (a *ffl.* *Plin.* 10, 75, 98, *extr.*)—* bestiola infusoria (i. i.).

INGENIOUS, ingeniosus (fertile in expedients)—dexter (dexterous; naturally ready and i. in applying knowledge or art)—bonus (q. i., good at *athg.*): naturally i. in or at *athg.*, aptus factusque ad qd. To be an i. man in one's time or profession, admirabilem esse suo genere (*C.*): to be i. at *athg.*, habilem esse ad qd; aptum esse ad qd: to be naturally i. at *athg.*, natum esse ad qd.

INGENUOUSLY, ingeniose, dextre, dexterius (*L. H.*)—sollerte—perite (skillfully)—docte (e. g. psallere).

INGENUOUSNESS. See INGENUITY.

INGENUITY, || Inventive cleverness, ingenium (q. i., in weak acutum, magnum, docile, &c., may be added)—ingenii docilitas, acies, vis, or (*Np.*) celeritas. dives ingenii vena († *H.*). To have great i. in *athg.*, multum habere ingenii ad qd: there must be something of inventive i., ingenii celera quidam motus esse debent et ad excogitandum acuti (q. *C. Or.* 1, 25, 113). || Ingeniousness, vid.

INGENUOUS, ingenuus (v. *pr.*). See CANDID, FRANK.

INGENUOUSLY, ingenue. To confess i., aperte atque ingenue confiteri. See CANDIDLY.

INGLORIOUS, inglorius (without glory, *C.*; of persons or things)—inonoratus (without receiving honour). Jn. inonoratus et inglorius (e. g. existence, vita, *C.*)—inhonestus (dishonorable, e. g. vita misera atque inhonesta, *S.*; mori inhonesta, *Prop.*)—obscurus (unknown to fame)—turpis (base, *re*).

INGLORIOUSLY, sine gloria sine laude—turpiter (disgracefully).

INGOT, later (aureus, argenteus). Silver in i.'s, argentum non signatum formā sed rudi pondere (*Curd.* 5, 2, 112).

INGRAFT. See GRAFT.

INGRATE. See UNGRATEFUL (person).

INGRATITUDE (one self with *athg.*), ea favorem or benevolentiam sibi conciliare or colligere; gratiam inire a qd or (*L.*) apud qm: with *athg.* by *athg.*, adungere sibi benevolentiam ea qd re: to wish to i. one self with *athg.*, ci juncundum esse velle; apud qm gratiosum esse velle (e. g. apud tribules suos); ea benevolentiam capere; ea gratiam aucupari; ea favorem querere: the art of ingratiating one self, artificium colligendae gratiae (for *SYX.* of gratia, favor, benev., see FAVOR, &c.).

INGRATITUDE, animus ingratus, animus benevolentiorum immemor (as character). crimen ingrati animi (as crime with which one is chargeable). *agst* Not

ingratis et ingratus. *I detest i., ingrati animi crimen horreo* (C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): *to be guilty of i., ingrati animi crimen subire* (Afr. C. Att. 9, 2, A. § 2): *to show i. for favours received, pro beneficiis meritam debitamque gratiam non referre: I know no greater i., nihil cognovi ingratus.*

INGREDIENTS, elementa ca. res. ex quibus conficitur et efficitur qd (C. Off. 1, 4, 14).—res, quibus qd continetur, or in quibus qd positum est (of wch or in wch althg consists: cf. C. Off. 1, 9, 29, and 35, 126): *but the word is only omitted. Some dry i., aridum qd* (Cels. 5, 17, 2): *the i.'s are the same, but mixed in different proportions, iidem servatis, ponderum ratio mutatur* (Cels.).

INGRESS. See ENTRANCE.

INGULF, vorare. devorare (e. g. aquae devorant terras).

INHABIT. To i. a place, habitare (in) loco (to have one's residence any where: ~~q~~ habitare, inhabitare locum are not Class.).—colere, incolere locum (to be settled in a place).—tenere, obtinere (to possess places, countries, &c.). To i. the front part of a building, primum locum adium tenere: to be inhabited, habitari: *thickly inhabited, frequens* (tecti): *that part of the city is very thickly inhabited, colitur ea pars urbis et habitatur frequentissime* (C.): *also impersonally, vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur*, L. 2, 62, 4; *opp. not at all inhabited*.—desertus (of countries, places).

INHABITABLE, habitabilis.

INHABITANT, incolā (inhabitant, opp. citizen, C. Off. 1, 34, μέτοικος, for wch Np. uses sessor).—inquinus (the tenant, opp. owner of the house, dominus, C. Phil. 2, 41, αἰνοικος).—colonus (farmer, opp. landowner, C. Cae. 32; something like this: and also inhabitant of a colony, αἰνοικος: it is only in poet. that it is used for 'inhabitant' generally).—civis (citizen, who, as such, possesses civil rights, &c.; opp. peregrinus).—habitor (g. i. for one who dwells in a country, &c.).—homo (esply in pl. homines, when 'i.' is used for 'men', 'persons': e. g. hęc regio multos alit homines). The i. of a town, oppidi incolā, oppidanus (esply as opp. i. of a village): i. of a village, incolā vici; vicinus, paganus (esply as opp. i. of a city): i. of a province, provincialis: the first i.'s of Britain, qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt.

INHALE, spiritu (spirando) ducere; spiritu haurire. To exhale and i., anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere: to i. and exhale, animam attrahere ac redere.

INHERE, inherere (ci rei; ad qd [to it], in qā re).—inherescere (ci rei or in qā re). See CLEAVE TO.

INHERENT, proprius. In ca. rei naturā positus. cum re ipsā or cum rei naturā conjunctus. ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam pertinens (belonging to the nature of althg as an essential part of it).—penitus defluxus (firmly rooted in althg: e. g., a failing or fault).—innatus. in naturā insitus (innate; inherent in our nature). Sits omnium, cujusvis may aere (e. g., the liability to err is i. in human nature, cujusvis hominis est errare: althg is i. in abq. qd i. inest proprius: e. g. inest proprius quibusdam decor, Q. 6, 3, 12). An i. right, naturae jus aliquod (C. Legg. 1, 14, 4, jus naturale is the whole body or sum of natural rights).

INHERIT, hereditate accipere (also fig.): to have inherited althg, hereditate mihi venit qd, hereditate possidere qd [to possess by heirship, but in no other way]: to i. the whole property, heredem ex asse (or ex libellā) esse: to i. a large property fm aby, magna mihi venit ab qd hereditas: to i. a half, heredem esse ex dimidia parte: to i. a sixth, in sextante esse: to i. as much as all the other heirs together, capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes (C. de Legg. 2, 19, 48): to i. a portion, in partem hereditatis vocari: in hereditate partem habere: both inherited equal shares, hereditas ad utrumque aequaliter veniebat: to i. an empire fm one's father, imperium a patre accipere: to have inherited a surname fm aby, nomen hereditarium habere ab qd: hāretas, as it were, inherited, velut hereditate relicto odium: to i. one's father's influence, in paternam succedere opes.

INHERITANCE, hereditas (the right of heirship, and the sum of the things belonging to the i.). I. by will, hereditas ex testamento; without a will, hereditas ab intestato (this is called legitima, the lawful, necessary; the former testamentaria; all in the JCl.): an i. not yet entered upon, hereditas jacens: a common i., hereditas communis: a joint i., communis hereditas, quae ad utrumque aequaliter lege veniebat. To fix one's heart upon an i., oculos hereditati adjici-

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cere; hereditatem persæqui: to receive an i., hereditatem consequi or capere: I receive an i., hereditas mihi venit, obvénit; hereditas ad me venit or pervénit: to receive a rich i., adipisci effortissimam hereditatem (Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8); magna ac luculenta hereditas ci obtingit: something comes to me by i., hereditate mihi qd venit or obvénit: to have part in an i., habere partem in hereditate; vocari in partem hereditatis: to take possession of an i., hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque; crenionem capere (Plin. 2, 26, 24; fig.): to decline, refuse an i., se abstinere hereditate; hereditatem omittere, repudiare (JCl.): to claim and take possession of an i., hereditati se miscere or se immiscere (ib.): to obtain, or to endeavour to obtain, an i. surreptitiously, testamentum captare: to exclude aby fm an i., qm excludere hereditate.

INHERITOR, INHERITRIX. See HEIR, HEIR-ESS.

INHIBIT, INHIBITION. See PROHIBIT, PROHIBITION.

INHOSPITABLE, inhospitalis (only of countries).—non or parum hospitalis (of persons), or *qui valde fugit hospites (Afr. C. Tusc. 5, 11).—*cujus domus hospitibus rarissime patet.—*qui perpaucos hospites accipit. An i. house, *domus quæ perpaucos hospites recipit.

INHOSPITABLY, *parum hospitaliter (hospitaliter, L., Cur.).

INHOSPITALITY, inhospitalitas (C. Tusc. 3, 11).

INHUMAN, inhumanus.—sis immanis (naturā). ferus. Jm. ferus et immanis.—crudelissimus (savagely, cruel, &c.). An i. punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum.

INHUMANITY, inhumanitas, immanitas (opp. humanitas, C. Deiot. 12, 32). crudelitas. Jm. crudelitas inhumanitasque. Such barbarous i., tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas (C.).

INHUMANLY, inhumane.—contra naturæ legem. Jm. inhumane contraque naturæ legem (e. g. facere). ~~q~~ inhumaniter occurs only in the sense of 'unkindly.' &c.—crudelissime.

INHUME, humare. humo tegere.—inhumare (Plin.).

INIMICAL. See HOSTILE.

INIMITABLE, nemini imitabilis, or quod nulla ars (or nulla manus, nullus opifex) consequi potest imitando. Homer imitated nob-dy, and is himself i., neque ante Homërum, quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum, qui eum imitari posset, inventus est (Vell.). Calamis made a chariot and pair, that has hitherto remained i. Calamis fecit bigas cum equis semper sine æmulo expressa (Plin. 34, 8, 19).

INIMITABLY, sine æmulo; or Crcl. with phrases in INIMITABLE. Sis divinitus (e. g. scribere).

INIQUITY. See WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE.

INIQUITOUS. See WICKED, UNJUST.

INIQUITY. See WICKEDNESS, INJUSTICE.

INITIAL, principium nominis (cf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 7); or littera grandis, as capital letter.

INITIATE, initiare (e. g. Bacchicis, in the mysteries of Bacchus; sacrorum sollempnibus, in the religious rites and usages; Just. 11, 7, 14). To be initiated in literature, science, &c., initiari literis, studiis, &c. (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8. Q. 1, 2, 20); literis imbui or institui (C.). To i. aby in political affairs, or in the mysteries of public business, qm ad curam reipublicæ admovere.

INITIATION, initiatio (post-Class., Appul.). Crcl. with initiare, initiari.

INJECT, infundere (med. i. i. malvas utilissime infundi, &c.).—clystère qd intundere (of a clyster; Plin.).—dare in alvum (e. g. aqua datur in alvum, Cels.). ~~q~~ Not injectere.

INJECTION, infusio. infusus, ūs (Plin.; med. i. i.). ~~q~~ Not injectio.

INJUDICIOUS, nullius consilii. Inconsultus (of persons or things).—Imprudens (without prudence, foresight, &c.).—stultus.

INJUDICIOUSLY, inconsulte.—stulte.—*parum sapienter.—male (id.).

INJUNCTION. See CHARGE, COMMAND.

INJURE, injuriam ci facere, inferre, injungere. injuriā qm afficere (to inflict a wrong or injury upon).—offendere (to give offence, offend agst property).—lædere. violare (hurt, injure, grieve, vex). To i. aby without provocation, injuriā lacessere; priorem lædere: to be injured, injuriam accipere or pati: to feel oneself injured, injuriam factam putare: by althg, qd in or ad contumeliam accipere. See TO HURT.

INJURER, violator, &c. Crcl. qui lædit qm or qd; qui nocet ci; qui injuriam facit, or infert ci, &c.

INJURIOUS, *¶ Hurtful*, *mi*, *damnosus*, *detrimētōsus* (*that occasions injury or loss, detrimentum*. *Cæs. B. G. 7, 33*).—*alienus*, *adversus* (*not suitable, unfavorable, contrary*).—*iniquus* (*unavoidable, unfavorable, of places and their situations; then = unjust: to or for a thing; all with a dat.*). *Food t. to the stomach, cibi stomacho alieni* (*the* *inimici* *is rather poet.*).—*¶ Wrongful, insulting*, *injuriōsus* (*injuring, damaging*).—*contumeliosus* (*reviling, containing reproaches*). *I. words, voces contumeliosæ; verborum contumeliæ* (*reproachful*).—*vores mordaces* or *aculeate*; *verborum aculei* (*teasing, grieving*). *To be i., habere qd offensivis (of a thing)*.

INJURIOUSLY, *¶ Hurtfully*, *vid.* *¶ Wrongfully, insultingly, injuriōse* (*wrongfully, unjustly*).—*contumeliose* (*C., Q., insultingly*).—*male* (*ill, unfavorably*).—*inique* (*unjustly*). *To speak t. of a thing, ca laudibus obtractare; detrabere de ca fama*.

INJURY, *¶ Unjust act, injuria* (*both that weh I suffer and that weh I inflict*).—*offensio* (*an offending act, and the offence itself*).—*contumelia* (*insulting act*). *To suffer many i., multis injuriis affici: to protect a thing fm i., qm prohibere injuriā*. *¶ An i. inflicted by a' is s. ca injuria, and s. both the objective and attributive genitives are found together, veteres Helvetiorum injuria populi Romani* (*= 'the i.'s inflicted on the Roman nation by the Helvetii*). *The two genitives must be on different sides of the substantive: irreparable i.'s, injuriæ insanabiles: to inflict an i. on a' by, injuriam or contumeliā ei facere; injuriam ei inferre or injungere: to load a' with i.'s and insults, injurias contumeliasque imponere ei (C.); to suffer an i. at a' by's hands, injuriam accipere a qo: to believe oneself to have suffered an i., qd re se læsum or violatum putare (to feel oneself hurt by a' by): to pass over an i., injuriam non insectari: to forgive an i. for a' by's sake, injuriam condonare ei (Cæs. B. G. 1, 20): to revenge an i., injuriam persèqui or ulcisci.*—*¶ Hurt, incommodum* (*any contrary or prejudicial circumstance; opp. commodum*).—*damnum* (*loss, esp.ly through fault or demerit; opp. lucrum*).—*detrimentum* (*detriment, damage; opp. emolumentum*).—*fraus* (*a' by's prejudicial on the part of another*). *Without i., sine incommodo; sine damno; sine fraude: without i. to your health, commodum or sine incommodo valetudinis tue: without i. to your honour, sine imminutione dignitatis tue: as far as can be done without i. to me, quod sine fraude meā fiat: to i. of, cum incommodo; cum damno; cum detrimento: to my great i., cum magno meo damno: to the great i. of the state, maximo reipublicæ detrimento or incommodo* (*the* *pestilino publico, L. 2, 1, is unusual*): *if it can be done without i. to the whole state, commodum reipublicæ facere si possint: to tend to the i. of, incommodum or damno or fraudi esse: to do a' by one's own t., qd incommodo suo facere: to suffer i., incommodum or detrimentum capere or accipere; damnum or detrimentum facere* (*the* *but damnum pati is not good; see To Suffer*): *to suffer some i., qd damni contrahere: to occasion t. to a' by, incommodum ei ferre or afferre; ei damnum dare or apportare or afferre; detrimentum ei afferre or inferre or importare; detrimento qm afficere; fraudem ei ferre*.

INJUSTICE, *a) Unjust proceeding, injustitia. b) Unjust action, injuria*. *injuste factum. To commit an i., injuste facere; injuriam facere*.

INK, *v.* *¶ atramenti maculis aspergere (to spot with a.)*.

INK, *s.* *atramentum librarium or scriptorium; or, fm context, atramentum only. To dip one's pen in the i., intingere calamum* (*C. 10, 3, 31*). *Indian i., atramentum Indicum* (*Plin. 35, 6, 25*). *Red i., eucastum* (*purple i. used by the later Emps.*): *liquis ruber scribendo factus*.

INK-SPOT, *atramenti macula*.

INK-STAND, *atramentarium* (*¶ Fulg. Ezéch. 9, 2*).

INKLING. *See HINT, INTIMATION.*

INLAND, *mediterraneus* (*opp. maritimus*). *An i. country, terra or regio mediterranea* (*opp. terra or regio maritima*); *mediterranea, orum* (*opp. maritima*). *One who dwells in an i. district, homo mediterraneus* (*opp. homo maritimus*); *plur. homines mediterranei, and simply mediterranei: an i. lake, *lacus mediterraneus: an i. town, oppidum mediterraneum* (*opp. oppidum maritimum*); *civitas mediterranea* (*the town with its territory; opp. civitas maritima*).

INLAY, *distinguere (to variegate; e. g., with silver and gold, argento auroque)*.—*caelare* (*with half-raised work; e. g., shields with gold, acuta auro*).—*tessellare* (*with small pieces of different coloured marble, &c.*;
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i. e., to i. with mosaic work; e. g., a floor, pavimentum; of Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 46). *A floor of inlaid work, pavimentum tessellatum et sectile; walls, parietes vermiculatis crustis. Inlaid work, opus instestinum* (*Plin. 16, 42, 82: one who makes such, instestinarium, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2*).

INLAYING, *opus instestinum* (*Plin. 16, 42, 82*). *See MOSAIC.*

INLET, *aditus* (*to a' by, ad qd; also fig.*).—*accessus* (*rare*).—*introtitus* (*in qd, propr. and fig.*).—*saucæ* (*narrow i.*).—*ostium* (*into a harbour, &c.*). *Jn. introitus atque ostium* (*e. g. portus*).—*os* (*mouth; e. g., into a cave, specus*).

IN LIEU OF. See INSTEAD OF.

INLY. See INWARDLY.

INMATE, *inquilinus* (*v. pr., opp. dominus, C.; and also = qui eundem coit focum, Fest. p. 79, Lind.*). **INMOST**, *intimus* (*e. g. venter, sacrarium, &c.*). *The i. part, intima pars; intima, n. pl.*

INN. *See Dict. of Antiq. 308.*—*deversorium* (*any house of reception on a journey, wherever one's own property or that of one's friends, or of inn-keepers—hospitium* (*an i. for the reception of strangers*)).—*caupōna* (*a tavern kept by a publican. These three afforded lodging as well as food—taberna, popina, gæa furnished food only, like restaurants; tab., for the common people, as eating-houses; pop. for gentlefolks and gourmands, like ordinaries; gæa, for voluptuaries; Diod.*; also *taberna deversoria* (*Plaut.*); *taberna cauponia* (*Ulp.*). *A room at an i., "conclavæ deversorii. To put up at an i., in tabernam qm devertere (C.): an i. is shut up, taberna occultatur.*

INNATE, *innatus*. *Ingeneratus, innatus, ingentitus, innatus et innatus* (*inborn, originally indwelling*).—*naturalis, natus* (*natural; opp. assumptus, adventicius, accitus; i. e., acquired by artificial means, &c.*).—*congeneratus*. *a parentibus propagatus* (*implanted in us by our parents*).—*avitus* (*inherited fm a grandfather; e. g. malum, an evil*).—*hereditarius* (*hereditate relictus* (*inherited, propr. and fig.*: *i. disposition, character, indoles, ingenium: i. knowledge, insita et innata cognitio: i. goodness of heart, naturalis quedam bonitas: the old and i. pride of the Claudian family, vetus atque insita Claudie familiæ superbia. An i. idea, notio quæ quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris inest (C.). I. ideas, see 'innate Norriox(s).*

INNER, *interior* (*e. g. ædium pars, spatium, &c.*). *The i. man, interior homo (i. e., his soul, life, &c.; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 66).*

INNKEEPER, *caupo*.—*stabularius* (*who takes in horses to bait; the lowest kind of i.*). *To be an i., caupōnam or artem caupōnam exercere* (*Ulp. Inst.*).

INNOCENCE, *¶ The state of being free fm guilt, innocentia* (*the property of him who wrongs nobody*).—*integritas* (*the property of him who resists all temptations to do evil; purity of life, incorruptibility, &c.*). *Jn. integritas atque innocentia*.—*simplicitas* (*simplicity of manner, sincerity*). *To establish one's i., se purgare ei (to clear oneself from suspicion; see interpp. on Cæs. B. G. 1, 28).* *¶ Chastity, &c., integritas* (*integrity, purity of life, in general*).—*puclitia*. *pudor*.—*castitas* (*chasteness*). *Jn. integritas pudicitiaque: to lose one's i., pudicitiam amittere.*

INNOCENT, *¶ Without guilt, innocens* (*doing no harm. G. i. i.; also of things, e. g. letter, epistola, cibus, sanguis; then of him who does not do any wrong, or has no share in a crime*).—*insons*. *culpâ vacuus or carens* (*guiltless, not deserving any blame*).—*integer* (*of him who has resisted all temptations to do evil*).—*sanctus* (*virtuous, moral; also of things, vita*).—*simplex* (*fig. simple, that bears no concealed meaning; of things, e. g. verba, cf. Bremi, Suet. Tib. 61*). *To be i., extra noxiam esse; extra culpam esse; culpâ vacuum esse; culpâ carere: to be i. of a' by, insonem esse ei rei (e. g. consilii publici, of a resolution taken by the people; as L. 34, 32).* *¶ Chaste, &c., integer* (*of a pure life, in general*).—*pudicus* (*modest*).—*castus* *a rebus veneris, or simply castus. Jn. castus et integer.*

INNOCENT, *s.* *See IDIOT.*

INNOCENTLY, *integre, pudice, caste*. *Jn. pure et caste; caste integreque*.—*innocenter* (*e. g. vivere, Q., post-Aug.*).

INNOCEOUS. *See HARMLESS (of things).*

INNOCUOUSLY. *See HARMLESSLY.*

INNOVATE, *novare* (*with acc.; multa, qd, &c.*).—*res novare, or novare absol.* (*'to introduce political changes'*).—*¶ Innovare late*; *e. g. plurima innovare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, fm.*. *See 'to make innovations,' and To CHANGE.*

INNOVATION, qd novl.—res nova. *To make an i.*, qd novl afferre; qd novl; mutationem or commutationem facere; in *athg*, *ca rei*; *nova Instituire (of political i.): *to introduce many i's*, novare multa; multa nova afferre: *to introduce i's in the administration of justice*, morem novorum iudiciorum inducere in rempublicam (C. Rab. Post. 419): *who was the first to introduce this i?* quis hoc primum induxit? (e. g., in our habits, in mores nostros, C.): *not to make any i's in language*, ne quid nove dicamus (Auct. Her.).

INNOVATOR, Crcl. with novare (e. g., in language, qui verba novat), or *qui vetera omnia atque usitata mutat, or mutare vult (velit, &c.).—*res rerum novarum cupidus*, &c., refers to political i's.

INNOXIOUS. See **HARMLESS**.

INNOXIOUSLY. See **HARMLESSLY**.

INNOXIOUSNESS. See **HARMLESSNESS**.

INUENDO. See **HINT**.

INNUMERABLE, innumerablis. innumerus (of which the latter is the poetical and choice expression, like *numberless, ἀνυπόλογος; innumerablis, a prosaic and usual expression, like *i*, ἀνυπόλογος).

INOCULATE, inserere. *To i. for the small-pox*, *variolas inserere.

INOCULATION, *insitio. *I. for the small-pox*, *insitio variolorum.

INODOROUS, odōre carens (inodōrus, post-Class.). ex qd re odor non afflatur. *To be i.*, nihil olēre.

INOFFENSIVE, probus (that may be approved of; opp. malus)—honestus (honorable; opp. turpis): *i. conduct*, mores probi; morum probitas.

INOFFENSIVELY, Crcl.

INORDINATE. See **IMMODERATE**.

INORDINATELY. See **IMMODERATELY**.

INORGANIC BODIES, corpora nulla coherendi naturā (cf. C. N. D. 2, 32, where the instances given are gleba, fragmentum lapidis; opp. arbor, animal, &c.).

—*inanimata*, inanimata (pl. adj. = inanimate; of wider meaning than *inorganic).

INQUEST, questio mortis *ca* or *de* morte *ca*. *To hold an i.*, questionem mortis *ca* habere (C. Rose. Am. 18); questionem *de* morte *ca* habere (C. Cluent. 64); *de* occiso homine querere (C.); querere *de* morte *ca* (C. Rose. Am. 41): *to proceed to hold an i.*, questionem Instituire *de* morte *ca* (C. Cluent. 64). *It is only in the case of a sudden death that an i. is held*, tantum subita more in questionem venit (C. 7, 2, 15).

INQUIETUDE. See **COMOTION**.

INQUIRE, &c. See **EXQUIRE**.

INQUISITION, questio (e. g., a judicial trial).—*questio *de* fide Christianā habita (a religious i., as in Spain).—*questiores fidei (the inquirers themselves): *to hold an i. agt aby*, questionem habere *de* qo or in qm.

INQUISITIVE. See **CURIOUS**.

INQUISITIVENESS. See **CURIOSITY**.

INQUISITORS, *questiores fidei.

INROAD, *Hostile incursion*, incursio, irruptio. *To make an i.*, incursionem or irruptionem facere. *To make i's*, incursiones hostiliter facere: *to prevent the i's of the enemy*, prohibere hostem ab incursionibus (Cæs.): *he promised to make no i's into their territory*, eorum fines se non violaturum promisit (Cæs.).—|| **IMPROPR.** *Encroachment*, attack (rid.), immittitio *ca* rei (a lessening of it; e. g., dignitatis). *To make i's on athg*, violare qd (e. g., ius); violare atque immittuere (e. g., officium, ius, &c.). *To make an i. on one of the people's immemorial privileges*, quod populi semper proprium fuit ... immittuere, or mutare (C.).

INSANE, vecors, insanus. mente captus, delirius (BYN. in MAD): *to be i.*, insanire. mente captum esse. mentis errore affectum esse. delirare: *to become i.*, mente capi or alienari. mentis errore affici.

INSANITY. See **MADNESS**.

INSATIABLE, insatiabilis.—inexplebilis (prop. and fig., e. g., stomachus; cupiditas, avaritia).—insaturabilis (prop.; e. g., paunch, abdomen). *Am i. love of reading*, legendi aviditas (see C. Fin. 8, 2, 7; also Goerenz. and Orell. on the spurious and unnecessary addition of 'inexhausta').

INSATIABLENESS, insatiabilis or inexplebilis cupiditas (insatiable desire).—insatiabilis avaritia (i. avidity or avarice).—*insatiabilis* and insatiabilitas are not Class.

INSATIABLY, insatiabiliter (post-Aug., Plin., T. and T. Lucr.).—cum inexplebili cupiditate (C.; impropr.).

INSCRIBE, inscribere (on athg, in qd re; *never in qd*. In C. Arch. 2, 26, some MSS. have in illis libellis; some illis libellis, wch Stürenburg adopts (a, et 490)

Matth., Klotz, &c.), without sufficient grounds [e. g. vestris monumentis nomen suum inscripsit, Har. Reep. 27]. *To i. athg*, e. g., one's name, in a book, is never in libro or in librum inscribere, but in librum referre; in libro literis consignare, &c.: inscribere is also used of an inscription on statues, &c.: (Krebs).—insculpere (to i. on a material in wch the letters are cut; to carve or engrave; on athg, ci rei; e. g., qd saxa; elogium tumulo).—incidere (= 'to cut into,' athg on brass, qd in mss or in zere: more common than insculpere; both C.; in qd re, the more common; in columni aenea, in tabula, in sepulcro, &c.). *Inscribed in very large letters*, maxims literis incisus (e. g., in basi statuarum).—|| **IMPROPR.** *To i. on the mind*, inscribere qd in animo (e. g., orationes, C.).—insculpere qd in mentibus (C.; of a natural belief, written on our hearts by God). *To i. a book to aby*; see 'TO DEDICATE a book to aby.' || *To inscribe a mathematical figure in another*, inscribere or includere (in qd re).

INSCRIPTION, inscriptio. Index (both g. ff., e. g., of a book, picture, statue).—titulus (= the former; then eply an i. on a tomb-stone, with and without sepulchri; lastly, as a notice on a board suspended to athg that is to be let or sold; as, on a slave, a house; see Glerig, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7).—epigramma, atis, n. (ἐπιγράμμα, for the pure Latin inscriptio, an i. on the basis of a statue, on an offering, on a grave-stone, &c.).—elogium (any small i., whether bestowing praise or blame, or indifferent).—carmen (an i. in verse, as, at the entrance of a temple).—praescriptio (the address or superscription of a letter).—monumentum literarum (as preserving the recollection of athg). *To put an i. on athg*, titulum inscribere ci rei; inscribere qd: a doubtful i., titulus obscurus et ambiguus: *he had this i. carved on the statue*, in statuā (so in sepulcro, &c.) inscripsit: *to have an i. cut on stone*, epigramma or carmen in lapide insculpere: *an i. carved in stone*, epigramma (carmen, or monumentum literarum) in lapide insculptum.

INSCRUTABLE. See **UNSEARCHABLE**.

INSECT, insectum.—bestiola (little animal).

INSECURE, || *Not to be passed without danger* (e. g., road), infestus. *To render i.*, infestum reddere or habere (g. t.).—infestare latrociniiis (to render unsafe by robberies, e. g., a district, &c.).—infestare latrociniiis ac praedationibus (by piracy, e. g., the sea): *to be i.*, infestari latrociniiis (of high roads, &c.). || *Not well kept*, intutus (e. g., town, camp). || *Not standing firm*, instabilis (prop.; of what cannot stand fast, e. g., gradus, incessus, step, walk).—lubricus (prop.; slippery, where people may easily fall; in a fig., where one may easily make a mistake, e. g., ratio defensionis). also Jn. instabilis et lubricus (e. g., step, gradus).—lubricus atque instabilis (e. g., ground, solum).—incertus (fig., uncertain, relating to cases where one does not know how one stands, or how athg may turn out, precarious; of things, e. g., hope, spes; times, tempora; situation, res); also Jn. lubricus atque incertus (e. g., age, aetas).—infidus (fig., that one cannot trust or rely upon, e. g., friend, good faith, promise).

INSECURITY, Crcl. a) with 'infestus' (e. g., itinera infesta, viz infesta; the i. of the high roads, caused by robbers): fm the i. of the high roads, I experience great delay in receiving parcels, &c., propter latrocinia, omnia tardissime perficiuntur (C. Fam. 2, 9, 1): fm the i. of the sea, latrociniiis ac praedationibus infestato mari.—β) with 'intutus', e. g., castra intuta (the i. of the camp).—urbs intuta (of the town).

INSENSATE, amens, demens (suffering fm the want of one's understanding or reason; the former if temporary only, the latter if lasting; and also of whatever betrays that absence of good sound sense; e. g., plan, consilium, ratio).—insanus (not right in one's head, insane, e. g., homo; and also of what displays that degree of insanity, e. g., cupiditas).—furiosus (raging, furious; also of abstract objects; e. g., cupiditas).—ineptus (inept, absurd, silly, of persons and things). *To entertain an i. desire of athg*, ad insaniam concupiscere qd.

INSENSIBILITY, torpor (prop.; numbness).—durus animus (improp.; a mind insusceptible of gentle affections, &c.).—lentitudo, lentus animus (improp.; indifference to offences, phlegmatic disposition).—indolentia (i. to pain).

INSENSIBLE, sensu carens (prop.; *never in Lect.* 1, 11, exlr., and elsewhere, insensibilis).—torpidus (prop.; stiff with cold, numb, without feeling).—durus (improp.; hard, inhumane).—lentus (improp.; with ref. to taking offence; phlegmatic). *To be i.*, sensu carere.

sensibus alienatum esse (*prop.*): to be i. to *athg*, qd non sentire (not to feel it); qd non accipere or suscipere (not to receive it; e. g. consolation); non tangi qd re (not to be touched or affected by it); lente ferre qu (to bear it with sluggish indifference). I am become quite i. to pain, callum obduli dolori; animus ad dolorem obduruit: to grow i. to any evil fm long acquaintance with it, assuetudine mali effrare animum: aby i. i. to the gentler feelings of our nature, nullus in qo sensus humanitatis.

INSENSIBLY. See GRADUALLY.

INSEPARABLE, inseparabilis (*post-Aug.*).—Indissolubilis (*indissoluble*).—Individuus (*not to be divided*): SYN. *fm* INDIVISIBLY. An i. friend, amicus fidissimus: to be i. fm *athg*, a qd re separari, secerni, divelli non posse [SYN. *in* SEPARATE]: to be i., a qd divelli non posse; a se latere non discedere (not to move fm *aby's* side; both of persons).—cl perpetuum esse (to be i. fm *aby*, never leave him, e. g. fever).

INSEPARABLY. Crcl. I. connected, res sic innexae ut separari non possint (*Cels. 5, 1*).

INSERT, inserere ci rei or in qd. includere ci rei or in qd (to *ie* in writing as an episode, e. g. a speech in a letter, orationem epistolae or in epistolam).—interponere (to cite or say between).—supplere (to fill up what was wanting).—indere ci rei or in qd (to put in; also to *ie* in writing).—infigere ci rei or in qd. defigere in qd or in qd re (to fix in; defigere, in a perpendicular direction).—immittere ci rei or in qd. demittere in qd (to let in, sink in; demittere, in a perpendicular direction).—Includere in qd re (to tunc in *athg*; as emblemata in scyphis; then to *ie* in a written composition; as orationem in epistolam or qd orationi suae).

INSERTION, quod inseritur. Insertum. Interpositum (g. i.; that which is inserted).—suppositum. supposititium. subdititium (as interpolation, something not genuine). To send *aby* a work again with many i's and alterations, mittere scriptum ad qm (retractatus et crebris locis inculcatum et refectionem (C. Att. 4, 16, 3).

INSIDE, *ade*, and *prep.* Intus (within; also after verbs of motion; quod simul atque intus est itum, Cae. B. C. 3, 36).—Intra (*prep.* within; e. g. intra muros).—In (with *abi.* 'fm').

INSIDE, s. pars interior. partes interiores. interiora, um (*pl. adj.*). The i. of a house, pars interior medium.

INSIDIOUS, insidiosus (enamoring; lying in wait to ensnare or entrap; of persons, and also of things, e. g. verba, C.).—dolosus (sly).—subdilius (not C.; animus, S.); oratio, Cae.; lingua, O.).—fraudulentus (deceitful). I. questions, captiosae interrogationes.

INSIDIOUSLY, insidiosè, -lisme (both C.).—subdile (C.). dolose. fraudulenter. fallaciter. See DECEITFULLY.

INSIGHT, cognitio (clear knowledge, ce rei). To have an i. into *athg*, prudenter intelligere qd (of a thorough intelligent knowledge).—plane videre qd (to see it clearly). To give one an i. into *athg*, patefacere qd ei. He gave me an i. into his plans, denudavit mihi consilium suum (L.).

INSIGNIFICANCE, levitas.

INSIGNIFICANT, levis.—mediocritas. minutus. exiguus. parvus, or parvus dictu. infirmus. Jn. exiguus et infirmus.—levis et infirmus (opp. gravis et sanctus).—nullus (SYN. *fm* INCONSIDERABLE). An i. person, vir or homo mediocritas (of ordinary calibre); homo neque honore neque nomine illustris; homo ignobilis or obscurus: eoen an i. person, etiam levis persona (e. g. nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescit). See INCONSIDERABLE. UNIMPORTANT.

INSINCERE, blandus (soft-spoken, &c.; e. g. friend, amicus, opp. verus amicus, C.).—fucatus. fucosus (varnished over, as it were, to look fairer than it really is: the former of things, the latter of persons or things; vicinia non fucosa; fucosae amicitiae, C.). Jn. fucatus et simulatus (opp. sincerus et verus, C.).—falsus (false; not open-hearted).—infidus (that cannot be trusted; e. g. amicus).—fallax. fraudulentus. dolosus. subdilius (SYN. *in* DECEITFUL).—tectus. occultus (dark, reserved. entertaining some concealed purpose, &c.). Jn. occultus et tectus (close, reserved); astutus et occultus (crafty and designing; C.). I. declarations or professions, verba sine fide jactata. How i. you are! ut falsus es animi! (Ter.).

INSINCERELY, simulate (opp. ex animo), or flicte et simulate.—blande.—dolose.—malà fide.—fallaciter (C.).

INSINCERITY, fraus (deceit; opp. veritas, C. Lael. 24, 88).—ambigua fides (L. 6, 2).—ingenium ambiguum (Plin.).—infidelitas (unfaith-

fulness; where fidelity or truth is justly expected, friendships, quarum infidelitatem extimescebat; infidelitatis suspitionem sustinere, Cae. B. C. 2, 33).—ingenium parum simplex (apertum, ingenuum, &c.). He is made up of i., nihil apparet in eo ingenuum; ex fraude totus constare videtur. See DECEIT, DISSIMULATION.

INSINUATE, TRANS. To i. oneself, Irreperere in &c. (*prop.* and *fig.*): arripere, into *athg*, ci rei or ad qd. subreperere, obrepere; with *aby*, ci (*prop.* and *fig.*); with the idea of what is gradual and imperceptible.—se insinuare: in or between &c., in or inter &c. (to penetrate anywhere where through curves and windings, *prop.* and *fig.*; e. g. inter turmas equitum; in ca familiaritatem): vice i's itself under the name of virtue, vitia nobis obrepunt sub virtutis nomine (Sen. Ep. 45, 6): an evil insinuates itself, malum se insinuat: a vice i's itself, vitium subreptit. To i. oneself into *aby's* good graces, Irreperere in ca mentem, arripere cs animo, Influere in ca animum, ad ca amicitiam arripere (*fig.*); to i. oneself into *aby's* friendship, &c.): blanditiis et assentationibus cs amicitiam colligere or in ca consuetudinem se Immergere; blanditiis et assentationibus cs benevolentiam sibi adjungere (aft. C. Muren. 20, 41); blanditiis Influere in aures cs (these, of course, with ref. to deceitful methods); insinuare se in ca familiaritatem (by tortuous methods); gratiam sibi parare apud qm (g. i., to make oneself liked by *aby*): to endeavour to i. oneself into *aby's* favour, assentationiculà aucupari cs gratiam; locum gratiae apud qm querere: insinuating, blandus. To i. oneself gradually (e. g. doctrines, notions), instillare ci qd (H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sep. Benef. 6, 16; but prob. quite allowable in prose. C. uses restillare: quae [litera] mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt; Att. 9, 7, 1). To make an insinuation; see TO HINT.

INSINUATING, blandus, suavis. I. manners, suavitatis. In an i. manner, blande.

INSINUATION, significatio (i. e. quae plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; desiderat illam plus quam dixeris significationem; id est εὐφραίνω, Q. 9, 2, 3). To make an i. agere *aby*, oblique perstringere qm; its designare qm oratione (to make it felt that he is the person meant: cf. Cae. B. G. 1, 18): no one has ever made the most covert i. agere my honour, whom *qz*, nemo unquam me tenuissimà suspitione perstrinxit, quem &c. (C. Sull. 16.)

INSIPID, Propri. With ref. to taste; nihil sapient (having no taste, tasteless; ~~INS~~ insipidus only very late).—non conditus (unseasoned, not made palatable by seasoning; ~~INS~~ non inconditus).—voluptate carens (affording no pleasure or enjoyment). To be i., nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere. Wanting raciness, &c., insulsus. inficetus (having no poignancy of wit, spirit, &c.).—absurdus (that does not ring, as it were; gives no sound). Jn. ineptus et absurdus.—quod nullum habet succum neque sanguinem (oft. succus ille et sanguis ... oratorum fuit, C. Brut. 9, 36; habet tamen succum qm oportet, &c.).

INSIPIDITY, PROPRI. Crcl. with the adj. i. e. g. i. of the dishes, cibi voluptate carentes. I. Want of raciness, &c., insulitas. absurditas (SYN. *in* INSIPID).

INSIPIDLY, sine sapore (*prop.*).—insulse. absurde. inepte. inficete (with ref. to wit, works of taste, &c.).

INSIST, In. To insist upon a person's doing so and so, ci instare (with inf. = 'to i. on being allowed to do something' instat poscere recuperatores: with ut, ne; tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, C.).—urgere qm (to press *aby*; only absol.; with ut, Aem. PoM. op. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4, urait me ... ut legionem trigessimam mitterem sibi). Jn. instare et urgere (absol. = 'to insist upon it'). I not only ask him to upon being told, what the nature of the charge is, posco atque adeo flagito crimen (i. e., demand it importunately; C.).—Oftes exigere qd only: to i. on being told the truth, exigere veritatem; on receiving longer letters, longiores literas exigere.—To insist upon any thing, instare de qd re. urgere qd.—postulare qd (to demand it emphatically). To i. upon the payment of a debt, debitum consecrari or exigere: to i. upon one's rights, de jure suo non decedere. Su pace impersonal; if it be insisted upon, si instatur (sc. a qo, L.).

INSNARE. See ENSNARE.

INSOLENT, insolentia.—imtemperantia. intemperies (unrestrained, insolent behaviour).

INSOLENT, insolens. superbus. arrogans (SYN. *in* ARROGANT). Jn. insolens et superbus. To become i.,

insolentem fieri; insolenter or insolentius se efferre or gerere; intumescere (Plin.).—insollescere (S. aft. Cato; T., Just.).—superbire, &c.; magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere. To be i., insolentem esse; inani superbâ tumere, &c.: to make aby i., qm superbum or insolentem facere; ci spiritus afferre (both of things): to make aby intolerably i., cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam inflare (See Proud).

INSOLENTLY, insolenter.—superbe.—arroganter.—intemperanter.

INSOLUBLE, Crel. with liquefieri (liquari, resolvî, dissolvi) non posse (Syr. of verbs in Mez.).

INSOLVABLE (=inexplicable, inexplicabilis or difficilis et inexplicabilis (e.g. res, C.); insolubilis (Q.); or Crel. with solvi non posse (solvere captiosa, C., enigmata, Q.).

INSOLVENCY, Crel. with solvendo non esse, &c.; also (of a merchant) cedere fore (Ulp.). To make oath of one's i., bonam copiam ejurare (C. Fam. 9, 16, 7).

INSOLVENT, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum. To take an oath that he is i., bonam copiam ejurare (C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). See BANKRUPT.

INSPECT, inspicer qd (also to i. qthg in order to acquire a knowledge of it; e.g. rationes suas, Sen. ad Helv. 10, 3, arma, viros, equos).—cognoscere (ἀναγινώσκω, to acquire an insight into althg, to read althg, in order to make oneself accurately acquainted with its contents; e.g. litteras; see Bremi, Np. Lys. 4, 3).—recensere. recensum cs agere (to go through one by one, to inform oneself of the number, state, &c.; an army, the cavalry, ensae, &c.); also recensere et numerum inire (Cæsar). To i. the Sibylline books, libros Sibyllinos adire (to approach, in order to consult them).

INSPECTION, cura (the general management of althg; merari, publicorum operum, viarum).—custodia (the duty of keeping althg; the charge of it). Jn. cura custodiæ. Aby receives the i. of the treasury, cura merari transit in qm.

INSPECTOR, custos, curator (to whom the keeping or preservation of althg is entrusted).—præses, præfectus (who is placed over althg).—exactor operis (who is to see that any task is performed with care). I. of the highroads, curator viarum; of the streets, magister vici; vicomagister (Sext. Ruf.; the officer who attended to the cleaning of the streets, &c. in a quarter of the city). I. of police, denunciator (off. second cent. of Christian era; Inscript. Orelli., No. 5, 254, and 3216). To make aby i. of althg, præficere qm curatorem ci rei, or only præficere or præponere qm ci rei; custodem qm imponere ci rei (seid. in qâ re; e.g. in hortis, Np. Cüm. 4, 1: in frumento publico, C. pro Flacc. 41). I. of the picture galleries, qui est a pinacothecis (Inscript.).

INSPIRATION, inflammatio animi. instinctus or inflatus divinus. instinctus inflatusque divinus. instinctus afflatusque divinus. coelestis mentis instinctus. mentis incitatio et permotio divina. mentis incitatio et motus. Inflammatio animi et afflatus quidam furoris (the i. of a god; the last in a higher degree). To see into futurity by i., furentem futura prospicere: to foretell the future by i., qd instinctu inflatusque futura prænunciare: to compose poetry under i., coelesti quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere: poetic i., inflammatio animi et quidam afflatus quasi furoris (C. de Or. 2, 96, 194).

INSPIRE, || PROP. cs mentem divino afflatu or cs animum divino instinctu concitare: to be inspired, spiritu divino tangi; divino quodam spiritu infari; divino instinctu concitari. || FIG To render highly excited, excitare. incendere. inflammare (g. th., to raise one's mind, to inflame).—lætitiâ or gaudio perfundere. totum ad se convertere et rapere (to gratify to the utmost, to charm, enrapture). To be inspired, mentis viribus excitari; ardore qd inflammati atque incitari: to be inspired with joy, totum in lætitiâ effusum esse; beatum esse omnibus lætitiis (to be quite entranced with joy; Cæcil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 4, 13): to speak like an inspired person, orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admovere: wine i's a man, vinum ingenium facit (O. Met. 7, 433). || Inspire with althg, injicere ci qd (to instill, infuse into aby; as desire of battle, hope).—implere qm qâ re (to fill, e.g. spe animoque).—tenere qm (to restrain, fetter one): to be inspired with zeal for althg, cs rei studio teneri: to inspire aby with eagerness for battle, qm alacriorem ad pugnamdum efficere (of a circumstance, &c.; see Cæs. B. G. 3, 24): to be inspired with a desire of fighting, magna alacritas studiumque pugnamdum magnam ci injectum est; to be inspired with fresh courage, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri (192)

(not animari, although in T. Germ. 29, 3, it is = ferociores reddi).

INSPIRED, divinus spiritu inflatus or tactus. mente incitatus (g. th.). fanaticus. furens. furibundus. lympatus (if the supposed inspiration is of a wild, fanatic character). To be i., spiritu divino tangi (L.); divino quodam spiritu infari (C.); divino instinctu concitari (C.); ardore qd incitari atque inflammati (C.); the predictions of i. bards, furibundæ varum prædictiones. || Inspired with althg, impletus qâ re (filled with althg; e.g. spe animoque).—incensus qâ re (inflamed, kindled, e.g. amore, officio).

INSPIRIT, animum ci addere or facere. qm or cs animum erigere. To feel inspired, se or animum suum erigere: aby is inspired by althg, qâ re animum ci accedit (C.) or augeat (Cæs.).

INSTABILITY. See UNSTADINESS. — 193 instabilitas is post-Aug., Plin.

INSTABLE, instabilis (Class., but not C.). See UNSTEADY.

INSTALL, constituere qm in munere.—inaugurare (prop. with solemnities performed by the augurs).—sollemniter munus ci demandare.

INSTALLATION, prps introitus, with gen. of the office; in a priesthood, sacerdotii (Suet.). Crel. with verbs in To INSTALL.

INSTALLMENT, pensio (a payment). To pay by i's, certis pensionibus solvere pecuniam.—certis diebus solvere pecuniam: in three, in equal i's, tribus pensionibus; equis pensionibus: to pay down the first i. at once, primam pensionem præsentem numerare.

INSTANCE, v. nominare. I instance several persons to whom this had happened, complures nominavi, quibus id accidisset, or (of a happy occurrence) contigisset (Muret.).

INSTANCE, s. || Example, exemplum.—specimen. See EXAMPLE. || For instance, exempli causâ or gratiâ. ut exemplo utar (to take an i., when an example of the thing meant, whether it be historical or invented, is really quoted).—verbi causâ, verbi gratiâ (when a preceding expression is to be explained) ut, (âc, when, in ref. to the preceding proposition, a single case is added, to explain what was said; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 2, in.).—velut. veluti. Animals wch are born on land, as for i., crocodiles, bestiae quæ gignuntur in terrâ, veluti crocodili: even the gods waged wars, as for i., with the giants, dii quoque bella gesserunt, ut cum gigantibus.—Sis vel is used in this sense; raras tuas quidem sed suaves accipio litteras; vcl (as for i.) quas proxime accepi, quam prudentes, &c. [Pract. Intr. il. 542].—in his (amongst these; when one or several persons are mentioned, as particular examples of a general statement).

INSTANT, adj. || Earnest, vehement, vehement. impensus (both of entreaties). || Immediate, præsens (e.g. pœna, C.; mora, Flor.; auxilium, C.). See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANT, a. See INSTANTANEOUSLY.

INSTANTANEOUS. See IMMEDIATE.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, puncto or momento temporis. In vestigio temporis = e vestigio. See IMMEDIATELY. Acting i., præsens (of poison, medicine, &c.).

INSTANTLY, || Earnestly, vehemently, vehementer. impense. etiam atque etiam. Jn. vehementer etiam atque etiam (e.g. rogare, C. 193) never enixe; and Instante i. (=a-Class.). To beseech aby i., vehementer (impense, &c.) qm orare; qm obsecrare quasi obtestari; omnibus precibus qm petere or orare. || Immediately, vid.

INSTATE, constituere.—inaugurare (of an installation into office by the augurs). To i. aby in an office, qm constituere in munere: to i. aby in aby's favour, apud qm qm in magnâ (maximâ) gratiâ ponere; cs gratiam conciliare ci.

INSTEAD OF, (1) Followed by a subst.; loco or in locum, with gen. (in the place of aby or althg, the one being substituted for the other).—vice or in vicem, with gen. (one being changed for the other).—pro with abl. ('for, implying a relation or proportion between the two things). To use salpêtre i. of salt, salis vice nitro uti: to send some cavalry i. of the legions, in vicem legionum equites mittere: I have been invited i. of him, in locum ejus invitatus sum: he had called them Quirites i. of soldiers, Quirites eo pro militibus appellaverat: to pay bad money i. of good, numos adulteros pro bonis solvere. (2) Before the participle a subst.; a) quum possit or posset with inf. (when the thing not done is merely one that might be done or have been done; e.g. i. of being led to execution, he was loaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, omnia

laude cumulat est). — b) quum debeat or deberet (when the thing not done is what ought to be done, or to have been done; quum deberet ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulat est). — c) By ac non (e. g., as if they were deserted, i. of (as was really the case) having deserted them (the Palaeopolitani), velut destituit, ac non quipsi destituitissent). — d) tantum abest, ut ... ut [contra] when the thing not done or notion rejected is wholly improbable, compared with the other fact or statement; often when the notions are opposed; e. g., i. of feeling any dislike to have a work published on the opposite side of the question, I really am most anxious to see such a one, tantum abest ut scribi contra nos nolimus, ut id etiam maxime optemus: the fear of a foreign enemy, i. of putting an end to those civil broils, actually rendered the tribunes more violent, tantum abest, ut civilia certamina terror externus coherberet, ut contra eo violentior potestas tribunicia esset, L. 8, 31). — e) Nearly so, non modo non ... sed etiam (not only not ... but even); non ... sed (not ... but); adeo non (or nihil) ... ut (e. g., i. of restraining his anger, he openly asserted, q., adeo non tenuit iram, ut ... palam diceret, L. 8, 5). — magis quam (rather than; e. g., i. of terrifying it had enticed him, accenderet eum magis quam terruerat) — f) with abl. absol. (e. g., i. of flying, omisssā fugā).

INSTEP, *pes superior.

INSTIGATE, instigare (Class. but rare: to instigate, C.; Romanos in Hannibalem, L.; in arma, Fell.). See To EXCITE; To INCITE.

INSTIGATED, instigatus (spurred on by an external power, by words, commands, &c.). — instinctus (impelled by an internal and higher power, by inspiration, love, the voice of the gods). — impulsus (impelled; e. g. tuis promissis). See To EXCITE; To INCITE.

INSTIGATION, instigatio (Auct. Her., not C. or Cas.). — impulsus. Instinctus (abl. of the action: SYN. in INSTIGATOR). By aby's i., qo instigante (C. Pls. 11); qo impellente; qo auctore or impulsore; ca impulsu or auctoritate; ca instinctu (T. Hist. 1, 70); by the i. of others (or another), alieno impulsu.

INSTIGATOR, concitator (the stirrer up; belli, tumultus, seditionis). — impulsor (he who impels to an action). Jw. suasor et impulsor (e. g. profectionis mee), auctor et impulsor (e. g. sceleris illius), — stimulator (he who spurs aby on to an action). — instimulator (C. Dom. 5, 13). Jw. instimulator et concitator (e. g. seditionis, id.). — instinator. instigator (both T.). I. and ab-iv, impulsor atque adjutor.

INSTILL, || PROP. instillare. — || IMPROP. instillare (doctrines, precepta, &c., H. Ep. 1, 8, 16; Sen. Benef. 6, 16, extr.; and, undoubtedly, permissible in prose, since C. has quae [literae] mihi quiddam quasi animalia instillantur; al. restillantur: at all events it may be used as C. Sen. 11, verba, precepta, &c., menti atque animo tamquam luminis oleum instillare). — imbuerē qm qā re.

INSTINCT, natura. By i., naturā duce: to become, as it were, an i., quasi in naturam verti: animals have their particular i's, animalia habent suae impetus et rerum appetitus (C. Off. 2, 3, 11). A natural i., conciliatio naturae (i. e. what nature makes agreeable to us, leads us to desire, &c.: C. Ac. 2, 42, extr.). The i. of self-preservation, ad omnem vitam tendens appetitus (C.). insita corporis nostri caritas (Sen.). Nature has implanted in all creatures the i. of self-preservation, omnibus animalibus sui conservandi custodiam naturā ingenuit (ast. C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.); generi animantium omni est naturā tributum, ut se, corpus vitamque tueatur, declineque ea, quae nocturna videantur (C.).

INSTINCTIVE, "quod fit conciliatione naturae: these are i. feelings, ea sunt communibus infixa sensibus. An i. principle, appetitus a naturā datus. animi appetitus (C. 5 Fin. 9, init.): the i. principles of our nature, naturae voluntas. Athg is an i. feeling, qd ci natura ingenuit, or qd ci est a naturā tributum: insitum est ci qd (Sen.): an i. notion, quasi naturalis quaedam atque insita in animis nostris (or in animo ca) notio.

INSTINCTIVELY, duce naturā suā (e. g. facere qd). See INSTINCT, INSTINCTIVE.

INSTITUTE, v. || Establish (laws, rules, &c.), instituire (e. g. magistratum, ferias, sacros ludos). || INSTRUCT (in athg), instituire (absol. or ad qd or ad [qd] faciendum). Jw. instituire atque erudire. See INSTRUCT, TEACH. || To set on foot. To i. an inquiry, questionem de qā re instituire (e. g. de morte ca, C.); questionem de qā re constituere (e. g. de furto, C.). To i. a suit, actionem instituire (C. Mur. 9); agi agi, actionem or litem ci intendere. See To ACCUSE, 'to bring an ACTION.' || To invest with the

care of souls, *beneficio ci sacerdotem instituire (cf. qm tutorem instituitur filiorum orbitali, C. Or. 1, 53).

INSTITUTE, a. || Book of elements or principles, praepia institutaque (e. g. philosophiae, C.). — ars rei or qd faciendi conscripta (e. g. sacrificandi, L. 25, 2).

INSTITUTION, || Act of enacting or establishing, institutio. descriptio [SYN. in FOUND, ESTABLISH]. || Thing founded or prescribed by authority, institutum. — lex (law). I's, instituta (e. g. patriae): laws and i's, leges et instituta. These are admirable i's, haec optime instituta or instructa sunt. An institution = 'a society,' vid. || Education, instructio, vid.

INSTRUCTOR. See FOUNDER.

INSTRUCT, || To teach, &c. erudire. formare (denote education as an ideal good, and as a part of human improvement: erudire, generally, and as far as it frees from ignorance; formare, specially, and as far as it prepares aby in a particular sphere, and for a particular purpose, and gives the mind a bent thereto). — instituire (denotes education as a tangible good, in order to qualify for a particular employment). Instruere = 'to furnish with what is necessary,' must be used carefully: artes, &c., quibus instrulur ad usum forensem, &c., C.: Petron. has instr. juvenes praepia; Q., qm scientiā ca rei. || To give directions to an agent, &c., mandare ci (with ut, nē, &c., or rel. clause). — qm docēre, quae agat. See 'to give INSTRUCTIONS.'

INSTRUCTION, || Teaching, institutio. — disciplina. Instruio in Class. || To remain under i. for twenty years, in disciplinā viginti annos manere (Cas.). || Direction, command, praepium (as direction). — mandatum (as charge, &c.). A secret i., praepium arcanum or occultum. I have received i's, i. qd, mihi mandatum est, ut &c.: to give aby i's, ci mandata dare; qm docēre, quae agat; ci negotium dare, ut &c.; ci praecipere, ut &c. To act according to one's i's, praepia ca sequi (F.). to follow one's i's to the letter, omnia ad praepium agere (Cas., explaining the different duties of a 'legatus' and a commander-in-chief): to receive i's, fm aby, mandata accipere a qo: give him exact i's, about all that you wish me to do or get done for you, omnibus id de rebus, quas agi, quas curari a me, voles, mandata des velim: to give aby i's as to what he should &c., ci mandare, quae illum (agere, &c.) velia.

INSTRUCTIVE, utilis (profitable), or Crcl. qui (quae, quod) qd docet (e. g. virtutem, Q.). I. books for children, libri, quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem (ad virtutem, &c.) informatur or informari solet (ast. C. Arch. 3, 4). To others practice will be found more i. than precept, alii, quod fortasse praepia non credunt, usu docebuntur (Q. 3, 8, 70). To give an i. turn to the conversation, *sermoneum ad ea, quae sunt frugi, deflectere.

INSTRUCTOR. See TEACHER, TUTOR.

INSTRUMENT, || Tool, &c. instrumentum. — organum (ἀργαῶν: eply one that contains works or some artificial construction; hence the best expression for a musical i., cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 11). — machyna (machine for facilitating the movement or management of athg). Astronomical i's, *supplex sideribus observandis: surgical i's, ferramenta chirurgorum: stringed (musical) i's, fides: a wind i., cornu (horn). — tibix (double-flute). — tuba (trumpet). Instrument-maker, instrumentorum opifex. — artifex, qui organa fabricat. || Written or printed document, literae, tabulae. — instrumentum (document, &c., litis, C.); emtionis, Scæv. Dig. 24, 1, 68). To draw up an i., literis qd consignare.

INSTRUMENTAL, To be i. to aby in athg, adjuvare qm or adjuvatore (sem. adjuvricem) esse ci in qā re. commodare ci operam suam ad qd (of persons), adjuvare (also of things). vim habere ad qd. valere ad qd. prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to contribute; of things): to be very i., magnum momentum asferre (of things). Aby was i. to me in athg, ca operā qd effecti (I accomplished it by his aid); ministerio ca qd factum est (haec being the agent by whom it was actually done); *hao in re usum ejus operā; *eum hac in re adjuvatore habui; *ejus operā consecutus sum, quod optabam. To be i. to aby in the execution of his plans, *inservire ca consiliis perficiendis.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, cantus tiliarum nervorumque or nervorum et tiliarum (C. N. D. 2, 58, 146; Rosc. Am. 46, 134). — symphonia (συμφωνία, the orchestra, Sen. Ep. 12, 8). — I. and vocal music, chor-

larum sonitus et vocis cantus; vocum nervorumque cantus.

INSUBORDINATE, imperium detrectans (of soldiers, subjects, &c.).—continuar.

INSUBORDINATELY, contra morem obsequii. contra fas disciplinae (both *T. Ann.* 1, 19, 2).

INSUBORDINATION, disciplina nulla.—immodestia (*Np.*).—imtemperantia nimiaque licentia (*Np.*). *To be guilty of i.*, dicto audientem imperatori suo non esse (*Np.*). *I. was promoted by athen*, qd re modestia exercitiis corrupta (*T. Hist.* 1, 60). *He charged him with promoting sedition and i.*, seditionem ei et confusum ordinem disciplinae obiectabat (*ib.*).

INSUFFERABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUFFERABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSUFFICIENCY, sit inopia (want; e. g. of provisions, frumentum et frumentaria).—angustiae (scanty supply: of provisions, rei frumentariae; of pay, stipendii, *T.*).—imbecillitas et inopia. imbecillitas et egestas (*i. of an individual to supply his own wants; e. g. propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, C.*; amicitia ex imbecillitate atque egestate nata, *C.*). Or *Crci.* with non sufficere or sufficientem esse; non idoneum esse (of authority, evidence, &c.); ad probandum infirmum (et nugatorium) esse (of proofs).—*To feel one's own weakness and i.*, minimum in se esse arbitrari.

INSUFFICIENT, non sufficiens (not sufficient).—non satis idoneus (not quite to the purpose, inadequate; e. g. witness, testimony or evidence). *To be i. by itself*, per se minus valere.

INSUFFICIENTLY, non satis.—minus (less than could be wished; e. g. intelligere qd).—parum (too little). *To be i. provided with athen*, angusto qd re uti.

INSULAE, insulanus (= the inhabitants of an island). *Crci.* From our *i. position*, eo ipso, quod insulam incolimus; eo ipso, quod insulam sumus. An *i. people*, insulani; insulae incolae.

INSULT, a. contumelia (= wrong done to one's honour). offensio (a state of mortified feeling; but also the act that causes it).—injuria (an *i. felt to be a wrong*).—opprobrium (*i. conveyed by reproachful words*). *To look upon athen as an i.*, qd in or ad contumelliam accipere; ignominiae loco ferre qd; ignominiae pro probo habere qd. *To put an i. upon athen*, contumelliam ei imponere; qm ignominia afficere; ignominiam ei imponere or injungere: to have an *i. put upon one*, ignominia affici; contumellia affici.

INSULT, v. contumelliam ei imponere. qm contumellia insequi.—contumeliis insectari. maledictis vexare (*to i. with insolent words*).—augillare (*i. scornfully, contemptuously*).—offendere qm (*to i., displease, whether intentionally or not*).—qm ignominia afficere. ignominiam ei imponere, injungere (of gross insults, causing public disgrace). *To be insulted*, ignominia or contumellia affici; offendi (*to feel insulted*). *To i. with words*, verbis or voce vulnerare, violare. contumelliam ei dicere: *to feel insulted*, injuriam sibi faciem putare; at athen, qd in or ad contumelliam accipere; qd re se laesum or violatum putare.

INSULTINGLY, contumeliose.—per ludibrium (mockingly).—ferociter (e. g. dicere qd, with fierce defiance).

INSUPERABLE, insuperabilis. inexasuperabilis (proper).—quod superari non potest (proper, and improper).

INSUPPORTABLE. See INTOLERABLE, UNBEARABLE.

INSUPPORTABLY. See INTOLERABLY, UNBEARABLY.

INSURANCE, *cautio de qd re. *fides de damno pensando interposita.

INSURE, *rei ei cautionem adhibere (of the person who *i.* his property).—dammum praestare (to take the loss on oneself).—cavere de re (to be security, &c.; of him who *i.* another's property). Their ships are insured, publicum periculum est a vi tempestatis (*L.* 25, 3, 10); hence, houses, &c., are insured, *publicum periculum est ab incendio.

INSURGENT, rebellans (implying a previous war and subjection).—imperium ce detrectans (refusing to obey a sovereign).

INSURRECTION, seditio.—motus (disturbance).—rebellio, rebellum, rebellatio (implying a previous war and subjection).—defectio (a qd, the falling away from athen).—tumultus (the Roman name for a sudden outbreak, of their slaves, or the Gallic tribes, the peasantry, &c.). *Jx.* (repentinus) tumultus ac defectio

(*Caes. B. G.* 5, 26, 1).—vis repentina (a sudden outbreak). *To persuade athen to take part in an i.*, qm in societatem defectionis impellere. *To excite an i.*, or people to an i., seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditionem commovere, concitare: to be instrumental in making an i. general, ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to put down an i., seditionem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: an i. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit: an i. breaks out afresh, seditio recrudescit; seems likely to be put down, seditio languescit: it seems likely that an i. will break out among the Boii, Boiorum gens ad rebellionem spectare videtur (*L.*). An *i. of slaves*, servilis tumultus (*Caes.*).

INSUSCEPTIBILITY, ingenium habes ad qd.—lentitudo. lentus animus (i. of any impression). *Sis torpor.* accidia. animus durus (*SYN.* IN APATHY). *I. of pain*, indolentia.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, of athen, *Crci.*, qd non sentire.—qd non accipere or suscipere. non tangi qd re.—[*Ab sol.*] lentus. torpidus. durus (sluggish, &c.). *Vid.* INSENSIBLE.

INTAGLIO, prps gemma intus emicans (aft. *Sen. Ben.* 3, 26, 1).

INTEGER, *numerus integer (opp. *numerus fractus, fraction).

INTEGRAL. An *i. part of athen*, *necessaria pars ea rei.

INTEGRITY, [IMPROPR.] Moral integrity. integritas. innocentia (*SYN.* IN INNOCENCE).—sanctitas (sanctity, holiness).—integritas or sanctitas vitae (irreproachable and holy life). *Jx.* integritas atque innocentia.—sanctimonia (with ref. to thoughts).

INTEGUMENT, tegumentum. tegumentum (proper, and fig. 'covering', palpebrarum tegumenta oculorum).—integumentum (proper; rare, *L.*; fig. *C.*).—cutis (skin, as *i. of the bones*).—tunica. gluma (of corn).—folliculus (of corn, legumes, grapes).

INTELLECT, intelligentia. intelligendi vis. intelligendi prudentia (the power of understanding. *Sen.* intellectus, post-Aug.).—ingenium (the mental powers).—mens (the mind, as endowed with intellectual powers; then the power of thought or combination itself: a voice). Acuteness of *i.*, ingenii acumen or acies; also acumen only.—perspicacitas. prudentia perspicax (penetrating insight into the nature of a thing).—ingenium acre.—subtilitas (the acuteness that easily discerns the differences of things).—sagacitas (the acuteness that traces out what is concealed). *To be a person of acute i.*, acuti ingenii esse; acuti ingenio esse; acriter intelligere: to sharpen the *i.* (of things), ingenii acumen inservire mentem, or intelligendi prudentiam or ingenium acutere: to have an acute *i.*, naturam acutum esse: to cultivate the *i.*, animum mentemque excolere.

INTELLECTIVE. [To be perceived by the understanding, not by the senses (*Milton*), quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cogitatione tantum et mente collectumur. *I. intelligent*, vid.]

INTELLECTUAL, *Crci.* by gen. animi or cogitationis, &c. *I. activity*, animi or cogitationis motus. mentis agitatio or motus. The *i. faculties*, hominis sollertia (cf. *C. N. D.* 2, 6, 18); animus ingeniumque; animus mensque.

INTELLIGENCE, intelligentia. intelligendi vis or prudentia. See INTELLECT. [News, information, vid.]

INTELLIGENT, mente praeditus (endowed with reason).—intelligens. sapiens. prudens (*SYN.* IN WISE). *To be very i.*, acuti ingenii esse; acuti ingenio esse; acriter intelligere.

INTELLIGIBILITY, perspicuitas (clearness). *Crci.* with intelligi posse. For the greater *i.* of the subject, quo res magis patet.

INTELLIGIBLE, facilis ad intelligendum (easy to understand. *Sen.* intelligibilis belongs to the post-Cic. philosophical style).—comprehensibilis. quod in intelligentiam nostram cadit. quod intelligentia nostra capit. quod intelligere et ratione comprehendere possumus (what our mental faculties can comprehend, opp. quod fugit intelligentiam nostram vim et notionem; quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest).—facilis intellectu or ad intelligendum, accomodatus ad intelligentiam. expeditus. cognitus perfacilis (what may easily be comprehended). *Sis perspicuus, apertus, clarus, &c.* *To be i.*, cognosci ac percipi posse: athen is not *i.*, qd in sensum et in mentem intrare non potest. Generally *i.*, ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accomodatus (and adverbially accomodate); ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accomodate.

INTELLIGIBLY, plane. perspicue. aperte.—ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodata. *That we may express ourselves i., ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.* To speak i., plane et articulate loqui (with ref. to utterance), perspicue or plane et aperte dicere; plane et dilucide loqui (clearly and i.): *that we may express ourselves i., ut ea, quæ dicamus, intelligantur.*

INTERPERANCE, interperantia. incontinentia (SYN. in MODERATE).—interperantia vini (with ref. to drinking, L. 44, 30). *I. in eating and drinking, profunda et interperantia gula (habitual): to brutalise oneself by gross i., immoderate potu atque pastu animum obtusescere (C. 1 Divin. 29, 60). To increase his natural violence of temper by habits of i., violentiam insitam ingenio interperantia vini accendere (L. 44, 30): to be guilty of i., largiore vino uti (on a particular occasion); immoderate et interperante vivere (to live a life of i. and excess, C. Univ. 12).*

INTERPERATE, interperans. incontinens (SYN. in MODERATE). (C. uses interperans = without due control over one's temper, &c.; also interperans in q̄ re; e. g. in ea rei cupiditate).—avidus et interperans (e. g. animum, L., unrestrained, eager for the accomplishment of his desires).—Immoderatus (not kept within proper bounds; of persons or things). A very i. person, homo profundæ atque interperantæ gulæ: to assault ably with i. abuses, interperantius invēhi in qm: i. in language, immodicus linguae (L. Immod., not C. or Cæs.); interperans lingue (T.). See IMMODERATE and (for 'i. zeal, &c.) EXCESSIVE.

INTERPERATELY, interperanter.—interperate.—incontinenter (prop. Cels. capere cibum; impropr. C.).—libidinose (justly). See IMMODERATELY. To attack ably i., interperantius in qm invēhi: to live i., immoderate atque interperante vivere (C.).

INTEND, || Strain, distend (vid.), intendere (opp. remittere). || Mean, purpose, spectare qd, ad qd or with ut (to have an object in view).—propositum habeo or propositum est mihi, qd or with infn. (to purpose; to have resolved; to have ably before one's mind, as a thing to be done).—cogitare qd or with infn. (to think of ably, of doing ably).—destinare (rare, but Class.: infectis illa, quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs.).—agitare, with or without (in) mente, (in) animo (to be revolving in one's mind).—statuisse or constituisse (to have determined; to do ably).—id agere, ut (to be taking steps to accomplish).—se moliri, parare (to be preparing). || Intendere must be used very carefully; but there are some constructions in which it may be used for our 'intend', i. e. where the notion is 'to bend the mind in any direction', animum quo intendere, or to bend, as it were, one's bow as = 'aim at'. I see clearly what he hopes, and what he i's, quid iste speret, et quo animum intendat, perspicō (i. e. to what point he is bending his mind, straining his faculties): you must explain this before you proceed to what you inform us, quod you i. to say, quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illic proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere (C., i. e. at which you say that you are aiming). Quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest (S., he cannot even accomplish what he intended, i. e. aimed at accomplishing). Si Antonius, quod animo intenderat, efficere potuisset (C., had been able to effect what he intended; i. e. had aimed at in his mind).—What was intended by all this, but &c., quoniam hæc omnia ... pertinent (e. g. nisi ad suam perniciem). What is intended by this speech? quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid alibi volunt verba ista? To i. ably or ably for ably, destinare qm or qd ad qd or ci rei (in this sense it seems to be post-Aug.). To i. ably for the bar, destinare qm foro (Q.). Nature intended ably for &c., quæ natus est ad qd.

INTENDANT. See SUPERINTENDENT.

INTENSE. See EXCESSIVE. I. desire, cupiditas magna, acris, ardens, flagrans: i. thought, acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio: by the most i. exertions, intensissima curā (Q.): the cold is never i. in that country, asperitas frigus abest: it was the middle of winter, and the cold was i., erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida.

INTENSELY, valde. graviter. acriter. contente. To love i., perditio et misere amare: to desire ably i., cupere qd ardentius; ea rei desiderio flagrare, excruciarī: to dislike ably i., qd vehementer displicet: to hate ably i., odium qm acerbè et penitus: more i., ardentius studio (e. g. petere qd).

INTENSENESS, vis (intensive strength; for which Pliny is the first who uses vehementia).—gravitas (the heavy, oppressive weight; e. g. morbi).—asperitas (1495)

(severity; e. g. frigus, T.).—rigor (e. g. frigus).—æstivitas (e. g. frigus, hiems). The i. of the cold, intolerabilis vis frigoris. || Intentio = 'strained or stretched state'; can only be used with cogitationum, &c., for 'intenseness of mental application'; so contentio animi (both opp. relaxatio): the i. of the storm, vis tempestatis.

INTENSITY. See INTENSIVENESS.

INTENSIVE. I. particles, intensiva adverbia (Prisc. 15, 1022).

INTENT, adj. Intentus (on the stretch; upon ably, or upon doing ably, ad qd [mentes ad pugnam intentæ, Cæs.]; ad qd faciendum [intentus animus tuus ad fortissimum virum liberandum, C.]; &c. adi. [quæ negotio Intentus, S.]; secl. in with abi. [in eâ re omnium nostrorum intentus animus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22; intentus in eventu alieni consilii, L. 6, 23]; also with adv. of motion [omnium eo cursu sunt intentæ, L.].—attentus (upon ably, ad qd; ad decoris conservationem, C.; on making money, ad rem, Ter.).—deditus (quite given up to; e. g. ubi spectaculi tempus venit, deditæque eo mentes cum oculis erant, L. 1, 9). To be i. upon ably, intendere animum ei rei or ad qd, or in qd (the last often in L.).

INTENT, s. || Design, purpose, vid. To all i's and purposes, omnino (altogether, quite); ab omni parte; omni ex parte; in omni genere; in omnibus rebus (in every respect). If used = 'virtually', see 'as Good as' or VIRTUALLY. To the i. that, ut, or eo consilio, ut (with subj.); hac mente or hoc animo, ut; idcirco, ut; ita, ut; eo, ut, &c.

INTENTION, propositum. consilium. mens. animus. The i. (of a testator, lawyer, &c.), voluntas (opp. to the words themselves, verba, &c.). To judge of actions by the i. of the agent, dirigere facta ad consilium (Vell.). See DESIGN, PURPOSE.

INTENTIONAL, cogitatus. premeditatus, facinus, parricidium, Suet., or Crcl. quod consulto et cogitatum fit. An i. injury, injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit. An i. crime, &c., crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 5).

INTENTIONALLY, consulto. cogitate (after thinking the matter over).—voluntate (from a decision of the will, opp. casu). In voluntate et iudicio.—datâ or deditâ operâ de ob (or L.) ex industria (by exerting oneself to bring it about). To do ably i., consulto et cogitatum facere qd. Not i., see UNINTENTIONALLY.

INTENTLY, attentè. intente (L. and post-Aug.).—animo intento. intento studio. To fix one's thoughts i. upon ably, deligere animos atque intendere in qd (C.). Minds fixed i. upon ably, mentes ad qd intentæ. See INTENT.

INTENTNESS, (animi) intentio (C.).

INTER, humare. humo tegere.

INTERCALARY, intercalarius. intercalaris (e. g. mensis, dies, C., L.).

INTERCALATE, intercalare (only used in the pass. and impersonal; ne intercaletur; intercalatum est, &c.).—interjicere (e. g. he intercalated two months between November and December, interjicit inter Novembrem et Decembrem duos menses alio).

INTERCALTATION, intercalatio (Plin., Macrob.).

INTERCEDE, || Intervenire, vid. || To make intercession for, see INTERCESSION. To send ably to i. for him, qm deprecatorum sui mittere.

INTERCEDER. See INTERCESSION.

INTERCEPT, interceptere (e. g. letters, convoys, men, literas, comæatus, qm).—qm a suis intercepti et secludere (L.).—excipere (to get before, and so meet and cut off, multos ex fuga; also as i. in hunting, aprum, feras; the current of a river, vim fluminis).—deprehendere (to catch on his road, in its progress; e. g. tabellarios, literas, naves).—reprimere (check, fugam hostium, redundantem lacum). To i. the light, officere luminibus (by building before aby's windows): to i. the sun, officere ei apricanti (i. e., from a person wishing to bask in it).

INTERCEPTION, interceptio (C.).

INTERCESSION, deprecatio (g. i. for the attempt to remove a threatening evil by one's prayers). To obtain pardon through aby's i., qd deprecator veniam impetrare: to make i. for aby, rogare pro qd; deprecari pro qd (to intercede pro qd = 'to become security for him'); on account of ably, ci adesse ad qd deprecandum; with aby, deprecari qm pro qd; deprecatorum ci adesse apud qm; ci supplicare pro qd (the last, of a humble petitioner as a suppliant). || Not intercessio = the 'veto' of tribunes, &c.

INTERCESSOR, deprecator (from deprecatrix; for aby, as or pro ci periculo (C.); for ably, as rei (e. g.

not intercessor. To be an i. on aby's behalf, see 'to make INTERCESSION for.'

INTERCHANGE. *v.* *permutare* (e. g. nomina inter vos permutastis, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 5, 19). — *commutare* (e. g. inter se commutant vestem et nomina; *commutare* non tria verba inter vos: *both, athg with abg*, *qđ cum qđ*; *one thing with another*, *qđ cum qđ re*; *aleu perm. rem re*, and [*Ulp.*] *rem pro re*). *To i. their prisoners*, *commutare captivos*. See **EXCHANGE**.

INTERCHANGE, *s. commutatio*.—permutatio (*esp.ly barter*).—*vicissitudo* (*the giving and receiving in turn*). *An i. of kind offices*, *vicissitudo studiorum officiorumque* (*C. Lael. 14, 49*). *The regular i. of night and day*, *vicissitudines dierum nocturnumque*. *An i. of one state with another*, *ex alio in aliud vicissitudo et mutatio* (*e. g., of life with death*).

INTERCHANGEABLE, commutabilis (*changeable*).
Crcl. with commutari or permutari (cum qâ re) posse.

INTERCHANGEABLY. See **ALTERNATELY**, **RECIPROCALLY**.

INTERCOURSE, conversatio (of social t., *Vell.*, Q.; not C.).—usus (*frequent t.*, implying that one avails oneself of the services, &c. of the other).—consuetudo (*habitual t.*, with aby, to wch one has been accustomed; also the t. of persons in love with each other).—convictus (*t. of persons who live much together*).—Confidential or friendly t., usus familiaris; familiaritas; usus amicitiae: to have t. with aby, est mihi consuetudo cum qo: much t., qo multum uti: to avoid all t. with aby, cs additum, sermonem, congressum fugere (together); additum cs sermonemque deferugere: to avoid all t. with mankind, congressus hominum fugere: fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum: to break off t., consuetudinem omittere.

INTERDICT, v. See FORBEAR, PROHIBIT.

INTERDICT, s. interdictum (*g. l.*).—¶ *Ecclesiastical ban.* see BAN.

INTEREST, v. 1) *Attract, &c.*, jucundum esse. delectare. capere (*to take one's fancy*). — rapere (*to carry one away captive, as it were; fill one with astonishment*). To i. aby, cl placere; qm delectare or delectatione allicere (*to please, amuse, &c.*). — qm tenere (*to arrest one's attention, &c.*; e. g. audientium animos novitate).

2) ¶ *To be interested in athg, or athg interests (= concerns) me, qd mea interest; with subst. the person stands in the gen.—qd ad me pertinet. It is's me less (than), or but little, minor mea res agitur. See TO CONCERN.*

3) *To interest oneself for or about althq.*, qd ad me pertinere puto; qd mihi curae or cordi est (*non* not curae cordique, *althq* to an object *I have at heart*).—foveo qd (*I favour, cherish, endeavour to promote it*, &c. i. e. g. artes).—Incumbere ci rel, in qd, or ad qd (*to apply oneself vigorously to any pursuit*, &c.).—de qd laborare (*to be anxious about any*; e. g. vel ex hoc ipso, quod tam vehementer de Milione laborem, C.). To *4. oneself for any*, cupio cs causā (*see C. Fam. 13, 64, 1. Rosc. Am. 51, 149*); ci studeo; cs sum studiosus. ci faveo (*I favour him, &c.*).—ci tribuo (*give him active support*; cf. Cortie ad C. Fam. 13, 9, 2). To *induce any to i. himself in one's service or cause*, qd ad studium sui perducere; allicere atque excitare cs studium ad utilitates nostras.

INTEREST. s. A) | *Participation* propr. or fig. in the advantage or value of athg, studium (the i. taken in athg). I have an i. in athg, mea qd interest; ad me qd pertinet: I take an i. in athg, non alienum qd a me puto: I have less i. in it than *ſc.*, minor mea res agitur: since he had no longer any i. in it, quum ejus jam nihil interesset. To be brought i. in it, athg, affici qd res (cf. Q. 2, 1, 16; we are to take an i. in athg, affici qd res in their danger, eorum periculo afficiuntur). | *Attractiveness* *ſc.*, voluptas—ju- cunditas (pleasantness), oblectatio oblectamentum (amusement). To be of i. to athg, jucundum esse: to have but little i. for athg, mediocriter qm retinere: to give an i. to any thing, voluptatem dare ci rei (Q. 10, 5, 11). | *Advantage*, profit, res, or rationes or causa ca (his affairs generally)—commōdum (his advantage, *ſc.*)—utilitas, profit, *ſc.*: also what is expe- dient, opp. what is right). | *Accommodation* ἀφελμα, opp. detrimentum, gain falling to one's share without any coercion of one's own: 'Dōd'. The public i., athg, or common i., communis; communium utilitas, athg, is my i., qd ut res pōn: to consider that one shall advance one's own i. by *ſc.*, rebui suis ac consul- tandum sperare: what you believe to be for my i., quā mihi intelligi esse accommodata: so my i.'s require it.

rationes meae ita ferunt: *my i. requires it, expediat* mihi; *mela rationibus concludit: a city in wch the i.'s of one are the i.'s of all, respública, in qua idem concludit omnibus: men have different i.'s, aliis aliud expedit: to attach oneself to ab'y's i.'s, ad cs rationes se adiungere: to defend ab'y's i.'s, cs causam defendere: to consult, forward, &c., ab'y's i.'s, cs rationibus consulere or prospicere, or prospicere et consulere; cs commodis servare or non deesse: also consulere ci only: he is devoted to your i.'s, est tui amantissimus: to neglect ab'y's i.'s, cs commodā negligere. To look to (have an eye to &c.) one's private i.'s, servare suo privato commodo: to act in every thing with an eye to one's private i.'s, omnia metri emolumentis et commodis; omnia ad utilitatem referre; omnia pecuniā causā facere: to undertake alth' agst one's own i., contra suum commodum qd suscipere: not to be led to the commission of an unjust act by any considerations of private i., nullo emolumento in fraudem impelli (C.): to prefer one's own i.'s to the good of another, suas rationes ca salutē antepone: to sacrifice one's private i.'s to the public good, republ'icū commodā privatis necessitatibus habere potiora: not to divide the i.'s of the citizens, civium commodā non divellere: to excite a zeal for one's i.'s in ab'y, allicere atque excitare cs studium ad utilitates nostras.*

B) [*Interest on money, PROPRI.*] *usura* or *pl. usurae* (what is paid for the use of a borrowed sum; hence '*interest*,' with ref. to the borrower who pays); — *fenus* (the profit on a sum lent; hence '*interest*,' with ref. to the lender who receives or is to receive it). — *Impendium* (= usura quod in sorte accedit; *Varr. L. L.* 5, 36, 50, § 183: *all three also fig.*). *I. upon i.*, anatocismus (ἀνατοκισμός, *C. Att.* 5, 21, 11 and 12). — *usurae usurarium* (*Cod. Jus.* 4, 32, 28): *five per cent. (monthly i.)*, centesima^{ae} quinae: *one-half per cent. (monthly) i.* = *six per cent. (annually)*, semisses *usurae*: *12 per cent.*, centesima^{ae} usurae (= *1 per cent. per month*): *12 per cent. compound i.*, centesima^{ae} renovato in singulos annos fenore (*C. Att.* 6, 3, 5); or centesima^{ae} renovatae quotannis; or centesima^{ae} actae cum renovatoe singulorum annorum (*Att.* 6, 1, 5): *12 per cent. at simple i.*, centesima^{ae} perpetuo fenore or *c-n-tesima^{ae} perpetue*. ~~§ 65~~ The Roman interest being monthly, must be multiplied by 12 to turn it into our method of calculating it; the *asses usurae* or centesima^{ae} usurae being 1 per cent. monthly = 12 per cent. per annum; lower rates will be expressed by the divisions of the *as*; thus, 11 per cent., *deunces usurae*: 10, *dectantes usurae*; 9, *dodranates usurae*; 8, *beases usurae*; 7, *septantes usurae*; 6, *semisses usurae*; 5, *quincunces usurae*; 4, *trientes usurae*; 3, *quadrantes usurae*; 2, *sexantes usurae*; 1, *unciae usurae*; and ~~§ 66~~ for these other forms occur; e. g. *fenus ex ...* (e. g. *fenus ex triente*, 4 per cent.); or *fenus with adj.* (*fenus uncarius*, 1 per cent.); or the sing. or pl. of these substant., *factum erat debissu* (8 per cent.); *ut numi, quos huc in quinque modo* (5 per cent.) *nutriliae*, *pergant avidos sudare deunces* (11 per cent., *Pers.*). *Georges* recommends the retention of the Roman forms, adding in singulos annos, to show that it is not due every month, but every year: it is better, however, to reduce the yearly to the monthly value, as above. To put out money at *i.*, pecuniam dare fenori or fenore; ponere in fenore numos (*H.*): to lend money to *any* at *i.*, pecuniam *ci* dare, pecuniam apud *qm* occupare, with or without fenore; to lend money at a high rate of *i.*, pecuniam grandi fenore occupare: money on such *i.* is paid, pecunia fenebris: money on such *no i.* is paid, pecunia gratuita (if lent); pecunia otiosa (such is not lent, and so brings no *i.* to the possessor): lending money upon *i.*, generatio: to offer *any* money for which he is not to pay *any i.*, pecuniam *ci* gratuitum proponere: to borrow money upon *i.*, pecuniam sumere or accipere fenore: to borrow money at a low rate of *i.*, and lend it at a high one, pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviori fenore collocare: to lend *any* money, and take *no i.* for it, pecuniam sine fenore *ci* credere or expensum ferre: to refuse to pay either principal or *i.*, fenus (here = capital) atque impendium recusare (*L.*): to receive *i.* *fm* *any*, usuram *a* quo accipere: to pay *i.*, usuram pendere or solvere; to *any*, *ci* fenus dare: to pay down the *i.* in hard money, pecuniam usuris pernumerare: to pay the capital without *i.*, pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere: the *i.* mounts up, usurae multiplicantur: the *i.* exceeds the capital, mergunt usurae sortem: the rate of *i.* falls, fenus deminuitur; rises, *fenus* augetur: the profits of an estate are hardly sufficient to pay the *i.* with, fructus praediorum certant cum usuris: the *i.* is added to the capital, sortis sit *ex usura*: to add the *i.* to the capital,

aurum perscribere (cf. *Brem. Suet. Cas.* 42): a high, a moderately high, a shamefully high rate of i., grande, tolerabile, iniquissimum fenus: to be ruined by the amount of i. one has to pay, fenus trucidari; impendis debilitari (C. Rep. 2, 30). ¶ *IMPROPR.* uasura. fenus. impendium. *The earth always repays with i. whatever it has received*, terra nunquam sine usurâ redditit quod accepit (cf. *ager reddit semina magno fenore, Tib.*): to repay a benefit with i., beneficium cum usuris reddere; a favour with i., debitum ci cumulate reddere: to repay aly with i., (etiam) cum impendis augere qd (e. g. largitatem tui muneris, C.); majore mensurâ reddere qd (C.).

INTERFERERE, se immiscere. se inserere ci rei (to thrust oneself into it).—se admiscere ci rei. se interponere ci rei or in qd.—auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose one's authority).—interesse ci rei (to take part in it, negotiis, &c.; not, of course, implying improper interference).—officere or officere et obstat ci rei (to sit with its execution; e. g. consiliis ea; meis commodis). *Not to i. in atq., abesse or se abstinere a qd re: to i. in atq. agi ab i's will, qd invito aspirare or accedere ad qd (e. g. ad meam pecuniam, C. 2 Ferr. 1, 54, 142): don't you i., ne to admisce: if you will, do as you like; I shall not i., si quod voles, facies; nihili interpono: do it and welcome, I shall not i., per me licet (e. g. per me vel stertas licet, you may more if you will; I shall not i. with you). To i. with what does not belong to one, alienum rei se immiscere (Pompon. de verb. sign. 36), or aliena negotia curare (H., to mind other people's business). To i. to prevent atq., se interponere quomodo &c.—interpellare with quomodo (respublica a me administrari possit, *Brut.*), or nē (senatusconsultum fieret, L.), or quā (quibus vellem, *uter, Mal. ap. C.*). ¶ *NOT* To i. to prevent atq., i. intercedere ci rei, in post-Aug. writers; *wh. in C. &c. is confined to the interposition of the tribunes veto, &c.* ¶ *INTRANS.* To clash, vid.*

INTERFERENCE, interpellatio (i. to stop a discourse).—intercessio (the i. of the tribunes to stop any public proceedings by their veto; in later writers more general in its meaning). In other cases, *Crci.* with the verbs in INTERFERERE; e. g., it will be the wiser course to obtain fm all i. with this matter, sapientius facies, si te in istam rem non interpones (e. g. in istam pacificationem, C.). To appeal to the tribunes for their i., appellare tribunos. *Interpositio has not this meaning. See Dict.*

INTERIM. See 'in the MEAN time.'

INTERIOR, adj. See *INTRA*.

INTERIOR, e. pars interior, partes interiores. interiora, um, adj. *The i. of a country, interior regio; interiora, um; terra interior; e. g. the i. of Africa, Africa interior.* [See *HEAVY*, A. *IMPROPR.*]

INTERJECTION, interjectio (Gramm.).

INTERLARD, ¶ *PROPR.* illardare (*Apic.*). ¶ *IMPROPR.* intermiscere (qd ci rei, L., Col.; not C. or *Cas.*). To i. a speech with Greek words, Græca verba inculcare (C.).

INTERLEAVE, *libri quibusque paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.

INTERLINE, interscribere (*Plin. Ep.* 7, 9).—super-scribere (to write above another word or line; e. g. *Suet. Ner.* 52).

INTERLINEAR, interscriptus (written between).—superscriptus (written above).

INTERLINEATION, superscriptum (neut. partic.).—interscriptum (cf. *Plin. Ep.* 7, 9).—superductio occurs *Ulp. Dig.* 28, 4, 1; it is not given by *Freund.*, but seems to mean 'the writing over an erasure, lituras inductiones, superductiones ipse feci.'—interpositio (q. i. for what is written between, whether between two words or two lines, una interpositio difficilior est, &c.; C. *Ram.* 16, 22). *There were so many both erasures and i's, ita multa et deleta et inducta et superscripta inerant (Suet. Ner.* 52, sn.).

INTERLOCUTION, interlocutio (as judicial term, is more general than the Eng. word, since it denoted also a short explanatory speech of the advocate on the other side; hence it is better to add iudicial).—edictum (decretum, &c.) ad tempus propositum.

INTERLOCUTOR, *Crci.* *qui orationem interponit, &c.

INTERLOPER, qui alienæ rei se immiscet (cf. *Pompon. de verb. sign.* 36); qui aliena negotia curat (H.).

INTERLUDE, exōdium (cf. L. 7, 32, sn.).—embōdium (ἐμβόδιον, theatrical i. i. ballet; C. *Seis.* 54, 116).—*ludus interpositus, interjectus. To enliven along by

some i., interpolare satietatem ea rei ludo (e. g. satietatem epularum ludis, *Curt.* 6, 2).

INTERMARRIAGE, *Crci.* with connubium est; connubia sunt aliquibus. *They forbid, by a cruel law, the i. of plebeians and patricians*, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimâ lego sanxerunt (C.): *Canuleius proposed a law to sanction the i. of patricians and plebeians*, de connubio patrum et plebis Canuleius rogationem promulgavit (L.): *since no neighbouring states would allow of i's with them*, quippe quibus cum finitimis connubia non essent: *they forbid i's between the other states*, ceteris populis connubia ademerunt. (Suet. *This was the jus connubii.*)

INTERMARRY, *Crci.* The patricians and plebeians may not i., connubia plebi et patribus non sunt. See *INTERMARRIAGE*.

INTERMEDDLE WITH. See 'To INTERFERE with.'

INTERMENT. See *BURIAL*.

INTERMINABLE. See *ENDLESS*.

INTERMINABLY. See *ENDLESSLY*.

INTERMINGLE, INTERMIX, intermiscere qd ci rei (L., Col.; not C. *Cas.*).—immiscere (qd ci rei; *Lucr.*, L., V., H.; not C., *Cas.*).—in medium admiscere (C. *Unio.* 7). See *TO MIX*.

INTERMISSION, intermissio (the giving up entirely for a time).—omissio (the giving up entirely).—cessatio (the resting; opp. to previous activity; often in a depreciating sense).—intercapdo (interval during which atq. is interrupted; interruption; e. g. intercapdum scribendi facere, C.).—interpellatio (interruption of a speaker; hence interruption generally). Without any i., uno tenore, sine ullâ intermissione: without any the least i., sine ullâ minimi temporis intermissione (C.). ¶ *In fever, intermissio (total; remissio, being partial).*—decessio (opp. accessio, *Cels.*).—dies integri (on which the patient is without fever). After the two first days there follows an i. of two days, finitâ febre biduum integrum est (*Cels.*): to have one day's i., unum diem præstare integrum: in this fever there is no i., but only an occasional remission, hoc genus [februm] non ex toto in remissione desistit, sed tantum levius est: the i's are longer, febris longiore circuitu reddit (*Cels.*). To have i's, (ex toto) intermittere (*Cels.*); certum circuitum habere et ex toto remitti (*Cels.*); dies integros præstare (*Cels.*).

INTERMIT, ¶ *TRANS.* intermittere (e. pr.; studia doctrine, C.; curam rerum, T., &c.). See *SUSPEND*.—

¶ *INTRANS.* See 'to have INTERMISSIONS.'

INTERMITTENT, I. fever, febris intermittens: i. fevers, febres, quarum certus est circuitus; or quæ certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur (*Cels.*); i. e., those that have regular intermissions).

INTERMIXTURE, admixtio.

INTERNAL, interior (opp. exterior)—Intestinus (going on in the interior of a country; opp. externus. Suet. *internus, post-Aug., T.*).—domesticus (happening at home, in its narrower or wider sense; opp. abroad, foris). Jx. Intestinus ac domesticus.—Intus inclusus (enclosed within our walls; e. g. periculum, of danger fm our fellow-citizens). Peace abroad is immediately followed by i. discords, pax externæ continuatur discordia domi. See *CIVIL* (war, &c.). As i. malady, malum, quod hæret in visceribus (propr., of the body; or fig., of the body politic). I. evils (in a state), mala intestina, or intestina ac domestica: i. enemies, hostes qui intus sunt (aff. C.): the i. parts of the body, ea quæ sunt intus in corpore: i. tranquillity, animi tranquillitas.

INTERNALLY, intus (within).—in sinu or in sinu tacto (e. g. gaudere; of internal emotions, outwardly suppressed; cf. C. *Tusc.* 3, 21, 55. *Tib.* 4, 13, 8).

INTERNATIONAL, I. law, jus gentium. Agit the first principles of i. law, contra jus gentium.

INTERNUCIO, internuntius (C.).

INTERPOLATE, corrumpere. vitare (q. tt. for to falsify). Jx. corrumpere atque interlinere (interlin. = to rub out words fm a waxen tablet, and insert others; hence does not suit our method of writing).—interpolare (propr. = 'to fashion anew,' to give another form to; in the sense of 'interpolating,' it implies the doing it so as to avoid detection, not to let the changes or additions betray themselves by their appearance; semper qd demendo, mutando, curando ne litura appareat, interpolando; C. *Ferr.* 2, 1, 61).—transcribere se to falsify in transcription. —*verbis alienis corrumpere, vitare; *falsa or aliena verba inculcare (of added words). To i. documents, tabulas corrumpere or vitare; tabulas interpolare, or corrumpere

pere atque interlinere, or interpolare (with the distinctions above given).

INTERPOLATION, verbum aliquod inculcatum, or inculcata verba quaedam (C.; but not implying in him false additions). *Interpolamentum*, post-Class. Claud. Mamert.

INTERPOLATOR, Crcel. See **INTERPOLATE**, and **FALSIFIER**.

INTERPOSE, {i. TRANS.} interponere (to place between, qd or qm ci rei or ci).—interjicere or interjacere (to cast between; absol. legionarilis interjaciunt cohortes, Cæ.; qd inter qd atque qd, C.; qd ci rei, e. g. nasus quâlm murus oculis interjectus, C.). To i. some delay, moram quam interponere (rei faciendæ or quin &c.); to i. one's authority, auctoritatem suam interponere or interserere ci rei.—{i. INTRANS.} To come in as mediator, &c., se interponere.—Intercedere. Intercessionem suam interponere (post-Aug. Suet.; = to interfere to prevent). To i. to prevent althg, see **INTERFERE** to prevent althg. {i. To put in by way of interruption, interponere (but as trans. verb, the interposed words being the object).—interpellare qm (to interrupt).—inquam, inquit (say I, says he).

INTERPOSITION, interpositio (e. g. certarum personarum interpositio; C. Invent. 1, 6).—interpositus, ūs (e. g. luna interposita interjunctuque terræ repente deficit; C. only of local i.).—interventus, ūs (of persons; e. g. cs. Caleni et Calvæns; interventu Pompitini pugna sedatur; also of things; local, lunæ, noctis, &c.). *Interpositio* of persons, it denotes simply the coming in before althg is completed, wch they may or may not hinder; in the sense of mediation, &c., it is post-Class.; ci rei subvenire interventu principis; Plin. Ep. 10, 68). By the i. of aby, cs beneficio (cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 33).

INTERPRET, interpretari; see **TO TRANSLATE**; and for 'to i. althg favorably,' see 'to put a favorable interpretation on.'

INTERPRETATION, interpretatio (prop.).—explanatio (e. g. of a dream, oracle, &c.; C.). {i. Exposition, interpretatio, enarratio, explanatio, explicatio. *Interpretatio* must be by word of mouth. To put a favorable i. on althg, qd in meliorem partem accipere or interpretari.

INTERPRETER, interpres (v. pr.).—explanator (one who explains another's meaning; also dreams, oracles, &c.).—enarrator (who explains hermeneutically).—explicator (prop., one who unfolds, and so explains what was involved). The i.'s or expounders of the will of God, scriptores, qui sunt Dei quasi interpretes internumque (aft. C. Phil. 13, 5, 12). To speak with aby though an i., per interpretationem cum qo colloqui (Gell.; cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 19).

INTERREGNUM, interregnum.

INTERROGATE. See **TO ASK**, **TO QUESTION**.

INTERROGATION. See **QUESTION**. Note of i., *signum interrogationis.

INTERROGATIVE, interrogativus (Prisc. 17, 1059). The i. method; e. g., to adopt the i. method of instruction, percunctando et interrogando elicere discipulo-rem (or audientium) opiniones, et ad hæc quæ hi respondeant, ei quid videatur, dicere (C. Fin. 2, 1, 2).

INTERROGATIVELY, interrogative (Eras. Acon. in Verr. 2, 1, 56).

INTERROGATORY, s. See **QUESTION**.

INTERRUPT, interrumpere (to break althg off; to make it cease before its proper time; e. g. orationem, sermonem).—interpellare (to i. a speaker; to try to prevent his going on; then as i. for interrupting).—interfari qm and abol. (to i. a speaker by an observation of one's own interposed, not implying the wish to prevent him from saying any more).—intermittere (to suspend althg for a time).—intercipere (to catch althg, as it were, before it has reached its completion; to bring it to a sudden standstill, iter, sermonem medium).—intervenire ci rei (to come in before althg is completed, and so delay or prevent its completion; e. g. deliberationem; also with ref. to persons, verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus).—incidere (to cut short; e. g. sermonem).—diminere (to make althg cease by separating the parties engaged in it, sermonem, prælium; or persons or circumstances). {i. Interrupted, interruptus. Interruptus. Intermittus. (Syr. above.)

INTERRUPTEDLY, interrupte. per dilationes (e. g. gerere bellum).

INTERRUPTER, interpellator. inventor. *Interruptor* (Gloss. Philox.).

INTERRUPTION, interrupciō (interval during wch althg is suspended or ceases; scribendi, molestiæ). (498)

—interpellatio. interfactio (the i. of a speech by speaking between; an interpellatio wishes to prevent the speaker Jm going on; an interfactio wishes to make itself also heard in the midst of another's speech; interpell. also of on i. caused by a person).—intermissio (the breaking off or suspension of althg for a time; e. g. epistolatum, forensis operæ). Without any i., uno tenore. sine ullâ intermissione (without stopping).—sine ullâ interpellatione (e. g. in literis versari). A day free Jm i.'s, dies vacuum ab interruptoribus. To enjoy oneself without danger of i., oblectare se sine interpellatoribus (C.). *Intermissio* = 'aposiopesis: as 'interruption' generally, it is very late; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.—interlocutio is a judicial i. i. 'interlocution.'

INTERSECT, secare (prop. and fig.).—persecare. intersecare (prop.). To i. althg in the middle, medium secare; crosswise, decussare (e. g., a line).

INTERSECTIO, sectio (g. i., cutting).—decussatio. decussis (i. of two lines placed crosswise to each other).—intersectio (only Vitruv., hollow cut out between two elevations).—inclusura (place or point of i.).

INTERPERSE, interspersere. immiscere; in althg, amongst althg, ci rei.—permiscere qd qâ re (prop. and fig., C.); tristitia lætitiæ, Sit.).—intextere (in compositions, læta tristibus, C.). To i. verses among his prose, versus admiscere orationi.

INTERSTICE. See **INTERVAL**.

INTERTWINE. See **INTERWEAVE**.

INTERVAL, intervallum. spatium interjectum (g. i.—distantia seldom of i. in space).—tempus interjectum (of time). To leave an i., spatium relinquere or intermittere: after a short i., interjecto haud magno spatio: a lucid i., remissio (e. g. si furiosus habet remissionem, Ulp. Dig.).

INTERVENIRE, intervenire. supervenire (to come upon aby unexpectedly; of persons or things; e. g., of night, ni nox prælo intervenisset, L.; quotiens imbres superveniunt; Front. Aqued. 15).—intercedere ci rei (of time, annus, nox, C.).—interponi (of time, spatium interpositum)—objici (of hindrances). Scarcely a year had intervened before (or when) &c., vix annus intercesserat, quum &c.

INTERVENTION, {i. State of coming between, interpositio, ūs.—interjectus (both of things). Jx. interpositus atque interjectus (of the i. of the moon between the earth and the sun, C.).—{i. Mediatory agency, beneficium cs.—intercessio (for the purpose of prevention; post-Aug., except as i. i. of the tribunician veto, &c.).—interpellatio (interruption). By the i. of aby, beneficium cs (if it was an act of kindness); per qm (if through aby's agency).

INTERVIEW, colloquium, colloquium (between two persons, whether for conversation or to settle some business). A personal i., præsens sermo; præsens cum præsentii colloquium. To have an i. with aby, sermonem conferre cum qo; cum qo colloqui; also convenire qm: to have a secret i. with aby, arcano or secreto cum qo colloqui: to have an i. (of two generals, &c.), in colloquium convenire (Np.): to refuse an i. to aby, aditum petenti conveniendi non dare (Np. Panass. 31, 3). See **AUDIENCE**.

INTERWEAVE, intextere (prop. † and post-Aug. impropr., læta tristibus intextere, C.).—intextere (post-Aug. and †; intertextus, O. &c.).

INTESTATE, intestatus (C.). To die i., intestato or intestatum mori (C.).

INTESTINAL, intestinus.

INTESTINE (prop. and fig.), intestinus. Jx. intestinus ac domesticus (of evils, seditions, &c. in a country; opp. externus: bellum intestinum ac domesticum; dom. discordia; malum int. ac domesticum).

INTESTINES, viscera (g. i. for the inner parts of the body).—exta (the inner parts of the upper part of the body; the heart, lungs, &c.).—intestina (or post-Aug.) interanea. Ila (the inner parts of the lower part of the body; the entrails, guts, &c.).—intestina, interanea, the digestive organs; Ila, whatever is contained in the lower part of the body, eply those parts that are serviceable. Dbd.).

INTHRALL. See **ENSLAVE**.

INTHRALLMENT. See **BONDAGE** and **ENSLAVEMENT**.

INTIMACY, familiaritas. usus familiaritatis. consuetudo. usus. Jx. consuetudo ac familiaritas; (domesticus) usus et consuetudo. An i. of long standing, usus vetus. To be on terms of i. with aby, familiariter or intime uti qo. See 'to be intimate with.'

INTIMATE, v. significare (denotes the making any sign or hint by wch one's intention is conveyed more or

less distinctly to another; thus vultu et verbis significare; weaker therefore than declarare, because more indefinite; hoc ... non solum significandum sed etiam declarandum arbitror; *this is the best word*.—declarare (to declare). To i. *aby's* wish to *aby* by a letter, ci voluntatem per literas deferre.

INTIMATE, *adj.* Intimus (on terms of close intimacy; then as *subst.* = 'i. friend').—conjunctus (closely connected with). An i. friendship, familiaritas intima, summa. Intima or familiaris amicitia: an i. friend, homo intimus, homo, quo intime utimur, amicus conjunctissimus: to be i. with *aby*, qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate cs versari; cum qo vivere (C. Tusc. 1, 33, 81): to be on the most i. terms of friendship with *aby*, arto or artissimo amicitiam vinculo cum qo conjunctum esse; qo familiariter or intime uti; in familiaritate cs versari; familiarissime uti qo; multa (ac jucunda) consuetudine cum qo conjunctum esse: the closest intimacy, artissima amicitiam vincula: to become very i. with *aby*, sibi conjungere qm familiari amicitia: I am very i. with *aby*, magna est mihi cum qo familiaritas, also familiaritate magna or arto or intima or maxima cum qo conjunctum esse; magno suo familiaritatis cum qo conjunctum esse; arto familiaritate complecti qm: we have been i. friends for many years, inter nos vetus usus intercedit. To have an i. knowledge of *aby*, cs rei peritum or gnarum esse; qd bene or penitus nosse.—qd expertum esse, or cs rei non expertum esse (to have experienced *aby*).—tamquam digitos suos unguisq; nosse rem (Prov., Juv.). To have an i. knowledge of *aby*, qm penitus, bene or optime nosse: to have an i. knowledge of the whole affair, omnem rem or omnia nosse.

INTIMATELY, *intime*.—familiariter (in an intimate manner or style; e. g. vivere, scribere).—conjuncto (in a united manner; e. g. conjuncte vivere, Np. Att. 10, 3; so conjunctus, conjunctissime vivere, C. Fam. 6, 9. Lat. 1, 2).—penitus (thoroughly; e. g. intelligere, perspicere, to be i. acquainted with a subject).—arto (= arcte, closely). To be i. acquainted with *aby*, qo familiariter or intime uti. See INTIMATE.

INTIMATION, significatio. See TO INTIMATE. If = declaration, vid.

INTIMIDATE. See TO FRIGHTEN.

INTIMIDATION, *Crci.* with verbs in FRIGHTEN. From i. terrore percussus or coactus. To be a powerful means of i., multum valere ad terrendum qm: to use *aby* as a means of i., qd ci ad timorem proponere (of a statement, C.).

INTO, in (with acc.). But ~~into~~ after verbs of placing, putting, setting, laying, &c. (ponere, locare, collocare, statuere, constituere) in *my* makes the *abi*; but imponere (when it has not the dat. after it of the place into which the thing is placed) and reponere *my* have in *with* acc. [imponere in navem, in naves, in plaustrum; reponere qd in ararium, &c.] C. has also anulum ... in mari abjecerat: inserere is always in *qd* or *ci* rei (oculum in laqueum inserere; qd ci in os inserere. Z. p. 354, § 490, erroneously says in with *abi*). So also deligere (to *as* [asserere in terrâ; cultum in corde]). After many verbs the prepos. is not expressed in Lat.; e. g., to enter into the city, ingredi urbem.—The particular constructions will be found after the verbs *wh* 'into' follows; to come i., fall i., get i., &c., vid. To look i. one's own heart, introspecere mentem suam ipsum (C.); percuñari ipsum se (C.); in sese descendere (Pers.).

INTOLERABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus (not to be borne, insupportable; of persons and things; e. g., woman, cold, pain).—odiosus (hateful, disgusting; of persons and things; as Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28, odiosus mihi es).—importunus (disagreeable, disgusting; of persons and things; e. g. avaritia). I. conduct, intolerantia; odium (C. Cluent. 39, 109, both); there is nothing more i. than a rich woman, nihil intolerantius quam femina dives (Juv. 6, 459).

INTOLERABLY, intolerabiliter. intoleranter.

INTOLERANCE, intolerantia. odium (C. Cluent. 39, 109, both).

INTOLERANT, intolerans cs rei (not bearing it well, L.).—qui qd non or male or ægre fert.—aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens. *erga dissidentes in religione divina parum indulgens (in matters of religion).

INTOLERATION (in matters of religion), *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens.

INTOMB. See ENTOMA.

INTONATION, *Crci.* with præire ac præmonstrare or præministrare, ed. Lion) modulos (Gell. 1, 11, 2).

INTONE, graviter sonare (as Pope uses 'intone'); (490)

prope ultimarum syllabarum sono indulgere (aliorum syll., Q. 11, 3, 33); or insonare (e. g. canticum, Phædr.). To i. the service, *preces publicas cantu illo ecclesiastico insonare or modulari.

INTOXICATE. See 'to make DRUNK.'

INTOXICATION. See DRUNKENNESS.

INTRACTABLE. See UNMANAGEABLE.

INTRACTABLENESS. See UNMANAGEABLENESS.

INTRENCH, *PROP.* fossâ cingere. vallo et fossâ circumdare (or vallo atque fossâ, S.; vallo fossaque, Cas.).—vallare. obvallare.—vallo sepire, cingere, circumdare or munire (defend with palisades); or (g. t.) operibus et munitionibus sepire; operibus munire. An intrenched camp, castra vallo fossaque munita (ast. Cas. B. G. 2, 5).—[IMPROPR.] To i. upon (rights, &c.), ci injuriam facere or inferre (to injure).—qm interpellare in jure ipsius (Cas.); qd de jure cs deminueret (to interfere with his rights).—pervertere (to overthrow, omnia jura; amicitiam).—violare or violare atque imminueret (to violate a law or right, jux).

INTRENCHMENT, vallum (with palisades).—fossa (the trench).—agger (the mound). To throw up i.'s (see TO INTRENCH, if the fossa is principally meant), munimentum extruere; munitionem facere; aggerem comportare jacere, extruere, construere; vallum ducere; any where, ci loco munimentum or munitionem imponere; qm locum munitionibus sepire; ci loco munitiones circumdare; qm locum munimento or aggeri cingere. [IMPROPR.] An i. on *aby's* rights injuria illata.—jus cs violatum or imminutum.

INTREPID. See BOLD, COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS.

INTREPIDITY, animus impavidus or intrepidus or fortis (Stm. in FEARLESS).

INTREPIDLY. See FEARLESSLY, BOLDLY.

INTRICACY, implicatio; but it is *my* necessary to use *Crci.* with *adj.* in INTRICATE.

INTRICATE, impeditus (presenting many obstacles; e. g. iter, silva, saltus, locus, navigatio).—perplexus (entangled). *Cq.* iter, V.; figure, Lucr.; sermones, L.).—difficilis (difficult). [IMPROPR.] Not intricate, *wh* is *pro-* and *post-Class.*—inexplicabilis (via, L. 40, 33, in *wh* passage, however, it means 'impassable', res, C. Att. 8, 3, 6). The i. paths (of a labyrinth), itinerum ambages, occurusque et recursus inexplicabiles (Plin.). An i. affair, res impedita or contorta or difficilis, or contorta et difficilis; res difficilis et inexplicabilis (C. Att. 8, 3, 6): a difficult and i. task, magnum et arduum opus: an affair is very i., res in magnis difficultatibus est.

INTRIGUE, a. [Political intrigue, ars, artificium (artifice).—fallacia (deceit, i.).—better in pl. artes (malice).—fallacie (cabals, i.).—consilia clandestina (hidden designs).—calumniae (malicious slander, false accusation). By *aby's* i.'s, cs operâ: the rejection of the offered peace was caused by the i.'s of those who &c., pacem ne acciperent, eorum operâ effectum est, qui &c. [Love intrigue, res amatoria. I.'s, amores: notorious for his i.'s, multarum amoribus famosus: to have an i., amori operam dare: to be fond of i.'s, amores consecretari. These expressions apply to any love affairs. Clandestinus may be added.

INTRIGUE, v. fallacias facere, fingere; consilia clandestina concouquere; dare operam consiliis clandestinis, *wh* ut (to endeavour to effect by i.'s); likewise calumnias facere; multa machinari: to i. agst *aby*, fallaciam in qm intendere; consiliis clandestinis oppugnare qm; ci dolom necitare.

INTRIGUER, doli or fallaciarum machinator; or *Crci.* qui consilia clandestina (in qm) concouquit.—fallaciarum compendiarum artifex callidus (ast. C. Fin. 2, 35, 116).

INTRINSIC. See GENUINE, REAL.

INTRINSICALLY. See REALLY, TRULY.

INTRODUCE, [Bring into use, fashion, inducere (e. g., new customs, words, &c.).—introducere (a custom).—instituire (to appoint; a festival, the census, &c.). To i. a religious worship (fm a foreign state), religionem advehere; foreign usages, peregrinos ritus assicere. To i. many changes or new regulations in military discipline, in re militari multa instituire (Suet.): he introduced many new inventions, and made many improvements on what before existed, multa partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). [To introduce a character in a dialogue, qm loquentem or disputantem inducere or facere; personam (a fictitious personage) introducere.—ci sermonem tribuere or orationem attribuire.—(several) inducere sermone hominum; fictam orationem personis inducere (when the speeches are invented, Q.). [To make *aby* known to another, introducere qm apud qm (by

taking him to his house, &c.).—commendare ei qm (by a recommendation).—praesentem praesenti ci commendare (of a personal introduction). *Sis ostentare qm* (to show him; *s. g.*, to *t.* a young prince to the armies, per omnes exercitus): to be introduced into the senate by *aby*, per qm in senatu introduci.

INTRODUCER, *Crci.* with verbs in INTRODUCE.

INTRODUCTION, *¶* Act of introducing, 1) Introductio (only in the literal sense, *s. g.* of introducing armed men into the Circus, introd. armatorum).—inductio (the introducing a character into a dialogue, ficta personae inductio).—invectio (the *t.* of goods into a country; importation).—2) For *t.* of customs, &c. *Crci.* with inducere, introducere, &c. See INTRODUCE.

—3) Act of making a person known to another; *Crci.* with verbs in INTRODUCE (= to make a person known to another). Letter of *i.*, litterae commendaticiae (C. Fam. 5, 5, recommendatory letters), or commendatio only (recommendation): to give *aby* a letter of *i.* to *aby*, ad qm de qo scribere (diligentissime): *aby* has brought a letter of *i.* to me, qm sibi commendatum habere (*aby* has been recommended to my notice whether by letter or orally).—*¶* Introductory preface, aditus. Introitus. Ingressus. Ingressus (*s. t.*, mode of entering upon or beginning one's subject; *t.* to a speech, poem, &c.; introitus only, *prps* in introitus defensionis, C. pro Cal. 2, 3, Krebs).—principium (beginning; of a speech or letter).—exordium (beginning of, or *t.* to a speech or writing, as part of it).—prooemium (προομιον, lit. 'prelude'; also *t.* to a speech, history, poem).—praefatio (oral *t.* to a discussion, &c.; not *t.* to a book till Q. and Plin.). *Prps* prolegomena (προλογόμενα) may be retained for a long *i.*, separate from the work itself: so Krebs. If = prologus, vid. To make a long *i.*, multa praefari: after a short *i.*, pauca praefatus (to make an *i.* to one's speech (of an orator), aditum ad causam facere. *Sis* vestibulum (threshold = *i.*; C. Or. 15, 50; cf. Q. 9, 4, 10, quodam quasi vestibulo). To say *aby* by way of *i.*, dicere qd ante rem: to commence one's speeches by a graceful (brilliant, &c.) *i.*, vestibula honesta atque aditus ad causam illustres facere (C.).

INTRODUCTORY, *Crci.* After a few *t.* remarks, pauca praefatus (*s. g.* de senectute).

INTRUDE, qd se ipse infert (q. se non se intrudere, there being no such word; since, in C. Caecin. 5, we must read se inferbat, et intro dabat, Klotz, = came uninvited). To *t.* upon *aby*, ei se ingerere (to force oneself upon).—Insolenter se offerre (to thrust oneself in his way).—qm (molesto) interpellare (to interrupt him in a troublesome way). *¶* To *t.* on lands, &c.; see To ENCROACH.

INTRUDER, (molestus) interpellator (troublesome interrupter); or *Crci.*

INTRUSION, molesta interpellatio. *Crci.* with verbs in INTRUDE. *¶* The seizing a property, occupatio; or *Crci.*

INTRUST. See ENTRUST.

INTUITION, (animi) perceptio. By *t.*, *animi perceptione quadam.

INTUITIVE, *Crci.* *I.* knowledge, (animi) perceptio.

INTUITIVELY, *animi perceptione quadam; or *non argumentis sed celeri quadam ipsius animi perceptione.

INTWINE. See ENTWINE, INTERWEAVE.

INUNDATE. See To DELUGE, To FLOOD.

INUNDATION. See FLOOD, DELUGE.

INURE. See To ACCUSTOM (trans.), To HABITUATE.

INURN, In urnam condere (Suet. Cal. 15).

INUTILITY, inutilitas.

INVADE, To *t.* a country, terram invadere. in terram irruptionem facere (*s. t.*).—in terram infundi or infuere (of a vast host, inundating, as it were, the country); with an army, terram invadere cum copis; copias in fines hostium Introducere (to march into his country) or impressionem facere in fines hostium.

INVADER, *Crci.* with verbs in INVADE.

INVALID, *s.* morbosus, valetudinarius, ad egrotandum proclivis (*s. t.*, of persons often attacked by sickness; on the last cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 47 and 28). To be a great *t.*, valetudine minus prospera ut; semper infirma atque etiam aegra valetudine esse. See SICK, SICKLY. *¶* A disabled soldier or sailor, ad munera corporis senectâ debilis, annis et senectâ debilis, mancus (claudus) ac debilis, ad arma inutilis, all with miles or nauta (as the case may be). A hospital of *t.*s, domus, in qua milites (nautae) manci ac debiles aluntur.

(500)

INVALID, *adj.* irritus (not being good in law; opp. ratus, *s. g.* a will).—vanus (vain, null, without effect; of things). *Jm.* irritus et vanus (*s. g.* a will).—parum idoneus (not fit or good enough for the purpose, *s. g.* bail, witness, excuse). To render *athq.*, qd irritum facere (*s. g.* a will).—qd rescindere et irritum facere (to annul, to cancel, *s. g.* a testament, an agreement; also to quash an indictment). *Jm.* rescindere et irritum facere; or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (prop.; to pull down what has been posted up; hence to cancel, inasmuch as the public notices is taken down again, *s. g.* a law, legem). To declare *athq.*, qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider *athq.*, qd pro irritum habere. An *t.* will, irritum or inutile testamentum.

INVALIDATE, irritum facere (to take away its legal power; *s. g.* a will).—rescindere (rescind, cancel; a will, a compact, a verdict, decree, &c.). *Jm.* rescindere et irritum facere. ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a will).—refigere (prop.; to unfix; then to annul, its public proclamation being withdrawn; *s. g.* legem).

INVALIDITY, *Crci.*, *s. g.* *efficere, ut testamentum irritum fiat.

INVALUABLE. See INESTIMABLE.

INVARIABLE. See UNCHANGEABLE.

INVARIABLENESS. See UNCHANGEABLENESS.

INVARIABLY. See UNCHANGEABLY; ALWAYS.

INVASION, irruptio, incursio, incursum. To make as *t.*, irruptionem or incursionem facere in &c. See To INVADE.

INVECTIVE, invectio (only in pl., invectioes, C. Inv. 2, 54), convicium, maledictum, probrium (Sv. in ABUS = railing language). To break into *t.*, ad verborum contumeliam descendere. To use *t.*, agsi agsi, invēhi in qm (in *Sp.*; also with *Gk.* acc., multa, nonnulla, &c., invehi in qm); qm conviciis insectari or incessere; qm maledictis insectari: to load *aby* with *t.*s, omnibus maledictis qm vexare; omnia maledicta qm conferre.

INVEIGH (agsi *aby* or *athq.*), invēhi in qm or in qam rem (often with vehementer or vehementius; petulant, asperse; acerbe et contumeliose, &c.).—insectari qm vehementius: to be fond of inveighing agsi, libenter invēhi in qm. *Jm.* acerbius in qm invēhi insectarique vehementius.

INVEIGHER, *Crci.* with verbs in INVEIGH.

INVEIGLE. See ENSNARE.

INVENT, invenire. reperire (to find out; the former accidentally or as *s. t.*; = εὑρεῖν; the latter, after reflection, search, &c.; = ἀνευρεῖν).—ex cogitare (to strike out by thinking; C.).—cogitatione asequi, invenire (to find out, to discover).—ingere, comminisci (to *t.*, to contrive, to design).—coquere, concoquere (to design, brood over or hatch, as it were).—machinari (to contrive cunningly).—ementiri (to *t.*, falsely). See To DISCOVER, To FIND out, To CONTRIVE.

INVENTION, *¶* Discovery, vid. *¶* Fiction, vid. *¶* *It's* all a pure *t.*! fabula!

INVENTIVE, ingeniosus, sollers, acutus (Sv. in INGENIOUS). An *t.* mind, ingenium ad excogitandum acutum.

INVENTOR, inventor, fem. inventrix (reportor is *t.*, and post-Aug.).—auctor (the original introducer, &c., who is therefore looked up to as an authority).—architectus or quasi architectus (the original builder, as it were; hence, the *t.* of something that may be considered constructive; *s. g.* beatæ vitæ, C.). *Jm.* princeps et architectus (C.). The *t.*s of sculpture, fingendi conditores: an *t.* of new words, inventor novorum verborum. See DISCOVERER.

INVENTORY, repertorium. Inventarium (the latter a common expression; repertorium . . . quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, in.).—res acceptæ et tradendæ (the articles as set down in an *i.*; aft. C. Ferr. 4, 63, 140). An *i.* of the furniture of a tavern, instrumentum cauponium (Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17, 2). To take an *i.*, repertorium or inventarium facere.

INVENTRESS, inventrix.

INVERSE, *I.* proportion, ratio inversa (arith. *t.*).

INVERSELY, retro (backwards).—inverso ordine.

INVERSION, inversio (but only in the sense of 'irony' or allegory).—inversus ordo.

INVERT, invertere (*s. g.* ordinem verborum; to read them backwards; opp. dicere recte; also impropr., inversus annus = that has run its course, and turned, as it were; H.). See To CHANGE. To *t.* the order of words, invertere ordinem verborum: to read words in inverted order, invertere ordinem et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicere.

INVEST, [Clothe with, 1] PROPRIETAS: see CLOTHES. 2) *With an office, munus* ci dare, mandare, deferre; *muner* ci prædicere: *to i. abq. with the chief command, summam imperii* ad qm deferre: *to be invested with an honorable office, honore affectum esse; with a priest-hood, sacerdotii prædium esse: to i. with full power, infinitam licentiam* ci dare; *ca arbitrio rem gerendam tradere* or committere (*the two last of a particular affair*). || *To adorn, grace, &c., vid.* || *To place money at interest, pecuniam collocare* (e.g., *to i. it in land, in agris; in the purchase of estates, in emptione prædiorum, Gaj. Dig. 17, 1, 2; in an estate, in qo fundo, in solo; with abq. apud qm; at a high rate of interest, graviore fenore, Suet.*).—*pecuniam occupare, with or without fenore; apud qm or in qâ re; safely, pecuniam fundare qâ re* (*H. Ep. 1, 15, 46*). || *Besiege, circumseclere, in obsidione habere* or tenere. *coronâ cingere, circumdare. coronâ mœnia aggredi.* See **BASILEUS**.

INVESTIGATE, indagare. Investigare (*to follow the traces of althg till it is discovered*).—*exquirere* (*to search out*).—*perquirere* (*to search thoroughly*).—*percunctari* (*to use all the means in one's power to get at accurate information; especially with ref. to the truth of news, reports, &c.*)—*asciscitari* (*to be longing to know althg.*)—*odorari* (*lit. to scent out; hence to hunt out sagaciously, &c.; to try to find it out by enquiries; althg. de qâ re*). *Jm. investigare* et scrutari. *indagare* et perquirere. *Indagare* et odorari. *percunctari* et interrogare. *To i. the true grounds of althg, veram rationem* es rei exsequi; *the truth, quid verum sit, exquirere*.

INVESTIGATION, indagatio. Investigatio (*the tracing out*).—*aspectatio, cognitio* (*the examination, trial, &c.*). *The i. of truth, investigatio veri, veri inquisitio* atque investigatio (*where inquis. means the examination, in each case, of what is true; i. means the pursuing the often obscure traces of truth, C. Off. 1, 4, 13*).—*cognitio veri* (*the sifting of the truth*). *To give oneself entirely up to the i. of althg, totum se in qâ re exquirendâ collocare*.

INVESTITURE, Crcl. with *muneris es insignia sollempni ritu tradere. *To receive i. fm abq, a qo accipi-* sune potestatis insignie (*Gerhard of Reicherspeg, ap. Gibbon, chap. 69, note 40*).

INVESTMENT, [Act of besieging a town. See SIEGE, BLOCKADE. [Act of laying out money in the purchase of property; Crcl. with verbs under to INVEST (since, though collocatio and occupatio are both Class., they are not Class. in this sense). To make a profitable i., pecuniam in qâ re bene collocare.

INVETERATE, inveteratus (*grown old, and therefore not easy to change*).—*confirmatus* (*having gained strength, and therefore power of resistance, &c.*)—*penitus defixus* (*fixed deeply; e.g. a fault*).—*penitus insitus* (*deeply implanted; e.g. an opinion*).—*vetus* (*old*). *Jm. vetus* atque diuturnus. *To become i., inveterascere* (C.); *inveterare* (e.g. *malum, Cels.*). *An evil that has become i., inveterato* (C. *Tusc. 4, 37*).

INVIDIOUS, invidiosus (*both of persons and things likely to excite envy; e.g. possessiones invidiosas habere: the persons who would be likely to feel the envy are its expressed by ad qm: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, C.*). *To be i., invidiæ ci esse*.

INVIDIOUSLY, invidiose (e.g. *dicere qd, C.*).

INVIGORATE, corroborare. *firmare.* confirmare (*to strengthen; e.g. corrob. qm assiduo opere; qd corroborat stomachum. — corpus cibo firmare; valetudinem firm. or confirm.; memoriam firm.; confirm. es animum or qm animo*).—*reparare.* reficere, relaxare (*to refresh, relax*). *To i. oneself, se corroborare.* se confirmare. *se recreare.* se or vires reficere.

INVINCIBLE, invictus (*unconquerable; of persons. Insuperabilis and inexasperabilis, in this sense, are poet. only.*)—*inexpugnabilis* (*impregnable; of places*).—*quod superari non potest* (*fig., insurmountable; e.g. obstacles, impedimenta*).

INVINCIBLY, Crcl. with adjf. in INVINCIBLE.

INVIOIABLY, sanctitas (*holiness; see INVIO-*

TABLE.)—*ca rei inexpugnabilis religio* (e.g. *of sepulchres*).

INVIOIABLE, inviolatus (*inviolabilis t only*).

—*sanctus* (*that is placed under the protection of a deity, holy, venerable; e.g. of the person of a tribune, &c.*).

INVIOIABLY, inviolate (*without violating it; e.g. memoriam cs servare, C.; jusjurandum servare, Gell. 7, 13*).—*sanctæ summâ fide* (*conscientiously, with great fidelity; e.g. servare qd*).

INVISIBILITY, Crcl. with adjf. in INVISIBLE.

(501)

INVISIBLE, invisibilis, or nulli cernendus, or quod cernere et videre non possumus. quem (quam, quod) non possum oculis conspici (*that one cannot see: invisibilis, found as early as Cels. pref. p. 121, ed. Bip., may be used where consciousness of expression would be injured by Crcl.; eply as C. makes use of adjf. in 'blis, and has even formed some new ones*).—*quod sub oculis non cadit. quod oculorum aciem fugit. quod sensum oculorum effugit* (*that escapes the eye*).—*An i. solar eclipse, * defectus solis, quem in his terræ partibus cernere et videre non possumus: the i. world, * orbis rerum cœlestium circumfusum* terrestribus visusque nostros fugiens: *to behold with the mind's eye what is i., in conspectu pœne animi ponere, quæ cernere et videre non possumus: to be i., cerni et videri non posse* (g. t., *unable to be seen*). *sub oculis non cadere. oculorum aciem fugere. oculorum sensum effugere* (*not to be discernible by the eye*). *se non aperire* (*not to rise, of stars*). *non comparere* (*not to appear or show itself; of persons, and also of inanimate beings*). *In conspectum non venire* (*not to make one's appearance; of persons only*). *To become i., obcurari* (*to be eclipsed, of stars*): *to make oneself i., clam abire. clam se subducere*.

INVISIBLY, Crcl. *ita ut sub oculis non cadat. *ita ut non compareat. *ita ut videri non possit.

INVITATION, invitatio. *By your i., invitatus* or vocatus a te; *invitatu* or vocatu tuo: *to dine with abq by his own i., cenare* apud qm vocatu ipsius: *to accompany abq to a party without an i., umbram sequi* qm: *to accept an i., promittere* ci ad cenam. *promittere* apud qm (*not condicere* ad cenam = *invite oneself*): *to refuse an i., abnuere: a note of i., litteræ. libellus* (T. *Dial. 9, 3*): *to receive a note of i., per litteras invitari* a qo: *to send out one's i.'s or cards of i., libellos dispergere* (T. *Dial. 9, 3*): *to give abq a pressing i. to stay, familiari invitatione retinere* qm.

INVITE, invitare qm ad qd (*of every kind of invitation given by oneself; both of persons and things*).—*vocare* qm ad qd (*q. propr. of an invitation to a party by a slave called vocator: them of inviting to a participation in althg, ad bellum, quietem, &c.*). *To i. abq to dinner, invitare* or vocare qm (*with or without ad cenam*): *to i. abq to my house, qm invito domum meam: to i. abq* (*who is about to go*) *to stay, qm invitatione familiari retinere: to i. myself to dine with abq, condicere* ci ad cenam; *condicere* ci: *to i. one to the enjoyment of a country life, ad fruentum agrum invitare* (e.g. *of old age; see C. Cat. 16, 57*): *to i. one to read it by its agreeable style, jucunditate* quamdam ad legendum invitare. || *Incite, attract, invitare* qm (e.g. *sonnos, H.; luxuriam, Vell.; assentationem, C.*)—*allicere. allectare* (*allure*). *Jm. invitare* et allectare. *allectare* et invitare (qm ad qd).

INVITING, invitans (*of beautiful landscapes, countries, &c.*), *gratus* (e.g. *grat. Antium*), or *Crcl. with jucunditate* quamdam invitare qm ad faciendum qd: *dulcedine* quamdam commovere qm; *sensuum permulcere* voluptate, &c.

INVOCATION, invocatio.—*imploratio* (*in an imploring manner*).—*testatio* (*the calling to witness*).

INVOICE, *mercium index or libellus.

INVOLVE, invocare.—*implorare* (*to implore*). *To i. the Muses, invocare Musas: the gods, invocare* or implorare deos; *invocare* atque obtestari deos: *comprecari* deos (*implorare*); *Deum testari*; *Deum invocare* testem (*to call God to witness*): *abq's protection* or aid, *implorare fidem* cs; *invocare subsidium* cs; *auxillium* cs *implorare* et flagitare: *the protection of a judge, ad iudicis opem confugere: abq's compassion, cs misericordiam implorare, or implorare* et exigere.

INVOLUNTARILY, imprudenter. *per imprudentiam, or adjf. imprudens* (*unconsciously, inadvertently*).—*temere.* *inconsulte* ac *temere.* *temere* ac *fortuito*.—*ultra.* *sponte* (*of one's own accord*). *Sis* by coactus, &c., or by non voluntate; or by nescio quo pacto (e.g. *nescio quo pacto* ab eo, *quod erat a te* propositum, *aberravit oratio*): *he uttered that exclamation* (*made that remark, &c.*) *quite i., exclâit ei nolenti dictum illud*.

INVOLUNTARY, invitus et coactus (*not willingly, by compulsion, opp. voluntate*).—*non voluntarius* (*not done of one's own accord, or from choice, &c.; e.g. death*).

INVOLUTION, involutio (*once only, Flir. 10, 11*) *Crcl.*

INVOLVE, involvere qd qâ re (*not qd in qâ re: also used fig., but not in the notion of containing althg undeveloped; for wch use inesse in qâ re; contineri qâ*

re).—implicare or impedit (of involving in what embarrasses, &c.; *prop.* and *fig.*—qā re).—illaquare (*fig.*) in qā re. To t. aby in dangers, qm periculis illaquare; in war, qm bello implicare: to be involved in a war, bello implicari or illigari; bello implicatum, illigatum, or occupatum esse: with aby, bellum gerere cum qo: to be involved in a lawsuit, lite implicari; in causam deduci; with aby, lites habere cum qo: to disagreeable business, molestis negotiis implicari: in oneself in atq, implicari or se impeditre qā re (*prop.* and *fig.*); se illaquare qā re (*fig.*); se immiscere ei rei: to be involved in debt, aere alieno obritum, oppressum, or demersum esse: to i. a contradiction, inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, or dissidere.

INVULNERABLE, invulnerabilis (**Sen. Benef.* 5, 5, in. &c.).—To be i., vulnerari non posse.

INWARDS, INWARD, adv. introrsus. Introrsum. *Bent* i., incurvus.

INWARD. See INTERIOR.

INWARDLY, intus (within).—interius (opp. exterius).—intrinsecus (on the inside, opp. extrinsecus, exterius; e. g. intrin. et extrinsecus placere, *Col.*; qd intrin. perungere qā re, *Varr.*)—ex interiore parte. ab interioribus partibus (opp. extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus). *Sis plane. omnino. penitus. (quite).* *qā* intra and intro unclass. in this sense. i. and outwardly, intus et extra; intrinsecus et extrinsecus; intrinsecus et exterius: outwardly—and i., extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus. To rejoice i., in sinu (tacito) gaudere (*cf. C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 51. *Tib.* 4, 15, 8).

INWRAP, involvere in qā re. See 'WRAP UP IN.'

IRASCIBLE. See IRITABLE.

IRE. See ANGER, WRATH.

IREFUL. See ANGRY, WRATHFUL.

IREFULLY. See ANGRILY, WRATHFULLY.

IRIS, ¶ The plant, hyacinthus. vaccinium (**iris germanica, Linn.*; *cf. Voss. P. Ecl.* 10, 39). ¶ In the eye, 'iris (as i. t.).

IRK. *Atq* i. t. me, tædet or pertumum est me cs rei; or tædium me tenet cs rei; satietas or tædium cs rei me cepit.

IRKSOME, fastidium creans or affersens (producing disgust, &c.).—quod tædium affert. tædium affersens (causing weariness, &c., *L.*)—odiosus (hateful, &c.; of persons and things).—molestus (felt as annoying, vexations, &c.).—operosus. laboriosus (laborious). *JN.* operosus ac molestus (e. g. labor, *C.*) odiosus ac molestus (*C.*) laboriosus molestusque (*C.*)

IRKSOMENESS, tædium (disgust at what one feels to be long and wearisome: in prose first in *L.*; *C.* uses satietas).—satietas (disgust from having had too much of atq, fm having been employed about it too long, &c.; in physical or moral sense).—fastidium (disgust, loathing; with ref. to objects of physical or moral taste). *JN.* fastidium quoddam et satietas (these are all subjective; i. e. refer to the sense of i. felt by the person).—gravitas (objectively; the oppressive nature, &c. of atq) or diuturnitas et gravitas cs rei (its long continuance and oppressive nature; e. g. belli, *L.*).

IRON, s. ferrum: as adj. ferreus (made of i.; *prop.* and *improp.*). An i. tool, ferramentum: a vein of i., vena ferri: iron-mine, metallum ferrarium or ferri; ferri fodina or ferraria (these too as p i): a plate of i., lamina ferri: covered with an i. plate, lamina ferratus: i. wire, ¶ illum ferreum: i. colour, ferrugō: i. works, fabræ ferrariæ: i. filings, ramenta ferri; scobe ferri delimitata: as hard as i., ferreus, adamantinus, or perdurus (q. i. for very hard): an i. frame (i. e. body), corpus ferreum: a taste of i., sapor ferrugineus: i. furnace, fornax ferraria: the dross of i., scoria ferri: impregnated with i.; see CHALYBEATE. *PROV.* To strike whilst the i. is hot, utendum est antix, dum spe calent (*Cur.* 4, 1, 29); matura, dum libido manet (*Ter. Phorm.* 4, 5, 14). ¶ *IRONS.* See CHAINS. ¶ *IRONS* (surgical, for correcting distortions, &c.), serperastras (to straighten the leg, depravata crura corrigere). ¶ *IMPROPR.* Made of i., ferreus: I must have been made of i., ferreus essem: Oh! thou i.-hearted man, O te ferreum!

IRON, v. * vestes ferreo calefacto premere. ¶ Put in chains, vld. CHAIN.

IRON-BAR, vectis (as lever).

IRON-MOLD, * macula ex rubigine concepta.

IRONMONGER, negotiator ferrarius (*Inscript.* as dealer in iron).—faber ferrarius (as smith; ferramentarius, very late).

IRON-STONE, * lapis ferrarius.

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IRONICAL, * ironicus.

IRONICALLY, ironice (*Ascon. ad C. I. Ferr.* 15).—*urbanā quadam dissimulatione. * per ironiam dissimulantiamque (both *af.* *C.*: *cf. quotations* in *IMONY*).

IRONY, ironia (eipwvia, borrowed fm the *Gk* by *C.*, and retained by later writers as the most suitable expression [Q. 9, 2, 44]: *C. de Or.* 2, 67, init., *explanis* is as, urbana dissimulatio, quum alla dicuntur, ac sentias). *JN.* ironia dissimulantiaque (*C.*)—ea dissimulatio, quam Græci eipwvia vocant (*C. Acad.* 2, 5, extr.).—inverso (the use of a word in a meaning which is the opposite of its real meaning, *C. de Or.* 2, 65). One who uses i., simulator (= eipwv, *C. Off.* 1, 30, 10, of Socrates).

IRRADIANCE, IRRADIATION. See RADIANCE.

RADIATION.

IRRADIATE. See TO ILLUMINATE, TO ENLIGHTEN, TO DECORATE. *IRRADIARE, poet. (Stat.) and post-Class.*

IRRATIONALLY, rationis expert (not gifted with reason).—brutus (without the faculty or capacity of perception).—mutus (mule, unreasonable, inasmuch as speech implies reason; all three of animals).—demens (senseless, and also of things that none but a senseless person would do).—insanus (mad; deprived of right reason; insane, of men; then also denoting excess: e. g. moles, montes). An i. animal or being, bestia (opp. homo). In an i. manner; see IRRATIONALLY.

IRRATIONALLY, nullā ratione.—dementer. dementi ratione (senselessly).—insane (madly, *Com.*).

IRRECLAIMABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRRECONCILABLE, implacabilis (cl or in qm).—inexplicabilis. *JN.* implacabilis inexplicabilis (*C.*). inextorabilis (all three of persons and things.—in or adversus qm). To be aby i. foe, implacabili odio persequi qm (see IMPLACABLE).

IRRECONCILABLY, implacabili odio (of persons entertaining irreconcilable hatred).

IRRECOVERABLE, irreparabilis.—irrevocabilis (not to be recalled; both, e. g., tempus). See IRREPARABLE.

IRRECOVERABLY. See IRREPARABLY.

IRREFRAGABLE, qui (que, quod) vim asserti in docendo (e. g. ratio; *C. Acad.* 2, 36, 117), ad pervincendum idoneus.—firmus ad probandum (adapted for convincing, e. g. proof, argumentum).—gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; *cf. C. Rosc. Com.* 12, 36, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, i. e., the most i. proof). To prove by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare (*C. Invent.* 1, 29, in.).

IRREFRAGABLY, necessarie. To prove i., necessarie demonstrare (*C.*).

IRREGULAR, enormis (e. g. vicus; irregularly built, *T. post-Aug.*)—anomālus (i. in declension or conjugation).—non constans (inconsistent).—incompositus (not regularly or decorously arranged).—inualtatus (unusual; e. g. species cs rei).—infrequens (rare; e. g. an i. attendant at church, *af. H. inL cultor Dei*).—abnormis (only *H.* of a wise man; abnormis sapiens: in prose, qui non est ad cs normam, *af. C. Amic.* 4). i. soldiers, troops, milites disciplinā militari non assuefacti (not accustomd to discipline; *af. Cæ.* B. G. 4, 1).—milites tumultuarii. cohortes tumultuariæ. exercitus tumultuarii (collected in haste).

IRREGULARITY, enormitas (*Sen. Const.* 18, 1).—inconstantia (unsteadiness, inconsistency; mentis, *C.*). minus apta compositio (want of symmetrical arrangement; of the body).—anomalia (in declension or conjugation; explained by *Gell.* Inequalitas conjugationum).

IRREGULARLY, contra regulam (against the rule or rules).—non constanter (in an irregular, inconsistent way).—minus frequenter (not very often). *enormiter, Sen. and Plin.*

IRRELEVANT, aliēnus (foreign to; in this sense the dat. is best: illi causæ, *C.*; quibus omnibus, *Q.*). Very i., maxime alienus: I did not consider it i. to &c., haud ab re duxi (referre, &c., *C.*).

IRRELIGION, impletas erga Deum (or deos).—Dei or deorum negligentia. The i. of the age, hæc, que nunc tenet seculum, Dei (or deorum) negligentia.

IRRELIGIOUS, impius erga deos (for Christians, erga Deum).—negligens religionis. contemnens religionis. contemptor religionum. negligens deorum ac religionum (the three first with ref. to outward worship; the last also with ref. to the sentiments, belief, &c. of the person).

IRREMEDIABLE. See INCURABLE.

IRREMEDIALE. See INCURABLE.

IRREMISSE. See UNPARDONABLE.

IRREPARABLE, irrepārabilis. Irrevocabilis (not to be recalled, irrevocable; both *e. g.* tempus.—fluunt dies et irrepārabila vita decurrit, *Sen. Ep.* 123, 9). *Am i. loss, damnum, quod nunquam resarci potest.*

IRREPARABLY, ita ut resarci non possit (*e. g.* damnum).

IRREPREHENSIBLE, non reprehendendus. non vituperandus. probus ab omni vitio vacuus. integer. sanctus. *Am i. course of life, summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas. To lead on i. life, sancte vivere.*

IRREPROACHABLE. See IRREPREHENSIBLE.

IRREPROACHABLY. See BLAMELESSLY, UNBAMABLY.

IRRESISTIBLE, cui nullā vi resisti potest.—Invictus (unconquerable); insuperabilis and inexpressibilis are poet. (*in this sense*). Almost *i.*, cui vir ullo modo obistat potest: *i. prayers or solicitations, preces, quibus resistere non possumus: i. eloquentia, "eloquentia omnium animos permōvens; " incredibilia via dicendi: to sway the mind in an i. manner, in omnium animos penetrare (of a speech, &c., aft. C. Brut. 38, 142): to draw any into alth in an i. manner, qm rapere ad qd; qm precipitem agere ad qd; an i. necessitas, inexpressibilis necessitas (e. g. dormiendi, Cels.): an i. argument, argumentum firmissimum, ratio que vim affert in docendo: to establish alth by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare.*

IRRESISTIBLY, Crcl. * ita ut nullā vi resisti possit: * ita ut vir ullo modo obistat possit. See *in an IRRESISTIBLE manner.*

IRRESOLUTE, dubius.—Incertus (with ref. to a particular time).—mutabilis, or varius et mutabilis (changeable).—* in sententiā parum firmus. * parum firmus proposito (firm. proposito, Vell.): an i. argument, argumentum firmissimum, ratio que vim affert in docendo: to establish alth by i. arguments, necessarie demonstrare.

IRRESOLUTELY, dubitanter (doubtfully).

IRRESOLUTION, dubitatio (doubt).—inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis (C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76).—instabilis animus († F.). See HESITATION.

IRRETREIVABLE. See IRREPARABLE, IRRECOVERABLE.

IRRETREIVABLY. See IRREPARABLY.

IRREVERENT, irreverentia (T.).—reverentia nulla (as rei. †).—inverecundum animi ingenium (as habit of mind, C.). To show *i.*, reverentiam non præstare (ei); reverentiam non adhibere (adversus qm).

IRREVERENT, inverecundus.—parum verecundus.

IRREVERENTLY, parum verecunde. *irreverenter, Plin.*

IRREVOCABLE, irrevocabilis.—In perpetuum ratum (settled or fixed for ever).—immutabilis (immutable).—quod revocari non potest (L. 44, 40). *Alth i. i., qd (or quod dixit or fecit qd) ut indictum or infectum sit revocari non potest (aft. L. 5, 15).*

IRREVOCABLY, in perpetuum, in æternum.

IRRIGATE, irrigare (v. propr.). jugera quinquaginta prati, C.). *irrigare only poet.*—aquam ducere or derivare (to conduct water by artificial courses, &c.; the land irrigated must be expressed by the acc. with in).

IRRIGATION, irrigatio (irrigationes agrorum copious with derivations fluminum, C. Off. 2, 4).

IRRIGUOUS, irriguus.

IRRISION, irrisio (C.).

IRRITABILITY, iracundia.—animus et irritabilis. * animus (ingenium, &c.) præcepit in iram.

IRRITABLE, irritabilis (C., H.).—iracundus. ad iram proclivis. præcepit in iram. To be *i.*, facile irritari; facile et cito irasci (C.). *Alth i. of an i. temperament, qd eo est habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur (aft. C. Top. 16, 62).*

IRRITATE, To make angry, qm iratum redere. iram, bilem, or stomachum ci mōvere. concitare (to excite; e. g. animum injuriis, C.). *irritare qm absolutely in the sense of "irritating" is not Class.; but irritare qm or cs animum ad qd (e. g. animos ad bellum, &c.) i. To be irritated, iratum fieri; irā incendi; (irā) exandescere: he employed all possible means of irritating the soldiers, quibuscumque irritamentis poterat, iras militum acuebat (L.). [IMPROPR.] To i. wounds, vulnera inflammare; the nerves, motum excitare in nervis (cf. C. de Or. 1, 46, 202: nimium or vehementiore mōte be added).*

IRRITATION, As state, ira, &c. See ANGER. (503)

His i. is subsiding, ira discedit, deservescit, deflagrat: in a moment of i., irā victus; or only per iram; irā. As act (1) of making angry, irritatio animi cs (the exciting or irritating abys mind); or Crcl. with verbs under IRRITATE. (2) As act of physically exciting alth (e. g. wounds, nerves, &c.), inflammatio (of a wound; it is not found in this sense, but inflammatio is, and inflammatio is used by C.).

IRRUPTION, irruptio (of enemies, wild-beasts, &c.).—incurso (a sudden i. of enemies into a territory). To make an i., irruptionem facere (C.); incursionem (hostilitas, L.) facere (into a territory, in fines).

ISINGLASS, ichthyocolla.

ISLAND, insula. Small *i.*, parva insula: a group of *i.*'s, insule complures: also insule only, if the group is named; e. g. Strophades insule. Full of *i.*'s, * insularum plenus.

ISLANDER, insulanus (C.).—insule incolæ. The *i.*'s, also insula (e. Np. Mill. 7, 1).

ISLE, insula.

ISLET, parva insula.

ISSUE, i. Act of flowing out, fluxio (act of flowing, C.).—profuvium (post. and post-Aug.).—profusio (post-Aug.).—eruptio (med. t. i., [as concrete term] for any discharge of morbid matter, Plin.). *An i. of blood, profusio sanguinis (Cels.); profuvium sanguinis (Lucr., Col.); fluxio sanguinis (Plin.). As artificial i. (chirurg. t. i.), * fonticulus. To open an i., * fonticulum aperire, quo corruptum humor exeat; or * fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (evoc. corr. hum., Cels.). The sending forth an order, &c., pronunciatio (Cæs. B. C. 2, 25, An: of course, it must be one that is proclaimed).—promulgatio (publication, &c.). Even exitus, eventus. In exitus eventusque, eventus atque exitus (See EVANS)—finis (the end). Act of issuing money, provisiones, &c. i. of money, erogatio pecunie (see erogare in ISSUE) or Crcl. To diminish the *i.*'s of corn, frumentum parce et paulatim metiri (Cæs. B. G. 7, 71). Offspring, vid.*

ISSUE, v. INTRANS. To flow forth, effluere, emanare.—profuere (forth).—diffuere (in different directions).—prosilire, emicare (mly poet.; to gush forth, of blood, &c.). To go forth or out, exire, egredi, excedere. A work has issued fm the press, liber emissus est (see To Go). Troops issued fm the town, copias, &c., ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt (Cæs.).—erumpere (to burst forth, of troops; e. g. fm the camp, ex castris, Cæs.). End (intrans.), vid. TRANS. emittere (to send forth; e. g., a book). To i. orders, edere mandata (L.); an edict, edictum proponere, or simply edicere (with ut, nē): to i. the corn in smaller rations, frumentum parcius metiri (Cæs.): to i. circular letters, literas circum (with acc. of persons to whom they are sent) dimittere: to i. money, erogare pecuniam (i. e., to take it fm the treasury upon an application of the people, &c., and pay it away for public works, &c.). A coinage has been issued, and is in general circulation, pecunia in communem usum venit.

ISTHMUS, isthmus (C. de Fat. 1, 7).—fauces (g. i. for narrow pass, &c.; e. g. Corinthus posita in angustia atque in faucibus Græciæ, C.).

IT. See H. When 'it' is used as the representative, as it were, of a coming sentence introduced by 'that,' or of an infn. mood, &c., it is not translated: 'it is strange,' &c., mirum est: so in 'it is long since,' &c., diu est, quum &c.

ITALICS, i. literæ tenues et paulum inclinatæ. * literæ cursivæ. * literæ Italice, quæ vocantur.

ITCH, a. prurigo. pruritus. formicatio. [Syn. in To ITCH.] Having the *i.*, pruriginosus.

ITCH, v. prurire (g. i.).—formicare (as if ants were running over the part that itches).—verminare ('vermina = dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu, quasi a vermibus scindatur, Fest.; Mart. 14, 23). My skin it's, cutis prurit mihi (also improp. of one who is going to be beaten); cutis formicat: my ear it's, auris verminat mihi. [IMPROPR.] Itching ears, * aures nova semper attentes: to please itching ears, prap aures cs quasi voluptate titillare (C. aft. levitatem cs quasi voluptate titillare, C.). To long, vid.

ITCHY, pruriginosus.—scabiosus (scabby).

ITEM, æra (pl.), or singula æra. What, is it your way, I would ask, to dispute the whole amount after allowing the particular *i.*'s, of which it is made up? quid tu, inquam, soles . . . si singula æra probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probaret (C. ap. Nov. 3, 18).

ITERATE. See To REPEAT.

ITERATION. *See* REPETITION.
 ITINERANT. *See* WANDERING.
 ITINERARY, itineris descriptio. — itinerarium (Feget. Mil. 3, 16).
 ITSELF. *See* HIMSELF.
 IVORY, ebur. — *adj.* eburneus (eburnus is poet.; eburnus, post-Aug.). *Inlaid or ornamented with i.* eburnatus (e. g. sella, lectica). *I. letters, eburneum litterarum formæ* (Q.; given them, as now, to children).
 IVY, hedera (*hedera helix, Linn.). — *helix* (the barren i.). *Of ivy, hederaceus: covered with i.* hederosus (i.); *crowned, adorned, &c. with i.* hederatus (e. g. of a cup on wch i. leaves are carved). *An i. leaf, hederaceum folium: a crown of i. leaves, hederacea corona.*

J.

JABBER, blaterare. crepare (on crep. *see* Heind. ad H. Sat. 2, 2, 33). — *strepere* (prop. of gese, but also of men). — *garrere* (chatter). *See* GABBLE.
 JABBERER, blatero (Gell., who says the ancients called homines in verba projectos, by this name; also lingulas and locutuleas).
 JABBERING, strepitus. — blateratus (late; cf. JABBER).

JACK, [Pike, vid. The male animal, mas. masculus (opp. femina).] *Boot-jack*, *furca excaleandis pedibus. [A support to saw wood on, machina serratoria (Ammian. 23, 4, init.).] *Meat-jack*, cypria (æ, m.) versandis veribus. [To be a j. of all trades (Prov.), ad omnia aptum esse.

JACK-A-LANTERN, prpe *ignis fatuus.
 JACKAL, *canis aureus (Linn.). *jackallus (H. Smith). *See* crocotta or crocuta, prob. the Hyæna, Freund.

JACKASS, asinus.
 JACK-BOOTS, *calceamenta veredariorum or *cal. maxima.

JACKDAW, monedula. — *corvus monedula (Linn.).
 JACKET, tunica manuleata (Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4).
 JACK-PUDDING, sannio.

JADE, s. [Sorry mare, equa strigosa.] *Con-temptuous term for woman, puella* (mulier, &c.) *proterva or protervior: an old j.* vetula.

JADE, v. *See* TO FATIGUE.
 JAG, serratim acindere (Appul. Herb. 2). *Jagged leaves, folia serrata ambitu; folia serratim scissa.*

JAIL. *See* PRISON.
 JAILER, carceris custos (not carcerarius).

JAKES, latrina (= lavatrina: cf. Suet. Tib. 58; and Dict. Antiqq. p. 137, a). — *See* forica (Juv. 3, 38) has, probably, a different meaning; *see* Freund. — *See* PRIVY.

JALAP, jalapa (root of the *convolvulus jalapa).
 JAM, s. savillum (= suavillum, a sort of fruit mal-malade. *See* Büttger's Sabina, 1, p. 107; Freund makes it 'a cheese-cake').

JAM, v. *See* TO SQUEEZE.

JAMB, postis.

JANGLE. *See* TO BRAWL, TO QUAREL.

JANGLER. *See* QUARELLER.

JANISSARY, *janissarius. — *statarius miles Turcicus. *The J.'s, or corps of J.'s, milites Turcarum statarii; cohortes prætorie or prætorianæ imperatoris Turcici. The general or commander of the J.'s, *janissarius or cohortibus prætoris præfectus.*

JANUARY, Januarius (mensis). *On the first of J., Kalendis Januariis* (Cæsar Januarius being an adj.).

JAPAN, s. laccæ.

JAPAN, v. *laccæ obducere qd. *laccam inducere ci rei.

JAPANNER, Crcl. *See* TO JAPAN.

JAR, v. [abundum esse. — dissonare. discrepare (not to harmonize).] *To disagree with, &c. See* TO DISAGREE: 'to be INCONSISTENT with.'

JAR, [Earthen vessels, olla (e. g. for keeping grapes in). *Earthen jar, olla fictilis. fictile* (neut. adj.; e. g. balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin.).] *A jarring note, &c., vox absona or dissona* [Syn. in DISCORDANT]. *A-jar, semiapertura* (half-open; e. g. fores portarum, L.: semiapertura [5 syll.], e. g. janua, O. de poet.).

JARGON, prpe sermo qd barbarie infusatus (Afr. C. Brut. 74). *quidam barbarus sermo. Some j. or other, necio quid inexplabile* (e. g. loqui; but very late; Mart. Capell.). *A mixed j., quædam mixta ex* (504)

variâ ratione linguarum oratio (Q. 8, 3, 59). *To speak an unintelligible j.* barbare loqui; *passime Latine loqui (of barbarous Latin): *one who speaks an unintelligible j.* barbarus lingua.

JARRING, s. *See* QUAREL, STRIFE.

JARRING (part. as adj.). *See* DISCORDANT.

JASPER, iaspis.

JAUNDICE, icterus (Icterus, as t. t. of modern medicine; cf. Plin. 30, 11, 28); pure Lat. morbus regius or argatus; fellis suffusio; suffusio bilis lurida; bilis suffusa. *The white j.*, *icterus albus: *the black j.*, *icterus niger.

JAUNDICED, ictericus. — argatus. felle or bile suffusus. [IMPROPR.] *To see athg with a j. eye, qd præjudicati afferre* (qd or ad qd; to be prejudiced against it); *ci invidentem qd* (omnia, &c.) *male interpretari* (to put a bad construction on what he does).

JAUNT, s. excursio (shorter or longer run into the country, &c.; post-Aug., Plin. Scæv. but excurrere, Class. in this sense). — iter (journey).

JAUNTINESS. *The nearest words are pernicitas* (quickness of gait, &c.); alacritas, &c.

JAVELIN, pilum. — jaculum [Syn. in SPEAR]. *To hurl a j.* mala conjicere. jaculum mittere.

JAW, mala (the upper j.). — maxilla (the under j.). [IMPROPR.] *fauces or os* *fauces. To snatch aby fm the j.'s of aby or athg, ex os or ex rei* (ore ac) *faucibus eripere* qm (C.).

JAY, *corvus glandarius (Linn.).

JEALOUS. *See* ENVIOUS.

JEALOUSY. *See* ENVY.

JEER, v. *To j. at aby or athg, ludibrio* (sibi) habere. *Irridere* (to laugh in a man's face; therefore insolently, or fm loss of mischief, &c.); also per jocum irridere (e. g. deos, C.). — deridere (to laugh down, scornfully; in a spirit of pride and contempt). — cavillari (in an ironical, teasing way); *all qm or qd.* — illudere (to jest at; e. g. hujus miseri fortunis; also in qm). — ludificari (in this sense it is better to use it absol.; e. g. aperte ludificari. — ludificari qm is rather 'to put a trick on him'). — Irrisus insectari (to persecute with mockery, &c.; only a person). — sugillare (prop., to beat black and blue; then to j. bitterly, so as to leave the person no peace, or to attack athg incessantly; to j. at aby with bitter mockery, acerbis facetiis irridere: to j. at religion, deridere res divinas. To be jeered by every body, omnium irrisione ludui; by the senators, patribus risui esse (L.). In a jeering manner, ab irrisu (e. g. linguam exoccare, L.).

JEER, s. locus jocatio. *See* JEERING, s. Amidst the j.'s of the auditors, cum irrisione audientium: amidst the j.'s of those who had seen it with their own eyes, multum irridentibus, qui ipsi viderant (T.).

JEERER, irrisor (C.). — derisor (post-Aug.). — cavillator. Syn. in TO JEER.

JEERING, derisus (derisio late). — irrissio. irrissus. cavillatio. sugillatio. Syn. in TO JEER.

JEERINGLY, ab irrisu (e. g. linguam exoccare, L.). — per ludibrium (e. g. pontifices consulere). — ad ludibrium (e. g. qm regem consalutari jubere, as a joke; in fun). — per ridiculum (in joke, opp. severe).

JEJUNE, jejūnus. Jn. frigidus et jejūnus. — aridus.

exilis. exilliter scriptus. Syn. in DRY.

JEJUNENESS, jejunitas. Jn. jejunitas et siccitas.

inopia et jejunitas (both C.). — exillitas (C.).

JELLY, *jus gelatum.

JEOPARDY. *See* DANGER, PERIL.

JERK, v. projicere (e. t.).

JERK, s. jactus (e. t.). *See* THROW, s.

JERKIN, thorax (laneus, &c.). *A buff j.*, *lorica e corio bubulo facta or confecta.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, *Helianthus tuberosus (Linn.).

JESSAMINE, *jasminum (Linn.).

JEST, v. *See* TO JOKE.

JEST, s. *See* JOKE.

JESTER. *See* JOKER.

JESTING, s. jocatio. [As a adj.] *Athg is a j. matter, qd locus or ludus est: does this seem to you a j. matter?* itane lepidum videtur?

JESTINGLY, joco (opp. serio), or per jocum (e. g. dicere qd). — jocosus. joculariter (Suet., Plin.).

JESUIT, *Jesuita; *Loiolo discipulus. *The order of J.'s, ordo Jesuitarum.*

JET, s. gægætes, æ (γαγάτης). *J. black, coracino colore* (of a raven-like blackness; Vitr. 8, 3, 14). — niger tamquam corvus (Petr. 43, 7; both of living things). — nigerimmo colore (of a deep bright black; of persons or things). — nigerrimus. perniger. omnium nigerrimus (very black; of things; pern. Plaut. Pam. 5 12, 153). —

picus. plinius (*pitch-black*). *J. d'œu*, aqua saliens. aquam salientes.

JET, v. See To JUT.

JETSAM, jactura.

JETTY, moles (lapidum, *g. t.*).—*moles in mare procurrens.

JEW, Judæus; *fem.* Judæa, mulier Judæica. *A persecutor of the J's*, *populi Judæi vexator. *A religious Judæus insectator* (*ast. Eutrop.* 10, 16 [8], *extr.*).

JEWEL, gemma. *A dealer in j's*, see JEWELLER: *j.-box*, *præp.* dactylothea (*δακτυλοθήκη*, little case or box for rings and other ornaments; cf. *Böttiger's Sabina*, 2, p. 133). *J's* (collectively), *ornatus gemmatus. *J's made of paste*, facticæ gemmæ (*Plin.*).

JEWELLER, gemmarius (*Inscr.*). To be a *j.*, *gemmas vendere or venditare.

JEWESS, Judæa,—mulier Judæica.

JEWISH, judæicus.

JIG, v. See To DANCE.

JIG, a. statum tripudium (*Catull.* 63, 26).

JILT, a. *puella, quæ amantem or sponsum ludificata est; or (*of the habit*) quæ amantes ludificari solet (*ast. ludificatus est virginem, Ter. Eux.* 4, 4, 50).—*puella varia et mutabilis.

JILT, v. amantem or sponsum ludificari (spons. *if betrothed*).

JINGLE, v. A) | INTRANS. tinnire (*v. pr.*; tinninare, *præ-Class.*; tinninare, *Catull.*); see To RING. B) | TRANS. tinnitum clere (†) or Crecl. B) | IMPROPR. Jingling (*poets*), tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli (Q.; *of orators*). *I am very anxious to see whether Dolabella will let us hear his money j.*, exspecto maxime, equid Dolabella tinniat (C.).

JINGLE, s. | PROPR. tinnitus (*g. t.*).—sonitus (*g. t.*). | IMPROPR. *Of verses*, &c., tinnitus (*e.g.* calamitatos Mæcenatis aut tinnitus Gallionis, T.). *A j.* (= a *trille* in rhyme), nugæ canore (H.); a mere *j.* of words, inanis verborum sonitus (C. de Or. 1, 12, 51). *Of money*: *why lets us hear the j. of his money* (i. e., *pays ably money due to him*), qd tinnit (C.).

JINGLING, tinnitius, ña. See JINGLE; v.

JOB, s. See BUSINESS.

JOB, v. cocanari (Q. Decl. 12, 21; but the reading doubtful).—pararium or numularium esse.

JOBBER, cocio (*for wch*, according to Gell., arilator was the term used by the old writers; Gell. 16, 7, 12).—numularius (*with ref. to money transactions*).—pararius (*Sen. Benef.* 2, 23).—intercesar (*intermediate person, through whom money was borrowed*, &c.).

JOB-HORSE, equus conduc cius (*with ref. to the horse itself*). equus conductus (*with ref. to the rider*).—*equus meritorius. equus vectigalis (*as a source of profit to the person who lets it out*; vect. C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, according to Manutius's explanation).

JOCKEY, s. cursor (*as g. t. for 'racer'*; e. g., 'racer in a car' O. Pont. 3, 9, 26).—agâs (*as groom, stable-boy*).

JOCKEY, v. See To CHEAT, To DEPRAND.

JOCOSE, jocosus (*of persons or things*).—jocularis. jocularis (*of things*).—ridiculus (*laughable*; *of persons or things*).—ridendus (*as wch one must laugh*; *of things*). *Jocular*, C. Att. 4, 16, 8, is a very uncertain reading. (hilarus et) ad jocandum promptus (cheerful; fond of cutting jokes; e. g. animus). To be very *j.*, multi joci esse.

JOCOSELY, jocose.—joculariter.—joco. per jocum. JOCOSENESS, hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus (*as general character*).—joci, qui admixti sunt ei rei (*the j. ably has indulged in, in a speech*, &c.).

JOCULAR, See JOCOSE.

JOCULARITY, See JOCOSENESS.

JOCULARLY, See JOCOSELY.

JOCUND, See CHEERFUL, MERRY.

JOCUNDLY, See MERRILY.

JOG, v. | TRANS. iatus cs fodicare (H. Ep. 1, 6, 51).—fodere qm (*Ter. Heu.* 3, 5, 17, *de jussisse to [aside]*).—Noli fodere: jussi!—*digito or cubito fodere qm or cs iatus.—vellere cs iatus digitis († to *j. repeatedly, for the purpose of reminding ably*; O. A. A. 1, 606). | INTRANS. To *j. on*, lente gradi.—lente cs paulatim procedere (Cæs.).—reperere (*to creep*). Then after dinner we jogged on three miles more, millia tum pransi tria reprimus (H.).

JOG, s. | PUSH, shake, pulsus. *cubiti pulsus; or *pulsus lateris (i. e., *on the side*), or Crecl. with verbs under To JOG. | A *j.-trot*, lentus gradus.

JOGGING, pulsatio.

JOHN, Johannes (Eccl.).

JOIN, v. | Connect together, jungere (*absol.*; or

inter se; or qd cum qâ re).—conjungere (*to j. together, absol.*; inter se; cum; the dative; and, in *fig. meaning*, ad; both jung. and conjung. *propr.* and *impropr.* The particp. junctus, conjunctus, are *its found with abl. only*; see Zumpt § 474; Garat. C. Phil. 5, 7, 20).—connectere cum qâ re (*by a knot*; and *fig. of an intimate union*).—copulare (qd, inter se; dñ. or cum qâ re; to join as if by a cord, strap, &c.). *Ja.* (inter se) jungere et copulare (C.).—continuare (*to j. so that there may be no break or interval*; domos, &c.; *absol.* or *with dat.*).—obstringere (*to bind tightly together*).—devincire (*to join indissolubly*).—committere (*to bring into connexion*; e. g. ripas ponte).—adjungere qd ei rei or ad qd (*join one thing to another*; *propr.* and *fig.*).—comparare (*to couple together several things in equal proportions*).—colligare (*to tie together*).—conglutinare (*to glue together*, cement; *propr.* and *fig.*).—coagmentare (e. g. opus, C.; opp. dissolvere). To *j. together with* (= by means of) *ably*, conjungere qâ re (e. g. calamos cerâ); to *j. battle*, prælium or pugnam committere; to *j. house to house*, domos continuare (*so fundos, agros*, &c.); to *j. their forces*, jungere copias; arma consociare; vires conferre.

JOIN, | INTRANS. Unite oneself to *ably*, so jungere, se conjungere (*g. t.*); also of two divisions of an army (*ei* or cum qo. *J. a person*, se comitem or socium adjungere ei; se comitem addere ei († i. e. on a single occasion, as companion); se ad qm jungere (C.); to attach oneself to his party, cœvis *its* acquiescere, &c.).—se so conjungere cum copis cs; arma consociare cum qo (*to j. ably as his ally*); signa conferre ad qm (*emph* on the battle-field). To *j. in affinity with ably* (Bible), affinitatem jungere cum qo. | To be contiguous to, continuari ei rei; ei rei continuatum et junctum esse (C.). See CONTIGUOUS.

JOINER, lignarius (*sc. faber*).—intestinarius (*who inlays cabinets*, &c.).

JOINT, commissura (*g. t. for every kind of joining*; also of the limbs of the human body).—artus. articulus (*j. by wch the limbs are connected with each other, or with the rest of the body*; artus, *sing.*, not found till the late poets of the *sile. age*. *Jm.* commissuræ et artus).—vertēbra (*j. that facilitates the motion of the limbs*, *emph* of the *j.'s* of the spine; cf. *Plin.* 11, 46, 106).—spondyli (*j. of the spine and neck*).—colligatio. verticula (*j. in carpentry, architecture, machinery*, &c.; collig. as simply joining; *vert.* as facilitating motion, turning; cf. *Vitr.* 10, 1, 2; 10, 8, 1).—cardo (*hinge-j.*).—nodus. articulus. geniculum (*j. or knot in plants*).

JOINT-HEIR. See Co-HEIR.

JOINTED, vertebratus (*Plin.*).—articulos habens (*Plin.* 16, 24, 36; *articulus* only of 'articulate' words).—geniculatus. verticulus conjunctus (*Vitr.*; *BYX* in JOINT. *Georges* gives verticulatus, which is not in *Freund*).—intercardinatus (*mutually joined together by hinge-joints, trabes*; *Vitr.* 10, 21).

JOINTLY, unâ (*together in one place*; hence in union with each other: *j. with*, unâ cum).—conjunctum (*in common*; together as a body; e. g. auxilia petere).

JOINT-STOCK-COMPANY, societas (C. Fem. 13, 9, 2; *Rosc. Com.* 11, 32).

JOINT-STOOL, *scabellum versatile or intercardinatum or vertebatum.—*sella castrensis.

JOINTURE, s. *annua, quæ viduæ præbentur.

JOINTURE, v. *viduæ redditum annuum assignare.

JOIST, s. lignum transversarium.

JOIST, v. qd materiâ jugumentare (*Vitr.* 2, 1, 3). | Agist (*local*), alienum pecus in suo fundo pascere (*ast. Farr. R.* 1, 21).

JOKE, s. jocus (*in pl. joca, the usual form, in C., S.; joci in L. and following prose-writers*). *Jm.* ludus et jocus (*lud. relating to playful actions*).—facetium (*facetious sallies*, &c.).—sæles (*pungent witticisms*).—logos or logos (*puns*, &c.; omnes logos, qui ludia dicti sunt, animadvertiase, C. ap. *Non.* 63, 18); ridicula dicta; jocationes. A little *j.*, jocus; a dull *j.*, jocus frigidus: to cut dull *j's*, in jociis frigidissimæ (Q.). a rude *j.*, jocus illiberalis: a saucy *j.*, jocus petulans: in *j.*, per jocum. per ludum et jocum. per ridiculum. joco, joculariter (e. g. oblicere ei qd). In *j.* or in earnest, per jocum aut severe: do you say this in *j.* or in earnest? jocoane serio hoc dicis? to say *ably* in *j.*, jocari qd; dicere qd per jocum: it was only a *j.*, jocar: to be cutting *j's*, joculari (**L.* 7, 10, *extr.*): *joca* agere; with *ably*, cum qo: to cut *j's* on one another, inter se jocularia fundere or ridicula jactitare (*L.* 7, 2): to cut a *j.*, jocari. joco uti; about *ably*, jocari in qd: not to understand a *j.*, jocum (*or quod per jocum dictum est*) in serium convertere: to

deal in rude j's. *liberaliter jocari: *to convey truths under the form of j's*, ridicula sententiosè dicere: *the Greeks make a j. of swearing and giving false-witness*, Græci jururandum Jocus est, testimonium ludus: *does that seem to you a good j?* itane lepidum videtur? *I now come to your j's*, nunc venio ad vocationes tuas (C.).

JOKÉ, v. jocari. JOCO UTI. JOCARE AGERE (with aby, cum qo). JOCATURI (*L.): ridicula dicere; at *atq*, JOCATI IN QD; at aby, JOCOSA dicta JACTARE IN QD. See 'to cut JOKES(s)'. JOKING apart, amoto or remoto JOCO; amoto ludo (†); omisissis JOCIS; extra JOCUM: *but let us have done with joking*, sed ridicula missa (sc. faciamus).

JOKER, JOCULATOR (C. Att. 4, 16). HOMO JOCOSUS, JOCULARIS, FACETUS, &c. TO A J., MULTI JOCI ESSE.

JOLE, J. Cheek, vid. *Head of a fish*, caput piscis.

JOLLILY. See GAILY, MERRILY.

JOLLITY. See GAILETY, MERRIMENT.

JOLLY. See GAY, MERRY.

JOLT, v. [TRANS.] QUASSARE. CONCUTERE. JACTARE. [INTRANS.] JACTARI (to be tossed about). — *quasi saluatim moveri. cum crebris offensibus (Lucr.) moveri.

JOLT, a. offensus (Lucr.). J.'s, jactatio.

JOLTHEAD. See BLOCKHEAD.

JOLTING, a. JACTATIO (cf. L. 29, 32).

JONQUILLE, *narcissus jonquilla (Linn.).

JOT, pilus (single hair). Not a j., nihil sane (for sane with non and nihil = valde): not a j. (the) less, ne pilo quidem minus (C.): not a j., ne pilum quidem (C.).

JOURNAL, ephemeris, idis, f. (ἐφημερίς), or, pure Lat., commentarii diurni (a day-book in which payments, receipts, &c. were set down, and whatever happened to or was done by any of the family; but Plin. 29, 1, 5, also mentions an ephemer. mathematica, a sort of astronomical calendar, in which the lucky and unlucky days were set down). — commentarii (writings hastily drawn up; e. g., memorandums of remarkable subjects, comments, remarks, &c.). — libelli (g. t. for small works published). — acta diurna, or populi Romani (the minutes or reports of what took place each day in the senate or assembly of the people at Rome). Hence 'a political j.' may be translated by ephemeris or acta diurna; an amusing or instructive one, by libelli.

JOURNALIST, *qui ephemeridem (or acta diurna, &c.: cf. JOURNAL) scribit.

JOURNEY, iter. — *Sto via* (the way or road). — *profectio* (the setting out on a j.). — *peregrinatio* (the j. to or residence in a foreign country). To make preparations for a j., iter parare or comparare; profectiorem parare or præparare; parare proficisci; itineri se præparare: *aby has a long j. before him*, instat ci iter longum (C.): *to set out on a j.*, iter facere cepisse (C.); proficisci; viz: or in viam se dare; viz: se committere; iter ingredi or inire: *to be on a j.*, esse in itinere; in a foreign land, peregrinari, peregrinationem abesse: *to take small j's*, minuta itinera facere (Suet. Oct. 82): *to undertake long j's*, longinqua itinera suscipere: *to undertake j's into a foreign land*, peregrinationes suscipere: *to continue one's j.*, iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere pergere: *to finish one's j.*, iter conficere: *to suspend one's j.*, profectiorem intermittere: *to give up a (proposed) j.*, itineris consilium, or (with ref. to the setting out) profectiorem consilium abjicere: *had you a good j.?* bene ambulasti? (Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18). *A good j.!* bene ambulasti bene rem gere! (together in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62).

JOURNEY, v. See TO TRAVEL, and 'to take a JOURNEY'. I am journeying to Rome, iter est Romam: where are you journeying to? quo cogitas? quo tendis? quo iter inceptas? (Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28.)

JOURNEYMAN, in diem se locans, mercenarius. operarius; pl. operæ mercenarius, or simply operæ. To hire journeyman, operas (mercenarias) conducere: *he was a j.*, ei operæ vita erat (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16).

JOVIAL. See GAY, MERRY.

JOVIALLY. See MERRILY, &c.

JOVIALNESS, hilaritas.

JOY, v. See 'to DELIGHT (in)', TO REJOICE.

JOY, s. gaudium (j. as an inward state of mind). — *lætitia*, hilaritas, alacritas (j. as manifesting itself outwardly); *lætitia*, chiefly in an unwrinkled forehead, and a mouth curled for smiling; hilaritas, in eyes quickly moving, shining, and radiant with j.; alacritas, in eyes that roll, sparkle, and announce spirit. The gaudens, the lætus, the hilaris, derive j. fm a piece of good fortune; the alacer, at the same time fm employment or action; Dôd.). JN. gaudium atque lætita. — voluptas (mental or bodily pleasure). JN. lætita ac voluptas — *delicæ* (in the sense of 'joy', 'delight', is (506)

poet.). To be the cause of j. to aby, gaudium or lætitiā ci afferre: *your doing this has caused me a lively j.*, magnū mihi gaudium attulisti, quod &c.: *atq* *filio me with j.*, magnā lætitiā, magnū gaudio me afficit qd; qd summū mihi voluptati est; magnū gaudium, magnū lætitiā voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex qā re: *atq* *has filled me with j.*, qd me lætitiā extulit (C.). To heighten aby's j., to cause it to overflow, &c., gaudium qm cumulare; cumulum ci gaudii afferre (both when a circumstance before mentioned had given the person much j., with the one now mentioned heightens). To be beside oneself with j., efferrī lætitiā; lætitiā exsultare (C.); gaudium exsultare, exsultare; lætum esse omnibus lætitiā (fm the Com. Cæcil., but often used by C.); nimio gaudio pæne desipere; præ gaudio, ubi sim, nescio: *to sing for j.*, lætitiā excitari ad canendum: *all received him with j.*, eum adventientem læti omnes accepere. J Tears of joy, elicite gaudio lacrimæ. To shed tears of j., gaudio lacrimare, lacrimas effundere: *I shed tears of j.*, gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant or cadunt or eliciuntur; præ lætitiā lacrimas præsiunt mihi (Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13).

JOYFUL, hilaris or hilaris (cheerful). — lætus (glad, j.). A j. mind, animus lætus, hilaris, bonus: *a j. look*, oculi læti or hilari: *a j. countenance*, vultus lætus (O. Fast. 4, 343): *a j. life*, vita hilara: *a j. day*, dies hilaris, lætus. To be j., lætum, hilarum esse: *to be j. in consequence of atq*, qā re gaudere (to rejoice) or lætari (to be glad): *in a j. manner*, læte, hilare or hilariter. animo læto (hilari). J That causes joyfulness, renders joyful (as news, a message, occasion), lætus. — jucundus (pleasant, delightful).

JOYFULLY, alacri animo. hilarē.

JOYFULNESS. See JOY.

JOYLESS, tristia, mæstus, abjectus or abjectior. afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus. J Of things, voluptate carens, voluptatis expers. A j. life, *vita sine lætitiā ac voluptate peracta.

JOYOUS. See JOY.

JOYOUSLY, hilariter, alacriter.

JUBILANT, Crcl. with clamore et gaudio. clamore læto.

JUBILATION, clamor et gaudium (T.). clamor lætus (†).

JUBILEE, sacrum seculare. sollemnia secularia, sacra secularia. The year of j., annus secularius. J To mark the fiftieth anniversary, semisecularis may be used; *sacrum semiseculare; sollemnia semisecularia. The year of j., annus semisecularis. — J IMPROPR. *festi dies lætissimi.

JUCUNDITY, jucunditas.

JUDACIAL, See JEWISH.

JUDAISM, *judaismus.

JUDAIZE, *a judaicā disciplinā esse. Judaicam disciplinam sequi, &c. (H. J.) judaizare, Fulgata, Gell. 1, 13.

JUDGE, judex. qui judicat. qui judicium exercet (g. H.). — *recuperator* (qui natus by the prator, when the dispute is about the restoration of property). — *questor* (in a criminal cause). — *arbitrator* (arbitrator). — *summus magistratus* (the highest magistrate; e. g., amongst the Jews). A sworn j., judex juratus (the sworn j's at Rome for criminal causes, more nearly answering to our jury, were judges selecti or turba selectorum, chosen fm senators, knights, and the tribuni ærarii). To be a j., judicem esse; in any matter, de qā re; judicem sedere; judicium exercere; judicio præesse: *to appoint aby a j.*, qm judicem constituere: *to have aby for j.*, qm judicem habere: *to bring a cause, &c.*, before a j., rem ad judicem deferre. J IMPROPR. J Critic, one who pronounces a sound judgement on any subject, judex criticus, or criticus only, or, fm context, judex. — *estimator* (so far as he estimates the value of a production). — *existimator* (so far as after such valuation he pronounces his sentence: existimator est judex; estimator qui pretium constituit, res inter se componit, ut quid præferendum, quid posthabendum sit, intelligat; Gronov.). JN. estimator et judex. A j. of poetry, judex poetarum. carminum estimator: *a j. of the arts*, artium judex: an accomplished and critical j. of the arts, subtilis judex et callidus (H. Sat. 2, 7, 101).

JUDGE, v. judicare (qd or de qā re, or de qo). — *dijudicare* qd (to j. atq decisively; to decide atq). — *facere judicium* ca rei, or de qā re, or de qo (to pronounce an opinion). — *estimare* qd. *existimare* de qo or de re (the former is to value, estimate; existimare, on the other hand, after having properly weighed the value of atq, to form and pronounce a judgement in

accordance with it respecting its various relations). To *j.* according to equity, ex æquo iudicare: to *j.* with impartial strictness, æquem se præbere ex rei iudicem: to *j.* impartially, sine odio et sine invidia iudicare: to *j.* of others by oneself, de aliis ex se conjecturam facere: ex se de aliis iudicare (aff. Np. Ep. 6, 2). To *j.* for oneself, suo iudicio uti: suum iudicium adhibere: let others *j.* for themselves, hoc alii videant: I am not able (authorized, &c.) to *j.* of this, hoc non est mei iudicii (because it does not become me): hoc procul est a meo iudicio (I do not understand such matters). ¶ To deem: to think, vid.

JUDGEMENT, s. I) iudicium (prop., a judicial decision founded upon positive enactments; hence *g. t.*, a decision grounded upon a deliberate view or estimate).—arbitrium (prop., the sentence of an umpire, founded upon a sense of right or equity; hence *g. t.* for the decision of one's *j.*, free choice, &c.).—doctrum (the final decree of the emperor, after an appeal to him).—sententia (an opinion, with one form or pronounces, either in common life or as a senator or magistrate). Often rendered by Crcl. with sentire (e. g. negligere quid quisque de se sentiat; iudices quod sentiunt, libere iudicant).—existimatio (an opinion formed upon a deliberate estimate of the value of althg). An impartial *j.*, iudicium liberius: to pronounce *j.*, sententiam dicere (to declare one's opinion, whether as writer, senator, or even as judge); sententiam pronunciare (of the presiding judge, after the investigation and individual votes); sententias ferre (of the individual votes of the jurymen, &c.): to form a *j.*, facere iudicium ex rei, de qd re, de qo: to give or deliver a *j.*, sententiam ferre de qo or de qd re (hijus iudicia ferre, for sententias ferre, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Tog. Cand., is unusual): to give *j.* agere ab in a capital cause, condemnare or condemnare capitibus: to reverse a *j.*, rem iudicatum labefactare: in my *j.*, meo iudicio; quantum ego iudico; ex (or de) mea sententia: in mihi iudicio videtur: to form one's own *j.*, suo iudicio uti (opp. aliorum iudicio stare).

II) To sit in *j.*, iudicium facere (to appoint a judicial investigation, in a single instance).—*j.*us dicere, agere (g. t.).—iudicium exercere (to conduct a trial; of the presiding judge).—quæreret et iudicia exerceret; conventum agere (of an appointed judge, like our judge of assize, at certain times and at certain places; e. g., of a governor in a province): to sit in *j.* on abg, iudicium facere de qo; on althg, *j.*us dicere de re; cognoscere de re (to institute an investigation): it is not for me to sit in *j.* upon abg or althg, est qd non mei iudicii; non mea est de qo existimatio (because it does not become me); qd procul est a meo iudicio (because I do not understand it): to form a favorable *j.* of abg, bonum iudicium facere de qo; bene existimare de qo; an unfavorable one, male existimare de qo: to form the same *j.* of althg as some one else, de qd re idem sentire, quod qs: to form one's *j.* of althg by althg, iudicare, existimare qd re or ex re; existimare ex re, de re (Syn. in JUDex); pendere, pensare qd ex re; ponderare qd re (to weigh one thing according to the value of another); metiri qd re (as it were, to measure out althg as the rule or measure of althg, and to estimate its value accordingly).—qd referre ad rem (to bring althg into comparison with something else; e. g. alienos mores ad suos referre). The day of *j.*, summum iudicium, quod Deus faciet in hac terrâ (aff. Lact. 2, 12, 19).—extremum iudicium (Lact. Div. Inst. 7, 26). ¶ Discriminating intelligence, iudicium (e. g. iudicium habet qs; iudicium non deest ci). A man of great *j.*, vir aciri magnæque iudicio; qui habet intelligentiam (peracere, subtile, &c.) iudicium. See PRUDENCE, WISDOM.

JUDICATURE, Jurisdiction or jurisdictionis potestas. A court of *j.*, see COURT.

JUDICIAL, judicialis (e. g. *j.*us, causa, consuetudo, genus dicendi, &c. C.).—judicialius (e. g. lex, controversia, C.).—forensis (that takes place in the forum, &c.). **JN.** Judicialis et forensis. See FORENSIC. *J.* or forensic eloquence, eloquentia or rhetorice forensis: a *j.* sentence, sententia. ¶ A judicial blindness, *mens a Deo suarum injuriarum ultore occæcata.—*ex cæcitate cordis, quæ non tantum peccatum est, sed et peccata peccati (aff. St. Aug.).

JUDICIALLY, jure. lege (conformably to right, to law; e. g., to proceed *j.* agere abg, lege agere cum qo; jure or lege experiri cum qo). To declare or profess *j.*, profiteri apud iudicem or coram iudice: to depose *j.*, *apud iudicem (or magistratum) deponere.

JUDICIARY, judicialis.

JUDICIOUS, prudens, prudentie plenus.—sapient. —homo or vir aciri iudicio. qui habet intelligens iudicium.—intelligens.

JUDICIOUSLY, prudenter, sapienter. Very *j.*, magno consilio: how *j.*, quanto consilio: zealously rather than *j.*, majore studio quam consilio (S.). To act *j.*, prudenter facere.

JUG, s. urceus (g. t.).—hydria, or, pure Lat., situlus, situla (water-j.). See EWX.

JUGGLE, s. præstigitæ (also impropr., a *j.* of words, præstigitæ verborum, C.).

JUGGLE, v. præstigitas agere. If = cozen, &c., vid.

JUGGLER, præstigator (g. t., a *j.*, so far as he deceives people; see Ruhnck. Sen. Ep. 45, 7).—circulator or planus (an itinerant *j.*, who earns a livelihood by all kinds of sleight of hand, juggling, &c. Respecting circulator, see Ruhnck. Sen. Benef. 6, 11, 2; respecting planus, see Eichstaedt ap. Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 17, 59. Circulator is frequently used as a charmer of serpents; see Cels. 5, 37, No. 3; Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 11). Particular kinds of *j.*'s among the ancients were pilarius (one that practised with cups and with balls, Q. 10, 7, 11).—ventilator (a conjuror; one who caused pebbles, dice, &c., to disappear fm before the eyes of the spectators, or passed them fm one hand into the other without being seen; Gr. ὑποψεύστης or ὑποψεύτης; Q. l. c.).

JUGGLING, præstigitæ.

JUGGLINGLY, per præstigitas (C.).—quasi præstigitis quibuscumq. (C.).

JUGULAR, The *j.* vein, vena jugularis (med. t. t. Kraus. Medic. Lex.).

JUICE, succus (al. succus: g. t. for *j.*; e. g. of meat; of the *j.*'s that form the sap of trees, &c.).—virus (the glutinous and biting *j.* of certain plants; of snails, &c.); the poisonous *j.* of serpents).—sanies (lit. bloody matter: then, fm their resemblance to this in substance or colour, the *j.* of the spider, the purple-fish, olives, &c.).—melligo (the *j.* of flowers; also the yet unripe *j.* of berries, grapes, &c.). The *j.* of the grape, succi uvæ (g. t.); melligo uvæ (of the winter grape). The *j.* of the purple-fish, ostræum (ὀστρεον), or pure Latin, sanies purpurea: the nutritive *j.*'s secreted fm food, secretus a reliquo cibo succus is, quo alimur: to draw up the *j.*'s of the earth, succum ex terrâ trahere.

JUICELESS, *succo carens.—exsuccus (Q., but impropr. = 'dry,' of an orator, &c.).

JUICINESS, succositas (very late, Cels. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, or Crcl.).

JUICY, succi plenus.—succosus (Cels., Col.).—succidus (Farr., Appul., &c.).

JUJUBE, zizyphum (Plin.). The *j.* tree, zizyphus (Col.). *zizyphus jujuba (Linn.).

JULEP, *julepium (t. t. Kraus. Med. Lex.).

JULY, Julius mensis.—Quintilis mensis (in the time of the Republic).

JUMBLE, v. To *j.* together, confundere (e. g. vera cum falsis). This jumbling together of &c., hæc conjunctio confusioque (e. g. virtutum, C.). See TO COMFOUND; TO HUBBLE.

JUMBLE, s. confusio. See HODGE-PODGE; MIXTURE.

JUMP, s. See LEAF, s.

JUMP, v. See LEAF, v. To *j.* down, desillire ex or de re (in prose rarely with simple abl.; see Drak. L. 35, 34, 10): to *j.* down fm a horse or carriage, desillire ex equo, de rheda.

JUMPER, See LEAPER.

JUNCTION, ¶ Act of joining, junctio, conjunctio (as act).—junctura (place of joining; joint). To effect a *j.*, jungere copias. arma conjungere. vires conferre (to join two armies; said of two generals). To effect a *j.* with abg, se conjungere cum copiis cs (Cæs. B. G. 1, 37, &c.). ¶ Of a river, conflens (e. g. Mosæ et Rheni, Cæs.; also pl. confluentes, e. g. ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, &c., at its *j.* with the Tiber, L.).

JUNCTURE, ¶ Junction, vid. ¶ Critical point of time, &c., tempus, tempora. At this *j.*, his rebus; quæ quum ita sint or essent (this being so, under these circumstances).—in hoc or in tali tempore (at this critical or perilous time: in this meaning the prepos. is regularly expressed).

JUNE, (mensis) Junius.

JUNIOR, minor natu.—Not junior, with ref. to the comparative age of persons; though juniores may, as a class, be opposed to seniores.

JUNIPER, juniperus, j.

JUNK, navigium, navicula, navigium, scapha, cymba, linter (Syn. in SHIP).

JUNKET, s. See FEAST, s.

JUNKET, v. See TO BANQUET, TO FEAST.

JUNTO, See COUNCIL, CABAL.

JURIDICAL, juridicus (post-Aug.; Plin. Jct.).

JURISDICTION, *iurisdicōtio* — *iurisdicōtionis potestas*. To be subject to *aby's* *j.*, sub ea *jus* et *iurisdicōtionem* subijunctum esse (C. Agr. 2, 36, in.): it belongs to my *j.*, *iurisdicōtio mea est: this comes within my j.*, hoc meum est; *hujus rei potestas penes me est. A doubt as to whose the j. is, iuris dubitatio* (= *dubitatio, penes quem sit jus*).

JURISPRUDENCE, *prudentia juris* (e. g. *juris publici*, C.; *juris civilis*, Np.).—*scientia juris* (as possessed by an individual; C. Brut. 41, 152, §c.). To have a great knowledge of *j.*, *iuris intelligentiā* praeferre; *magnam prudentiam juris* (civilis) habere.

JURIST, *juris* (said. *jure*; C. Fam. 3, 1) *consultus* — *juris peritus* or *jure peritus* (both C.; also *lor*, *issimus*, both *juris*).—*prudens in jure* (in *pl.*, *fm* content, *prudens* only). *Juris sciens* is *post-Clas.*

JUROR, *iudex selectus*. unus ex *iudicibus selectis* (H.). To challenge a *j.*, *iudicem* rejicere.

JURY, *prae iudices selecti*: *turbæ selectorum* (chosen, at Rome, *fm* the senators, knights, and tribuni ærarum).—*iuratores* (sworn valuers of *athg*: *Plaut.*).

JUST, *justus* (in all the relations of the Engl. word; of persons and things; e. g. of judges, complaints, tears, punishments, &c.).—*æquus* (adjective, fair; of persons).—*legitimus* (in conformity with the laws, &c.; of things). To prefer a *j.* claim to *athg*, *jure suo* or *recte postulare qd.* To *fer* *j.* means, *medicoritas illa, quæ est inter nimium et parum*. || *Æact*, *accræte*, *vid.*

JUST, a. certamen equitum hastis concurrentium. See **TOURNAMENT**.

JUST, v. concurrere (cum qo, contra qm, ci, or absol.).

JUST, adv. || *Just now*, *jam* (e. g. *hec, quæ jam posui*).—*vixdum*—*vix tandem* (of a wish long felt, and now at length gratified; *vix tandem legi literas dignas Appio Claudio*). *tantum quod*—*modo*. || *But just ... to her*, *vix* or *vixdum ... quum*; *commodè* or *commodum ... quum*; *tantum quod ... quum* [see examples under **HARDLY**]; *to be j. going to do athg*, *jam facturum esse qd.* || *Only*; *this and no more* (in wishes, commands, permissions, &c.), *modo*—*quæso* (I beg). *J. lei me*, *sine modo*. *Do j. stay*, *mane modo*: *do j. go*, *abi modo*. || *Exactly*, *plane*—*prorsus*—*omnino* (in all).—*ipse* (itself; used with numerals in exact designations of time, &c.; e. g. *triginta dies erant ipsi*, *quum has dabam literas*, per quos &c.: *j. at the right moment*, *tempore ipso*, *Ter.*). || *Just so* (in answers), *ita est*; *ita*, *inquam*; *ita enim vero*; *sane quidem*; or by repetition of the verb that makes the question; e. g. *dedistisne vos &c.*?—*Quedimus*. || *Just as if*, *perinde ac si*; *perinde quædam*; *less commonly* *proinde ut* or *ac* [see *Pr. Introd.* II. 369]; *non secus ac si*; *similiter*, *ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta ac si* (all with *rubj.*).

JUSTICE, *justitia* (q. propr.; i. in itself, or as the property of a person, where it is = love of *j.*)—*æquitas* (equity, esp. as a property of a person or thing).—*Jus* (right, the compass of that wch is held as just). *J. demands* that &c., *æquum est* (it is right), followed by an *infm.*, or by an *acc.* and *infm.*: *to exercise j.*, *justitiam exercere* or *colere*: *to see that j. is done to aby's desert*, *ci fructum*, *quem meruit*, *retribuere*: *to give up aby to j.*, *qm *iudicibus* tradere.

JUSTICIARY, (summus) *iudex*.

JUSTIFIABLE, quod excusari potest.—*cujus rei ratio reddi potest*. *Sis justus*.

JUSTIFIABLY, excusate. excusatus (post-Aug., Q. 2, 1, 13; *Plin.* Ep. 9, 21, 3; *T. Ann.* 3, 68).—*juste*. *legitime*.—*jure*. *justo jure*; or *Crcel.*, *ita, ut defendi or excusari possit.—*cum causâ* (= *cum justâ causâ*, C. Ferr. 2, 1, 8).

JUSTIFICATION, || *Excuse*, &c., *purgatio*. *excusatio* (Srw. in **EXCUSE**).—*satisfactio* (a *j.* received as satisfactory by the person to whom it is addressed). See **EXCUSE**. || *As theol. t. t.*, *justificatio*.

JUSTIFIER, *Crcel.* with verbs under **JUSTIFY**.

JUSTIFY, || *To clear fm blame*, *excuse*, *purgare* qm or qd.—*excusare* qm or qd (Srw. in **TO EXCUSE**).—*qm culpâ liberare*.—*a qo culpam* demovere. *To j. aby in any matter*, qm *purgare* de re (in L. 27, 28, ca rei).—*culpam* ca rei demovere a qo, qm defendere de qâ re. *To j. himself*, *se purgare* or *excusare*; *to aby, se purgare* ci (Cæs. B. G. 1, 28); *to aby's satisfaction*, *satisfacere* ci: *for the purpose of justifying themselves*, *sui purgandi causâ*. || *To think oneself justified in doing so and so*, *putare qd sibi licere &c.* || *To pronounce just*, *justum* declarare qm (Srw. but *justificare* as *t. t.*, to avoid ambiguity).

JUSTLE, (inter se) collidi (of things).—*concurrere* (inter se). *To j. agst aby*, offendere qm. *incurrere* or *incurrere atque incidere in qm*

JUSTLY, *juste*.—*jure*. *legitime*. *jure et legitime*.—*jure suo* (with full right; e. g. *repetere qd.*)—*recte* (properly; rightly).—*merito* (deservedly); *Jm. merito* ac *jure* (e. g. *laudari*, C.).—*recte ac merito* (e. g. *commoveri*, C.). *Very j.*, *justissimo*.—*jure optimo*, *meritissimo*.

JUSTNESS, See **JUSTICE**.

JUT OUT, *promittere*.—*projici*. *projectum esse* (e. g. *of a town running out into the sea*, in *altum*).—*procurre*, *excurrere* (a *q* re—in qd; of peninsules, &c., running out into the sea).

JUVENILE, *juvenilis*.—*puerilis* (the best word, *stans juvenis* = young man).

JUVENILITY, *juvenilitas* (Farr. ap. Non.). See **YOUTHFULNESS**.

JUXTA-POSITION, *Crcel.*

K.

KALE, *Sea-k.*, **crambe maritima* (Linn.).

KALI, **salsola kali* (Linn.).

KANGAROO, **halmatarius* (Illig.).

KAW, *croci*, *crocitare*.

KAWING, *croci*, *croci*.

KEEL, || *To put a new keel to a ship*, *navem novâ fundere carinâ* (see O. Post. 4, 2, 5). *navis carinam* denovo collocare (see *Plaut. Mti.* 3, 5, 41).

KEEN, See **EAGER**, **ACUTE**, **SHARP**, **CUTTING**.

KEENLY. See **EAGERLY**, **ACUTELY**, **SHARPLY**, **DEEPLY**.

KEENNESS. See **EAGERNESS**, **ACUTENESS**, **SHARPNESS**.

KEEP, || **INTRANS.** *Not to spoil*, *durare* (to last; of fruit, poma; opp. *poma* fugiunt, *do not k.*)—*vetustatem* ferre or pail (of wine, &c.).—*verum pail* (of fruits; Col.): *not to k.*, *vetustatis impatientem esse* (of fruits, &c.; Col.): *that does not k.*, *fugax* (of fruit); *fugiens* (of wine). *To make athg k. well*, *perennat*, *ci rei afferre* (Col.). || *To keep doing athg*, *non desistere qd facere*, or *sta quin faciam qd.* || *To keep on*, *tenere*.—*durare*.—*non remittere*. *It kept on raining the whole night*, *imber continens tenuit per totam noctem*. || *To keep up with*, *cursum* ca adæquare (L.). || *To keep close to*, *non decedere a* (e. g. *a ca latere*). || *To keep out of aby's sight*, *se occultare ci* or *a conspectu ca*. || **TRANS.** *To preserve*, *retinere*, *tenere* (to hold and not let go; also to k. a military post, &c.).—*retinere* (to k. back, retain).—*continere* (to k. together; e. g. *copias* [in] castris; persons in their allegiance, qos in officio).—*servare*, *reservare* (to preserve, not suffer to perish, not wear out).—*asservare* (to watch or guard carefully, a corpse at a place, &c.).—*conservare* (to preserve in its condition, leave uninjured).—*condere*. *recondere* (to heap or pile up fruits, &c.).—*reponere*. *seponere* (to lay by, lay aside for future use). *Jm. condere* et *reponere*; *reponere* et *recondere*: *to keep athg for future use*, *servare* or *reponere* in *vetustatem* (e. g. *vinum*); *recondere* in *annos* (e. g. *corn*, *frumenta*): *to k. the town for Cæsar*, *urbem Cæsari servare* (Cæs.): *to k. athg in writing*, *litteris custodire*: *to have athg kept*, *qd repositum* et *reconditum* habere: *to give athg to aby's keeping*: see **KEEPING**. || **TO protect**, *guard*, *vid.* || **TO observe laws**, &c., *vid.* || **IMPROPR.** *To k. oneself for other times*, *aliis temporibus se reservare* (C.). *To k. athg in mind or memory*, *qd memorat* tenere, *custodire*.—*ca rei memoriam* conservare, *retinere* (to retain the recollection of *athg*): *to k. athg secret*, *celare*, *supprimere qd* (to k. *athg* to oneself; i. e., *not to tell it abroad*); *tenere* (to k. to oneself; i. e., *not to say what one feels disposed to say*; C. de Or. 2, 54, An.).—*continere* (C. de Or. 1, 47, opp. *proferre*, *enunciare*).—*tacite habere*. *secum habere*. *tacere*, *reticere*. *Integrum sibi reservare* (to k. entirely to oneself, not to communicate to another): *not to keep athg to oneself*, *qd haud occultum tenere*; *qd proferre*, *enunciare*, *effutire* (to spread abroad, blab): *to k. that to yourself* (i. e. *tell it no further*), *hec tu tecum habeto*; *hoc tibi solum dictum puta*. *K. that to yourself*, *tibi habe* (*fm* the form used in divorces, res tuas tibi habe; used when we surrender our right to another person; often ironically or contemptuously; e. g. *quælibet tibi habe* *sane istam laudationem*, C. Ferr. 4, 67: *so clamare* *comperunt*, *sibi ut haberet hereditatem*).

In this form the dat. of the pronoun must not be omitted; *Z. ad C. Ferr.* 4, 8, 18). *To k. (any) accounts*, *tabulas conficere* (of a tradesman). *I tell th*

re you as a secret, therefore k. is as such, secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto. I cannot k. athg to myself, plenus rimarum sum, hac atque illac perfuso (Com. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25). To k. one's word, fidem servare, conservare, or prestare: not to k. one's word, fidem fallere, mutare, frustrari, frangere, violare: both parties kept their word or promise, utrique fides constitit: to call upon aby to k. his word, *postulare, ut qd fidem datam exsolvat or servet. To k. bounds, canes alere ad venandum. To k. a mistress, concubinae, a secret, silence, a resolution; see the sublt. To k. one's bed, continere se in lectulo (C.); in lecto esse; lecto teneri; lecto affixum esse (†): to k. the house, domi manere, remanere; servare domi (Benit. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: al. domum); servare in ædibus (Plaut.); propter valetudinem domo non exire (fm illness). To k. aby in prison, qm in custodia retinere. A kept mistress, mulier, quæ cum qo vivere consuevit. To k. a feast, celebrare (e. g. a birthday, &c.). of the persons who attend the celebration; diem præsequi (cf. Np. Att. 4, extr.). || To keep back, (1) To keep secret, see above. (2) To hold back, see HOLD. || To keep down, depressum tenere (prop.). — comprime (improp.); e. g. aby's ambition, cs ambitionem. — reprimere (to repress; e. g. iracundiam). || To keep from. To k. aby fm athg, prohibere qm qd re (less common a qd re); arcere qm (a) qd re.—dehortari (to k. him fm it by exhortation). || To keep on, to k. fm doing athg; see Z. § 343. — avocare, abducere qm a qd re (to call or bring him back fm an object he is pursuing). To k. the enemy fm laying waste the country, hostem prohibere populatioribus. Keen fear cannot k. you fm the commission of the foulest crimes, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis te potest avocare. To k. oneself fm doing athg, tenere se a qd re faciendū or quin qd faciat; or continere se a re (faciendū), quin &c. See RESTRAIN. || To keep in; see TO RESTRAIN. To k. a horse in, equum sustinere or retinere. || To keep in repair, tueri (tectā, or sarta tecta ædium; vias). || To keep off, prohibere (to k. at a distance); defendere (to repel); qd a qo and qm a qd re (see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 34; Z. § 469). — arcere qm re or a qd re (to check, hinder fm going further). — propulsa qd a qo or qm qd re or a qd re (to k. off with all one's power): to k. off the war fm the borders, defendere bellum (see Herz. loc. cit.). the toga k.'s off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to k. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere ardores solis. || To keep out (= not allow to come in), qm aditu arcere; qm introitu prohibere; ci introitum præcludere (q. it.); qm januā prohibere; qm foribus arcere; qm excludere (not to allow to enter the door; excl. = 'to shut the door in his face'). — arcere (to k. off or out what would be unpleasant or injurious; e. g. to k. out the rain, pluvias aquas arcere; the sun, solem). || To keep up, sustinere or sustentare. To k. aby up, sustinere qm a lapsu (who was near falling). To k. up aby's spirits, cs animum excitare; qm erigere. || To keep aby back fm athg, arcere qm re and a re; propulsa qm or qd a re (to drive back). — defendere, prohibere qm and qd (to k. off); avertere qm and qd a re (to turn away); retardare qm (e. g. a scribendo).

KEEP, a. arx.—locus munitissimus.
KEEPER, custos (g. t.). portæ, pontis, hortorum). The keeper of the great s., *signi reipublicæ (or signi regii) custos. K. of a prison; see JAILER. || Game-keeper, vid.

KEEPERSHIP, custodia.—cura.
KEEPING, conservatio (a preserving). —repositio (a laying by for a fixed use; fœni, ligni, Pallad. 1, 32). To give aby athg in k., ci qd ad servandum dare. —deponere qd apud qm (to deposit with aby, as money, a will, &c.). to have given a person athg in k., qd apud qm depositum habere: a giving in k., depositio: a thing given in k., depositum: one that gives a thing in k., depositor (Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37).

KEEPSAKE, *donum memorie causâ datum or acceptum.

KEG, dolium (L., Col.).

KEN, v. See TO DECEIT.

KEN, a. See VIEW, SIGHT.

KENNEL, || Dog-kennel, stabulum canum (for several; e. g. for hounds). —tugurium canis (for one; e. g. for a chained dog, †). || Gutter, vid.

KENNEL, v. condere se cavo (Pædr. lib. 2. Fab. 4). —stabulari (g. t.).

KERCHIEF, See HANDKERCHIEF, NECKKERCHIEF.

KERNEL, nucleus (of fruits, whether large or small, (509)

eatable or not). —os, lignum (the hard part of a fruit, as distinguished fm the flesh or soft part). —granum (little hard k. of corn, small grapes, &c.). —medulla (eatable part of the k., whether of fruits or corn). —semen (k. as seed).

KESTREL, tinnunculus (Col., Plin.). *falco tinnunculus (Linn.).

KETTLE, shënum (g. t.). Tea-k., *shënum hæse.

KETTLE-DRUM, *tympanum equestre (if belonging to the band of a cavalry regiment). —*tympanum æneum (as made of brass).

KETTLE-DRUMMER, prps tympanista, sc. m.

KEY, clavis. Little k., clavicula. To b. under lock and k., sub clavi esse; or (according to the ancient custom) sub signo et claustris esse. || Claves dare was to give a wife the k.'s as a sign of authority; hence, claves admittere, to take them away, was, she was separated fm her husband. False or skeleton k.'s, claves adulterinæ (according to some, also clav. Laconicæ; see Dict. of Antiqu.). Latch-k.'s, claves Laconicæ: to take out the k., clavem eximere or abducere: to demand the k.'s of a town or fortress, claves portarum poscere (with L. 27, 24). || Entrance to athg; Fig. a.) K. of a country, janua (C. Mur., quum eme urbem sibi Mithridates Asiæ januam fore putasset, quâ effractâ et revulsâ tota pateret provincia). —claustra (bars; and fig. strongholds). To be the k. of Greece, Græciæ janua esse, or Græciæ claustra tenere (C. contr. Rull. 32, 87, Corinthus ... posita in angustis atque in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terrâ claustra locorum teneret, &c.). —β) To athg else, janua (e. g. frons, quæ est animi janua, Qu. C. Petit. Cons. 11). To supply the k. to athg, rem explanare or explicare: to have found the k. to athg, rem intelligere. || Wharf; see QUAY. || Power of the keys (Ecclesi.), claviarum potestas (Aug.). The power of the k.'s was bestowed upon Peter as the representative of the Church, *claves regni celorum traditæ Petro, Ecclesiæ personam gestanti (aft. August.).

KEY-HOLE, clavi immittendæ foramen (Appul.). —*foramen clavis.

KEY-STONE, medium saxum (of an arch; Sen. Ep. 90, 32).

KIBES, pernio. pernlunulus (fm frost; both Plin.; but, according to Georges, the meaning is doubtful). —ulcus, quod fit ex frigore hiberno (g. t.); also vitium frigoris.

KICK, INTRANS. calcitrare.—recalcitrare (to k. out backwards, like a horse, † H.). also calces remittere (Np.). || TRANS. calces ferris qm (Q., O.). —calce petere qm († H. Sat. 2, 1, 55). To run at aby, and k. and beat him (repeatedly), verberare qm, incurare pugnis calcibus (Plaut.). Kicked and beaten, concius pugnis et calcibus (C.). To k. aby out of doors, qm ejicere foras ædibus; qm protrudere foras.

KICK, a. calcitratus (a kicking out; e. g. mulæ, Plin.). —calcis ictus (blow with the heel).

KID, a. hædus. dim. hædulus. Kid-leather, hædina pellucida (C.). —pellis caprina or capræ.

KID, v. parère. setum edere (both g. it.).

KIDNAP, *homines (pueros, &c.) furari.

KIDNAPPER, plagiarius (one who steals and sells free men). —venaliciarius. venalicus (g. it. for dealer in slaves).

KIDNEY, ren; mly in pl. renes. Disease of the k.'s, renium morbus (†). renium dolor (pain in the k.'s). To have a disease of the k.'s, ex renibus laborare; renium dolore vexari; renes ca morbo tentantur (†).

KIDNEY-BEAN, phaseolus or fasciulus. *phaseolus vulgaris (Linn.).

KILDERKIN, dolium.

KILL, interficere perimere (the most general expressions for putting to death, in whatever manner, and fm whatever motive, fame, veneno, suspendio, ferro, supplicio, dolo, like xreivw; but interficere as a usual, perimere as an old, forcible, poetical expression). —Interimere (involves the accessory notion of privaçy, as to remove out of the way, ἀποκείναι). —necare (with in justice, or, at least, cruelty; to murder, ποκείναι). —occidere, jugulare, trucidare, obtruncare, percutere (denote a sanguinary death-blow; occidere, by cutting down, epy of the soldier in honorable open battle; jugulare, by cutting the throat or neck, or rather by a skillfully directed thrust into the collar-bone, epy the business of a bandit, aft. the pattern of the gladiator, like ἐσφαçαι; obtruncare means to butcher, massacre, and cut to pieces, after the manner of the awkward murderer; trucidare, to slaughter as one would an ox, after the manner of the blood-thirsty miscreant; percutere, to execute, as a mere mechanical act, aft. the manner of the headsmen,

or other executioner of a sentence of condemnation, or, at least, of a death-warrant. *Dōd.*—condicare (to make an end of; only of those who offer resistance)—enēcare (a strengthened necare)—tollere. e medio tollere (to make away with him)—vitam adimere cl. qm vitā or luce privare (to take away his life). I know by whose contrivance but not by whose hands he was killed, cujus consilio occultus sit invenio; cujus manu percussus sit, non invenio (C.): to wish to k. aby, cs vitās insidiari; vitam cs ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum parare; qm or cs occidendi consilium inire: to conspire together to k. aby, de qo interficiendo conjurare: to k. oneself; see 'to commit SUICIDE.' || IMPROPR. To k. the time, horas or tempus perdere. || PROV. To shoot at the pigeon and k. the crow, ferire, quem noluisti: to k. two birds with one stone, de eādem fideliā duos paritēs dealbare (= to do two things at once; *Curio ap. C. Fam. 7, 29, Am.*); unā mercede duas res assēqui; uno saltu duos apros capere (= to get two advantages by one stroke; *C. Rosc. Am. 29, 80; Plaut. Cus. 2, 8, 40*).

KILLER, interfecto (e.g. tyranni)—occisor (only *Plaut.*)—percussor (as he who strikes the death-blow).

KILN, fornax. Lime-k., fornax calcaria; brick-k., *fornax lateraria.

KIMBO. To set one's arms a-k., alas subniti (*Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6*); with one's arms a-k., ansatus (as a jocular description; *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7*); alas subnixi (ib. 6).

KIN, s. See RELATIONSHIP; RELATION.

KIND, s. || Class, including several individuals which agree in certain frequently accidental properties, genus (a k., genus)—species (a single class of a k.); in logic, species, pars (opp. genus; see *C. de Invent. 1, 28, 42*); of the same k., ejusdem generis; congēner: to arrange each after its k., singula generatim disponere: to degenerate from its k., degenerare: Theocritus is wonderful in his k., admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus; of this k., ejusmodi; hujusmodi; of such a k., talis: of that k., illius modi: of all k.'s, omnis generis.

KIND, adj. benignus (in disposition and deed)—beneficus (beneficent, mild)—liberalis (liberal)—comis (complaisant, polite, courteous)—humanus (philanthropic, affable, engaging)—clemens. lenis (merciful, mild; see GRACIOUS)—propitius (that wishes well, of the gods, and, though seldom, of superiors toward inferiors). A k. face, vultus hilaris, familiaris: a k. invitation, invitatio benigna, familiaris: to be k. to every body, erga omnes se affabilem praeitare; unumquemque comiter appellare (in addressing him). That is very k. of you, facis amice! Will you be so k. as &c.? see 'have the Goodness to' &c.

KINDLE, prop. accendere. inflammare (to set on fire; both words as well for the purpose of lighting, as for consuming)—incendere. inflammare et incendere. succendere (to k., set on fire, for the purpose of consuming; succendere to k. below)—ci rei ignem subjicere, inferre (to set fire to althg.)—ci rei ignem subdere (to set fire under)—incendium excitare in qd (all for the purpose of destroying althg by fire). To k. a fire, ignem accendere (*Virg. Aen. 5, 4*); ignem facere (to make a fire, as *Caes. B. C. 3, 50*, ignes fieri prohibuit, he allowed no fires to be made). See TO LIGHT; and for the IMPROPR. sense, TO INFLAME.

KINDLY, benignē. liberaliter. Jm. benignē ac lib. comiter. comiter. clementer. leniter. indulgent (with indulgence; e.g. habere qm). (SYN. in KIND, adj.)—humane or humaniter.—officose. blande. To greet any one k., benignē qm salutare: to address k., comiter, blande appellare: to answer k., ci respondere liberaliter: to invite k., benignē qm invitare: to invite any one k. to stay (when about to go away), familiari invitatione qm retinere: to receive aby k., vultu hilari or familiari qm excipere; as one's guest, qm comi hospitio accipere.

KINDNESS, benignitas animi. benignitas (kind disposition, which also manifests itself by actions)—humanitas (philanthropic, well-wishing feeling, which shows itself in behaviour towards others)—comitas (complaisance, courteousness, friendliness)—clementia. lenitas (gentle, merciful disposition; see GRACE)—indulgentia (sparing and indulgent behaviour)—beneficentia (goodness, beneficence, mildness)—liberalitas (k. shown in acts of liberality). To show a k. to aby, ci benigne facere: to show much k. to aby, plurimum benignitatis in qm conferre: to have enjoyed much k. fm aby, magnā cs liberalitate utrum esse: to treat aby with k., benigne or comiter qm tractare; leni ingenio esse in

qm: in k., bonā cum gratiā (as *Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17*); cum gratiā (as *Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 11*); or per bonam gratiam (as *Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 33*): to admonish aby in k., amice admonere qm: to do a k. to aby, ci benigne facere. Will you have the k. to see GOODNESS.

KINDRED. See RELATIONS.

KINE, vacom. boves. See Cow.

KING, rex (also, as in English, may be used for any kind of president or representative of a k.; thus, in Latin, rex mensae, the president of a feast; rex sacrorum or sacrificis or sacrificulus, the sacrificing priest, who superintended the sacrifices previously made by the king: *REG.* but regulus never occurs in this sense)—regulus (a petty k., prince). The k. of k.'s, rex regum (thus the Greeks termed the Persian k.; the Romans, the Parthian k.): the k. and his consors, reges: to be a k., regem esse; regnum obtinere; regiam potestatem habere: to be k. more in title than in power, nomine magis quam imperio regem esse: to make oneself a k., regnum occupare; regis nomen assumere; regium ornatum nomenque sumere (of one who before was governor, &c.; see *Np. Eum. 13, 3*): to make aby k., ci regnum, or regnum ac diadēma deferre (the latter, *H. Od. 2, 2, 22*): summam rerum ad qm deferre. If = to elect aby k., see TO ELECT: a person becomes k., qs rex fit; qs regnum adipiscitur; regnum (or imperium) ad qm transit; summa rerum ci defertur: to be k. or to act the k., ducatus et imperia ludere (*Suet. Ner. 35*). I shall be as happy as a k. if &c., rex ero, si &c.—|| King's evidence, see EVIDENCE.

KINGDOM, regnum.

KINGFISHER, alcedo (poet. alcyon); *alcedo is-plid, L.

KINGLY. See ROYAL.

KING'S BENCH, *regis tribunal.

KING'S EVIL, *scrofula (scrofulus, *Veget.*).

KINGSHIP, dignitas regia.

KINSFOLK. See RELATIONS.

KINSMAN, || Related by blood or marriage, propinquus. cum qm propinquitate conjunctus (q. l.).—necessarius (joined by ties of family or office, sis = prop., of a distant degree of relationship)—agnatus (by the father's side)—cognatus. cognatione conjunctus (by the mother's side)—consanguineus. consanguinitate propinquus (esp. of full brothers and sisters). A near k., artā propinquitate or propinquā cognatione conjunctus. cum qm conjunctus.—affinis. affinitate or affinitatis vinculis conjunctus = connected by marriage.

See RELATION.

KINSWOMAN. See KINSMAN (using the feminine).

KIRTLE, amiculum agreste.

KISS, v. osculari, suaviari, basiare qm (SYN. in KISS, s.). To k. a person on his arrival, oscula qm excipere: to k. aby repeatedly and heartily, qm exosculari (to k. aby away)—qm dissuaviari (to k. aby's mouth, hand, cheeks, &c., as it were, to k. to pieces). To give aby one's hand to k. osculandum dextram ci porrigere; dextram oscula avertam porrigere (ast. *Plin. 11, 45, 103*): to k. aby's hand, manum us ad os referre; dextram cs ad osculum referre; dextram avertam oscula appetere: to k. a person's hand repeatedly, manum cs exosculari; dextram cs oscula fatigare: to introduce aby to k. the king's hand, admovere qm dextrā regis: to have an audience to k. the king's hand, admitti ad dextram regis (ast. *Caes. 6, 5, 4*): to k. the ground, terram contingere osculo: to k. one another, osculari inter se (poet. oscula jungere and labella cum labellis comparare): k. Attica for me, Atticæ meis verbis suavius des.

KISS, s. osculum (q. l., on the mouth, the cheek, or the hand)—suavius (a tender k. on the mouth or cheek)—basium (a smacking k.). To give aby a k., osculum or suavius or basium ci dare; osculum ci ferre or offerre; basium or suavius ci imprimere (*Mart. 10, 42, 5; Appul. Met. 2, p. 119, 6*); osculum ci applicare (*O. Fast. 4, 851*); osculum ci ingerere (unperceived, and agst the will of aby, *Suet. Gramm. 23*): to give one k. after another, suavia super suavia ci dare; spississima basia ci imprimere: to take a k., osculum sumere or capere: to steal a k. from aby, osculum ci rapere; suavius ci surripere: to blow k.'s to aby, a facie manus jactare (*Juv. 3, 106*).

KIT, || Large bottle. See BOTTLE. || Small fiddle, *parva violina.

KITCHEN, culina. K.-boy, culinarius or puer culinarius: k.-utensils, instrumentum coquinarium (*Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12*); vasa coquinaria. vasa, quibus ad cibum comparandum uti solemus or assolimus. vasa, quæ ad cibaria coquenda et conficienda pertinent (vessels used in cooking): k.-cupboard, armamentum

rum culinae: *k.-garden*, hortus olitorius: *k.-mald*,
 *culinaria (sc. ancillia): *k.-dresser*, *mensa culinaria.

KITE (bird), milvus; fem. mlva.

KITTEN, v. catulus fela.

KITTEN, v. parvū. fetum edere (g. th.).

KITTIWAKE, *larus rissa (Linn.).

KNACK, || *Toy*, vid. || *Destinety*: art of doing
 sth. See DEXTERITY. To have a *k.* at doing sth.,
 (multum) valere in qā re (e. g., at painting, in arte pin-
 gendi); cs rei apprimē gnarum esse; cs rei esse artifi-
 cium.

KNAPSACK, sarcina, mly pl. sarcinæ.—sarcinulæ.
 To pack up one's *k.*, sarcinas or sarcinulas colligere:
 he produced a book out of his *k.*, ex sarcinulis suis
 librum protulit.

KNAPWEED, *centaurea (Linn.).

KNAVE, homo fraudulentus or dolosus or nequam.
 homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus. circum-
 scriptor. A clever *k.*, homo ingeniosissime nequam.
 homo ad fraudem acutus: a thorough *k.*, a *k.* in grain,
 veterator. homo totum ex fraude factus: to be a
 thorough *k.*, totum ex fraude et fallacis constare.

KNavery. See KNAVISHNESS.

KNAVISH, ad fallendum paratus (C.) or instructus
 (L.). fraudulentus. dolosus (all of persons or things).
 See DECEITFUL.

KNAVISHLY, dolose. fallaciter.—impröbe.—frau-
 duler (Col.).

KNAVISHNESS, fraudatio (opp. fides).—fallendi
 studium.—fraudulentia (Plant.).—fraudentia calli-
 ditas (Gell.).—fallacis or fraudes atque fallacis (con-
 sidered as an aggregate of knavish tricks).—malitia
 (= veruta et fallax nocendi ratio, C. N. D. 3, 30,
 75).

KNEAD, depere. condepere.—subigere (g. i. for
 orking up sth.).

KNEADING-TROUGH, magis (Marcell. Empir. 1;
 ant. Pandect. 12, 6, 36).

KNEE, genu (prop.).—geniculum (improp., any *k.*-
 like bending; e. g. joint or knot in reeds, &c.). To bend
 the *k.*, genua flectere (g. t.); genua (flexa) submittere
 (as a mark of reverence); before aby, ci: to fall on
 one's *k.*'s, in genua procumbere, also procumbere only
 (whether unintentionally or not): to sink down on one's
k.'s, in genua subsidere (Curt.): to fall or throw oneself
 at aby's *k.*'s, ci procumbere, ad genua cs procumbere.
 ad genua ci or genibus cs accidere or se advolvere (L.
 —C. uses pedes rather than genua; e. g. ci ad pedes
 or ad cs pedes procumbere, accidere, se projicere, &c.);
 prosternere se et supplicari ci (all as supplicans).—genua
 ci ponere et eum venerari. humi procumbentem vene-
 rari qm: also venerari qm only (to show him reverence):
 to lie at aby's *k.*'s, supplicem esse ci; ad pedes jacere
 ci (C. Ferr. 2, 5, 49): to embrace aby's *k.*'s, cs genua
 amplecti or prehensare. To kneel upon one's *k.*, genu
 niti. || *Knee of timber*, geniculus. versura (Vittr.).
 —*genu ligneum.

KNEE-JOINT, genua commissura. His *k.-j.* is stiff,
 riget genuum junctura (O.).

KNEEL, genibus niti (when one is kneeling down).—
 genibus nixum esse (when one has already knelt down).
 —genua flectere (to bend the knees). Kneeling, genibus
 nixus (L.): kneeling before aby, ad genua cs procum-
 bens: to *k.* before aby, ad genua (pedes) cs or ci ad
 genua (pedes) accidere, procumbere, se projicere; ge-
 nibus cs se advolvere (as a suppliant); humi procum-
 bentem venerari qm, or venerari qm only (as a mode of
 worshipping or reverencing).

KNEE-PAN, patella.—Post. orbis genuum (O.
 Met. 3, 808).

KNEE-TRIBUTE, *genuum flexura.

KNELL, *campana funebrib sonitus.

KNICK-KNACKS. See TRIPLES, TOYS.

KNIFE, cultellus (g. i.).—scalprum (a shoe-
 maker's *k.*).

KNIGHT, s. eques.

KNIght, v. *qm in ordinem equestrem recipere.

KNIghtHOOD, dignitas equestris.—ordo equestr.
 equites (as body). To confer the honour of *k.* on aby;
 see TO KNIGHT. An order of *k.*; see ORDER, s.

KNIT, || *FROM*, *acubus texere. || To join
 closely, unita, vid. || To contract. To *k.* the
 brows, frontem contrahere, adducere, or attrahere;
 supercilia contrahere (opp. deducere, Q.; but C. has
 superciliorum contractio).

KNITTER, *qui (quæ) acubus textit.

KNITTING, Cret. with *acubus texere [K. gives
 *opus reticularium]. To *k.* a needle, *acus textoria: a
k. basket, *calathus operi textorio (or reticulario, K.)
 servando. || Art of knitting; see JOINING. || *Con-*

traction. *K. of the brows*, superciliorum contractio
 (opp. sup. remissio, C.).

KNOb, tuber (any projecting part, esp. on the
 body; in modern writers also *k.'s* or lumps on plants).—
 moles (C. v.; a misshapen mass).

KNOCK, v. || *Hit, strike*, pulsare qd (fores, os-
 tium). To *k.* sth. with aqua, pulsare qd qā re; (if with
 violence), percutere qd qā re: to *k.* one's head violently
 agst a stone, capite graviter offenso impingi saxo; agst
 the door, capite illidi or impingi foribus; (if voluntarily),
 caput illidere or impingere ci rei: to *k.* to pieces, per-
 fringere qd. See BEAT, STRIKE. || To knock at, a
 digito impellere qd (to *k.* at with the finger; e. g. janu-
 num); pulsare qd (to *k.* violently agst sth.; e. g.
 fores, ostium: the form pultare occurs with Januam,
 Plant.; ostium, fores, Ter.). Some one *k.'s* at the
 door, pulsantur fores. To *k.* violently agst the win-
 dows, quaterne fenestras (H. Od. 1, 25, 1). || To
 knock in, (pulsando) efringere, perfringere (as doors,
 windows). To *k.* in the teeth, illidere dentes labellis
 (Lucr. 4, 1073); dentes elidere (to *k.* them out). || To
 knock off (the top of sth.), decutere. || To knock out,
 excutere (with shaking or violence); elidere (implying
 injury). To *k.* out one's eyes, oculum ci excutere, elide-
 re: one's teeth, *elidere ci dentes (aff. Lucr. 4, 1073,
 where illidere dentes labellis, i. e., to strike in the teeth).
 —malas ci indentare. dentilegum qm facere (both
 Com.). To *k.* in the bottom of a cask, dolio fundum
 excutere.

KNOCK, s. pulsus (with gen. either of the thing with
 which one knocks, or agst which one knocks: a *k.* at the door,
 pulsus ostii; also pulsatio ostii, as act).—percussio (a
 violent striking, as action: k. on the head, percussio
 capitis).—ictus (blow, thrust, &c., which injures or wounds
 the object). See BLOW, s.

KNOCKER (at a door), prps malleus.

KNOLL, v. *campanam funebrem pulsare.

KNOLL, s. tumulus.

KNOLLING, *pulsatio campanæ funebrib.

KNOT, v. nodum facere or nectere.

KNOT, s. 1) g. t., any round, esp. hard,
 rising on a body. a) On animals, nodus (g. t.).
 —articulus (in a joint).—tuber (a hardened swelling)
 b) In wood, on boughs, nodus. c) On a stalk, nodus.
 articulus. geniculum: having *k.'s*, geniculatus. 2) A
k. that is tied, nodus (also as a star, and fig. = hin-
 drance, difficulty).—difficultas (fig., difficulty): to make
 or tie a *k.*, nodum facere, nectere: to draw a *k.* tight,
 nodum stringere: to loosen, undo a *k.*, nodum sol-
 vere, expedire (prop. and fig.).

KNOT-GRASS, *polygonum aviculare (Linn.).

KNOTTY, nodosus. A *k. stick*, baculum cum nodo
 (L. says baculum sine nodo).

KNOW, scire (to possess full and accurate knowledge
 of sth.).—novisse (to have become acquainted with, to
 be acquainted with; hence also to *k.* person).—cs rei
 scientiam habere, qd cognitum habere (to have full
 scientific knowledge of sth.).—non nescire, non igno-
 rare (not to be ignorant, that).—cs rei non ignarum esse
 (not to be ignorant of sth.).—didicisse (to have learnt).
 —me non fugit or præterit qd (sth. does not escape me).
 —tenere. Intelligere (to be aware; to understand).—
 noscere (to make oneself acquainted with; e. g. *k.* thy-
 self, nosce te or animum tuum, C.).—cognoscere (to be-
 come acquainted with, by the senses or by information).
 I don't *k.*, nescio. Ignoro. me fugit, me præterit: not
 knowing that the dictator was arrived, ignari venisse
 dictatorem: I don't *k.* what way to turn, nescio, quo
 me convertam: I don't *k.* what to write, non habeo,
 quid scribam (non habeo, quod scribam = I have
 nothing to say; Krüger). I don't *k.* whether or that
 (= I am inclined to think; as a modestly expressed
 affirmation), haud scio, an; nescio an. || 'not',
 or any other negative, is expressed in English, omit
 it in Latin; if there is no 'not' or other negative in
 English, insert it in Latin. I don't *k.* whether this
 is not the shorter way of the two, haud scio an hæc
 brevior via sit: I don't *k.* that you can, haud scio an
 non possis. [It is not quite certain whether quisquam,
 ullus, &c. are ever here used for nullus, &c., Z. § 721;
 Kr. § 20; but no student should ever use them, as their
 use is at all events rare and exceptional.] They hardly
 knew, whether these should be allowed to enter or not, do
 ils dubitatum est, admitterentur in urbem necne: do
 you *k.* I don't you *k.*? scin't scinset nostin't? I well *k.*,
 bene or probe scio: I *k.* well that, non dubito, quin
 &c. (Np. here regularly uses acc. and infm.; see Pref.
 1, 1.). I *k.* (in an answer), scio, teneo. As far as I
k., quod scio. quantum scio. quod sciam. To *k.* for
 certain, certo or certe scire (certo denoting a subjective

certainly, the certainty of conviction; certe, obiective certainly, the certainty of the event itself; pro certo scire; certum habere; exploratum or cognitum habere; certum est mihi qd or de qd re; exploratum or notum exploratumque est qd or de qd re; cognitum compertumque mihi est qd: *to k. on good authority, certis auctoribus compertisse: not to k. for certain, certum nescire. I don't k. what to decide, incertum sum, quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam: He said (in a court of justice) that he did not k., negavit se compertisse: k. that, scias; sic habeto; habeto tantum: you must k., scire licet (with acc. and infin.): this is all I k., non amplius memini (it is all I recollect): non amplius scio: to k. about althg, ca rei or de qd re consilium esse; de qd re scire: to k. about aby, de qd scire or audivisse: to k. fm aby, ex or de qd scire; qd compertisse, also ex qd; per qm (if an agent of one's own); ex qd audivisse: nobody shall k. it fm me, ex me nemo sciet: he does not let us k. althg about him, nihil de eo auditur; literas non scribit: let me k., fac me certiore; fac ut sciam: I wished you to k. this, id te scire volui: let me k. your opinion, fac intelligam, tu quid de hac re sentias: let all the parties concerned k. it, omnes sciant, quorum interest. I wish to k., volo or cupio scire: he pretends to k. all about it, 'stimulat se omnia scire. || To know how = to be able, &c., scire: to k. how to use althg, qd tractare et uti scire. He does not k. how to be angry, israel nescit: to k. no measure and no limits, nihil pensi neque moderati habere (S. Cat. 12, 2). || To recognize, cognoscere: that no one might k. me, ne quis me cognosceret: to k. aby or althg by althg, cognoscere qd re (e. g., by manifest signs, non dubilis signis).—agnoscere ex re (e. g., aby by his works, qm ex operibus suis).—noscentare qd re (e. g., a person by his voice, by his face, qm voce, facie). || To be acquainted with, novisse. cognovisse. cognitum habere (q. u.; nov. qm, both to be acquainted with a person, and to see through him, to understand him; e. g. novi ego nostros, C.).—ca rei notitiam habere or tenere (to k. it is better, prps, not to use cognitionem habere, as it occurs only in inaltas eorum [deorum] vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, C. N. D. 1, 17, 44).—didicisse (to k. althg fm information recte; opp. ignorare). Sis vidisse. tenere.—intelligere qm or qd (with ref. to a thing = to understand its peculiar nature; with ref. to a person = to understand his character: to be able to appreciate his motives, &c.; opp. ignorare). To k. althg thoroughly, cognitum or perspicuum habere; penitus nosse qd; cognitum comprehensumque habere qd. To k. each other, se inter se noscere: to k. aby intimately, qm familiariter nosse: to k. aby thoroughly, qm bene, optime, pulchre, probe nosse (q. u.): k. qm propius nosse, not Lat.; qm penitus innoxasse; pernosse qm, qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse (Pers. 3, 30)—nosse tamquam unguis digitosque suos (Juv. 8, 232): to have a thorough knowledge of his character, &c.).—pulchre callere ca sensum (to be well acquainted with his sentiments, feelings, &c.).—qui vir et quantus sit, altissime innoxasse (to be thoroughly acquainted with his high-minded character, &c.): to k. aby thoroughly, qm penitus cognoscere; qm cognoscere et intelligere (cf. Fell. 2, 114, 5): to k. aby by sight, qm de facie nosse: not to k. aby, qm non nosse; qs mihi est ignotus; ignorare qm (seld. in this sense; as Np. Arist. 1, 4; mly = not to understand aby's character, worth, &c.). Worth knowing, cognitione dignus. dignus, qui cognoscatur.*

KNOWING, adj. See CLEVER, INTELLIGENT.

KNOWINGLY. See INTENTIONALLY.

KNOWLEDGE, cognitio (the act of the mind by which k. is acquired).—scientia (a thorough k., the result of mental activity).—notitia (the state of being acquainted with, whether the k. has been actively acquired or passively received). We also find scientia rerum; also cognitiones (but never scientiae) rerum.—Jw. cognitio et scientia.—perceptio (apprehension of althg).—Jw. cognitio et perceptio: k. of althg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei.—notitia ca rei.—Intelligentia ca rei.—Jw. cognitio et intelligentia. notio ca rei (the notion one has of althg; e. g. notitia or notio Dei).—prudentia ca rei (the clear insight into a thing).—expleta rerum comprehensio (certain k.).—memoria praeiteritorum (k. of past events or things). To have a k. of althg, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere; ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd (the objects of our k., ea res, quae sciuntur: our k. is never absolutely certain, certo sciri nihil potest: without my k., me inscio: without my k. and against my will, me inscio et invito: with a full k. of what he was about, sciens ac prudens: althg comes to aby's

k., notum fit ei qd; qs certior fit ca rei or dere: the limited nature of human k., angusti hominum sensus: to attain to better k., "meliora or veriora cognoscere, perpicere: to bring althg to aby's k., qd in notitiam ca rei ferre (in a formal or official style of writing; see Plin. Ep. 10, 27 and 32).—qm certiore facere ca rei (to inform, apprise).—docere qm qd or de qd re (to teach, to show): theoretical k. of althg, ratio ca rei (e. g., of politics, ratio civilis; of rhetoric, ratio dicendi): "general k." is expressed in Latin by cognitio, scientia, with and without rerum; cognitiones (k. but never scientiae) rerum; cognitio et scientia: general k. of althg, scientia or cognitio or prudentia ca rei: practical general k., usus ca rei: scientific or literary k., doctrina, eruditio (learning; see LEARNING).—disciplina (acquired by instruction).—studia, orum (the studies with one pursues).—literae. artes (the sciences, fine arts with which one occupies himself); also literarum scientia (g. i.): deeper scientific or literary k., interiores et reconditae literae; artes reconditae: to possess a k. of althg, notitiam ca rei habere or tenere.—ca rei scientiam or prudentiam habere; intelligere qd (to have an accurate k. of althg; e. g. multas linguas intelligere).—scire qd (to know).—instruere esse qd re and a qd re; doctum or eruditum esse qd re; ca rei non ignarum esse (to be instructed in althg).—peritum esse ca rei (to be experienced in althg): to be superior to aby in one's k. of althg, melius scire de re (e. g. de legibus institutis): to have exact k. in althg, qd penitus nosse (to k. but not habitare in qd re): to have no k. of or in althg, qd nescire; qd ignorare; ca rei ignorare esse: to have only a superficial k. of or in althg, primoribus labris or leviter attigisse qd; primis labris gustasse qd: to have not even a superficial k. of althg, qd re ne imbutum quidem esse: to have not an accurate, but only a superficial k. of althg, qd re se non perfudisse, sed infecisse (Sen. Ep. 110, 8).

KNOWN, notus. cognitus (brought into experience, διάφορος).—apertus. manifestus. ante pedes positus (that lies clearly before the eyes, as opposed to what is hidden, concealed, ὄφιος, ἐκρυπνέ).—compertus. spectatus. perspicuus (that one has experienced or k., γνωστός or γινώσκω).—contestatus (believed, warranted, virtus, C. Placc. 11, 25).—nobilis (k. in the world, k. among men by fame, service, knowledge): cmly k., omnibus notus; vulgatus; pervulgatus; also with the addition in vulgus or apud omnes (cmly spread abroad, ἀναθήσκει).—notus et apud omnes pervulgatus. tritus (worn out, as it were): to make k.; i. e. a) to bring into knowledge, palam facere, in lucem or in medium proferre.—aperire. patefacere (to spread abroad the knowledge of a thing).—aperire et in lucem proferre. denunciare (to declare, announce, esp. war to the people on whom it is to be brought).—prodere. memorie proderet (to make k. to posterity). b) To proclaim, declare publicly: see TO PROCLAIM, TO PUBLISH. c) To make or render famous, nobilitare (persons, places, &c.).—in lucem famamque provelire. e tenebris et silentio proferre (of a thing, deed, &c. uch makes aby k.; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, both): to make oneself k., i. e. acquire a name or reputation, famam colligere; gloriam acquirere: to make althg k. to aby, proponere ei qd (e. g. ca voluntatem).—perferre qd in ca notitiam (to bring to aby's knowledge; Plin. Ep. 10, 15).—certiore facere qm de re or ca rei; also by writing, per literas (to inform one of althg); by writing, per literas deferre ad ei qd or ad qm; qd per scribere: to become k.; i. e. a) to come to be k., palam fieri (to become openly k.).—percrebrescere (to become k. every where). b) To be spread abroad by report, exire in turbam or in vulgus, &c.: to be k., notum. cognitum (&c., the adjectives) esse: to be cmly k., in clarissima luce versari (of persons): he is cmly k. to be an honest man, inter omnes cum virm probum esse constet: it is cmly k., omnes sciunt. nemo ignorat. inter omnes constat. || Tried, generally allowed, &c., cognitus, probatus. spectatus (tried, approved).—confessus (spaced out of doubt, k.): a man of k. integrity, homo spectatus or probatus. homo virtute cognit. vir spectatus integritatis. || Well known, omnibus notus (of persons and things); notus et apud omnes pervulgatus (of things); omnibus et lippis notus et tonsonibus (Jacet. H. Sat. 1, 7, 3, Heind.); omnibus passeribus notus (Prov. C. Fin. 2, 23, in.).

KNUCKLE, s. articulus (g. i. for the smaller joints).
KNUCKLE, v. See TO SUMMIT.

L.

LA, *interj.* (expressing astonishment) *proh Jupiter!* *proh Deum atque hominum fidem!*

LABARUM, labarum (the standard of the later, *esp.* *Christian*, emperors; *Prudent.*)

LABEL, *v.* nota: titulus (with a title); inscriptio (an inscription). — *185* pitaciium, a *l.* on amphoræ, only in *Petr.* (tessera is a tally; tabella, a small tablet)

LABEL, *v.* *notam apponere, or titulum inscribere. *rit*; *rem nota designare: — quorum titulus per colla pependit (labelled), *Proper.*

LABIAL, *littera labiorum.

LABORATORY, *concameratio or locus concameratus, ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur (a chemist's *l.*); *officina medicamentorum (an apothecary's *l.*).

LABORIOUS, *||* *Using labour*, laboriosus (*C. Np.*). — *||* *Requiring labour*, laboriosus, operosus, laboris plenus (full of labour). — magni, or multi, operis (that calls for much labour): very *l.*, immensis laboris, operis: a *l.* work, opus operosum; opus et labor (concrete); labor operosus (abstract; exertion with labour).

LABORIOUSLY, laboriose; operose; magno opere, or labore.

LABORIOUSNESS. *Cred.* with the adjective.

LABOUR, *||* *Work, toil*, opera, opus (the former expresses free-will and resolution, and is *mis* used of the activity of free persons, whereas opus does not include the will, and is almost always used of animals, slaves, or soldiers). — labor (pains or trouble arising from exertion at the full strain of one's powers; hence, *L.* 21, 27, operis labore fessus; hence also opera et labor are frequently connected). — occupatio (that work takes our attention). — pensum (a task, daily work, *esp.* that of slaves spinning wool): a day and a half's *l.*, sesquidopera: literary *l.*'s, studia: sedentary *l.*, opera sedentaria: to undertake a *l.*, laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, excipere (to take upon oneself), subire or obire (to engage in): to bestow *l.* upon alth, operam or laborem in or ad qd impendere, in rem insumere or consumere; operam in re locare, ponere, in rem conferre; operam ci rei tribuere: to bestow much *l.* upon alth, multum operæ laborisque in re consumere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to undertake a *l.*, laborem ferre, sustinere, sustentare: to approach a *l.*, ad opus aggredi (*185* not se operi accingere): to keep any one *l.*, intendere cs laborem; qm in laboribus exercere: to relieve or lighten one's *l.*, levare ci laborem: to impose a *l.* upon any one, laborem ci imponere, delegare, injungere: to call fm *l.*, ab opere qm revocare (in *Cæs.* the soldiers): to cease fm *l.*, labore supersedere: to be in full *l.*, operi instare: to take or hire men *l.*, conducere operas (labourers) or artifices (artizans): to furnish men with *l.*, homines in operas mittere: *l.* did not fail them for eight months, menses octo continuos opus iis non defuit: burdened with *l.*, laboriosus; negotiosus: free fm *l.*, otiosus: that costs much *l.*, laboriosus: to be engaged in daily *l.*, opere diurno intentum esse: *l.* accomplished is sweet, acti labores jucundi: not to spare one's *l.* in order to, &c., omni ope atque operâ or omni virum contentione niti (or eniti), ut, &c.; contendere et laborare, ut, &c.; eniti et contendere, ut, &c.; eniti et efficere, ut, &c.: to spend *l.* in vain, operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; operam or laborem frustra sumere: it is worth the *l.*, operæ pretium est: it is not worth the *l.*, non tanti est: to enter into another man's *l.*, quæ alii intrinverant exedere (*ast. Ter. Phorm.* 2, 2, 4). — *||* *Toil, or force of nature in childbirth*, laboriosus nixus; *ast. Gell.* 12, 1, percutiari quam diutinum puerperium et quam laboriosi nixus fuissent.

LABOUR, *v.* *||* *INTA.* To work, to *l.*, laborare: to *l.* at alth, elaborare in re (*esp.* in order to effect). — operam dare ci rei (to bestow pains upon). — incumbere in or ad qd (to lay oneself out upon alth): to *l.* zealously at alth, animo toto et studio omni in qd incumbere; multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in re: to *l.* too much, above one's strength, laboribus se frangere; laboribus conficci: to *l.* (be busy) day and night, labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere; (of literary *l.*) studere literis; operari studiis literarum (*Val. Max.* 8, 7, *extr.* 4) or studiis liberalibus (*T. Ann.* 3, 43, 1): to *l.* at a (literary) work, opus in manibus habere; opus in manibus est: to *l.* for the common good, incumbere ad salutem reipublicæ; ope-

ram reipublicæ tribuere: to *l.* for the destruction of any one, perniciem ci moliri or machinari (*185* Impera hoc tibi curæ is without good authority). — *||* *TA.* To bestow labour on, elaborare; laborare (*C. H.*); laborem in rem insumere, or ad rem impendere; laborem in re consumere; perpolire (to finish with care).

LABOURER, qui opus facit (*g. l.*); operarius: opera rare, usually *pl.* operæ (handicraftsmen, with ref. to the mechanical nature of the work); if for hire, mercenarius (with ref. to the terms, or motive; *pl.* operæ conductæ or mercenariæ). — *185* Cicero *mis* uses operæ in a bad or contemptuous sense. — An active or expert *l.*, operarius navus (opp. operarius ignavus et cessator): an agricultural *l.*, cultor agri.

LABOURSOME, see LABORIOUS.

LABURNUM, laburnum, *Plin.* (cytissus laburnum, *Linn.*)

LABYRINTH, labyrinthus (*prop.*); difficultates summæ, res inexplicabiles, turbæ (*Ag.*): to get into a *l.*, in summis difficultatibus incurrere or delabi: not to be able to find one's way out of a *l.*, e turbis se expedire, se evolvere, non posse.

LACE, *a.* *||* *Texture of very fine linen thread*, *texta reticulata, orum, *pl.*: to make *l.* (with bobbin), *opus reticulatum et denticulatum (pistilli) texere: a *l.* manufactory, *officina textorum reticulatorem. — *||* *A string, lineæ; linum*. — *||* *A platted string for fastening clothes*, *funiculus; or we may say ligula, *weh Mart.* has for 'the latchet of a shoe.' — *||* *A stripe worn for ornament*, limbus.

LACE, *v.* *||* *To fasten with a lace or string*, astringere; constringere. — *||* *To adorn with lace*, prætexere. — *185* segmentatus prob. means, set or bordered with thin plates of, &c. — *||* *To beat soundly*, qm cedere virgæ acerrime.

LACEMAN, *textorum reticulatum opifex (maker of lace); *qui opus reticulatum vendit (seller of lace).

LACERATE, lacerare. See also TO TEAR.

LACERATION, laceratio.

LACHE, see NEGLECT.

LACK, *v.* See WANT.

LACK, *a.* See WANT.

LACK-A-DAY, eheu; heu; hem.

LACK-BRAIN, bardus; stolidus. (*stolo, Auson.*)

LACKEY, pedisequus (a pedibus, with or without servus, *post-Aug.* — *185* The reading a pedibus, *C. Att.* 8, 5, is not considered genuine).

LACKEY, *v.* famulari ci.

LACK-LINEN, paucissus; pannis obstitut.

LACK-LUSTRE, obcurus (*dark*); decolor (*tarnished, discoloured*); hebes, hebetior, iners (*of the eye*).

LACONIC, breviloquens (*of persons*); brevis (*of sentences*). — *185* Symmachus says, laconica brevitās.

LACONICALLY, paucis (*sc. verbis*); brevi; breviter.

LACONISM, breviloquentia (*C.*); *prps* *astricta brevitās Laconom.

LACQUER, *a.* lacca (*l. i.*).

LACQUER, *v.* *laccā obducere qd; *laccam inducere ci rei.

LACRYMAL, *unde lacrymæ prorumpunt: *l. font*, fons lacrymarum: *l. gland*, glandula lacrymalis or innominata (*Kraus. Med. Wörterb.*).

LAD, puer; lacteus (lacteolus, *Catull. Auson.*).

LADDER, scalæ, *pl.* (*185* The ring, in this sense, is unusual): of or like a *l.*, scalaris: the step or round of a *l.*, gradus scalarum; or simply scalæ (*cf. Mart.* 7, 19, 20): the sides of a *l.*, tignum scalaræ.

LAD, imponere qd ci rei or in rem (e. g. imponere merces in navem); conlittere qd in qd (e. g. in plastrum): laden, onustus; oneratus (e. g. with gold, auro); gravis (heavy with): laden with business, negotiis obritus, impeditus; occupationibus distentus, impeditus, implicatus: laden with debt, ære alieno obritus, oppressus; obreratus.

LADING, onus: a bill of *l.*, *litteræ mercium vehendarum (or vecturam), ac vecturæ prelii, indices.

LADLE, trulla.

LADLEFUL, we find cochlearis mensura, and simply cochlear for a spoonful; and so we may say, mensura trullæ, or simply trulla.

LADY, femina (in respect of sex); mulier (that has already attained a certain age, whether married or not). — matrona (a married *l.*, of rank and character). — domina (like the English mistress or miss, and the French madame or mademoiselle; see *Büttiger's Sabina*, 1. p. 37. *f.* — *185* hera means prop. the mistress of a house). — Of or belonging to *l.*'s, muliebri; matronalis.

LADY-DAY, Annuntiatio angeli ad beatam Mariam (*Gregori M. Lib. Sacr.*); annuntiatio Domini (*Anastas. Lib. Pontif.*; *S. Serg.*); annuntiatio Mariæ; festum incarnationis; festum conceptionis Christi.

LADY-LIKE, ut matronam decet:—nitidus; elegans; venustus.

LAG, v. tardare; morari; moram facere; cunctari. See LOITER.

LAIC, laicus (*Ecl.*).

LAIR, cubile (*gen.*, a place for sleeping or resting on).—lustrum (the place in which an animal lives).—latibulum (a hiding place).—~~lamb~~ stabulum is a stall, stable, where domestic animals are kept.

LAITY, laici, pl. (*Ecl.*).

LAKE, lacus: to live near a l., lacum incolere.

LAMB, *l.* The young of sheep, agnus; agna (*ewe l.*): a young l., agnellus: a sucking l., agnus lactens or nondum a matre depulsus (*called by rusticæ*, agnus subrumus): of a l., agninus: as patient as a l., *placidior agno: my l.! (*term of endearment*) mi puelle!—|| The flesh of a lamb, the meat, agulina (*sc. caro*): roast l., *assum agninum.

LAMB, v. agnum edere (*Farr.*).

LAMB'S WOOL, *lana agnina.

LAMBENT, qui lambit (*v. g. tactuque innoxia molli lambere flamma comas*, *Virg. Æn. 2, 684*).

LAMBKIN, agnellus.

LAME, adj. || PROP. debilis (*gen. infirm.*, with an abl. of the part: e. g., l. in the hip, coxâ debilis; in the hands and feet, debilis manibus pedibusque).—claudus (l. in one foot).—mancus (*reply l. in the right hand*): l. in every limb, mancus et omnibus membris captus ac debilis: to be l., claudum esse; claudicare.—|| FIG. claudicans (*hobbling, limping, of a speech, &c.*); vanus, ineptus (*foolish, silly*); non justus, non idoneus (*unsuitable*): to be l., claudere (C.); claudere, S. Gell. *Se Freund.*

LAME, v. claudicare or claudicationem afferre (to occasion lameness, of disease, and of other things); qm or qd debilitare; qm debilem facere; qm claudum, mancum facere (of persons and things; see the adj.).

LAMELY, Creci. with adjective.

LAMENESS, debilitas; clauditas (in one foot); claudicatio (C.; but rare).

LAMENT, v. defflere; deplorare, complorare (to l. greatly, or aloud; complorare, *epith of several*): to l. the death of any one, complorare ea mortem; de morte cs flere; cs morti illacrimari; ea mortem cum fletu deplorare: to l. a deceased person, lacrimis iustoque comploratu prosequi mortuum (*of hired mourners, &c.* at a funeral; *L. 25, 26*): to l. the living as well as the dead, complorare omnes, pariter vivos mortuosque: to l. for oneself and one's country, complorare se patriamque (*cf. L. 2, 40*): to l. one's misfortunes, deplorare de suis incommoda.

LAMENTABLE, defensus; flebilis; deplorandus (much to be bewailed); luctuosus (*mournful, full of sad events*); miserandus; miserabilis (*miserable*): in a l. manner, flebiliter: a l. voice, vox flebilis (C.).

LAMENTABLY, miserabiliter; miserandum in modum; flebiliter.

LAMENTATION, lamentatio, lamentum; questus, querimonia, querela; plangor, planctus; JN. plangor et lamentatio; queritatus; vagitus; gemitus; JN. gemitus et lamentatio [SYN. in COMPLAINT].—To make l., lamentari; about alth, queri or conqueri qd, or de re; to any one, cum qo.

LAMMAS-DAY (*Aug. 1*), *festum Petri ad vincula; *Petrus ad vincula; more rarely festum catenarum Petri: at latter Lammas (*i. e. never*), ad Græcas Calendas.

LAMP, lucerna; lychnus; (~~lamps~~, *poet.*) a little l., lucernula (*late*): a l. stand, lychnuchus: a l. with two burners, lucerna bilychnis (*Petr.*): to put oil into a l., instillare oleum lumini (C.): to light a l., lucernam accendere (*Phædr.*): the wick of a l., l. cotton, ellychnium (*Plin.*): l. oil, *oleum quod in lumen, or in usum luminis, uritur (*ast. Virg. Æn. 7, 13; T. Ann. 15, 44, 4*).

LAMP-BLACK, *fulligo pinea.

LAMPOON, s. carmen famosum or probrosum; carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri (C. de Rep. 4, 10, 12); carmen refertum contumeliis cs; elogium (*if affixed to a door*; *Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74*); verus in cs cupiditatem facit (C. Ferr. 5, 31, 81; all these *if the l. is in verse*): libellus famosus (*T. Ann. 1, 72, 3; Suet. Oct. 55*): to publish l.'s, carmina probrosa vulgare.

LAMPOON, v. carmen probrosum facere in qm; libellum ad infamiam cs edere (*Suet. Oct. 55*); qm

scriptis procacibus diffamare (*T. Ann. 1, 72, 3*); malum in qm carmen condere (*ast. H. Sat. 2, 1, 81*).

LAMPREY, *petromyzon marinus (*Lin.*).

LANCE, s. hasta (g. l.).—lancea (*Spanish; and carried by the prætorians under the Roman emperors*); catela (*of the Celts*); gæsum (*of the Gauls*); framæa (*of the Germans*); sarissa (*of the Macedonians*); salarica (*of the Saguntines*; the last five only when those nations are spoken of): sparus (*a sort of bent missile of the common people*).—The shaft of a l., hastile: the head of a l., cuspid, spiculum, acies.—To break a l. with aby, hasta pugnare or certare cum qo (*prop.*); certare, concertare, contendere cum qo (*fig.*).

LANCE, v. secare (to cut with a l.); sagittâ (scalpello) venam aperire (to open a vein with a l.); sagittâ venam percutere (to pierce with a l.).

LANCER, s. eques hastatus (for wch C. uses the Greek doryphorus, δορυφόρος, only *Brut. 88, 296*, and there as a l. for a celebrated statue of Polyclus); sarissaphobus (*a Macedonian l.*; see LANCE).—~~lance~~ LANCEARUS is late, and badly formed; contatus, Fegeli.

LANCET, sagittâ (in this sense by Fegeli. only).—scalpellus or scalpulum (both for cutting away proud flesh, &c., and for bleeding).—To use the l., open a vein with a l., sagittâ or scalpello venam aperire; sagittâ venam percutere.—~~lancet~~ In Dict. of Antiqu. a doubt is expressed whether scalpulum was for blood-letting, or only for opening abscesses; sagittâ is the best word.

LAND, s. || As opposed to sea, terra: dry l., aridum: the main l., terra continens; continens: by l., terræ (gen. opp. mari, classe); terrestri itinere, pedestri itinere, pedibus (*of travellers, soldiers on march, &c.*; opp. classe, navibus): by l. and by water; see WATER.—In the l. (e. g. to see alth, &c.), ex terrâ: fm l., a terrâ: to gain the l., terram capere; ad terram pervenire: to put out fm l., navem solvere; e portu solvere; solvere: to coast along the l., oram legere: that is (or lives) on l., terrester (opp. maritimus).—|| Ground for tillage, soil, terra (soil; g. l.); solum (surface of the soil); ager, agellus (soil for tillage); arvum (that is sown; corn land); seges (growing corn; sometimes a corn-field); novalis ager, or simply novalis, novale (ploughed l., newly broken up); fundus (a landed estate); unbroken l., ager ferus (Fest.); or ager silvester (opp. ager cultus, *Col. Praef. 25*): uncultivated l., ager rudis: light l., levis terra (*Farr. R. 2, 6, fm*): rich l., ager crassus, pinguis (opp. ager jejunus): arable l., campus arabilis: good l., ager bone natus (opp. ager male natus, *Farr. R. 1, 6, 1*): impoverished l., solum defatigatum et effutum: fruitful l., ager frugifer, ferax: to till the l., agrum colere: of or relating to l., agrarius: rich in l., agrosus.—|| Region, district, country, terra (belonging to the citizens of a state, &c.); regio (in respect of extent and climate): provincia (a country subject to Roman power; ~~lancet~~ ditto, in this sense, is not Lat.).—ager (a possession of a private person, or a territory belonging to a small people).—pagus (a district consisting of several villages).—patria (native l.).—In connexion with the name of the inhabitants, *reply with the historians*, 'land' is expressed either by the simple name of the inhabitants, or by fines (i. e. boundaries): in the l. of the Etruscans, in Etruscis, in Etruscorum finibus, or in agro Etrusco: the enemy's l., terra or ager or fines hostium; terra hostilis: to drive any one out of the l., qm civitate pelere, expellere, ejicere.

LAND, v. INTRA. To go ashore, (e navi) exire; (in terram) exire; (e navi) egredi; ascendere, egressionem facere: to l. at a place, egredi in qm locum, rarely in qo loco: to l. there, eo egredi (*but sta ibi, as ibi egressi*).—Ta. To put ashore, exponere (e. pr. persons and things): to l. troops, milites, copias, exercitum exponere, with or without (e) navibus, in terram, in litore; copias e classe educere.

LAND-FIGHT, prælium terrestre or pedestre, pugna pedestris (opp. prælium navale, pugna navalis): to engage in a l.-f., prælium pedestre facere.

LAND-FLOOD, eluvies (terrarum); inundatio.

LAND-FORCES, exercitus terrester or pedester, copie terrestris or pedestres (all opp. to copie navales); copie, exercitus (opp. to classis; see CURT. 3, 4, 13): to possess numerous l.-forces, copis pedestribus multum valere; terrâ multum polleere.

LAND SLIP, terræ labes or lapsus (*a falling in of the ground*); terræ hiatus (*a cleft*; *Sen. N. Q. 6, 9, 3*; *C. N. D. 2, 5, 14*): there was a l.-s., hiatus facta est: there was a great or deep l.-s., hiatus vastus apertus est (*Sen. loc. cit.*); in infinitam altitudinem terra descendit.

LAND-SURVEYOR, mensor (g. l. for measurer).—

decompedator (one who measures a piece of land with the decempeda, C.).—finitor (one who determines the boundaries in dividing property, &c.).—metator (one who surveys and sets down land-marks, metæ; espily of one who marks out the site of a camp or city).—geometres (i. e. who measures land, woods, &c., to determine the square superficies).—agrimensor (the agrimensores were a college of scientific l.-s., established under the emperor).

LAND-TAX, vectigal agrorum possessoribus impostum (L. 4, 36); solarium (i. l. laid upon houses allowed to remain on lands taken by the state for public purposes): having the l.-s. redeemed, immunita liberque (e. g. ager, C.).—ab omni onere immunitis (free fm all imposts, &c. Suef.).

LANDED (i. e. of or relating to land), agrarius: a man of l. property, agrosus; dives agris (H.): the l. interest, *res agraria, pl.

LANDHOLDER, præditi or agri possessor; dominus (in respect of those about him).—*predator, acc. to Salmas., is one who purchases lands pledged to the state.

LANDING, exscensio, egressus (of persons; a disembarking); appulsus litoris (g. t.: a coming to shore): to effect a l., e navi (or navibus) exire; (e) navi or navibus egredi; in terram exire; exire; egredi; escendere; excensionem facere: to keep back or hinder fm l., arcere qm appulsus litoris; qm navi egredi prohibere.

LANDING-PLACE, || Place where one can effect a landing, aditus portusque, T. Agr. 24, 2): the best l.-p. is on that part of the island, ea insulae parte optimus est egressus (Cæs. B. G. 5, 8). || In stairs, *statio scalarum.

LANDLADY, hospita (at an inn; C. and O.); caupona (Lucil. Appul., at a tavern); hera (mistress of a house).

LANDLORD, || Owner of land, dominus (see LANDHOLDER).—|| Master of an inn, hospes; caupo (of a tavern).

LANDMARK, finis (limit, &c.); terminus (stone, &c. to mark a boundary); lines (prop. strip of unploughed land; hence, stone, &c. marking a l.); lapis terminalis (Ammian.); limes in agro positus.—See LIMIT.

LANDSCAPE, || A portion of land seen at one view, *ruris species; *rus amicum; *regio; *regionalis forma.—|| A picture representing a country prospect, *regio (in tabula) picta or depicta (as a picture of a real.).—forma regionalis picta (a fancy piece; Plin. Ep.: a beautifully painted l., forma regionalis ad eximium pulchritudinem picta (ibid.): landscapes, opus topium; topia, orum, n. (sc. opera, in Vitruv. 7, 5, 2; see K. O. Müller's Archæol. § 209, 6, 4).—*topiarium opus is ornamental gardening.

LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, *qui regiones, or regionalis formas, pingit; *topiorum artifex.—|| not pictor topiorum.

LANDSCAPE-PAINTING, *ars regiones, or regionalis formas, pingendi.

LANE, s. angiportus.

LANGUAGE, || Gift of speech, lingua; see SPEECH.—|| Style of speaking, ratio dicendi; oratio; dictio; genus dicendi; sermo: ordinary l.; the l. of every day life, sermo usitatus or quotidianus; usitatum sermonis genus; verba quotidiana, orum, n. pl.: elegant or polite l., sermo urbanus: to use haughty l., superbe loqui; superbo sermone uti.—|| The diction of a country, lingua; sermo; literæ (as far as it is synonymous with 'literature'): to know a l., linguam scire; linguae scientem esse: to translate into the Latin l., in sermonem Latinum, or simply in Latinum (not in linguam Latinam), convertere: to speak a l., qd lingua (not qd sermone) loqui or uti: to write a book in a certain l., qd sermone (not qd lingua) librum conficere: the idiom of a l., proprietates; idioma, atis (Gramm.); not idiotismus, weh means, in writers of the sile. age, 'vulgar language': the use of l., loquendi usus or consuetudo; consuetudo sermonis: a rule of l., lex dicendi: a knowledge of l. or l.'s, linguae (linguarum) scientia: to purify a l., sermonem expurgare; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: one's native l., sermo indigena (see Appul. Met. 1, p. 102, 30).—sermo patrius (mother-tongue).—In certain conexiones lingua is sufficient; e. g. my, your, their l., mea (nostra), tua (vestra), ipso-rum lingua; e. g. the inhabitants of the third part of Gaul are called, in the l. of their country, Celts; in ours, Gauls, qui tertiam Galliae partem incolunt, ipso-rum lingua Celts, nostrâ Galli appellantur (Cæs. B. G. 1, 1); so also sermo noster (Curt. 6, 9, 36).

LANGUID, languidus; languens: to grow l., lan-guescere (of things with or without life): to make l., qm ad languorem dare (Ter.). See FAINT.

LANGUIDLY, languide.

LANGUISH, languere (to be languid).—languescere (to grow languid).—a viribus defici.

LANGUOR, languor.

LANK, macer; strigosus; macilentus (Plaut.).

LANKNESS, macies; macritudo (Plaut.: macor, Pacuv.; al. macror).

LANTERN, laterna. A dark l. *laterna furtiva or surda.

LAP, s. gremium (v. pr.).—sinus (lit., bosom; hence, folds of a garment): to be in aby's l., esse (sedere) in gremio cs: to be nursed in the l. of fortune, fortunæ filium or aluminum esse (H. Sal. 2, 6, 49. Plin. 7, 7, 5); albæ gallinæ esse filium (Juv. 13, 141).—Fortuna in gremio sedere (C. Div. 2, 41 85) prop.: not to be used in a fig. sense.

LAP, v. || To infold, involve, involve or obvolve qd re.—|| To lick up, lambere (lingua); lingere.

LAP-DOG, catellus (quem mulier in deliciis habet, Val. Max. 1, 5, 3).

LAPIDARY, sculptor marmorum (Plin.: therefore also gemmarum, &c.: insignitor gemmarum, late).

LAPIDATE, see STONE.

LAPPET, lacinia.

LAPSE, s. lapsus (prop. and fig.); casus (prop.). || Of time, temporis decursus, C.—|| In law, *devolutio (t. t.).

LAPSE, v. labi.—|| Of time, abire. transire. prætere. Obvire ei; ei cedere. Lapsed, caducus (t. t.).

LAPWING, vanellus (Jun.).

LARBOARD, *sinistrum navigii latus.

LARCHENY, furtum. See THEFT.

LARCH, larix. Of the l.-tree, larignus.

LARD, s. adeps suillus (Plin.).—arvina (prop., fat of rams; hence, any fat or grease).—lardum.

LARD, v. illardare (Apic.).—*cardes adipe suillo configere.

LARDER, cella promptuaria or penaria.

LARGE, magnus; amplus; vastus; ingens; vastus et immensus; amplus et grandis. See SYN. under BIG.

AT LARGE, || Without restraint, free, liber. solutus. Jx. liber et solutus.—|| Copiously, at length, copiose (C.); plurimis verbis.

LARGELY, large; largiter.

LARGENESS, latitudo (breadth); amplitudo (extent, bulk); magnitudo (size).—[not] largitas (C.) = liberality, bounty.]

LARGESS, largitio (act of giving l.'s; also l.).—congiarium (to the people and soldiers; also to artists and literary men). To give large l.'s, maximas largitiones facere (C.): magna rei pecunie præmia tribuere (cf. Cæs.).

LARK, alauda (galerita avis, Plin. = alauda cristata, Linn. crested lark). To catch l.'s, *alaudas retibus capere or venari.

LARKSPUR, *delphinium (L.). Field-l., delphinium consolida (L.).

LARUM, see ALARM, ALARUM.

LARYNX, arteria; arteria aspera (C.).—canalis animæ (Plin.).—animæ or spiritus meatus means respiration.

LASCIVIOUS, furens in libidine (of men or animals).—salax (prop. of male animals).—impudicus (immodest, of persons and things, as verses, &c.).—libidinosus (lustful); Intemperans (immoderate in satisfying low sensual desire); rebus veneris deditus (devoted to low sensuality.—All three of persons).

LASCIVIOUSNESS, impetus in venerem; or by the adjective.

LASH, PROF. flagrum, flagellum (a heavy l.); scutica, or lora, orum, n. pl. (a lighter l., whip). FIG.; flagellum, pestis.

LASH, v. || To scourge, prop. flagris or flagellis cedere; flagellare (post-Aug.); loris cedere (with the knot).—verberare.—|| To scourge, fig. verbis (Plaut.) or convicio (C.) verberare. *acerbe, or severe, reprehendere qm.—|| To bind or tie to a shg, alligare.

LASS, puella; virgo. See MAID.

LASSITUDE, lassitudo; languor (of body or mind; not so strong as fatigatio).

LAST, s. (of a shoemaker) forma, or dim. formula calcei (Gr. καλοῦρον, καλωρόδιον).—tentipellum, probably, the instrument with which the shoemaker stretched the leather and put it on the l. Stick to your

last? ne auctor supra crepidam (cf. *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, no. 12, § 85); te memento in pellicula, cerdo, tenere, tuā *Al. art.* 3, 36, extr.); quiesce in propria pelle (*H. Sat.* 1, 6, 22); quod sis, esse velis, nihilque malle (*Mart.* 10, 47, 12).

LAST, *adj.* ultimus (*furthest on that side, opp. to citimus, nearest on this side: in respect of time, that which comes l., e. g. ultima æstas, the l. summer; then fig. i. q. that which is the worst, &c., or comes l. under consideration*); extremus (*the extreme, at the end of a line, surface, row, collection, &c.: opp. to intimus; never applied to a whole, but always to a part, e. g. extrema epistola, not 'the l. letter,' but 'the l. part of a letter:' hence, in respect of time only i. q. the l. part, opp. to the beginning, e. g. extrema æstas, quite the l. part, the l. days of summer, opp. to the first; fig. i. q. extreme, most critical, most dangerous*); postremus (*hindmost, opp. to primus, princeps; fig. the worst: in respect of time it is very rare: postumus also in this sense is late*); novissimus (*youngest, latest; i. e., l. that presents itself to our view: in respect of time, recent; a word wrongly rejected by Gell. 10, 21; it was used by Cicero, and frequently by his contemporaries*); proximus (*next before or after another, in respect both of place and of time*); summus, supremus (*uppermost, highest, opp. to infimus; the former in respect of order, the latter in respect of time; e. g. the l. book [of a treatise], liber summus; the l. day, dies supremus. If only two are spoken of, posterior (opp. prior), or superior (opp. inferior), or hic (opp. ille), or alter (opp. alter). For the l. time, (ad) ultimus; postremus (not postremo, i. e. at l.). The l. page of a letter, pagina postrema epistolæ; epistola extrema (not pagina extrema epistolæ, i. e. the l. part of the page, *C. Att.* 6, 2, in. with *C. Or.* 13, 14); the l. war, bellum ultimum (*with which war has ceased*); bellum postremum (*the l. of several carried on successively*); bellum novissimum (*the one most recently carried on*); the l. hope, spes ultima (*the l. will, suprema voluntas (gen.)*); testamentum (*the l. will and testament*); to lie at the l. gasp, animam agere (rarely, and poet., extremum trahere spiritum); to pay the l. honours to any one, justa (in *Cicero* never suprema) solvere alicui.*

AT LAST, postremo; ad extremum; penique. See **LASTLY**.

LAST, *v.* durare; tenere (*the intrans. signification of which is frequent in L.*); the rain lasted the whole night, imber continua tenuit per totam noctem: the rain l.'s, imber non remittit (see *L.* 40, 33); the conflagration lasted two days and a night, incendium tenuit per duos dies et noctem unam: the frost l.'s, frigora se non frangunt.

LASTING, see **DURABLE**.

LASTLY, ad ultimum; ad extremum; denique; postremo (*the three former, of the last and last but one; postremo, only of the last*); novissime (*at last, in respect of other preceding circumstances*; see *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 48, *Herz.*); quod superest, quod reliquum est, quod restat, quod extremum est (*in announcing a conclusion*).

LATCH, s. *pessulus versatilis.

LATCH, v. *pessulo versatili occludere (Januam).

LATCHET, corrigia (C.); habena (Gell.).

LATCH-KEY, clavis Laconica (*Dict. of Antiqq. p.* 238).

LATE, *adj.* serus (*aft. the usual or proper time; opp. tempestivus; the comp. serior is its used to give intensity to the signification when two things are compared, of which one is later, or much more too l., than the other; but there is no superl. serissimus*); tardus (*long in coming, slow in approach; superl. tardissimus, very l., was used instead of serissimus*); serotinus (*happening or coming l. in the season; e. g. pluvia; uvæ; opp. tempestivus*); posterior, inferior (*following in succession or time; e. g. later writers, scriptores ætate posteriores or inferiores; scriptores posterioris temporis (not serioris temporis, nor scriptores seriores or seqiores)*); ætate posterior or inferior; ætatis inferioris (*more modern or recent; opp. ætate prior or superior*).

LATE, *ad. sero* (*not at proper time; opp. tempestive*). —tarde (*slowly, opp. celeriter, sine morâ, statim*). —vesper (*l. in the day, in the evening*). Too l., sero; post tempus; nimis sero (*far too l.*); l. in the day, multo; sero (*when the context fixes the sense*) (not sero diei in *C. or Cæs.*); it was l. in the day, multa jam dies erat (not jam serum diei erat in *C. or Cæs.*); it is too l., serum or sero est.

LATELY, nuper, nuperrime (*of time just past*). —modo (*of the moment just past to the speaker; more*

than nuper; *C. Ferr.* 4, 3, 6, nuper homines ejusmodi iudices; et quid dico nuper? Imo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus). —novissime (*very lat. ly.*). —proxime (*immediately before*).

LATER (*comp. of LATE*), subsequent, insequens, insecutus (*following*); posterior (*opp. prior or superior*). (not serior would here be bad Latin.) The l. emperor, imperator insecutus (*who follows another, of whom one speaks at the same time*); imperatores posteriores (*gen., the l. opp. to the earlier*). In l. time, at a l. period, tempore insequente; tempore posteriore; temporibus posterioribus; posterius; post aliquot annos; postea; postea aliquanto (not serius, or seriore tempore).

LATENT, latens; occultus; abditus (*hidden, concealed*).

LATERAL, a latere (*at or on the side*); lateralis, or gen. lateris (*of or belonging to the side*).

LATERALLY, a latere; ex obliquo (*obliquely*); ex transverso (*across*).

LATH, s. asser; dim. asserculus, asserculum (*Cato*).

LATH, v. *asserere disponere.

LATHE, tornare; (machina tornatorum, late). To turn on a l., tornare; detornare (*Plin. Gell.*); torno facere; ex torno perficere; ad tornum fabricare.

LATHER, s. *spuma saponis.

LATHER, v. l. Ta. *sapone illinere. | **INTA**. See **FOAM**.

LATIN, Latinus (*adv. Latine; both also in a pregnant sense, of good or correct Latin: bene Latinus is quite wrong, although bene Latine loqui, as C. Brut.* 64, 228 sq., was in use, where bene belongs to loqui. An old form is Latiniensis, and Latialis belongs to the silver age). Not good L., parum Latinus (*e. g. vocabulum*); good, pure L., Latinus; purus et Latinus. **LATIN**, s. Latinitas (*Latinity grammatical and lexicographical*); oratio Latina (*the L. language, as spoken or written*); sermo Latinus, lingua Latina (*the L. language, as a dialect*); sermo Latinus also in respect of readiness in speaking and writing. (not Latinum for sermo Latinus is barbarous). —literæ Latine (*knowledge of L. literature*); good L., sermo Latinus; pure L., sermo purus et Latinus; sermo emendatus; oratio emendata; incorrupta Latini sermonis integritas; elegant L., sermo elegans; sermonis elegantia (see *Ernesti Lex. Techn.* p. 143 sq.); sermonis (Latini), verborum (Latinorum) elegantia (*in respect of the choice of words, &c., see Ernesti, l. c. p. 145*); bad L., sermo parum or minus Latinus; good L. is good, in the best sermo Latinus (*gen.*); bene lingua Latina uteris (*you speak good L.*); to possess a great knowledge of L., excellere literarum Latinarum cognitione (*in respect of its literature*); literis et sermone Romanorum valde eruditum esse (*in respect of the literature and language, aft. Np. Them.* 10, 1); to translate a thing into L., qd in Latinum (sermone) vertere, convertere; qd Latine reddere; qd Latine consuetudini tradere (*so that persons in general can read and use it, Col.* 12, pref. 7); to translate from Greek into L., ex Græco in Latinum transferre;




to write or compose a book in L., librum Latino sermone conficere (*aft. Np. Hann.* 13, 2); to understand L., Latine scire, linguam Latinam callere, Latine lingue scientiam habere (*gen.*); Latine (loqui) posse (*it be able to speak L.*); not to understand L., Latine nescire (*gen.*); Latine loqui non posse (*not to be able to speak L.*); to know, &c. L., well, bene, optime Latine scire (*gen.*); bene, optime linguâ Latinâ uti (*to speak L. very well*). To speak good L., bene, perbene Latine loqui; to speak pure and correct Latin, pure et Latine loqui; recte (Latine) loqui; to speak bad L., male, iniquate (Latine) loqui; to speak L. readily or fluently, commodè Latine loqui (*aft. Np. Them.* 10, 1); a L. scholar, Latinis literis doctus, Latine doctus (*that has a knowledge of the L. language and literature*); lingue Latine peritus (*that can express himself in L.*); a good L. scholar, bene Latine doctus (see above); bene Latine sciens (*that understands L. well*); bene Latine loquens (*that speaks good Latin*); bonus Latinitatis auctor (*a good authority for classical Latinity*); he is a good L. scholar, in eo est sermo Latinus: an excellent L. scholar, vir in paucis Latine doctus; vir Latine doctissimus (see above); perbene Latine sciens, loquens: to be an excellent L. scholar, *Latinarum literarum cognitione or laude excellere; *admirabilem Latine lingue scientiam habere: modern L. scholars, qui nunc Latine scribunt.

LATINITY, Latinitas (C.).

LATINIZE, i. e. to speak or write L.: see **LATIN** (Latinizare, Latinare, *Cæd. Aur.*).

LATITUDE, *s.* | *Breadth*, *latitudo*: *in l.*, *In latitudinem*; *latus*: *fig.* that has great *l.* of meaning, (vox) late patens. | *In geography*, *altitudo cœli*; *declinatio cœli*.

LATTER, see **LATER**, **LAST**.

LATTICE, *cancelli*, *clathri* (the *cancelli* consisted of *laths* or *iron bars slanting upwards*, with others laid obliquely across them; *clathri* consisted of wooden or iron bars, perpendicular and horizontal. The openings of the *cancelli* were larger and shaped thus  or ; see *Var. R. R.* 33; those of the *clathri* were small, and had the shape of a square ; the *cancelli* served for fences, &c.; the *clathri* for smaller lattices, e.g. in windows, and were either moveable or fixed).—*transenna* (a kind of lattice-work of wire, so small that it could scarcely be seen through; *C. de Or.* 1, 85, extr.).

LATTICED, *cancellatus* (furnished with a lattice); *ad cancellorum*, or *clathrorum*, *speciem factus* (like a lattice).

LAUD, see **PRaise**, **CELEBRATE**.

LAUDABLE, *laudabilis*; *laude dignus*; *laudandus*; *commendabilis* (*L.*): *most l.*, *collaudandus*; *prædicandus*: *to be l.*, *laudi esse*.

LAUDABLY, *laudabiliter* (*C.*).

LAUDATORY, *in laudem* *cs.* (*laudatorius*, *Fulg.*): *to be l.* of *aliquid*, *laudem ci tribuere*; *laude qm* *adhuc*: *laudes cs celebrare*.

LAUGH, *s. risus*, *ris*; see **LAUGHTER**.

LAUGH, *v. ridere* (with the poets also, as in *English*, *fig.*, e.g. *to have a joyous or cheerful appearance*).—*risum edere* (only *prop.*): *to l. broadly*, *ringi*: *to l. violently*, *valde*, *vehementer ridere*, *miros edere risus*, *in risum effundi* (*gen.*); *cachinnare*, *cachinnum tollere* (*to l. immoderately or loudly*): *to l. at any one*, *ridere qm* or *de qo*; *irridere qm* (*to l. in any one's face*); *deridere qm* (*to l. at any one in the way of contempt*): *I am laughed at*, *rideor*: *to l. at aliquid*, *ridere qd* or *de re*: *aliquid is laughed at*, *people l. at aliquid*, *ridetur qd*: *to laugh at or on occasion of any thing*, *aridere* (*absol.* or with an accus. of the *pron. neut.*): *qd ridere* (*simply to l. at*); *ridere ad qd* (*is not Latin*); *risu qd excipere* (*to receive with laughter*): *not to l.*, *non ridere*; *risum tenere*, *continere*: *to make any one l.* (*see To excite LAUGHTER*): *to l. till one's sides split*, *risu emori*; *risu corrumpere*, *risu rumpi*: *to l. maliciously*, *in stomacho ridere* (*C. ad Div.* 2, 16): *to l. in one's sleeve*, *in sinu or in sinu tacto gaudere* (*C. Tusc.* 3, 21, 51; *Tibull.* 4, 13, 8); *sensim atque summisim ridere* (*Gell.*); *furtim cachinnare* (*Lucr.*).—*not cachinnari*.

LAUGHABLE, *ridiculus*; *ridendus*; *deridiculus*, *deridendus* (*that deserves to be laughed at*).—*jocularis* (*druid*): *very l.*, *perridiculus*: *to be l.*, *risum movere*; *ridendum esse*.

LAUGHER, *ridens*; *risor*.

LAUGHING, *q. Prop.* *ridens*; *arridens* (*at aliquid*). | *Fig.* *amœnus* (*of a landscape, &c.*); *lœtus* (*of a field of corn*).

LAUGHING-STOCK, *ludibrium*: *to be a l.*, *esse ludibrio*, or *irrisui*: *to make a l. of*, *ludibrio qm habere*.

LAUGHINGLY, *ridens*, *risu* (*with a laugh*); *jocose* (*C.*); *joculariter* (*Suet.*, *jestingly*).

LAUGHTER, *risus*: *loud*, *roaring l.*, *cachinnatio* (*C. Tusc.* 4, 31, 66); *cachinnus*: *to raise or excite l.*, *risum movere*, *concitare*, *excitare*; *in any one*, *ci risum ci elicere* (*of persons or things which make one laugh*).—*risus ci dare* or *præbere* (*is rare*): *risum ci excutere* (*purposely to cause one to laugh*): *to endeavour to raise or excite l.*, *risum captare*: *to split, burst, or die with l.*, *risu rumpi*, *corrumpere*, *emori*.

LAUNCH, *v. tr.* | *To hurl*, *jacere*; *conficere*; *emittere*. | *To move* (*a ship*) *into the water*, (*navem*) *deducere*.

TO LAUNCH FORTH, *v. intr.* *ferri*; *profuere*.—*longius progredi* or *labi* (*of an orator*).

LAUNDRESS, **muller lintes lavans*.

LAUNDRY, **ædificium lintels lavandis*.

LAUREATE, **poeta aulicus*.

LAUREL, *l. laurus*, *l.* and *us*: **laurus nobilis* (*Lin.*): *of the l.*, *laureus*, *laurinus*. *A branch or bough of l.*, *a chaplet of l.*, *reply as a reward of a conqueror*, *laurus*, *laurea* (*gen.*): *corona laurea* (*chaplet*): *gloria*, *laus*, *honos* (*fig.* *Jame*, *glory*): *adorned with l.*, *laureatus*, *cum laurea*: *to strive after the l.*, *laureum cupidum esse*; *glorize cupidum esse*; *gloriam querere*: *to acquire new l's in war*, *gloriam bello augere*: *to return from war covered with l's*, *victricem clarum referre ex* (*with the name of the conquered people*).

LAURELLED, *laureatus* (*C.*), *lauricomus* (*of moun-*

tains), *laurifer* (*e. g.* *currus juvena*), *lauriger* (*e. g.* *Picebus*, *manus*, *facies*).—*are all poetical*; *laurifer is found in Plin.*

LAVA, *a.* *liquid*, *massa ardens* (*after Juv.* 10, 130); *saxa liquefacta*, *n. pl.* (*P. Sen.* 3, 576); *ignis irriguus* (*poetical* *ap. Sever.* in *Ælina*, 28); *a stream of l.*, **massæ ardentes vis*; *amnis vulcanius* (*poet.*). *β* *hard*, *præp.* *in the context*, **massa sulphurea*.

LAVE, see **BATH**, **WASH**.

LAVENDER, **lavendula* (*Lin.*): *oil of l.*, **oleum lavendulæ*: *l. water*, **decocta* (*sc. aqua*) *lavendulæ*.

LAVISH, *adj.* *prodigus* (*of persons*).—*profusus*, *effusus* (*of persons and things*): *l. of aliquid*, *prodigus*, *effusus*, *in qâ re*: *l. expensivè*, *sumptus profusus*: *to be l. of*, *effundere*; *profundere*.—*not prodigere*, *obsolete*, *revived after the golden age*; *to be avoided*.

LAVISH, *v.* *effundere*; *profundere*; *conficere*, *consumere*; *Jn.* *effundere et consumere* (*to consume or destroy by lavishing*); *abligurire*, *lacerare* (*e. g.* *patria bona*)—*not prodigere*, *see the foregoing word*.

LAW, *q. Prop.* *A fixed positive rule, settled regulation*; *FIG.* *An impulse or force, or established mode of action*, *lex*, *regula*, *for aliquid*, *cs rei* or *ad qm qd dirigitur* (*a rule or precept for aliquid*, *never without addition of the person or thing for wch it is a rule*.—*not pl.* *regulæ* *is not Latin*).—*norma* (*a fixed rule* *fm wch one must not depart*).—*norma et regula*, *for any one*, *cs*: *the law of nature*, *lex* or *norma nature*: *the eternal laws of nature*, *leges æternæ*, *quibus a Deo regitur qd*: *it is conformable to divine (natural) and human laws*, *est fas et jus*; *est jus fasque*: *it is contrary to divine (natural) laws*, *non fas est*: *the law of reason*, *norma rationis*: *the law of our existence*, *lex vitæ* or *vivendi*: *the law of humanity*, *humanitas*: *to make a law to oneself*, *sibi legem statuere*, *scribere*; *sibi imperare*. | *A general definite precept*, *lex* (*of the state*).—*edictum* (*an edict or ordinance published by a supreme magistrate*).—*institutum* (*an institution generally considered valid, whether through compact or by tacit agreement*): *standing or existing laws*, *leges et instituta*: *the proposal of a l.*, *as made to the people*, *rogatio legis*: *to pass out or design a l.*, *legem meditari*: *to draw up a l.* *in writing*, *legem scribere*: *to give notice of the project of a l.*, *legem* or *rogationem promulgare*: *to propose a l. publicly in the forum*, *legem ferre*; *respecting aliquid*, *lexem ferre*, or *simply ferre de re* (*all three of the author of a l.*): *to support a project of a l.*, *legem suadere*: *to propose a l. to the people*, *populum*, *legem rogare*: *the people accepts or adopts a l.*, *accipit legem*; *rejects it*, *legem* or *rogationem antiquat*; *gives it force*, *sancti* or *asciit legem*: *a law passes*, *lex perfertur*; *lex vult* (*these phrases show the manner of proceeding at Rome in the enactment of laws*; see *Schütz. Lex. C.* s. v. *Lex*): *to draw up a l.*, *legem condere*, *scribere*, *conscribere*: *to subject aliquid to a l.*, *sub legis vincula concilire qd*: *to enact a l. concerning aliquid*, *legem jubere* or *sciscere de re* (*of the people*); *legem* or *lege sancire de re* (*of the people and senate*): *to make it a l.*, *that or that not, &c.*: *to command or forbid by l.*, *that, &c.*; *ferre legem*, *ut* or *ne*; *lege sancire*, *ut* or *ne*; *sciscere et jubere*, *ut* or *ne* (*of the people*): *to give l. for any one*, *make it a l. for any one that, &c.*, *legem ci constituere*, *ut, &c.*: *to make laws for*, *give laws to*, *a country*, *leges dare*, *constituere*, *ci civitati*, *esply of a plenipotentiary, &c.*.—*not legem dare*, *constituere*, *absol.*, *are not Latin*: *not is legem facere* (*a false reading*, *C. Phil.* 5, 3, 7) *in the sense of to enact or compose a l.*: *to impose laws on any one*, *leges ci* (*populo*, *civitati*, &c.) *imponere* (*of a tyrant*): *to prescribe laws to any one*, *leges ci dicere* or *scribere*: *to carry a law into effect*, *legem exercere* (*L.* 4, 51, *not barbarous*, *as Bremi. Np. Thras.* 3, 3, *supposes*): *to destroy laws*, *leges evertre*, or *pervertre*, or *perfringere*, or *perumpere*: *to disregard*, *violare a l.*, *legem negligere*, *violare*: *to evade a l.*, *legi fraudem facere*: *the law admits it so far*, *lege sci præfinitum est*: *a book of laws*, *leges* (*scriptæ*); *codex*, *corpus juris* (*e. g.* *Juris Romani*): *to have the force of l.*, *pro lege valere*: *without the sanction of l.*, *sine legibus*; *legibus carens*.

LAWFUL, *legitimus* (*g. l.*).—*legibus constitutus* (*fixed by law*).—*justus* (*in conformity to or allowed by law*): *a l. punishment*, *pœna legitima* or *legibus constituta*: *a l. debt*, *debitum justum* (*which one is bound by law to pay*): *a l. marriage*, *nuptiæ legitime* or *justæ*: *children of a l. marriage*, *liberi legitimi* or *justi* *uxore nat* or *matre familias orti* (*opp. to this*, *pellice orti*): *a l. government*, *imperium legitimum*: *in a l. manner*, *lege* (*e. g.* *agere*): *to act in a l. manner*, *legibus parere*, *leges æqui* (*prop.*); *offici præcepta mori-*

bus ac vitā exprimere (*morally speaking, to obey the laws of duty*).

LAWFULLY, legitime; lege.

LAWFULNESS, *see the adjective, or Crcl.*, e. g. *ex lege factum*.

LAWGIVER, *see* LEGISLATOR.

LAWLESS, ¶ *Acknowledging no law, exlex*; legibus solutus; legum vinculis exsolutus: *to act in a l. manner, leges perfringere or perrumpere*. ¶ *That has no laws, legibus carens* (e. g. civitas); sine legibus (e. g. populus).

LAWN, ¶ *An open space in a wood or park, *campus gramineus*; *planities graminea; *some say saltus* — ¶ *Fine linen, sindon*; carbasus.

LAWSUIT, actio; lis. *See* SYNONYM. and PHR. in ACTION.

LAWYER, juris peritus; jure consultus; juris sciens; in jure prudens; juris interpres: *a great or eminent l.*, juris peritissimus or consultissimus; juris scitissimus: *to be an eminent l.*, juris intelligentiā præstare; magnam prudentiam juris civilis habere: *to be reputed or accounted an eminent l.*, valde juris consultum videri. *See also* ADVOCATE.

LAX, ¶ PROP. laxus; remissus. ¶ FIG. laxus; remissus (*not strict*); dissolutus (*of loose morals: also with ref. to passing over faults, opp. vehementes, asper*; e. g. *diss. in prætermittendo* [C. Verr. 2, 5, 3]: *and of discipline, customs, &c.*).—negligens. officii negligens (*careless of duty*): indulgens. perindulgens (*of parents, &c.*).

LAX, s. *See* DIARRHŒA.

LAXATIVE, adj. ¶ *That relaxes, laxans*; laxandi vim habens. ¶ *Purgative, alvum solvens, resolvens, movens* (LAX. laxativus *very late*).

LAXATIVE, s. medicamentum catharticum: *to give a l., cathartica dare*; dejectionem alvi ductione moliri; purgatione alvum sollicitare (*to purge by laxatives*): *a l. should be employed, dejectio a medicamentis petenda est: to act as a l., alvum movere, cedere, solvere, ducere, subducere; alvum purgare*.

LAXITY, *prop. remissio* (*slackness, opp. contentio or intentio, prop. and fig.*).—negligentia (e. g. *of our institutions, institutorum nostrorum in disciplina puerili, C.*).—remissio animi ac dissolutio (*used by C. of a tame want of spirit, but applicable to any sluggishness of mind*);—lenitas (*midness, as preventing the due correction of offences; opp. severitas, C. Cat. 2, 4*).—*or Crcl. with adj.*—Laxitas in this sense, Arnob.: C. *uses the word in the sense of spaciousness, roominess*): *l. of moral sentiment, animus dissolutus: l. of conduct, mores dissoluti*.

LAY, v. ¶ *To put, place, set, ponere* (g. l.); locare, collocare: *to give a definite plan to althg. with choice or purpose*: *to l. in or upon, ponere, collocare in qā re; imponere ci rei, in qām rem, or in qā re; ponere super qā re; e. g. wood upon the hearth* (lignum super focum): *to l. under, supponere, subicere ci rei or ad qd: to l. to, apponere, applicare, admovēre ci rei or ad qd: to l. wood on the fire, alimentum dare igni; materiam igni præbere; flammam materiā alere: to l. the hand on the mouth, manum ad os apponere: to l. oneself down, cubare, decumbere* (*in order to sleep*); accumbere (*in order to take food; see* Bremi Suet. Cas. 72): *to l. oneself down on or in althg., recumbere in qā re; se abicere in qd* (LAX. *not in qā re; see* C. de Or. 1, 7, extr.): *to l. a foundation, fundamenta agere* (C.) *or jacere* (C.) *prop. facere fundamenta, fig. (C.): to l. an ambush, insidias locare, collocare, ponere; and see* AMBUSH: *to l. a plot, moliri qd, see* PLOT: *to l. siege, obsidēre* (*inchoative*: obsidēre = obsessam tenēre); obsidionem (urbi) inferre; operibus cingere: *to l. violent hands on, manus ci afferre; on oneself, necem sibi consciscere: to l. waste, vastare; devastare; populari: to l. a shoot, &c., propagare: to l. to heart, qā re moveri or commoveri; de qā re laborare; qd ægre ferre; qd in pectus, or in pectus animique, demittere*. ¶ *To beat down, as corn or grass, sternere*. ¶ *To keep down, keep from rising, sedare: to l. the dust* (humum conspergendo) *sedare pulverem* (Phædr.). ¶ *To give or offer, as a wager, sponsonem facere* (C.; *with one, cum qo*); pignore certare or contendere (*cum qo. Np., to l. a wager*). ¶ *To exclude* (an egg) *from the body, (ovum) partere, gignere* (C.), *facere* (Parr.). *edere* (Plin.), *ponere, emitti* (Colum.). ¶ *To spread* (a mare), *tendere* (e. g. rete, plagas), *prop. and fig. (avibus) pedicas ponere* (V.).

LAY ASIDE, depōnere, abicere: *to l. a. prejudice, opinionem sibi excutere radicatus*—*See also* TO LAY BY.

LAY BY, reponere, seponere; condere, recondere: *servare, reservare*.

LAY DOWN. ¶ PROP. *to put down, ponere; depōnere: to l. one's self down, decumbere*. ¶ FIG. *to give up* (an office), *abdicare munus or* (usually) *se munere*; *abire magistratu or honore; abscedere munere* (L. 9, 3); *magistratum depōnere* (*of magistrature*). ¶ FIG. *to advance* (an opinion), *sententiam dicere*.

LAY HOLD OF, prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere qm or qd, *by althg.*, qā re: *to l. h. of with the hands, prehendere or comprehendere qd manibus: to l. h. of any one by the hand, manu prehendere qm*.

LAY IN, colligere (*to get together*); condere, recondere (*to store*).

LAY ON, imponere.

LAY OPEN, ¶ PROP. and FIG. patefacere; detegere; retere.

LAY OUT, ¶ *To expend, see* EXPEND. ¶ *To plan; see* ARRANGE, PLAN.

LAY UP, ¶ *To store, recondere; reponere; reservare*. ¶ *To confine; see* CONFINCE.

LAY UPON (as a burden, duty, &c.), imponere (taxes, burdens, business); injungere (to enjoin); irrogare (to adjudge, a punishment, also a tax); imperare (to command to furnish, e. g. *corn, money; all with ci qd*).

LAY, adj. ialeus (Eccl.).

LAYER. ¶ A row, stratum; stratura (*laid upon althg.*; e. g. *of dung, earth, opp. Pallad.*; *see* Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. R. s. o.); tabulatum (*when several things lie one on another*); ordo (g. l. *for row, e. g. lapidum*); tractum, tracta (*of a cake consisting of several layers*): *to make a l., stratum, tabulatum facere: to put down a l., e. g. of gravel, qd glareæ substruere*. ¶ A shoot or twig laid for propagation, propāg (g. l.) tradux; viviparix (*with the root*); malleolus (*without the root, easily of the vine*); surculus (*a set or slip*): *to propagate by l.'s, propagare; traducere* (*of the vine*). — *not* immittere, i. e. *to suffer to grow, opp. amputare*.

LAYMAN, laicus (Eccl.).

LAZARETTO, *valetudinarium militare.

LAZILY, ignave; pigre; segniter; socorditer (L.).

[SYN. in IDLENESS.]

LAZINESS, ignavia; pigritia; inertia; segnitia; desidia; socordia; JN. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia; languor et desidia [SYN. in IDLENESS]; fuga laboris: *to lead a life of l., vitam desidem degere; propter desidiam in otio vivere; nihil agere*.

LAZY, ignavus; piger; socors; segnis; deses; iners [SYN. in IDLENESS]: *a l. fellow, homo deses; homo desidiosus, or iners et desidiosus; cessator* (*a l. slave, who neglects his work*): *to be too l. to do althg., pigriari qd facere* (C.): *to be l., ignavum esse; laboris fugientem esse: to be abominably l., inertissimū esse segnitie: to be growing abominably l., socordie se atque ignavia tradere; languori se desidie tradere: don't be too l. to send me all the news, quidquid novi scribere ne pigre* (C.): *l. in doing althg., piger ad qd faciendum* (e. g. *ad literas scribendas*): *l. in althg., piger ad qd* [see IDLE]: *to lead a l. life, vitam desidem degere*.

LAZY-BONES, *see* LAZY fellow in LAZY.

LEAD, s. plumbum; plumbum nigrum (*opp. plumbum album or candidum, l. e. tin*); *Saturnus (*with chemists*); perpendiculum (*a plummet*): *of l., plumbæ* (LAX. *plumbatus post-Aug.*); *rich or abounding in l., plumbosus: occupied or concerned with l., plumbarius: to fasten with l., plumbare* (*to solder*); plumbum vincire (*to bind or surround with l.*); ferrum inare plumbo (*to close a hole with l., e. g. in a cup, scyphum*); *to solder with lead all round, circumplumbare*.

LEAD, s. ductio, ductus (*guidance*); administratio (*management*); imperium (*command*): *under the l. of althg., ductu cā; dūce, imperatore qo* (*as a general*); dūce, magistro, auctore qo (*as a teacher or instructor*). — *not* præsidium, in this sense, is without authority; *but we may say, to take the l. in althg., ci rei præsidere, or præesse: to take the l. in society, præire aliis exemplo; auctoritate suā valere apud alios*.

LEAD, v. ¶ *To determine the course or motion of a person or thing, a)* *without allusion to the place whence, &c., ducere, agere* (*gen. to put in motion, to drive forth*): *to l. by the hand, manu ducere: to l. an army, exercitum ducere* (LAX. *ductare is antiquated; see* Q. 8, 3, 44); *exercitui præesse: to l. a dance, choros ducere: to l. a procession, pompam ducere; pompæ ducem esse*; *b)* *with specification of the place whence, whither, through whch, &c., ducere; abducere* (*to l. off or away*); *deducere* (*to l. down or away from one place to another*); *educere* (*to l. out from*); *from a place, country*

q̄c., *ex.*, &*c.*; *to a place*, *in.*, &*c.*; *adducere ad* or *in* (*to l.* or *bring to a place*); *perducere ad* or *in* (*to l.* or *bring to a place appointed*); *inducere in.*, &*c.* (*to l. into a place*); *producere ad* or *in.*, &*c.* (*to l. forward, l. out to a place*; e. g. *copias in aciem, copias pro castris*): *to l. through a forest, traducere sylvam* *to l. to prison, to execution (or, to death)*; *ducere in carcerem* (*in vincula*); *ad mortem ducere* (see *C. Ferr.*, 2, 12, *extr.*; *Suet. Calig.* 27 p. *in.*): *to l. into the right way, ducere in viam* *to l. back into the right way, reducere in viam*; *erranti ci monstrare viam* (*both prop. and fig.*). Hence *fig.*, a road leads to a place, *via fert qd* (*is in the direction of it*); *via ducit qd* (*conducts safely to it, poet.*): *to l. to althg.*, *i. e. to cause or occasion it, causam, fontem esse ca rei*; e. g. *avarice leads to many vices*, *avaritia causa (fons) multorum vitiurum; or *ex avaritia manent (fluunt) multa vitia. || *To induce, adducere*: *to be easily led to believe, facile adduci* (*q̄c.* not induci) *ad credendum*; *facile ad credendum impelli*: *I shall not be easily led to believe that, hoc quidem non adducar ut credam*; *non facile adducar* (*q̄c.* not inducar) *ad credendum*. || *To rule, guide, manage, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse ca rei*, gubernare, *Jm. regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari* (see *GURD*); *administrare* (*to have the management of althg.*); *ci rei praeesse* (*to preside over, e. g. negotio, ludis*); *principem esse ca rei* (*to be the chief, e. g. conjunctionis*): *to l. the public counsels, publici consilii auctorem* or *moderatorem esse*: *to be led by any one, ca consilio regi*; *qm* or *cs auctoritatem sequi*, *ci parere, obtemperare* (see *LISSEM*); *to be led by althg.*, *qd sequi*; *q̄d re moveri* (*e. g. by moral good, honesto*). || *In music*, *praeire voce* (*in singing*); *praeire ac praeinstrare modulos* (*in instrumental music*).

LEADEN, plumbus (*prop. and fig.*); plumbatus (*prop. post-Aug.*).

LEADER, dux (*g. t.*); auctor, princeps (*that takes the lead in althg.*); qui praestit ci rei (*a president*); dux belli, imperator, praetor (*a l. in war*); praetor (*of generals who were not Romans, epi of Greeks, e. g. στρατηγός*); doctor, magister, auctor (*ca rei, instructor, teacher*); caput, signifer, fax (*head of a party, l. of a conjunction, q̄c.*); *the l. in a civil war* (*who gave the signal for rising*), tuba belli civilis (*C. ad Div.* 6, 12, 3).

LEADING, adj. primus (*first*); primarius (*chief in rank, q̄c.*); *the l. point*, caput; primum; maximum. — See **CHIEF**.

LEADING, a ductio, ductus (*a l., l. forth*; *the former of the act, the latter of the thing*; also *in the sense of command*); deductio (*a l. away to a place*; e. g. *domum*); administratio (*management, e. g. of a war*); *under the l. of any one, qd ducere*; *cs ductu*.

LEADING-STRING, *fascia, qua infantis gradus instabiles adjuvantur; *fascia, qua infantes nondum firmo poplite sustentantur.

LEAF, s. A) **PROP.** *Of a tree, folium* *the leaves, folia, frons, frondes* (*foliage*); *to come into l.*, *folia emittere*; *in folia exire*; *frondescere*: *to be in l.*, *frondere*: *to have many leaves, in frondem luxuriare*; *full of leaves, foliosus, frondosus*: *like a l.*, *foliaceus* *to take of leaves, nudare* (*arborem*) *foliis* (*to deprive of leaves*); *detrudere folia* (*arboris*), *stringere, destringere* (*to strip off*); *pampinare vites, or vineam* (*of a vine*): *to be lighter than a l.*, *folio facilius moveri* (*C. Att.* 8, 15, 2). B) **FIG.** A) *a l. of paper, scida* or (*not so good*) *scheda* (*prop. a strip of papyrus, of which several were pasted or fastened together to form a sheet*; then *a strip, or sheet, of paper*); *pagina* (*a sheet of paper consisting of strips of papyrus fastened together, twenty of such formed a roll* [*scapus*]), *Plin.* 13, 12, 23); *pagina* (*one side of a sheet, a page, which was usually the only one written on by the ancients*; then *meton.* *for the whole leaf*): *on the back of a l.*, *in aversa charta* (*Mart.*—*charta, paper, gen.*): *to turn over the leaves of a book, librum evolvere* (*q̄c.* folium, *in this sense, is not Latin*; see *Linden. vit. Duumov.* p. 28). **FIG.** I shall turn over a new l. to day, *hodie aliam vitam desert, alios mores postulat* (*Ter.* b) *of metal, q̄c.*, *bractea* (*a thin plate of metal*); *lamina* (*a thicker l. of metal, e. g. the blade of a saw*; then also *a thin piece of wood for veneering*; see *Plin.* 9, 11, 13; 16, 43, 83); *tabula* (*the l. of a table*); *leaves of a door, januae fores, or valvae*.

LEAF, v. frondescere (*C.*); folia mittere (*Col.*). **LEAFLESS**, folia carens (*having no leaves*); foliis nudatus (*having the leaves stripped off*).

LEAFY, frondosus (*Parr. and V.*); frondeus (*V. and Plin.*); frondifer, frondicosus (*poet., Lucr. Prudent.*).

LEAGUE, s. I A treaty, q̄c., foedus (*a covenant*); societas (*state of being in l.*); concilium (*assembly of persons joined in l.*); then, *those teagued together, e. g.*

concilium Achalcum or *Achaeorum*): *to make or enter into a l.*, *societatem facere, inire, coire*: *to join a l.*, *enter a l.*, *se applicare ad societatem, ad societatem accedere*; *there is a l. between you and me, societas mihi vobiscum convenit*; *violator of a l.*, *foedifragus*; *foederis ruptor* or *violator*; *apud quem nihil societatis fides sancti habet*: *to violate a l.*, *foedus violare, rumpere* or *frangere*; *Jm. foedus violare frangereque*. || *A measure of about three English miles, leuca* (*Ammian.*; *Fr. lieue*).

LEAGUE, v. societatem facere, inire, coire; foedus facere cum qd, or icere, ferire (*C.*), componere or pangere (*V.*).

LEAGUER, obaidio; obsidium.

LEAK, s. rima: *to spring a l.*, *rimas aperire*.

LEAK, v. transmittere humorem; perfuere (*Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25); *laxis laterum compagibus omnes* (*naves*) *accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt* (*leak*; *V.*).

LEAKAGE, *liquor per rimas elapsus.

LEAKY, rimosus; rimarum plenus; fissus rimosusque: *to become l.*, *rimos* *agere*: *to be l.* (*omnibus*) *compaginibus aquam accipere*; *plurimis locis laxari coepisse* (*to open in many places*), *sentinam trahere*: *a ship is l.*, *alveus navis haurit aquas* (*poet.*); *l. ship, quasae naues*.

LEAN, adj. exilis (*applicable to any material body, as thin, poor, weak*; *opp. uber*).—*macer* (*dry, lean*: *opp. pinguis*: *exily of animal bodies*): *Jm. macer et exilis*.—*gracilis* (*thin, exily of animal bodies*: *opp. optimus, obesus*).—*tenuis* (*thin, applicable to bodies of any kind*: *opp. crassus*).—*Obs.* *exilis* and *macer* *relate to thinness with ref. to poverty of internal substance*; *gracilis* and *tenuis* *have ref. to external form, either indifferently or with praise* (*the two last are thin rather than lean*).—*To grow l.*, *macerescere, emacerare*: *to make l.*, *facere maciem*: *to make aby l.*, *facere ut macrescat* *q̄c.*: *somewhat l.*, *macilentus*: *a l. and hungry soil, solum sterile, exile, or aridum*: *an extremely l. man, homo vegrandi macie torridus* (*C.*).

LEAN, v. || **TA.** *to cause althg to recline agst another, acclinare*, *applicare qd ci rei* or *ad qd*: *to l. a ladder agst a wall, scalas ad murum applicare*. || **INTA.** *to slope, fastigium esse*; *acclivem* or *declivem esse*: *to l. agst althg, acclinari ci rei*, *se acclinare ci rei*, *ad* or *in* *qd*, *applicari* or *se applicare ci rei* or *ad qd*: *to l. upon, ci rei* or *in* *qd* or *in* *qd* *in* *qd* *in* *qd* *in* *qd* *incumbere* (*to support one's self on althg*); *reclinari in* *qd* (*to l. with one's back agst or on althg*): *to l. upon a staff, baculo incumbere, inniti*: *to l. upon the elbows, in cubitum inniti*: *to l. upon aby, se acclinare in* *qm* (*O. Met.* 5, 72); *niti qd, inniti in* *qm*.

LEANNESS. || **Thinness**, *macies* (*as state*); *macritudo* (*as permanent condition, Plant.*); *macritas* (*as property*); *gracilitas* (*slenderness*). || **Barrenness**, *sterilitas*.

LEAP, s. saltus: *to take a l.*, *saltum dare* (*O.*); *saltu uti* (*C.*).

LEAP, v. exsillire; exsultare: *to l. with joy, gaudio exsillire*; *gaudio* or *letitia* *exsultare*: *my heart leaped* (*for joy*), *cor meum cepit in pectus emicare* (*Plant. Aut.* 4, 3, 4); *to l. down, desillire ex* or *de re* (*q̄c.* rarely with a simple *ablat.* *in prose*; see *Drak. L. 45, 34, 10*): *to l. to or upon, assillire ad* *qd*, or *ci rei* (*assultare post-Aug.*).

LEAP-YEAR, annus intercalaris (*Plin.*).

LEARN, v. discere (*g. t.*).—*q̄c.* *discere* *in this sense is poet.*—*cognoscere* (*to endeavour to gain an insight into*): *to l. by heart, ad verbum ediscere* (*librum, versus, &c.*); *memoriae mandare, tradere, inficere*: *to l. an art, a language, &c., artem, linguam, &c.*, *discere* (*q̄c.* not ediscere).—*to l. accurately, or thoroughly, perdiscere*: *to be still learning* (*in addition*), *addiscere* (*q̄c.* never = *to l.*); *to l. quickly, celeriter arripere* *qd*: *to l. slowly, tarde percipere* *qd*: *to l. althg fm* or *of any one, discere* *qd ab* *qd* or *apud* *qm*: *to be quick at learning, facilem cognitionem habere*; *facilem esse ad discendum*: *to have learnt althg.*, *qd didicisse*, *qd cognitum* or *perceptum habere* (*to have attained a knowledge of*); *doctum esse* *qd* (*to have been taught althg*): *I never leave you without having learnt something, numquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*.—*q̄c.* *To l.*, followed by an infinitive, when employed as an expletive, is frequently omitted in Latin; as, *he did this that they might l. to fear him, fecit hoc, ut eum revererentur*.

LEARNED. || **That possesses learning**; of persons, *doctus, doctrinā instructus* (*well taught in any thing*); *eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditione ornatus* (*of scholastic or literary attainments*): *Jm. doctus atque eruditus*; *litteratus* (*esply in philology and history*); *litteris tinctus* (*well read*). *Very l.*, *perdoctus*; *per-*

eruditus; doctus atque imprimis eruditus; mire or doctissime eruditus; exquisitâ doctrinâ pereruditus; præclarâ eruditione atque doctrinâ ornatus; in quo sunt plurimæ literæ: *to be very l. multâ doctrinâ esse: tolerably l., satis literatus: not very l., mediocriter a doctrinâ instructus: a l. man, vir doctus; homo eruditus, &c.;* literator (*originally = homo literatus; in the alto age, sometimes one who possessed slightly the property of the literatus, see Sueton. Gramm. 4; sometimes a person engaged in teaching language, see Gell. 16, 6; a thoroughly l. man, vir perfectâ eruditione; vir perfectè planque eruditus: a generally l. man, homo omni liberali doctrinâ politus; homo omni doctrinâ eruditus: to be the first among l. men, doctrinâ studiis principem esse: the l. world, docti homines, or simply docti (opp. agrestes), eruditi homines, or simply eruditi; homines studiosi literarum: the life of a l. man, vita literata (opp. docta is not Latin): to be l. in althg, qd intelligere; callere, cognitur or perceptum habere; multum in qâ re versatum esse (to be conversant with): not to be l. in althg, qd ignorare or nescire; in qâ re rudem or peregrinum or hospitem esse; cs rei ignarum or imperitum esse. || *That relates to learning, literatus; literarius (post-Aug.): l. materials, materia studiorum: a l. conversation, sermo qui de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habetur: to propose l. questions, *subtilius querere de re: l. leisure, otium literatum (opp. doctum is not Latin): the l. languages, lingue veterum (opp. lingue doctæ, doctorum or literarum, not Latin).**

LEARNEDLY, docte; erudite.

LEARNER, discens; discipulus.

LEARNING, doctrina (g. t. as the quality of persons; also that which persons know, the thing itself).—eruditio (as the property of persons, with ref. to general knowledge; whereas doctrina refers rather to accurate and scientific attainments).—disciplinæ (single branches of l., the sciences).—literæ (l., so far as it is derived fm written sources).—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of books or literary documents, of the fine arts; only subjectively, of the knowledge wch a person possesses. *Key*: It would not be good Latin to use scientia without these genitives of the object, nor to use scientie for disciplinæ: scientia means 'knowledge,' and hence can never be used without something to render it more definite. In like manner literatura is bad Latin: it was used by the ancients only for 'a writing of letters'; the signification of learning was attached to it fm a false reading in C. Phil. 2, 45, 116; see Orelli, N. c.).—humanitas (liberal education, so far as it relates to literature and the sciences). *Studies wch presuppose varied l., studia que in quâdam varietate literarum versantur. Without any l., omnis omnino eruditiois expert et ignarus.*

LEASE, s. conductio (in respect of the party who takes the l., C. Cæcili. 32, 94).—locatio (in respect of the party who grants the l., C. Att. 1, 17, 9).—syngrapha (as the written signed document). To grant a l., locare; elocare: to take a l., conducere; redimere: to have on l., conduxisse, conductum habere: to make void a l., locationem inducere.

LEASE, v. || To let on lease. See **LEASE, s.**

LEASE, v. || To glean, spicas legere.

LEASH, s. || A thong, lorum; habena (thong by wch a dog, &c., is held); copula (by wch several dogs, &c., are tied together). || Several animals held together by a thong, (canes) copulâ inter se juncti; (canes) copulati.

LEASH, v. *loro ducere.—*copulare; *copulâ inter se jungere.

LEASING, || Gleaning, spicuegrum.

LEAST, adj. minimus (smallest).—infimus (lowest).—ultimus (last). *Not the l. doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: it is not the l. praise, non ultima or infima laus est: not in the l., nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not even in a trifle); minime (by no means): l. of all, omnium minime (Lie.).*

AT LEAST, minimum (opp. summum. *Key*: Not ad minimum).—certe (without doubt).—quidem (truly, at all events).—saltem (to denote a descending fm the greater to the less; it has always a diminutive force).—tamen (yet; limits a foregoing assertion or opinion).

LEATHER, corium (thick l.).—sulca (soft thin l.). To dress l., coria perficere (Plin.): of or relating to l., coriarius (Plin.): as hard as l., *duritie corio similis.

LEATHERDRESSER, coriarius (Plin.; coriorum confector late).

LEA-HERSELLER, *qui coria vendit or venditat.

LEATHERN, *e corio factus; scorteus (made of

hides or skins; hence scorteus, sc. vestis, a leathern garment, Mart. Sen.).

LEAVE, s. || *Permissio*, concessio, permissio (concessu, permissu in abl. only). potestas. copia. arbitrium. licentia (Syn. in PERMISSIO). To give aby l., veniam, potestatem, licentiam ci dare; to do althg, cs rei or qd faciendi potestatem ci facere or concedere; licentiam ci permittere, ut, &c.—permittere, concedere ci, to do althg, qd: to give children l. to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare; to give aby free l., infinitum ci licentiam dare: to ask or apply for l., veniam petere: to obtain or get l., veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ci potestas, copia; fit ci potestas: to have obtained l., habere potestatem, concessam licentiam: mihi licet, permissum or concessum est: by your l., permissu, or concessu, tuo; si per te licitum erit: by your good l., pace tuâ: pace quod fiat tuâ; bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat; bonâ veniâ me audies (if l. to speak is the thing meant); bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim (apologetic form for a frank declaration): without my l., me non concedente, me non consulto.—me invito (if it had been applied for): l. of absence, commeatu, us (prop. of soldiers, but also as a general term): to apply for l. of absence, commeatum petere: to grant l. of absence, commeatum dare ci. || Farewell: to take l. (of visitors, &c.) salvere qm jubeo; ci valedicere (sitæ age): to take a final l., supremum valedicere (!): to take French l. = to go away without taking l. of aby, qm insalutatum relinquere (cf. V. Æn. 9, 228); clam se subducere de circulo; (also) = to do althg without permission, *veniâ a nullo datâ facere qd: veniam non petere: to take l. of the world (i. e. to die), renuntiare vitæ (Suet. Galb. 11).

LEAVE, v. || To quit, desert, forsake, linquere (this word belongs, strictly speaking, to poetry, or a poetical style; C. uses it only when his style assumes a poetical or impassioned character, as in his speeches).—relinquere (to l. behind, a place or person).—derelinquere (to desert, abandon).—cedere qo loco, or ex qo loco (to retire fm a place with reason).—decedere qo loco, de or ex qo loco (to go fm a place where one's business still lies).—discedere a qo or loco, a or e loco (to go away, separate oneself fm a person or place).—excedere loco, or e loco (to go fm the neighbourhood).—digredi a qo, or de qâ re (to depart fm).—egredi loco, or a or ex loco (to go out of).—deserere (to desert, leave improperly). N. relinquere et deserere: deserere et relinquere; destituere (to l. in the lurch); destituere et relinquere; see also **ABANDON**: to l. a province, e provinciâ discedere (to go away for a time, with intention to return).—decedere provinciâ, or de provinciâ (to l. entirely, to retire fm the government of a province).—decedere ex provinciâ (the same; but with more immediate reference to the act of quitting the country): to l. school, scholam egredi (to go out of the school).—divertere a scholâ et magistris (to cease to go to school); to l. house and home, de bonis suis decedere: the soul l's the body, animus post mortem (e) corpore excedit. || To reject, see **REJECT**. || To bequeath, legare: see **BEQUEATH**. || To permit, sinere, permittere (permittite me in meam quietem, leave me to, Apul.).

LEAVE OFF, desinere qd, or with inf.; desistere qâ re; a or de qâ re, or with inf.; abstinere qâ re, or with inf. (not used by C.); mittere, with inf.; finem facere qd faciendi, or cs or ci rei; conquiscesse a qâ re; omittere, intermittere qd; cessare, with inf.; Syn. in **CEASE**: to l. off a garment, vestem deponere: to l. off bad habits, vitia ponere or exuere. *Key*: Sitæ the meaning is expressed by de in composition; e. g., to l. off raining, depluere.

LEAVE OUT (i. e. to omit, pass over), omittere; prætermittere; præterire; silentio præterire (to pass by in silence).

LEAVE TO, permittere qd ci or cs arbitrio; remittere, whether, si; also by a turn with videre; e. g. whether pain be an evil, I leave to the Stoics, sitne malum dolere, Stoici viderint: that is left to you, de hoc tu videris.

LEAVEN, s. fermentum.

LEAVEN, v. fermentare: leavened bread, panis fermentatus (Cele.).

LEAVINGS, reliqua, pl.; reliquæ; quod superest, restat, or reliquum est.

LECHEROUS, lascivus; libidinosus.

LECTURE, s. schola, auditio (the former with ref. to the lecturer, a l. delivered; the latter with ref. to the auditory, a l. heard. *Key*: Lectio, recitatio, collegium, in this sense, are not good words).—To enter on a course of l's, *scholas academicas instituere; scholarum in locum facere: there is no l. to-day, *hodie scholæ non

habentur: *to deliver a l., scholam or praetlectionem habere: to attend abys's l's, ad scholas cs venire, audire qm, ci operam dare: to l. on anatomy, de anatomia scholam habere.*

LECTURE, v. § *To deliver a lecture, acrossin facere: to l. on a subject, legere, praetergere qd; scholas habere de re; scholis praecipere qd, or de re: to l. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare. § To instruct insolently and dogmatically, *meliora edocere qm, or fm context monere, docere, edocere only.*

LECTURER, acroama, atis, n.; pralector (one who comments on a poet, &c., Gell.). *Not anagnostes, wch means a person who reads to others at table.*

LEDGE, ora.

LEDGER, *codex major.

LEECH, § *A bloodsucker, sanguisuga (see Plin. 8, 10, 10); hirudo (prop and fig.); hirudo medicinalis (L.): a l. sucks, hirudo sanguinem exsugit, extrahit (Plant.); hirudo plena cruoris (H. A. P.; that has sucked to the full). § A physician, vid.*

LEEK, porrum; allium.

LEER, s. oculi obliqui; oculi limi.

LEER, v. oculis obliquis, or limis, aspicere or intueri qd.

LEERING, patus, patus. *Not strabo, wch means squinting.*

LEES, faex; sedimentum; crassamentum (when thick).

LEFT, partec. adj. reliquus.

LEFT, adj. sinister (on or fm the l. side, ἀριστερός); levus (opp. to right; hence also = awkward, unskilful, the Greek λαός; in the prose of the golden period more rare than sinister). *§ Scævus (σκαίος) in its prop. signification, left, is obsolete. The l. hand, sinistra manus; leva manus; or simply, sinistra (opp. dextra): to the l., ad sinistram; ad levam; sinistrorsus; sinistrorsum (towards the l. side); a sinistra parte; a sinistra; sinistra; levā (on the left side).*

LEFT-HANDED, manu sinistra promptus; aft. manu non minus sinistra quam dextra promptus, Cels. 7, praef. p. 409, Bip. (scævola, in Classical writers, is only a surname.) To be l., sinistra manu esse agitare ac validiore (Suet. Tib. 68).

LEG, crus fm the knee to the ankle, the shin, κνήμη; of wch the larger bone is called tibia, the smaller sura; see Cels. 8, 1.—femur, femur, fm the hip to the knee, the thigh-bone; the former the outer one, the latter the inner one: tām l's, crura gracilia; crurum gracilitas: crooked l's, crura depravata. That stands badly on his l's, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): to put one of his l's, supplantare qm (προσκαλίζειν; also fig.).

LEGACY, legatum: to have a l. in abys's will, legatum habere in cs testamento (Petron.): to leave a l., legatum ci scribere or ascribere.

LEGAL, secundum leges; legibus constitutus (according to law, fixed by law)—legitimus (lawful; also, of or relating to law; e. g. a l. impediment, leg. impedimentum, C.; l. authority, imperium, potestas, &c., C.); to institute l. proceedings agst abys; see 'to go to Law with.'—ath is not l., qd leges vetant (C.).

LEGALIZE, legibus constituere.

LEGALLY, lege; secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEGATE, legatus.

LEGATEE, legatarius (Suet.).

LEGEND, 1) inscription on a coin, *Inscriptio marginalis. 2) A narrative; a) history of a saint, *vita hominis sancti; *res ab homine sancto gestae. As l. l. also *legenda. b) gen. a fabulous history, fabula.

LEGENDARY, fabulosa.

LEGERDEMAIN, praestigiae; circulatoriae praestigiae (Tert.); fallacia (trickery, gen.): to practise l., praestigias agere.

LEGIBLE, *quod legi potest; clarus. *Not legibilis.*

LEGIBLY, *ita ut commodè legi possit: to write l., *clare scribere.

LEGION, § PROP. legio: a small l., legiuncula (L.). § FIG. numerus legionis; magna vis.

LEGIONARY, legionarius.

LEGISLATION, legis latio (the proposing a law by public proclamation): legum datio (the giving of laws by a person with absolute power; e. g. a governor; see C. Rull. 2, 22, extr.): also by Crel. with leges condere or scribere: e. g. legibus condendis operam dare.

LEGISLATIVE, qui leges scribit or condit (that prepares laws); qui civitati leges dat (that enacts laws).

LEGISLATOR, legis or legum lator (one who pro-

poses a law to the people: the author of a law, or one who uses his influence in its favour, is called legis actor); legum inventor, conditor, or scriptor, or, qui leges condit or scribit (one engaged in framing laws); qui disciplinam cs populi astringit legibus, qui civitatem legibus devincit, qui civitati leges dat or constituit (one that furnishes a code of laws). *Lycurgus was the Lacedaemonian l., a Lycurgo est disciplina Lacedaemoniorum stricta legibus (C. Brut. 10, 40); Lycurgus Lacedaemoniae leges scripsit (aft. C.): a wise l., legum scriptor peritus et callidus (C. Dom. 18, 17).*

LEGISLATURE, qui leges condunt, or civitati dant; *magistratus legibus scribendis (after decemviri leg. scrib. L.).

LEGITIMATE, § Lawful; see LAWFUL. § BORN in wedlock, certus (whose origin is certain, opp. spurius); legitimus, justā uxore or matre familias natus or ortus (born in lawful wedlock, opp. nothus, pellice ortus) § Genuine, verus; sincerus; germanus.

LEGITIMATELY, secundum leges; ex legibus.

LEISURE, otium, tempus otii, tempus labore (post. laboris) or negotiis vacuum, tempus vacuum.—*facultas vacui ac liberi temporis (the power of employing one's time as one likes). Perfect l. fm all public duties, omnium munus vacatio: literary l., otium literatum: having or being at l., otiosus, vacuum negotiis, vacuum: to have plenty of l., multum otii habere. otio abundare or diffuere: to have no l. time, temporis vacui nihil habere: to have l. for aly, otium habere ad qd: I have no l. for a thing, qd faciendū otium non est: to be at l., vacare. vacuum esse (to have one's time free, opp. occupatio, wch compels one to work); otiosi. otiosum esse. otium habere. otium est ci (to be at l., opp. negotia, wch oblige one to work); feriat. ferias agere (to enjoy a holiday, opp. working all day); cessare (to make a half-holiday, and enjoy a short cessation, opp. previous activity); nihil agere (to be doing nothing, opp. activity in general): when I am more at l., quum plus otii nactus ero; si plus otii habuero: I have not l. enough to undertake such a task, occupatā operā tanta res suscipi a me non potest: to get l., otium nancisci. in otium venire. otium ci contingit: when I get any l., ubi quid otii datur: all the l. time that is left fm my public duties, quantum mihi otii respublica tribuet: to spend one's l. time in aly, otium conferre ad qd; otium consumere, collocare, or conterere in qā re: how could I employ my present l. better? ubi enim mellius uti possumus hoc otio?—l. hours, tempus ab opere or negotiis vacuum. otium. tempora subsiciva (when one is occupied with what is not his chief business: labour in such hours, operæ subsicivæ).

AT LEISURE, negotiis vacuum (gen. free fm business); otiosus (that has time for his favorite pursuits); nullis occupationibus implicatus (not concerned in business); munus publicorum experts (that bears no public office); liberatus muneribus (set free fm office); ab omni munere solutus et liber (that has no office); qui domi deses sedet (that spends his time idly, without any business or labour); nihil agens (gen. that does nothing): to be at l., vacare negotiis; otiosum esse; otiosi; sedere.

LEMON, *citrus limon (Linn.).

LEMONADE, *aqua limonata.

LEND, mutuum (§§ not mutuo) dare (to grant a loan, the value of which is to be returned, as a matter of business, e. g. money, corn)—commodare, accomodare (to oblige with the use of aly)—qd ci utendum dare or tradere (to allow him the use of it)—credere ci qd (to trust him with it; to give him money as a deposit, the restoration of wch on demand is confidently expected). To l. money on interest, credere ci pecuniam. dare ci pecuniam fenori, pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without fenore; see INTEREST): to l. money on a note of hand, per syngrapham ci pecuniam credere.

LENDER, qui mutuum dat, &c.; fenerator (a l. of money). *Not commodator (Pand.).*

LENGTH, longitudo (extent both in space and in time); proceritas (extension in height, tallness); longinquitas, diuturnitas (long duration): the l. of a field, striga (opp. scamnum, the breadth); the l. of a journey, longitudo itineris; longinquitas viæ (poet.); l. and shortness of notes, longitudo et brevitas sonorum: in l., in longitudo, per longitudinem (in space): in longum is not Class.: in, with, through l. of time, temporis longinquitate (e. g. occidere) in or with l. of time this and that takes place, tempus diesque or dies tempusque facit qd, &c. (e. g. with l. of time we become more steady); constantiores nos tempus diesque facit: with l. of time perhaps anger will cool, dies tempusque

forsan leniet iram: to draw out in *l.*, tendere, extendere (of space); ducere, producere, trahere, extrahere (of time).

AT LENGTH, ¶ *At last, tandem* (in speaking of things which have been long expected or wished); demum (of things which are late or behind their time); then at *l.*, tum demum: now at *l.*, nunc demum. ¶ *denique*, postremo mean 'lastly.' ¶ *Copiously, diffusely*, late: fusc: *J. fusc lateque; copiose.*

LENGTHEN, ¶ *To make longer, qd longius facere; qd producere. To l. a syllable, syllabam producere, (Gramm.). To prolong, producere; prorogare; trahere (l. not prolongare): to l. one's life, ci vitam producere.*

LENGTHWISE, in longitudinem (*C.*); in longitudine (*Cæs.*).

LENIENCY, lenitas; animus lenis or mitis; ingenium leni; clementia; indulgentia. *SYN. in MILDNESS.*

LENIENT, lenis; mitis; mollis; clemens; indulgentia. *SYN. in MILD.*

LENIENTLY, leniter; molliter; elementer. *To act l. towards any, leni ingenio esse in qm.*

LENIFY, lenire, mitigare, mitiorem facere (to assuage); mollire, molliorem facere (to soften); levare, (to lighten).

LENITY, lenitas; clementia; indulgentia.

LENS, vitreum lenticulari formâ (after *Appul. Flor. 2. p. 346, 26*); or, perhaps, lenticula (after *Cels. 2. 17, extr.*).

LENT, jejunia annua. *To keep l., j. a. celebrare, (Claud. ad Christ. 45, 21.—feriæ cauales, facellæ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8).*

LENTICULAR, LENTIFORM, lenticulari formâ (lenticularis, *Appul.*).

LENTIL, lens (*Plin., Virg., &c.*); lenticula (*Cels.*).

LENTISK, lentiscus.

LEONINE, leoninus.

LEOPARDUS, leopardus; *fells leopardus (*Linna.*)

¶ *Pardus is a male panther.*

LEPROSY, lepra (*Plin.*); scabies (*T. Hist. 5, 4, 2; cf. H. A. P. 453, scabies mala, wch some understand of the leprosy*); elephantiasis (a very bad kind of leprosy): to be afflicted with *l.*, leprâ laborare, tentari: to cure the *l.*, lepram emendare (*Plin.*).

LEPROUS, leprosus; elephantiacus (*Firm. Math.*). *To become l., elephantiacâ contagione maculari; leprâ infici.*

LESS, minor, nesc. minus. *To make l., minuere; imminuere: to grow l., minui; imminui: much l.; see MUCH LESS.*

LESSEE, conductor. *See LEASE.*

LESSEN, ¶ *(T.)* minuere; deminuere partem ci rei, or qd de qre; imminuere. ¶ *(INTR.)* minui, or minuere; imminui. *See ABATE.*

LESSON, ¶ *Instruction of a teacher, schola (not lectio). Fig.) to read aby a l., qm verbis castigare; qm verberare (Q. C. in Ep. 16, 26, in.); ci verberationem cs reidare (ib. 27, in.). Task given to a pupil for an exercis, discenda or ediscenda, pl.; or, perhaps, pœnam.*

LESSOR, locator.

LEST, nē: after verbs signifying to fear, to care, ne non, or, more rarely, ut; after verbs signifying to provide, or the like, quominus; see *Grotfend. § 238, c.; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439: l. any, ne quis.* — ¶ *For ne, ut is found with no perceptible difference of meaning. Z. Grotfend thinks that C. uses ut ne in the following cases: (1) When the negative does not so much belong to the whole clause, as to a particular part of it; e. g. the verb, or quia, quid.—(2) When a demonstrative pron. or pronominal adverb is expressed or implied in the preceding clause.—(3) When without ut, ne would stand by a word to wch ne is often appended, as non, an. It is not found aft. caveo, vito, &c. He says that ut ne is found, though less commonly than in C., in Plaut., Ter. O., &c.; but four times (and that in doubtful passages) in L., and not at all in Cæs. and T.*

LET, v. ¶ *To occasion, or suffer to happen, a gen., facere (followed by a subj. with or without ut); only in the poets and sivo. age with an acc. and inf.).—dare ci (to grant to any one, copy of the gods, dōdici; followed by an acc. and inf., or, after the Greek manner, by a dative and infinitive). L. the honey boil up three times, mel ter intervet factio: l. me appear just and holy, da mihi justum sanctumque (or, according to the other reading, iusto sanctoque) videri (H. Ep. 1. 16, 51).—b) in thought, i. q. to put or suppose a case, facere, fingere (in Class. prose followed by an acc. and inf.); e. g., l. the soul not exist after*

death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: l. a man be just turning philosopher, not yet have become one, finge qm nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse. c) by charge, command, &c., jubere (followed by an acc. and inf.—xaleveiv, see COMMAND); curare (followed by a partic. of the future passive; to take care that athg is done); ci negotium dare ut, &c. (to give to any one charge to accomplish athg): to l. a letter be forwarded to any one, literas ad qm perferendas curare. The English term let us, as a request, is expressed by the first pers. pl. of the subj.; e. g. l. us go, eamus: l. us briefly explain, breviter explicemus. (¶ *It would not be Latin to prefix age, agite, when a speaker himself gives the explanation.*)—To this belongs also to let when used elliptically, and i. q. a) to cause that athg go forth, e. g., to l. blood, sanguinem mittere. b) to l. be, l. alone, give up, missum facere; mittere; omittere; auferre; relinquere; e. g., l. those things alone! misa istac fac! mitte, omite hæc!—l. your grief go! omite tristitiam tuam!—l. your anger go! iram fac misam; nol! iram indulgere!—l. your trifles go! aufer ridicularia (Com.)! c) to cause a person or thing to remain any where, relinquere qm, qd. ¶ *Not to hinder, to allow, permit, sinere (regularly followed by a subj. with or without ut, not to hinder).*—pati (with acc. and inf., to suffer, not to forbid).—concedere (with acc. and inf., to permit, allow; then also i. q. to concede, grant, in which sense sinere prius does not occur; the passage in C. Tusc. 5, 87, 107, is corrupt; see Orelli).—permittere ci (to permit, allow any one; followed by ut or an inf.). To l. any one go, sinere abeat (not to hinder his departure; different fm qm dimittere, i. e. to cause any one to go away, to dismiss him): l. me come to you, me patiaris ad te venire (suffer that I, &c.: different fm me ad te accesse, voca; i. e., call me to you): only l. the master come! sine herus adventat (Com.).—The English turn to l. oneself is to be rendered in Latin, a) by the passive of the accompanying verb, when it represents the subject as suffering, so far as this depends on his will; i. e. to l. oneself be carried off: rapi.—patiently to l. oneself be blamed, patientius reprehendi; see *Kanah. § 162, 2, Not. 2. b)* or by the passive of the accompanying verb, or by posse foll by an inf. pres. pass. of the accompanying verb, when it denotes possibility, feasibility; e. g., to l. oneself be moved (i. e. to be able to be moved), moveri posse: l. not yourself, cave (foll by a subj. with or without ne; e. g., l. not yourself desire or wish, wch ne cupias: l. not yourself be persuaded, cave, ne tibi ille persuadeat. To this belongs also to l. when used ellipt. in various relations, as, a) To LET out, qd. (i. e. to suffer to go out, &c.) qm exire pati ex loco; qm emittere ex loco: not to let out, &c., qm ex loco exire, egredi prohibere.—fig., to l. out, i. e. to divulge, evulgare (to make public); enunciare (to tell what ought to be kept secret): not to l. out athg, or the report of athg, cs rei famam comprimere, suppressere. b) To LET THROUGH, admittere per, &c. (e. g. per fenestram). c) To LET in, admittere in, &c.; qm inire locum pati; introumittere; recipere; excipere (to receive, entertain); infundere, ingerere (to suffer to flow in); immittere, demittere (to sink in, as a beam, &c.): not to l. in (e. g. into a town), qm introitu prohibere; ci introitum præcludere: not to l. into the house, qm janua prohibere; qm excludere. d) To LET (so) OVER, admittere qm ad qd (e. g. qm ad capas tuas). e) To LET ALONE, sinere qm (e. g., l. me alone! sine me, or simply sine (in conversation, Com.); also omite me (l. me go). ¶ To put to hire, locare; elocare.

LET, SEE HINDRANCE.

LETHARGIC, adj. somniculosus; veterosus; lethargicus.

LETHARGY, s. inexpugnabilis pœne somni necessitas (*Cels.*); veterus, lethargia, lethargus (i. l. for the disease).

LETTER, ¶ *A character of the alphabet, litera; littere forma (e. g. eburnea): the l's, literarum notæ (C. Tusc. 1, 25): a large l., litera grandis (opp. litera minuta; see *Plaut. Bacch. 4, 19, 69; C. Ferr. 4, 24, 74*): with clear l's, litterate (C. Pis. 25, 61): capital l., principium nominis (the initial; see *Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 7*, C. est principium nominis).—¶ That wch is written, scriptum (opp. sententia, as *Auct. ad Her. 1, 11, 19*; or opp. voluntas scriptoris auctoritasque, as *C. Cæcin. 23, 65*): acc. to the l., i. e. literally, ad verbum; ad literam: the l. of a law, verba ab littere legis: to keep to the l., scriptum sequi (opp. scriptum negligere): the l. is of most avail, scriptum plurimum valet: l. and spirit; see SPIRIT.—to write not a single l., nullam literam scribere (as an author),*

—*¶ An epistle, litteræ* (165) *litteræ, in this sense, like all other words found only in the pl., must have a distributive numeral, if any; e. g. twelve l's, duodenæ litteræ; not duodecim litteræ, which would mean twelve letters of the alphabet. We should say duodecim epistolæ, but not duodecim litteræ, in this sense.*—*epistola* (*as directed to a person at a distance and sent by a messenger*).—*codicilli* (*directed to a person present, or in the neighbourhood, a note, presents*).—*tabellæ* (*the leaves of a l. or note, melen, for a l. or note*). *A l. in one's own handwriting, litteræ* *as manu scriptas; chirographum: an important l., l. full of intelligence, liber gravis; epistola gravis et rerum plena: to write a l., epistolam scribere, exarare (with the stilus): to write (send) a l. to any one, dare litteras ad qm; litteras mittere ei or ad qm* (165) *not scribere ad qm: to write a very full or long l. to any one, epistolam efficere ad qm: to address a l. to any one, ei inscribere epistolam: to answer a l., rescribere litteris or ad litteras (epistolam); litteris or epistolæ respondere: to conclude a l., epistolam concludere: to conclude a l. with ath, epistolam claudere qâ re (e. g. hoc mandato): to fold a l., epistolam complicare: to seal a l., epistolam signare, obsignare, signo suo or annuli sigillo imprimere: to put money into a l., *pecuniam cum epistolâ conjungere; *pecuniam in eundem fasciculum, in quo est epistola, addere: to receive a l. from one person to another, epistolam accipere ab qo ad qm: to deliver a l. to the party to whom it is addressed, perferre litteras (epistolam) ad qm* (165) *not dare litteras ad qm, which means: to write or send a l.:* *to enclose one l. in another, epistolam cum alterâ conjungere; epistolam alteri jungere; epistolam in eundem fasciculum addere* (165) *not epistolam in alteram includere: a l. enclosed, litteræ adjectæ, or adjunctæ (not inclusæ): to interchange l's with any one, cum qo per litteras colloqui or agere: l.-paper, plagula or charta epistolaris (Mart. 14, 11, title): a l.-carrier, tabellarius; qui litteras perfert; epistolarium distribitor (one who delivers l's from the post-office): l.-box (in a post-office), *receptaculum epistolarium: a l.-drawer or case (for keeping l's in), scrinium epistolarium (Plin.).*

LETTERS, s. pl. = learning, litteræ, humanitatis studia (C.): *a man unacquainted with l., homo literarum et politioris humanitatis expertus* (C. Or. 1, 60): *mem of l., homines periti et humani* (C.): *man of l., litteratus (learned, erudite); eruditus; homo doctrinæ, atque optimarum artium studitis, eruditus* (C.): *the world or republic of l., docti homines, or simply, docti; eruditi homines, or simply, eruditi* (i. e. the learned). (165) *Not civitas literata or erudita; nor respublica literaria, orbis literatus.*

LETTER, v. inscribere; litteris incidere.

LETTER-WRITING, epistolatum commercium (Vell. 2, 68); *ep. consuetudo* (C. Fam. 4, 13, 1); *absentium amicorum colloquium* (id.); *mutuus epistolatum usus* (Murel.); *officium epistolatum literarum* (Wylomb.).

LETTERED, ¶ Learned, litteratus; see also 'man of letters' in LETTERS. ¶ Marked with letters; by Crci. with inscribere; litteris incidere.

LETTUCE, lactuca (Plin.); *dim. lactucula* (Suet.).

LEVANT, oriens.

LEVER, salutatio matutina (or, *fm the context, salutatio only*); *officium: when the l. was over, ubi salutatio defluxit.*

LEVEL, adj. planus; æquus; Jw. planus et æquus; æquatus; libratus (Vitr.).

LEVEL, s. ¶ A plain surface, æquum; æquus et planus locus. ¶ A mechanical instrument, libella, libra. ¶ Equality, æqualitas.

LEVEL, v. æquare, cõquare, exæquare (*to make even with the rest of the ground*);—*complanare* (*to make flat by digging, &c.*);—*sternere* (*as the wind does the sea, poet.*). *To l. mountains, montes cõquare; montium juga fossuris complanare; montes in planum ducere* (165) *montem subvertere* (S. Cat. 13, 1) *is not to be imitated: to l. the soil, solum exæquare.*

LEVELLER, librator (Plin. Ep.).

LEVELLING, libratio, perlibratio (Vitr.).

LEVER, vectis (Cæs.).

LEVERET, lepusculus (C.).

LEVITE, Levita.

LEVITICAL, Leviticus.

LEVITY (*of conduct*), petulantia; levitas.

LEVY, a. delectus; conquisitio militum (*by force*). *A strict l. is enjoined, acer delectus denunciatur: by a very strict l. to raise as many as thirty thousand men, intensissimâ conquisitione, ad triginta millia peditum conficere.*

LEVY, v. ¶ To raise troops, &c. delectum habere; milites legere, scribere, conscribere; milites contrahere (*by force*); *mercede conducere milites; milites conquirere or conquirere et comparare; militum conquisitionem habere* (*for pay*). *To l. an army, copias, exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare* (*to gather, bring together*): *to l. corn, &c., frumentum, conneatium imperare: to l. a supply of provisions, frumenti vecturas imperare, describere* (*in a country*): *tot contributiones* (*in the states*), *civitatibus pecuniarum summas imperare; tributa indicere, imperare. ¶ To tax proportionately, in omnes civitates pro portione pecunias describere.*

LEWD, libidinosus; furens in libidinem; salax; impudicus (*of persons or things; s. g. verus: the former only of persons*).

LEWDNESS, impetus ad venerem; libido.

LEXICOGRAPHER, ¶ lexicographus; ¶ lexicus conditor or auctor.

LEXICON, ¶ lexicon (λεξικόν, *list of names and words in alphabetical order*); ¶ *onomasticon* (*a collection of words and names arranged according to their matter*). (165) *dictionary, barbarous, of the middle ages*. *A large, copious l., *thesaurus verborum: a small l., *index verborum: to undertake a Latin l., lexicum Latini curam suscipere: to write or compile a l., *lexicon condere, conficere: he is to me a living l., mihi, quoties qd̄ abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est* (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2).

LIABLE, obnoxius: to be l. to ath, ei rei obnoxium esse.

LIAR, homo mendax; mendax. Call me l., if, &c., mentiar, al. &c.: a l. ought to have a good memory, mendacem memorem esse oportet (Quint. 4, 2, 91. Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32).

LIBATION, libatio; libamen; libamentum.

LIBEL, a. libellus famosus; libellus ad infamiam es editus—*If it is verse, see LAMPPOON. To publish a l. agst any: vid. To LIBEL.*

LIBEL, v. libellum ad infamiam es edere (Suet.); *qm scriptis procacibus diffamare* (T.); *carmen probrosum facere in qm; malum carmen condere in qm* (H.); *these two if the libel is in verse.*

LIBELLER, libelli famosi scriptor; qui libellum (*or -os*) *ad infamiam es edit or edidit* (aft. Suet.); *maledictus convicator* (*foul-tongued abuser*).

LIBELLOUS, ¶ quod infamiam facit flagitumve alteri (aft. C.); ¶ *in infamiam es scriptus, editus, &c., famosus; referunt contumeliis; in cupiditatem es factus* (aft. C.); *maledictus; contumeliosus; probrosus; ignominiosus; injuriosus. A l. letter, littere in qm contumeliosas; epistola plena omnium in qm probrosum. A l. publication, libellus famosus* (T. Suet.).

LIBERAL, ¶ Bountiful, largus (*that gives largely fm his own property*); *largitor* (*the largus, with a selfish or unworthy end in view*); *liberalis* (*the largus, when he gives fm good motives and with a noble end in view; opp. prodigus, see C. Off. 2, 16, 55*); *beneficus, benignus* (*the former, kind in deed; the latter, kind in disposition, but frequently for beneficus; cf. C. Delict. 9, 26*); *largus, beneficus, liberalis; munificus* (*that makes presents to others without reckoning on a return*); *Jw. largus et liberalis; liberalis et munificus; liberalissimus munificentissimisque; beneficus liberalisque; liberalissimus et beneficentissimus. Not l., restrictus* (C. Off. 2, 18, 62; *ad Dio. 3, 8, 8*); *too l., prodigus, effusus, profusus* (*that knows not how to observe moderation in giving*): *to be l. towards any one, largum, liberalem, beneficum esse in qm: to be very l., magnâ esse liberalitate: l. in money, liberalis pecunie: to be l. with ath, largam es rei copiam concedere: to be l. fm another person's property, largiri ex or de alieno: to be l. in ath, sumptibus non parcere in re: in a l. manner, large; liberaliter; Jw. large liberaliterque; benigne; munifice; Jw. munifice et large: to be too l. in praising any one, *præter modum qm laudare; *nimium esse in es laudibus; tribuere ei laudem immodicam* (*after Pseudo-C. ad Brut. 1, 15, med.*): *to be too l. in decreeing honours, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse, et tamquam prodigum. ¶ Generous, ingenuus, ingenuus; liberalis: bonus. The l. arts, &c., artes or doctrinæ ingenue, liberales, bonæ. ¶ Pious, amplius; largus; benignus* (H.).

LIBERALITY, ¶ Bountty, largitas, largitio (*the former as property of the largus, the latter as that of the largitor; cf. C. de Or. 3, 25, 105*); *liberalitas, beneficentia, benignitas, munificentia* (Sv. in LIBERAL); *jactura* (*connected with sacrifices; see Malthia, C*

Manil. 23, 67) || *Prodigal, profuse bounty, effusio, (towards any one) in qm (C. Att. 7, 3, 3, &c.; also plur. C. Off. 2, 16, 56): to waste one's property by excessive l., inconsulte largiendo patrimonium effundere.* || *Generosity, noble disposition, liberalitas; ingenium liberale (Ter.); mens liberalis (C.).*

LIBERALLY, large; liberaliter; Jw. large liberaliterque; munifice; largiter; cum maximâ largitate (C.). *To give l., munifice et large dare.*

LIBERATE, liberare re, a re; exsolvere re; eximere re, ex or de re; levare re; extrahere ex re; eripere ex or a re. *To l. fr. slavery, servitutem liberare or excipere; servitio eximere; a servitute in libertatem restituere or vindicare.*

LIBERATED, plep. adj. liberatus; liber; solutus; Jw. solutus ac liber. *A l. slave, manumissus, manumissa (that is no longer a slave); libertus, liberta (in respect of a former master); libertinus, libertina (in respect of condition: post-Aug. writers are not careful in distinguishing between libertus and libertinus, but this is not to be imitated). The condition of a l. person, libertinitas (Jcl.).*

LIBERTINE, s. || *A freedman, libertinus, &c.* || *A dissolute person, homo dissolutus; homo libidinosus or intemperans.*

LIBERTINE, adj. dissolutus; libidinosus; intemperans; Jw. libidinosus et intemperans.

LIBERTINISM, licentia morum; vita dissolutio.

LIBERTY, libertas; see **FREEDOM**.

LIBIDINOUS, libidinosus; lascivus

LIBRARIAN, bibliothecae custos or praefectus; qui bibliothecae praest; bibliothecarius (Aurel. ap. Frontin. ad M. Cæs. 4, 5); qui supra bibliothecam est (Vitr. 7, pref. 5); a bibliotheca (Jusc.). *To be a l., bibliothecae praesae; supra bibliothecam esse: to be any one's l., bibliothecam cs tractare; esse a bibliotheca cs (Jusc.): the office of a librarian, bibliothecae cura.*

LIBRARY, bibliotheca (the collection or the place). *A respectable, good l., bona librorum copia (poet.): a small l., bibliotheca (Symm. Ep. 4, 18): a costly l., bibliotheca multorum numorum: to form a l., bibliothecam instituire: to form a perfect l., bibliothecam supplere: to arrange a l., libros disponere; bibliothecam ordinare (Suet. Gramm. 12): to be over a l., bibliothecae praesae; bibliothecam tractare: see sat down in the l. of the Lyceum, in bibliotheca, quae in Lyceo est, assedimus: to shut up oneself in one's l., abdere se in bibliothecam.*

LIBRATE, see **BALANCE**, v.

LIBRATION, see **BALANCE**, s.

LICENSE, || *Exorbitant liberty, contempt of restraint, licentia; licentia liberior or effusa; libertas nimia (C.).* || *Permission, licentia; venia; see LEAVE.*

LICENSE, auctoritatem ei dare or tribuere.

LICENTIATE, *licentiatu.

LICENTIOUS, intemperans; dissolutus; effrenatus (poet. effrenus); lascivus; petulans; effusus.

LICENTIOUSLY, intemperanter; effrenate; effuse; præter modum (excessively).

LICENTIOUSNESS, immoderatio; intemperantia, effrenatio; lascivia; petulantia; licentia; animi effusio; gentilis animi elatio voluptaria (C. Fin. 3, 10, 35).

LICK, lambere (to louch with the tongue).—*lingere (to taste with the tongue).—lambitui detergere (to wash or clean by licking, Aur. Vict. de Orig. 20, 3).—ligurire (to l. slightly or daintily): to l. beforehand (in order to taste), prælambere (Jf. Sat. 2, 6, 109): to l. out or away, lingere, delingere, elingere (to l. up, away, out); lingua delere (to l. out with the tongue, e. g. writing, Suet. Cal. 20): to l. the dishes, catillare (Plaut. Casin. 3, 2, 2. Auct. ap. Non. 563, 7).*

LICKERISH, *cuppediarum studiosus (aft. Suet. Cæs. 46): a l. person, cuppes (v. pr. Plaut.); homo fastidii delicati (of a nice or pampered appetite): not to be l., nihil morari cupidia.

LICKERISHNESS, LICKEROUSNESS, cuppedia; ligurito; intemperantia or intemperies gula; also gula only.

LICORICE, glycyrrhiza (Gr. L.); Lat. radix dulcis; (liquiritia, Végét. de Re Vét.).

LID, operculum = eye-lid, palpebra.

LIE, s. mendacium (as a thing, opp. to verum).—*vanitas (falsehood, as a property or state, opp. veritas): a white l. (falsely so called), mendaciunculum (opp. mendacium magnum); mendacium modestum (opp. mendacium impudens): an unblushing l., a bold l., mendacium confidentissimum: to forge a l., mendacium componere (Suet. struere is rather poetic): to utter*

pure lies, mera mendacia fundere (Com.): to beware of telling a l., sibi a mendacio temperare: to come off with a l., mendacio defungi: to catch any one in a l., manifesto modo prehendere qm mendacii (Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 45); manifestum mendacii qm tenere (Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30): to stand in a l., stare a mendacio contra veritatem (C. Inv. 1, 3, 4): to convict any of a l., mendacii qm coarguere: to give any the l., falsi, or mendacii, qm arguere.

LIE, v. i. e. to utter falsehoods, mentiri (knowingly, ψεύδεσθαι; absol. or followed by an accusative, or in re, or de re, prop. and fig.); mendacium dicere (to utter a l., ψεύδος λέγειν, gen.; but usually to tell an untruth unknowingly); ementiri (to invent or utter in a lying manner, followed by an accus. or absol.); falsa pro veris dicere, falsa dicere (to say what is false as true; to offend against truth, whether knowingly or not); falsa fateri (to make a false confession); fallere (fig. to deceive): to l. not even in jest, ne joco quidem mentiri: to l. as one phrases, libero mendacio uti: can an honorable man l.? num cadit in bonum virum mentiri?—he lies as often as he opens his mouth, totus ex mendaciis factus est or constat: he lied in that, hoc or in eâ re mentitus est.

LIE, v. i. e. to be situate, &c. || *A) in the narrower sense, to be laid or to have laid itself, prop. and fig., jacere (g. l., but imply as opp. to standing, standing upright; hence = to lie, with the idea of weakness); situm esse, positum esse (of things without life); to be situate, &c. (rarely jacere in this sense), also of persons buried; cubare (to lie resting, as opp. to moving one's self, &c., always with the idea of having stretched one's self out at ease, whether real or apparent; hence in prose only of living beings, whether they rest, sleep, take food, or are sick); recubare, recumbere (to be in a recumbent posture); accubare, accumbere (to l. at a place, or of several, to l. one with another any where, apply of reclining at table): to l. at or near a person or thing, jacere ad, &c.; adjacere ci rei or qm or qd (of persons and things); appositum, applicatum esse ci rei (to be laid on athg. of things): to l. upon athg. ci rei or in qo loco incubare (to have stretched one's self on athg.): qâ re inniti (to support one's self on athg.; e. g. on the elbows; of persons) situm, positum esse in qâ re or in qo loco (to be laid upon athg.; of things): to l. upon, superincubare (of persons; see above cubare); superimpositum esse (to be laid upon; of things); superstratum esse (to be strewn upon, of things; then, to have been thrown upon, of persons): to l. under, succubare (of persons); substratum esse (to be strewn under; then, to be laid or thrown under, of things and persons): to l. in athg. jacere in qâ re (g. l.); positum esse in qâ re (of things): to l. on the ground, humi jacere; humi stratum jacere (of persons and things); humi cubare, in solo recubare (in rest or sleep, of persons); prostratum esse, dirutum jacere (to be thrown down, of things): to lie upon the face, in os pronum jacere (g. l.); in faciem cubare (resting on a bed or couch, opp. supinum cubare, i. e. to l. upon the back, Juv. 3, 280): to l. in bed, in lecto jacere or esse; jacere; cubare (g. l., also as a sick person); lecto teneri, affixum esse (to be obliged to keep one's bed): to l. (sick) in bed on account of athg. cubare ex (e. g. ex duritie alvi): to l. in (of child-bed), puerperio cubare: to l. in the arms of any one, haerere in cs complexu: to l. at the feet of any one, ci ad pedes jacere, stratum esse, or stratum jacere (also as a suppliant): to let l., sinere (g. l.); non aufferre (not to take away, not to do away, a thing); facere, ut qd jaceat (to cause athg. to l., e. g. in aquâ); qd abjacere, omittere, intermittere (fig., to give up, leave off); abjacere et omittere (entirely); intermittere (for a time): to l. a-bed, in lecto cs continere (to remain in bed, of persons); non surgere (not to rise, of any one lying down): to l. motionless or helpless, se erigere non posse: the snow still lies (nives non liquescunt): I have money lying idle, pecunia otiosa mihi jacet (not at interest, Pandect.). numos numeratos habeo (I have ready money, so as to be able to make payment when due). || *B) in a wider sense, 1) to have a certain position, apply of places and countries, jacere (gen.), of natural or artificial localities, but imply of a low situation); situm esse, positum esse (the former both of natural localities (see C. Verr. 4, 48, 106, of a village) and of artificial; positum esse, only of artificial localities, apply of higher ones): to l. at or near a place, qm locum adjacere; qm locum tangere, attingere, contingere (g. l.); ci loco applicatum, appositum esse (to be built or placed upon athg., only of artificial localities, e. g. of a camp): to l. in a place, in qo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse: to l. over against a place, e. regione or ex adverso cs**

loci jacere, altum esse: *to l. on this side of a place*; eis locum jacere: *to l. towards a place*, jacere, altum esse ad locum versus (g. l.); prospicere locum, prospectum dare ad locum (*to look towards a place, of a room, &c.*): *to l. towards a quarter of the heavens*, vergere, spectare in or ad, &c. (e. g. *towards the north*); in or ad septentrionem, *Aquilania lies in a north-west direction*, Aquilania spectat inter oceanum solis et septentrionem: *lying towards the north, towards the west*, in septentrionem versus, ad occidentem versus: *to l. higher, or above a place*, jacere supra, &c.: *to l. in a circle round a place*, circa locum in orbem situm esse, locum ambire (e. g. *of islands*): *to l. under a place*, ei loco subjacere, subjectum esse; jacere sub quo loco: *to l. close under a mountain*, jacere sub radicibus montis: *to l. before a place*, jacere, situm esse ante locum: *to l. near*, procul abesse; propinquum esse: *to l. far apart*, magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse: *to l. at an equal distance apart*, pari intervallo distare: *the eyes l. deep*, oculi introrsum retracti sunt. 2) *To be a long time in a place or state (of persons)*, versari, commorari, esse (g. *to larry in a place*); in praesidio esse or collocatum esse (of a garrison); jacere, sedere (*to stay, abide any where, with the idea of inactive rest, as opp. to acting, like Gr. κείσθαι*): *to l. before a town*, ad urbem sedere (*to l. inactivate before it*): *to l. in quarters any where*, stativa habere quo loco: *to lie encamped*, in castris esse. 3) *To have a foundation in*, to depend upon, consist with, situm esse in quo or in qā re (*to depend upon*); versari in qā re (*to turn upon*); cerni in qā re (*to show itself in*): niti (in) qā re (*to have its chief support in*): *it lies with us, with circumstances*, situm est in nobis, in temporibus: *as much as lies in me*, quantum in me situm est: pro viribus; ut potero. *My not pro parte virili*.—*the fault lies with him*, is est in culpā; culpa est penes eum (Com.). *in what lies the hindrance?* quid impedit? *the reason lies in this*, that, &c., causa est in eo, quod, &c.: *the difference lies in this*, that, &c., discrimen versatur, cernitur in eo, quod, &c.: *it lay not in the character of the king to*, &c., rex non la erat, qui (with a subj.).

LIEGE, see SOVEREIGN, SUBJECT.

LIEUTENANCY, *locus or munus legati (deputy) or subalternis (in the army).

LIEUTENANT, legatus (deputy, assistant officer); *subalternus (in the army, after L. 8, 8): *to be ab's l.*, legatum esse ei—*his*; not ea; but e. g. Caesaris legatus, in apposition to a person's name, is correct.

LIFE, ¶ *As a state, opp. to death*, vita (Gr. βίος, g. l. opp. mors); anima, spiritus (breath of l.); salus (existence fm moment to moment, opp. interitus, exitium); caput (the head, as seat of l.); lux, haec lux (the light of day). *My vitæ lux is without good authority*: see Interrp. ad C. Cat. 1, 6, 15). Physical l., vita, quæ corpore et spiritu continetur: in my l., in vitā meā; dum vivo; me vivo: *to have l.*, vivere; vitam habere; in vitā esse; vitā or haec lux frui (*to enjoy life*): *to receive l.*, nasci; in lucem edi: *to receive new l. and strength*, reviviscere et recreari: *to lose l.*, vitam amittere, perdere; interficere, necari (*to be killed*); necari (with violence): *to come to l. again*, reviviscere: *to destroy one's own l.*, mortem sibi conciscere; manus sibi or vim vitæ suæ inferre; manus sibi afferre (¶ *the following phraesae are unusual and rather poet.*: manu vitam sibi exhaurire; occupare diem sati; occupare manu mortem; finem vitæ sibi ponere, &c.: *avoid se interficere*): *to take away the l. of any one*, vitam ei auferre, adimere, eripere; qm vitā or haec lux privare; ei vim afferre; (more rarely) qm vitā expellere: *to seek the l. of any one*, cs vitæ or capiti insidiari; cs vitam appetere (ferro atque inanibus); necem or interitum ei parare: *to des; air of the l. of any one*, *agri salutem desperare (as a physician; agri salus, C. de N. D. 3, 38, 91): *to give one his l.*, vitam ei dare (g. l., also of a physician; see Plin. 2, 20, 8); vitam ei concedere, ei mortem remittere, usuram lucis ei dare (*to a person condemned to death*); cs vitæ parere, consulere (*to spare the life*); qm procreare (*to begot*); qm parere (*to bring forth*): *your letter has given me a little l. again* (¶ *g.*), literæ tuæ me sollicitum qd levaurunt (off. C. Att. 4, 7, 1; but literæ tuæ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restitularunt in only conjecture in C. Att. 4, 7, 1): *to call into l.*, gignere, procreare (*to begot*); facere, efficere (*to make, effect, of things*): *to preserve one's l.*, qm conservare: *to owe one's life to another*, natum esse qd (*to be begotten*); cl salutem debere, cs beneficio vivere (*to owe one's deliverance or preservation*): *to pray for one's l.*, mortem deprecari: *to pray for the l. of another*, cs vitam deprecari ab eo: *to come off with one's l.*, salvum, incolumem evadere: *my l. is in danger*, I run the risk

of my l., in vitæ periculum addictus sum; caput agitur. ¶ *In respect of the manner how or where one lives*, vita; victus (in respect of domestic management, so that when vita and victus occur near each other, vita refers to the public, and victus to the private life; e. g. Np. Alcib. 1, 3; non minus in vitā, quam in victu splendidus erat): in public l., in republica gerendā; common l., vita quotidiana: in common l., in vitæ consuetudine; vulgo (commonly): *the language of common l.*, genus sermonis usitatum: *to use the language of common l.*, verbis quotidianis uti: *to lead a certain l.*, vivere (with an adv.); vitam agere (with an adj.); *to lead a poor l.*, vitam tolerare inopem. ¶ *In respect of the time during which one lives*, vita; ætas: *to devote one's l. to studies*, omnem suam vitam consumere in studiis: *to devote one's l. to the investigation of a thing*, ætatem agere in quaerendā qā re: *to pass the rest of one's l. in retirement*, quod reliquum esse vitæ in otio degere: *he has often in his l. destroyed an innocent citizen by false witness*, sæpe in ætate suā perdidit civem innocentem falso testimonio. ¶ *In respect of time and action*; *to describe the l. of any one*, cs vitæ imaginem exprimere: *to review one's l.*, *vitæ memoriam recollere; præteritæ temporis spatium respicere (cf. C. Arch. 1, 1). ¶ *Reality, original, verum*: *to draw one to the l.*, ad verum (¶ *g.*) not ad vivum) exprimere: cs similitudinem effingere ex vero (Plin. Ep. 4, 28, estr.): *to represent one to the l.*, effingere cs imaginem dicendo (Q. 6, 1, 8): *to describe or paint athg to the l.*, qd scic exponere quasi agatur res, non quasi narretur (C.); qd ita ostendere, ut non clarius futurum sit spectantibus (Q., of a battle). ¶ *That which is as dear to us as our l.*; e. g. my l. mea vita! mea lux!—*you are my l.*, certe tu vitæ es mihi (Com.). ¶ PHRASES, a) *Course of l.*, (or vivendi) cursus, curriculum (the period or space of l.); vivendi or vitæ via (way of l.): *to choose our course of l.*, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus: *to enter upon, walk in a right course of l.*, rectam vitæ viam sequi: *to finish or complete the course of l.*, vitæ cursum or vivendi curriculum conficere. b) *Plan of l.*, vitæ or vivendi consilium; vitæ institutum; vitæ propositum; vitæ ratio et institutio; vita: *to sketch out a plan of l.*, vivendi consilium (or, simply, vitam) constituere: *to change one's plan of l.*, institutum mutationem facere; vitæ propositum mutare. c) *Rule of l.*, vitæ, vivendi or (in respect of conduct) agendi præceptum; vitæ lex; lex quæ vivamus; vitæ ratio (pl. vitæ rationes): *to draw up rules of l. for oneself*, vitæ rationes suscipere: *to give rules of l. to any one*, vivendi præcepta ei dare: *to receive or learn rules of l. fm any one*, agendi præcepta ab eo accipere. d) *Weariness of l.*, vivendi or vitæ satietas (a being satisfied with l.); vitæ odium (dislike for l., opp. vitæ amor): *I feel weariness of l.*, vitæ satietas me cepit; vitæ me tædet: *every day l.*, quotidianæ vitæ consuetudo. ¶ *Mode of living, conduct*, vita; mores (manners, behaviour). A bad, shameful l., vita turpis: *to lead a bad, disgraceful l.*, turpiter, improbe, vivere: a virtuous l., vita honesta, sancta; vita honesta or per virtutem acta: *to lead a virtuous l.*, honeste, sancte, vivere: a dissolute l., vita omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, dedita: *to lead a dissolute l.*, omnibus flagitiis, or omnibus libidinibus, deditum esse; luxuriā diffundere. ¶ *Liveliness, sprightliness, alacrity*, (liveliness); spiritus (enlivening spirit): spirit and l. of an orator, calor et vehementia dicentis: there is no l. here, omnia hio jacent, languent.

LIFE-GUARD, corporis custodes (g. l.); delecta manus, or juvenus quæ cs (e. g. principes) corpus domumque custodit (see C. Mil. 25, 67); evocati, qui excubias circa principis cubiculum vice militum agunt (consisting of citizens, Suet. Gall. 10); stipatores corporis, or simply stipatores (under the later emperors, protectores); satellites (when considered as those who executed commands; see C. Rull. 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit eodem ministro et satellites potestatis); cohors prætoria (in the time of the republic, cohors imperatoria, quam delectam manum præsidii causā ciens cs habet; Liv. 2, 20: under the emperors there were several (ten or more) cohortes prætorianæ, which formed the standing army of the emperors, like the Turkish janissaries, called also milites prætorianæ; regia cohors; regia cohors custodesque corporis; scholares, alæ scholares (under the later emperors, the household troops). To take a l., stationem militum sibi assumere; corpus armatis circumspicere: *to have a l.*, delectam manum præsidii, or custodiæ, causā circa se

habere: to have a l. of 260 cavalry, ducentos equites ad custodiam corporis habere.

LIFEGUARDSMAN, corporis custos, or stipitor; satellites; miles praetorianus. See LIFEGUARD.

LIFELESS, || *Naturally without life, inanimatus, inanimatus* (opp. animal. ¹⁸⁶⁵ later forms are inanimis, inanimans, inanimialis); vitā, or vitā et sensu carens (without life and feeling): to be l., inanimatum esse; vitā carere. || *That has lost life, exanimus; exanimis; exanimatus; exsanguis* (without blood, dead); mortuus, exstinctus (dead).—almost l., extincto or mortuo similis (like a dead person, prop.); exanimatus, exsanguis (rather fig.). || *Fig.* Without power or vigour, exsanguis (e. g. of a speech).

LIFETIME, see LIFE.

LIFT, v. tollere. extollere. attollere. To l. up, erigere, levare, allevare, sublevare (to raise fm the ground); excitare (to raise that wch has sunk; as, the head): to l. up oneself, ee erigere; surgere; assurgere (to stand up, rise): to l. up any one with the hand, manu allevare qm: to l. up the hands, manus tollere: to l. up the hands to heaven, tendere manus, or manus supplices ad caelum: to l. up hands agst any one, manus tentare in qm or ci (with hostile purpose): to l. up the eyes, oculos erigere, tollere; to atgh, suspicere qd: fig., to l. up one's heart or soul to God, *animum convertere ad cogitationem Dei: to l. up the thoughts to things above, *animum ad caelestia tollere; to l. up the voice, vocem intendere (opp. vocem remittere).

LIFT, a. use the verb: e. g. to give a l.; l. e. To LIFT.

LIGAMENT, LIGATURE, || *Bandage, fascia; dim. fasciola; ligamentum ad vulnus deligandum. To put on a l., deligare. alligare. obligare. || Any thing that binds, ligamen, vinculum.*

LIGHT, s. || *Any shining substance, and the brightness produced by it, oply and usually daylight, lumen, lux* (lumen is the cause of l., that wch gives l., a luminous body; lux, the l., brightness). To the sun we oply lumen and lux; lumen so far as it gives l. to the earth, lux so far as it is a luminous or bright body). [¹⁸⁶⁵ The poetic jubar denotes the pure splendour of the heavenly bodies.] The l. of the sun, of the moon, lumen, lux, solis, lunae: the l. of day, lux diurna (Lucr. 6, 648), or usually, simply lux: with the l., cum primā luce; die illucescente; sub lucis ortum (towards break of day): the l. of the eyes, lumina oculorum; lumina (¹⁸⁶⁵ lucus is poet.): to see the l. of day (i. e. to be born), in lucem edī or suscipi; nasci: to come into the l. of day, exire supra terram (prop. to come to the surface of the earth fm subterraneous places; of persons or animals); in publicum prodire (rather fig., to appear in public); in lucem proferri, protrahi (prop. and fig. of things); detegi, patefieri (fig. to be uncovered, made manifest): not to come to l., lucem non aspicere, publico carere (not to go out, of persons); Jacere, in tenebris latere (prop. to remain hidden, of things): to bring or draw to the l. (of day), supra terram educere (fm subterraneous places, of persons or animals, prop. aft. C. N. D. 2, 37, 95); in lucem proferre, protrahere (prop. and fig. to render visible or notorious; of things); aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere (fig. to make known, reveal): to bring to l. (fig. = to make known or famous), in lucem vocare e tenebris (persons); illustrare et excitare (things, e. g. philosophiam): to bring a thing again to l., qd in lucem revocare (e. g. veteres scriptores): to give l. to a thing, lumina immittere ci rei (prop. e. g. to a house); ci rei lucem afferre; qd illustrare, explanare (fig. to make clear): to give l. (explanation) to a person in althg, docere qm qd, edocēre qm qd, or de re (by teaching); explicare ci qd (by explanation): to shed l. upon a thing (fig.), illustrare qd; lucem or lumen ci rei afferre (¹⁸⁶⁵ not affundere): a room has l., cubiculum illustre est: to obstruct the l. to any one, cs celo or luminibus offere (¹⁸⁶⁵ not simply ci offere); cs luminibus obstruere: to stand in the l., ci offere (prop. to take away the l. fm any one by placing oneself before him; hence, fig. = to oppose one); ci obesse, obstare (fig. to be in the way, to be a hindrance to any one, without the idea of hostility): to stand in one's own l. (fig.), sibi or utilitati suae or commodis suis male conculcare; sibi deesse: to place or set althg in a good or advantageous l., qd in bono lumine collocare (prop. e. g. a painting; tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, C. r. opp. tabulam in alieno lumine collocare, C. r. in a bad l.); ci rei lucem afferre; rem commendare, laudare (fig., to represent on the favorable side): to place or represent in an odious l., qm in invidiam adducere; qm deformare: to set althg in a false l., qd

fallaci judicio videre: to look at althg in the l., qd ad lucem spectare (prop. to hold agst the l. and look at); videre etiam atque etiam et considerare (fig. to consider accurately): if you look at it in the right l., alvis veram rationem exsequi (fig.; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 26). || *In painting, as opp. to shade, lumen* (opp. umbra; e. g. in picturā lumen non alia res magis quam umbra commendat; S.): to observe l. and shade, lumen et umbras custodire: l. and shade set off a picture, lumen et umbra commandant picturam. || *That wch is made or used for the purpose of giving light, lumen* (g. t.); lucerna (espily of a lamp); candēla (of was or tallow); cereus (a wax taper); sebacēus (a tallow candle; Appul. Mel. 4, p. 151, 18, Elm. or p. 281, Oud.): to look after a l., lumen querere: to bring a l., lumen afferre: my l. will go out, lucerna me deserit (e. g. in writing; C. Att. 7, 7, extr.): my l. is going out, candēla consumpta extringitur: l's in the streets, pernoctantia urbis lumina (Amman. 14, 1).

LIGHT, a. opp. to dark, clarus (l., bright in itself); illustra (full of l.); lucidus (that is full of l., and spreads l. abroad); luminosus (to wch the rays of l. duly penetrate); albidus (somewhat white, of colour); candidus (dazzling white).

LIGHT, a. opp. to heavy, grave, &c. || A) *PROPR.* not heavy, levis (opp. gravis): a l. burden, onus leve: l. armour, armatura levis: a l. weight, pondus leve (g. t.); pondus vulgari levius (lighter than usual). || B) *FIG.* 1) not heavy, of substance or strength: a) fm its component parts, levis: a l. wine, vinum leve: l. food, cibis levis (that gives slight nourishment); cibis faciliis ad concoquendum (easy of digestion): a l. garment, vestis tenuis: a l. soil, solum tenue. b) Trifling, inconsiderable, levis (opp. gravis); parvus (opp. magnus): to have a l. complaint, leviter egrotare: l. pain, dolor levis, parvus. 2) That has nothing heavy on it; a) l. armed, levis armaturae (¹⁸⁶⁵ so also with Cæs., who never, as L. and later writers do, uses simply levis in this sense: the l. cavalry, equites levis armaturae [only in L. and later writers, milites levis]); velites (as a division of the Roman army before the time of the republic, called torarii. These troops were divided into jaculatores, javelin-men, sagittarii, archers, and funditores, slingers, to whom belonged the ferentarii, armed with round pebbles or leaden balls in the form of an acorn and furnished with a prickle, and the balistarii or tragulari, armed with the hand-balistae. ¹⁸⁶⁵ milites expediti; all soldiers when they have laid aside their baggage, whether l. or heavy-armed; hence Cæs. B. G. 7, 80, expediti levis armaturae). b) lightly clothed, lightly loaded, expeditus (not encumbered by heavy baggage; opp. impeditus); nudus (that has put off the upper garments): a l. infantry man, pedes expeditus. Hence, c) Not unwieldy, or dull; swift, fleet, velox (opp. tardus); pernix (nimble).—¹⁸⁶⁵ Only poets use levis in this sense). A l. walk, ingressus tener, tener ac mollis: a person is l. of foot, inest in eo praecepia pedum pernicitias: to write at hand, *manu veloci scribere: to paint with althg, manu veloci pingere. d) Not oppressed with cares, curis vacuus; curis liber solutusque (e. g. animus): my heart becomes lighter, animus recipio: to make one's heart lighter, qm aegritudine or curis levare. e) easy, that demands little pains or exertion, faciliis (opp. difficillis); solutus, expeditus (not perplexed; opp. impeditus): J. s. faciliis et expeditus; solutus et expeditus; solutus et faciliis; nullius negotii (opp. magni negotii); very l., perfacilis; perexpeditus: it is a l. thing, nihil est negotii; id nihil habet negotii; id facile effici potest. || Trifling, gay, playful, petulans (of persons or things). ¹⁸⁶⁵ procax and protervus, wanton, are too strong); levis (l.-minded, of persons); parum verecundus (not modest; also of things; e. g. verba); lascivus (full of play, aptly in love: first in the silt. age in a bad sense; of persons and things): l. jokes, joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia: in a l. manner, petulanter; parum verecunde; lascive: the young woman is somewhat too l. in her conduct, ingenium liberius quam virginem decet (L.).

LIGHT, v. collustrare (to impart its own l.; only prop.); illustrare (to illumine, enlighten; and fig., to set in the l.); illuminare (to give l. to a thing, espily fig. ¹⁸⁶⁵ None of these words were used by the ancients of enlightening the mind). The sun l's every thing, sol cuncta luce sua illustrat: to be lighted by the sun, sole illustrem esse: to l. a town, in urbe pernoctantia lumina accendere (of the ordinary lighting of the streets, aft. Amman. 14, 1): lumina suspendere funalibus ordine ductis (to make an illumination with l's hung in

on ropes; Claudian. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 206; accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere (to make an illumination with *l.*'s in the windows of the houses; *Schol. Pers. Sat. 5, 180*): a tower is lighted by night, turris solucet per noctem crebris luminibus (*T. Hist. 3, 38, 1*): the field of Mars lighted by torches, collicentes per campum Martia faces (*T. Ann. 3, 4, 1*): to *l.* up, *i. e.* to kindle, accendere, incendere, succendere (*prop. and fig.*); inflammare (to set on fire).

LIGHT UPON, v. q. *To fall upon by chance, offendere qm or qd, incidere in qm; qm or qd invenire or reperire (to find).* *To settle upon, insidère (e. g. arbori).*

LIGHTEN, v. intr. fulgurare; fulgere (*prop. and fig.*); micare, splendere (*fig. to sparkle, glitter*). *The swords lightened, micantes fulsere gladii: he seemed not to speak but to thunder and l., non loqui et orare sed fulgurare ac tonare videbatur: the eyes l., oculi scintillant.*

LIGHTEN, v. tr. *To give light; see LIGHT, v.* *To make less heavy, levare ci qd or qm re: fig. to l. grief, &c.; see ALLYVIATE.*

LIGHTER, s. actuatoria (*with or without navis*); acturarium (*sc. navigium*); actuariolum.

LIGHTFINGERED, see THIEVISH.

LIGHTFOOTED, levis; pernix; celer.

LIGHTHEADED, see DELIRIOUS, GIDDY.

LIGHTHEARTED, see CHEERFUL, MERRY.

LIGHTHOUSE, pharus (pharos.—*cf. Suet. Catig. 46*; turris, ex qua, ut ex Pharo, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes emicarent).—turris præluendi navibus nocturna suggerens ministeria (*Amian. 22, 16*) is an affected expression.

LIGHTLY, || Not heavily, leviter (e. g. cadere).

FIG. 1) Slightly, leviter (e. g. lightly wounded); leviter saucius or vulneratus. *To regard atq; l., qd leve habere, qd in levi habere (to consider as trifling; the latter is more distinct, and although only in T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2, certainly classical); qd negligere (not to regard); to esteem l., parvi duocere; nihil curare. || Not clumsily or awkwardly, velociter. To dance l., membra mollior movere (H. Sat. 1, 9, 25).*

LIGHTNESS, || In respect of weight, levitas. || In respect of motion, agility, levitas; see also AGILITY.

|| In respect of conduct, &c., levity, levitas; see also LEVITY, FICKLENESS.

LIGHTNING, fulgur (ἀστραπή, sheet-*l.*; for *weh* we sometimes find fulgures, but never the sing. fulgor. Fulgur must be distinguished from fulgetrum or fulgura, = repeated flashes of *l.*)—fulmen (καταιών, forked *l.*; a thunderbolt; for *weh* we find also fulminis jactus or ictus; hence also *fig. l. q. destructive power. e. g. fortunæ fulmen*) to hurl or cast forth *l.*, fulmen emitte, jacere: to be struck with *l.*, fulmine, ict or percuti; de celo tangi or percuti; e celo ict: struck with *l.*, fulmine icti, &c., fulminatus (also *fig.*, as if struck by *l.*, *Petron. 80, 7*): to be set on fire by *l.*, deflagare ictu fulminis: to be killed by *l.*, fulmine examinari: the *l.* struck in the towers, turres fulmine percussæ sunt: the *l.* touched his litter, lecticum ejus fulgor præstinxit: concerning *l.*, fulguratus (e. g. books, &c.): belonging to *l.*, fulmineus (poet.): as quick as *l.*, celerissime; cum maximâ celeritate. **FIG.** of oratory, verborum fulmina; oratio fulgurans ac transans (after Q. 2, 16, 19).

LIGHTS, s. a. lungs of animals, pulmo, also pl. pulmones.

LIGHTSOME, see LUMINOUS, GAY.

LIGNEOUS, ligneus; lignosus, Plin.

LIKE, adj. || Resembling, similis, consimilis, assimilis, opp. dissimilis with the gen. and dat.; whether of internal or external resemblance; but with ref. to internal resemblance, the gen. is most common; see Eupist. (q. 411).—*geminus (extremely l., quite a match): Jx. similis et geminus: more l., propior (that comes nearer).*—*very l., proximus (e. g. Deo proximus); exactly l., geminus et similimus (in a thing, qd re); similis et maxime geminus: not l., see UNLIKE:* to be *l.*, similem esse (with a gen. or dat.; see above); ad similitudinem cs rei accedere (to come near, of things; for which we find also prope, propius (nearer), and proxime (nearest) accedere ad qd (gen.); facie cs similem esse, os vultumque cs referre (in features, &c.); a more cs referre (in character): to make or render *l.*, ad similitudinem rei fingere, effingere qd; assimilare qd in speciem cs rei (*T. Germ. 9, 4*): to become *l.* a person in any respect, ex qd re similitudinem specieque cs gerere: he looks very *l.* his father, mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscriptis: as *l.* as *the* peas, non ovum tam simile ovo, quam hic illi est (see Q. 5, 11, 30); or, ex puteo similior nunquam potest aqua

aqua sumi, quam hic est atque iste (*Plant. Mil. 2, 6, 70*); or, neque aqua aquæ, lac est lacti usquam similis, quam hic illius est, illeque hujus (*Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 30*): he is no longer *l.* himself, prorsus alius factus est ac fuit antea: that is *l.* him, hoc dignum est illo, non abhorret ab ejus ingenio, non alienum est ab ejus moribus. **|| Equal, see EQUAL. || Likely, see LIKELY.**

LIKE, s. par: to give *l.* for *l.*, par pari referre; redere, referre; exsolvere vicem or vices: one who has not his *l.*, cui nullum invenias parem; (vir) incomparabilis (*Plin.*).

LIKE, adv. || In the same manner as, ut, sicut, velut (Syn. in As). *To behave l. a man, se virum præbere, virum inter viros esse (C.): to quit themselves l. men, strenue pugnare: to bear pain l. a man, dolorem ferre, ut vir (like a brave man).* **|| Probably, vid.** *In 'he was l. to have been (drowned)', &c., wch Middleton uses without hesitation, turn it by 'he was nearly' &c. See NEARLY.*

LIKE, v. || Tr.) Have a liking for, amare, diligere, amplecti; see FOND. **|| Intr.) libet or colibet ci (one has a desire or inclination).**—*placet ci (i. pleases, one finds it good).*—*juvat qm (it delights; all sometimes followed by an infm., placet also by ut): I liked it, mihi libitum or colibitum or placitum est: as much as one likes, quantum juvat, libet, libuerit, colibuerit: to do as any one likes, animo suo morem gerere: if you (I, he, &c.) l., si placet, libet, commodum est; quum or quando or dum commodum est: as you l., ut placet, libet, commodum est: if you l., quod commodum tuo fac; nisi tibi molestum est: we may believe it or not, as we l., quam vera (res) sit, communis exultatio est (L.).*

LIKELIHOOD, a. verisimilitudo; similitudo veri; probabilitas: in *qil l.*, probabiliter (verisimiliter, *Appul.*).

LIKELY, verisimilis; veri, or (more rarely) vero, similis; probabilis; Jx. veri similia et probabilis.

LIKEMINDED, concors (of one and the same disposition and manner of thinking; unanimous.—Cæs. in prose, only in L. 7, 21).—*consentientis (according in judgement and views): to be l., concordare; consentire inter se (of several): to be l. with aby, consentire cum qd (opp. dissentire or dissidere cum qd).*

LIKEN, qd rei assimilare, or comparare.

LIKENESS, || Resemblance, similitudo.—convenientia, congruentia (so far as the l. depends on a due proportion of parts, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).—*analogia (l. of words and ideas, translated in C. de Univ. 4, by proportio; cf. Q. 1, 6, 3).*—*congruentia morum (agreement in manners, in character; Suet. Oth. 2).* *l. in name, nominis vicinitas (Plin. 21, 18, 69): to bear a l. to aby or ath, similitudinem habere cum qd (qd re); similitudo mihi est cum qd they bear a mutual l., est similitudo inter eos. || Image, that wch resembles, imago, effigies, simulacrum (Syn. in ἰμαρ, prop.); vera imago or effigies (a true l.). My l., mei similia species: to strike a l. of aby, effingere oris lineamenta: to take a striking l., veram cs imaginem reddere: she called him the exact l. of his father, veram paterni oris effigiem appellabat: the daughter was in character and appearance the exact l. of her father, filia non minus mores ejus, quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mirâ similitudine exscripterat.*

LIKEWISE, item, item (where the same property is attributed to different subjects; = eoen so).—*idem, et (where different properties are attributed to one subject or object).* *Cæs. drew up his troops in order of battle; the enemy l., Cæs. aciem instruxit; hostes item: Cæs. drew up the troops in order of battle; he l. commanded: Cæs. aciem instruxit; idem jussit; or (Cæs.) aciem instruxit et jussit. See more under ALSO.*

LIKING, libido (without rational consideration)—arbitrium (judgement)—voluntas (wish, will). *According to l., ad libidinem; ex libidine: ut libido fer; ut libet: after my l., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque; meo arbitrato, to do athg out of mere l., libidine qd facere: to find a l. (pleasure) in athg, libidinem habere in re (S. Cat. 7, 4): to leave a thing to any one's l., ei or cs arbitrio permittere qd.*

LILAC (a plant), syringa vulgaris (Linn.).

LILACEOUS (lilaceus, Pallad.); liliorum, g. pl.
LILY, lilium. *The blue l., iris, iris (Linn.): the white l., lilium album; lilium candidum: the red l., lilium purpureum, rubens: a bed of l.'s, lilietum: white as a l., candidus.*

LIMB, membrum, pars corporis (any part of the body).—artus (prop., a joint, or a single part of a

large member; hence, any member joined to the trunk; i. e. strictly speaking, a l. ¹⁰⁵ The singular is not found in good prose; it occurs first in the later poets of the silo. age; pl. artus, the l's. I tremble in every l., omnibus artubus contremisco (C.): a l. of the law, homo forensis (C.).

LIMBECK, *alembicum.

LIMBER, flexilis; flexibilis; lentus.

LIMBO, limbus patrum (ecc.). See PARSON.

LIME, s. (a kind of earth) calx. Quick l., calx viva: slaked l., calx extincta or mactata: to slake l., calcem extinguere or macerare: to mix l., calcem temperare: to burn l., calcem coquere.

LIME, s. (a viscous substance) viscus, viscum.

LIME, s. (a tree) tilia. Of the wood of the l.-tree, tillagineus (Col.); tillaceus (Capitolin.); tillaris (Cat. Aur.).

LIME, v. (to smear with bird-l.) visco oblinere or inungere. A limed twig, virga viscaria (Farr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; O. Met. 15, 474); calamus aucupatorius (Mort. 12, 218, title): to set limed twigs, virgis viscatiss, or calamis fallere volucres or alites.

LIMEBURNER, calcarius (Catol.).

LIMEKILN, fornax calcaria; or simply calcaria.

LIMESTONE, lapis calcarius; gleba calca (a piece of l.).

LIMIT, s. finis (boundary as a circumscribing line, τέλος).—terminus (stone set up to mark a boundary, τέμα).—limes (ridge, to mark a boundary, ὄρος). Jn. fines et termini, fines et quasi termini (never in the reversed order).—confinium (common boundary of two properties, ἔκ.).—modus (degree, limit not to be exceeded; fig.).—cancelli (barrier; fig. limit not to be exceeded). To place l's, terminare (prop. and fig.).—limitare (prop.).—terminis or cancellis circumscribere (fig.).—fines terminare or constituere: to atlg, terminos, or modum, povere ci rei (prop. and fig.). To mark out the l's of atlg, finire or (accurately) definire qd (prop. and impr.): to establish, fix, &c., the l's of atlg, finem facere cs rei or ci rei; finem imponere ci rei: to propose to oneself certain l's, certos fines terminosque sibi constituere: to exceed l's, fines transire (prop. and fig.).—extra fines or cancellos egredi; modum excedere (fig.): to keep within the l's of modesty, fines verecundie non transire: to keep ably within l's, coercere, continere, or constringere qm: to be confined within l's of one's own, and those narrow enough, suis finibus, exiguas saue, contineri: to burst through the l's and restraints of shame, repagula pudoris et officia perfringere (C.).

LIMIT, v. terminare; terminis (or cancellis) circumscribere, finire, definire: terminis circumscribere et definire; also simply circumscribere (as if we were to surround with l's or boundaries).—finire, definire, includere finibus (to keep within certain l's).—coercere (to keep within bounds, to hold in); circumcidere (to make less, diminish; e. g. sumptus impensam funeri). To l. magistratus, magistratus finire: to l. atlg within its bounds, qd intra terminos coercere: to be limited to one's narrow bounds, suis finibus exiguis contineri: to l. a thing within a narrow circle, in exiguum angustumque concludere (e. g. friendship; C. Off. 1, 17, 53, Beier.). to l. a speaker, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (C. de Or. 3, 19, 70); oratorem finire or in angustias compellere (opp. oratio exultare potest): to be limited to the duties of a school, *intra munera scholastici angustias coactum esse: to be limited by shortness of time, temporis angustias includi: to l. oneself, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possis: to l. oneself to atlg, se continere re or in re (of things and persons): to be limited, ceterarum rerum cancellis circumscriptionem esse.

LIMITATION, limitatio (Col. Vitr.).—circumscription (C.). ¹⁰⁶ Use the verb, or the subst. LIMIT.

LIMITED, ptep. adj. circumscribus (cut short).—brevis (short).—Jn. circumscribus et brevis.—tenuis (weak, e. g. animus, ingenium).—imbecillus (post-Aug. imbecillus, naturally weak in mind).—tardus (slow).—hebes (dull; e. g. ingenium). A l. time, temporis angustie, what is so l., so short, as the longest life of man? quid tam circumscribus, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11).

LIMNER, see PAINTER.

LIMP, adj. flexibilis. lentus. mollis.

LIMP, v. claudicare (C., prop.).—claudere (C., fig. Apparently claudere, C.; ère, S.; Gell.).

LIMPID, liquidus.—limpidus (in poetry and later prose).—lucidus (post-Aug.); amnis (Q.).—splendidus (H.).—perlucidus (O.) belong to poetry.

LIMPIDNESS, limpiditas (irregularly formed fm limpidus; Plin.). ¹⁰⁷ Use the adj.

LIMY, viscosus (prop. Prudent.; fig. Pallad.); ginitosus (Col.).

LINCEN-PIN, *axis (or rotæ) fibula.

LINDEN-TREE, tilia.

LINE, s. || Extension in length, linea (g. l.); lineamentum (as supposed extension; also, as a stroke made, Petron. 79, 4; but no where in C., who uses it always in the sense of a geometrical l., or a lineament of the countenance). A broad l., limes (a stripe, as Plin. 37, 10, 69; nigrum materiam [gemmas Valentianæ] distinguunt limes albus, a broad white l.: a straight l., linea recta: a curved l., linea curva: a parallel l., parallelæ linea (Vitr. 5, 6); in or after a l., ad lineam: to draw a l., lineam ducere; with atlg, qd re or ex qd re (e. g. with a colour, colore or ex colore; atramento or ex atramento): to divide atlg by a l., qd dividere lineâ. Hence, a) a l. in the face or in the hands, incisura ¹⁰⁸ lineamenta (in later writers lineæ) oris, not = lines on the face, but the characteristic features (or lineaments). b) In astronomy, the equator, æquinoctialis circulus (Farr. L. L. 9, 18, § 24, Muell. ¹⁰⁹ Aequator is not Latin). To cross the l., in regiones trans circulum æquinoctialem sitas venire. c) A boundary, gen., finis.—regio (district). || Gen., direction, linea—ordo (order, succession): in a straight l., lineâ rectâ; ad lineam (perpendicularly, upwards or downwards); recto itinere, rectâ viâ (in a straight direction of the road).—recto ordine (in a straight row).—æquâ fronte (with a straight front, of soldiers, ships; e. g. procedere): in a straight l. with atlg, rectâ cs rei regione (directly over against, as Cæs. B. G. 6, 24; whereas e regione cs rei or adversum qd it = over against, gen.). Hence, that which forms a l., rose, a l. Feræ, l. in a book, versus (in poetry; ¹¹⁰ not lineæ—nec ab extremâ parte versus abundantes literas in alterum transferret, sed ibidem statim subiecit circumducticque, when the l's are too long; Suet. Oct. p. 263). To write a few l's to atlg, qd literarum ad qm dare: he has not written a single l., ne verbum quidem scripsit: l. by l. (in poetry), per singulos versus: to show in a few l's, paucis exponere. b) (in military language), ordo (a single l. of soldiers).—acies (troop, in battle array). The first, second, third l. in battle, acies prima, media, extrema: in l., ordinatim, e. g. ire (opp. passim ire; see Brut. in C. Ep. 11, 13, 2); in close and covered l., munito agmine; e. g. incedere (S. Jug. 46, 3): to place themselves in l., ordinatim consistere (of the soldiers forming themselves; see Np. Iphic. 2, 3): to step out of the l., ordine egredi (of one or more).—ordines deserere or relinquere (of several): to draw up the l., copias ordinare (g. l.).—ordines or aciem instruere (for battle): a soldier of the l., miles legionarius (g. l., a legionary soldier).—miles gravis armaturæ (a heavy-armed soldier): troops of the l., legiones (the legions).—milites gravis armaturæ; gravis armatura (heavy-armed soldiers).—milites aciei destinati (troops appointed for the l. of battle; all, as accip. to light troops and to cavalry): ship of the l., *navis aciei destinata. c) In pedigree, linea (see Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9, strumata cognationum directo limine in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior [the ascending], altera inferior [the descending]: ex superiore autem, et secundo gradu transversa lineæ [the collateral l's] pendent). By the paternal, maternal l., a patre; a matre; paternus, maternus genere; ex paternâ lineâ, ex maternâ lineâ (e. g. venire, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 10): fm them sprang two l's of Octavius, ab his duplex Octavium familia defluxit: to be related in a direct l. to any one, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum (aft. Suet. Galb. 2); artissimo gradu contingere qm (e. g. on the maternal side, a matre; Suet. Oct. 4); per artissimos gradus ad qm primam sui originem perducere (in a direct l.; see Sen. de Ben. 3, 28, 2). d) In fortification or sieges, opus (g. l., ramparts and trenches).—tossa (a trench). A l. of circumvallation: see CIRCUMVALLATION: to draw a l. round a place, circummunire qd opere or operibus; qd circumdare fossâ: to occupy the whole l. with troops, *per totum opus milites disponere. || A string, cord, lineum.

LINE, v. interiorem cs rei partem vestire (qd re, with atlg; see C. Verr. 4, 55, 120).—*munire intus qd re.

LINEAGE, linea. See ANCESTRY.

LINEAL, ex lineâ (paternâ, maternâ). To be a l. descendant, lineâ directâ contingere cs domum. See LINE.

LINEAMENT, lineamentum oris (a single feature in the face; ductus oris. C. de Pin. 3, 17, 47, denotes the lineaments about the mouth. opp. to vultus, e. the other features of the face). The l's of the face, ora

vultus; Jw. os vultuose or os et vultus (*face and countenance*). *The mother and son had similar l's*, lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis.

LINEAR, linearis (*Plin. Quint.*).

LINEN, s. linteum. *Pieces of l., or l. clothes*, linteæ, orum: *dressed in l.*, linteatus: *of l.*, linteus; linteus: *l. yarn*, linteum netum (*Ulp. Dig. 32, 70, § 11*): *l. manufacture*, aræ lintearia (*as an art*; *Inscr. Græc. p. 649, n. 4*): *the l. trade*, *negotium lintearium (*ajst. Aurel. Pict. de Vir. Ill. 72*); *negotiatio lintearia (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, § 15*).

LINEN, adj. linteus; linteus.

LINENDRAPER, *negotium lintearium exercens *To be a l.*, *negotium lint. exercere; *linteæ vendere or venditare: *a l's shop*, *taberna in quâ panni ad ulnam venduntur.

LINENDRAPERY, linteæ, orum, pl.

LINEN-MANUFACTURER, lintearius (*Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4*; *Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 16*); *linteo (*Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 58*; *Inscr. Græc. p. 38, n. 15*).

LINGER cunctari; cessare; morari; moram facere; tardare.

LINGERER, cunctator; cessator.

LINGERING, adj. cunctans; cunctabundus; cessans. *A l. disease*, morbus longus.

LINGERING, s. cunctatio; cessatio; mora.

LINGUIST, multas linguas intelligens (*ajst. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*); grammaticus (*or Lat. literatus*; *see Suet. Gramm. 4*).—(*Græci et Latini*) literis docte eruditus. [*Græc.*] Linguae sc. sciens denotes one who is able to speak a language, although not critically acquainted with it: *see T. Ann. 2, 13, 2*.] *To be a good l.*, multas linguas intelligere (*ajst. C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116*).

LINIMENT, unguentum (*ointment*); fomentum (*soothing application*).

LINING, *pannus subcutis.

LINK, s. *|| A single ring or division of a chain*, annulus. *|| Fic. band, bond, vinculum*; vinculum. *|| A torch*. *See TORCH*.

LINK TOGETHER, v.nectere; connectere.—*virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt (C. are linked together)*.

LINNET, *fringilla cannabina (*Linna.*).

LINSEED, semen lini.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *pannus crassior ex lanâ linoque confectus.

LINSTOCK, *virga incendiaria.

LINT, linamentum; linteola capta, orum, pl.

LINTEL, limen superum, or superius (*Græc.*) not superliminare; *see Gronov. Plin. 29, 4, 26*; supercilium itineris, or simply supercilium (*Vitr. 5, 6, 5; 4, 6, 2*).

LION, leo (*animal, or sign in Zodiac*). *Of or relating to a l.*, leoninus: *to be like a l.*, specie leoninâ ease: *a l's den*, cavum leoninum: *a l's skin*, pellis leonis or leonina: *a lion-heart*, summa animi fortitudo: *l's mouth*, rictus leonis (†); (*a plant*) *antirrhinum (*Linna.*): *a young l.*, catulus leonæ; scymal leonum (*young l's*; *Lucr.*): *l's tooth (a plant)*, *leontodon taraxacum (*Linna.*): *l's paw (a plant)* leontice (*Linna.*): *l's foot (a plant)*, catananche (*Linna.*): *l's tail (a plant)*, pilonius leonurus (*Linna.*).

LIONESS, leœna (*lea, poet.*);—leo femina (*Plaut. in Fragm. ap. Philarg. ad V. Ecl. 2, 63*).

LIONIZE (*in very familiar conversation, to take round and see sights*), ducere qm ad ea que visenda sunt, et unumquidque ostendere (*C. Verr. 4, 59, 132*).

LIP, labrum; labium. (*Græc.*) *The former is the more usual and the better word: the latter is inferior, and not found in the prose of the gold. period: (Græc.) labium, in the sing., is found in Særen. ap. Non.; the pl. occ. in Plaut and Ter.* *The upper—under l.*, labrum superius—inferius: *chapped l's*, fissura labrorum: *that has large l's*, labrosus (*Cels.*);—labiosus (*Lucr.*);—labeo (*Plin.*: *not found in the best writers*): *to touch althg with the l's*, labra admovere ei rei (*poet.*): *chaps on the l's*, labrorum fissura (*sing.*): *the name is on my l's*, nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris (*Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65*): *to be on the l's*, intra labra atque dentes latere (*ib. v. 80*): *thick l's*, labra turgida (*Mart.*): *to put to the l's*, rei labra admovere; *fig. primis, or primoribus*, labris gustare or attingere (*i. e. to take a slight taste of*).

LIPSALVE, *adipes, qui fissis labris medentur. *unguentum labris molliendis factum.

LIQUEFY, *|| Ta. liquefacere*; *|| Itra. liquefieri*; liquecere. *See MELT*.

LIQUID, adj. liquidus; fluidus.

LIQUID, s. liquor.

LIQUIDATE, solvere. *See PAY*.

LIQUOR, liquor.

LISP, v. ci est os blæsum (*Mart. 10, 65, 10*); ci est lingua blæsa (*ajst. O. A. A. 3, 294*): *one who l's*, blæsus.

LISP, LISPING, s. sonus blæsus. *An affected l. (ajst. orator, &c.)*, delicæ circa S litteram (*Q. 1, 2, 5*).

LISPING, adj. blæsus.

LIST, s. *|| Roll, catalogue*, index (*Græc.*) not catalogus, lath.—*numeri (l. of soldiers)*. *To put one's name on a l.*, cs nomen in indice, in numeros, referre: *to be upon a l.*, in indice, in numeros, relatum ease; in numeris esse: *to prepare l's of the soldiers*, milites in numeros distribuere: *to have a l. of althg*, qd descriptum habere: *the civil l.*, *domestici sumptus principis: *l. of subscribers*, *index eorum qui emptores se professi sint. *|| A border, bound, finis, terminus*. *|| Enclosed ground for combats, &c.*, campus, curriculum, or hippodromus (*race-ground*). *|| A strip of cloth*, limbus.

LIST, v. *|| To desire*, see DESIRE.

LISTEN, *|| To hearken*, subascultare qd; sermonem cs captare, aucupare, or sublegere (*Com.*): *to l. at the door to a conversation*, aure foribus admotâ sermonem captare (*Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27, aqg.*); *he listened to all I said*, subascultando excepti voces meas et procul quid narrarem attendi (*C. Or. 2, 36, 153*).—*Græc.* excipere sermonem cs does not mean 'to listen', out 'to catch up any one's words'. *See whether any one is listening*, circumspecte, num quis est, qui sermonem nostrum aucupet, or ne quis nostro hinc sermoni aucups sit (*Com.*). *|| To give attention*, see ATTEND.

LISTENER, qui cs sermoni aucups est.

LISTLESS, *|| Thoughtless, careless*, socors, incuriosus, negligens. *See CARELESS*. *|| Slow, sluggish*, piger, segnix.

LISTLESSLY, *|| Carelessly*, incuriose, negligenter, indiligenter. *|| Slowly, sluggishly*, pigre, segnitè, Jw. pigre ac segnitè: *to go l. about althg*, invitum or segre ad qd accedere, or qd suscipere.

LISTLESSNESS, *|| Carelessness*, see CARELESSNESS. *|| Slowness, sluggishness*, pigritia, segnitia.

LITANY, litania (*Ecccl.*).

LITERAL, ad verbum, ad literam: *the l. meaning of a word*, proprius verbi sensus; propria verbi significatio: *to give a l. translation*, i. e. to translate literally, see the next word.

LITERALLY, ad verbum, ad literam: *to translate l.*, verbum de or e verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum exprimere (*e. g. de Græciæ, C.*).

LITERARY, literatus; or by the gen. literarum, e. g. literarum monumenta: *a l. journal*, *commentarii literarii.

LITERATURE, literæ; literarum monumenta (*including literary documents*); literarum cognitio et ratio (*knowledge of history and antiquities, also philologia*);—*Latin l.*, literæ Latine; monumenta Latina: *skilled in Latin and Greek l.*, literis Latinis et Græcis doctus: *to promote the interests of l.*, literarum studia illustrare et excitare (*ajst. C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5*): *polite or elegant l.*, humanitatis studia (*C.*; but *Græc.*) not literæ humaniores).

LITHARGE, lithargyrum (*Plin.*). molybditis (*Plin.*).

LITHE, flexilis, flexibilis, lentus.

LITHENESS (flexibilitas, Solim.; lentitia, Plin.): *use the adjectives*.

LITHOGRAPH, *lithographicus.

LITHOGRAPHER, *lithographus.

LITHOGRAPHY, *lithographia; *ars lithographica.

LITIGANT, s. litigator (*Q.*).

LITIGANT, adj. litigans: *the parties l.*, litigantes.

LITIGATE, *|| Itra.* cum qd litigare, or litæ habere; inter se litigare de qâ re (*of several parties*); in causâ litigare (*as a profession or habit*). *|| Ta.* causam agere (*to carry on*), or dicere (*to plead*).

LITIGIOUS, litigiosus; cupidus litium (*fond of going to law*); certandi, or concertationis, cupidus; cupidus rixæ; ad rixam promptus (*quarrelsome*).

LITTER, s. *|| A kind of sedan bed*, lectica; sella gestatoria (*in the lectica the person was recumbent, in the s. g. more in a sitting posture*). *|| Straw laid under animals for a bed, &c.*, stramentum (*straw*), or substramen, poet.). *|| Straw for a covering*, stramentum.—*Græc.* storea or storia, i. a covering of plaited straw, a mat.—*|| Young produced at a birth*, fetus, fetura, subiles, progenies. *|| Things in confusion*, turbe, trices: *to make a l.*, omnia miscere, turbare, or miscere ac turbare.

LITTER, v. *|| To spread straw as a bed for*

cattle, (stramentum) pecori subternere (*Plin.*). || To cover with things negligently, miscere ac turbare. || (*Of animals*) to bring forth young, totus procreare; fetum fundere, edere (*C.*).

LITTLE, *adj.*, parvus (not large or great; also, not grown up; *fig.*, mean, trifling, *opp.* magnus); less, minor; least, minimus (which must be used when the least of two or more is meant; e. g. *Little Asia*, Asia Minor).—paulus, paululus (in respect of space and time, and of number, value, *opp.* magnus or multus; rarely said of *l. persons or animals*, as *L. 35, 11, 7*, equi hominesque paululi gracilesque; paululum et paululum are more frequently used substantively with a gen.; e. g. paululum lucri; paululum operæ; paululum morte).—pusillus (very *l.*, diminutive, stunted in growth; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. animus).—minutus (scarcely of perceptible size; *fig.*, frivolous; e. g. animus. Interrogatiunculae).—brevis (short, of small extent; of time and space, *opp.* longus).—exiguus (small, of number, quantity, and time).—humilis (low of stature; of men, animals, and plants; also, *fig.*, low, mean).—humilis statura, humilli staturâ (short of stature; of men and animals).—angustus (narrow, *opp.* latus; also, *fig.*, narrow-minded).—parvulus, infans (not grown up; see *YOUNG*). The *Latins* frequently express the idea of littleness by a diminutive; e. g. *l. money*, numuli; a *l. book* or writing, libellus; a *l. present*, munusculum; a *l. child*, infantulus, &c. It may sometimes be rendered by *Crcl.* with *qd* and a gen.; e. g. a *l. pride*, *qd* superbie; the *l. anger*, digitus minimus; too *l.* curtus (*cut short*); very *l.*, perparvulus; valde pusillus; perpusillus; perexiguus; how *l.*, quantus, quantillus (*in nature, of size*); quotus (*in number*): so little, tantus, tantillus; a little, paulo, paululum: a *l. man*, homo brevis staturâ, homo brevis staturâ (short of stature); homo corpore parvo, homo paululus (*small in body*); homo staturâ humili et corpore exiguo (*of stature and size*); homo pusillus (*dwarfish, stunted*).—~~non~~ not homo parvus: to be *l. (of stature)*, brevem habere staturam; brevi esse staturâ: a *l. boy*, puer infans: the *l. Romulus*, infans Romulus: little ones (*children*), parvi; liberi (*in respect of the parents*): the *uri* are somewhat less than elephants, *uri* sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos: to cut into *l. bits*, minute or minutim concidere: to break into *l. pieces*, comminuerè *qd*: a *l. time*, tempus parvum, breve or exiguum: for a *l. time*, parumper, paulisper: a *l. after*, brevi, paulo post: a *l. number*, parvus or exiguus numerus; of *athg.*, *ca* rei: the *l. number* (with one has with him, &c.), paucitas (e. g. militum): a *l. sum* of money, parva pecunia; paululla pecunia (*Plaut.*); paululum pecuniæ: a *l. gain*, parvum commodum; paululum lucri; lucellum: a *l. disagreement*, parva dissensio: there is a *l. difference*, parvulum differt: these things are *l.*, hæc parva sunt: *fm* the least to the greatest, minima maxima: the greatest and the least (*i. e.* the highest and the lowest), summi et infimi: a *l. mind*, animus parvus, pusillus, minutus, angustus, or *Jx.* angustus et parvus [see *LITTLE-MINDED*]: that betrays a *l. mind*, illud pusilli animi est: nothing so much betrays a *l. mind*, as &c., nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam, &c.

LITTLE, *n.* non multum; nonnihil; aliquantum: a *l. money*, aliquantum numorum: by *l.* and *l.*, sensim; sensim ac pedetentim. See *DEGREE*.

LITTLE, *adv.* paulum; paululum; nonnihil; aliquantum.

LITTLE-MINDED, parvi or pusilli animi; angusti animi et parvi; angusti pectoris; pusilli animi et contracti.

LITTLENES, parvitas; exiguitas.

LITURGY. || A set of prayers and supplications, || *liturgia*. || A book containing such a form of prayers, &c., || liber liturgicus or ritualis.

LIVE, **LIVING**, *adj.* prop., vivus, vivens (*opp.* mortuus: vivus, when mere existence is to be expressed; vivens, of a way and manner of existence).—spirans (that breathes).—salvus (*safe*).—animatus, animalis, animal (endued with life, *opp.* inanimitas): nothing *l.*, nullum animal: a *l. model*, exemplum animale (*C. de Invenit. 2, 1, 2*).—Cato, a *l. image* of virtue, Cato virtutum viva imago: a *l. language*, || lingua, quâ etiam nunc utuntur homines; also perhaps, || lingua viva: to find any still *l.*, qm vivum reperire (still among the *l.*); qm adhuc spirantem reperire (still breathing, not yet quite dead). To deliver a person *l.* or dead into any's hands, qm aut vivum aut mortuum in ea potestatem dare.

LIVE, *v.* || To have life, continue in life, vivere (*g. i.*).—esse (to be, exist, alvare: see *HERZ. S.*

Cat. 18, 4).—In vitâ esse (to be alive).—spirare (to breathe; hence of statues, &c., vixisse ac turbare).—vigêre (to have a living appearance, of plants). *C. ana* others, in the higher style, and for the sake of emphasis, used also sometimes the *fig.* lucem aspicere, intueri, vivere et animâ frui (*opp.* hæc lucem carêre): still to *l.*, adhuc vivere, in vivis esse (to be still alive).—superare, superatim esse (to be not yet dead): to let any one *l.*, vitæ *ca* parcere, consulere (to spare his life).—ci lucis usuram dare (to allow to *l.*): not to let one *l.* an hour longer, unus horæ usuram ci ad vivendum non dare: we ought to *l.* for others as well as ourselves, non nobis solum nati sumus: not to be able to *l.* without any, qâ re carêre non posse; without any, sine quo vivere non posse (e. g. unum diem): to be living too long for any, mea longinquitas statim ci obest (*Ter.*): to have lived long enough, satis vixisse; vitæ satisfecisse: if he had lived longer, si vitâ longior suppeditasset, si vitâ data esset longior: the bravest man that ever lived, unus post homines natos fortissimus vir: as long as *l.*, per omnem vitam: me vivo; dum vivo; dum spiro; dum vivam; dum spirare potero; dum vitâ suppetit, quoad vitâ suppetit; quoad vivo: if *l.*, si vitâ suppetit; si vitâ mihi conatit (*Planc.* in *C. Ep. 10, 24, 3*): as true as *l.*, ita vivam: to *l.* to see, videre (e. g. a day, fortune, &c.): to *l.* to see one's sixtieth year, pervenire ad annum sexagesimum; ad annum sexagesimum ducere spiritum: I wish I might *l.* to see those times, opto, ut possim ad id tempus repulbicum spiritum ducere: I hope to *l.* to see something, spero qd me vivo futurum esse: I have lived to see the times, incidit ætas mea in ea tempora. || To spend or pass one's life; a) in respect of the way or manner, for what, whence, or where one *l.*, vivere: to *l.* with any, vivere cum quo (*i. e.* in habits of intimacy with him): to *l.* upon any, e. g. in tenui pecuniâ vivere: tantum habere quantum satis ad usus necessarios (to have enough to *l.* upon): to *l.* an obtemperous life (for the sake of one's health), valetudinem suam curare (*g. i.*); continentem esse in victu cultuque corpora tenendi causâ (*Aff. C. Off. 2, 24, 86*): to *l.* to or for a thing, ci rei se dedisse, ci rei deditum esse (e. g. literis, voluptatibus); ci rei operam dare, studere (to bestow pains, e. g. literis).—~~vacare~~ vacare ci rei in this sense is quite unclass.; to *l.* entirely in a thing, vivere in qâ re (e. g. literis); totum esse in qâ re (see *Schmid. H. Ep. 1, 1, 11*): to *l.* in hope, spem habere; in spe esse: to *l.* for or to oneself, secum, ut dicitur, vivere, se frui (to enjoy one's life), unum negotium gerere (to *l.* without care of other persons' business).—otari, vitam in otio degere (to spend one's life in ease): to *l.* *fm*, by, or upon any, vivere (de) qâ re (*g. i.*).—vesci qâ re (to have any for one's food)—ali qâ re (to support oneself on any).—vitam sustentare qâ re (by any trade or business, e. g. corollas venditando); vitam querere or queritare qâ re (to seek a livelihood by any, e. g. lanâ ac telâ, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48*): to *l.* poorly upon any, vitam tolerare qâ re (of food or of business; see *HERZ. Cæs. B. G. 7, 77* estr. *Ruhn. Ter. Ad. 6, 3, 23*): to *l.* on charity, alienâ misericordiâ vivere: to have enough to *l.* upon, rem habere (see *C. Off. 2, 21, 73*); habeo unde vivam, utar: to *l.* well, laute vivere (in affluence and comfort).—luxuriose vivere (in luxury): to *l.* poorly, parce ac duriter vivere; vitam inopem tolerare: to *l.* near, accolere ci loco, or locum: to *l.* in a place, vivere (in) qo loco; esse, versari (in) qo loco: to *l.* a long time in a place, commorare in qo loco: to *l.* under the same roof with any one, sub uno tecto esse: to *l.* in society, in circulis esse, versari; in hominum celebrate versari: to *l.* at court, *in regîa or in aula esse; *inter aulicos versari. b) of the state in which one *l.*, vivere (with an adverb or other definitive word; vitam agere, degere, with an adj. with vitam).—~~fm~~ rarely vitam vivere: statem agere or gerere is not class.; to *l.* happily, feliciter, beate vivere; vitam agere felicem: to *l.* miserably, misere vivere: to *l.* in want, in egestate vitam degere: to *l.* in peace, sine injuriâ et in pace vivere: to *l.* *fm* hand to mouth, in diem vivere (*i. e.* without thinking of to-morrow).

LIVELINESS, victus; victus quotidianus; res ad vitam necessarias: to seek one's *l.*, victum querere, queritare: to earn one's *l.*, parare ea que ad victum suppetant. See more under *BEAD*.

LIVELINESS, vigor (freshness, of body and mind).—alacritas (sprightliness): *l.* of speech or style, vis (power).—gravitas, vehementia (emphasis).

LIVELONG, totus.

LIVELY, vegetus (enjoying life, gay).—vividus (full of energy)—vigens (vigorous in body or mind).—alacer (quick, brisk, merry).—acer (full of fire).—recens (fresh).

—celeber (of places, frequented; opp. desertus): a *l. motion*, motus vigenus: a *l. colour*, color vigenus, acris; color ardens, ardentissimus: a *l. countenance*, os et vultus alacrior: a *l. speech*, oratio fervidior: a *l. speaker*, orator agens, calens in dicendo (*that has a l. style or manner*).—orator concitatus (*impassioned*): a *l. delivery*, actio paulo agitatior; actio ardentior: *to have a l. delivery*, acerrimum esse in agendo; calere in agendo: a *l. idea*, opinio recens (see *C. Tusc.* 3, 31, 75; 4, 7 in.). *to form a l. idea of alth*, *rem tamquam praesentem animo contemplari; rem quam maxime intuitu oculis, ut alunt, acerrime contemplari (*C. Flacc.* 11, 26): *to give a l. idea of a thing*, imaginem ea rei exprimere, quae veluti in rem praesentem perducere audientes videatur (*ast.* Q. 4, 3, 123): *l. correspondence by letter*, celebritas, frequentia epistolarum: a *l. memory*, memoria praesens (L. 8, 22): *to feel a l. joy*, valde, vehementer letari: *in a l. manner*, alacri animo (*with spirit*).—acriter (*fiercely, sharply*).—gravier, cum vi (*with energy*).

LIVER, = one who lives, qui vivit (vixit) &c.

LIVER (in the body), Jecur (gen. jecinōris).

[*See*] The Gr. hepar (ἥπαρ) with deriv. hepaticus (ἥπατικός), hepatizon (ἥπατιζόν), &c. only as medical terms: *l. complaint*, morbus jecinoris (*Cels.* 4, 8 in.).—morbus hepatarius (*Plaut.* *Cure.* 2, 1, 23).—vitium jecinoris (*Plin.* 20, 14, 53): *I have a l. complaint*, morbus hepatarius me agitat, Jecur cruciatur (*Plaut.*).

LIVERY, (in Law), delivery of possession, mancipatio; traditio. *Delivery of food: l. stable*, *stabilium meritorium or mercenarium. *Uniform given to servants*, vestis familiaris. vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt (*Q. it.*; the latter *Np.* *Dat.* 3, 1).—cultus familiaris (*the whole dress of a servant*, *ast.* *Vell.* 1, 2, 2). *In connexion also vestis*, cultus famulorum; or simply, vestis, cultus: *to wear l.*, vesti famulari or cultu famulari indutum esse: a *l. servant*, *famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis.

LIVERY-MAN (in London), socius; sodalis.

LIVID, lividus; livens: a *l. colour*, livor: *to be l.*, livēre: *to become l.*, livescere (*Luer.*).

LIVIDNESS, livor.—livēdo (*Appul.*).

LIVING, adj. see LIVE.

LIVING, s. *In respect of the necessities or ornaments of life*, vita. victus, cultus. *Jm.* victus et cultus. cultus vestitusque. habitus et cultus [*See*] victus means maintenance by food, &c.; cultus denotes everything not contained in the word joined with it: also vita and victus, when vita denotes the public, victus the private life; see *Bremi*, *Np.* *Alcib.* 1, 3): a rough style of *l.*, vita horrida, fera: a magnificent style of *l.*, lautitiae: a poor style of *l.*, vita inops; vita dura: a regular mode of *l.*, continentia in victu cultuque (corporis tuendi causa).

In respect of manners and customs, vitæ ratio, vitæ dependæ ratio, vitæ or vivendi via (*g. l.*, plan of life).—vitæ ratio et institutio, vitæ instituta, orum, n., vitæ instituta (rules observed in one's course of life).—vitæ consuetudo, consuetudo et vitæ, mores et institutum (mores et instituta), studia institutaque (*with ref. to the habits and inclinations*).—vita (*g. l.* with ref. to conduct, &c.): a right mode of *l.*, recta vitæ via; recte vivendi via; bene vivendi ratio: a regular mode of *l.*, certa vivendi disciplina; severe, sobrie vivere: *to change one's mode of l.*, vitæ rationem mutare (*g. l.*); vitam laudabiliorem exordiri (*to improve*).—vitam viciumque mutare (both private and public).—mores suos mutare, commutare, morum mutationem or commutationem facere, mores emendare, se corrigere; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire, revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere (*to improve one's moral conduct*).—mores invertere, se invertere (*to degenerate*): *to keep to one's mode of l.*, de vitæ consuetudine nihil mutare; institutum suum tenere (*to retain one's habits*): *to return to one's old mode of l.*, ad priorem vitam reverti: *to bring abey back to his former mode of l.*, revocare qm ad pristinam consuetudinem. *In respect of occupation*, vitæ genus (*g. l.*).—ars (art, handicraft).—quæstus (business): a sedentary mode of *l.*, ars seclularis; quæstus seclularis: *to adopt or embrace a l.*, vitæ genus suscipere; artem discere, ediscere. *A benefice*, *beneficium (not prebenda).

LIXIVIAL, lixivium (*Plin.* *Col.*).

LIZARD, lacerta (and lacertus; but lacertus means also an arm).

LO! ecce (of something sudden or unexpected).—en (denoting the presence of something which requires attention, and esp. of alth. unwelcome). [*See*] both ecce and en are usually contrived with the nom.: but ecce is found in the comedians with the acc. of a pronoun; hence, confectus, eccum, eccam, eccos.

LOAD, s. onus (*prop. and fig.*): *to take a l.*, subire onus (dorso, upon one's back).—onus suscipere: a waggon—or cart—l., vehes or vehis: a *l. of manure*, vehes stercoris (*Col.*) or fimi (*Plin.*) a *l. of hay*, vehes feni (*Plin.*): a *l. of powder* (for a charge), *pulvis pyri quantulum sclopeto immitti (or in sclopetum infundi) solet.

LOAD, v. *To burden, onerare*.—gravare qm qd re (*T.*).—clonus imponere (*C.*), iungere (*L.*): *to l. a beast of burden*, onera in iumenta extollere (*Var.*); *juventis onera imponere* (*C.*): *to l. a ship*; see *PERICLITARE*: *to l. a man with baggage*, sarcinis gravare qm (*T.*): a waggon. plaustrum onerare (*O.*); onera in plaustrum imponere (*C.*): *Fig.* *To l. aby with chains*, catenis qm onerare (*H.*); *with abuse*, onerare qm maledictis (*Plaut.*); *with curses*, diras ingerere in qm. *To charge a gun*, *pulverem pyrium sclopeto immundere; *with ball*, *gladium plumbeum sclopeto immittere: *to l. a cannon*, *tormento telum immittere [*Kraft*] gives, *in sclopetum pulverem nitratum cum gladio immittere; *pulvere pyrio facire sclopetum].

LOADSTONE, (*prop.*) magnes, ætis; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus.—(fig.) quod ad se attrahit, or allicit.

LOAF, massa: *l. of bread*, *panis in speciem quamdam reductus: a *l. of sugar*, *meta sacchari.

LOAM, s. *l. Mari*, marga (*Plin.*).

LOAM, v. *margā contingere or integere (*to cover with l.*).

LOAN, s. *A lending*, versura, mutuatio (*the former with the view of paying a debt; the latter g. t.*). *Money lent*, pecunia mutua, credita: *to get a l. fm any one*, versuram facere ab qo (*if for paying another debt*); *to pay a debt by means of a l.*, versurā solvere or dissolvere; mutatione et versurā solvere: *to force a l.*, pecunias mutuas exigere; mutuum pecuniam præcipere: *to pay or return a l.*, creditum or pecuniam creditam solvere: *to accept or receive a l.*, pecunias mutuas sumere ab qo.

LOATH, invitus; invito animo; nolens: *to be l. to do alth*, negre qd facere; nolo qd facere; graviari qd facere; abhorrere a qd re faciendā; non libet mihi qd facere; non libenter facio qd (*e. g.* causam reliquo, *C.*). *I am l.*, me piget.

LOATHE, v. satietas or tædium ea rei me capiti; venit mihi qd in tædium; nauseare (*vauvau*); fastidire qd; tædet me ea rei; satietas or tædium ea rei me cepit or tenet; fastidium est mihi qd.

LOATHING, fastidium (*as a consequence of satiety, disgust, in physical or moral sense*).—satietas (*satiety, in physical or moral sense*). *Jm.* fastidium quoddam et satietas.—tædium *fm weariness, when one loses patience, in prose first in L.: C. uses satietas for it*).—nausea (*vauvia*, *fm a disordered stomach, inclination to vomit*; in a moral sense, stronger than fastidium; but only in *Mart.* 4, 37): *to cause or excite l.*, fastidium or satietatem creare; fastidium movere ei (*e. g.* stomacho); fastidium, satietatem, or tædium afferre; tædio afficere qm; nauseare facere.

LOATHSOME, fastidiosus (*Plin.* *H. Ep.*).—fastidium creans or afficiens (*that excites loathing, of things*).—teter (*soul, ugly, e. g.* sapor, odor, aqua, &c.).—odiosus (*disgusting, hateful, of persons or things*).

LOBBY, vestibulum.

LOBE (in anatomy), fibra (altera fibra, sc. jecoris, *Plin.*: pulmo in duas fibras dividitur, *Cels.*).

LOBSTER, cammarus (*Plin.*).

LOCAL (*See* not localis). *In the gen.* loci or regionis, locorum or regionum; *e. g. l. difficulties*, locorum difficultates: *l. knowledge*, locorum notitia; locorum, or regionum peritia or scientia: *for want of l. knowledge*, ignorantia or inscientia locorum (*once Cæs.* ignorantia loci): *to possess l. knowledge*, locorum or regionum scientiam, peritum, esse.

LOCALITY. *l. Nature of a place or places*, loci or locorum natura. *Situation*, loci, or locorum, situs: a good *l.*, opportunitas loci: *to inspect the l.*, situm (urbis) circumspicere (*L.* 9, 28, 3).

LOCH, (a Scotch word), lacus, ts.

LOCK, *An instrument for fastening*, claustrum.—*The ancients used a bolt or bar, in the place of our l. and key; in some cases they had a contrivance, by means of a thing with a loop or hook, for removing the bolt fm the outside of a door; sometimes also they employed a seal, e. g.* *Plaut.* *Cas.* 2, 1, 1, obsignate cellas, referte annulum ad me; *as if one should say, I. them up and bring the key to me. To put under l. and key*, sub signo et claustris ponere. *A wear; a dam*, objectaculum (*Var.*). *A tuft of hair*, cirrus (*natural*).—cinclinnus (*artificial*).—annulus (*ringlet*). *Part of a gun*, *ignarius.

LOCK, v. || *To fasten with a l.*, claustrum ohjicere ei rei: to *l. up*, claudere; concludere. (C.) The ancients sometimes employed a seal instead of a *l.* and key; hence the classical phrases, signare, obsignare, annulo vindicare. to *l. up in alth*, concludere, includere (to shut in) in re: to *l. oneself up in the house*, se includere domi: to *lock any one up (in prison)*, qm in custodiam includere. || *To (try a wheel)*, (rotam) sufflamipare (Sem.).

LOCKER, capsa; capsula.

LOCKET, *clypeolum pensile; *theca penicillis, or ex collo suspensa.

LOCKSMITH, faber claustrarius (late).

LOCOMOTION, motus: to have the power of *l.*, suā vi movēri; clēri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et suā sponte movēri.

LOCOMOTIVE, i. e. that has the power of locomotion; see Locomotion.

LODUST, locustia.

LODGE, v. || *Intra. To have lodgings*, deversari apud qm. also in qā domo (C.: and, in the sense of to be lodging any where as a stranger, C. de Incent. 2, 4, 15). To dwell, see DWELL. || *Tr. Hospites accipere.*

LODGE, || *A small tenement, casa, capsula, domuncula (Vitr.).* || *(Of free-masons), a place of assembling.*—*domus (house) or porticus (hall), in quam latōmi conveniunt: b) the assembly, conventus latōmorum: there is a *l.* to-day, *hodie latōmi in porticum suam convenient: c) the society of free-masons, *sodalitas latōmorum.

LODGER, inquilinus (C.).

LODGING, || *An inhabiting, habitatio.* || *A hired apartment, coenaculum meritorium (in respect of one who lets it).*—habitatio conducta; hospitium (in respect of the tenant): to let furnished *l.*'s, locare instructas sedes (C.).

LOFT, tabulatum; celle (store-rooms, under the roof);—cellae (a hay-loft);—granarium. cella penaria (for fruit or corn).

LOFTLY, alte; elate; excelsae; sublime; sublimiter.

LOFTINESS, altitudo, excelsitas (prop. and fig.).—eminentia (a high projection, also fig. excellence).—sublimitas (fig. sublimity).—elatio (elevation): *l.* of sentiment or mind, animi altitudo (*l.* not in C., see Beier ad C. Offic. 1, 25, 88), animi excelsitas, elatio, eminentia, magnitudo: *l.* of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo; orationis or verborum granditas.

LOFTY, altus, elatus, celsus, excelsus (prop. and fig.; Strw. ad Hren).—editus (above the level, opp. planus).—sublimis (prop. that soars on high, then = above the common order).—erectus (of *l.* ideas).—augustus (high, esp. of divine things): *a. l.* style, oratio grandis; orationis altitudo; elatio atque altitudo orationis; sublime genus dicendi: *a man of l. mind*, vir excelsus et altus.

LOG, caudex; stipes.

LOGARITHM, *logarithmus.

LOGGERHEAD, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbus (Ter.): to be at *l.*'s, rixari inter se, or cum quo.

LOGIC, *ars logica, logica, orum, n. (g. i.); ars intelligendi (art of understanding).—ars argumentandi (as the art of reasoning or drawing inferences). It was included by the ancients in Dialectics.

LOGICAL, *logicus: *l.* arrangement, dispositio (as Q. 10, 3, 5).

LOGICALLY, *logice; or by recte, rectissime, acute (e. g. concludere); *rationi convenienter.

LOGICIAN, *qui artem logicam proficetur. *qui de logicis tradit or praeceptis (teacher of logic).—artis logicæ peritus (one versed in it).—dialecticus.

LOGOMACHY, Dispute about words (not things), verborum disceptatio; verborum discordia, verbi controversia (C. Or. 2, 23, 107): to engage in a *l.*, ad verba rem deflectere (C. Cæcili. 18, 21); with aby, de verbo or verbis cum quo certare.

LOIN, lumbus; *l.*'s, pl. lumbi: weak in the *l.*, debilitas.—clumbis (Fest.): pain in the *l.*'s, lumborum dolores.

LOITER, morari, commorari, (in) qo loco, apud qm.

LOITERER, cessator; deses; desidious; segnis; iners.

LOITERING, cessans; iners; desidiosus; segnus.

LOLL, brachia or crura porrigere: abjicere se in re (upon alth).

LONE, LONELY, LONESOME, solitarius: *a. l.* place, solitudo: I never feel *l.* than when alone, nunquam minus solus sum, quam quum solus sum

(C.): *a. l. life*, vita solitaria: *l. places*, loca solitaria (C.).

LONELINESS, solitudo (solitas, Acc. ap. Non.).

LONG, adj. || *Of space*, longus (g. i.).—procerus (tall, eumpeus).—promissus (hanging down far).—prolixus (rare in the best prose, not simply = promissus, but longe lateque diffusus, so that in Col. 1, 9, 3, arator prolixior is not only a tall, but also a broad-shouldered, stout ploughman): very long, perlongus; longissimus; procerissimus: somewhat *l.*, longulus: immoderately *l.*, praelongus (rare in the silver period, enormis): *a. l. garment*, vestis longa (g. i.); vestis latior (hanging down to the ankles).—vestis prolixa, vestis longe lateque diffusa (l. and full; Gell. 7, 12): *l. hair*, capillus longus (g. i.); capillus promissus, cæsaries promissa (that hangs down far over the neck).—capillus prolixus (l. and thick; Ter. Heaut. 2, 5, 49, and V. Ecl. 8, 34): *a. l. tail*, cauda procerā (l. and thin); cauda prolixa (l. and thick or bushy).

l. with a definite specification of a measure of length is expressed by longus with an acc. (rarely in the best age with an all.) of the measure, or by in longitudinem with a gen. of the measure (but only when it is said that a thing is to be made *sc.* so *l.*: therefore in dependence on a verb), e. g. six feet *l.* longus pedes sex: to cut off a bridge six feet *l.*, pontem in longitudinem sex pedum recindere. For some specifications of length the Latin has also particular adjectives; as, one foot *l.*, pedalis; (but also, and more accurately) pedem longus (rare) pedaneus (late): half a foot *l.*, semipedalis: a foot and a half *l.*, sesquipedalis, but also sesquipedem longus: two feet *l.*, bipedalis, but also duos pedem longus: an ell *l.*, cubitalis: half an ell *l.*, semicubitalis. || *Of time*; longus (usually of the duration of time itself, e. g. tempus, hora, nox, &c., more rarely of the duration of alth).—longinquus (of the duration of time, and esp. of the duration of alth, e. g. consuetudo, obsidio, &c.).—diuturnus, diuturnus (of the duration of alth; but the former denotes duration either indifferently or with commendation, as pax diuturna, whereas the latter implies that a thing is irksome or tedious. Thus bellum diuturnum, a war of *l.* duration, esp. as compared with others; bellum diuturnum, a protracted and tedious war; so also morbus diuturnus, a tedious complaint).—The longest day, dies solstitialis; solstitium: the longest night, *nox brumalis; bruma: the days are longer than with us, diernum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram (T. Agr. 12, 3): *a. l. syllable*, syllaba longa: to make a syllable *l.*, syllabam producere: to pronounce a syllable *l.*, producte dicere syllabam: the first syllable in insanus is *l.*, 'insanus' productā primā literā dicimus (dicitur): the first syllable in sapiens is *l.*, in sapiente prima litera producte dicitur: the time is too *l.* for me, mora lenta me offendit or urit (the delay is tedious, after O. Her. 3, 138); *otium moleste fero (leisure is oppressive to me): *a. l. time before*, after, alth, multum ante, post, qd (e. g. ante, post mortem ca): *a. l. time since or ago*; see LOW, ade.: after *a. l. interval*, longo intervallo. With specifications of a definite measure of time, the Latin employs either a simple acc. or (to denote that a thing lasts uninterruptedly) per with an acc (Gr. *dia* with a gen.): e. g. three years long, tres annos; per tres annos. || *Not brief or contracted*, latus (opp. contractus; of persons or things).—longus (opp. brevis; of persons or things).—copiosus (with many words).—verbosus (with many needless words). (rare) not prolixus: *a. l. speech*, oratio longa, lata, copiosa, or verbosa: *a. l. work*, opus diffusum: *a. l. letter*, epistola longior, or verbosa.

LONG, ade. || *A. l. time*, diu; longum tempus: very *l.*, perdiu: *l. before*, multo (rare) not multum ante (rarely).—longo ante: *l. after*, multo post; longo tempore post: not *l. after*, non ita multo post (rarely)—non ita longe post; non ita longo intervallo (rarely) only in later writers; also non magno post tempore: *l. before*, after alth, multum ante, multum post qd (e. g. mortem ca): longer, longius (rare) not quāto rare as usually supposed; see Herz. and Held. Cas. B. G. 4, 1); diutius; ultra (further on); see Herz. Hirt. B. G. 8, 39): longer than, e. g. than a year, anno longius (more rarely longius anno); plus anno; amplius anno; or amplius annum: it is longer than six months ago, amplius sunt sex menses; or sex menses sunt et amplius (rare) not diutius est quam sex menses: it would be too *l.*, longum est (rare) not longum esset, e. g. expectare, dum veniat, or eum expectare: those to whom it may seem too *l.*, quibus longius tempus videtur: it is *l.* since, jam diu est quum or quod (rarely ut). || *A great while since*, &c., diu (opp. paulisper); pridem (opp. nuper); dudum (opp. modo).

LONGUDUM can be used only when a short time appears *l.* to the speaker; by modern writers *l.* is often used wrongly for *diu* and *pridem*: already *l.*, jam diu, jam pridem, jam dudum (with the difference above mentioned): *it is l. since I saw him*, jam diu est, quum eum non vidi.

LONG FOR OR AFTER, desiderio rei tenēri; desiderare qd; summopere petere qd; cupide appetere; rei studio, or cupiditate, flagrare or ardere; cupere (with *passionate* or *vehement* desire).—*avēre* (with *impatient desire*).

LONGEVITY, longinqua vita. *longævitas* (Macrob.).
LONGING, appetitus, appetitio, appetentia (in *instinctive l.*).—*cupiditas*, cupido (chiefly poet.; earnest desire).—*aviditas* (greedy desire).—*desiderium* (desire, with a sense of want): *a l. for food*, cibi cupiditas, *aviditas* or *appetentia*; cibi appetendi *aviditas*.

LONGINGLY, cupide, appetenter.

LONGITUDE. || *Length*, see **LENGTH**. || *In Geography*, *longitudo.

LONGITUDINALLY, in or per longitudinem; (in) longitudine.—*l.* not in longum.

LONG-SUFFERING, adj. patiens, tolerans, placidus.—*patiens injuriarum*.—*omnia toleranter ferens*.

LONG-SUFFERING, s. patientia, tolerantia: *with l.*, patienter, toleranter.

LONGWISE, per longitudinem (*l.* not in longum).

LOOKY, stipes; plumbeus; caudex.

LOOK, s. || *Act of looking*, glance, aspectus (oculorum), obtutus (*l.* intuitus is late): *to direct a l. at or towards a place*, aspectum or oculos qd convertere, oculos in rem conijcere (g. t.); obtutum figere in re (to fix the eyes upon), animo intueri, animo collustrare qd (to consider): *to cast a l. at any one*, oculos or os in qm conijcere; intueri qm or in qm (g. t., to l. at).—*spectare* in qm, aspicere qm (as to one from whom one expects help, &c., see C. Off. 1, 17, 58. Np. Chabr. 4, 1): *to turn away a l.*, oculos avertere; *from any one*, ab qo (O. Met. 2, 770): *to avoid the l.'s of any one*, cs aspectum vitare. || *Air of the face*, expression of the countenance, vultus (v. pr.). *os* (the countenance as expressive): *a friendly*, kind *l.*, vultus benignus: *a cheerful l.*, vultus hilaris, serenus: *a calm*, composed *l.*, vultus tranquillus: *a composed and cheerful l.*, frons tranquilla et serena (C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31): *a mournful l.*, vultus mæstus: *a sad*, gloomy *l.*, vultus tristis: *a serious l.*, vultus severus; vultus adductus (indicating intense thought): *a big l.*, *l. of importance*, supercilium grande (Juv. 6, 169): *a bold l.*, os durum or ferreum (os simply, only when the context fixes the sense; e. g. C. Verr. 4, 29, 66, os hominis insignemque impudentiam cognoscite): *a false l.*, vultus ficti, simulati: *to assume a cheerful l.*, faciem or vultum diffundere, frontem remittere; frontem explicare or porrigere (poet.): *to put on a sad l.*, vultum ad tristitiam adducere: *to assume a grave or serious l.*, severum vultum inducere (poet.).—*adducere* (indicating much thought or care): *to assume an angry l.*, frontem contrahere: *to assume a threatening l.*, supercilium tollere (cf. Catull. 57, 46): *to assume another l.*, vultum mutare (*l.* poet., novos capere vultus): *to assume a false l.*, vultum fingere (see Cæs. B. G. 3, 19, med.). || *Appearance*, a) *PROP.* aspectus, visus (*l.* not visum).—*species*, forma, facies (form, shape; forma, also, beautiful form.—*All fire of things with or without life*).—*os* (with ref. to the countenance).—*vultus* (with ref. to mien or air).—*habitus* (with ref. to every thing else external, carriage of the body, dress, &c.; these three of persons): *a good l.* (in respect of beauty), venustus, pulchritudo (of women).—*digitus corporis*, decor (of men): (in respect of health), bona corporis habitudo; corpus validum or integrum: *a bad l.*, deformitas corporis; pallor (of paleness); macies (of leanness); languor (of disease): *a youthful l.*, juvenilis species: *to have a healthy l.*, bonâ corporis habitu dine esse; corporis sanitatem præ se ferre: *to have a pale l.*, pallere: *to have the l.'s of a gentleman*, esse formâ or facie honestâ et liberali; esse dignitate honestâ: *to have a rough or wild l.*, horridiore esse aspectu: *to have the l.'s of a man*, esse humano visu: *to have an imposing or majestic l.*, formâ esse imperatorii or augustâ: *to give a certain l. to althg.*, ci rei speciem addere or præbere: b) *FIG.* species (opp. res): *it has the l. of*, videtur followed by a nom. and inf.).

LOOK, v. INTRANS. species esse; speciem habere, præbere, reddere, præ se ferre: *to l. like*, similem esse, videri (to seem to be like).—*imitari*, representare qd (to come near, in shape, colour, &c.; T. Germ. 16, 5. Pism. 37, 10, 67).—*facile* cs similem esse, os vultumque

cs referre (to be like in features, &c.): *to l. likely*, speciem habere; apem facere, dare, afferre, præbere (to give hope): *it l.'s likely for*, res spectat ad qd (e. g. for war, tumult, ad bellum, seditionem): *it l.'s likely for rain*, nubilat or nubilatur (it is cloudy, overcast).—*pluvia* impendet (rain is at hand; V. Georg. 4, 191): *to l. black*, white, red, pale, nigro, albo, rubro, pallido colore e-esse (really to have these colours).—*nigrere*, albère, rubère pallère (to come near to these colours): *to l. ugly*, deformem habere aspectum: *to l. very ugly*, insignem esse ad deformitatem: *to l. well*, formâ or facie esse honestâ et liberali (in respect of beauty or form).—*sanctatem corporis præ se ferre*; plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse (in respect of health).—*decôrô habitu esse* (in respect of dress and manner): *he l.'s better*, plenior et speciosior et coloratior factus est (Cels. 2, 2, in.): *to l. well or ill*, (fig.) = to be in a certain condition, hold out certain prospects, esse: *se habere* (res bene or male se habet): *to l. modest*, modestiam præferre or præ se ferre (of mere appearance).—*ex ore* cs modestia eminet (of the reality): *to l. cruel*, toto ex ore cs crudelitas eminet: *to l. terrible*, terribill esse facere: *a sad or gloomy l.*, vultus mæstus, turbatus: *to l. sad*, ci vultus tristis est in ore (O. Her. 17, 13).—*frontem contraxisse* (opp. frontem exporrexisse, explicavisse, remisisse): *to l. cheerful*, vultu speciem lætitiæ præ se ferre or lætitiâ præferre: *to l. grave or composed*, vultum composuisse; gravitatem asseverasse: *to l. confused*, ore confuso esse; ore confuso magnæ perturbationis notas præ se ferre: *to l. like a philosopher*, studium philosophiæ habitu corporis præferre or præ se ferre: *to l. like a girl*, virginis os habitumque gerere (V. En. 1, 315).—*puerili* in ore vultus est virgineus (of features, O. Met. 10, 361): *he is not so stupid as he l.'s*, præ se speciem sapit or callidus est (Afl. Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 29): *he l.'s like a good man*, speciem viri boni præ se fert: *you l. as if you had suffered some calamity*, vultus tuus nescio quod ingens malum præfert.

LOOK AT, ON. || *PROP.* aspicere qm or qd (v. pr.).—oculus in qd conijcere or convertere (to cast the eyes upon, &c.).—*spectare*, aspicere (to l. at with attention).—*contemplari*, intueri, contueri qm or qd; aspicere qd (at althg above one).—*despicere* qd (at althg below).—*prospicere*, prospectare (fm a distance). These two verbs belong to the silver age: *to l. steadily* at, oculus non movere or non dejicere a re (at any one), or vultu cs; oculi habitant in re: *to l. at intently*, obtutum figere in re; defixis oculis intueri qd; defigere oculos in re or in qd: *to l. angrily* at, iratos oculos defigere in quo (O. Am. 2, 8, 15): *to l. impudently* at, impudentissimos oculos defigere in qm or qd (C. Phil. 11, 5, 10): *to l. at with longing eyes*, ad cupiditatis oculos adijcere: *to l. at althg oneself*, ipse video qd: *not to endure to l. at*, coniectum oculorum ferre non posse: *not to venture to l. at any one*, oculos ci submittere. || *FIG.* To consider, regard, rationem cs rei habere or ducere; respicere qd, or ad qd: *not to l. at*, negligere: *to l. at men's persons*, discrimen personarum or discrimina personarum servare. See REGARD.

LOOK AFTER, see LOOK FOR.

LOOK AWAY, removere oculos et se totum avertere (of the person).—*declinare* (of the eyes).—oculos dejicere a re or de qd re; oculos avertere ab qd re.

LOOK BACK, respicere (prop. and fig.) qd, or ad qd, ad qm; respectare (prop.) qd; oculos referre or retorquere ad qd (prop.). *the mind l.'s back to the past*, mens spatium præteriti temporis respicit.

LOOK DOWN (UPON). || *PROP.* despiciere or despectare qd. || *FIG.* To despise, qm ut multum infra despectare; despiciere or contemnere qm; Jm. despiciere et contemnere qm: *to l. down upon all men*, hominem præ se neminem putare; præ se alios pro nihilo ducere.

LOOK FOR OR AFTER, quærere, perquirere (by asking).—*Inquirere* (by tracing out or investigating).—*anquirere* (to l. about diligently for).—*conquirere* (to l. after carefully): *to l. for a passage in a book*, quærere locum in qd libro: *to l. for a word in a dictionary*, *vocabulum in lexico quærere.

LOOK IN, INTO, Intro aspicere: *inspicere*: *to l. in the glass*, in speculo se intueri (Afl. C. Pison. 29, 71); speculum consulere (O. A. A. 3, 136): *to l. into althg.* (prop.) Introspicere or inspicere qd or in qd; fig. to inspect, examine, respicere qd, cs rei rationem habere: *to l. into the future*, futura providere, prospicere.

LOOK OUT. || *To turn to a place in a book*, locum in qd libro quærere. || *To l. to a distance*, prospicere; prospectare.

LOOK OUT FOR. ¶ *To Look FOR, vid.* ¶ *To designare, designare, destinare* qm (or qd) ad qd or ci rel; notare et designare oculis qm ad qd.

LOOK ROUND, circumspicere, circumspectare, qd; respicere, respectare (to l. back): fugere sine respectu (L.); without looking round.

LOOK THROUGH. ¶ *PROP.* perspicere; ex loco in locum prospicere. ¶ *FIG.* inspicere, perspicere; cognoscere (e. g. librum, rationem).—excutere (e. g. bibliothecam, commentarios criticorum).—percurrere, recensere (for the purpose of forming a judgement).—corrigere (for the purpose of correcting): to l. through again, recognoscere, retractare (in order to remove faults); e. g. a writing, a speech: to l. through an account, rationem cognoscere, excutere, dispungere: to l. through any one, cs animum or ingenium perspicere; qm penitus nosse.

LOOK TO, rei rationem habere or ducere; rei prospicere: to l. to one's own interests, sibi or suo commodum consulere; suo commodum inservire et quidquid sibi expediat facere; commodi sui rationem ducere; commoda sua respicere; prospicere commodis suis.

LOOK UP, suspicere qd, oculos tollere ad qd.

LOOKER-ON, spectator; fem. spectatrix (O.).

LOOKING-GLASS, speculum: to look in, or consult a l.-glass, inspicere in speculum; se, or os suum, in speculo contemplari: l.-glass frame, forma in qua includitur, or inclosum est, speculum (see *Vitr.* 2, 8, 9).

LOOKING-GLASS MAKER, speculorum opifex; qui officinam promerallium speculorum exercet (see *Suet. Gramm.* 22).

LOOK-OUT, prospectus: to keep a good l.-out, circumspectare omnia (L.); circumspectare sese (*Plaut.*).

LOOM, s. jugum textorium.

LOOM, v. sub aspectum venire; in conspectum dari; apparere; se aperire.

LOOP, laqueus.

LOOP-HOLE. ¶ *PROP.* Aperture; see *APERTURE.* ¶ *PROP.* Hole as a passage for missiles, fenestra ad tormenta mittenda relicta (*Cass. B. C.* 3, 9). ¶ *FIG.* evasion; see *HOLE.*

LOOSE, adj. ¶ *A* *PROP.* a) not dense, &c. (of the soil), solutus (opp. spissus).—rarus (opp. densus).—mollis (opp. crassus).—tener (opp. glebosus).—lacilis (easy to work, opp. difficilis): b) not tight or strained, laxus (opp. arctus and strictus): to make l., laxare; remittere: too l., male laxus (calceus, H.); c) at liberty, free, solutus; see *FREE*: the dog is l., canis solutus est catenâ (when he has been set free).—canis vincula abrupti (when he has broken his chains): to let l., solvere; liberare. ¶ *B* *FIG.* a) dissolute, dissipated, dissolutus (of person's conduct): b) lax, slovenly, disinctus: a l. style, orationis genus fluctuans et dissolutum (*Auct. ad Herenn.*). ¶ *Not* costive, fuslor (opp. strictior; *Cels.*).—solutus (*Petr.*).—liquidus (e. g. venter, alvus, *Cels.*).

LOOSE, **LOOSEN,** v. solvere, resolve (to untie).—laxare, relaxare (to make l.).—reflere (to undo what has been fastened or nailed): to loosen the soil, agrum mollire (about trees), ablatare: to l. one's hold, e manibus emittere, or demittere: to l. (a ship), solvere terrâ, or simply solvere (sc. navem): ancoram or ancoras tollere; oram solvere. (¶ *ancoras solvere is very rare, ancoras vellere is of doubtful authority.*)

LOOSELY, solute (prop. and fig.).

LOOSENESS. ¶ *State of being loose, use the adj.* remissio (of what has been stretched tight). ¶ *Laxity of morals, licentia; vita dissolutior.* ¶ *Diarrhoea, alvi profluvium (Cels.); solutiones ventris et stomachi (Plin. 23, 6, 6); fluor (Cels.).* ¶ *Thinness, rarity, raritas (as a present or occasional property).*—raritudo (as a constant or uniform nature).

LOP, decidere, abscidere (with a sharp instrument; ¶ *not* abscindere, i. e. to tear off).—præcidere (to l. off from the forefront, or in front).—succidere (from below): to l. off one's hands, manus ci præcidere (*Hirt.*).—manum præcidere gladio (C.): to l. off one's ears, descere aures (C.); decidere aures (T.): to l. trees, arbores interluere (*Plin.*); amputare (C.).

LOQUACIOUS, garrulus (that takes pleasure in talking).—loquax (that uses many words to express his meaning, that is long in telling his story); verbosus (words, copious; usually of things, or of speeches of the loquax).

LOQUACITY, garrulitas; loquacitas.

LORD. ¶ *A master, dominus: a sovereign l., see SOVEREIGN.* ¶ *The Lord (as a title of Deity), summorum Moderator; Dominus.* ¶ *A nobleman, dynasta or dynastes (a petty prince).*

LORD'S SUPPER, *cenâ Domini; cenâ or mensa

sacra; eucharistia: to receive the L.'s supper, *ad mensam sacram accedere; *sumere cenam Domini; *ex sacra cœnâ sumere cibum.

LORD OVER, v. dominari in qm.

LORDLINESS, arrogantia; fastus; superbia; insolentia. [SYN. in ARROGANCE.]

LORDLY, arrogant; insolens; superbus; fastuosus. [SYN. in ARROGANT.]

LORDSHIP. ¶ *Dominion, see DOMINION.* ¶ *A seignory, ager; regio; fines; provincia.* ¶ *not ditio or dominatio.* ¶ *As a title; his Lordship, vir egregius, or simply egregius (Inscr. and Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1; conf. Lact. 5, 14).*

LORE, see *LEARNING.*

LOSE, amittere (of a thing which goes from our possession, and which is missed, as ἀποβάλλειν; opp. retinere. Amittere is also the proper word for 'to l. any one by death').—perdere (so that a thing ceases to be, or to be good for althg, as διαλύναι; opp. servare; to l. in play, with or without an acc. of the thing lost).—depredere qd de, or ex (to l. a portion of).—ca rei jacturam facere (to suffer the loss of).—privari qâ re (to be deprived of).—orbâri qo or qâ re (easily by death; also to l. althg which contributes to our health or well-being).—capâ qâ re (of the parts of the body, or the mental faculties, e. g. oculo, auribus, mente): to l. leaves (of trees), folia depredere; folia nudari: to l. one's head, vitâ privari: to l. one's senses, a mente deseri: to l. one's horse in battle, equum acie sui feminibus amittere: to l. colour, colorem mutare (g. l.).—pallere, expallesce (to grow pale): he l.'s colour, color ei immutatur: to l. one's life, vitam amittere (¶ *not* animam amittere): to l. hope, spem perdere: spe orbâri, excidere, or deijci: to l. patience, patientiam rumpere or abrumper: to l. one's labour, operam perdere: to l. time, tempora jacturam facere (to employ time to no purpose).—tempus perdere (to waste time, not to employ it): to have no time to l., morandi tempus non habere: to l. one's way, decessare itinere: to l. one's course (at sea), cursum non tenere: to l. sight of land, e conspectu terræ auferri: to l. sight of any one, qm e conspectu amittere; qâ ex oculis meis abiit, or e conspectu meo abscessi (prop.): not to l. sight of althg, qd nunquam dimittere (fig.): to l. one's good opinion, apud qm de existimatione suâ perdere: a mountain l.'s itself in the plain, mons in planitie se subducit, or in planitie paulatim recedit: septimum Danubii os paludibus hauritur (T.; l.'s itself in). To be lost, amitti; abire; decedere; perdi; perire; assumi: the art is lost, ars exolevit: to give up for lost, desperare de qâ re: I am lost, occidit; perit: to be lost in thought, in cogitatione defixum esse.

LOSS. ¶ *The act of losing, amissio; jactura; or by Crel., e. g. duo consulares exercitus amissi nunciabantur (l. of).*—moveor tall amico orbatus (by the l. of).—salva, or integrâ, qâ re (without the l. of): without l. of time, sine morâ; continuo. ¶ *Damage, dampnum (opp. lucrum).*—detrimtum (opp. emolumentum). ¶ *Dammum et detrimentum; dispendium (useless expense).*—calamitas (misfortune bringing damage).—clades (overthrow or defeat in battle): to occasion l., dampnum ci inferre, or contrahere; detrimentum ci afferre, inferre, or importare: to retire without l., sine detrimento decedere: to suffer l., dampnum, detrimentum, or jacturam facere; in dampnum incurrere; detrimentum capere or accipere; calamitatem accipere (¶ *dammum, or jacturam, pati is not class.*): to suffer l. in battle, cladem contrahere: with the l. of many troops, multis amissis: to repair or make up a l., dampnum explere, pensare, compensare (sarcire post-class.), restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisi, repiro; quæ amissa sunt, reficere: to meet the l. from one's own private resources, jacturæ patrimonio succurrere. ¶ *Failure: I am at a l., incertus or dubius sum qd faciam; quid agam nescio; de qo or de qâ re incertus sum, quid sum facturus: never at a l., qui armatus semper et quasi in præcinctu stat.*

LOT. ¶ *PROP.* sort (g. l., also = lottery ticket).—sortitio, sortitus (a drawing of l.'s): by l., sorte; sortitione; sortito (after the l. has decided): to cause althg to be decided by l., qd ad sortem revocare; qd sorti committere or permittere; qd in sortem conjicere: they caused it to be decided by l., which of them, &c., sortiti sunt, uter (with a subj.): without l., extra sortem (in an election, &c.): to consult l.'s, sortibus consulere de qâ re or de qo: I obtain althg by lot, qd sorte mihi evenit; qd sortitor: to make the l.'s equal, sortes require: to cast the l.'s into the urn or vessel, sortes in hydriam (or urnam) conjicere, dejicere; a sortes

In stellam ponere (g. 4.).—nomina in urnam conficere (if the l.'s contain names, e.g., in decimation, in conscription, &c.): to draw a l., sortem ducere: to draw l.'s, sortiri (g. 4.).—sortitionem facere (to cause to be decided by l.): to draw l.'s among one another, sortiri inter se: to draw l.'s respecting a thing or person, sortiri qd or qm and (in the sile. age) de re (g. 4.): qd ad sortem revocare, qd sorti committere, permittere (instead of deciding it in any other way): to draw l.'s again about any person or thing, subsortiri qd or qm (e.g. iudicem, in the place of one previously chosen, &c.): a l. falls or comes out, sorti exit, excidit: when my l. was the first that was drawn, quum sorti mea prima exisset: the l. falls to me, sorti me contingit. || Fig.) Position or circumstances in life, fortune, sors; fortuna; fortunæ (circumstances, good or bad): a fortunate l., fortuna florens; fortunæ secundæ: an unfortunate l., fortuna misera: the common l., sors communis: this is the common l., hæc omnibus accidit: to be contented with one's l., sorte sua contentum vivere (Suet. sorte sua gaudere is rather poet.): not to be contented with one's l., fortunæ suas accusare: I have a happy l., bene mecum agitur: I have an unhappy l., vitam miseram dego: to pity any's l., cs sortem miserari.

LOTE-TREE, lotos, or lotus, l. f.

LOTION, || A washing, ablutio; lotio (Vitr.). || A wash used for medical purposes, medicamentum.

LOTTERY, *alea sortium. To put into a l., numos in sortium aleam dare (Afr. L. 42, 59, 10): to buy a share or ticket, *sortem redimere: to try one's fortune in a l., *sortium fortunam tentare, experire: to gain a prize in a l., *In sortium alea lucrum facere, lucrari (Afr. Suet. Calig. 41): to be fortunate in a l., prospera sortium alea uti (ib.). to lose or be unfortunate in a l., pecuniam in alea sortium perdere (Afr. C. Phil. 2, 23, 56): to be fond of putting into l.'s, *alea sortium indulgere (Afr. Suet. Oct. 70): l.-directora, triumviri (&c., according to the number) quibus sortium alea commendata est (Afr. Suet. Calig. 41): *triumviri aleæ sortium præpositi: a l.-director, triumvir (&c., see above) aleæ sortium præpositus: a l.-list, sortium, quæ exierunt, index.

LOUD, clarus (opp. obtusus), magnus (opp. exiguus); vox clara, magna (both of the voice: Suet. not vox alta, Raban. Dict. ad Ter. p. 74). A l. cry, clamor clarus (Plaut.): to utter a l. voice, clamare, vociferari (C.): to make a l. noise, fremere (copy of a multitude): to speak out l., vocem mittere.

LOUDLY, clare; clarâ voce (Suet. vivâ voce is not class.); magnâ or summâ voce (very loudly).

LOUDNESS, Crcl. with the adjectives.

LOUIS D'OR, Ludovicus aureus (as Plaut. Baech. 2, 52, &c., Philippus aureus); *Ludovicus (as H. Ep. 2, l. 234, Philippus).

LOUNGE, segne otium terere; socordia atque desidâ bonum otium contere. To l. upon, see LEAN.

LOUNGE-CHAIR, sella obliqua anconibus fabricata (Cæc. Asr. Tard. 2, l. 46); cathedra (an arm-chair used by Roman ladies).

LOUNGER, homo dees; homo languor et desidie deditus.

LOUSE, s. pediculus; pedis (Plaut.). To be eaten up with lice, pediculorum multitudine corpori innascentium animam efflare (Afr. Plin. 7, 51, 52).

LOUSE, v. liberare qm pediculis; *pediculos ei legere.

LOUSE-WORT, herba pedicularis (Col. 6, 30, 8).

LOUSY, pediculosis.

LOUT, homo rusticus; stipes; caudex.

LOUTISH, rusticus.

LOUTISHLY, rustice.

LOVAGE (a plant), ligusticum.

LOVE, v. amare (g. 1., out of mere impulse or passion, of persons or things; also absol.).—diligere (with esteem, as the result of reflection or moral approbation; to value or prize highly; of persons or things). Jx. amare et diligere; diligere et amare; carum habere, caritate completi (almost = diligere). Jx. amare (or diligere) carumque habere; ei studere, cs esse studiosum, qm benevolentia completi (to feel an interest in any one, to show favour or good-will). For amare the Latins use also the following Crcls: amorem erga qm habere, qm amore amplecti, prosequi (rather of tender affection); qm in amore habere, cs amore teneri, capium esse (rather of sexual love). To l. any one very much, qm singulari amore habere; qm mirifice diligere carumque habere; qm eximâ caritate diligere; qm in deliciis habere; qd mihi percarus est; qm in oculis gerere, gestare; qm in sinu gestare; summum me tenet cs

studium: to l. any one above all others, qm unice diligere: to l. passionately, cs amore ardere, flagrare, insanire (in erotic poetry also perire qd, mori cs amore; see Lachmann, Propert. 2, 4, 2): to l. heartily, ex animo amare: to l. any one as one's own brother, qm amare ut alterum fratrem; qm in germani fratris loco diligere: non frater quidem mihi carior est: as one's own son, qm haud secum amare cs filium; qm patriâ caritate diligere: to l. one another, amare inter se, diligere inter se.—(Suet. "Nos [acc.] inter nos amamus is incorrect for inter nos amamus," Krebs. See also Hand. lib. p. 397: invicem or mutuo diligere is rare and not Ciceronian; vicissim diligere has been formed by moderns fm a passage misunderstood, C. Lael. 9, 30): to l. learning, litterarum studiosum esse: to l. the arts, artes amare: to l. one's country, patriam amare; patriæ amore duci: to l. liberty, libertatis amantem or studiosum esse: to l. money, divitias amare; avarum or habendi cupidum esse (to be covetous). || Followed by an infin., = to be accustomed, solere (with an infin.; only in Gracian poets and prose writers amare: or, in narrative, by the imperfect; e.g. after luncheon he loved to take a nap, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiescere solebat, or simply paulum conquiescebat).

LOVE, s. || Fond attachment, favour, amor (g. 1. and especially passionate attachment to persons or things; as distinguished fm caritas).—amor veneris, libido, amor libidinosus (unchaste l.).—caritas (l. to a person who appears estimable or deserving of regard; of things, it is only applied to one's country, home, &c., patriæ, reipublicæ (C.); sedium suarum, ipsius soli (L.)) the l. of esteem; then gen. any tender regard, not passionate; not like amor.—pietas (dutiful affection, or religious feeling).—benevolentia (kind feeling).—studium, voluntas (interest felt for one, inclination in his favour). L. to any one, amor in, erga or adversus qm; (where the context allows, also) amor cs: pietas, benevolentia, voluntas in or erga qm; studium in qm; studium cs: to declare one's l. (to a female), ci narrare amorem suum: to be inflamed with l., cs amore incensum esse, ardere, flagrare: to gain the l. of all, ab omnibus (or omnium) amorem sibi conciliare: to return love, ci in amore respondere (Suet. not redamare qm, an expression formed by C., and used only once, Lael. 14, 49, with ut ita dicam).—amori, amore respondere: to have or possess the l. of any one, ab qo amari, diligi: out of, from, pura l., præ amore, ex amore; propter amorem or benevolentiam amore impulsus, impellatus: amans (e.g. Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 35): out of pure l. to atgh, ipsâ qd re captus (see C. Eccl. p. 125): to do atgh out of l. to a person, cs amori qd tribuere, dare, largiri: my l. l mea lux! mea vita! meum mel! || Inclination, desire, amor, studium cs rei; e.g. virtutis: to have a l. for atgh, cs rei esse amantem, studiosum; cs rei studio teneri: to produce a l. of atgh, cs rei amorem excitare.

LOVE-AFFAIR, res amatoria; pl. amores. To have a l.-affair, amori operam dare (Ter. Heaut. 1, l. 58).

LOVE-LETTER, epistola amatorie scripta (C. Phil. 2, 31, 77); tabellæ blandæ, epistola blanda (Juv. & O.).

LOVE-POTION, virus amatorium, medicamentum amatorium, poculum amatorium; amatorium.

LOVE-SONG, *carmen amatorium; erotopægnion (Lælius ap. Gell. 2, 24; Auson. Idyll. 13 extr.): l.-s., poesis amatoria (C. Tusc. 4, 33 extr.).

LOVE-STORY, res amatoria; amores. Suet. Not narratio amatoria.

LOVELINESS, amabilitas (prop. in Plaut. and later writers).—suavitas (sweetness).—venustas (agreeableness).—amœnitas (beauty of country, and other sensible objects).

LOVELY, amabilis, amandus, amore dignus, dignus qui ametur (prop.).—suavis, dulcis (sweet, pleasant).—venustus (agreeable). Very l., amabilissimus; bellissimus; venustissimus (in respect of outward appearance).

LOVER, || One who is fond of atgh, amans, amicus, amator cs rei (the amans and amicus simply have an inclination for atgh; the amator shows the inclination by deeds: thus, the amans pascit delictis in peace, but the amator pacis also endeavours to secure peace).—cultor cs rei (one who esteems or thinks highly of atgh).—studiosus cs rei (that shows an interest in atgh). A great l. of atgh, cs rei amantissimus; cs rei magnus amator; cs rei studiosissimus; consector cs rei (one who zealously pursues an object; e.g. voluptatis): a l. of building, edificator: a l. of antiquity, amator antiquitatis: a l. of learning, litterarum studiosus: a l. of the chase, venandi studiosus: l.'s of such things, qui sunt harum rerum studiosi. to be a l. of atgh, cs rei

amantem, &c., esse; qâ re delectari, gaudere (to take pleasure in *athg.*): to be a great *l.* of *athg.*, magnum *ca* rei esse amatorem; magno *ca* rei studio teneri. ¶ *A person in love*, amans; amator (the former has only a lively affection, the latter also gives proofs of his attachment).—cultor (one who pays attention, an admirer; less than amator.—*Amasius*, = amator, is not found in classic prose): to have many *l.'s*, a multis amari: to have an avowed or declared *l.*, habere palam decretum semper qm (C. Cael. 16, 38): *l.'s*, amantes (*l.'s* not par amantium).

LOVING, plenus amoris (of persons and things).—amans (well-disposed; towards any one, *cs*; of persons, and then always with a *gen.*; also of things which show a good disposition; *e. g.* verba).—blandus (kind in manner, friendly, of persons and things). Very *l.*, amantissimus, peramans; towards any one, *cs*.

LOWINGLY, amanter; blande. Very *l.*, amantissime.

LOW, adj. ¶ *PROP.* not high, humilis (opp. altus).—depressus (Post-Aug., opp. editus).—demissus (sunk). *A l. country*, loca demissa (with palustria): *l. shore*, ripae demissionis (Auct. B. Alex.): a house in a very *l. situation*, domus depressa, caeca, jacens (C. Fr.): to be in a *l. situation*, in loco demisso (depresso) situm esse: the lower town, plana urbs (T.): *l. water*; see Eas. ¶ *Fig. a*) Of the tones of the voice, &c., (bass) gravis (C.); depressus (Auct. ad H.); inferioris soni (gentle, suppressed).—lenis (opp. gravis).—suppressus, summissus (opp. magnus, contentus, clarus). To speak in a *l. tone*, summis, summissâ or suppressâ voce loqui, dicere; submittere vocem or verba (see C. Divin. in Cæcili. 13, 48; Sen. Ep. 11, 5).—mussare (to mutter).—susurrare (to whisper): to speak in a *l. tone* to *aby*, ad aurem familiariter inausurrare (see C. II. Ferr. 5, 41, 107): to ask one another in a *l. tone*, mussantes inter se rogare (L. 7, 25). *b*) In price, villa. *A l. price*, pretium vile or parvum: to buy at a *l. price*, parvo, or villi (pretio) qd emere; paucio *ere* qd emere: what is the lowest you will take? quanti *ei* potest minimo? tell me the lowest price, indica, fac pretium minimo daturus cui sis: to be *l.*, jacere: prices *are l.*, jacent pretia (*e. g.* prædiorum, C. c.) In rank or estimation, humilis; ignobilis; obscurus (C.); sordidus (L.; a stronger word): to be of *l. origin*, natum esse obscuro, humili, or ignobili loco (C.), sordido loco (L.); parentibus humilibus natum esse (C.): of the lowest class, (homines) infimi ordinis (C.) or generis (L.); infimæ sortis (C.): to raise one *fm* the lowest post to the highest rank, ex humili loco perducere qm ad summam dignitatem (Cæs.). *d*) In mind or sentiment, humilis; abjectus; iliberalis; sordidus (*e. g.* animus). *e*) In expression, humilis. *A l. word*, verbum humile: *l. language*, sermo plebeius (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1; opp. sermo politus, ornatus, elegans). *f*) Badly furnished or provided; *e. g.*, to be *l. in the purse*, imparatum esse a pecuniâ.

LOW, adv. ¶ *PROP.* humiliter (or by the adj. neut.). ¶ *Fig. a*) Of the voice, demissus (*e. g.* to begin *l.*), demissus ordiri; demittere principium (Bæw.); (in singing) gravior ordiri; demissione sono incipere cantum.

LOW, *v.* (as cattle) mugire.

LOWER, *v.* Tm ¶ *PROP.* To make lower, let down, demittere qd. To *l. the sails*, navis armaamenta demittere. ¶ *Fig.* a) minuire, imminuere *cs* auctoritatem; elevare qm or *cs* auctoritatem. To *l. oneself*; *i. e.*, a) to humble oneself, let oneself down, se demittere, se submittere; to *athg.*, probali ad qd; se projicere in qd (*e. g.* in muliebres fetus); descendere ad qd (*e. g.* ad gravissimas verborum contumelias). *b*) to act unworthily of oneself, minuire suam dignitatem; se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere (to throw oneself away): lowering, indecorus.

LOWER, *v.* INTR. ¶ *PROP.* To become dark, obscurari. ¶ *Fig.* a) To look sullen, frontem contrahere or obducere.

LOWERING, ¶ *PROP.* Of the sky, nubilis. ¶ *Fig.* a) Of the countenance, tristis.

LOWERMOST, infimus; imus.

LOWING, mugitus, ūs.

LOWLANDS, loca demissa (et palustria).

LOWLINESS, see HUMILITY.

LOWLY, see HUMBLE.

LOWNESS, ¶ *PROP.* Of situation, &c., humilitas. ¶ *Fig. a*) Of birth or rank, humilitas (C.); ignobilitas generis (S.); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (C.). *b*) Of mind or sentiment, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus. *c*) Of spirits, animi demissio; animus afflictus, demissus, debilitatus. *d*)

Of tone, gravitas (bass); vox summissa (in a whisper, &c.) *e*) Of price, vilitas.

LOW-SPIRITED, afflictus; (animo) abjectus; demissus; animo demisso; jacens; agritudine afflictus et debilitatus; merore afflictus et prodigatus; tristis.

LOYAL, ūdus; fidelis; officii memor; certus (that can be depended upon).

LOYALTY, fides; cum fide; fideliter.

LOYALTY, fides. To maintain one's *l.*, fidem servare, prestare.

LOZENGE, ¶ *A rhomb*, rhombus; scutula. ¶ *A comfit*, *pastillus dulcis.

LUBBER, homo rusticus, stolidus; stipes, caudex; asinus.

LUBBERLY, rusticus, stolidus (clownish); lævus (awkward, without dexterity).

LUCID, lucidus. *A l. interval*, *lucidum, quod dictum, intervallum (Kraft).

LUCK, casus; fortuna. Good *l.*, prospera, or secunda, fortuna: bad *l.*, infortunium; adversus casus: good *l.* to you! bene veritat! quod approbet deus or approbet dii! hanc rem tibi voce bene et feliciter evenire! I do not envy you your *l.*, haud invideo tibi: to congratulate one on his good *l.*, congratulationem facere, congratulatione fungi; gratulari; on *athg.*, ci qd or de re (*e. g.* *ca* adventum or *ci* de adventu): to wish one good *l.*, optimis omnibus (*l.'s* not votis) qm prosequi (to follow with good wishes).—cupere ut res bene eveniat (to wish that a thing may turn out well).

LUCKILY, feliciter; fortunate; fauste; prospere.

LUCKY, felix; fortunatus; faustus; dexter; prosper; bonus. See FORTUNATE.

LUCRATIVE, lucrosus (advantageous); quæstuosus, quod quæstui est (that affords profit; *e. g.* mercatura); fructuosus (that does not leave pains unrewarded; *e. g.* aratio; see C. Tus. 5, 31, in.); quod fructum fert, in fructu est habendum; ex quo fructus capitur. *A l. office*, *munus luculentum, fructuosum: to be *l.*, fructum edere *ex se*; fructum ferre.

LUCRE, lucrum; quæstus, ūs.

LUCUBRATE, lucubrare.

LUCUBRATION, lucubratio (i. e. night study; or, any thing composed by night; C.).

LUDICROUS, ridiculus (of persons and things); ridendus (of things); *l.'s* not ludicra or ludicrum in this sense.

LUDICROUSLY, ridicule.

LUG, *v.* trahere (C.).

LUG, *a.* (a sort of small fish), *lumbricus marinus (Linn.).

LUGGAGE, sarcinæ, pl.—impedimenta, pl. (cephy of an army, baggage); to also vasa, pl. (of an army).

LUKEWARM, tepidus, tepens (prop. and *fig.*): *l. in *athg.**, lentus et pæne frigidus (C.) in qâ re (facienda).—qui quæ cupit, ita frigide agit, ut nolle existimetur (Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3). To become *l.*, tepescere (to be *l.*, tepere (prop. and *fig.*): to make *l.*, tepescere (prop.): *l. in religion*, negligens dei or decorum.

LUKEWARMLY, tepide.

LUKEWARMNESS, ¶ *PROP.* tepor. ¶ *Fig.* a) tepida mens (O.); frigus; nulla cura; segnitia. *L. in religion*, rerum divinarum pæne nulla cura; lentus animus et pæne frigidus in rebus divinis; imminutum rerum divinarum studium.

LULL, *v.* Tm. ¶ *PROP.* To sing to sleep (infantem) *cantando sopire. *Fig.* a) To calm, pacify, tranquillare; pacare; tranquillum facere. ¶ *INTR.* (of the wind), (ventus) cadit (L.), concidit (H.), remittit, intermittitur (Cæs.). The wind had lulled, venti vis omnia cecidit: when the wind had lulled a little, ut lenita paulum vis venti est (L.): the wind had suddenly so completely lulled, that, tanta subito malacia existit, ut (Cæs.).

LULLABY, carmen quod adhibetur infantibus (see Q. 1, 10, 22); lallil somniferi modus (Auson. Ep. 16, 91). *There is no authority for nenia in this sense.* To sing *l.*, (infantem) *cantando sopire; lallare (Pers.).

LUMBER, scruta, orum, pl. (H.); *supellex obsoleta. *A l. room*, *cella supellectili obsoletæ servanda.

LUMINARY, lumen.

LUMINOUS, ¶ *PROP.* luminosus; lucidus; illustris; splendens; fulgens. ¶ *Fig.* a) lucidus (that has or gives sufficient light; also *fig.*, clear; *l.'s* for work, however. C. always uses dilucidus)—dilucidus, perspicuus, candidus, apertus, planus (*fig.*, clear, distinct, intelligible). *Jn.* apertus (planus) atque dilucidus (opp. confusus et perturbatus); dilucidus et perspicuus; planus et per-

spicuous; distinctus (*fig., well-arranged, perspicuous: all of a speech, narrative, &c.*: lucidus, candidus, and distinctus also of the speaker himself).

LUMINOUSLY (*fig.*), luride, dilucide, clare, perspicue.

LUMP, massa (*a shapeless mass*).—gleba (*a clod of earth, or alth in that shape*). *A little l.*, massula, glebula.

LUMPISH, LUMPY, || *Thick, crassus (in lumps)*.—globofus. *To be l.*, in globulus or massulas dilabi, solvi, dissolv. || *Stupid, stolidus; stupidus; hebes.*

LUNACY, error lunaticus; seleniasmus (*i. t.*).

LUNAR, lunaris. *L. year, annus ad cursum lune descriptus (see L. 1, 19)*; annus lunaris (*late*).

LUNATICUS, lunaticus (*Veget.*).

LUNATION, cursus lunaris; cursus lunæ.

LUNCHEON, cibus meridianus; also prandium (*i. e. a meal about 12 o'clock; Suet. Oct. 78*).

LUNGS, pulmo, pulmones (*prop.*).—latera, um, n. (*rather fig., in respect of exertion in speaking*). *To have good l's, bonis lateribus esse; in clamando esse bene robustum.*

INFLAMMATION OF THE L'S, inflammatio pulmonum: *alth is a sign of inflammation in the l.*, qd pulmonem inflammatum esse significat (*ast. Cels. 2, 7, p. 70, Bip.*).

LUNT, funicular incendiarus; fomes tormentarius.

LURCH. *To leave in the l.*, destituere qm; auxilio qm orbare; see LEAVE: *the ship leaves a l.*, *navis inclinat.

LURCHER, insidiator; qui insidiatur.

LURE, s. cibus ad fraudem cs positus (*prop., i. e. a bait; L. l.*—esca, illecebra (*prop. and fig.; i. e. bait, enticement*)).

LURE, v. PAOR. inescare. FIG. allucere; allectare; invitare et allectare; allectare et invitare (qm ad qd); illicere or pellicere qm in or ad qd; illecebris trahere (*to l. successfully*).

LURID, obscurus (*opp. illustris, lucidus*); caliginosus, tenebrosus, tenebris circumfusus, ater (*stronger than obscurus*).

LURK, || *To lie concealed, delitescere in qo loco; occultare se in qo loco. || To lie concealed for a purpose, to watch fm a hiding place, insidiari; esse in insidiis; speculari; esse in speculâ or (of several) in speculis.*

LURKING-PLACE, latebra (*emph of mem.*).—latibulum (*emph of animalis*).—locus latebrosus (*convenient for lurking in*). *To be in a l.-p.*, latebris se occultare; latibulis se tegere.

LUSCIOUS, dulcissimus, prædulcis (*very sweet*).—nimia dulcis (*too sweet*).

LUSCIOUSNESS, dulcêdo; *nimia dulcêdo.

LUST, s. libido (*sensual inclination; emph in pl. libidines, lusts*).—cupiditas; cupido (*desire in a good sense; then also in a bad sense; cupido only in poets and historians; not used by C.*).—aviditas (*greedy desire*).—studium (*eager desire of obtaining*). JN. studium cupiditatisque.—appetitus; appetitio; appetentia (*instinctive longing for alth*).—desiderium (*longing that feels a void (till it is satisfied; often the desire of what one has been deprived of)*).—(cupiditatis) ardor; impetus; sitis; indomita atque effrenata cupiditas; cupiditas insatiabilis. *The l's of the flesh, cupiditates; libidines (as lustful desires)*.—(corporis) voluptates (*sensual indulgences; to be the slave of l.*, libidinibus se dare, dedere; voluptationibus servire, se tradere; totum se libidinibus or corporis voluptatibus dedere; *to bridle one's l's, cupiditatis impare; cupiditates coercere*; libidines domitas habere: *the l. of gain, lucri or questus studium; avaritia: l. of honour, studium laudis; studium cupiditatisque honorum*).

LUST, v. after alth, appetentem, cupidum, avidum, studiosum esse cs rei; concupiscere qd; appetere qd; cs rei studio tenêri; cs rei studio or cupiditate ardere, flagrare.

LUSTFUL, libidinosus (*cs persona, and also of things that indicate any l. propensity*).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or rebus venerale deditus; libidinum plenus (*of persona*).—libidine accensus (*under the influence of passion*).—Impudicus (*shameless*).—delicatus (*prop., soft, effeminate; then wanton; e. g. sermo*). *A l. life, vita libidinosa or libidinibus dedita, or in libidines effusa: to be a l. person, libidinum plenus esse*.

LUSTFULLY, libidinosè; or by the verb or adj.

LUSTILY, impigre; strenue; alacri, prompto, acri animo.—alacriter (*Just.*).

LUSTINESS, vigor; alacritas; animus alacer.

LUSTRAL, lustralis.

LUSTRATE, lustrare; exulare (*by sacrifice*).

LUSTRATION, lustrum (*made by the censor on going out of office on behalf of the whole people*).—placulum (*sacrifice offered for expiation*).—lustratio (*purification by offerings; L. 40, 6*).

LUSTRE, || *Brightness, splendour; Prop.* splendor; nitor; fulgor; ardor; radiatio. *L. of gold or silver, splendor or fulgor auri, argenti: l. of a precious stone, nitor gemmæ.* FIG. splendor; nitor; fulgor; claritas; dignitas. *L. of family, of rank, splendor familie (Suet.)*, ordinis cs (C.): *l. of one's name, exploit, fulgor nominis (L.)*, rerum (Plin.): *to give l. to, lucem afferre ei rei; illustrare, exornare qd.* || *A scone with lights, lychnæus penilis (Plin.)* or pendens (Lucr.). || *The space of five years, lustrum.*

LUSTY, vegetus; validus; acer; alacer.

LUTANIST, prps lyricen (Stat.); lyristes (Plin. Ep.); citharista, fidicen (C.); citharædus (C.; *that sings to the instrument*).

LUTE, prps testudo, cithara, lyra. *To play upon the l.*, fidibus canere (C.); pulsare testudinem; cantare lyrâ testudinê (Krafft).

LUXATE, luxare qd (Plin.). *There is not sufficient authority for eluxare. To be luxated, movêri aâ sede, de suo loco (Cels.)*; artus in pravam elapsi (T. Hist. 4, 81; *luxated*).

LUXATION, luxatura (Marc. Emp.); depravatio (membrorum; C. Flm. 5, 12, 35).

LUXURIANCE, || *Of vegetation, luxuria, or luxuries. || Of style, &c., luxuries*.

LUXURIANT, || *Of vegetation, luxurians, luxuriosus (C.)*; lætus (V., L.). || *Of style, &c., luxurians, mollis (C.)*.

LUXURIOUS, luxuriosus (*in a bad sense*).—delicatus (*elegant, that has to do with refinement rather than with necessities; not necessarily in a bad sense*).—mollis (*effeminate*).—sumptuosus (*that causes expense; e. g. domus*). *L. dress, cultus effusus or luxuriosus in a l. manner, luxuriose; delicate; molliter; JN. delicate ac molliter (e. g. vivere)*.

LUXURY, luxus, us (*usually subjective, denoting the habit or condition, but sometimes of the objects*).—luxuria (*always subjective, of the propensity or disposition*).—lautior victus cultusque; nimia in victu cultusque magnificentia; cultus effusus (*excessive expense in dress and furniture*); cultus delicatus, delicæ (*in a better sense, of elegance in dress and furniture*). Articles of l., res ad luxuriam pertinentes (*in respect of eating and drinking*).—Instrumenta luxurii, invitamenta ad luxuriam (*as excitements to luxury*).—merces delicate, delicæ (*in respect of dress, jewels, &c.*; see Ruhnke. Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3): *arts of l.*, artes quæ ad vitæ ornamenta pertinent: *to pass on fm necessities to l's, a necessarius artibus ad elegantiora defluere (C. Tusc. 1, 26, 62)*.

LYCEUM, Lyceum (C.).

LYE, lix; cinis lixivius or lixivis; or simply lixivis. —*lixivium late. To wash in l.*, cinere lixivio elutriare; linteis lixivis perfundere: *to penetrate with l.*, lixivis imbuer.

LYING, mendax (*v. pr. mendax in class. prose never of things*).—fallax (*deceitful*).—vanus (*empty, both of persons or things*). JN. vanus et mendax, vanus et fallax.—vaniloquus (*bragging, of persons*).—falsus, fictus (*false, pretended, of things*). *mendaciloquus is comic*.

LYING, s. see LIE.

LYING-IN, puerperium. *A l.-in woman, puerpera: a l.-in hospital, *lechochodium; *domus publica, ubi parturientibus opera præstatur*.

LYMPH, lympa (Ser. Samm.).

LYRE, cithara. *To play on the l.*, citharizare (Np. Epam. 2, 1); citharâ canere: *to accompany the l. with a song, carmen formare citharâ (see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1)*; music of the l., chordarum sonus (*the sound*); are citharædica (*the art*): *to sing to the l.*, citharizare et ad chordarum sonum cantare (Np. Epam. 2, 1): *a player on the l.*, citharista; citharædus (*if he accompany the instrument with his voice*); fem., citharistria; citharæda (Inacr.).

LYRIC, lyricus; melicus. *A l. poet, poeta lyricus, poeta melicus, melicus (g. l.)*; *the l. poets, lyrici, melici (all of the stilo, age; in C. Or. 55, 183)*; also by Crcl. poetæ, quæ Lyricos a Græcis nominantur: *a l. poem, carmen lyricum, melicum: l's, poësis melica*.

M

MAC (*a Scotch word*), filius.

MACARONI, *macarō.

MACARON, *turundus Itale, pl.

MACE, || *A kind of spice; some say, macis, idis, l. (Plaut.)*, or macir (*Plin.*).

MACE, || *An ensign of authority*, *virga, or fasces (apparitoria or accensi).

MACE-BEAKER, accensus; apparitor.

MACERATE, macerare; attenuare (corpus).

MACHINATE, machinari; moliri; struere.

MACHINATION, machinatio (*C.*); dolus, machina (*C.*).

MACHINE, machina (*C.*); machinatio (*Cæs.*, *Vitr.*); machinamentum (*with reference to its use*).—compages, pegma (*with ref. to its framework or construction*).—*warlike m.*, instrumentum belli; machinæ bellicæ, pl.: *a mere m.*, qui nihil unquam arbitrio suo fecit (*C.*); qui vivit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum (*C.*); qui tamquam machinatione qd movetur; quem quam machinam citius dixerim, quam hominem; or, quem non tam cito hominem dixerim, quam quam machinam: *like a mere m.*, machine modo; sine sensu or iudicio; alieno impetu; non sua sponte: *to become a mere m.*, nihil amplius suo consilio, sua sponte, agere: *he is a mere m.*, homo iste nihil suo consilio, nihil interno pulsu agit, mollitur (*Kraft*).

MACHINERY, || *Machines collectively*, machinæ, pl.; machinatio (*Vitr.*). || *Works of a machine*, machinatio; machina. || *Engineering*, scientia machinalis (*Plin.*); disciplina mechanica (*Gell.*). || *Fig.* machinatio. See also MEANS, INSTRUMENTALITY.

MACHINIST, machinator.

MACKEREL, scomber (*Plin.*); scomber scomber (*Linn.*).

MAD, || *PROPR.* insanus (*not restrained by reason*).—*vesanus* (*not guided by reason*).—*amens* (*out of one's mind*).—*demens* (*that acts irrationally*).—*lymphatus* (*seized with boundless and uncontrollable enthusiasm*).—*furius* (*raving*).—*a sanitate alienus*, mente captus; qui a mente sua discedit (*C.*; *not in one's right mind*). *A m. dog*, canis rabidus, rabiosus: *to be m.*, insanire; furere; (*of a dog*) rabiosum esse: *are you m.?* sat in sanus es? num sanæ mentis es? *to go or be driven m.*, in insaniam incidere (*C.*); ad insaniam adigi (*Ter.*); rabiæ, furore incitari, efferrî, efferrî; (*of a dog*) rabiosum fieri; in rabiem agi: *I am almost m.*, male mihi consto; impotens animi sum; vix mentis compos sum: *a m. attempt*, amens conatus, ineptum: *to be m. with anger*, vehementissime irasci, succensere (*cl*); irâ in qm flagrare, or lucensum esse. (*Fig.*) mirus; monstrosus (*very strange*).—*stolidæ auidax*; ferox; temerarius (*rash, inconsiderate*).

MADAM, domina.

MADCAP, homo ferocioris, vehementioris, ingenti: *a young m.*, fervidus florentiæ juvenut (*H. A. P. 115*).

MADDEN, || *To drive mad*, ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); insaniam facere, gignere (*Plin.*). *To m. with anger*, efferrare (*Liv.*), irâ incendere qm (*Ter.*).

MADDER (*a plant*), rubia (*Vitr.*).

MADHOUSE, *domus publica, quâ continentur homines insani, furiosi; morotrophium (*l. t.*). *He is fit for a m.*, huc helleborum opus est (*Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 89*); naviget Anticletram (*H. Sat. 2, 3, 166*).

MADLY, || *PROPR.* furiose; insane. || *Fig.* mire, monstrose (*strangely*); temere, stolidæ, inconsulto (*rashly, inconsiderately*).

MADMAN, homo insanus, &c. See MAD.

MADNESS, || *PROPR.* mens alienata (*L.*); mentis alienatio (*Cæs.*); aberratio (*of intellect*).—*vesania* (*want of intellectual perception*).—*insania* (*when reason has lost its power, insanity*).—*vecordia* (*of those whose mind is disturbed by the prevalence of some one idea or set of ideas*).—*amentia* (*want of sense, intellectual blindness*); affectio animi lumine carens, *C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10*).—*dementia* (*irrational conduct*).—*dellatio* (*want of rational or connected ideas*); *of idiots, or of the enfeebled mind in extreme old age*.—*furor*, mentis ad omnia cæcitas (*blind and senseless impulse*).—*rabies* (*of animals, rarity of men*): *to drive to m.*, ad insaniam adigere (*Ter.*); in furorem vertere qm (*Curt.*): *to be driven to m.*, ad insaniam venire; in rabiem agi (*L.*), in insaniam incidere (*C.*). *A piece of*

m., insanis; facinus insanum, monstrosum, mirum: *an intolerable piece of m.*, insanis non tolerabiles (*C.*). || *Fig.* rage, furor; rabies.

MADRIGAL, *epigramma quod Madrigal vocant.

MADWOMAN, insana (mulier).

MAGAZINE, || *A storeroom*, horreum; receptaculum es rei (*l. t.*) armarium promptuarium *is a closet in which victuals are kept; and cella promptuaria = a larder*. *To build or erect m.'s*, horrea ponere, edificare; horrea (certis locis) constituere. || *A literary journal*, *commentarii literati; *ephemerides literariæ. *Article in a m.*, pars, caput, c. ll.: *contribution to a m.*, see CONTRIBUTION, end.

MAGGOT, || *A kind of worm or grub*, vermes; vermiculus; teredo (*Plin.*). || *An odd fancy*, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptie, pl.

MAGGOTY, || *Full of maggots*, vermiculosus (*Plin.*). || *Full of odd fancies*, ineptus.

MAGIC, ars magica (*L.*); magice (*Plin.*); magica (*Appul.*); veneficium (*L.*). *To practise m.*, artem magicam, artes magicas, exercere, colere, tractare: *to do by m.*, arte magica perficere qd: *a m. lantern*, *laterna magica.

MAGICAL, magicus. *A kind of m. power*, vis quædam divina, plane mirabilis et singularis. *A m. formula or incantation*, carmen (magium); cantio.

MAGICALLY, magice; vi magica.

MAGICIAN, magus (*H.*, *Lucan.*). *Incantator late*. *A m.'s wand*, virgula divina (*C.*); virga venenata (*Or. Met. 14, 413*).

MAGISTERIAL, || *Of or relating to a magistrate*, by the subst. *A m. office*, magistratus. || *Imperious, haughty*, imperiosus; superbus; insolens; arrogans.

MAGISTERIALLY, || *As a magistrate*, *Crel. with the subst.* || *Imperiously*, imperiose.

MAGISTRACY, magistratus, &c.

MAGISTRATE, magistratus, &c. (*one bearing a civic office*; qui jura reddit). *The higher m.'s*, magistratus majores (*in the Roman sense, those who had the imperium*); *the inferior m.'s*, magistratus minores (*in the Roman sense, those who had not the imperium, namely, ædiles and quaestors under the republic, and municipal m.'s under the empire*; see *Dict. Antiq.* MAGISTRATUS. *Fig.* officiales *is late*).

MAGNANIMITY, animi magnitudo, excellentia, excelstitas; animus magnus et excelsus (*C.*).

MAGNANIMOUS, magnanimus; celsus; excelsus.

MAGNANIMOUSLY, magnò animo; excelsè.

MAGNET, || *PROPR.* magnes, &is; magnes lapis; lapis Heracleus (*the loadstone*). || *Fig.* quod ad se attrahit, allicit.

MAGNETIC, magnesiæ, magneticus (*the former, Lucr. 6, 1062; the latter, Claudian. de magn. 26*). *Magnetic power*, *attrahendi, quæ dicitur vis (*prop.*); *mira quædam vis (*Fig.*).

MAGNETISM, *magnetismus (*l. t.*). *Animal m.*, *magnetismus animalis (*l. t.*).

MAGNETIZE, *vi magneticæ qd imbuiere (*prop.*, by the magnet).—*manuum contractione mulcere, per mulcere (*Fig. by the hands*).

MAGNIFICENCE, splendor, magnificentia (*g. t.*)—*lautitia* (*in style of living*).—pompa (*in processions, &c.*).

MAGNIFICENT, splendidus; magnificus; lautus; Jx. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus; sumptuosus (*opp. sordidus*).

MAGNIFICENTLY, splendide; magnifice; laute; opipare (*e. g. domum instruere*; *Plaut.*).

MAGNIFIER, || *Magnifying glass*, *microscopium (*l. t.*).

MAGNIFY, || *PROPR.* To cause to appear larger, *res objectas augere et amplificare. || *Fig.* To exaggerate. rem exaggerare verbis, oratione; augere verbis; amplificare; multiplicare; in falsum augere qd (*falsely*); exasperare qd verbis (*of any bad*; *Q. 4, 2, 75*). *To m. exceedingly*, præter modum, supra veritatem, exornare qd; immodice magnitudinem es rei augere. || *Fig.* To praise, extol; see PRAISE, EXTOL.

MAGNITUDE, || *PROPR.* magnitudo (*græcism*); amplitudo, ambitus, spatium (*with the idea of space or extent*).—modus (*with the idea of a certain measure*). || *Fig.* magnitudo; amplitudo; gravitas.

MAGPIE, corvus pica (*Linn.*).

MAHOMETAN, *Mahummedanus; *formulae Muhammedanæ addictus.

MAID, MAIDEN, s. puella; virgo (*a virgin*). *A little m.*, puellula; virguncula; *a grown-up m.*, puella adulta; virgo; *a pretty m.*, puella heptida:

he looks like a m., puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 10, 631): a m.-servant, puella; famula (a waiting-maid); ancilla (a house-m.); cubicularia (a chambermaid; Inscr.)

MAIDEN, adj. puellaris; virginialis (of a virgin). M. modesty, verecundia virginis: he has a m. appearance, puerili in ore est vultus virgineus (O. Met. 10, 631).

MAIDENHAIR (a plant), adiantum (Plin.; Linn.). English or common m., Aspidium Trichomanes (Linn.).

MAIDENHOOD, virginitas (C.).

MAIDENLY, virgineus; virginialis.

MAID-SERVANT, see MAID.

MAIL. 1. A coat of steel net-work, thorax (made of metal plates)—lorica (of leather, with metal)—cathaphracta (for horse and rider). To put on a coat of m., thoracem induere (Plin.); munimentum corporis sumere (Curt.); pectus munire thorace, lorica.

MAIL, 2. For conveyance of letters, *curvus publicus epistolis perferendis (formerly, *tabellarii publici, Muret.).—rheda curvialis publica (the carriage, aft. Cod. Theod. 12, 11).—celeris mutatio curvus publici (the quick change of horses, Ammian 21, 9). A m.-bag, *folliculus epistolis servanda.

MAIM, mutilare (L.); demutillare (Col.); truncare (L., T.); detruccare (L.).

MAIMED, mutilus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus.

MAIMING, mutilatio (Cels.); detruncatio (Plin.).

MAIN, adj. praecipuus; primus; maximus. The m. point, caput or summa; of athg, ca rei; res omnium gravissima, summa or maxima; res magna or gravis; res magni momenti or magni discriminis: this is the main, hoc caput est; hoc maximum or primum est: to depart or digress from the m. point, a proposito aberrare or declinare: to return to the m. point, ad propositum reverti or redire: to make athg a m. point, omne studium in qâ re ponere; praeceteris qd agere or spectare; id agere ut, &c.

MAIN, s. see SEA.

MAINLY, maxime; praecipue; potissimum; in primis; praesertim.

MAINMAST, malus medius.

MAINPRISE, see BAIL.

MAINTAIN. 1. To support, defend, tenere, obtinere (where the truth is contested)—contendere; defendere (the former, to endeavour to carry against a different opinion, the latter, to defend; both, against opposition).—affirmare (to m. as true, to assert, affirm).—asseverare (to m. earnestly). 2. In C., followed by an acc. and inf.; in the sive. age, found also with a simple acc. 3. Asserere is not classical in this sense).—efficere (to establish by proof).—disserere, disputare (to assert and discuss).—ponere, proponere, placet or videtur mihi (to lay down as one's own opinion).—dicere (to give as one's opinion: all followed by an acc. and inf.).—also (I say that a thing is so; opp. nego): to m. the contrary, negare: Democritus m.'s that no one can be a good poet without enthusiasm, Democritus negat, sine furore quemquam poetam magnum esse posse. 4. To supply with the necessities of life, nutrire qm (to nourish with food and drink).—alere (in a wider sense, to furnish every thing that serves for sustenance).—sustinere, sustentare qm, victum ei praebere (to care for one's maintenance): to m. one's self by any means, alere se qâ re (e.g. se suosque latrocinis).—victum querere qâ re (e.g. lanâ ac telâ, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48; therefore, by one's needle, acu): to m. one's self by selling chaplets, coronas venditando sustentare paupertatem: to m. one's self by the labour of one's hands, manuum mercède tolerare inopiam.

MAINTAINABLE, i. e. tenable, qui defendi potest: he sust. sententia quae stabilitatis qd habeat (C. Tusc. 5, 30, 35; are m.).

MAINTAINER, Use the verbs.

MAINTENANCE. 1. Defence, support, defensus; tutio; propugnatio; or by the verbs; e.g. quantum esset ad rem obtinendam. 2. Nourishment, support of life, sustentatio (Ulp.); use the verbs, e.g. sustinere, sustentare, alere (2. nutritus, only Plin. 22, 24, 53, in another sense): alimenta (Juris. t. i., sum allowed for the m. of a wife).

MAJESTIC, augustus, sanctus (that deserves high honour).—imperatorius (commanding, imposing).—splendidus, magnificus (splendid, magnificent): a m. form or appearance, forma augusta or imperatoria; habitus augustus.

MAJESTY, majestas (exalted rank or position).—numen (great power and dignity): clothed with m., augustus.

MAJOR PART. See MAJORITY.

MAJOR (in the army), *praefectus (vigilum).

MAJORITY. 1. Major part, major pars, major numerus (in comparison with another number).—multitudo (a considerable number): often by plures (more) or plurimi (most); e.g. the m. of historians, plures auctores: Servius took care that the m. should not prevail, Servius curavit, ne plurimum plurimi valerent: m. of votes, sententiae plures (of senators or judges).—suffragia, or puncta, plurima (of citizens in the comitia): to have the m., magnis suffragiis superare; pluribus suffragiis vincere: to be acquired by a very large, immensa m., sententia fere omnibus absolvi: the m. (in the senate) decided for the same opinion, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat. 2. Full age, plena, iusta et legitima, aetas. 3. Rank or office of a major, *munus praetici (vigilum); praefectura. A great m., multis partibus plures (e.g. vote with ably, in ea sententiam eunt, C. Fam. 1, 2).

MAKE, v. 1. To produce, facere, conficere, efficere (to accomplish, effect).—creare (to create): to m. money by, pecuniam conficere de re: to m. great profits by athg, rem habere quaestuosissimam (C.): to m. a fortune, in multis opes creare (Plin.). collocupescere se (Ter.). made for athg (i. e. constituted, adapted by nature), ad qd factus; ei rei or ad qd natus factusque (opp. ad qd doctus or institutus).—In arithmetic, efficere (to make up)—esse, fieri (to amount; see Col. 5, 2, 6, has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinqueque centeni sunt quinque millia. Horum pars dimidia duo millia quingenti, quae pars iugeri unciam et scrupulum efficit. C. Terr. 3, 49, 116, Professor est agri Leontini ad iugerum xxx. millia. Haec sunt ad tritici modium xc., id est tritici modium lxx. millia).

2. To cause a person or thing to become athg, a) To nominate, facere, instituere (to institute).—constituere (to fix, appoint).—creare (to choose, elect; qm, followed by an acc. of that which any one is made, &c.): e.g. to m. a person one's heir, heredem qm facere, instituere. b) To put any one in a certain state (with adjectives expressing the nature of the state), facere, efficere, reddere qm followed by an acc. of the predicate (2. with this difference, that facere and efficere are, to produce a certain state or condition; reddere is, to place in a certain state or condition): e.g. to make one un-serviceable, qm inutilem facere (as, by a wound): to make a person better, qm meliorem reddere: to m. lame or gentle, homines ex feris mites reddere or homines feros mites reddere (Cf. Her. S. Cat. 14, 3): to m. athg of a person, qm pulchre erudire (to instruct well).

—qm producere ad dignitatem (to promote): to m. much of any one, qm magni facere (to value highly).—multum ei tribuere (to assign much to any one).—qm colere (to respect, reverence): to m. little or nothing of one, qm parvi facere (to value little).—qm contemnere (to despise): to m. much of athg, qd magni facere, existimare (to value highly).—qd in honore habere (to hold in honour): not to m. much account of athg, qd haud in magno pretio ponere. 3. To cause, efficere; facere: I did not m. him do it, non fecit impulsu meo (Ter.). 4. To represent, by description or otherwise facere (by art, or by words).—figere (by art, of statues, &c.): both take the accompanying verb, if active, in the participle; present if passive, in the inf. present; e.g. Xenophon m.'s So-rates say, Xenophon dicit So-cratem disputantem. he m.'s the world to be constructed by the Deity, a Deo construi atque edificari mundum facit. 5. MAKE AWAY. See DESTROY.

6. MAKE HASTE; see HASTEN. 7. MAKE AN OFFER; see OFFER. 8. MAKE OVER, transferre; transmittere. 9. MAKE READY; see PREPARE. 10. MAKE UP; = To constitute, efficere, also esse (in contents, value): to consist of)—explere, implere (to amount to); the former also = efficere): how much does it m. up? quae summa est? quantum est? to m. up four thousand men, quatuor millia militum explere: to m. up a great sum, longam summam efficere: the gold which made up an Attic talent, quod summam Attici talenti explebat: to m. up a whole (of quarters), multitudinem integri aequi et exaequare (see Auct. ad Her. 4, 20, 22). = To compose, reconcille; see COMPOSE, RECONCILE. 11. MAKE USE, uti qd re (only with the idea of need and enjoyment, χρῆσθαι)—usurpare qd (to use a thing as opportunity occurs, of momentary use).—adhibere ei rei (to apply a thing in a single case to a definite object, with the notion of purpose and intention): to m. use of any one, uti ea opera (his assistance) or consilio (his advice). to m. use of a saying of Solomon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem.

MAKE, s. FORM, FIGURE.

MAKE-BATE, pacis turbator et ruptor.

MAKER, fabricator; opifex; auctor; or by a Cret. artifex mundi Deus (m. of the world; Plin.).—artifex omnium natura (C.; m. of all things).

MALACHITE, malachites, æ.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION, *mala rerum administratio.

MALADY, morbus; ægrotatio.—~~æ~~ ægritudo in this sense is not classical.

MALAPERT, male moratus; immodestus.

MALCONTENTS, novis rebus studentes (Cæs.); rerum mutationis cupidus (C. Att. 8, 3, 4); qui ægre ferunt præsentem rerum publicarum formam, statum. ~~æ~~ male contenti, non contenti would not be Latin.—See also DISAFFECTED.

MALE, virilis, masculus, masculinus (of men or animals): the m. sex, sexus masculinus (of men or animals); genus masculinum (Phædr.); sexus virilis (Np. T.; only of men).

MALEDICTION, see CURSE.

MALEFACTOR, maleficus (g. t. the doer of a bad action).—sons, nocens, noxius (guilty; sons, condemned, or deserved condemnation; nocens and noxius simply as the originator or cause of harm).—sons reus, nocens reus, noxius reus (so far as the m. is in the position of an accused person).—~~æ~~ malefactor does not occur in the best age.

MALEVOLENCE, malitia.

MALEVOLENT, malitiosus; malevölus; malevolens.—~~æ~~ not malignus in this sense.

MALEVOLENTLY, malitiose.

MALICE, malitia (explained C. N. D. 3, 30, 75, by veritas et fallax nocendi ratio).—Improbis (unjust, dishonest disposition): to do athg out of m., qd malitiose facere.

MALICIOUS, see MALEVOLENT.

MALICIOUSLY, malitiose.

MALIGNANT, malus (bad, of things and persons).—malitiosus, improbus (morally bad, of persons); malignus (evil or ill disposed; of persons; opp. benignus).—gravis (oppressive, violent, e. g. climate, cœlum): a m. disease, morbus anceps; valetudo gravis et periculosa.

MALIGNITY, malitia; improbitas (moral depravity).—malignitas (ill will).—gravitas (oppressive vehemence; e. g. cœli, morbi).

MALEABILITY, tractabilitas (Virg.); flexibilitas (Solin.); lenta or mollis natura.

MALEABLE, tractabilis; ductilis (e. g. ferrum, Plin.).—mollis (e. g. aurum, V.).

MALETT, malleus.

MALLOW (a plant), malva (Plin.); also malache, moloche (Col.); of or belonging to m., malvaceus (Plin.).

MALT, s. *hordeum aquâ perfusum quod sole siccatum aut igni tostum et deinde molis fractum est; *hordeum tostum or frictum: to make m., *hordeum aquâ perfusum or hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigare (aft. Plin. 18, 14).

MALT, v. = to make m., see the subst.

MALT-HOUSE, *domus horreo frigendo.

MALTING-FLOOR, *tabulatum hordeo madefacto et tosto siccando.

MALTREAT, qm nimis aspere tractare (to treat hardly, g. t.).—lædere or injuste lædere qm (C. g. t. to injure).—ci or in qm insultare; violare qm (to injure or damage).—vim afferre ci (to offer violence to).

—male qm mulcare, or simply mulcare qm (e. g. with slaves and clubs, with blows).—~~æ~~ Male habere qm (e. g. hostem) is only = to disturb, harass.

MALTREATMENT, vexatio (as an act).—injuria, contumelia (inflicted).

MALVERSATION, *mala rei or rerum administratio (mismanagement).—peculatus (peculation).

MAMMA, mamma (Varr. ap. Non.).

MAMMOCK, see TEAR to pieces.

MAMMON, see RICHES: a slave of m., nimis divitiarum admirator; qui nimis divitiis colligendis servit (Kraff.).

MAMMOTH, *elephas primigenius; *elephas mammuticus (f. t.).

MAN. [A human being, homo (g. t.).—mortalis (a mortal, m. with the idea of imperfection; regularly used in prose, especially in S. T. and L., rarely in C., only in connexion with multi, omnes, cuncti, or the like).—quicumque mortalis (any child of m. cf. Herz. S. Cat. 2, 8): quicumque homines; genus humanum, hominum universum genus (the whole race): a young m., homo adolescens; quite a young m., (homo) adolescentulus: 28

what m. is this? quid hoc hominis? who is the m.? quis hic (or iste) est homo: to live among men, inter homines esse.—'Man' is often not expressed in Latin, imply with adjectives, and when as an indefinite subject it is implied in the verb; e. g. many men, multi: there are men, homines, sunt, qui &c.: no m., nemo, nullus (no one. ~~æ~~ of no m., 'by g. no m.' are nullius, nullo, necesse neminis, nemine): he is no m. (i. e. without human feeling), homo non est; omnis humanitatis experts est: to esteem one as a man and a statesman, qm tantum facere, quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat: to become a new m., novum ingenium sibi induere: to have become quite another m., plane alium factum esse: Son of Man (a title assumed by our blessed Lord), *mortali matre natus. [A person of the male sex, homo (in respect of the weakness or excellences peculiar to the male sex, both intellectual and moral).—vir (a grown up person of the male sex, opp. mulier: but imply in respect of good masculine qualities, e. g. strength, courage, perseverance, &c.).—miles (a warrior, soldier): a young m., adolescens; juvenis (older than adolescens).—In this sense also the word is often omitted in Latin; e. g. fortune favours the brave man, fortem fortuna adjuvat: or it is denoted by another term, e. g. to find ably an honorable m. in althg, fidem cs in qd re perspicere: common men, vulgus (the multitude: man by man, viritum (to each man, e. g. tribuere or dare, legere).—universi, ad unum omnes (all together, all to a m., for each Gell. 5, 7, is the first to say omnes cum uno): to march three men deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Curt. 3, 9, 12): they marched thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (ibid.): an army of ten thousand men, exercitus decem millium. [a) With the notion of strength, vir: show yourself a m., virum te præsta: I consider you a m., virum te judico: I entreat you to consider that you are a m., te hortor rogoque, ut te hominem te virum esse memineris. b) In respect of age, opp. to children and youths, vir; juvenis (younger than vir).

MAN OF WAR, navis bellica (g. t., poet.).—navis longa, navis rostrata, quinqueremis (particular kinds of ships of war with the ancients; imply as opp. to navis rotunda, a merchant-ship).

MAN, v. To m. ships, naves armatis ornare (to furnish with soldiers).—naves militibus or sociis navibus complere: to be fully manned, suum numerum habere (of ships).

MAN-STEALER, plagarius (C.).

MANACLE, manica.

MANAGE, curare, accurate, curæ mihi est qd, curæ habere, pr curare (all = to care for athg; the latter also frequently = to conduct the affairs of another; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 2, 18).—tractare (to have to do with).—administrare (to render one's services in athg, to administer, conduct; see Mæb. Cæs. B. G. 2, 22).—videre, providere, subministrare; for any one, ci (to take care that a thing be at hand): to give a thing to any one to manage, qd curandum ci tradere: to manage domestic affairs, negotia domestica curare, domus officia exsequi (of the mistress of a house).—res domesticas dispensare (with respect to income and expenditure, of the master of a house): to manage (i. e. carry on) a business, agere; tractare (to be engaged or occupied in).

—operam dare ci rei (to bestow pains upon).—colere qd, ci rei studere (to pursue with care, zeal, and diligence).

MANAGEABLE, tractabilis; facilis (opp. difficilis).

—mollis (opp. durus).

MANAGEMENT, cura, curatio, procuratio; administratio (administration, direction).—gestio (a carrying on, conducting, e. g. negotii): to entrust the management of athg to any, ci qd curandum tradere; curam ce rei ci demandare.

MANAGER, curator; procurator (imply of another's business: also with the verbs): m. of a theatre, fabularum curator (aft. Plaut. Pæn. prol. 3).—designator scenicus (Isocr.); also (in the Roman sense), choragus (Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16): doctor scenicus (G. 11, 3, 71; considered as giving instruction to the actors).

MANDARIN, *purpuratus: the m.'s, principes; proceres.

MANDATE, mandatum; imperatum; jussus; jussum. See COMMAND.

MANDIBLE, maxilla.

MANDRAKE, mandragoras (Plin.); *atropa mandragoras, (Linn.).

MANDUCATE, mandere; manducare.

MANDUCATION. By the verb.—~~æ~~ manducatio late.

MANE, luba; comae cervicium (*of lions; Gell.*).
MANFUL, virilis; fortis. See MANLY.
MANFULLY, viriliter; fortiter; animo forti; ut
deceat virum fortem.

MANFULNESS, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.
MANGE, scabies (*Cels.*); prurigo (*Col.*): *to have the*
m., scabie laborare.

MANGER, præsepe, præsepale (*Col.*).
MANGLE, s. *tormentum, or prelum, ad lintea
leviganda aptum.

MANGLE, v. ¶ *To press linen*, *lintea tor-
mento, quod phalangis subjectis movetur, premere.
¶ *To lacerate, laniare, dilaniare* qd; lacerare, dilace-
rare qd.

MANGY, scaber; scabiosus.
MANHOOD, ¶ *Human nature*, humana natura;
humanum ingenium; conditio humana (*C.*); conditio
mortalis (*Vell.*). ¶ *Virility, virilitas (in the sto. age)*;
pubertas; ætas pubes; tempus or anni pubertatis. ¶ *Cou-*
rage, fortitudo, virtus; fortitudo; animus fortis.

MANIA, MANIAC. See MADNESS, MAD.
MANIFEST, ante oculos positus (*evidens*).—man-
ifestus, apertus (*clear, open*).—promptus et apertus;
evidens (*apparent*).—testatus (*proced*).—præsens (*close*
at hand): *m. destruction*, aperta perniciēs; pestis ante
oculos posita: *m. danger*, præsens periculum: *what is*
more m.? quid est enim evidentiū? *to be quite m.*,
luce clarius esse.

MANIFESTLY, manifesto or manifeste; aperte
(*openly*).—allicunde (*clearly*).—palam (*publicly*).—eviden-
ter (*apparently*).—oculorum iudicio (*with ocular*
demonstration).

MANIFOLD, multiplex (*v. propr.*).—varius (*va-*
rius).—multiformis (*of many forms; then = multiplex*).
—omnis generis (*of every kind*).—Jx. multiplex va-
riusque; varius et multiplex; varius et quasi multi-
formis. —[*MANIFOLD* multiformis (*altered by Drakenb.*
21, 8) occurs only in later writers, as Appul. &c.: *multi-*
formis became obsolete; not found again before Gell.
5, 6]: *in m. ways*, varie, in omnes partes (*e. g. fallere*
qm).—omni modo or omnibus modis (*in every manner*).

MANIKIN, homunculus; homuncio (*C.*).
MANIPLE, manipulus.

MANKIND, genus humanum or hominum; gens
humana (*C.*); often homines, pl.: *knowledge of m.*, cog-
nitio generis humani (*C.*); *scientia ingenii humani, or
morum humanorum: *to impart a knowledge of m.*, cog-
nitionem humani generis afferre (*C. Tusc. 3, 23, 56*): *to*
have a knowledge of m., *probe, bene nosse homines;
cognitos habere mores; perspecta habere ingenia ho-
minum.

MANLINESS, animus virilis, fortis; ingenium
virile, confirmatum: *m. of speech*, nervi orationis.

MANLY, ¶ *Proper to or concerning men, a)*
as to sex, virilis (*only of men*)—masculus, masculinus
(*of men, but usually of animals*): *b) as to age*.—virilis
(*g. t.*)—pubes, æris (*in a state of puberty*): *manly age*,
ætas virilis (*g. t. H. A. P. 166*).—ætas adulta, confir-
mata, corroborata (*strong, vigorous*).—ætas pubes, anni
pubertatis (*adult*): *when he had attained the manly age*,
quum is jam se corroboravisset et vir inter viros
esset (*C. Cat. 11, 6*): *to become m. (of the voice)*, se
corroborare. ¶ *That suits or becomes a man*;
hence, *courageous, bold, strong*, virilis (*g. t.*)—
masculus (*full of vigour*).—fortis (*strong, brave*).—
gravis (*serious*): *m. courage*, animus virilis; animus
fortis: *a m. character*, ingenium virile, confirmatum:
a m. speech, oratio virilis, gravis.

MANNA, manna (*indeci.*). *panis cælestis.

MANNER, ¶ *Way, method*, modus; ratio; via;
Jx. ratio et via; ratio et modus; ratio et consuetudo:
this is my m., sic meus est mos; *mea sic est ratio*: *as*
my (your) m. is, after my (your) m., sicut meus est mos;
ut tuus est mos (*H. Sal. 1, 9, 1, & 1, 4, 45*); *also meo*,
two more, ex or pro consuetudine meâ, tuâ; consuetu-
dine meâ, tuâ; In nostrum modum: *it is not my m.*,
non est meus consuetudinis: *you know his m.*, nosti
ejus consuetudinem: *after the m. of a person or thing*,
more cs; *in more* cs; *ritu* cs; *modo* cs; *in*
modum cs: *after the m. of slaves*, servilem in modum:
in this m., hoc modo; *hac ratione*; *ita*; *sic*: *in like*
m., pari modo: *in a different m.*, varie: *in many m.'s*,
multis modis: *in every m.*, omni modo or ratione;
omnibus modis or rationibus: *in a good m.*, bono
modo; *commode*: apte (*suitably*): *in a new m.*, novo
modo: *m. in singing*, flexiones in cantu (*C. Or. 3, 25*,
98). ¶ *Custom, mode*; *air or mien*, mores, pl.;
ingenium; *vitæ institutum*, *manners*, mores, pl.
(*emendati, boni, optimi, amabiles, grati, suaves, faciles*,
modesti; corrupti; mali; perditii): *corruption of m.'s*,

(*morum corruptela*: *good manners*, decōrum,
decor, decentia (*propriety*).—modestia (*opp. immo-*
destia).—elegantia (*elegance in m.'s, or in mode of*
living): *general good m.'s*, urbanitas; politior huma-
nitas: *to observe good m.'s*, decorum sequi, servare,
tenere, custodire: *to neglect good m.'s*, decōris ob-
livisci.

MANNERLY, elegans; bellus; urbanus; hu-
manus; politus.

MANŒUVRES, ¶ (*military*) conversio militum in
acie; meditatio campestris (*Plin.; by way of prepara-*
tion).—decursus (cohortium). ¶ *Artifice*, see ATTRI-
FICES.

MANŒUVRE, v. INTR. decurrere (*L.*). ¶ TR.)
militēs in armis decurrere jubere (*L.*).

MANOR, *sedes or prædium unius de principibus:
m. house, *domus or ædes unius de principibus.

MANSE (*in Scotland*), *sedes, pl.; *domicilium sa-
crorum antistite.

MANSION, ædes, pl.; domitium.

MANSLAUGHTER, homicidæ cædes; or (*in con-*
nexion, simply) cædes; homicidium (*post-Aug.*): *to*
commit m., homicidæ cædem or homicidium facere;
hominem cedere; interficere.

MANSLEYER, homicida (*C.*).

MANTELET, ¶ *A small mantle, palliolum*.
¶ *In fortification*, testūdō; vinea.

MANTE, SEE CLOKE or CLOAK.

MANUA-MAKER, *sartor mulieribus vestes con-
ficiens.

MANUAL, adj. *By manus (manualis, manuaris,*
late): sign m., chirographum, chirographus: *m.*
labour, opera (*opp. ars*: see *C. Off. 1, 42, 150*; *L. 1,*
56): *I live by m. labour*, opera mihi vita est (*Ter.*
Phorm. 2, 3, 16): *to support oneself by m. labour*,
operas (fabriles, &c.) præbendo vitam tenere.

MANUAL, s. enchiridion (*ἐνχειρίδιον, Pompon. Dig.*
1, 2, 2, title). ¶ *But manuale*, Mart. 14, 84, title,
a note-book.—epitome, summarium, liber in angustum
coactus (*a compendium*).

MANUFACTORY, *officina operum, quæ manu
efficiuntur, parantur; fabrica.

MANUFACTURE, s. ¶ *Process of manufac-*
turing, opificium. ¶ *A thing made by hand*, opus,
quod manus efficit; opus manu, arte, factum; artis
opus.

MANUFACTURE, v. manu facere qd; fabricari;
conficere; texere: *a manufacturing town*, urbs opificio-
rum studiosa; urbs opificibus, artificibus florens, cele-
bris, frequens; urbs officinis nobilis (*noted for manu-*
factories): *a piece of goods has its name fm the place*
of m., nomen ei rei datum est a confecturae loco.

MANUFACTURER, fabricator; opifex; textor (*of*
cloth, &c.): *a master-m.*, præfectus, magister, opifi-
cium.

MANUMISSION, manumissio.

MANUMIT, manumittere.

MANURE, s. letamen (*any substance which promotes*
the growth of corn).—stercus, Æmus (*dung*).

MANURE, v. stercorare (*tr.*).—stercorationem facere
(*intr.*): *to m. sufficiently*, stercore satiare (*intr.*): *to m.*
early, tempestivam stercorationem facere (*intr.*).

MANUSCRIPT, s. ¶ *A book written with a*
view to publication, chirographum (*see Bremi*,
Suet. Tib. 6).—Idioglyphus liber (*Gell. 9, 14*).—auto-
graphum (*Symm. Rp. 3, 11*), libellus. ¶ *Any written*
(not printed) work, *liber (manu) scriptus; *codex
(manu) scriptus. —[*MANUSCRIPT* is not Latin.

MANUSCRIPT, adj. autographus (αὐτογράφος, *post-*
Aug.) or in pure Latin, meâ (tuâ, &c.) manu scrip-
tus, autographus (*written with one's own hand*).

MANY, adj. multi; non pauci; frequentes (*of*
persons in great numbers at any place): *very many*,
permultum; plurimum (*a great number, either as a whole*,
or as a part of a whole, and then followed by a gen.)
—perlique (*a large number, without respect to totality*,
and hence [?] *in the best writers never followed by a*
gen.; *e. g. C. would say, not, perlique vestrum memi-*
nerunt, but perlique meminissent): *the m.*, multitudo.
[?] *Observe that multus is never put with another adj.*
without a copula; thus we must say, multæ et gravæ
cogitationes; or multæ cogitationes equeque graves.
[?] *Observe again, that when the Latins desire to*
express, not the notion of a whole mass or amount, but
that of a large portion of a whole, they often employ
the adj. with a gen.; e. g. permultum hostium.—This
adj. is also often expressed by substantives, as copia, via,
multitudo, magnus numerus, &c., e. g. many men,
multitudo, or magnus numerus, hominum; vis homi-
num.

MANY-COLOURED, multicolor (Pha.); multicolorus (Gell.).

MANY TIMES, see OFTEN.

MAP, s. tabula (in connexion, as C. ad Attic. 6, 2, 3; otherwise, perhaps, *tabula geographica): the m. of a country, regio (e. g. Germania) in tabulâ or in membrânâ (parcament), or in chartâ (paper) picta, depicta (see Prop. 4, 3, 37; Suet. Dom. 10, 6): a m. of the world, orbis terræ in tabulâ or in membrânâ depictus.

MAP, v. i. e. To draw a m. or m.'s, terrarum situs pingere (Flor. § 3, praef.).

MAPLE, acer: of m., acernus.

MARAUDER, sine commeatu vagus miles (L. 8, 34, extr.).—vagus et lascivens per agros miles (T. Ann. 2, 55, 3). See also ROBBER.

MARAUDING, adj. prædabundus: to go in m. parties, sine commeatu vagum in pacato, in hostico, errare (L. 8, 34, extr.).—vagare et lascivire per agros (off. T. Ann. 2, 55, 3).—palari per agros prædandi causâ (of several, off. L. 24, 51).

MARAUDING, s. prædatio.

MARBLE, s. marmor: of m., marmoreus: as hard as m., marmoreus: to break m., marmor cedere: to saw m., marmor secare: to cut m. into slabs, marmor in crustas secare: to overlay with m., marmoris crustis operire (see marmorare later); a block of m., gleba marmoris: in connexion also, gleba unius lapidis (Plin. 36, 4, 5).

MARBLE, adj. marmoreus; e marmore (factus).

MARBLE, v. *marmor maculoso simile facere qd.

MARCH, s. (the month), Martius mensis (Plin.): M. wind, mense Martio spirans, flans: M. violet, viola odorata (Linn.).

MARCH, s. || Military gait or pace, gradus: quick m., gradus citatus (prop.), ingressus pleno gradu (Ag.). || Military movement, journey of soldiers, iter. On the m., iter faciens (marching; e. g. occultus est).—in itinere (during the m.).—ex itinere (from the m., so that the m. is interrupted; see Heid. Cæs. B. C. 1, 24): to direct a m. to a place, iter quo facere, conferre, convertere, intendere: to change the line of m., iter mutare, commutare (g. t.); iter or viam flectere (to take a side route): to give the order for a m., iter pronunciare (L. 30, 10): to give the signal for a m., signum protectionis dare (of a commander).—classicum canere (of a trumpeter, = to sound a m.): march! (as a word of command) procedi pl. procedite: to continue a m., pergere in itinere; iter conficere pergere; (rarely) iter pergere; uninterruptedly, iter continuare, non intermittere: to stop the enemy's m., prohibere itinere hostes: to hasten a m., iter maturare, pergere. || Space to be marched over, iter; iter unius diei; castra, orum, m. (a day's m.; the latter with ref. to the Roman custom of pitching their camp after each day's m.; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 36): in three days' m., trinis castris: on the fifth day's m., quintis castris (e. g. Cæsar Gorgoviam pervenit): after a full day's m., confecto justo itinere ejus diei: a short day's m., iter minus: to make a double m., iter diel duplicare: to make forced m.'s, magnis itineribus contendere (g. t.); dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter (to continue marching by day and by night): to steal a m. upon an enemy, hosti iter precipere; prævenire hostem breviori viâ. || Departure by marching, profectio. To get ready for a m., protectionem parare: to give the signal for a m., signum protectionis dare. || Music to which soldiers m., *modi militares.

MARCH, v. INTR. Incedere (to m. on).—progre- di, proficisci (to m. forth or away).—iter facere (to be on the m.).—castra movere, promovere, also simply movere (to break up a camp, to m. forward). To m. three deep, triplici ordine incedere (cf. Curt. 3, 9, 12): they were marching thirty men deep, triginta armatorum ordines ibant (ib.). to m. slowly, placide progredi (g. t.); iter reprimere (to slacken the pace): to m. quickly, celeriter progredi (g. t.); raptim agmen agere (on the march): to m. faster, accelerare iter: to m. day and night, dies noctesque iter facere; die noctesque continuare iter; diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere: to a place, quo: to m. last, agmen claudere, cogere: to m. towards a place, proficisci, iter facere, intendere quo: to march into a country, proficisci in, &c.: to m. by a place, præter locum transire; with an army, præter locum exercitum transducere: to m. over a mountain, montem transire, superare: to m. very quickly through a country, ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere: to m. out, proficisci (ex) loco: to m. out to battle, in aciem exire, ad

dimicandum procedere (of the soldiers).—exercitum in aciem educere (of the general): to m. out on an expedition, exercitum in expeditionem educere (of the general): to march out of a town with the troops, copias educere ex or ab urbe (opp. sese oppido continere): to m. out of a camp, copias pro castris producere (opp. castris se tenere: exercitum or copias in castris continere): to m. out fm winter-quarters, ab hibernis discedere. || To deducere exercitum a loco: to m. out the troops, copias ex urbe educere, extrahere: to m. out troops fm their winter-quarters, ex hibernis copias deducere; copias extrahere ex hibernaculis.

MARCHES, see BOUWDARY.

MARCHIONESS, *marchionissa.

MARE, equa.

MARGIN, || A brink, ora; margo; labrum; cre- pido (Syr. in Buxard). || Edge of a page left blank, *margo.

MARGINAL, *marginal ascriptus. A m. note, *verba marginali ascripta.

MARGRAVE, *marchio.

MARGRAVINE, *marchionissa.

MARIGOLD, caltha (Plin., Virg.).

MARINE, MARITIME, adj. marinus (in or of the sea).—maritimus (on or near the sea). A m. town, urbs maritima (C.); oppidum maritimum (Cæs. Liv.): a m. district, ora maritima civitas (Cæs.): a m. power, civitas navibus, or classe, valens; civitas multum mari pollens: m. forces, copie navales (opp. c. terrestres; L.): m. affairs, res maritimæ or nauticæ (C.). See also NAVAL.

MARINE, s. miles nauticus (T. Agr. 25); miles ad naves (L.); classarius (Np.); classicus (L., T.); epibata (Hirt.). M.'s, socii navales (opp. milites legionarii; L.).—milites nautici or classici; classarii; classici.

MARINER, nauta; nauticus (C.); navigator (Q.).

MARJORAM, amarâch, sampsichum (Plin.); origânus Majorana (Linn.).

MARK, s. || A sign, token, signum (g. t.).—signifi- catio (abstr., intimation); indicium (verba makes us acquainted with a thing otherwise unknown).—nota (whereby one thing is distinguished fm another).—vestigium (a trace; its with indicium). A brand-m., stigma: a m. of loss, fovea, signum amoris, voluntatis: ~~the~~ in the phrase 'it is the mark of' mark is usually omitted; e. g. imbecilli animi est superstitio, the m. of a weak mind (C.). || That towards which sth is directed, scopus (as with a missile it aimed).—meta (towards which one goes or tends). To hit the m., scopum ferire: to miss the m., aberrare a scopo, a metâ; metam non ferire; scopum non attingere. || A certain weight, selibra. || A certain coin, *nummus qui mark dicitur.

MARK, v. || To set a mark on, notare. denotare. signare. designare (in order to distinguish or make known).—notam imponere ci rei. notam apponere ci rei or ad qd. notâ insignire. To m. several passages in a letter with red, literas minitiatulâ certâ (aft. the Roman manner) or rubricâ (aft. our manner) pluribus locis notare (see C. Att. 15, 14, extr.): to m. sth suspicious in a book, obelum apponere ad qd (Isidor. 1, 20, 4): to m. out (a field, &c.), terminare agrum ab alio, metare; metari; dimetare (into divisions): to m. out for destruction, notare et designare oculis qm ad eadem. || To note, not to forget, memoriâ comprehendere, complecti (to charge one's memory with).—memorizē mandare, tradere; memorizē infigere (to commit to memory; the latter to impress upon the memory).—(in) memoriâ custodire, memoriam cs rei retinere (to keep in the memory).—demittere in pectus or in pectus animinque, or (of several) in pectora animosque; animo percipere; animo infigere; percipere animo atque memoriâ custodire. I have well marked that speech, oratio in animo inædit; oratio in memoriâ meâ penitus inædit. || To heed, animum attendere, intendere, advertere; animo adesse (g. t.); aures erigere animinque attendere, also simply erigi or se erigere (of hearers). Mark! adverte animis, erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem at- tendite! (says C. when about to speak).

MARKER, designator. Or by the verbs.

MARKET, || Time, place, or assembly for selling and buying, mercatus (assembly of buyers and sellers in public places).—nundinæ (a weekly market, market-day).—forum, also with rerum venalium (a place where things are sold; cf. MARKET-ROW). To hold a m., mercatum habere: to appoint a m., mercatum nundinas instituere: to go to m., ad mercatum proficisci: to go, come to any place to m., qd ad mercatum

ire, venire: to attend the m.'s, go about to the m.'s, nundinas obire; circa foras praeficiat ibique merces venditare (of a dealer; after L. 39, 18): to take along to m., qd ad mercatum deferre (prop.); qd proferre, in medium proferre or promere: m.-people, qui nundinas obeunt or obierunt; qui ad mercatum veniunt or venerunt: clerk of the m., agoranômus (ἀγορανόμος, with the Greeks, answers best to the English notion, *Plaut. Capt.* 4, 2, 44, &c.); edilis plebs (the magistrate who at Rome had the superintendence of the affairs of the m.; therefore very indistinctly expresses our notion), —praefectus annonae (in respect of the sale of corn). ¶ Sale, venditio mercium. A good or quick m., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good m., *facile vendi: to find no m., *repudiari: that has a good m., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

MARKET-DAY, nundinae, arum, pl.
MARKET-PLACE, forum (rerum venalium).
MARKET-PRICE, *pretium quo res vulgo vendi solet (g. t.); annona (of provisions).

MARKET-TOWN, forum or oppidum pundinarium; forum rerum venalium; forum; conciliabulum (as a place of assembly; L. 40, 19, 3).

MARKSMAN, jactulator (that takes an aim): a good or excellent m., *homo jaculandi peritus, in jaculando probe exercitatus. To be an excellent m., peritissimum esse artis jaculandi.

MARL, marga (Plin.). M.-pit, puteus ex quo eruitur marga (Plin.).

MARMALADE, *pulmentum ex fructibus saccharo condita. Quince m., succus cydoniorum (Pall. 11, 20, 2).

MARMOSET, simlulus (C.); pithedum (Plaut., facete).

MARMOT, *marmota Alpina (Blumenb.); mus marmota (Linn.).

MARQUE (letter of), *litterae or tabellae quibus datur ei jus naves capiendi or interceptiendi.

MARQUETRY, opus intestinum (Vitr.).

MARQUIS, *marchio.

MARQUISATE, *marchionatus.

MARRIAGE, conjugium (union of man and wife, g. t.; also of animals).—matrimonium (relation subsisting between man and wife).—nuptiae (lawful union of a male and female citizen of equal rank, so called because at this alone the veiling of the bride (nubere) took place).—connubium (prop., the possibility or right of m.; partly absolute, grounded on age, liberty, &c.; partly relative, with ref. to privilege, &c.; hence melon., civil m. itself, t. g. nuptiae).—concubinatus (union of parties whose m. was not considered valid; as of a senator and a freedwoman. The woman who lived in such m. was called concubina).—contubernium (primarily, union of a male and female slave, who among the ancients could not contract marriage strictly so called; then of a free man with a female slave or freed-woman. The slave who lived in such an estate was called contubernalis). ¶ Among the Romans the various forms of m., were—*a*) coemptio, effected by a kind of formal sale and purchase (mancipatio); *b*) usus, when a woman lived a year with a man as her husband; *c*) confarreatio, with sacred rites at which bread made fm far was used. A lawful m., conjugium legitimum; matrimonium justum or legitimum; nuptiae iustae or legitimae: an unequal m., impares nuptiae: to enter upon the m. state, in matrimonium ire; matrimonium contrahere: to ask in m., sibi qm or qm in matrimonium petere: also simply, petere qm or qam: to give one's daughter in m. to any one, ci filiam in matrimonium dare or nuptum dare; ci filiam collocare or nuptum locare: to ask one for his daughter, &c., in m., filiam, &c., conditionem ci deferre (Suet. Cas. 27): to promise m. to any one, ci polliceri matrimonium auum; ci conjugium auum promittere (poet.); a second m., matrimonium novum (cf. L. 1, 46, extr.), conjugium novum (poet.): to enter upon a second m., ad secundas nuptias transire, venire, pervenire; secundo nubere (of a woman): to refrain fm a second m., abstinere a secundis nuptiis. children by the first m., liberi ex prior matrimonio suscepti or procreati: by the second m., liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti: of or belonging to m., conjugialis (poet.) or conjugal; matrimonialis (late): a clandestine m., nuptiae clandestinae (Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 16); nuptiae sine testibus et patre non consentiente factae (Aquil. Met. 6): to contract a clandestine m., clam nuptias facere cum qo (see Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 53): promise of m., conjugium promissum (Afr. O. Her. 21, 139): to give a promise of m., ci matrimonium auum polliceri; ci conjugium auum promittere (poet.); formally, dixi datâ fidem futuri matrimonii sancire

(Afr. L. 1, 1, extr.): law concerning m., lex de mat-tandis ordinibus (Suet. Oct. 34); lex marita (H. Carr. Sae. 20.—with the Romans it was lex Julia et Pappia Poppaea): a certificate of m., litterae conjugii legitimi testes.

MARRIAGE-CONTRACT, pactio nuptialis: to make a m.-contract, pactiorem nuptialem facere (L. 4, 4).

MARRIAGE-LICENCE, *litterae veniam conjugii ineundi testantes.

MARRIAGE-SETTLEMENT, tabulae nuptiales; dotis tabellae: to make a m.-settlement, dotem dare or promittere (g. t.); dotem dicere (of the woman only): to sign a m.-settlement, dotis tabellas consignare: to violate a m.-settlement, tabulas nuptiales rumpere.

MARRIAGEABLE, jam maturus (matura) nuptialis (old enough to marry).—adultus or adulta (grown up).—jam matra viro (of age for a husband).—nubilis (whom one can marry; only of a woman).

MARROW, medulla (in animals, in plants, &c.; also, but rarely, fig. e. g., medulla verborum, Gall. 18, 4.—cerebrum (the pith in trees).—flos (fig., best of athg).

MARRY, (Tr.). ¶ To take for a husband or wife, matrimonio se jungere or conjugere cum qo, qâ; in matrimonium accipere or recipere qm (g. t.); qam ducere in matrimonium, or simply qam ducere (of a man).—ci nubere (of a woman): to m. a woman for money, dotis motus in matrimonium ducere virginem (See Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 66): to be married, matrimonio jungi or conjugi; nuptiis inter se jungi. ¶ To give in marriage, collocare in matrimonium; nuptum dare, locare, or collocare; also simply collocare (a woman). ¶ Nupti dare or collocare is not Latin. To m. to any one, matrimonio jungere or conjugere cum qo or qâ (g. t.), ci nuptum collocare, or simply, ci collocare; ci (qam, virginem, filiam) nuptum dare, in matrimonium dare, or tradere (of a woman). ¶ To unite in wedlock, *ritu sacro uxorem ci jungere. ITRA. ¶ To enter into the conjugal state, uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere (of the husband).—nubere viro (of the wife): to m. suitably to one's rank and condition, pari jungi (g. t., after L. 6, 34, extr.).—connubio cum virgine coire (of the husband): to m. out of or under one's rank and condition, impari jungi (L. 1, c.): to m. out of one's rank, nubere ex ordine suo (i. e. to come by marriage into another rank, of a woman): to m. into a family, filium or virginem ex domo qâ in matrimonium ducere (of the husband, L. 4, 4, p. med.).—nubere or innubere in qam familiam or domum (of the woman): to wish to m., abhorrere ab uxore ducenda or a re uxoria (of a man).—numquam de nuptiis cogitare (of both sexes).

To m. again, novum matrimonium inire: to m. a second time, in secundas nuptias transire, venire, or pervenire (in general).—secundo nubere (of a woman): not to m. a second time, abstinere a secundis nuptiis: to m. well, virginem bene dotatam ducere (of a man).—in luculentam familiam collocari (of a woman). To be married, uxorem duxisse (of a man).—nuptam esse viro (of a woman): to have been never married, nunquam uxorem duxisse (of a man), or viro nupuisse (of a woman): to have been often married, multarum nuptiarum esse. Married people, mariti (the married, Papin. Dig. 24, 1, 52, extr.).—conjuges (husband and wife, Catull. 61, 234): young married people (late married), novi mariti (Aquil. Met. 8, p. 201, 36).

MARSH, s. palus, âdis, f. (the stagnum is any piece of standing water; lacus a lake, whether natural or artificial; lacuna a pool): a lake overflowing its borders forms m., lacus se stagnans facit paludes.

MARSHAL, s. ¶ (In the army), *mareschallus. A m.'s staff, sceptrum summi ducis belli insignie. ¶ A master of ceremonies in a procession, &c., *ductor pompae; *designator pompae deducendae.

MARSHAL, v. ordinare, disponere, digerere, in ordinem digerere qd; constituere, collocare, componere, instruere qd: to m. troops, milites ordinare (L.); copias ordinare, milites disponere (Np.); aciem instruere (Cas.); aciem ordinare (Just.).

MARSHY, paluster (Cas.); paludosus (O.); niliginosus (Col.).

MART, forum rerum venalium; commercium (a place where trade, empty barker or exchange, is carried on).—emporium (a place of trade at a harbour).—oppidum (ubi est) forum rerum venalium (a town in which trade is carried on, see S. Jug. 71, in.).—forum, oppidum nundinarium (a place in which weekly markets are held): a flourishing m., urbs emporio florentissima: the most frequented m. of the whole kingdom,

forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum.

MARTAGON, *hilum martagon* (Linn.).

MARTEN, [*A kind of vessel*, mela. *A sort of swallow*, hirundo apus (gen. apodis, Linn.).

MARTIAL, bellicosus; pugna; fortis; *fortis: a m. people, gens bellicosa* (*non populus*, fortis, *such is poet.*): *a court m.*, **questio militaris*; **iudicium militare: to hold a court-m.*, **militari modo* or *more querere* or *cognoscere* de *q* (*Bau.*). See also COURT-MARTIAL.

MARTINET, **qui disciplinam in parvis rebus diligenter adeo severeque regit, or praefractus et rigidius astringit* (*Pal. Mus.*); **exactior asper* or *molestissimus* (cs rei).

MARTINGAL, **lorum quo caput equi retinetur.*

MARTYR, martyr (*Prud.*); **qui pro bonâ causâ mortem subit* (subiti), *oppetit* (oppetiti): *Socrates died as a m. to the cause of truth*, *Socrates pro veritate mortem occubuit.*

MARTYRDOM, martyrium (*Tert.*); mors martyris.

MARTYROLOGY, **album martyrum.*

MARVEL, &c. See MIRACLE, WONDER, &c.

MASCULE, [*PROF.*] *masle*, virilis; masculus; masculinus: *the m. gender* (*in grammar*), *genus masculinum* (Q.—*PROF.* also *genus virile*, *Varr. and Gell.*; but the former is the common term). [*PROF.*] *Of or proper to the male sex*, virilis. [*FIG.*] *bold, brave* (*opp. effeminate*), virilis (also masculus, H.); fortis; constans; gravis: *m. courage*, *animus virilis*, fortis, constans; *virtus virilis* (C.); audacia virilis (S.); *m. spirit, character*, *ingenium virile* (S.); *ingenium corroboratum, confirmatum* (C.); *a m. style*, *oratio virilis* (or fortis et virilis), *gravis*; *nervi orationis* (C.); *sermo virilis* (Q.); *oratio mascula* (*Muret.*); *m. oratory*, *vera et mascula eloquentia* (*Ruhn.*).

MASH, s. mixtura; farrago (*mixed contents*): (*for horses*), *polenta mixta*; *to make a m.*, *polentam miscere.*

MASH, v. contundere.

MASK, persona (*the whole m., adapted for strengthening the voice; drawn over the head*);—larva (*an ugly m., such as the ancients used at funerals; and in pantomimes*, see *H. Sat.* 1, 5, 64);—homio personatus (*a masked person*; *PROF.* never persona in classical writers); *fig.* *simulation, species* (*pretence, false appearance*): *to put a m. on any one*, *personam ei aptare* or *cs capiti imponere* or *cs capiti adicere* (*prop.*): *to assume a m.*, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare*, *personam induere*; **larvam sibi accommodare* or *aptare* (*prop.*), *alienam personam sibi accommodare* (*fig.*), *to play a strange part*, *ost. L. 3, 36*; *to wear a m.*, *alienam personam ferre* (*not to appear in one's true character*, *L. i. c.*); *to assume the m. of alth* (*fig.*), *speciem* or *simulationem* *cs* or *cs rei* *indue*; *simulare* *qd* (*to feign, pretend*); *to drop* or *lay aside a m.*, *personam deponere* (*prop. and fig.*);—*simulationem deponere* (*fig.*); *Appius non laide alide m.*, *ille filius Appio alienae personae ferende* (*L. 3, 36*); *to pull the m. off any one*, *ei personam demere*, *cs capiti personam detrudere* (*prop. and fig.*); *ei rei* *personam demere* et *reddere faciem suam* (*fig.*), *to show a person or thing in its true colours*; see *Sen. Ep.* 24, 12).—*evolvere* *qm* *integumentis dissimulationis nudare* (*fig.*), *to make manifest one's dissimulation*, *C. de Or.* 2, 86, in.).—*cs* *animum nudare* (*fig.*), *to discover the disposition of any one*; *ost. L. 34, 24, extr.*; *to betray under the m. of friendship*, *qm* *per simulationem amicitiae prodere*; *to deceive under the m. of honour*, *qm* *per fidem fallere*, *decipere*, *circumvenire.*

MASK, v. [*PROF.*] *To cover with a m.*, *personam capiti cs adicere* (*Plin.*); *personâ tegere*, *occulare* *qm*: *masked*, *personatus* (C.). [*FIG.*] *to conceal*, *tegere*, *occulare*, *abscondere* *qd* (C.).

MASON, faber murarius; structor murorum; cementarius (*late*).

MASONRY, opus saxum, cementicium.

MASQUERADE, **turba personata* (*Dan.*); **grex hominum personatorum* (*Jan.*); *a m. dance* or *ball*, *saltatio personata*.

MASS, [*MAster*, massa (g. t.).] **Great quantity, s. m.*, *summa* (*contents*).—*vis*, *copia* (*quantity*).—*multitudo* (*number*).—*pondus* (*weight*).—*mole* (*great quantity or size, usually with the notion of excess or unshapeliness*).—*corpus* (*the total, body of things connected or found together*).—*turba* (*a confused crowd*): *the m. of the booty*, *summa praede*; *a great m. of money*, *magnum pondus argenti*; *the m. of the troops*, *moles exercitus*; *to heap together a m. of words*, *turbam*

congregare (*pedere* of *g*: *a m. of materials*, *silverum* (C. de *the general*). [*A Roman*].

*missa: a m. in *opera*.

MASSA, [*MAster*, massa (g. t.).] **not laniena*: *a m.*, *caedae*, *fac.* among the citizens, *in civium facere*; *med.* *inferre civibus*; *to r* *a horrible m.*, *inferre credem facere*; *crudelissimam* *caedae facere*; *of the enemy*, *ingenti caedae hostes prosternere*; *m. of St. Bartholomae* (*at Paris*, 1572), **nuptiae illae cruentae*; *cruentus dies St. Bartholomae*; **caedae* (*PROF.* *not laniena*) *Parisienais*.

MASSIVE, solidus (e. g. *columna aurea solida*: of *m. gold*, *opp. col. inaurata*)—*tota* (e. g. *tota aureus*, *of m. gold*); *and perhaps*, *non pervius* (e. g. *annulus*, *Fab. Pict. op. Gell.* 10, 15, 7). *the m. masonry of a temple*, *solida e saxo templi structura* (*Turnebus*).

MAST (of a ship), rualus (*PROF.*) *mail or simply arbor is poetic*: *to set up a m.*, *in m. erigere* (*opp. demittere*); *to climb the m.*, *in malum scandere*.

MAST (fruit), glans (*quercus*, *of the oak*; *fagea*, or *fagi*, *of the beech*).

MASTER, s. [*As to power*, *a lord*, *potens* (*with a gen.*); *m. of oneself*, *sui potens* or *compos*: *to be m. of alth*, *prop.*, *qd* *in sua potestate habere*: *to remain m. of alth*, *qd* *obtineret*: *to be m. of* (*fig.*), *imperare ei rei*; *moderari ei rei* (e. g. *lingue* or *orationi*); *to be m. of oneself*, *sibi imperare*; *animi potentem esse*; *animum suum comprimere*, *coercere*: *to be m. of one's anger*, *iram reprimere*: *to allow oneself to be mastered by anger*, *ira teneri*: *not to be m. of one's anger*, *impotentem esse irae*: *to be m. of one's passions*, *cupiditatibus imperare* (*opp. servire*); *cupiditates continere*, *comprimere*, *coercere*, *frenare*, *domare* *cs* *frangere*: *m. of a house*, *pater familias* or *familiae herus* (*the former in respect of the whole family*; *the latter in respect of the servants*; hence, in *common writers*, *the usual address of slaves to their m.*);—*possessor* (*the possessor of alth*; frequently, however, *opp.* *to dominus*, *the owner*): *the young m. of the house*, *filius herilis*, *filius familiaris* (*with the same difference as between herus and pater familias*); *m. of the ceremonies*, *magister officiorum* or *aule*; *magister admissionum* (*under the emperors*). [*As to skill*, a) *g. t.*, *artifex*: *a m. in alth*, *artifex* (*with a gen.*, *copy of a gerund*), *antistes*, *principes* *cs* *rei*; *cs rei peritissimus* (*very skilful*);—*perfectus* et *absolutus* *in qd re* (*perfect in art or science*).—*praecipuus* *ad qd faciendum* (*clever in doing alth*; cf. *Herz. Q.* 10, 1, 94, p. 119 sq.); *a m. in his art*, *orator perfectus*, *dicendi artifex* (*of a speaker*);—*pictor perfectus*, *pingendi artifex* (*of a painter*);—*medicus arte insignis*, *medicina* or *medicinis arte clarus*, *medicinis vates* (*of a physician*; *the former of one in practice*, *the latter of one eminent for professional learning*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 88); *to be a m. in alth*, *familiam ducere* *in qd re* (e. g. *in iure civili*); (*in*) *qd re excellere* or *maxime excellere* (g. t.).—*eruditum esse artificem cs rei* (*to have learned the practice of an art*): *to be a m. in the art of flattery*, *ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse*; *Horace is a m. in delineating human character*, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores praecipuus*: *in this line there have been many m.'s*, *in eo genere multi perfecti exstiterunt*: *practice makes m.*, *exercitatio artem parat* (*T. Germ.* 24, 1). b) *eply the manager of a workshop*, *tabernæ magister* (*Jul. Paul. Sentent. rec.*; see *Gess. Thez. s. v.* *Magister*, *extr.*). Hence *g. t.* *superintendent teacher*, *magister* (*with ref. to his proficiency or superiority of knowledge*).—*doctor* (*one who imparts theory*).—*praceptor* (*one who gives practical rules or instructions*). c) *The author of a work of art*, *artifex*, *autor* (e. g. *a statue by an unknown m.*, *status auctoris incerti*); d) *as a title of respect*, *magister*; see *Gell.* 18, 7, in.

MASTER, v. [*To overcome*, *conquer*, *superare*; *vincere*; *domare*, *frangere* (*Syr.* in *Conquer*).] *To comprehend*, *comprehendere*, *complecti* (*with and without animo or mente*); *asssequi*. See more in COMPREHEND.

MASTER-KEY, **clavis generalis* (*Kraft*).

MASTER-PIECE, opus praecipuum artis; opus summo artificio factum; opus politissimâ arte or singulari opere artificiose perfectum; artificio: *this is his masterpiece*, hoc est praestantissimum opus ejus: *many hold this to be the greatest m.-piece*, quo opere nullum aequalit perique iudicant.

MASTERLY, artificiose, artifex (*with or by the hand of a master, of things and persons*).—*praecipuum artis* (*poet.*), *summa* or *singulari arte*, *summo artificio factus*, *callidissimo artificio fabricatus*, *singulari opere artificiose* or *politissimâ arte perfectus* (*made with great art, of things*): *a m. speech*, *oratio facta*: *a m. delivery*, *oratio artis plena*.

MASTERY. See **POWER.** *v. s. go abo*
MATRICULATE, mandare (i. proficiaci re (Varr.).
ATION. By *str. J. 39, 18*, *f* manducatio
to m ICH, mastiche *u. rop* *a. m. tree,*
le us (Plin.); Pistachia lent. *us inn.*
TIFF. *canis mastivus (Blum. *u.*);
M'AT, teges (Varr.); stragulum (*u.*); storea (of
straw, L.; matta (O.): *a m.-maker, mattarum, storearum, textor.*

MAT TOGETHER. *v. inter se implicare*; conjugere inter se atque implicare:—dracones inter se cratium modo implicare (*matted together*).

MATCH. *s.* *¶ One equal to another, or that suits another, par (equal).*—similis (*like*): *to be a m. for, ci parem esse (e. g. bello), non inferiorem esse qo: noi to be a m. for any one, ci imparem esse; inferiorem esse qo.*—sustinere non posse: *to be a m. for althg, ci rei ptem esse (e. g. negotiis).*—rem sustinere (e. g. molem). *¶ Marriage, see MARRIAGE: to make a good m., see TO MARRY well.* *¶ A contest in a game, certamen; contento; e. g. decertare cum qo contentione currendo (aff. C.; in a running-m.).* *¶ Any thing used for ignition, sulfurum (a brimstone match, Mart.).*—fissula igniaria (*any small m. in common use*).—*virga incendiaria; *funiculus incendiarius, or *fomes tormentarius (*used in discharging cannon*).

MATCH *v. jungere; conjugere; copulare. See MARRY.*—componere; comparare; miscere. See **SUIT.**

MATCHLESS. incomparabilis (Plin.): eximius, divinus, singularis, unicus (C.). *¶ in the sile. age, celestia was often used in this sense.*

MATE. *s.* *¶ A companion, socius; comes; sodalis; contubernalis; commilito, conj.* See **COMPANION.** *¶ Husband or wife, conjux.*

MATE *v. copulare. See MARRY.*

MATERIAL. *adj.* *¶ Consisting of matter, corporeus, concretus (C.): the mind is not m., mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est (C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66); mens simplex nulla re adjuncta qua sentire possit (C. N. D. 1, 11, 27).* *¶ Essential, important, see these words.*

MATERIAL. **MATERIALS.** *s.* *¶ (PROP.) (for building), materia (g. t.).*—copiæ (for building);—saxa et materia et cetera edificanti utilis (for building): *to furnish m.'s for building, materiari (Cæs. B. G. 7, 73): old m.'s worked up again, redidiva, pl. A house built of bad m.'s, ædes male materiata.* *¶ (Fig.)* *material (of single points, to be worked up in a treatise, &c.).*—res (g. t., things, opp. verba).—silva rerum (fig., a mass of notes, C. de Or. 3, 26, 103).—commentarii (memoirs, historical C.): *to collect m.'s, silvam rerum comparare: to leave behind m.'s for a treatise, &c., in commentariis qd relinqueret (C.).*

MATERIALIST. *materialista, or Crcl., *qui nihil nisi corpora in rerum natura esse statuit or dicit.

MATERIALLY. genere; toto genere; naturâ; re; universâ re; multum.

MATERNAL. maternus: *m. love, amor maternus; animus maternus; amor parentis erga natos.*

MATHEMATICAL. mathematicus (g. t.).—geometricus (geometrical).—accuratus, certus (fig., accurate, certain): *to infer with m. certainty, necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere qd (C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9): to prove with m. certainty, *geometricâ subtilitate demonstrare qd.*

MATHEMATICIAN. mathematicarum artium peritus; mathematicus.

MATHEMATICS. mathematica, orum, *n.*: artes mathematicæ (rare, not class.); mathematica, *æ. f. (g. t.).*—geometria, orum, *n.*, geometria, *æ. f. (g. t.).*—to know nothing of m.'s, nunquam pulverem illum eruditum attigisse (for the ancients made their *mathemati* *as figures in the sand, C. N. D. 2, 18, 46); in mathematicis rudem esse (g. t.).*

MATIN. matutinus.

MATINS. *preces matutinae.

MATRICE. matricidius; parricidium matris; *in connexion also simply, parricidium (as a crime agst a sacred and inviolable person).*

MATRICULATE. (Tr.) *nomen cs referre in numerum civium academcorum (at an university). *¶* *Extra nomen dare ad rectorem academiam; in numerum civium academcorum referri (Herm.).*

MATRICULATION. By the verb, or, nominis in album relatio (Lünem.).

MATRIMONIAL. By the gen. conjugii, &c. conjugialis (poet.), or conjugalis, connubialis (poet.).—matrimonialis (of marriage).—maritus, maritalis (of married

people): *m. union, conjugium maritalle: m. rights, jura conjugalia or connubialia (poet.): m. fidelity, conjugii fides; fides maritalle.*

MATRIMONY. see **MARRIAGE.**

MATRIX. (PROP.) matrix. (FIG.) *& c. mould or form, *forma or norma fundendi* *M'ON, matrona (C.).*

ONLY, matronalis (L., Plin. Ep.).

MATTER. *s.* *¶ Body, substance extended, corpus.* *¶ Materialis, materia; see MATERIALS.* *¶ Subject, thing, created, argumentum; quæstio; locus, e. g. magnus locus philosophique proprius (C. Div. 2, 1, 3).* *¶ Affair, business, res, negotium (business).*—causa (a suit at law, then business, g. t.).—cura (care of any business or office): *an important or weighty m., res major: a small or trifling m., res minuta or parva: public m., publicæ res; res publica: to look aft. his domestic m.'s, res domesticas dispensare: althg is a difficult or hard m., qd difficile est: to read them is a m. of incredible trouble, in eis legis illis incredibilibus quædam molestia exhaurienda est: what is the m. t. quid (quidam) est? quid accidit?* *¶ Cause, occasion, causa; occasio; materia; causa.* *¶ Substance generated in a swelling, pus (white and viscous m., properly so called).*—sanies (m. mixed with blood, unripe m.): *full of m., purulentus: to turn to m., to form m., in pus verti: to ripen m., pus maturare: to excite or generate m., pus movere.*

MATTER. *v. i. s. to import, cs momenti esse: it m.'s much, little, hoc multum, non multum (Cæs. 2 parum), magni, parvi referit or interest: that m.'s nothing, id nihil refert: that m.'s every thing, in eo omnia vertuntur; hoc caput rei est; inde omnia pendent: it m.'s interest, refert (interest with a gen., denotes the interest with one has in althg; refert the importance with one attributes to a thing). Ep. Here observe the following rules: a) the person to whom a thing m.'s, is put in the gen.; but of the personal pronoun we find the obliques; meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ; e. g. if m.'s to me, meâ interest or refert. [See Translator's note on Zumpt, § 449].—But refert, in the golden age, takes only the abl., never the gen. of a substantivæ; frequently, however, interest and refert are used absolutely: b) that with m.'s is expressed by an inf., or by Crcl. with an acc. and inf., or by an, quis, quid, ubi, quando, ut, ne, &c.; e. g. multum interest, to venture (C.); quid illius interest, ubi sis? (C.); illud meâ magni interest, te ut videam (C.); c) how much? is expressed sometimes by the adv. a, magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, &c.: sometimes by a gen. of value, as, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, &c.*

MATTOCK. ligo.

MATRESS. stratum.

MATURE. *adj.* maturus, tempestivus (prop. and fig.): adultus (having reached the years of maturity, prop. and fig. e. g. Athenæ adultæ opp. nascentes): *a m. judgement, iudicium firmum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C.).* *¶ not subactum iudicium. In C. Cæs. maturum iudicium is a prompt decision; judgement passed without any delay: m. age, ætas adulta (when the person is grown up); ætas firmata (C.), matura (Ulp.).* *¶ of m. understanding, maturus animo: to have m. experience, magno prædito esse usu; usu et experientiâ præstantem esse (C.): m. consideration, bonum consilium. To become m., maturescere (C.).*

MATURE. *v. maturare* ad maturitatem perducere qd (Plin.); coquere (C.); percoquere (eply of fruit; Plin. Ep.). *To m. plans, &c., cs rei rationem explicatam atque exploratam habere; consilia explicare (but implying previous state of confusion, &c. Cæs. B. C. 2, 78): all my plans are matured, instructa mihi sunt corde consilia omnia (Ter.): to m. one's judgement, ad iudicandi maturitatem pervenire.*

MATURITY. maturitas; tempestivitas (prop. and fig.): adultæ ætas (the age of m.).—maturitas ætatis ad prudentiam (C.): *to bring to m., maturare; ad maturitatem perducere (Plin.); to come to m., maturitatem assequi (e. g. nimis celeriter, C.); ad maturitatem venire, pervenire (Plin.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.): to have arrived at m. adolevasse (prop. and fig.; e. g. ingenium, res Persarum, &c.); maturitatem suam habere (C.; of years, of understanding); ætate, ingenio, corroborari, confirmari; ingenium cs adolevis (S.).*

MAUDLIN. See INTOXICATED.

MAUGRE. See NOTWITHSTANDING.

MAUL. *s. malleus.*

MAUL. *v. see BEAT.*

wek one adopte); auxillium, adiumentum, subsidium, praesidium, telum, instrumentum; *to aihg*, ad qd (of *helps*, which conduce to the attainment of an object): *to choose or adopt m.'s*, rationem or viam inire or capere or sequi: *to have recourse to a m.'s*, ad rationem quam confugere: *to use outward m.'s*, externis adiumentis uti: *to try all m.'s*, omnia experiri; nihil inexpertum omittere: volo id quam molissimā viā consequi (*by the gentlest m.'s*, *L.*): *to try extreme m.'s*, extremum auxilium experiri; supremum auxilium effundere; extrema experiri or audire; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere: *by all m.'s*, omnino, plane, prorsus, admodum, utique (*entirely, intensive*).—sane, ita sane, sane quidem, utique, scilicet, nimirum, quidem, vero (*affirmative*; in assertions and concessions; see *C. Ecl. p. 37, 38, 151*): *by no m.'s*, nequitquam; *naudquaquam*: *by some m.'s* or other, *quomodo*.

MEANS, a. (*Fortune*) see FORTUNE: a man of good or tolerable m.'s (*i. e. resources*), qui habet unde utatur; modice locuples.

MEAN, v. [*To indicate, denote, indicare*; significare; ostendere; portendere. *To have a certain signification (of words)*, significare; valere; sonare: *what does this word mean?* quid sonat haec vox? quae vis est huius vocis? sub hac voce quam subiicienda est vis? [*To understand, or design to signify, dicere*; significare; velle: *whom do we m.* when we speak of a rich man? or, *what do we m. by rich?* quem intelligimus divitem? (*C.*) *To purpose, intend, propositum habere* qd; cogitare qd, or de qd re; querere qd; habere qd in animo; est mihi qd in animo; velle. *To signify, to be of a certain importance*, vim quandam habere; momenti, discriminis, esse; qd esse: *to m. nothing*, nullius esse momenti; nullam habere vim. *To be of a certain kind or tendency*, sibi velle, e. g. hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet (*L. what it meant*): quid ergo illi sibi volunt statum insaurat? (*what mean?* *C. Ferr. 2, 61, 150*).

MEANDER, a. *meander* (*C.*); *of a very circuitous route by by-ways*: *F. &c.*; flexus (*Plin. T.*); nexus (*R.*).

MEANDER, v. *meandros persequi* (*C. &c.*); *meandros facere et gyros (Amman. &c.)*; *inequaliter sinuari* (*T.*); **flexuoso cursu serpere*.

MEANDRING, flexuosus.

MEANING, [*Of a word, significatio (the meaning of a word, opp. vox; Farr.)*].—significatus (*post-Aug. e. g. Vx particula duplicem significatum...habet, Gell.*).—vis, potestas (*the force of a word*: *pot. Auct. ad Herenn. 4, 54, in Gell. 1, 3, and 10, 29*).—sententia (*the m. wch a speaker attaches to a word: (R.) for wch sensus is unclass. in prose*).—notio (*the m. one attaches to a word*). *Obs.* Acceptationem nominis pro significatione dubito, an idoneus scriptor dixerit, *Ruhnck. ad Murf. iii. 26, ad Ruhnck.—The real and proper m. (of a word), vera atque propria significatio: the natural and primary m. of a word, naturalis atque principalis verbi significatio (Q.)*: *a false m.*, falsa atque aliena verbi significatio: *the present m. (of a word), potestas praesens: the word has this m.*, haec vis subjecta est voci: *that is the m. of the word*, haec vis est latius verbi: *the proper m. of the word is this*, huius verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: *this word has various or several m.'s*, huius vocis potestas multiplex est (*g. t. aff. Auct. ad Her. 4, 54, in.*); *hinc verba sunt migrationes in alienum domicilium multae (has many improper m.'s; C. ad Div. 16, 17, 1)*: *it is necessary to fix carefully the m. of the word* carere, illum excludendum est, quid sit carere: *C. uses the word in nearly the same m.*, consimiliter Cicero isto verbo utitur: *the proposition de has different m.'s with one and the same word*, de praepositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit: *to be used in rather an unusual (affected, &c.) m.*, docti-ucule positum esse: *to have a narrow m.*, angustius valere: *to have a more extensive m.*, latius patere (*e. g. insaniam = the word insaniam latius patet, C.*): *to attach a m. to a word*, sub voce sententiam subijcere; verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subijcere: *to know the m. of words*, nosse vim verborum (*aff. C.*); *scire significationem verborum (Q.)*: *to examine carefully the m. of words*, diligenter examinare verborum pondera: *when a word has two or more m.'s*, quum verbum potest in duas plures sententias accipi: *not to comprehend the m. of a word*, verbum quid valeat, non videre: *to take the m. that suits one best*, eo trahere significationem (scripti, vocis, &c.) quo expedit, aut quo qd velit: *an opposite m. of the same word*, ejusdem verbi contraria significatio: *the same words are used in a different m.*,

eandem voces in diversā significatione ponuntur: *many words, as for instance hostis, have lost their original m.*, multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut *hostis* (*Farr. L. 5, 1, 4*). *The m. of carere is 'to be without what you would wish to have'*, carere... hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis (*C.*): *what m. is to be attached to this word?* sub hac voce quamnam est subiicienda sententia? *the word 'happy', as applied to a person, has no other m. than this, that, &c.*, neque ulla alia huius verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, &c. (*if it had been 'the word virtue', verbo virtutis would have been the proper term; see under 'Word'*): *to have the same m.*, ejusdem esse significationis (*aff. C.*).—ad eundem intellectum ferri (*Q. 10, 1, 11*): *or vis... eadem est (e. g. videtur vis ordinis et collocacionis eadem esse, C.)*. *The drift, purport, of a speech, oracle, &c. (including the object of the speaker), may by valere or spectare with adv. of motion to a point: the m. of this was, id eo valebat, ut &c. (Np.)*: *when no one knew, what the m. of this oracle was, id responsum quo valeret, quum intelligeret nemo (Np.)*: *the m. of this was, that she was bribed by Philip*, hoc eo spectabat, ut eam [Pythiam] a Philippo corruptam diceret. *Object with wch aith is said or done, consilium*.—animus, mens.—voluntas, or by *Crci.* sibi sibi velle; spectare qd or ad qd; sequi qd; in animo habere qd, (animo) intendere qd, &c. *What is your m. in doing this?* quid tibi vis? quae tua mens? *my m. is &c.*, mens mea haec est; eo pertinet or valent mea consilia (*of plans*): *what is the m. of those statues?* quid istae sibi statum volunt? *I did not clearly understand the m. of the law, or of those words*, nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid ista verba vellent (*C.*): *what is the m. of all this?* quid hoc rei est? (*L.*) *that was not my m.*, hoc nolui; haec non erat mea mens: *with a good m.*, bono consilio or animo: *my m. in doing this was to, &c.*, hoc feci eo consilio, ut, &c.: *full of m.*, significans (*of words and gestures*; *see post-Aug.*).—argutus (*expressive*; *of the eyes, gestures, &c.*).—efficiens (*of words, see Q. 10, 1, 6*).

MEANLY, [*Moderately, &c. tenuiter*; exigue. *Illiberally, humiliter*; abjecte; illiberaliter; sordide.

MEANNESS, [*Of birth, &c.*, humilitas (*C.*); ignobilitas generis (*S.*); ignobilitas, locus humilis or obscurus (*C.*). *Of mind or sentiment*, humilitas; animus humilis or abjectus.

MEASLES (*of men*), morbilli (*Med. t. t.*).—(*swine*), scrophula, hydatidis finna (*t. t.*).

MEASLY (*of men*), **morbillis obiectus*; (*of swine*) scrophulosus (*Bau.*).

MEASURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo assequi licet (*see not mensurabilis, late*).

MEASURE, a. [*Criterion of quantity, mensura (that by wch aith is measured, prop. and fig., abstract and concrete)*].—modus (*relation to be observed, limit*).—moderatio (*observing due m.*: *m.'s and weights, mensurae et pondera*: *a m. heaped up, mensura cumulat*: *m. of a syllable, mora (Gramm.)*: *to take a m. of afig.*, mensuram es rei inire: *to take a person's m. for clothes, vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri* (*aff. Svet. Ner. 49*): *to buy or sell aith by m.*, qd mensura emere, vendere: *with full m.*, pleno modio; *cumulate*: *in full m.*, abunde, affatim (*enough, or more than enough*): *according to m.*, pro modo; pro ratione; *but usually by pro with an abl.*, e. g. pro viribus agere: *without m.*, sine modo; praeter, extra, supra modum; immodice; immoderate: *to observe m.*, modum tenere, retinere, servare; modum or moderationem adhibere or habere (in qd re): *not to observe m.*, to exceed it modum non servare; modum excedere, transire extra modum prodire: *to set m. to a thing*, modum facere, ponere, statuere, constituere ci rei (*to determine how far to go*).—Anem facere es rei and ci rei (*to put an end to a thing*). *Plan*; *means*, ratio (*mode of procedure*).—consilium (*plan*): *a prudent m.*, consilium prudens: *mild m.'s*, mollia consilia (*aff. T. Ann. 1, 40, 1, where we find the more rare mollia consilia*): *to take a m.*, rationem inire; consilium capere: *to adapt m.'s to time and circumstances*, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere: *to adapt good m.'s*, bonis consiliis uti; *consilia ci rei accommodata capere*: *to adapt more vigorous m.'s*, fortioribus remediis uti: *to take the necessary m.'s*, providere quae tempus monet: *to take one's m.'s according to aith*, se fingere ex qd re (*C. Att. 6, 3, 4*): *to take m.'s agat aith*, ci rei occurrere: *to take m.'s for the future*, de consiliis in posterum providere.

MEASURE, v. metiri (*to take a m.*).—dimetiri (*to take all the dimensions*; *see metari and demetiri*

denote 'to m. out'.—mensuram es rei inire (to undertake the measuring): to m. money with a bushel, numos metiri modio: to m. metrical feet, pedes syllabarum metiri: to m. oneself with any one, i. e., a) to compare oneself with, se comparare cum qo; se conferre ci: b) to try one's strength with, experiri qm (see Bremi, Np. Ham. 4, 3).—contendere cum qo (to enter the lists with).—To MEASURE BY, qd dirigere ad qd or qd re dirigere qd; modulari qd qd re (to regulate the m. of althg by another): to m. althg by the rules of art, ad artem dirigere qd: to m. duty by advantage, utilitate dirigere officium: to m. the voice by the beat of the feet, sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum: to m. by, i. e. to regulate according or with ref. to, metiri qd qd re.—To MEASURE OUT (for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of a thing), metiri; emetiri; dimetiri (to distribute by m.).—permetiri (to m. through).—admetiri (to m. to any one).—dimetare (to mark out, according its single parts): to m. out a camp, castra metare; locum castris dimetare.

MEASURED, part.; see the verb.—part. adj., i. e. well arranged, compositus.

MEASURELESS, immensus (prop. and fig.).—infinitus (without limits, endless).—immanis (immense, of monstrous size).

MEASUREMENT, mensio (the art of m.).—mensura (measure).—moderatio numerorum et pedum (C. Or. 1, 60, 254).

MEASURER, mensor (of land), metator.

MEASURING, ¶ The act of taking measures, mensio; mensura. More frequently by the verbs. ¶ The art of measurement, ars metiendi or dime-tiendi: m. chain, catēna mensoria.

MEAT, ¶ Food in general, see FOOD. ¶ Flesh used as food, caro: a m.-safe, place where m. is kept, armarium promptuarium, carniarium (Plin.). to cut up m., secare, scindere (a whole animal).—in frusta excutere (of dividing into smaller portions).—carpere (of dividing into portions with the fingers; Petr.).

MECHANIC, adj. mechanicus.

MECHANIC, s. operarius (C. Or. 1, 18, 83 sq.).

MECHANICAL, ¶ (Prop.) mechanicus (Gell.); organicus (Vitruvius): m. arts, artes; artificia, pl. ¶ (Fig.) qui externo or alieno pulsu movetur; non suo iudicio et sensu agens qd: a m. motion, corpora motus, qui fit sine consilio, sine sensu.

MECHANICALLY, ¶ (Prop.) mechanic; mechanica ratione. ¶ (Fig.) sine iudicio.

MECHANICS, ars mechanica (Jul. Firm.); ratio et disciplina mechanica (Gell. 10, 12; simply mechanica, Appul.).; machinatio (applied to machinery: Vitruvius 10, pref., 1): knowledge of m., scientia machinalis (Plin. 7, 37, 38).

MECHANISM, machina; machinatio; e. g., bestia data est quædam machinatio (C. N. D. 2, 48, 123); machinatione quædam moveri qd videmus (ib. 2, 38, 97): a piece of m., machinamentum.

MECHANIST, mechanicus.

MEDAL, *numus in memoriam es rei cusus; *numus in honorem es cusus (Georges); *numus in memoriam es rei signatus; *numus memorialis (Krafft).

MEDALLION, *imago ad clipei similitudinem efformata (Gess.), or simply clipeus (Aft. Suet. Cal. 16).

MEDDLE, se immiscere ci rei; se interponere in qd.

MEDDLER, ardeio; homo occupatus in otio, gratis anhelans (Phædr.). See also MEDDLING.

MEDDLING, (homo) importunus, molestus; qui aliena negotia curat.

MEDIATE, adj. By Crel. e. g., there are m. and immediate causes, causarum alie sunt adjuvantes, alie proximæ (C. de Fat. 18, 41): ~~med~~ mediatius is not Latin.

MEDIATE, v. ¶ (Int.) intercedere, se interponere. ¶ (Tr.) conciliare, componere: to m. a peace, pacem conciliare (L.); componere (L.); pacis componendæ auctorem, conciliatorem esse.

MEDIATION, intercessio (C.); interventus (Suet.); compositio (C.).

MEDIATOR, intercessor, qui intercedit (g. i., one who comes between, either to hinder or to promote althg; hence, esp. an agent, &c.).—qui se or auctoritatem suam interponit (one who interferes by virtue of his character or office).—arbitrator, qui arbitri partes agit or sustinet (umpire or arbitrator).—Interpres (interpreter and agent, one who negotiates on behalf of another; ~~med~~ orator is the spokesman of an embassy).—conciliator es rei (one who effects or accomplishes; e. g. conciliator nuptiarum).—~~med~~ quasi media quædam manus (Q. 11, 2, 3) can be used only where a thing is transmitted through a third hand (prop. and fig.).

MEDIATORIAL. By the substantive.

MEDICAL, medicus: medicinalis (Cels.).—medicinus (Farr. e. g. ars, the medical art): m. man, see DOCTOR: a m. student, artis medicæ, or medicinæ, studiosus.

MEDICAMENT. See MEDICINE.

MEDICATE, miscere rem; temperare qd re.

MEDICINAL, medicina idoneus; medicus; salutaris; vim medendi habens: the m. quality or virtue of a spring, medica salubritas fontis (Plin.): possessed of m. qualities, medicatus (Plin.); medicamentosus (Cat.).

MEDICINE, ¶ A medical remedy, medicina (as ordered by the physician).—medicamentum (as prepared by the apothecary, φάρμακον).—medicamen belongs principally to poetry; also, poisonous or magic draught.—remedium (remedy for or agst any of the evils we are subject to; es rei, ad or contra qd).—antidōton (agst poison; ~~med~~ not medium). A powerful m., medicamentum or remedium efficax: a m. that works quickly, medicina or remedium præsens. medicina strenua (opp. rem. pigrum): a weak or powerless m., medicina imbecilla: a m. too weak for the disorder, medicina imbecillior quam morbus: a strong m., remedium acre; medicamentum vehemens: a useful or good m., medicamentum or remed. salutare: the m. works well, medicamentum commodè facit (Cels.): to take m., medicamen accipere; medicamentum bibere, sumere: to take m. for althg, ci rei medicamen or remedium (sibi) adhibere; in re remedio uti: to give althg m., dare ci medicamentum (ad or contra qd): medicamentum potui dare ci (if it is a draught); for a disorder, medicamen opponere morbo: to prescribe m.'s, ægotanti remedia præcipere or præscribere; morbo remedio proponere: the physician goes on with the same m., medicus perseverat remedium adhibere: to mix up or compound m.'s, medicamentum parare (C.); componere (Col.); temperare (Scrib. Larg.); in poculo diluere (Curt.); the last only if it is a draught): the m. begins to work, medicamentum concipitur venia, diffundit per venas: not to require m., medicinâ non egere: the preparation or compounding of m.'s, medicamentorum compositio: a compounder of m.'s, medicamentarius. ¶ The medical art, medicina, ars medicina (C.). ars medicina (Q.). ars medicamentaria (Plin.). ars medicinalis (Cels.). disciplina medicina (Vitruvius).—ars medendi.—ea pars medicinæ, quæ medicamentis medetur (opp. surgery and dietetics, Cels.). To study m., medicinæ studere: to practise m., medicinam exercere (C.); facere, facitare (Q.): to understand or possess a knowledge of m., artem medicinam tenere (Sulp. op.).—medicinæ scientiam tenere (Serv. op.).—medendi peritum esse (Plin.).

MEDICINE-CHEST, narthecium (C.); pyxis medicamentaria. To take medicines fm a m.-chest, medicamenta de narthecio promere.

MEDIOCRE, mediocria; modicus.—medius (in the sile. age).

MEDIOCRITY, ¶ The mean, mediocritas quæ est inter nimium et parum (C.); medium quoddam (C.); temperamentum (Plin. Paneg. 3). ¶ Moderate quality, mediocritas; tenuitas (C.).

MEDITATE, ¶ To reflect upon, cogitare, commentari, qd, or de qd re (to think over althg), meditari; upon althg, qd or de qd re (to consider how althg ought to be; hence, to study). Jn. de qd re commentari atque meditari. ¶ To design, intend, see DESIRE.

MEDITATION, cogitatio (thought).—meditatio (speculative reflection).—commentatio: Jn. commentatio et meditatio (deep reflection).

MEDITATIVE, cogitans, prudens (C.); meditabundus (Just.).

MEDITERRANEAN, mediterraneus (opp. maritimus, Cæs., Plin.): the M. sea, mare medium, internum, or (as the Romans would say) mare nostrum (But ~~med~~ not mare mediterraneum in this sense; Isidor. applies this to the ocean between Asia, Africa, and Europe).

MEDIUM, medium quoddam (C.). See MÆAN.

MEDLAR, v. mæspilum (Plin.). m. tree, mæspilus (ib.).

MEDLEY, s. farrago (of things, Juv. 1, 86).—sartago (of words; Pers. 1, 80): a literary m., libri varii, diversæ generis, argumenti.

MEDLEY, adj. mistus or mixtus; commistus; permistus (C.), promiscuus (L.); miscellus (Gell.); miscellaneus (Appul.): a m. group, circulus promiscuus (Aft. T. Ann. 12, 7).

MEDULLARY, *in medullâ. *ad medullam pertinens; or by the gen. of medulla.—medullaris (Appul.).

MEEK, demissus (C.); submissus (Cæ; & humble).—modestus, verecundus (in outward behaviour; opp. inmodestus, superbus, ferox).

MEELY, submis; animo demisso or submisso; humiliter: multis verbis et supplex orat q (entreates m.).

MEEKNESS, modestia; verecundia; animus submissus or demissus.

MEET, adj. see FIT.

MEET, v. || By accident, offendere qm (to hit aby or athg accidentally; of persons or things; hence, to m.).—Incurrere in qm or qd (of persons or things; to run agst; hence, to m.).—Incidere in qm (to fall in with a person).—Jm. Incurrere atque Incidere in qm.—occurrere ci (to run agst him; to m.).—se obviam ferre or efferre (of the person, who m.'s us).—|| To encounter, obviam ire. occurrere. occurere. se obviam ferre or efferre. [Syn. in ENCOUNTER.] concurrere or congrredi cum qd (aght with).—To m. death fearlessly, acriter se morti offerre. prompte necem subire (of a violent death): to m. danger, periculo obviam ire, se offerre, se opponere, or objicere: wherever we go, some historical recollection m.'s us, quæcumque ingredimur in qm historiam vestigium ponimus (C.).—ata convere (to have an interview with: Naucrates, quem convenire colui, in navi non erat, Plaut.): to m. aby's objections, quas qs contra dicit, refellere. || MEET WITH. Ta. a) OBTAIN, RECEIVE. See these words. b) to have athg happen to one, contingere qm (of good things).—accidere ci (of evils): to m. with opposition, impugnari (of an opinion): to m. with a repulse, recusari. I m. with a misfortune, malum mihi accidit (See HAPPEN). INTR. || In a friendly manner, convenire or congradi inter se (purpose).—concurrere inter se (accidentally). || In a hostile manner, (inter se) concurrere (of corporeal substances, or of combatants).—(inter se) congradi (of two combatants or two armies).—signa inter se conferre, cunctis infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).—collidi inter se (of ships running agst each other). IMPROPR. || Meet together, a) PROP. colre. convenire. cogi. se congregare. confuere. frequentes convenire. [Syn. in ASSEMBLY.] b) FIG. i. e. to concur; vid. CONCUR: many causes seem to have met together, multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur (C.).

MEETING, || A coming together, conventus; concursus: an accidental m., concursus fortuitus. || An assembly, conventus; cætus; conelo [Syn. in ASSEMBLY]: place of m., locus ad conveniendum dictus (L.); locus conveniendi (C.).

MEETLY, MEETNESS. See FITLY, FITNESS.

MEGRIMS, || A disease, hemicranium. || An odd fancy, mirum or ineptum commentum; ineptiæ, pl. MELANCHOLIC, melancholicus (C.).

MELANCHOLY, adj. tristis; mæstus.

MELANCHOLY, s. || A disease, melancholia (Med.); atra bilis (C.). || Sadness, tristitia; mæstia.

MELLOT, mellilotus, or mellilotum (Plin.); sertula Campana (Plin.); trifolium mellilotum (Linn.).

MELIORATE, see AMEND.

MELIORATION, CREM. by melius facere. See also AMENDMENT.

MELLIFEROUS (mellifer, O.); mellificus (Col.).

MELLIFLOUS, mellifluens (Auson.). mellifluus (Aven.). Crcl. with mel; or mellitus (sweet as honey, C.; Plin.): melleum saporem habens.

MELLOW, maturus, tempestivus, coctus (ripe, vid.). Jm. maturus et coctus (a. g. poma, C.); mollis (molle vinum, F.), mitis (soft, g. i.).—succidus, succosus (soft with juice).—lenis, mollis, placidus (soft in sound).—ebrius; ebriolus, ebriolatus (Plaut.); saturatus with liquor, almost intoxicated.

MELLOWNESS, maturitas (ripeness).—mollities (softness). Use the adj.

MELODIOUS, bene sonans (C.).—canorus (C.).—sonorus (Tib.).—numerous (of style or verses).

MELODIOUSLY, modulate (e. g. canere).—numerosa (e. g. sonare): Jm. modulate et numerosa.

MELODIOUSNESS, sonus gratus, suavis, jucundus.

MELODRAME, *drama musicum; or (?) melicum.

MELODY, sonus dulcis, suavis, elegans (of style, &c.); numerus, sonus.

MELON, cucumis melo (Linn.).

MELT, Ta. PROP. || To make liquid, liquare; liquefacere; confiare; excoquere; solvere (Lucr.; nivem, O.): to m. together (of metals, &c.), confiare. FIG. || To soften, move to pity, frangere ea animum; (lacrimis) ea misericordiam commovere INTR. || PROP. || To

become liquid, liquescere; liquefieri; solvi; dilabi: ice, &c. m.'s (or thaw), glaciæ dilabitur (C.); discutitur (Curt.); labescit (Lucr.); (nix) liquescit (L.); cera, chalybe in fornace, liquescit (V.): to m. with heat, calore tabescere (C.). || FIG. || To be moved to pity, moveri; frangi; tabescere (e. g. desiderio, amore): to m. into tears, se dare lacrimis; effusius flere (C.); indulgere lacrimis (O.); effundi in lacrimas (T.).

MELTING, liquatio (Poppo.). coctura (g. i. for preparing by heat, Col. Plin.).—confiatura (m. together of metals, Plin.). Use the verbs: (of brass, &c.) fusura (Plin.); flatura (Virr.): m. of colours one into another, harmoge (Plin.); commissuræ et transitus colorum (id. 35, 5, 12).

MELTING-HOUSE, officina æraria (brazier's shop); or simply, æraria (Plin.). *fornax liquoiorius (the furnace), or *officina liquoatoria, officina venis metallicis excoquendis.

MEMBER, || A component part of an animal body, articulus (a joint which connects single m.'s).—artus (pl.; the limbs, as connected with the body by joints and sinews: the singular does not occur until the later poets of the silv. age).—membrum, pars corporis (any part of the human body in respect of the head and trunk; cf. V. Æn. 9, 490; quæ nunc artus avulsæque membra. Et funus lacerum tellus habet). || A part of a whole, a) of a sentence, articulus, incisio, incisum (a shorter m., comma).—membrum (a longer one, κῆλον, see CLAUSE): b) one of a society of persons; to be rendered in Latin by various terms: membrum can be used only when the whole is (fig.) expressed by corpus, and parts only in expressions such as that in T. Germ. 13, 2, ante hoc pars domus videntur, mox reipublicæ (therefore of several): a m. of a council, vir or homo senatorius; senator: a m. of a community, civis: a m. of a family, gentilis (belonging to a gens); homo de ca stirpe: the m.'s of a family, domus: a m. of a party or faction, vir factionis: a m. of a society, socius (esp. of a society for business).—sodalis (esp. of a society for feasting).—homo ejusdem corporis (a m. of the same corporation, &c.; see L. 4, 57: so also, nostri or sui corporis homines, see L. 6, 34; or simply nostri, sui, see L. 4, 57): to be a m. of an academy, *academice socium scribi: to become a m. of a league, ci consilio tribui (of a people, &c.).

MEMBERSHIP, communio; communitas; societas; conjunctio; consociatio atque communitas.

MEMBRANE, || Of animals, membrana (C.); cuticula (Juv.); membranula (Cels.); natura oculos tenuissimis membranis vestit (C., m.'s). || Of plants, folliculus (Varr.).

MEMBRANEOUS, membranaceus (Plin.).—not membraneus, i. e. of parchment, Pand.

MEMOIR, *libellus in memoriam eis compositus; *libri de vitæ ea actâ scripti (or liber—scriptus); laudatio (a panegyric; *elogium, an epitaph): to write a m., vitam ca narrare, enarrare; de vitâ ca exponere: to publish a m. of aby, librum de vitâ ca edere, vitæ memoriam componere (Suet. Claud. 1).

MEMORABLE, notabilis (remarkable; of things; of persons, first in the silv. age).—memorabilis, commemorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus (worth mentioning)—memoria dignus, memorabilis, memorizæ prodendus (worthy of record). historiâ dignus (worthy relating; therefore also, worth knowing; see C. All. 2, 8, 1; all these of things).—insignis (remarkable, distinguished, of persons or things): nothing m. occurred, nihil memoriâ dignum actum: this year will be m. for, hic annus insignis erit hæc re.

MEMORANDUM, nota: m. book, liber memorialis (Suet.); commentarius (C.); commentarium: to enter in a m. book, in commentarium referre; qd memorizæ causâ referre in libellum.

MEMORIAL, adj. memorialis; or with the subst.

MEMORIAL, s. || A monument, monumentum. || An address of solicitation, libellus supplex (Mart.); or simply libellus (C.); literæ supplices.

MEMORY, || The faculty, memoria: natural m., naturalis memoria (opp. artificiosa memoria; see Duct. ad Her. 3, 16, 29): a system of artificial m., artificium memorizæ (Suet. ad Her. 3, 16, 28): an excellent m., memoria singularis: a retentive m., memoria tenax: to have a good m., memoriâ valere, vigere: a liar ought to have a good m., mendacem memorem esse oportet (Q. 4, 2, 91; Appul. Apol. p. 318, 32): not to have a good m., *parum valere memoriâ: my m. fails me, memoria mihi non constat; memoria labat; memoriâ labor; memoria me deficit: qd mihi non suppetit: to have in m., in memoriâ habere, tenere, memoriâ completi: to retain in m.

in memoria custodire; memoriam e rei retinere: *to impress upon the m., memoriam tradere, mandare, committere, (strongly) memoriam indigere: to commit to m., memoriam mandare, tradere, committere, indigere: to repeat or recite from m., memoriter pronunciare, recitare; ex memoria exponere: to recite a thing to the m. of another, ei qd recitare, reducere in memoriam; recognoscere quid cum qo: to recite a thing to one's own m., reminiscendo recognoscere: to banish from one's m., qd ex memoria deponere; memoriam ei rei deponere or abjicere; evellere qd e memoria.* *Memoria*, memoria: *to leave a m. of his name, memoriam sui relinquere: to cherish the m. of; see CHRISIA.* *A memorial, monument, monumtum.*

MENACE, v. minari, minitari (C.); minis uti: *to m. with althq, comminari ei qd, intentare ei qd.*

MENACE, s. minatio (act of menacing).—minax, pl. (threatening words, &c.); verbum minax (O.).

MENACING, minax, minans, minitans (C.); minitabundus (L.): *a m. letter, littere minaces.*

MENAGERY, vivarium (Plin.).

MEND, Tr. *¶ To repair, sarcire, resarcire (to m. what is torn).—reconcinnare (to put properly together again, to repair): to m. a garment, vestem resarcire, reconcinnare. ¶ To amend, correct, melius facere or conficere; corrigere; emendare; Jn. corrigere et emendare; emendare et corrigere. (Syn. in AMEND.)* *INTR.* *¶ To grow better in health, meliorem fieri; ex morbo convalescere; ex incommoda valetudine emergere; I am beginning to m., meliuscule est mihi. ¶ To improve (of fortune, &c.), esse in meliore loco. ¶ To improve in morals or conduct, mores suos mutare; in viam redire; ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.*

MENDACIOUS, mendax; mendacilia assuetus; vanus; totus ex mendacio factus (of persons).—mendax, falsus, vanus, commentarius (of things).

MENDACITY, vaniloquentia (L.); vauitas (opp. veritas, C.).

MENDICANT, adj. mendicus (that has a claim on the benevolence of others, mendax)—egēnus, in prose usually egens (without common necessities, indigens): *to be m., in summā egestate or mendicitate esse; in summā mendicitate vivere; vitam in egestate degere: to be reduced to a m. state, ad mendicantem redigi; ad pudendam paupertatem delabi: to make any one m., omnibus bonis evertere; ad rerum omnium inopiam redigere: a m. monk, monachus stipem cogens (Aft. C. de Legg. 2, 9, 22).—monachus mendicus (Aft. H. Sal. 1, 2, 3).—monachus mendicans*

MENDICANT, s. mendicus. See also BEGGAR.

MENDICITY, mendicitas (mendaxia).—egestas (q. i., want of necessities). Jn. egestas ac mendicitas. See also BEGGARY.

MENIAL, servilis: *a m. office, munus servile: a m. servant, servus (-a), famulus (-a).*

MENSTRUAL, MENSTRUOUS, menstruus (C.); menstrualis (Plaut.).

MENSURABLE, quod metiri possumus; quod metiendo asequi licet.

MENSURATION, *¶ The art of measuring, ars metiendi, dimetiendi (practical).—mensurarum ratio (theoretical): to understand m., mensurarum rationem nosse. ¶ The practice of measuring, dimensio, metatio (measurement); of verses, modificatio versuum. Or by the verbs.*

MENTAL, *my by gen. mentis, animi or ingenii: m. delights, animi voluptates, or delectationes: sis tacitus (silent): to be condemned by a m. censure, tacitè existimatione reprehendi: mental power, ingenium (talenta, genius)—sollertia (m. dexterity, practical genius).—docilitas (power of learning, of improving)—ingenii facultas (talent for a particular pursuit). *¶ Not talents, collectively, which is ingenium).—facultas with gen. (power to do althq, e. g. to speak, dicendi)—mental powers, ingenium, facultates (C. de Invent. 1, 27, extr.), animi vias, virtus, hominis sollertia: to cultivate one's mental power, animum mentemque excolere. To be a person of considerable mental power, ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare.**

MENTALLY, mente; animo; cogitatione.

MENTION, s. commemoratio (of something previously existing).—mentio (q. i.); cursory m., interjectio verborum (Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 9): *to make m. of a thing, mentionem facere ei rei or de re; see TO MENTION: to make m. of any one, in commemoratione ei versari (see C. Brut. 49, 181): to make grateful m. of any, qm gratā commemoratione celebrare.*

MENTION, v. *¶ To notice, or signify in words, memorare, commemorare, rem or de re (to utter a previous thought).—meminisse (to show that one has not forgotten a thing).—Jn. meminisse ac commemorare; mentionem ei rei habere (to entertain a thought, and to utter it).—mentionem facere ei rei or de re, mentionem ei rei movere, inferre, inficere (to cause the hearer to have or to renew an idea): to m. casually, (casu) in mentionem ei rei incidere: to m. in passing, mentionem ei rei inchoare (L. 29, 23): to m. frequently, mentionem ei rei agitare; crebro or crebris sermonibus qd usurpare: without mentioning, &c., ut omitam, quod &c.; ne dicam, quod &c.: not to m. all these circumstances, &c., omisiss (or remotis) his rebus omnibus: to m. this, that, &c., ut taceam, ut sileam, followed by an acc. and infn.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infn.; præterquam or præter id, quod, &c. ¶ To acquaint, inform; see INFORM.*

MEPHITIC, foetidus; male olens.

MERCANTILE, mercatorius (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2): *usually by the gen., mercatoris (of a merchant), or mercatorum (of merchants).*

MERCENARY, adj. mercēdis avidus; præter modum appetens: iliberalis et sordidus (with ref. to things or persons): *a m. spirit, nimium mercēdis studium; mercēdis aviditas.*

MERCENARY, s. mercenarius; conducticius: *a m. (i. e. paid soldier), miles mercenarius; mercēde conductus: the m.'s, catervæ conducticiæ (Np. Chabr. 1, 2); exereitus conducticius (not conductus): to serve as a m., mercēde militari (Curt. 6, 5, 7): to have or employ m.'s, milite mercenario uti (L. 5, 4); mercenarius, i. e., hired workmen, operæ mercenariæ, or mercēde conductæ (C.).*

MERCER. *Silk-m., sericarius negotiator (Inacr. Orell.), or simply sericarius (Inacr. Fabr.): a m.'s shop, taberna sericaria: officina vestium promercalium (if dresses are made there).*

MERCERY. *Silk-m., negotiatio sericaria.*

MERCHANTISE, mercatura (aspis, wholesale dealings; trade of a merchant who goes to sea).—mercatia (a buying and selling, Gril. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (business which one follows, espis of a money-lender or corn-merchant).—commercium (commerce, traffic): article of m., merx (goods)—res venales (things for sale): *to be an article of m., in merce esse.*

MERCHANT, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit (q. i., one who follows a business for gain).—mercator (espis a wholesale dealer, who sails in his own ship).—negotiator (agent for the supply of corn, business of exchange, &c.): *to be a considerable m., non ignobilem mercaturam facere.*

MERCHANTMAN (ship), navis mercatoria (Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2).—navis rotunda (opp. navis longa, i. e. a ship of war).—navis oneraria (q. i., a ship of burden).

MERCIFUL, misericors (e. pr.).—benignus, beneficus (kind, benevolent): *to be m., misericordiā commotum or captum esse: to be m. towards any, misericordem se præbere ei; misericors esse in qm.*

MERCIFULLY, cum misericordiā (non misericorditer, unclass.): *to deal m. with any, misericordiā uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm.*

MERCILESS, immisericors; durus; ferreus (without feeling).

MERCILESSLY, immisericorditer; duriter.

MERCURY, *¶ The planet so called, Mercurius. ¶ Quicksilver, argentum vivum (Plin., Fir., in its natural state).—hydrargyus (Plin.).—mercurius (i. i. prepared). ¶ A plant, mercurialis (Linn.).*

MERCY, *¶ Compassion, misericordia; animus misericors: to show m. to, misericordiam ei impertire, tribuere: that cannot hope for m., cui omnes aditus misericordiæ præclusi sunt (C. Ferr. 5, 8, 31): the brethren (sisters) of m., monachi (monache) agro-rum et egentium curatores, curatrices. See also COM-PASSION. ¶ Clemency, clementia; mansuetudo; lenitas; indulgentia. (Syn. in CLEMENCY).—To show m. to any, clementer agere cum qo; clementer tractare qm; gratiam facere delicti.*

MERE, solus (not more, and not fewer).—merus (pure, without foreign addition; e. g. nuge).—sincerus (pure, genuine, nothing else than, e. g., equestre pro-bium). 'Mere' is also expressed in Latin by ipse (before its noun); e. g., by a m. look, ipso aspectu (Np. Iph. 3, 1).

MERELY (only), solum; tantum; tantum modo. Or by the adj.

MERETRICIOUS. *Paor.* meretricius; impu-

dicus; libidinosus. *Fig.*) "quo q̄ facile decipi possit; illicebrosus.

MERETRICIOUSLY. *PROP.* libidinosē (*C.*); meretricium more o modo. *FIG.* illecebrosē; or rather by the subst., illecebrē.

MERGE, see *DIR. SINK.*

MERIDIAN. ¶ *Mid-day*, meridiēs; tempus meridianum. ¶ *Supposed circle wch the sun passes at noon, circulus meridianus* (*Sen. N. Q. 5, 17, 3*); and simply meridianus (*Pell. H.*); the line of m. lines equinoctialis or meridianā; or simply meridianā (*Pitt. 9, 5*). *FIG.* Heights, summus, summum; fastigium; summum culmen (*L.*).

MERIDIONAL, meridianus (*C.*).

MERIT, a. meritum (*that whereby one has deserved well*);—dignitas, virtus (*weight of character*);—laus (*that wch is attributed to us as an excellence*);—merces, ēdis; operæ pretium (*reward deserved*); according to m., merito; pro merito; pro dignitate: a man of great m., vir præstans virtute (*C. Off. 2, 12*); to commend aly acc. to its m., ex vxo celebrare qd (*S.*); the m.'s of a case, ratio: to lay up a stock of m.'s, de quo optime, præclare, mirifice merere (*est*) merita sibi colligere, parare. comparare are not Latin).

MERIT, v. merēre (*to earn*)—merēri (*to deserve*).—promerēre (*vare*).—dignum easē q̄ re; demerēre; commerēre (*usually in a bad sense*; but demerēre in a good sense).

MERITED, debitus; meritus (*due, deserved*): m. punishment, debita o merita pœna.

MERITORIOUS, mercedē, præmio dignus; præclare o mirifice meritus (*C.*).

MERITORIOUSLY, bene; optime; or rather with the verb, e. g., hâc re optime meruisti, meritus es.

MERLE, merula (*Linn.*).

MERLIN, falco asalon (*Linn.*).

MERRILY, hilarē; hilariter; læte.

MERRY, hilaris; hilarius; lætus; gaudio o lætitiâ affectus; lætitiâ plenus; gaudio perfusus; lætitiâ gestiens: to be m., hilarari, lætitiâ affici (*C.*); exhilarari (*Col.*).

MERRY-ANDREW, **MERRY-MAKER**, homo jocosus, ridiculus (*q. t. a jester*);—coprea (*a kind of court foot*);—sannio (*a buffoon who made sport by gestures*); he had his head shorn, and wore a dress of patchwork; and g. t.)—scurra (*a wit*);—maccus (*the hurlquin in Atelean plays of the Romans*; aft. *Dion. 489, Putsch.*).

MERRY-MAKING, voluptas; gaudium.

MESENTERIC, "mesentericus, or by the gen. mesenterii, e. g. vena o arteria mesenterii (*t. t.*).

MESH, a. ¶ *Interstice of a net, macula* (*C.*). ¶ *A net, vid.*

MESH, v. (*To catch as in a net*), illaqueare; irritare; capere qm q̄ re.

MESHY, "maculis plenus; reticulatus (*made like a net, Varr.*).

MESMERIZE, "manuum contractiones mulcēre o permulcēre.

MESS, s. ¶ *Portion of food, demensum annonæ* (*militaria, Juv.*). ¶ *Number of persons who eat together, convivium, pl.*; convictus, sodalitium: a m. male, convictor; convivator; compansor: to have aby for one's m. male, habēre qm in convictu (*Np.*). ¶ *A hoick-potch, farrago*; perturbatio et confusio rerum. ¶ *State of dirt, see DIR.* ¶ *A position of difficulty (in low colloquial language)*, res misera: to be in a desperate m., pessimo loco sunt res; miserae, afflictæ, sunt cæ res; pessime agitur cum qd.

MESS (*with*), v. habēre qm in convictu; convivere uti qd.

MESSAGE, nuntius.—mandatum: to bear o bring a m., nuntium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*); mandatum ferre (*O.*); referre (*Cas.*): to receive a very welcome m., optatissimum nuntium accipere (*opp. malum nuntium audire*).

MESSANGER, nuntius (*one who brings an oral message*).—"tabellarius (*one who carries letters*);—an evil m., nuntius malus, tristis: a swift m., nuntius volucer: m. after m. came and told &c., crebri nuntii afferbant &c.: to inform one by letter o by a m., per literas aut per nuntium certiorē facere qm.

MESSIAH, Messias, æ.

MESSMATE, contubernalis cæ: an old m.—m., veteris contubernii amicus (*Lactant.*). See also *MESSE*.

METAL, metallum (*Plin.*; æs, brassa): abounding in m., metallis ferax; metallifer (*Sil.*).

METALLIC, metallicus (*q. t. Plin.*).—æreus, æneus (*of brass*).—aureus, argenteus (*of gold, silver*).

METALLURGY, "metallurgia (*t. t.*); "scientia metallorum.

METAMORPHOSE, v. transformare; transfigurare qd (*Plin.*; *Suet.*); formare o fingere qd in aliam formam, figuram, speciem (*aft. C.*): to m. into aly, rem mutare, vertere, convertere, transformare (*O.*); or transfigurare (*Plin.*), in qd in nova corpora mutare formas (rerum; *O.*): to be m'd., mutari, verti, converti (*to be transformed*; *C.*); transformari (*O.*); transfigurari (*Plin.*).

METAMORPHOSIS, s. mutatio; transfiguratio (*Plin.*; *est* rare).—transitus in aliam figuram (*Plin. 4, 36, 43*); pl. transformationes (*transl. of metamorphoses*); formæ in nova corpora mutatæ (*O.*).

METAPHOR, translatio (*ævergopd*).—verba translata, pl.—figura (*C. de Opt. Gen. Orat. 5, p. in.*; sententia et eorum formæ, tamquam figuræ; but fm *C. this technical use of the word soon became common*). Bold m.'s, translationes audaciore: clashing m.'s (*Addison*), inconsequentia translationum (*aft. Q. 8, 6, 50*).

METAPHORICAL, translatus.

METAPHORICALLY, metaphorice; per translationem; translatis verbis (*e. g. to speak, &c.*). To use a word m., verbum transferre.

METAPHRASE, see *TRANSLATION*.

METAPHYSICAL, "metaphysicus (*t. t.*).

METAPHYSICALLY, "metaphysice (*t. t.*).

METAPHYSICS, "metaphysica, orum (*Philos.*).

METE, see *METABOLISM*.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, metempsychosis (*Ter.*).—*Beiter*, migratio animarum in alia corpora; or animarum post mortem ab aliis ad alios transitio; *aft. Cæs. B. G. 6, 14*, Druides volunt persuadere, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios.

METEOR, oetentum in celo animadversum (*Ter. C. Div. 1, 43, 97*); meteoron (*t. t.*); pl. phenomena (*Terull.*). Strange m.'s, inusitata quæ oriuntur e celo (*aft. C. Div. 1, 42, 93*).

METEOROLOGY, "meteorologia (*t. t.*).

METHINKS, ut mihi videtur. (ut) opinor. *M. I see you*, to videre videor (*C.*): *M. I see this city in a blaze*, videor mihi hanc urbem vidēre incendio concidentem (*C. Cæs. 4, 6, 11*).

METHOD, ratio, via, *Ju. ratio* et via (*est* very rarely; only once in *C.*)—via et ratio (*way and manner in which one does a thing*);—modus (*way and manner in which aly takes place*).—"est methodus is quite unclassical." The mathematical m., mathematicorum ratio (*in respect of strict proof*; also with necessaria; *C. de Fin. 5, 4, 9*); the Socratic m., disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta (*C. de N. D. 1, 5, 11*): I invented this m., primus inventi hanc viam: there is m. in his madness, cum ratione insanit (*Ter.*).—Ernesti says novâ et pulcherrimâ ratione literas tradere (*by a new and excellent m.*)—"Hyllenb. has recta progrediendi ratio duabus continetur partibus (*the right m. of proceeding consists in two particulars*).

METHODICAL. By *ercl.* with ratio, ratio et via, &c.; e. g. a m. delivery, disserendi ratio: a m. book of instruction, liber quo res artificio et viâ traduntur (*aft. C. de Fin. 4, 4, 10*): a m. person, qui omnia ratione et viâ agit.

METHODICALLY, ratione et viâ, viâ et ratione (*according to a way of one's own*).—artificio et viâ, viâ et arte (*conformably to art*). To deliver aly m., qd artificio et viâ tradere: to speak m., viâ et ratione, viâ et arte dicere.

METHODIST, "methodista (*t. t.*).

METHODISTICALLY, by *ercl.* with the subst.

METONYMICAL, metonymicus (*Gramm.*).

METONYMICALLY, verbis mutatis o immutatis (*aft. C.*). To use a word m., verbum mutare, immutare; verbum pro verbo quasi commutare (*C. Or. 27, 93*).—The *Gramm.* say also metonymice; per metonymiam.

METONYMY, metonymia (*Æst.*); immutatio, verba mutata (*transl. of the Gr. C. Or. 27, 93, where it is distinguished fm translatio, metaphor*).

METRE, metrum (*the measure of syllables*).—versus (*kind of versification*). For the sake of the m., metri causâ; metri necessitate coactus: to write in the m. of Tibullus, componere qd Tibulli metro (*Mart.*).

METRICAL, metricus. The m. laws, lex versuum; leges metricæ.

METRICALLY, legibus metricis (*according to the laws of metre*).—lege versuum (*according to the laws of verse*).

METROPOLIS, caput (*T.*; *L.*); urbs nobilissima (*Just.*). *est* not urbe capitalis.—(as the seat of

government), sedes u. domicilium imperii; also (acc. to the Roman manner) urbs.—(*Met.*) urbs praecipua or princeps, a chief town, esp. when speaking of several.)

METROPOLITAN, *adj.* *Crci.* by the subt.
METROPOLITAN, *s.* (*Archbishop*) *episcoporum princeps.

METTLE, animus; animus ferox; virtus; spiritus feroxes (*pl.*).

METTLESOME, animosus; ferox; acer.

MEW, *s.* *An enclosure, cavea; claustrum.*
Cry of a cat, *vox felis. *A kind of sea-fowl, larus (Linn.).*

MEW, *v.* *To shed (feathers), plumas ponere or euere.* *To cry as a cat, *queri, *gemere (felire; Auct. Carm. Philom. 50; of the panther).* *To m. like a cat, vocem felis imitari.* *Mew up, includere, concludere in qm locum or in qo loco (C.).*

MICA, phengites lapis; phengites (*see Plin. 36, 22, 46, where phengites candidus is distinguished fm phengites flavus*).—(*Met.*) mica in this sense is modern.

MICHAELMAS, festum Michaelis; or, more exactly, festum omnium angelorum (*Sept. 29*). *To distinguish it fm festum apparitionis s. Michaelis archangel (May 8).*

MICROCOSM. *Use the Greek word.*

MICROSCOPE, *microscopium (*t. i.*). *To look through a m., armatis oculis spectare qd (Kraft, aft. Ruhnck.); qd aspicere per vitrum (Mühlmann, aft. Sen. C. N.); qd aspicere per microscopium, *microscopium adhibere rel.*

MID-DAY, meridies (*prop. and fig.*).—tempus meridianum (*prop.*).—hæc meridiæ (*prop. and fig.; see Ruhnck., Sen. N. Qu. 3, præf. 3.*) Towards m., ad meridiem: at m., meridie; tempore meridiæ: to set out at m., per meridiem proficisci.

MIDDLE, *adj.* medius; *see MEAN.* *M. age, media ætas (C.): the m. order, a) in rank, opp. to the nobles or the people, ordo plebeius, plebs, homines plebei generis (gen. the order of citizens; the former, of the order itself; the two latter, of individuals).—plebs ingenua (of the higher orders of citizens, T. Ann. 4, 27, extr.; usually termed by L. principes, primores, or capita plebis, opp. to the infim; see 6, 34; 4, 60; 2, 1; 10, 6).—of the m. order, plebei generis; plebeius b) in respect of property, homines modice locupletas. (*Met.*) Neither homines mediocres in C. de Orat. 1, 21, 94, nor vir mediocris in Justin. 1, 2, 4, refers to rank or order, but to mental endowments.)*

MIDDLE, *s.* medius *cs rei locus (e. g. of the earth, medius mundi universi locus).—media cs rei pars (obs. in oblique cases, loc. pars oft. omitted; e. g. in medio or in mediâ urbis).—Mly by medius in agreement: the m. of the line, media acies: the m. of the island, media insula: to break through the m. of the enemy's line, per mediam aciem hostium perrumpere: to be situated in the m. of any place, in medio qo loco situm esse. (*Met.*) 1. Avoid centrum except for the centre of a circle. Plin. has centrum celi, solis, terræ, &c., but these bodies were supposed "disks." C. uses, for the centre of the earth, medius terræ locus. 2. Avoid umbilicus, which C. uses only of Greek places, as a translation of the Greek ὀμφαλός.*

MIDDLING, mediocris; modicus; medius.

MIDNIGHT, media nox (*Met.*) medium noctis is not Latin. At or about m., media nocte; concubiâ nocte: immediately after m., de mediâ nocte.

MIDRIFF, *see* DIAPHRAGM.

MIDST, *see* MIDDLE, *s.*

MIDSUMMER, sætas media (C.); sætas summa (*sft. m.*).

MIDWIFE, obstetrix, iola. The office of a m., opera, quam obstetrix præstat; opera obstetricia.

MIDWIFERY, *ars obstetrica (*Ern.*); *doctrina de præstandâ parturientibus operâ.

MIEN, vultus; os; aspectus; visus; forma; facies; species. SYN. &c. in AIR = MISEN, MANNER, LOOK.

MIGHT, *see* POWER.

MIGHTILY, valde (*very much*); vehementer (*powerfully, strongly*).

MIGHTY, potens (*that has power and exercises it*).—pollens (*gen. that has great power and means*).—Jn. pollens potensque—opibus valens, opulentus (*that has great wealth and influence*).—opibus firmus, firmus (*strong*).—amplus (*of great extent*).—magnus (*g. t. great*). Very m., præpotens; præpollens; potentissimus; opulentissimus; magno imperio præditus: m. and flourishing, potens et florens, gravis et opulentus (*of persons or states*).—amplus et florens (*of states*): m. by land, pollens terrâ; qui classe pedestribus valet: m. by sea, pollens mari; qui classe valet: a m. king, rex potens or opulentus; rex firmus opibus; a m.

kingdom, regnum opulentum: to be m., potentem esse; largiter posse; opibus valere, pollere; opibus, armis et potentiâ valere: to be very m., magnas opes habere; copis et opibus affluere.

MIGNONETTE, reseda (*Plin. 27, 12*).

MIGRATE, migrare, transmigrare (*in locum*).

MIGRATION, migratio (C. and L.); transmigration (Prudent).

MIGRATORY, *qui migrat or migrare solet.

MILCH-COW, *vacca quæ lac habet.—(*Met.*) Bos lactarius, *Varr. R. 2, 1, 17*—a bullock that is still sucking.

MILD, *Adj.* Soft, smooth, gentle, mollis (*not hard or harsh, opp. durus, acer*).—mitis (*not sharp or severe, opp. asper*).—lenis (*not violent, opp. asper, vehement*).—temperatus (*moderate, not too warm or too cold, of climate and the seasons, opp. frigidus or calidus*).—levis (*light, not oppressive, opp. gravis*). To call athy by a m. term, molli nomine appellare qd: to give a milder name to a thing, lenius nomen ei rei imponere: to grow or become m. (*of winter, &c.*) mitescere: to make or render m., mollem, &c., facere, reddere rem. *Gentile, clement, indulgent, mollis (not hard-hearted, opp. acer)*.—mitis (*not harsh, not severe, gentle, opp. asper*).—lenis (*gentle, opp. vehement, asper, acer*).—mansuetus (*opp. ferus, immanis*).—clemens (*merciful and lenient, opp. severus, crudelis*).—misericornis (*compassionate, opp. durus*).—facilis (*easy*).—indulgens (*indulgent, opp. acerbus et severus*).—placidus (*calm, opp. fervidus, iracundus*).—benignus (*kind*).—beneficus (*beneficent*).—Jn. mitis et mansuetus (*opp. ferus et immanis*).—lenis et mansuetus (*opp. vehement et atrox*).—clemens et misericors (*opp. crudelis et durus*).—clemens et mansuetus (*opp. crudelis et inhumanus*).—placidus et lenis. *M. manners, mores placidi; mores temperati et moderati: a m. rebuke, castigatio clemens: to pass a m. judgement on any one, se clementem in qm præbere (g. i. also as a judge).—clementer scribere de qo (in a letter): in a m. manner, leniter; clementer; benigne: to make or render m., mollem, &c., facere, reddere. *Not harsh in flavour, mollis (not pungent, opp. acer)*.—mitis (*not sour; v. pr. of fruit that is ripe or mellow; opp. acerbus; cf. Germ. Farr. R. 1, 68*).—lenis (*opp. asper and acer, of wine and food*).—dulcis (*sweet, opp. austerus, of drink*). To make or render m., mollire; mitigare; lenire: to become m. (*of fruit*), mitescere.*

MILDEW, robigo (*Col. blight on corn*).—mucor, situs (*mould*). To gather m., mucorem contrahere; situm ducere.

MILDLY, molliter (*softly*)—leniter (*gently*).—clementer; indulgenter (*with clemency*).

MILDNESS, lenitas (*gentleness, of a thing or of a person, opp. asperitas*).—animus lenis, ingenium lenes (*gentleness, of character*).—clementia (*opp. crudelitas*).—mansuetudo (*opp. feritas, inhumanitas*).—miseriordia (*compassion; opp. animus durus*).—facilitas (*a yielding disposition*).—indulgentia (*indulgence; opp. severitas*).—benignitas, beneficentia (*kind disposition, good-nature*). *M. of government, clementia et mansuetudo imperii.*

MILE, *l Roman m*, mille passuum, passus mille (*consisting of a thousand paces of five feet each, therefore = 5000 feet, i. e. about 1618 English yards, being 142 yards less than the English m.; pl. millia passuum, or mille millia (with mention of the number of m.'s).—milliarium spatium (the length of a thousand paces; also in pl. of several such spaces).—milliarium (sc. marmor) lapis (a mile-stone; hence to denote distances). A useful plan by which we can know how many m.'s we have gone, ratio non inutilis, quâ scire possumus, quot millia numero itineris fecerimus (*Vitr. 10, 9 (14), 1*). Ita (calculus) et sonitu et numero indicabit miliaria spatia navigationis (*how many m.'s we have sailed; ib. 7*). A m. fm Alexandria, a primo milliaro Alexandrie (*Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4, § 1*): the *Velentes* and *Fidenates*, who live respectively six and eighteen m.'s fm Rome, *Velentes* et *Fidenates*, quorum alii sexto milliaro abunt ab urbe Româ, alii octavo decimo (*Strab. 1, 4*): he is buried in the Applan road, five m.'s fm the city, sepultus est juxta viam Applan, ad quintum lapidem (*Np. Att. 22, extr.*): both the town and the estates are more than a hundred and fifty m.'s fm Rome), et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem (*Plin. Ep. 10, 24, extr.*): a m. long, miliarium (*Suet. Ner. 31*): he was making a canal fm lake Avernus to Ostia, a hundred and sixty m.'s long, inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia (sc. passuum) (*Suet. Ner. 31*). (*It is obvious that the same phraseology**

may be employed with reference to English m.'s, when the context sufficiently determines the sense.)

MILPOIL, *Achillea millefolium* (Linn.).

MILITANT, qui pugnat, &c.; *Cred. by the verb or subst.*

MILITARY, militaris: in a m. manner, militarily (g. t.).—more militari (aff. the manner of a soldier).—more militat (as in warfare, according to m. rules).—instituto militari, exemplo militari (as is usual with soldiers). *M. abilities*, virtus imperatoria (of the general): m. renown, belli (or bellica) gloria or laus; gloria militaris; rei militaris laus: great m. renown, excellens in re militari gloria: to possess m. renown, belli gloria or bellica laude florere: m. affairs, res bellicae (relating to war).—res militaris, militia (relating to soldiers and their duties): to have great skill in m. affairs, summam scientiam or magnam prudentiam rei militaris habere: m. school, ludus militaris (prop., a school of cadets, &c.).—militia disciplina (fig., field-service itself, as training soldiers; see C. Manil. 10, 28): m. discipline; see DISCIPLINE: the m., milites (g. t. soldiers, also as opp. to citizens, &c.; Plin. Ep. 10, 27).—copie, exercitus (troops, forces, an army).—homines militares (experienced soldiers; see Herz. S. Cat. 45, 2): to discharge any one fm. service, ci militat vacationem dare (if not yet a soldier).—qm militia solvere (if a soldier): to bury with m. honours, qm militari honesto funere humare: ~~for~~ Militia for soldiers, the military, is foreign to classical prose; even if it can be proved to be so used earlier than Justin.

MILITATE (against), repugnare; pugnare (with a dat. in poets).

MILITIA, *milles or copie provinciales; and prps populares armati (Curt. 8, 2, 20).

MILK, s. lac. Of m. = made of m., like m., lacteus: cows' m., lac vacuuum, bubulicum: goats' m., lac caprinum: new m., lac recens: curdled m., lac concretum: sour m., oxygala: the m. curdles, lac coit (g. t.).—lac coagulator (by means of rennet): the m. becomes thick, lac spissatur: to turn to or become m., lactescere: bread and m., opus lactarium (Lamprid.).—cibus e lacte confectus (Jan.).

MILK, v. mulgere (e. g. capras, oves); also absol., mulgere: ubera siccare (H.); ubera pressare palmis (V.).

MILKER, *qui, quæ, mulget.

MILKING, a. mulectus, ùs.

MILKMAN, *qui lac vendit.

MILK-PAIL, mulctra (Col.); mulctrarium (V. Georg. 3, 177, where some edd. have mulctralia, pl.).—mulctrum (H.).

MILKY, lacteus. *M. white*, lacteus: lacteo colore: the m. way, orbis lacteus (C. Sonn. Scip. 3).—lacteus circulus (Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91, &c.).—via lactea (O. Met. 1, 169).

MILL, mola (moletrina, Cat. ap. Non. In ancient times they were turned either by the hand, mola manuarum, versatilis, or by water, mola asinaria; or by some other beast of draught, jumentaria; or by water, m. aquaria or aquæ).—plastrinum (the place or building where the grain was originally pounded in mortars, but afterwards ground: it was also the bake-house, and place for foddering cattle. The m. being turned by slaves, it was also used as a place of punishment). To turn a m., molas circumagere: belonging or relating to a m., molaris: plastrinalis: the wheel of a m. turns, *molas rota agitur: an ass that works in a m., asinus molaris: a windmill, mola venti (aff. mola aquæ; Cod Just 2, 42, 10).

MILL CLAPPER, *mola crepitaculum.

MILL-HOPPER, infundibulum.

MILL-HORSE (with the Romans, an ass), asinus molaris (Cato. R. R. 11, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 19, 3), or molendarius (Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2).

MILL-STONE, lapis molaris (the kind of stone used for m.-s., pyrites, alex. pumex; 'a volcanic trachyte or porous lava': Dict. of Antiq.).—mola (each mill had two such mols; of wch the upper was catillus; the lower meta). *Prov.*, to see through a m.-s., lyncæum esse: oculus acies atque acutus habere.

MILL-STREAM, *rivus or aqua molam agens or versans.

MILLER, molitor; molendarius (both late; one who grinds in a mill; the baker, pistor, usually, of course, ground his own corn).—moderator molas venti (of a windmill). To hire oneself to a m., pistori operam lucare.

MILLET, milium (Col.); panicum miliaceum (Linn.).

MILLINER, *qui (quæ) quæstum facit mercibus

ad cultum et nitidioris vitæ instrumenta pertinentibus, or *qui (quæ) mundi mulieribus officium exercet.

MILLION, decies centena millia. Two, three m.'s, vices, trices centena millia: a m. times, decies centena millies (prop.); sexcenties, millies (= times out of number).

MILT, || The spleen, splen (Plin.); llen (Cels.). || Of fish, lates (Suet. Vit. 14); semen (Col.).

MIME, mimus (C.).

MIMIC, adj. mimicus. *M. a dancer*, mimus (C.); saltationis artifex (Suet. Tit. 7).

MIMIC, s. artis mimicæ peritus (g. t.); imitator ineptus, ridiculus; simia (H.); one who practices mimicry.

MIMIC, v. perverse qd imitari (C.).

MIMICRY, perversa, inepta, ridicula imitatio.

MINCE, *PROF.* concidere; minute or minutatim concidere; minutatim or particulatim consecrare: minced meat, minutal (see Juo. 14, 129). *FIG.* to m. matters, dicendo extenuare et abjicere qd (C.).

MIND, animus (g. t. the whole soul, or spiritual nature; also, more particularly, reason, sentiment, or will, or any special state of mind, as courage, anger, pleasure, pride, propensity or favorable inclination).—mens (reason or intellect, or thought considered as guiding the will; e quæ latet in animis hominum, quæque pars animi mens vocatur, C. Rep. 2, 40; mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, C. Tusc. 3, 5).—natura, ingenium (the character, inclinations, and sentiments). The feelings or sensations of our m.'s, animi qui nostræ mentis sunt: a m. at variance with itself, animus a seipso dissidens: secumque discordans: a calm or tranquil m., animus tranquillior or tranquillius: to bring altho to one's m., ci qd ad animum revocare; qm de re monere: a man of firm m., homo constans: it is the mark of a little and empty mind, that he, &c., illud pusilli animi, jejuni atque inanitis, quod, &c.: I know his m. very well, ego illius sensum pulchre calleo (comic): a person's m. and habits, ea ingenium et mores: strength of m., animi vis (mental power); *magnum, quo qs valet ingenium; ingeni præstantia: weakness of m., imbecillitas animi (but animi infirmitas is indecision of character); ingenium imbecillum (want of abilities): peace of m., animi tranquillitas; animus quietus: to be in one's right m., mentis compositum esse; suæ mentis esse; in potestate mentis esse: to be hardly in one's right m., dubie sanitatis esse: not to be in one's right m., mente captum esse; de ore mente exisse; mente alienatâ esse: to go out of one's m., de ore e potestate mentis exire; mente capli or alienari: to return to one's right m., ad sanitatem reverti: are you in your right m.? i satini sanus es? I am in my right m., mens mihi integra or sana est: culture of the m., eruditio (instruction; and the discipline and habits produced by training): true culture of the m., *rectus ingeni cultus.

MIND, v. || To attend to or upon; see ATTEND. To m. one's own business, nihil præter suum negotium agere, nihil de alio anquirere (C. Off. 1, 34, 125); suarum rerum esse (L. 3, 38). To m. other people's business, curare aliena; curare que ad me nihil pertinent (C.) or attinent (Ter.). || To care for, see CARE. || To remember; vid.

MINDEFUL, || Attentive, attentus; diligens. *M. of athg*, diligens ea rei, attentus ad qd; attentus in qd re (S.). || Bearing in mind, not forgetful, memor; non immemor. To be m. of, memorem esse ea rei; meminisse, recordari, reminisci ea rei or qd; qd memoria tenere, in memoria habere, memoria retinere.

MINE, pron. meus. What is thine is m., quod tuum est, meum est (Ter.): the inheritance is m., hereditas mea est, mihi obigit: it is not m. to utter a falsehood, (poc.) non est mentiri meum (Ter.).

MINE, s. || *PROF.* An excavation for obtaining metals, metallum, or pl. metalla, orum, &; fodina (a pit). To make m.'s, metalla instituere: to work m.'s, metalla exercere: to work m.'s afresh, metalla intermissa recolare: to condemn any to the m.'s, in metallum damnare (Plin.); ad metalla condemnare (Suet.): the right of opening a m. on one's estate, jus metallorum: iron m., metallum ferrarium or ferri: gold, silver m., met. aurarium, argentarium, || *FIG.* A rich repository, *fons uberrimus, e quo haurire possumus; or by thesaurus (a treasure), &c. || *PROF.* An excavation for military purposes, cuniculus (Cæsar); specus suffossus (Curt.). To form a m., cuniculum agere: to spring a m., *vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere; *ignem admoveo pulveri nitrato in cuniculo defosso; *pulvere pyrio incenso moles super-

structas discutere : to throw down the walls by m.'s, cuniculis muros subruere (L.).

MINE, v. (in military language), cuniculum agere (L.); qm locum suffodere (Plin.)

MINER, || One who makes a metal mine, metallicus (Plin.); fossor (Vitr.). || One who works in a military mine, cunicularius (Veget.); cuniculator (Luctat. ap. Stat.).

MINERAL, s. metallum (not only of metals, but also of other substances dug out of the earth; e. g., creta, sulphur).—fossile: pl. fossilia.

MINERAL, adj. metallicus (Plin. 37, 415); res or aeris particulas continens. A m. fassor, sapor medicatus (Plin. Ep.). the k.ingdom, fossilia, pl.: a m. spring. *fons aeris particulas continens.

MINERALOGICAL, *mineralogicus (t. t.); ad scientiam or cognitionem metallorum, *fossilium, pertinentia.

MINERALOGIST, fossilium peritus, sciens, spectator.

MINERALOGY, fossilium scientia or cognitio; *mineralogia (t. t.).

MINGLE, miscere or permiscere (thoroughly); with alth, quod cum qd re, qd qd re, or qd ci rei.—commiscere (to mix together); with alth, quod cum qd re, or qd ci rei.—confundere; with alth, quod cum qd re (prop. to pour together); hence, fg., to confound; e. g. vera cum falsis.—turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to throw into confusion).

MINIATURE, tabella minor (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, m. 5, § 72); pictura minor (aft. Plin. 35, 11, 37, in.). A m. painter, qui pingit minoribus tabellis (see Plin. 35, 10, 36, m. 5, § 72); celebrated m. painters, minoris picturae celebres in penicillo pictores (Plin. ib. § 37).

MINIKIN, see DIMINUTIVE.

MINING, v. By the verbs.

MINION, (Favourite at court) qui est in magni apud principem gratia; pl., court m.'s, regis amici magni et potentes; quos principes praecipue suscipit: familiares principis (Suet.); aulici gratia principum florentes (Burmman). See also FAVOURITE.

MINISTER, s. amicus principis, regis (as a friend and assistant of the prince).—principis socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, socius consiliorum principis et participes consiliorum (as a counsellor of the prince; aft. Sall. Jug. 29, 1; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22). A cabinet m., comes consistorianus (LXX) in the later period of the empire: m. for foreign affairs, qui principi adest rerum externarum arbitri atque administrator: m. of the interior, *principis minister et adiutor consiliorum domesticorum: m. of public worship, *cui cura sacrorum tradita est: m. of finance, cui cura rerum tradita est (aft. Suet. Oct. 36): m. of war, amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 5 & 6): to make any one a m., qm socium et administrator omnium consiliorum assumere (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1): the m.'s, *primates aulici (Erm.); qui principi aduanti consiliorum arbitri atque administratori (Eichst.); see also MINISTRY.

MINISTRY, v. Tm. ministrare; dare; praebere. INTRA. to conduce, prodesse; conducere; usual esse; utilem esse; utilitatem habere or praebere; juvare (C.); servire (Col.); in rem esse (S.); esse (C.), ministrare ci; ministerium facere ci (Just.). To m. in sacred things, res sacras administrare or dispensare, or rebus sacris praesse (aft. C.).

MINISTERIAL, || Belonging to an office, quod ad munus or ad officium pertinet; quod cum munere conjunctum est; quod munus fert. A m. office, ministerium. || Relating to the sacred office, ad res sacras or divinas spectans.

MINISTRATION, By the verbs.

MINISTRY, || Agency; vid. || Office; vid. || Persons who administer government, principes (regis, &c.) amici, rectores, &c. (pl. of the expressions given under MINISTER). As a college or body, collegium eorum, quos principes socios et administratores omnium consiliorum assumpti (aft. S. Jug. 29, 1); collegium eorum, qui principi in consilio semper aduanti et omnium rerum habentur participes (aft. Np. Eum. 1, 6): (as the ruling power in a state) consilium reipublicae, penes quod est summum imperium et potestas (aft. Flor. 1, 15): the m. of the interior, *collegium eorum, quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est; *collegium eorum, qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis.

MINOR, || One under age, a) *qui in suam tutelam nondum venit (aft. C. Nisi postumus—antequam in suam tutelam venisset, mortuus esset, C.:

should die whilst he was still a m., de Or. 39, 186).—Infans (a little child), or by nondum adulti aetate (g. l., not yet of full age), or peradolescentulus, peradolescens (still very young). M.'s, filii familiarum (see Interp. ad S. Cat. 43, 2; Suet. Vit. 11). b) In respect of tutelae, pupillus; pupilla: money belonging to m.'s, pecuniae pupillares. c) In respect of ability to govern, nondum maturus Imperio (L. 1, 3). || In logic, assumption (C. Juv. 37, 87).

MINORITE (Franciscan monk), frater minor S. Francisci.

MINORITY, || Age of a minor, aetas nondum adulta (g. l.)—aetas pupillaris (of a ward).—aetas nondum magna Imperio (of the successor to a throne; aft. L. 1, 3). To die in his m., mori antequam in suam tutelam venisset (aft. C.). || The smaller number, numerus minor (C.), or inferior (Caes.).

MINOTAUR, minotaurus.

MINSTER, *edes cathedralis.

MINT, || A plant, mentha (Plin.). || A place where money is coined, moneta (C.). Masters of the m., triumviri monetales.

MINT, v. || PAOR. signare (C.), cudere (Plaut.), ferire (Plin.), aurum, argentum (C.); numos (Plaut.). FIG. To insent, fingere; confingere; comminaci.

MINUTE, a) The sixteenth part of an hour, *horm sexagesima. Forty-five m.'s, dodrans horn: two m.'s and a half, semuncia horn: a m. hand, *index sexagesimularum. || In astronomy, scrupulum (Plin.). FIG. || A short space of time, momentum: punctum temporis. I will come back in a m., momento, illico revertar: to be punctual to the m., ad tempus dictum adesse, venire: in a few m.'s, minimis diebus: every m., omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67): for a m., paulisper. || A brief note or memorandum, commentarii, or commentaris (pl.), commentariolus, capita (pl.): for the m.'s of a meeting of revolution, &c. See also MEMORANDUM.

MINUTE, adj. minutus; parvulus; pusillus (as a ludicrous or contemptuous sense). See SMALL.

MINUTE, v. commentari, scribere, de qd re.

MINUTELY (every minute), omnibus minimis temporum punctis (C. N. D. 1, 24, 67).

MINUTELY, diligenter; accurate; subtiliter: Jw. accurate et diligenter; accurate et exquisite. —NOT Not exacte.

MINUTENESS, || Smallness, parvitas, exiguitas, exilitas. M. of stature, brevitatis (opp. magnitudo corporis; Caes. B. G. 2, 30). || Accuracy, diligentia; cura; subtilitas.

MINUTIAE, res minutae or parvae; nugae (NOT not minutiae). To attend to m., *rerum minutarum esse studiosum.

MIRACLE, miraculum, res mira, mirum (alth marvellous).—ostentum, monstrum, prodigium, portentum (of fearful or threatening appearances in nature: ostentum, any strange natural phenomenon, without the notion of a prophetic meaning; monstrum, especially of unnatural births; prodigium, that which portends alth extraordinary, or is a display of Divine power, apply with ref. to the manner in which, or the place or time at which a thing appears; portentum, alth strange or wonderful in nature or human life, so far as it portends good or evil) — In the biblical sense the proper word is miraculum. To work m.'s, miracula edere, patrare.

MIRACULOUS, mirus; mirandus; mirabilis (wonderful).—monstrosus, monstrosus, prodigiosus (portentous).

MIRACULOUSLY, mirum or mirandum in modum (NOT never in mirum modum); mirabiliter; monstrose.—prodigialiter (H. A. P.).

MIRAGE, *fata morgana.

MIRE, see DIAT. MUO.

MIRROR, speculum. See LOOKING-GLASS.

MIRROR-ROOM, conclave, cujus parietes speculis or (according to the custom of the ancients) pengrite lapide distincti sunt (see Suet. Dom. 14).—conclave, in quo specula ab omni parte posita sunt (see Sen. N. Qm. 1, 16, 3). NOT cubiculum speculatum, which is found only in a corrupt passage of 'Vita Horatii', Suet. l. 3, p. 51, ed. Wolf.—Vitrea camera were rooms lined with thick plates of coloured glass in panels (vitrum quadratum; Diat. Antiqq. VITRUM).

BIRTH hilaritas (opp. severitas); gaudium; letitia (opp. maestitia).

MIRTHFUL, hilaris; laetus; letabundus; letitiosis gestiens; gaudio exultans, triumphans, cumulatus.

MIRTHFULLY, hilare; hilariter; læte.
MIRTHFULNESS, animus hilaris, alacer, lætus; alacritas.
MIRY, lutosus; lutulentus; cœnosus.
MISANTHROPE, *hominibus o generi humano inimicus atque hostis; qd genus humanum, o hominum universum genus, odit; qd hominum congressus fugit atque odit.
MISANTHROPIC, hominum congressus et societatem fugiens, metuens (*aft. C.*); homines reformidans (*Q.*).
MISANTHROPY, odium hominum o in homines (*C.*), o in hominum universum genus (*C. Tusc. 4, 11, 25*), o generis humani (*ib. § 27*).
MISAPPLICATION, abusus, *usus perversus.
MISAPPLY, abuti o *perverse uti qd re.
MISAPPREHEND, non recte interpretari o intelligere qd (*aft. C.*); aliter ac dictum erat accipere qd.
MISAPPREHENSION, interpretatio falsa o perversa; error (*s. mistake*).
MISBECOME, non decet, dedecet; deformare est (*it is unbecoming*).—dedecere o indecêre qm; indecorum, dedecori, turpe esse cui; indignum esse qd (*to be unsuitable to, unworthy of*).
MISBEGOTTEN, nothus (*by a concubine, when the father is known*).—spurius (*by an unmarried woman, when the father is unknown*).—adulterino sanguine natus (*begotten in adultery*).—non legitimo conjugio natus, ortus (*q. l.*).—furto conceptus (*poet.*).
MISBEHAVE, male se gerere.
MISBEHAVIOUR, vitium, pravitas (*misconduct, through moral obliquity*).—inhumanitas, rusticitas, mores rustici (*through want of good manners*).
MISBELIEF, error; (*in eccl. sense*) *heresis; *falsa doctrina.
MISCALCULATE, in computando, in rationibus, errare, falli.
MISCALCULATION, error in rationibus subducendis; error calculorum.
MISCARRIAGE, § *PAOR.* abortio, abortus (*act of bringing forth prematurely*).—abortus (*produce of a premature birth*). § *FIG.* irritum inceptum; irritus labor. See also *FAILURE*.
MISCARRY, § *PAOR.* abortum pati. § *FIG.* non succedere, non o parum o secus procedere (*not to have a desired result*).—præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere (*to turn out badly, contrary to expectation*).—ad irritum cadere, redigi (*to be quite frustrated*). *His attempt miscarried*, male gessit rem.
MISCELLANEOUS, mixtus; commixtus; permixtus; promiscuus; miscellaneus (*Appul.*); miscellus (*Suec.*).
MISCELLANY, farrago (*Juv.*).
MISCHANCE, casus adversus, o simply casus; infortunium. *I have met with a mischance*, adversi qd mihi evenit (*C.*); malum mihi obijciit (*Ter.*). *If any mischance occur*, si quid gravius o durius acciderit (*Cæs.*); si quid acciderit (*C.*).
MISCHIEF, malum; res mala o adversa; calamitas (*evil, misfortune*).—pestis, perniciēs (*ruin*). *To do me mischance*, calamitatem ei struere (*C.*); inferre ei calamitatem: m.-maker, auctor mali (malorum); calamitatis (-um) causa, parens (*C.*).
MISCHIEVOUS, calamitosus; perniciosus; funestus.
MISCONCEIVE, male interpretari; male intelligere.
MISCONCEPTION, interpretatio falsa o perversa; error.
MISCONDUCT, s. delictum, peccatum; error (*if unintentional*).
MISCONDUCT oneself, v. delinquere, peccare (*C.*), delictum committere (*Cæs.*), o admittere (*Ter.*).
MISCONSTRUCTION, mala, prava, o iniqua interpretatio; sinistra interpretatio (*T. Agr. 5*).
MISCONSTRUE, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere, graviter accipere qd (*aft. C.*). *To misconstrue*, calumniari qd.
MISCREANT, homo malus, impròbus; homo nequam (*a worthless fellow*). *Jx.* homo nequam et improbus; homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus (*stained with crimes*).—homo perditus o profligatus (*very corrupt*).—homo nefarius et implus (*wicked*).—homo sine religione ullâ ac fide (*faithless, of no credit*): *a thorough miscreant*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus; homo omnium sceleratissimus: m., scelus.
MISDATE, *diem in literis falso ascribere.
MISDEED, malefictum (*aliquod moraliter bad*).—male-

factum (*a bad deed*).—noxa (*a trespass, minor offence*).—facinus (*g. t.*).—scelus (*a crime*): *to commit a m., malefictum o noxam admittere, committere; facinus committere, in se suscipere*. *His facinus patrare was obsolete*.

MISDEEM, per errorem labi; falli.
MISDEEMAN oneself, male se gerere.
MISDEMEANOUR, delictum; peccatum; vitium.
MISDOER, maleficus; homo maleficus; sons.
MISEMPLY, perperam o perverse uti.
MISER, homo avarus o sordidus; aliquantum ad rem avidior; tenax.

MISERABLE, miserandus; commiserandus; miseratione dignus (*of persons or things*).—*His miserabilis in this sense does not occur in the best prose writers*.

MISERY, miseria (*wretchedness*).—ægritudo, ægritudo (*opp. alacritas; sickness of mind fm a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*).—dolor (*opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*).—tristitia, maestitia (*the natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*).—angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it*).—mæror (*is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation*).—afflictio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis, *C.*).—ærumnæ, vexationes (*great trouble*).—egestas (*extreme poverty*).—calamitas (*m. occasioned by great damage or loss: also in war*).—res misera o afflictæ (*lamentable condition*).—*The m. of the times, angustiae temporum. tempora luctuosa: te pine away in m., miseria o in calamitate tabescere. To be in m., in miseria esse o versari, miserum esse; in summâ infelicitate versari; in malis esse, jacere; malis urgeri; in malis versari; pessimo loco esse; iniquissimâ fortunâ uti. ang; angore confici; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angî intus sensibus: angore cruciari: about althg, dolere o merere rem o re; dolorem ex re capere, accipere, suscipere, haurire; molestiam trahere ex re (*to feel oppressed and dispirited by it*): to be in great m. about althg, magnum dolorem ex re accipere; ex re magnam animo molestiam capere: to come into m., in miseria incidere; in mala precipitare: to relieve aby fm m., miseria qm levare: to deliver fm m., a miseria vindicare; ex miseria eripere: to endure m., miseria ferre, ærumnas perferre (*s. e. patiently to the end*).*

MISFORTUNE, fortuna mala; res adversæ; fortuna afflictæ; casus diversus o tristis; calamitas; infortunium. *Syn. in CALAMITY*.

MISGIVE. *My mind m's*, animus præagit mihi qd mali (*Ter.*); præagit animus, with acc. and inf. (*Plaut.*); animus divinat, præsentit, augurat (*C.*).

MISGIVING, suspicio, conjectura: m's, præcæta animi (*Plin.*); præcæta mentis (*O.*); *to have m's about althg*, præagere qd.

MISGOVERN, *male regere; male rem administrare.

MISGOVERNMENT, *Crcl. with the verbs*.

MISGUIDE, in errorem abducere o inducere; a rectâ vi abducere qm.

MISHAP, vid. **MISCHANCE**.

MISINFORM, *falsa docere o *to be misinformed*, male, non recte, qd audivisse; cognovisse; in errore versari, esse.

MISINTERPRET, male interpretari; aliter ac dictum erat accipere; graviter accipere qd.

MISINTERPRETATION, prava o falsa interpretatio.

MISJUDGE, versari in errore; in errorem labi; falli male o perperam judicare (*C.*). *To mis a person, cogitationem ea non assequi (*C.*); voluntatem ea male interpretari: do I mis you or not?* rectene interpretor sententiam tuam? (*C.*)

MISLAY, alieno, ignoto, incerto loco collocare, ponere, reponere qd: *I have mislaid the book*, ubi librum deposuerim o reposerim nescio o incertus sum.

MISLE, see **MISXLE**.

MISLEAD, see **MISGUIDE**.

MISMANAGE, male rem gerere o administrare.

MISMANAGEMENT, mala rei administratio; o *by the verbs*.

MISNAME, *falso nomine appellare qd; *falso nominare.

MISNOMER, *prava appellatio.

MISPLACE, loco suo movere qd; perverse collocare: *to be misplaced*, cedere o moveri loco suo.

MISPLACED, *male o perverse collocatus.

MISPRINT, v. *typis mendose ascribere o describere qd.

MISPRINT, s. *mendum or erratum typographicum; *error typographicus; *operarum mendum or error: a *bad m.* *vitium typographicum: a *list of m.'s*, *index eorum quæ typothetæ opere neglexerunt, omiserunt, or peccarunt: *to correct m.'s*, *librum ab operarum erroribus purgare.

MISPRISON, || *Contempt*, despectus. || *Neglect*, negligentia; incuria.

MISQUOTE, || *By the verbs*.

MISQUOTE (*auctorem, as an authority: scriptorem, simply as a writer), falso laudare, memorare; *perperam verbis auctoris uti; dictum scriptoris non recte commemorare, usurpare, referre. See **TO QUOTE**.

MISREPORT, falso referre.

MISREPRESENT, detorquere, depravare qd; also calumniari qd (with evil intention). —perverse interpretari (*Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 41*); e. g. recte facta detorquere (*Pin. Ep.*); verbum in pectus detorquere (*Sen. Ep. 13, med.*): *there is nothing which may not be misrepresented*, nihil est, quin narrando possit depravari (*Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 16*): *entirely to m. a matter*, verum convertere in falsum (C.).

MISREPRESENTATION, depravatio. Or by the verbs.

MISRULE, || *Bad government*, *mala rei administratio. || *Disorder*, confusio, perturbatio ordinis; ordo perturbatus; perturbatio; confusio.

MISS, s. *As a title of respect*, of an unmarried lady, domina; also (if very young) dominula, domicella (of the silv. age, and late; see *Boettiger's Sabina*, 1, p. 37).

MISS, s. i. e. **LOSS**, WANT; see these words.

MISS, v. || *Not to hit*, non ferire (*ast. H. A. P. 350*). —*ictus ei deerat (the blow missed him)*: see *Plin. 28, 16*; *without missing*, sine frustratione (*Q. 2, 20, 3*); *to cause a thrust or blow to m.*, frustrari ictum (*Cur. 6, 5, 16*). || *To feel the loss or absence of a thing*, desiderare; querere; requirere: *to m. very much*, desiderio ea rei ang; magna molestia desiderare qd. || *To omit*, omittre, prætermittre: *to m. an opportunity*, occasionem omittre or amittere (C.); prætermittre (Cæc.); dimittre (Nep.): *not to m. an opportunity*, occasionem capere (C.); arripere (L.).

MISSAL, *missalis; *liber missalis or liturgicus (Ecc.).

MISSHAPEN, deformis, deformatus (C.); depravatus (Ter.).

MISSILE, telum missile (*Virg.*, or simply missile, L.): *to discharge a m.*, missile or telum mittere, (pilam) conijcere, (hastam) torquere.

MISSING, absens: *to be m.*, abesse.

MISSION, || *The act of sending*, missio. || *Office of one sent*, munus; partes, pl.; mandatum. || *Embassy for the propagation of religion*, *legatio Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiâ missa; *legatio, quæ Christianæ doctrinæ apud barbaras gentes propagandæ gratiâ missa est.

MISSIONARY, *legatus Christianæ doctrinæ or religionis propagandæ gratiâ missus: a *m. institution*, *seminarium eorum quæ doctrinæ Christianæ propagandæ causâ instituantur.

MISSIVE, adj. missilis.

MISSIVE, s. see **LETTER**, **MESSENGER**.

MISPELL, *perverse collocare syllabas or litteras.

MISPEND, effundere, profundere, dissipare, perdere: *to m. time*, tempus perdere, tempore abuti (C.): *to m. labour*, operam perdere (C.); or frustra contere (Ter.): *to m. one's strength*, vim suam perdere.

MIST, nebula; caligo (so far as it occasions darkness): a *thick m.*, nebula densa (opp. nebula subtilis): *the m. rises fm a lake*, nebula oritur e lacu: a *m. rests upon the plain*, the hills, nebula sedet campo, montibus: *the rivers are covered with m.*, caligant flumina nebulis: a *thick m. covered the whole forest and the surrounding fields*, densa nebula saltem omnem campos circa intexit: *the m. is so thick that one cannot see for it*, nebula adeo densa est, ut lucis visum eripiat: a *m. rises*, nebulæ de terrâ surgunt; nebula in nubes levatur: a *m. clears off*, or settles, nebulæ delabuntur or desidunt.

MISTAKE, s. error. mendum. peccatum. vitium. delictum. [SYN. in BLUNDER, vch see.] To commit a *m. in athg*, errare qd re, or in qd; with acc. of neut. pron. hoc, id, illud, quid. To make a *m. on purpose*, consilio labi. To make a *m.* (= fault in writing, &c.), peccare, delinquere (Q.). To correct a *m.*, errorem, peccatum corrigere: *to remove m.'s*, menda tollere. To make or commit the same *m.*, idem peccare; one *m. aft.*

another, alud ex alio peccare. || *Misunderstanding of an author's or speaker's meaning*, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta.

MISTAKE, v. || *To misunderstand*, non recte intelligere. —perverse or perperam interpretari (to put a perverse or wrong interpretation on). —*alter accipere, ac dictum est (to m. a person's meaning: not to take it in the sense intended, sinistre accipere, Tac.)*. —*To m. athg on purpose*, qd fallaciter interpretari, qd calumniari: *to m. athg in a ridiculous way*, ridicule interpretari qd (C., followed by quasi with subj.). || *INTA.* To be mistaken, errare, in athg, qd re or in qd re: *but with acc. of neut. pron. id, illud, hoc, quid.* —per errorem labi. labi (to slip). —in errore versari. errore captum esse, —falli (to be deceived). —peccare (to commit a fault fm m.). —To be quite mistaken, egregiously mistaken, valde or vehementer (non egregie) errare. totâ re errare or falli. totâ viâ errare (Ter. ~~Q. 2~~ toto cælo errare is late, *Xrbs adices that it should never be used without a quod alunt*). —longe or procul errare (in Com.: also probe or diligenter errare). —Unless I am greatly mistaken, nisi me fallo, nisi me fallit (sc. animus). —nisi fallor, nisi (me) omnia fallunt (all C.). —[Q. 2] nisi erro is not found: ni fallor, poet.). To be mistaken in this single point, in hoc uno errare. I think I shall not be mistaken, haud, ut opinor, erravero.

MISTLETOE, viscum (also in L.): a *mistle thrush*, turdus viscivorus (L.).

MISTRANSLATE, male convertere, vertere, transferre, &c. see **TRANSLATE**.

MISTRANSLATION, mala conversio or translatio.

MISTRESS, || *The female head of a family*, materfamilias (opp. concubina). —hera (opp. to the servants; also hera major, opp. to hera minor, i. e. a daughter of the master of the house; see *Plant. Truc. 4, 3, 22*). —domina (lady of the house, so called by the master, or by the servants, by way of respect). || A concubine, concubina; pellex (= quæ uxorem habenti nubit). —amica: *to keep a m.*, feminam habere in concubinato (Ulp.): *to be a m.*, in concubinato esse (Ulp.).

MISTRUST, s. diffidentia (opp. fidentia). —suspicio (suspicion). —fides parva (slight confidence).

MISTRUST, v. diffidere ci rei, ci, ca fidei: fidem ei non habere; de fide ea dubitare; parum fidei ei: *to m. a little*, subdiffidere: *to m. greatly*, summe diffidere ci rei (C.): I m. myself, mihi ipse diffido (C.).

MISTRUSTFUL, diffidens.

MISTRUSTFULLY, diffidenter.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, diffidentia.

MISTY, nebulosus (e. g. aer, Pin.).

MISUNDERSTAND, parum intelligere qd, or qm; ignorare qm (to mistake his character): you m. me, ignoras me. See also **MISTAKE**.

MISUNDERSTANDING, || *Misapprehension*, *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta (incorrect interpretation). —interpretatio sinistra (bad, unfavorable interpretation, T. Agr 5, extr.: wilful m., malevola interpretatio; calumnia. || *Dissension*, disagreement, dissensio (difference of opinions). —dissidium (dissension, dispute, when parties disagree and separate). —N. dissensio ac dissidium; dissidium ac dissensio: there is a m. between us, est inter nos qd dissensio; dissiduum inter nos: a m. arose between the friends, qd amicorum dissensio facta est.

MISUSE, vid. **ABUSE**.

MITE, || A small insect, blatta (Pin.); *acrus (Linn.). || A small coin, teruncius.

MITIGATE, mollire (e. g. iram, impetum). —mitigare (to deprive of what is disagreeable). —lenire (to assuage). —levare (to relieve, lighten): *to m. a punishment*, qd ex meritâ penâ remittere: *to m. the misery of any one*, qm miserâ levare. See also **ALLEVIATE**.

MITIGATION, levatio; allevatio; mitigatio: levamen, levamentum, allevamentum. See **ALLEVIATION**.

MITRE, *apex or mitra episcopalis.

MITTENS, *digitalia breviora.

MIX, miscere: (more strongly) permiscere (μυρίναι, to join together two or more dissimilar things, empty dry and solid; or things which can again be separated, like corn). —temperare (κεραινναι, to mingle liquids together, so that they cannot be separated again). —diluere (δύλυναι, to dissolve a solid body by a liquid): *to m. athg among or with athg*, miscere, permiscere qd qd re; temperare qd qd re: *to m. in athg*, admiscere qd ci rei or in qd: *to m. a thing for any one*, miscere ei qd: *to m. poison*, venenum diluere; venenum parare, coquere (g. i., to prepare, of medicines): *to m. one thing*

with another, excludere rem re (med. t. t.; e. g. crocum albo ovi, Cels.). excepti (to be mixed with, to be added to, athg, e. g., aqua pluviatili, vino, Cels.): to m. oneself in or with athg, se immiscere, se inserere or admiscere ci rei, se interponere ci rei or in qd; auctoritatem suam interponere or inserere ci rei (to interpose as mediator): not to m. in athg, abesse or se abstinere ab qd re: do not m. yourself up in the matter, ne te admisceas: do what you please; I do not m. myself up with it, quod volēs facies, me nihil interpono.

MIXED, mixtus: permixtus; promiscuus (in which several have part; ~~not~~ mixcellus or miscellaneous in good prose): m. company, circulus promiscuus (without distinction of rank, aft. T. Ann. 7, 1, in.).—circulus viris et feminis promiscuus (of men and women, aft. T. Ann. 3, 53, 4).—omnium ordinum homines (people of all ranks).

MIXTURE, mixtio, permixtio (the act or state).—mixtura (way and manner of mixing; or the state).—temperatio (act or state). More frequently by miscere; e. g., a m. of good and bad, bona mixta malis: a m. of feelings, varius, quo pectus miscetur, motus (V. Æn. 12, 217); or, vari animi motus: a m. of hope and fear disturbed their minds, anceps spes et metus miscabant animos.

MIZZEN-MAST, *malus posticus.

MIZZLE, torare: a mizzling rain, pluvia tenuis or tenuissima.

MNEMONICS, ars memorie (Q.); disciplina memorie (C.); artificium memorie (A. ad H.).

MOAN, s. gemitus; ejulatio.

MOAN, v. gemere; ejulare.

MOAT, s. fossa aquaria; or fossa only.

MOAT, v. (arcem, oppidum) fossā (aquariā) circumdare.

MOB, s. *¶* An assemblage of people, turba; homines promiscui.—globus (a dense body often with contemptuous sense; e. g. ex illo globo nobilitatis, S. Jug. 85, 10); Jn. turba et colluvio (C. Sen. 23, 85). *¶* The common people, turba; colluvies; colluvio hominum; fœx populū.—multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis (with ref. to birth).

MOB, v. *mīnaciter circumfundi ci. globus circumstantium increpat qm &c. (= aby is mobbed, Cf. L. 8, 32, 13).—*pprs*, increpare vocibus (of the abuse only, Cæs. B. 2, 30). To m. aby, circumfundi ci (prop. to crowd round him, L.).—circumfundi ci et (ad aures quoque ejus) ferocia verba volvere (Cf. L. 22, 14, extr.). See also SCOLD.

MOCK, v. *¶* To deceive, ludere. ludibrio habere: to m. one's expectation, vid. DISAPPOINT. *¶* To deride, ludificari (to make athg or aby one's butt, the subject of one's jests, &c.).—illudere ci rei ci rei; qm, or in qm; qd (to make sport of). *¶* To imitate deridingly, mimic, perverse qd imitari (C.).

MOCK, adj. See FICTITIOUS, FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

MOCK-FIGHT, simulacrum pugne (L.); certamen lusorium (opp. c. decretorium; aft. Sen.).

MOCK-MOON, imago lune; luna geminata (see C. N. D. 2, 5, 14).

MOCKERY, s. *¶* Derision, ludibrium; ludificatio; irrisio (C.); derisus (T.); derisio (Suet.). *¶* Deriding imitation, perversa, inepta, or ridicula imitatio.

MODE, See MANNER, FASHION.

MODEL, s. proplasma, ktis, m.; protypum (a pattern on a small scale, aft. wch a work of art is to be made; typus is an image made).—exemplar, exemplum (g. t., a pattern aft. wch a work of art is to be made; e. g., exemplum animale, a tiring m. fm wch an artist paints, C. Invent. 2, 1, 3): to furnish a m. of athg, cs rei modum formaque demonstrare: to take a m. of athg, exemplum sumere ab qd re: to serve as a m., exemplum existere.

MODEL, v. *cs rei proplasma fingere: to m. athg in plaster of Paris, cs rei protypum e gypso exprimere: the art of modelling, plasticæ (πλαστική)—ars fingendi—fingere (to form out of the raw material).—formare (to bring into a shape, to shape); Jn. fingere et formare.

MODELLER, *protyporum sculptor.

MODERATE, *¶* That observes measure, moderatus (rarely).—modicus (that does not exceed measure or bounds, opp. effrenatus).—medius (in the mean, not in the extreme).—modestus (opp. cupidus, petulans).—temperans, temperatus (the former of persons, the latter of persons and things; opp. libidinosus).—contiens (m. in enjoyment, opp. libidinosus); Jn. moderatus ac temperans; temperans moderatusque;

contiens ac temperans: very m. in drinking, parcissimus vini: m. in joy, temperans gaudii (both of the sily. age); m. exercise, exercitationes modicæ: m. in one's wishes, paucis contentus: in a m. manner, moderate; modeste; temperanter: to live in a m. manner, continentem esse in omni victu cultuque. *¶* *Middling*, modicus (of quantity).—mediocris (of quality): m. talents, ingenium mediocre.—~~not~~ Medius in this sense is foreign to the prose of the golden period; thus ingenium medium, T. Hist. 1, 49, 2, is what C. (de Orat. 2, 27, 119) expresses by ingenium mediocre; for (Pompeius) eloquentiā medius in Vell. 2, 29, 3, C. would have said (Pompeius) eloquentiā mediocri (cf. de Or. 1, 29, extr.): very m., permediocri: in a m. degree, mediocriter; modice.

MODERATE, v. *¶* To restrain, repress, make temperate, moderari (with the dat., to set a measure and limit, to observe due measure; with the acc., to keep in due bounds, to observe the mean).—temperare (with a dat., to give a person or thing suitable activity or efficacy; with the acc., to set athg in the right state or condition).—modum or moderationem adhibere ci rei or in qd re (to keep athg within proper bounds).—continnere, coercere (to restrain, check): to m. one's anger, iræ moderari or coercere; iram tenere, continere (opp. iræ indulgere): to m. one's passions, cupiditates continere, coercere: cupiditatibus modum facere: to m. one's speech, orationi or lingue moderari: linguam continere; modum tenere verborum: not to be able to m. oneself, intemperantem esse; sui impotentem or non potentem esse; sui non competent esse; animo suo imperare non posse: the heat is moderated by the breeze, ventorum statu nimii temperantur calores. *¶* To act as mediator, arbitrate, between persons, arbitri partes suscipere: esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos: qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere.

MODERATELY, *¶* Temperately, moderate; modeste; temperanter. *¶* Middlingly, mediocriter, modice.

MODERATION, moderatio (the act of settling measure or limit).—temperantia (an observing of m. in one's course of action). continentia (self control).—modestia (moral unwillingness to exceed due measure).—sedatio cs rei (act of calming or appeasing).—Jn. temperantia et moderatio; moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia; moderatio continentię et temperantię (C. Off. 3, 26, extr.). m. in desires, moderatio cupiditatum: m. in our discourses and actions, moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum: to show m., moderatum se præbere (in athg), moderationem adhibere in qd re: moderate temperare qd: to show equal m., eadem temperantiā uti: they thought that I had almost gone further than the m. of a wise and sober man allowed, me longius prope progressum arbitrabantur, quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postulare (C. Harusp. 2, 3): with m., moderate; modeste; temperanter; clementer (with indulgence): without m., immoderate; intemperanter; effrenate (unrestrainedly): to write with m., temperantius scribere: to use a victory with m., victoriā clementer uti.

MODERATOR, *¶* One who moderates, &c. Use the verb. *¶* A president. See PRESIDENT.

MODERN, novus (new).—qui nunc est, ut nunc sit, hujus ætatis (of this age). ~~not~~ Modernus is barbarous.

MODERNIZE, ad nova exempla componere (Sen.); ad hujus ætatis morem componere (Sen.).

MODEST, *¶* Bashful, modestus (opp. immodestus).—pudens (full of a sense of shame or honour; opp. impudens).—verecundus (full of a sense of propriety, well behaved; opp. superbus, insolens).—probus (unassuming, opp. improbus).—demissus (meek, opp. acerbus); Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus: m. in one's demands, verecundus in postulando: to make a m. use of athg, modeste ac moderate qd re uti. *¶* Moderate, moderatus; modestus; temperatus; temperans. SYN. IN MODERATE.

MODESTLY, *¶* Bashfully, pudenter; verecunde. *¶* Moderately, moderate; modeste; temperanter.

MODESTY, *¶* Bashfulness, pudor (g. t. as a sense of honour, both as a preventive feeling and as a shame for having done athg disgraceful).—pudicitia (natural shame, aversion to be exposed to the gaze of others, and hence, chaste sentiment, bashfulness).—verecundia (dread of doing athg that will make us feel ashamed before those whom we respect). Jn. pudor et verecundia; pudicitia et pudor; pudor pudicitiaque. *¶* Moderation, modestia (= moderation, unassuming character, opp. licentia). Jn. pudor et modestia.

MODIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MODIFY, immutare qd de qā re (to make a change in *athg.*)—temperare qd (to moderate *athg.*): to m. an account, detrāhere qd de summā.

MODISH, mori, delicis, saeculi conveniens, respondens (with the additional idea of elegance or good taste). elegans, venustus. novus (new).

MODISHLY, mori recepto convenienter: eleganter, venuste: to be modishly dressed, more vestitum esse (Plant.).

MODULATE, flectere (vocem).

MODULATION, flexio: m.'s of the voice, flexiones vocis.

MOISTY, dimidium, dimidia pars; dimidius numerus (of a large number).

MOIST, humidus (of that which is soaked or penetrated by moisture, and also of that which brings or occasions moisture; e. g. wind, opp. aridus).—udus, vividus (of that which consists of water, &c.): opp. terrenus or solidus.—*Although udus and vividus are almost foreign to the prose of the golden period, which contented itself with humidus, as C. Tusc. i, 17, 40, terrena et humida for terrena et uvida; yet both are frequent in post-Aug. prose, and for the sake of distinction may sometimes be employed.*—madens, madidus (dripping, opp. secus).—pluvius (inclined to rain, of the seasons and the weather, opp. serenus).—*Only Plin. 18, 25, 60, pluviosus: m. weather, humidus or uvidus or pluvius cōit status; cōelum pluvium: with m. eyes, = weeping, lacrimans; cum lacrimis: to be m., humidum &c. esse; madere: to become m., humidum &c. fieri; madefieri; madescoere: to make or render m., humidum &c. facere or reddere; madefacere.*

MOISTEN, conspergere (to sprinkle, opp. rigare, irrigare, to water, see Col. 5, 6, 8; *humectare is poetical; inusacere, only in Col.: to m. with dew, irrōrare (Rore rigare, C. Dio. i, 12, 20, is poetical).*

MOISTURE, humor (*humiditas is not Latin*).—humores, pl. (of a great degree of m.).

MOLAR, molaris.

MOLASSES, *sacces sacchari.

MOLE, *¶ The animal, talpa: a m. hill, grunus talpa: a m. trap, decipula talpa capiendi. ¶ A natural spot on the body, nevus; nota genitiva (Swet.). ¶ A fleshy substance, mola. ¶ A dike, moles lapidum, agger lapideus (C.).*

MOLEST, ci qā re molestum or gravem esse; molestiam ci afferre; molestiā qm afficere; vexare; sollicitare.

MOLESTATION, molestia: to cause m. = to molest, vid.

MOLLIFICATION. *Use the verbs.*

MOLLIFY, *¶ To soften, mollire, emollire (rarely mitigare), qd; macerare qd (by sleeping in water, &c.). ¶ To appease, qm, ac animum, lenire, delinire, mitigare (C.); mollire, emollire (C., by entreaties); precibus expugnare qm. ¶ To assuage, lenire, mitigare, mollire, levare; allevare; sublevare; temperare. SYN. IN ALLEVIARE.*

MOMENT, *¶ Profr. Weight, influence, turn, momentum. ¶ Fig. Weight, importance, momentum: it is a thing of m., res habet momentum (C.): to consider of little m., levi momento estimare. ¶ The most minute space of time, punctum temporis; momentum temporis or horae (= in C. the decisive or important minute, poth; but also = moment, L. is tumultus momento temporis sedatur, L. 21, 33, &c. Plin. makes momentum = minute, longer than punctum temporis). tempus (q. t. a point of time): in a m., puncto or momento temporis; in vestigio temporis: for a m., paullisper (e. g. mane paullisper): it is over in a m., fit ad punctum temporis: often in a single m., the circumstances of the times are greatly changed, minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fluit: not even a m., ne minimam partem temporis: every m., in omni puncto temporis; nullo temporis puncto intermissis; omnibus minimis temporum punctis: at the m. of departure, sub ipā profectioe (see HERN. Hirt. B. G. 8, 49): there is not a m. to lose, res non habet moram: to the m., ad tempus (venire, adesse): for the present m., in praesens (tempus).—in praesentiā (opp. in posterum): a favorable m., tempus opportunum; temporis opportunitas or occasio: to seize the favorable m., temporis or temporis occasione non deesse: in the last m.'s (of life), extremo spiritu: in ipā morte: timid in the m. of danger, in re praesenti pavidus.*

MOMENTARY, brevissimus (of very short duration).—fugax (fleeting).—sibilus (sudden in its origin, e. g.

constitia).—praesens (present, now existing, e. g. facultas): m. impulse or passion, affectus qui cī rebus ipis concipitur.

MOMENTOUS, inagni or maximi momenti.—gravis (gravior, gravissimus)—permagnum (e. g. negotium. C.).

MONARCH, rex (a king).—princeps (a prince: *post-Aug.*)—imperator, Caesar, Augustus (of the times of the emperors)—dominus (q. t., a sovereign, ruler)—tyrannus (one who has gained absolute power in a state previously free).—Or by Crel. in order to express more clearly the idea of 'absolute monarch,' qui solus regnat, qui unius consilio et curā gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium (= rex).—qui solus imperio potitus est (= tyrannus): to be a m., regnare; solum regnare.

MONARCHICAL, regius (*not monarchicus: a m. constitution, is republic status, quem penes unum est omnium summa rerum (off. C. de Rep. i, 26, 42).*—regale civitatis genus: to have a m. constitution, to be m. (of subjects), regi (regibus) parēre, sub regi (regibus) esse (*Unius consilio et curā gubernari would here be quite wrong; this can be said only of the state, not of the subjects).*—sub tyranni regno esse (to be under a monarch; Just.): to introduce a m. constitution, regnum ac diadema uni deferre (H. Od. 2, 2, 22): a m. state, civitas quae unius dominatu tenetur.

MONARCHY, *¶ The rule of a single governor, imperium singulare; imperium, quod ab uno sustinetur or sub uno stat (see Curt. 10, 9, 2).—imperium, quod penes regem or reges est (Justin. i, 1, init.).—potentia singularis (Np. Diom. 5, Bremi).—dominatus unius (C. de Rep. i, 28, 44), or simply, dominatu, dominatus (all q. t.).—imperium regum or regium (under a king).—tyrannis (under a tyrannus). ¶ A state under a monarchical form of government, civitas, quae unius dominatu tenetur—civitas quae ab uno regitur.—res publica, quae unius nutu or unius potestate regitur.—civitas, quae ab unius consilio et curā gubernatur.—res publica, in quā penes unum est summa omnium rerum.—civitas, in quā unus qd in perpetuū est potestate.—regnum.—civitas regia—civitas, quae singulari imperio et regiā potestate gubernatur et regitur.—regale civitatis genus. res publica regalis (the two last however not of states actually governed by a king, but only approaching this. The last C. de Rep. 3, 35).*

MONASTERY, coenobium (Eccl.).—monasterium (later, and q. t.): to enter a m., *in coenon monachorum recipi.

MONASTIC, monasterialis (late). *It may be expressed by the gen., as coenobitarum or monachorum (of monks) or coenobi or monasterii (of a monastery).*

MONDAY, *dies lune.

MONEY, pecunia (opp. to other property: then any sum of m., nece: a single coin; *hence it can be connected only with such adjectives as relate to magnitude, as magna, parva, grandis, ingens, &c., nece with such as relate to unity, as, multa, pauca, &c.).—argentum, res (sive or copper coin; and hence q. t. for m.: see, for argentum, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 15, &c. L. 30, 39, extr.; for res, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26. C. At. 2, 1, 10. L. 4, 60, 6; 5, 12, 1. *¶ But argentum signatum and res signatum, only in opp. to argentum or res infectum or factum; see C. Varr. 5, 25, 63. L. 34, 6, 14, & 34, 52, 4).—numus (a single piece of m., a coin; *for this only unclassical writers and poets say moneta).—pretium (a price in m.): Illyrian m., pecunia Illyriorum signo signata: great and small m., numi omnia notae: good m., numi probi: bad m., numi adulterini (*not moneta adulterina: of or belonging to m., pecuniarius; numarius; argentarius: that may be had for m., venalis; pretio venalis: for m., pretio; pretio motus, adductus (induced by a price or reward): for little, much m., parvo, magno pretio: for m. and good words, pretio et precibus: my little bit of m., numuli mei: a considerable sum of m., aliquantum numorum: ready m., pecunia praesens, numerata; numi praesentes, numerati (C.); also simply numeratum (C.); aurum, argentum, praesentarium (Plant.): to buy *athg* for ready m., praesentibus numis emere qd (Sem.): to sell for ready m., solum qd dare (Ulp.). or vendere (see CASH): to have plenty of m., in multis suis pecuniis esse, bene numatum esse, pecuniā abundare, opibus or divitiis florere: to make m. by *athg*, pecuniam facere ex re (Np. Cism. i, 3): a making of m., pecuniam quaestus; pecunie via (way and method of making m.): the value of m., potestas pecuniarum (Gai. Dig. 12, 2, 4): to turn a thing into m., vendere qd (to sell): to take m. (as a bribe), pecuniam accipere (opp. pecuniam resistere). to turn every thing into m., omnia in****

pecuniam redigere (Q. Decl. 289): to furnish m. for alth. pecunias expedire (v. pr. see Brand, Suet. Cæs. 4): to furnish any one with m., pecuniam ei curare: to furnish one with m. fm the public treasury, sumptum ei dare de publico (C. de Invent. 2, 29, init.); to marry for m., dote moveri (Ter. Haust. 5, 1, 68): he did not marry for m., indotatum duxit (af. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 47): m. makes the man, in pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (O. Fast. 1, 217, sq.);—pecunia omnium dignitatem exequat (C. Alt. 4, 15, 7): want of m., inopia pecuniarum rei pecuniarum, inopia argenti et argentaria, inopia numaria; caritas numorum (scarcity of m.).—difficultas numaria rei numaria;—angustiae pecuniae (distressing position in respect of m.): public want (or scarcity) of m., angustiae pecuniae publice; angustiae rerum (of the treasury): to be in want of m., de pecuniā laborare; in summa difficultate numaria esse: times in which there is a general want of m., tempora difficillima solutionis (C. Cæcili. 4, 11): when there was a great want of m., quum creditas pecunias non solverentur (Cæs. B. C. 3, 1, init.).

MONEY-BROKER, argentarius; mensarius; intercessor (post-Aug.).—numularius (Suet.).—fenerator (in a bad sense, C.).

MONEYED, pecuniosus, bene numatus (C.); prædives (L.); pecuniae opulentus (T. Hist. 2, 6).

MONGREL, ado. duplicis generis; non unius generis.

MONGREL, s. mustmo or musmo (Cat.; Plin.); nothus (Colum.); hybrida (Plin.); empty the progeny of a wild boar and a tame sow; also improp. of persons born of parents of different countries, ranks, &c. H.).

MONIED, see MONEYED.

MONITION, see ADMONITION.

MONITOR, monitor (warning adviser).—admonitor. as impulsor. suasor. hortator; auctor et impulsor. consiliarius: a troublemaker m., admonitor non nimis verecundus (C.). SYN. IN ADVISER.

MONITORY, monitorius (Sem.). Or by the verbs, qui monet, &c.

MONK, monachus (Sidon. Ep.); cenobita (Hieron.): a m.'s hood, cucullus monachi. || Names of plants: m.'s head, leontodon (Linn.). m.'s hood, aconium (Linn.). m.'s rhubarb, rumex (Linn.).

MONKERY, vita monachica (life of a m.).—res monachica (affairs of m.'s).

MONKEY, || PROP. simia (C. and Plin.); simius (in poets of the golden age): a female m., simia femina: a little m., simiolus (plithicum, Plaut., sportively): m.'s bread (a plant), Adansonia (Linn.). || FIG. as a term of reproach, simia (Cat. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1); simius (H. S. 1, 10, 18): homo stolidus, stultus.

MONKISH, monachicus. See MONASTIC.

MONKISHLY, monachorum more, modo, ritu.

MONOCEROS, monodon, *monoceros (Linn.).

MONOCHORD, *monochordium (L. t.).

MONODY, *monodia. Or use the Greek word.

MONOGAMY, matrimonium singulare (monogamia, Tert.).

MONOGRAM, *monogramma (L. t.).

MONOGRAPHY, descriptio singularis (description of a single object).—libellus, liber quem qs separatim de qâ re conscribit, conficit (a book treating on a single subject).

MONOLOGUE, *sermo intimus, canticum (musical m. in the ancient plays, C.); soliloquium, only in Aug.).

MONOPOLIST, monopola (af. Greek μονοπώλην. In Marc. Cap. 3, Kopp. has monopolota).

MONOPOLIZE, monopolium exercere. IMPROPR. to have the sole possession of qâ, ec. qd soli tuum. rem totam sibi or ad se vindicare, a person, totum qm tenere, habere, possidere (Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1).

MONOPOLY, monopolium (post-Aug.): to give one the m. of alth., *ci monopolium dare: to exercise or enjoy a m., monopolium exercere or habere.

MONOSYLLABIC, || PROP. monosyllabus. || FIG. brief, abrupt in speech, (homo) verbis parcens; brevitatis magister.

MONOSYLLABLE, monosyllabum (s. verbum).

MONOTONOUS, *unum sonum habens (prop.); *nulla varietate delectans, *omni varietate carens (fig., without variety): a thing has a m. sound, lentius equalitatis accedit qd aurius.

MONSOON, ventus qui magnam (or qam) partem omnia temporis in qo loco flare consuevit (Cæs.).—venti qui certo tempore ex aliâ atque aliâ parte cœli spirant (Gell.).—or if necessary, Monsoon s. t., or ventus æquabilis qui Monsuon dicitur (to distinguish it fm the ordinary trade-winds).

MONSTER, monstrum, portentum (so far as the appearance is one of evil omen).—homo portentosus up monstrosus (of men).—fetus portentosus up monstrosus (of animals): m.'s, prodigiosa corpora et monstria insignia; præter naturam hominum pecudumque. portenta ex homine or ex pecude nata.

MONSTROSITY, monstrum, prodigium, portentum. forma monstrosa.

MONSTROUS, PROP. monstrosus; prodigiosus; portentosus. || FIG. rationali repugnans (contrary to reason).

MONSTROUSLY, monstrose; prodigiose.—prodigialiter (H.).

MONTH, mensis: half a m., semestrium: a lunar m., mensis lunaris: of a m., that lasts a m., unus mensis; menstruus: two, three, four, five, six m.'s long, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquimestris, semestria: to serve for a m., mensem ventem servire: every third m., tertio quoque mense: every m., singulis mensibus: that returns or happens every m., menstruus: the first of the m., Kalendæ: the fifth of the m., Nonæ (except in March, May, July, and October, when the Nonæ fell on the seventh day): the thirteenth of the m., Idus (except in the four m.'s already mentioned, in which the Idus fell on the fifteenth; see Zumpt, § 887; Pract. Introduct. i. 523, sqq.).

MONTHLY, menstruus (that returns every month; and that lasts a month).—unius mensis, mensis vententis (a month long).

MONUMENT, monumentum (g. t.): written m.'s, literarum monumenta; literæ: to erect a m. to any one, ci monumentum statuere, ponere, collocare: to cause a m. to be erected, m. faciendum locare: to leave a m. behind one, relinquere qd, quo nos vixisse testemur (Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14): a sepulchral m., monumentum, sepulcrum (the former any memorial erected in honour of the dead, whether over their graves or in another place, whether consisting of a house, arch, a stone, &c.; sepulcrum, the place of burial fenced round and adorned with a monumentum, a cippus, &c.: see C. Suet. 67, init., L. Opimius, ejus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrachino relictum est).—Mausoleum (a splendid sepulchral m., built by Octavian, which served as the burial place for himself and succeeding emperors to the time of Hadrian; see Suet. Oct. 100, extr.; also iron. of a simple grave-stone; Suet. Vit. 10, extr.).—cenotaphium (a sepulchral m. erected to any one, even during his lifetime): to erect a (sepulchral) m. to any one, facere ci monumentum.

MOOD, || Temper, animi affectio, affectus, temperatio. animi v. ita affectus. habitus animi (C.).—as one's animus, voluntas, fm the context: in different m.'s, in variis voluntatibus (L.): a gay m., animus hilaris, hilarus, lætus, hilaritas: a melancholy m., animus tristis, tristicus. || In grammar, modus.

MOODY, tristis (opp. hilaris, lætus).—difficilis (opp. facilis).—morosus (opp. affabilis).

MOON, luna (also fig., of that which is shaped like a m., eaply like a half m., a crescent).—menais (a month): m.'s (or satellites) of other planets, satellites: the new m., luna nova or prima; luna intermenstrua or intermenstris: the time of the new m., interlunium; (tempus) intermenstruum: at the new m., quum inchoatur luna: always at the new m., sub interlunio: m. in her first or second quarter, luna crescens: the full m., luna plena; orbis lunæ plenus: the time of the full m., plenilunium: m. on the wane, luna decrescens or senescens: in the last quarter of the m., lunâ decrescente or senescente: m. that shines all night, luna pernox: m. that rises late, luna sera: night without a m., nox illudis: like a half m., lunatus: the m. is on the wane, luna minuitur, deminuitur, decrescit, or senescit: the m. is on the increase, luna crescit; luna impletur (is nearly full).

MOONLIGHT, lunæ lumen: by m., lunâ lucente; lunâ imminente: it is m., luna lucent: it is not m., luna ariet: it was m. the whole night, luna pernox erat.

MOONSTRUCK, lunaticus (Veget.): m. madness, error lunaticus; senescentia (L. t.).

MOOR, s. solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa; loca uliginosa (pl., Plin.); loca palustria (Vitr.), or simply palustria (Plin.).

MOOR, v. (navem) ad terram religare (Cæs.): religare (classem) litori (O.); (navem) deligare ad ancoras.

MOOR-HEN, fulica, fulix, Yca, f.

MOORISH, uliginosus; paluster (Plin.).

MOOT, see DEBATE, DISPUTE.

MOP, s. *penicillus ad abstergendum factus, or fm contri, penicillus only.

MOP, v. *penicillo abstergere or detergere.

MORPE, *v.* in mærore jacere.—*demisso animo esse* (S.).—*fracto animo et demisso esse* (C.).—*afflictum vitam in tenebris luctuque trahere* († *V.*).—*quæ totus jacet* *or jacet* *es animus*.—*dormitare*.

MORIBI, *mærens, demissus afflictusque* (C.); *demissus et oppressus* (C.; *discheatened, dispirited*); *veterosus*; *somniculosus* (*sluggish, &c.*).

MORAL, *moralis*, quod ad mores pertinet (*relating to manners*; *moralis, never = morally good, is a philosophical term, proposed by C. de Fat. 1, init., and afterwards generally used in the sile. age*).—*bene* *or recte moratus, compar. melius moratus, superl. optime moratus* (*well-disposed, morally good*).—*probus* (*good*).—*honestus* (*virtuous; of persons and actions*).—quod ad mores formandos pertinet (*that relates to the formation of manners; of writings, &c.*): *m. goodness, honestum; decus, oris, m. m. precepta*, **de moribus præcepta: m. behaviour, recti mores; vitæ honesta: to be led purely by m. motives, nullâ aliâ re, nisi honestate duci: m. freedom, motus animorum voluntarius: we are not under any m. necessity, nihil impedit, quominus id, quod maxime placet, facere possumus: to consider alth in a m. point of view, qd. referre ad mores: m. philosophy, philosophiæ pars moralis* (*proposed by C. de Fat. 1, l. for the Greek ἠθική, and aft. him generally adopted: see Sen. Ep. 89, 9, sq. T. Dial. 30, 3. Q. 6, 2, 8*); *philosophia, in quâ de hominum vitâ et moribus disputatur* (C. *Brut.* 8, 31); *hæc omnia, quæ est vitæ et de moribus philosophia* (*as C. Tusc.* 3, 4, 8); *philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet* (C. *Pia.* 29, 71); *ea pars philosophiæ, quæ mores conformari putantur* (*ast. C. Fin.* 4, 2, 4). || *Probable, opp. absolutely certain. M. certainty, veri similitudo*.—*probabilitas magna* (C. *Acad.* 2, 24) *or maxima. In m. questions we ought to act upon m. certainty*, *in rebus, quæ ad mores pertinent, ipsam veri similitudinem sequi debemus* (*cf. C. Acad.* 2, 33, 107) *or rem assensu nostro comprobant actio sequi debet* (ib.).

MORALIST, officii magister. magister virtutis et recte vivendi. *M. s.* qui de moribus præcipiunt.

MORALITY, mores, morum conditio (*moral quality*)—*honestas, honestum* (*moral goodness*)—*virtus* (*moral worth*)—*honestatis* *or virtutis studium* (*the pursuit of m.*): *true, genuine m.*, *honestum* quod proprie vereque dicitur: *men of tried m.*, *vir, quorum vita in rebus honestis specula est: the demands of friendship are not opposed to m.*, *in amicitia, quæ honesta non sunt, non postulantur*.

MORALIZE, **de moribus præcipere. To m.* (*about*) *alth*, **rem de suo genere ad vitam moresque meditando transferre*.

MORALLY, || *Virtuously, honeste.* || *With reference to morals; by the subst., e. g. to be m. good, emendatis, bonis, rectis, esse moribus: to be m. bad, pravus, corruptus, esse moribus. According to probability, probabiliter* (C.); *ut videtur; &c.* not verisimiliter, late. *M. certain, prps* **probabilis et pæne necessario conclusus*.

MORALS, || *The doctrine of manners, doctrina de moribus; bene vivendi disciplina; quæ de hominum moribus dicuntur; quæ de vitâ et moribus hominum præcipiuntur.* || *Moral character, see MORALITY.*

MORASS, palus; loca palustria, *pl.*, *or simply, palustria*; solum uliginosum; terra uliginosa.

MORBID, morbosus, imbecillus, infirmus: *a m. state of mind, segrotatio animi* (C.).

MORE, *plures, neut. plura*; *complures, neut. complura* (*subst. and adj.*; *plures is always comparative in respect of a smaller number; complures presents rather one collective idea, so that the comparison is overlooked*).—*plus* (*subst. either alone or with a gen. [e. g.] plus pecunie*), *or adverbially; with a comparative force, and always in respect of quantity; it therefore denotes a greater number, mass, &c., and fig., something of greater extent, value, &c.: rarely, and only in certain connections, plus is = magis, e. g. plus amare, diligere*).—*amplius* (*as a neut. adj. denotes greater extent, value, &c., e. g. ego sum edilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus: it also denotes addition, without comparison, e. g., what do you want m.? quid vultis amplius? As an adv. amplius denotes excess in duration of time (= longer), or excess of number; e. g. m. than six hours, amplius sex horis; m. than a hundred men, amplius centum*).—*magis* (*adv.*, *refers to the quality of objects compared, and denotes that a property, a relation, &c., exists in a higher degree; e. g. to take alth more as a reproach [than another does], qd in contumeliam accipere maxis*).—*potius* (*adv.*, *rather, sooner; a sub-*

jective word, denoting choice between two objects, actions, &c. With potius one of the objects compared is always actually preferred; magis only attributes a higher degree to one, while both exist; e. g. would he have liked being at Utica m. than being at Rome? an ille Utica potius quam Romæ esse maluisset?).—*ultra, prep. with acc. (denotes excess of measure, relation, &c., e. g., m. than half a pint, ultra heminam: m. than a woman, ultra feminam)*.—**Than* after *m.* is expressed in Latin after plus and amplius by quam or by the abl.; but with words of number quam is usually omitted; quam is always used aft. magis and potius.—*m. than once, sæpius* (*&c.*) *Krebs* says that plus quam semel, plus semel do not occur; but they are so found, although prps only in negative sentences, e. g., uterque—non plus quam semel eloquetur, C. *Off.* 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, *Farr.*) *The English 'more' in connexion with a subst. or adj. is frequently expressed by a comparative; when a second member of comparison follows, this likewise must be in the comparative: e. g., with m. attention or care, attentius, diligentius: with m. boldness than fortune, fortius quam felicius: with m. heat than caution, calidior quam cautior* (*cf. Grotef. § 165, Zumpt § 690*).—After negatives, a) = further, over and above, amplius, ultra, e. g. I desire nothing m., nihil amplius or ultra flagito; = longer, further, iam: *no m. = longer, non iam* (C. and L. do not use amplius in this sense with a negative): = I hope *no m.*, non iam, nihil iam spero: *no one will any m. say this, hoc jam nemo dicit. P. m.* To give m., plus dare (*m. than another*).—*amplius dare* (to give after one has already given).—*supra addere, or simply addere* (to give over and above). To bid m., plura liceri (*m. than another*).—*supra adicere* (to add to a former bidding): to be m., plus esse (*in number, in value, of things*).—*amplius esse* (*as to extent, value, dignity, of things*).—*potentiores esse, plus posse* (*as to power*).—*altiores dignitatis gradum tenere* (*as to rank, these of persons*). And what is m. (*intensive*), et, quod plus est; et quod majus est (*&c.*) *not et quod magis est*.—*atque adeo (and even)*.—*quin etiam* (*moreover*).—*quid? yet what is still m.*, immo, immo enim vero: *still m.*, plus etiam (*as to quantity*).—*amplius* (*further*): *this is no m. than right* (*in assent*), recte et merito: *by so much m.*, tanto plus (*in quantity, &c.*).—*eo magis* (*in degree*): *half as much m.*, dimidio plus; *dimidia parte plus: a little m.*, paulo plus or amplius; *considerably m.*, aliquanto plus or amplius; *much m.*, multo plus (*as to quantity, &c.*).—*multo magis* (*in degree*): *nothing m.*, nihil plus; *nihil magis: m. or less, plus minusve*; *plus minus* (*&c.*) *magis aut minus is not class.*; *m. and m.*, magis magisque; *magis et magis*; *plus plussque*.

MOREL, || *A plant, solanum* (Plin.). || *A kind of cherry, "physalis Alkekengi* (Linn.).

MOREOVER, præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc (*&c.*) *not super hæc, super ista, adhuc, in class. præc. cf. Benecks Just.* 2, 9, 4).—*secundum ea* (*next to those things; as Cæs. B. G. 1, 33*).—*insuper* (*over and above*).—*ultra* (*further, beyond*).—*&c.* Alioquin and alias are not class., acc. to Hand. Tursell. 1, p. 235, sq. and p. 225, sq.; *primum hostium impetum sustinuerunt, multis ultro vulneribus illatis, et m.* (Cæs. B. G. 5, 28).

MORN, poetical for MORNING, vid.

MORNING, mane (*indecl.*)—*tempus matutinum* (*pl.*, *the mornings, tempora matutina; e. g., lecturiculus consumere*): *in the m.*, mane; *matutino tempore: that is or takes place in the m.*, matutinus: *the early m.*, primum mane; *prima lux, or simply, early in the m.*, primo mane; *multo mane: bene mane; prima luce*; *ubi primum illuxit; ad lucem; primo diluulo: fm m. to evening, a mane ad vespertum: till m.*, ad lucem (*e. g., vigilare*).—*ad ipsum mane* (*e. g., vigilare noctes, poet.*): *towards m.*, sub lucem: *the whole m.*, totum mane: *this m.*, hodie mane; *hodierno mane: the following m.*, hesternus mane; *hesterno die mane: on the following m.*, postero mane: *the m. dawns, lucecit; dilucescit; lux appetit; sol exoritur: good m. I salve! or (to several) salvet!* *to wish any one good m.*, salutare qm.

MORNING CALL, salutatio matutina, or simply salutatio (*a salutatio, &c.*)—*officium antelucanum* (*early attendance*): *to make a m. call, mane salutare, also simply salutare qm: to come to pay a m. call, venire qm salutatum*.

MORNING-GOWN, **vestis quam mane induo* (*&c.*) *avoid vestis matutina, vch prps is not Latin*—*vestis domestica* (*a gown worn in the house*).

MORNING-STAR, stella diurna (*Plant. Men.* 1, 2, 26).—Lucifer, Venus (*planet*).
MORNING-WATCH, tertia vigilia (*about three o'clock*).—quarta vigilia (*about six o'clock*).
MOROCO (*leather*), aluta, m.
MOROSE, austerus, severus, tetricus, difficilis, morosus, tristis. [Syn. in AUSTER.]
MOROSELY, auster, acerbe.
MOROSENESS, austeritas, ascerbitas, severitas, difficultas, morositas, tristitia. [Syn. in AUSTER.]
MORRIS-DANCE, ludus Mauritanicus; chorea (*poet.*) Mauritanica.
MORROW, crastinus dies, posterus dies (*in narration, with ref. to past time*): to-m., cras; crastino die (*in letters*).—postridie ejus diei, qui erat tum futurus, quam huc scribamus (*see C. Q. Fr.* 3, 2, 1): early to-m., cras mane: till to-m., in crastinum (*diem*): on the m. (*i. e.* on the following day, in narratives of past transactions), postero die.
MORSEL, *A* mouthful, offula (*Col.*): offella, bucella (*Mart.*): frustulum, Appul.: a m. of bread, mica panis (*Petr.*): delicate m. s., lautitiae (*Suet.*): bone res (*Np. Ages.* 8, 6); cupedia, orum (*Plant.*). *A small quantity*, frustum; paululum (*C.*): exiguum (*Plin.*); also by diminutives; e. g., my m. of money, numuli mei; vindemolae nostrae (*C.*): he has not a m. of brains, ne tantillum quidem sapit.
MORTAL, *A* subject to death, mortalis; mortis obnoxius: m.'s, homines, mortales (*see*) in the best prose only in connexion with omnes, cuncti, multi; not for homines g. t.). *Deadly, destructive*, mortifer (*see*) letalis or letifer, *poet.*. *Extreme* (a vulgar acceptance of the word); by superlatives: a m. enemy, hostis capitalis, infensissimus, implacabilis. *Human*, humanus.
MORTALITY, *A* state of being subject to death, mortalitas; mortalitas conditio or natura. *Death*, mors, interitus, obitus. *See* DEATH.
Frequency of death, numerus mortuorum: there was a great m. that year, permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt or morte absumpti sunt. *Human nature*, mortales, homines (*pl.*).
MORTALLY, *A* death, mortifere, letaliter (*Plin.*): to be m. wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. *Extremely*, misere; perditur; valde; vehementer.
MORTAR, *A vessel in which things are pounded*, mortarium; pila (*less than mortarium*): a small m., mortariolum (*late*).—pila paululla (*Calo, R. R.* 14, 2): to pound things in a m., in mortario or in pila tundere; in pila pignere. *A kind of large gun*, "mortarium (bellicum). *Prepared lime*, mortarium, calx preparata (*Vitr.*): arenatum (*one third lime, and two thirds sand*): to cover with m., arenatum inducere cirei.
MORTGAGE, a. hypotheca (*see*) pignus means a pledge, and is said of moveable articles; hypotheca only of immoveables; but pignus may be used in the sense of mortgage, when the context fixes the sense; e. g., domum agroque pignori accipere (*T.*), to take upon m.
MORTGAGE, hypothecam obligare (*Pand.*): dare qd hypothecae (*JCI.*): pignerare, oppignerare (domum, agrum): to be mortgaged, hypothecae nomine obligatum esse (*Pand.*).
MORTGAGEE, creditor hypothecarius (*Ulp.*).
MORTIFICATION, *A* act of mortifying; by the verbs. *Subduing of passions*, libidinum coercitio, refrenatio (*Sen.*). *Disappointment, vexation, aggritation*; molestia; maeror.
MORTIFY, INTRANS. mori; emori; praemori. TRANS. *To subdue (passions or appetites)*, corporis libidines coercere, refrenare. *se ipsum or corpus suum castigare. *To vex, aggritudine* or maerorem afferre ci; molestiam ei afferre or exhibere: to be mortified at, aggritudine or molestia affici ex q. re.
MORTISE, s. cardo femina (cardo mascula, the tenon, *Vitr.*).
MORTISE, v. tignum immittere; tignum injungere in asserem.
MORTMAIN, quod alienari non potest (*aff. C.*).
MORTUARY, adj. funebria.
MOSAIC, opus museum (*Inscr. or simply museum, Plin.*, or museum, *Spart.*).—opus tessellatum (*with small dice and stones, empy of coloured marble, as a pavement, also lithostrotum.*—*see*) Opus sectile denotes work in larger pieces of coloured marble: a m. pavement, pavimentum tessellatum; pavimentum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis or crustulis stratum or exornatum; asarotum (*Stat.*).

MOSQUE, *medes Turcica.

MOSQUITO, culex pipiens (*Linn.*).

MOSS, muscus.—vili arborum (*growing on trees*).—To clear trees of m., arbores emuscare (*g. t.*): arboribus muscum abrader. arbores intraderere (*by scraping it off*).—A m. rose, *rosa muscosa.

MOSSY, muscosus (*full of, or covered with, moss*).—musco similis (*like moss*): a m. seat, sedes musco strata.

MOST, adv. plurimum: the m., pl. plurimi; plerique (*see*) plurimi as superl. of multi in opp. to pauci, the greatest quantity, only adj., with a gen.: but plerique (oi πολλοι) the greater part, the majority, only subst. and of persons, not with a gen. In T. and even in S. we find plurimi usually for the most, and plerique for many, with a subst. in the same case; see Zumpt, § 109, Ramsh. § 42, Bremi ad Np. Praef. 1, Herz. ad Cav. B. G. 4, 5; Fabri, Herm. Kritz, ad S. Jug. 6, 1, Grygar, p. 121): for the m. part, maximam partem, maximā ex parte: at m., summum; quum plurimum (*L.* 33, 5, 9, trium aut, quum plurimum, quatuor ramorum vallos cedit; *see*); ad summum is not Latin; see Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 132, sq.).

MOST, adv. plurimum, maxime.

MOSTLY, *For the most part*, maximam partem; maximā ex parte. *Most frequently, generally*, plerumque (*opp. semper*).—plurimum; vulgo (*with ref. to a number of subjects, by which a thing is done or in which it has place*); fere (*commonly*).

MOTE, atomus, 1, f.; corpus individuum, or Individuum et solidum (*C.*); corpus insecabile (*Vitr. Q.*): PROV. to see a m. in another's eye, and not to see a beam in one's own, vid. BEAM.

MOTH, tinea: m-eaten, tinea perforatus.

MOTHER, *PAOR* mater.—matrix (*only of animals*); *Procreatrix* for mater does not occur in the proper sense, nor is genitrix so used in classic prose; hence both must be avoided: to become a m., partum edere; by any one, gravidum fieri ex deo qd; matrem fieri de qd (*O. Met.* 3, 270): to be a m., peperisse: to be the m. of three children, trium liberorum matrem esse; tres liberos peperisse: children of one m., liberi eadem matre nati; liberi uterini (*Cod. Just.* 5, 61, 2): that has a m. still alive, matrumus: a m.'s side, maternus: that has lost his m., matre orbis. *FIG.* producer, nourisher, mater (*g. t.*); parens, procreatrix, genitrix (*parens to be used when the subst. is masc. in Latin*): the earth to the common m. of all mortals, terra est communis mater omnium mortalium: philosophia is the m. of all sciences, procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia: frugality is the m. of virtues, genitrix virtutum frugalitas: honour is the m. (*promoter*) of the arts, honos alit artes.

MOTHER-TONGUE, sermo patrius; sermo, qui natus est nobis, sermo nativus (*g. t.*); sermo noster, lingua nostra (*see*) lingua materna and sermo maternus are not Latin; and lingua patria; lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus do not occur: to use or speak one's m.-tongue, sermone patrio uti; sermone eo uti qui natus est nobis; sermone patrium dicere: to write in one's m.-tongue, librum sermone eo, qui natus est nobis, conficere (*aff. Np. Hann.*).

MOTHERLESS, matre orbis: to become m., matre orbari.

MOTHERLY, maternus; or by the gen. matris.

MOTION, s. *A* movement, motus (*in almost all the senses of the English word*): motio (*a putting in m.*)—agitatio (*a moving to and fro*).—jactatus, jactatio (*a fluctuating m., e. g. of the sea*).—concussus, concussio (*a violent shaking m.*).—machinatio (*artificial m.*): m. of the body, corporis motus; agitatio motusque corporis (*of the body and of the hands*), corporis motio et gestus: to be in m., movēri; agitari (*to be driven backwards and forwards*): to be in constant, perpetual m., semper esse in motu; sempiterno motu praeditum esse (*e. g. of the heavenly bodies*): to set in m., see TO MOVE, prop: to put in quick or rapid m., inclinare; concitare (*to urge on*).—jactare (*to throw about*): to receive m. from without, pulsus externo agitari; fm within, motu cieri interiore; cieri et agi motu suo; per se ipsum et sua sponte movēri: to have a certain and uniform m., motu quodam certo et aequabili uti. *Impulse*, motus; impulsus: of one's own m., mea (tua, &c.) sponte. *Proposal made*, consilium; conditio; actio: to make a m., conditionem ferre, proponere; ferre qd (ad populum).—referre qd (ad senatum).—postulare de re (*before a court of justice*): to make a m. for a law, ferre legem, rogationem: to make a m. for peace, de pace agere; pacis auctorem or suscitorem

existere: *to oppose a m.*, actioni summā vi resistere; adversus actionem summā ope anniti: *to support a m.*, suffragari ei.

MOTIONLESS, (*prop. and fig.*) immobilis; immotus; stabilis: fixus (*prop.*); motu carens.

MOTIVE, *adj.* qui movet, &c.

MOTIVE, s. causa, ratio (C.); consilii motus (Plin. Ep.): *an external m.*, impulsus externus, or simply impulsus, stimulus (C.); si requiritur, quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam res literis mandaremus (if any one ask what m. induced, C. N. D. 1, 4, 7).—quasi moveat proponere (as m's, C. Tusc. 5, 24, 68).

MOTLEY, || Dappled, coloris maculosis (Col.); coloris disparis; maculis albis (Virg.). || Diversified, mixtus, varius.

MOTTO, sententia; dictum (C.): *his m. was*, hoc dictum usurpare, or in ore habere, solebat: *I take it as my m.*, meum illud verbum facio (T.).

MOULD, s. || Soil, terra, humus: *rich m.*, terra gravis, humus pinguis: *light m.*, terra facilis, humus levis: *loose m.*, terra resoluta; humus soluta: *fine m.*, humus minuta, tenera. || A damp concretion, situs: mucor (muciliness).—putredo (rotteness, &c.) tale: *to smell of m.*, situm redolere: *to contract m.*, situm ducere. || Form, forma (Plin.): formæ in quibus æra funduntur; formuli (Ammian.) *to be cast in the same m.*, unā formā percussos esse (Sen. Ep. 34).

MOULD, v. || Prop. To fashion, form, fingere, effingere, confingere, formare, figurare, qd (ex argillâ, e cerâ, ex qâ materiâ). || Pio. fingere; effingere; formare.

MOULDER, in pulverem abire, dissipari, dissipari.

MOULDY, situ corruptus; maculosus (musty).—putridus (rotten). *to grow m.*, situ corrumpi; mucorem contrahere; mucescere; putrescere: *to be m.*, situ corruptum esse: mucere.

MOULT, plumas ponere or exuere.

MOULTING, defluvium plumarum (aft. Plin., defluvium capillorum).

MOUND, tumulus, grumus (tumulus, like *ὄρος*, means either a natural or artificial elevation; grumus only an artificial elevation, like *χωμα*).—agger (*prop.*, earth heaped up).—tumulus terrenus (Cæs. B. G. 1, 43).

MOUNT, v. ITRA. ascendere (to ascend a steep place).—sublime ferri; sublimem abire (in the air; the latter only of living creatures).—pennis se levare; pennis sublime ferri (of birds).—TRANS. ascendere qd, or in qd (e. g. muros; in aggerem).—conscendere (with an acc.; e. g. equum, navem).—ascendere qd, or in qd (e. g. murum, navem, or in navem).—ascendere in qd (e. g. in rostra, in conclonem, in malum).—inscendere in qd (e. g. in arborem, in currum) [SYN. IN CLIMB]: *to m. a horse*, conscendere equum; ascendere in equum: *to cause the cavalry to m.*, equiti admovere equos: *not to suffer one to m. (of a horse)*, non patientem esse assessoris (Suet. Cæs. 61); assessorum repudiare (Sen. Const. 12, 3); insurgere in omnes, et conscendere conatus ferocis exterrere (Curt. 1, 4, 13): *to m. the rostra*, ascendere in rostra or in conclonem; ascendere in rostra: *to m. the throne*, *in regiam sedem ascendere (*prop.*); regnum adipisci; regnum occupare (fig., the latter esp. contrary to right).

MOUNT, MOUNTAIN, mons.—Jugum (m. height).—collis, clivus (collis in respect of its height, clivus in respect of elevation): *of or on a m.*, montanus: *full of m.*, montuosus or montosus: *on this side of a m.*, cis montanus: *on the other side*, transmontanus: *at the foot of a m.*, in or sub radicibus montis: *to be enclosed by high m's*, undique altissimis montibus contineri: *the top or summit of a m.*, montis vertex, culmen, or cacumen; montis jugum (the top of a chain of m's): *a chain of m's*, montes continui (*poet.*); continua or perpetua montium iuga; iuga velut serie coherentia; perpetua iuga juncti colles; saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti; jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (see *Hern.* ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44): *valley in the m's*, montium intervallum: *a m. stream or torrent*, torrens montis præcipiti devolutus (L. 28, 6); *flumine montano rapidus torrens* (a rushing torrent, *P. Æn.* 2, 305): *Prov. to remove m's*, montes suâ sede moliri (L.): *the sermon on the M.*, *oratio a Christo de monte habita.

MOUNTAIN-ASH, *sorbus aucuparia (Linn.).

MOUNTAINER, homo montanus (H.) monticola (*poet.*): pl. montani with or without homines.

MOUNTAINOUS, montosus, montuosus: *a m. country*, regio montosa; loca montuosa (pl.); montana (pl.).

MOUNTEBANK, circulator (g. t., Sen. Cels.), pharmacopola, circumforaneus (a quack doctor).

MOURN, lugere; in luctu esse squalere; in luctu et squalore esse (with ref. to Roman customs).—|| *the degrees of mourning are thus stated by C.*, luget senatus; mæret equester ordo; tota civitas confecta senio est; squalent municipia, Mil. 8, 20; mæret qd re or qd, is to feel inward grief, *qd displays itself on the countenance and by gestures*; lugere, so to m. as to adopt the conventional signs or emblems of mourning.

MOURNFUL, || Sorrowful, tristis; mæstus. || Causing sorrow, tristis, miserandus, commiserandus, miseratio dignus (of persons and things). || Miserabilis in this sense is not found in the best prose.—dolendus, lugendus (of things; = deserving of pity). || Expressive of sorrow, lamentabilis; lugubris.

MOURNFULLY, || Sorrowfully, mæste; mæsto, tristi animo. || In a mournful manner, miserabiliter; flebiliter; lamentabili voce (with mournful tones); lugubriter (Appul.).

MOURNING, || Sorrow, grief, luctus; mæstia; mæror. A house of m., domus lugubris (g. t.); domus funesta (in which a corpse lies). || The outward signs, garb, &c. of sorrow, vestis or cultus lugubris; squalor; sordes. To be in m., pullatus or sordidatus esse; squalere: *many noble families were in m.*, multæ et clare lugubres erant domus: in m., sordidatus; pullatus; atratus; veste lugubri vestitus: *to put on m.*, vestem mutare; vestem lugubrem sumere or induere: *to leave off m.*, ad vestitum (suum) redire (*opp.* vestem mutare); luctum deponere or finire; vestem lugubrem deponere or exuere.

MOUSE, mus. A little m., musculus: a field-m., ahres-m., sorex, Ica, m. (the first syll. is long in Scrm. Samm. short in Auct. Carm. de Philom.). of a m., murinus: m. colour, color murinus (Plin.): m.-skin, pellis murina (Just.): all is as quiet as a m., altum est silentium, nulla exaudiri vox.

MOUSE-EAR, pr. auricula muris; (a plant), *myosotis (Linn.).

MOUSE-HOLE, cavum muris (H.).

MOUSE-TRAP, muscipula; muscipulum (Farr. Phedr.): a m. trap that is set, muscipula contenta.

MOUTH, || Of men or animals, os (*prop.*).—rostrum (an instrument for gnawing; hence *mount, beak*; also in contempt or facetie for the human m.).—riktus oris, or simply rictus (an opening of the m., an open m.).—hiatus oris, or simply hiatus (a wide opening of the m. as in yawning). With open m., hians: *to open the m. (in order to speak)*, os aperire (*poet.*): *to open the mouth wide*, rictum diducere (in astonishment, laughter, or speaking; *poet.*).—hiare (g. t.).—oscitare (in yawning): *to open any one's m. (in order to put athg into it)*, cl os diducere: *to do not open your m. too wide (in laughing, speaking)*, sint modici rictus (O. A. 3, 283); observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat (Q. 1, 11, 9): *to distort the m.*, labra distorquere (ib.): *to make a m. at athg (contemptuously)*, rictu oris ductuque laborum contemni a se qd ostendere (Gell. 18, 4): *to look at a horse's m.*, equi dentes inspicere: *Prov. don't look a gift horse in the m.*, equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur (Hieron.): *to stop a person's m.*, linguam ei occludere; os ei obturare (*comic*): *to snatch a thing out of one's m.*, qd ci ab ore rapere; præripere ci qd; ex ore or ex faucibus eripere ci qd (e. g. bolum, orationem; *comic*); eripere ci qd (e. g. responsum, *comic*): *you take the word out of my m.*, istuc ibam (*comic*): *to put athg into one's m.* (fig., i. e. to introduce him as saying), qn qd loquentem facere: *athg makes one's m. water*, qd salivam mihl movet (also fig. in epistolary style, as Sen. Ep. 79, 6, Ætna tibi salivam movet): *to have athg in one's m.*, qd in ore habere (*prop.* of food, and fig. of speech).—qd loqui (fig. of speech, *epic* τι, e. g. omnia magna loqui; nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus): *to be in erychrydy's m.*, in omnium ore or in omnium ore et sermone esse, omni populo in ore esse, per omnium ora ferri (of persons or things, in good or bad sense).—omnium sermone vapulare (of persons, in a bad sense).—totâ urbe or totâ regione percelebrari (of things, to be spread abroad): *to have a thing fm a person's own m.*, coram ex ipso audivisse qd; qd auctore cognovisse qd: *to speak through the m. of any one*, os ore loqui: *not to shut one's m.* (i. e. to speak boldly), libere loqui: *to speak whatever comes into one's mouth*, garrire or loqui quicquid in buccam venerit (see C. Att. 1, 12, extr.): *out of the abundance of the heart the m. speaks*, omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat (H. A. P. 357);

to keep the m. shut (*fig.*), tacere; linguam compescere: to proceed out of the m. (of words, speech), ex ore ea exire, excidere, or mitti. ¶ *An opening, place of egress, &c.*, os, ostium (e. g. of a river, &c.); caput (one of several m.'s of a river): the m. of a gutter, drain, nares canalis: the m. of a canon, *os tormenti bellici: m. of a hive, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur apibus (Col. 9, 7, 8).

MOUTHFUL, offa, frustum, bñlus (*Plaut. Ter.*), bucca (*Suet.*).

MOVE, v. ¶ *PROP.*, *Tr.*) *movēre*, commovēre, ciēre (to put in motion).—agitare (to move to and fro).—versare (to turn round).—quātere (to shake).—molliri (*with exertion*).—rotare, circumagere (to move in a circle; rotate is rather poet.). To m. the bowels; vid. *PURGE*. *PROP.*, to m. heaven and earth, *coelum et terram movēre, ut aiunt Angli (*ast. Acheronta movebo; P.*). *INTR.*) *movēre*; se commovēre; movēri; commovēri (to put oneself in motion, or to be in motion).—incitari (to be put in quick motion; opp. retardari).—ferri (to be moved involuntarily, with violence; opp. labi; *esp. of the heavenly bodies*).—micare, vibrare (to m. tremulously, e. g. of light). To m. in a circle, in orbem circumagi: to m. about a thing, ambire qd; versari circum qd (e. g. about an axis).—ferri circum qd; volvi circum qd (to turn itself about, &c.): to m. as one pleases, ut quisque vult ita uti motu sui corporis: to m. spontaneously, ciēri et agi motu suo; suā vi movēri; per se ipsum et suā vi movēri; per se ipsum et suā sponte movēri: not to m. *fm the spot*, ex loco se non commovēre. ¶ *FIG.*) *movēre*, commovēre (g. t.).—afficere qm or ea animum (to put into a certain state of mind).—flectere ea animum (to cause one to alter his mind).—vincere, expugnare (to induce compliance at last; with precibus, precibus lacrimisque, &c.). To move one to althg, qm ad qd adducere, impellere (g. t.); qm ad qd inducere (*esp. to lead astray, seduce*).—persuadēre ci, ut, &c. (*esp. never with the acc.*)—to endeavor to m., sollicitare, ad qd or with ut, &c.: to m. to pity, qm ad misericordiam adducere or allocere: to m. to laughter, risum ci movēre: to m. to learn, movēre or ellicere ci lacrimas: not to be moved by any one's tears, ci lacrimas repudiare. ¶ To make a motion, *vid. MOTION*.

MOVE, s. see *MOTION*. To make a m. movēre: to make the first m. (*at play*), prior calculum moveo (Q. 11, 2, 38).

MOVEABLE, mobilis (*prop. and fig.*).—agilis (*prop. and fig.*).—mollis (*flexible*). A m. feast, dies sacrificii non status; sacrificium non statum (*cf. Flor. 1, 13; C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113*): m.'s, res moventes; res, quae movēri possunt or quae ferri agique possunt; ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa (o. pr., not *figures*); supellex (*household furniture*).

MOVED, = *Affected, impelled*, motus or commotus (qā re); adductus (*induced*), impulsus (*impelled*) qā re. *M. by any one*, qo auctore (*by persuasion*).—qo suatore (*by advice*).—qo impulsore (*by urgency*). *JN.* qo auctore et suatore; qo suatore et impulsore.

MOVEMENT, motus; motio; agitatio (see *MOTION*). The m. party, qui rebus novis student. ¶ *In music*, *locus, *pars, *membrum (*Bau.*).

MOVING, adj. = *Affecting*, animum movens, commovens (g. t.): miserationem or misericordiam movens (*exciting compassion*).—gravis (*impressive*).—vehemens (*powerful*). A m. speech, oratio gravis, vehemens, ardens: a m. spectacle, species fiebilis; spectaculum luctuosum.

MOW, s. meta; acervus (e. g. feni; *not* feniile, *sch is* = a hay-loft, Col.): to make (hay) m.'s, fœnum in metas extruere (Col. 2, 18, 2).

MOW, v. (fœnum) secare, demetere, succidere, cædere; (prata) decescere; abol., metere.

MOWER, falcator, messor (one who mows corn)—fœniscæ, fœniselector (Col.), fœnisex (*Varr.*; one who cuts grass).

MOWING, fœniscidium (*Varr.*; hay-harvest).

MUCH, adj. multus; largus (*copious, abundant*). (*sch*) This word must often be rendered in Latin by the neuter multum and a genitive: multus is used as an adj. when it is convertible into many; as a subst., with a genitive, when it may be represented by the English great or large. I want m. money, mihi multum pecunie opus est: to bestow m. pains upon althg, multum et industrie in qā re ponere, collocare (C.): the thing costs m. pains, res est multū, magni, laboris: to have m. leisure, otio abundare so m., tantus: I have not so m. leisure, tantum otii mihi non datum est: thus m. I had to say, writæ, hæc hactenus; hæc sunt quæ dicenda putavi; hæc habebam, quæ di. erem, scriberem: to eat too m., modum excedere in edendo;

nimium esse in edendo: not to be of m. consequence, parvi esse momenti.

MUCH, adv. multum; magnopere; with comparatives also multo, longe. Too m., nimium; nimis; plus equo; satis superque: by how m., quanto: by so m., tanto.

MUCH LESS, multo minus.—nedom (*sic with ut; e. g. at the best times they could not endure the tribunitial power, much less in these, with these customs, &c.*, optimis temporibus non potuerunt vim tribuniciam sustinēre, nedum his temporibus, his moribus, &c.): a Satrap could never bear his expense, much less could you, Satrapa nunquam ejus sumptus efficere queat, nedum (ut) tu posses; *sic ne is used for nedum, with a conjunct. following*; see C. ad Div. 9, 28, 2; S. Cat. 11, 8, Fabri; L. 3, 52, 9, Gronov.): to give nothing to a friend, much less to an enemy, nihil amico, multo minus ci inimico qd donare. For 'not' . . . much less, we may use *crcl.* with non modo non, or (if both propositions have a common verb) simply non modo. . . sed ne quidem; e. g. such a man will not dare to think, much less to do a wrong thing, talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, quod non honestum sit (*cf. Zumpt, § 724*). Or we may say tantum abest ut in either of the following forms:—Demosthenes himself does not please me, much less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciatur Demosthenes; or, scarcely could we resist sleep, much less could you excite us, tantum abest ut inflammare nostros animos, somnum vi tenebamus.

MUCH MORE, multo magis (*with ref. to degree, = in greater measure*).—potius (*with ref. to choice, = rather*).—quin, quin etiam, potius (*denoting climax*).—imo, imo vero (*introducing a correction or exceptional clause or remark*).

MUCID, mucidus. To become m., mucuscere (*Plin.*); mucorem contrahere (Col.).

MUCIDNESS, mucor, ōris.

MUCILAGE, mucus; pituita (*phlegm*).

MUCILAGINOUS, muculentus (*Prudent.*); mucosus (*Cels.*; Col.).

MUCK, ōmus; stercus, ōris. *M.-heap*, sterquilium.

MUCK-WORM. ¶ *PROP.* *scarabæus stercorarius (*Linn.*). ¶ *FIG.* homo sordidus or tenax.

MUCKY, stercoreus (*Plaut.*).

MUCOSY, mucosus; mucidus.

MUD, lutum (*mud consisting of loosened earth and water*).—cœnum (*dirt, filth; with the idea of impurity and disagreeableness*).—limus (*of a river, &c.*). To rot in the m., volvi in cœno: covered with m., oblitus cœno.

MUD WALL, lutamentum (Cat.).

MUDDLE, ¶ To render turbid, (aquam) turbare (Ov.), obturbare (Plin.), turbulentam facere Phædr.). ¶ To make half-drunk, inebriare; vino qm depocere (Plaut.). To be muddled, vino madere.

MUDDY, lutosus, lurulentus, cœnosus, limosus. *SYN.* in *Mud*.

MUFF, *tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum; *tegumentum manuum pellicæ (Kraft). *MANICA* is a long sleeve, and pellis manicata a garment of fur with such sleeves.

MUFFIN, *libum quod muffin dicitur.

MUFFLE, involvere (opp. aperire). To m. the head, caput involvere, velare, tegere, obtegere.

MUFFLER, tegumentum, involcrum, velamentum.

MUG, see *Cup*.

MUGGY (*Of weather*), humidus.

MUGWORT, *Artemisia (*Linn.*).

MULATTO, hibrida.

MULBERRY, morum. *M.-tree*, morus (*Plin.*).

MULCT, see *FINE*.

MULE, mulus (C.); fem. mula.

MULETEER, mulio (Cæ.).

MULL, (vinum) *coquere. Mulled wine, vinum candens.

MULLEN, *verbascum (*Linn.*).

MULLET, mulius (C.); *mulius barbatus (*Linn.*).

MULLIGRUBS, tormina, um, pl. (*Plin.*).

MULLION, by *crcl.* *ea pars fenestæ quæ mullion dicitur. (*We do not read of althg corresponding to this in ancient writers.*)

MULTANGULAR, multangulus (*Lucr.*); polygonius (*once; Plin.*).

MULTIFARIOUS, varius, multiplex. (*sch*) Multifarius obsolet, revived by the Grammarians; but multifarius, adv., is found in the best class, yet not often.)

MULTIFARIOUSLY, varie; vario modo; multarium (*class.*, but rare).

MULTIFORM, multiformis (*class.*, but rare); *multas formas habens; multis formis.

MULTILATERAL, multa, complura, latera habens; *in geometry also polygonus (*Vitr.*).

MULTIPLE, *numerus alium numerum multoties continens (*Linnem.*).

MULTIPLICATION, multiplicatio (*Col.*), or by a verb.

MULTIPLY, **||** **TRANS.** multiplicare. To *m. three by four*, tria quater multiplicare; tria quater ducere (*1625*); *not ter quater sumere*: to *m. a number by itself*, numerum in se (*1605*); *not inter se* multiplicare: to *m. these sums by each other*, has summas in se or inter se multiplicare: the *breadth multiplied by the length gives 1500 feet*, latitudinem cum longitudine multiplicando efficiemus pedes mille et quingentos. **||** **INTRANS.** crescere; augeri; augescere; auctibus crescere or augeri.

MULTITUDE, multitudo (*g. s.*).—magnus numerus (*great number*).—acervus (*a heap of things lying together*).—turba (*a confused m. or heap: of persons or things*).—nubes (*a great or dense m. of things or living creatures like a cloud; but 1605*); since regard must always be had to the shape of a cloud, it is not Latin to say nubes exemplorum for multa exempla or magna copia exemplorum.—silva (*a mass of materials from which one can make a choice; but only of mental operations; e. g. silva rerum et sententiarum; silva observationum; silva virtutum et vitiorum*).—vis (*a number of persons or things, considered as containing power or energy*).—caterva, agmen (*a band, troop of persons*).—copia (*sufficiency of things needful or useful; hence of persons only when they are considered as means or instruments; e. g. armatorum, virorum fortium copia*).—frequentia (*a number of persons present; also of things*).—vulgus (*the common people*).—sexcenti is often employed in Latin to denote an indefinitely large number; e. g. I received a *m. of letters* at once, sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi: an innumerable *m.*, multitudo, copia incredibilia; vis magna: one of the *m. (of people)*, unus e or de multis: to have a *m. of*, abundare, redundare, affluere qd re; plenum esse ca rei.

MULTITUDINOUS, numerosus, creber, magno numero.

MUM, s. *cerevisiae genus pinguis.

MUM, *interj.* tacet! pi. tacetis! favete linguis! silentium tene! pi. teneatis!

MUMBLE, musare, musitare, murmurare.

MUMMERY, **||** **PAER.** inessus personatus (*Ban.*). **||** *Flo.* nugae; ineptiae; ludi; somnia; trices; gerrae.

MUMMY, **||** *A dead body preserved by embalming, mortuus arte medicatus* (*Mela*, 1, 2, 75); corpus defuncti odoribus illitum (*Lact.* 2, 4, 9); sceletus (*prop.*, a shrouelled corpse; *Appul.*). **||** Gum, gummi, indeci. (*Plin.*); gummis (*Col.*). To beat one to *m.*, qm probe percutere, plagis irrigare (*Plaut.*).

MUMF, v. see MUMBLE, MUMBLE, CHEAT.

MUMPISH, morosus; difficilis.

MUMPS, **||** *A disease, angina* (*Cels.*). **||** *Sullenness, animus tristis, morosus; tristitia; stomachus.*

MUNCH, manducare; or, more fully, *porcorum manducantium sonos imitari.

MUNDANE, mundanus; see WORLDLY.

MUNICIPAL, municipalis.

MUNICIPALITY, municipium (*a free town, having its own laws and magistrates, and also the right of Roman citizenship*).

MUNIFICENCE, munificentia; beneficentia; benignitas; liberalitas; largitas.

MUNIFICENT, largus (*opp. parvus, tenax, restrictus*).—liberalis (*opp. sordidus*).—beneficus (*benevolens*).—munificus (*generosus*).—benignus (*kind*).

MUNIFICENTLY, munifice; benigne; liberaliter; large (*C.*); benefice (*Gell.*); *Jx.* large liberaliterque; munifice et large.

MUNIMENT, see FORTIFICATION, DOCUMENT.

MUNITION, instrumenta et apparatus belli (*C.*); apparatus bellicus (*L.*); copia earum rerum quae pertinent ad usum belli (*Aff. Cas.*).

MURAL, muralis.

MURDER, s. caedes (*g. t.*)—homicidium (*of any person*).—parricidium (*of persons sacred and inviolable, as of parents, brothers or sisters, princes, &c.*). The *m. of any one*, caedes, occisio, caedes et occisio ca, caedes quā qd occultus est (*1605*); interfecitio cs is not *class.*.—nec cs (*violent death*).—scelus cs interfecti, mors per scelus ci illata (*crime committed on any one*): to commit *m.*, caedem, homicidium facere; parricidium com-

mittere; parricidium se obstringere: to commit a *m. as any one*, caedem cs facere, efficere, or perpetrare; mortem per scelus ci inferre; necem ci inferre, offerre; ci vim afferre (*to offer violence to*).—qm interficere or occidere (*to kill*): to commit *m.* aft. *m.*, caedem caede accumulare (*Lucr.* 3, 71); to accuse of *m.*, qm caedis arguere: to acquit of *m.*, qm caedis absolvere.

MURDER, v. interficere, occidere (*to kill*).—necare qm, necem inferre ci, vim ci afferre (*with violence*).—trucidare qm (*to slaughter, like cattle*).—jugulare qm (*to cut the throat, and so to kill*).—qm tollere de or e medio (*g. t.* to remove). To seek to *m. any one*, cs vitae insidiari; vitam cs ferro atque insidiis appetere; ci interitum appetere.

MURDERER, homicida (*g. t.*).—parricida (*of a person naturally sacred and inviolable, as of a father, mother, brother or sister, magistrate, prince, &c.*; where perpetrating requires it, also with a word denoting the individual on whom the murder is committed; as parricida liberum, *L.* 3, 50; parricida regis, patrie, exercitus, *Curt.* 6, 9, 30; parricida parentis sui, *Curt.* 8, 7, 2).—siccarius (*an assassin*).—percussor (*one who smites; its as a milder expression for siccarius; see C. Roac. Am.* 33, 93).—auctor necis (*the originator of a murder; opp. conscius necis, i. e. one privy to it*). The *m. of any one*, cs interfectio (*never, except where the context determines the sense, used without a word denoting the individual murdered*).—*1605* We find occisor ca only in *Plaut.* *Mit.* 4, 2, 64; Interemptor and peremptor are of later origin, and therefore to be avoided): the *m. of a brother, fratericida; of a mother, matricida*.

MURDEROUS, sanguinarius (*bloodthirsty*).—cruentus (*bloody*).—capitalis (*even to death; e. g. hostis, inimicus, odium*).—internecinus (*that ends in the destruction of one party or of both; v. pr. of a war; in later writers also fig. of a disease, &c.*).

MURIATIC, muriaticus (*Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 32, *adj. fm muria*). *M. acid*, *acidum muriaticum (*i. t.*).

MURKY, obscurus, tenebrosus, caliginosus. *A m. night*, nox obducta (*Np.*): a *m. sky*, coelum caliginosum.

MURMUR, **MURMURING**, **||** *A low sound, and frequently repeated, murmur* (*L.*); parva vocis murmura (*O. Met.* 12, 52); murmuratio (*the act of murmuring; Plin.*). *M. of water*, placide aque sonitus (*Tib.*); of leaves, &c., susurrus. **||** *Complaint, fremitus; querela*.

MURMUR, v. **||** To make a low and frequent sound, murmurare; susurrare (*to whisper, part: of persons or of water*).—fremere (*as a token of satisfaction, or the contrary*).—musare, musitare (*to speak in a low tone; these three only of persons*).—cum murmure labi (*of water*). To *m. among one another*, inter se commurmurare: to *m. to oneself*, secum commurmurare. **||** To complain, queri de qd re; non sedate, non aequo animo, ferre qd; fremere.

MURMURER, qui murmurat, &c.

MURRAIN, lues pecuaria.

MUSCADEL, uva apiana (*Plin.*).

MUSCLE, **||** (*In the body*), musculus (*Cels.*); torus, a projecting fleshy part of the body, brown: in the sense of muscle it is poet.). The *m. of the upper arm*, laceris. **||** *A shell-fish, conchylium*.

MUSCULAR, musculosus (*Col.; Cels.*); torosus (*Col.*); robustus (*strong*). *M. strength, vires corporis*; laceris.

MUSE, s. Musa. Fond of the *M.'s*, Musis amicus (*H.*); not fond of the *M.'s*, aversus a Musis (*C.*).

MUSE, v. meditari secum. To *m. upon alth.*, meditari qd; cogitare qd or de qd re; commentari qd or de qd re; agitare qd mente; volutare qd animo, secum animo.

MUSEUM, *museum (*Ern.*); a repository for curiosities.—suppellex, copia, thesaurus (*contents of the repository*).

MUSHROOM, bolētus; fungus (*loadstool, fungus*). **||** *As a term of reproach, fungus*.

MUSIC, **||** *As an art.* ars musica (*seldom simply musica, s. f.*).—musica, orum, *m.*; studium musicum; studium artis musicae. To study *m.*, ad studium musicum se applicare; musicis or studio artis musicae se dedere: to learn *m.*, *artem musicam discere; fidibus (canere) discere (*on a stringed instrument*): to understand *m.*, fidibus scire (*Ter.*); musicis eruditum esse (*opp. imperitum esse artis musicae; musical non cal-lēre*). a teacher of *m.*, qui artem musicam docet (*theoretically*); qui fidibus canere docet (*practically*): a *m. master*. **||** Any thing produced by the *art.*, a) a musical composition, modi musici; in confectione also modi only. To compose *m.*, modos facere;

modos musicos componere (aft. Q. 1, 12, 14). *b*) the sound of musical instruments, cantus; concentus (of several).

MUSICAL, ¶ *Relating to music, musicus; aptatus ad usus canendi* (e. g. an instrument, organ). ¶ *Skilled in music, musicus; musici eruditus; artis musicae peritus* (aft. *Plin.*). To be m., *silibus acire* (Ter.); callere, cognitum habere, artem musicam; intelligere artem canendi (opp. alienum esse, abhorere, a musica, ab arte musica; imperitum, rudem, esse musicorum, musicas): a. m. ear, sensus artis musicæ; iudicium rei musicæ; elegantia musica (Bau.): to have a m. ear, eleganti, recto, vero arti musicæ sensu, iudicio valere; or in connexion, aures eruditæ or teretes habere (opp. torpore ad sensum sonorum, modorum mellicorum; nil videre in re mellicâ; Bau.).

MUSICALLY, musicæ (C.); e lege concentus; e formulâ canendi; melice (Bau.); *arti musicæ or melicæ convenienter.

MUSICIAN, symphoniacus (g. i. one of the orchestra). —*silycen* (on stringed instruments). —*tibicen* (on the flute or clarinet). —*cornicen* (on the horn).

MUSK, *moachus.

MUSKET, *sclopétum (tubus ignivomus, *Wittenb.*): barrel of a m., tubus, canna, sclopét. *M.-shot*, *ictus sclopét; (as a measure of distance), quantum fert sclopétum: m.-ball, *gians (cf. *Cæs. B. G. 5, 43*): to discharge a m., *glandem sclopétu expellere: butt-end of a m., *sclopét manubrium: the firelock of a m., *sclopét igniarium: the stock of a m., *sclopét lignum.

MUSKETEER, *miles sclopétu armatus.

MUSLIN, sindon (*Freund*) or byssus (*Böttger, Sabina*, li. p. 105. See *Dict. of Antiqq.*, BYSSUS).

MUST, a. (*New wine*), mustum.

MUST, v. is variously expressed, 1) by the participle *future passive*, to denote obvious necessity; e. g. we m. die, moriendum est: we m. confess that every animal is mortal, omne animal confitendum est esse mortale: the person by whom althg m. happen is expressed by the dative; rarely by a or ab, and that only when a second dative would occasion obscurity; e. g. every one m. use his own judgement, suo quique iudicio utendum est: you m. consult respecting the property of many citizens, aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est (here a vobis on account of quibus, in *C. Manil.* 2, 6; on the contrary, ib. 22, 64, two datives). If the verb be trans., the object is added in the acc., chiefly by unclass. authors, esp. by Varro; but by class. writers it is changed into the nom., the partic. being in the same gender; e. g. we m. strike into this path, huc via (nobis) ingredienda est (not hanc viam ingrediendum est): the orator m. regard three points, tria videnda sunt oratori. 2) By oportet (impers. 3rd), to denote necessity wch proceeds from grounds of reason or from the laws of justice, equity, or prudence. *See* an acc. with an inf. follows: sit a simple subjunct. (esp. if ambiguity is to be avoided); see *Zumpt*, § 625; *Grotef.* § 151, obs. 2; e. g. this man m. be bad, hunc hominem oportet esse improbum (I have my reason for believing it to be so): this m. (from internal reasons) and ought (on account of external advantage, &c.) to take place, hoc fieri et oportet et opus est: we m. despise nothing in war, nihil in bello oportet contemni: there are things wch one m. not do (ought not to do), even if they are permitted, est qd quod non oportet, etiam si licet: he who does not know the way to the sea m. take a river as his guide, viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet amnem sibi querere: you m. love myself, not my property, if we are to be good friends, me ipsam amare oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus. 3) By debere (copulative), to specify the necessity wch marks a moral obligation, 'ought', in a subjective sense; e. g. you m. honour him as your own father, eum patriâ loco colere debes: we were moved by the misery of our allies; what m. we do now under our own sufferings? sociorum miseriâ commovebamur; quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus? Since debere does not differ much from officium, the Latins frequently say for 'a person m.' officium est, and without officium simply est cs (but with this difference, that cs officium est is = it belongs to a person's obligations, whereas est cs is = it is suitable to any one); e. g. a foreigner m. mind only his own business, peregrini officium agere (i. e. peregrinus debet) nihil præter suum negotium agere: a good orator m. have heard and seen much, est boni oratoris (i. e. bonus orator debet) multa auribus acceperat, multa vidisse. This omission of officium is quite common in the expressions, I, thou, you m., meum, tuum, vestrum est. 4) By putare and existimare in rhetorical style, when the speaker court-

ously declines to anticipate the judgement of the hearer, but leaves it to them to draw their own conclusions; e. g. see to what a pass it m. come with the state, videte quem in locum rempublicam perventurum putetis (*C. Rosc. Am.* 53, 153; cf. *Manil.* 9, 26): how many islands m. be abandoned? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? (*C. Manil.* 11, 32) 5) By opus est (impers. 3rd), to denote subjective need, or that from the doing of wch one expects advantage. It is followed either by the acc. and inf., or, if the person who m. do althg be named, by ut with a subj., or by the abl. of the pers. ptepi. pass.; e. g. if althg take place wch you m. know (i. e. wch it is your advantage to know) I will write, si quid erit, quod te scire opus sit, scribam: I m. wash myself, mihi opus est, ut lavem: I found that I m. look after Hirtius, opus fuit Hirtio convento (cf. *Grotef.* § 175, b; *Zumpt*, § 464, Obs. 1). Also, 'm. have or use althg' may be translated by mihi opus est, either impers. with the abl., or pers. with the nom. of that wch one m. have; e. g. we m. have a leader and guide, dux et auctor nobis opus est: we m. use your influence, auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est (cf. *Grotef.* § 175, a; *Zumpt*, § 464, 6). By necesse est (impers. 3rd), to denote strict or extreme necessity. It is followed either by an acc. and inf., or by a simple subj.; e. g. the mortal body m. perish some time or other, corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire necesse est: vitia m. abominare and hate vice, virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit: man m. die, homini necesse est mori. Also by necesse est we can express our 'm. necessarily have'; e. g. buy not what you want, but what you m. necessarily have, emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. 7) By cogi, to denote necessity arising from the will of voluntary agents; e. g. he found that he m. take away his own life (they forced him to do it), coactus est ut vitâ ipse se privaret: the Campanians found that they m. rush out at the gates, coacti sunt Campani portis egressi. Also the active cogere may be used in expressions such as 'not as he would, but as he found that he m. by the will of the soldiers'; non ut voluit, sed ut militum coegabat voluntas. 8) Avoid the use of cogi, with ref. to necessity arising from circumstances. 9) By facere non possum, or simply non possum followed by quin, &c.; or by fieri non potest followed by ut non, &c.; or by non possum non followed by an infn., in the sense of 'not to forbear or abstain from,' of internal necessity; e. g. I m. cry out, non possum, quin exclamem: I m. thank you, non possum, quin tibi gratias agam: you m. have known him, fieri non potest, ut eum non cognoris: I m. confess that my joy is crowned, &c., non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, &c. 9) *See* there is no occasion for the adoption of any word or phrase distinctly corresponding to our 'must'; e. g. Calpurnius found that he m. yield to his obstinacy, ejus pertinaciam cessit Calpurnius (*Np. Han.* 1, extr.). 10) Observe, moreover, the following forms of expression in wch the Latin idiom differs from the English: a) You m. (as an emphatic demand), either by the simple imperative or by fac ut, &c.; e. g. if you are not satisfied with this, you m. accuse your own injustice, hec si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatores: you m. keep up good spirits and good hope, magnum fac animum habes et bonam spem: you m. not (as an emphatic warning), fac, ne, &c. (cause that not, &c.)—cave, ne, &c. (take care, that not, beware of, &c.)—noli, with an infn. (be unwilling); e. g. you m. not wish, cave ne cupias: you m. not forget that you are Cicero, noli te oblivisci Ciceronem esse: you m. not wish for an impossibility, nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest. b) If it m. be so (in the future), si res ita feret.

MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO, s. (mystach, Gr.); Lat., barba labri superioris (see *Plin.* 6, 28, 32). To wear a m., barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiore (conf. *Cæs. B. G.* 5, 14).

MUSTARD, sinapi (gen. and dat. sinapi; acc. and abl. sinapi; the nom. sinapse is rare): puls e sinapi facta (m. prepared for use at table): a m. plaster, sinapis-mus.

MUSTER, n. ¶ *Review, illustratio; recensio; recens-us; recognitio.* ¶ *Assembly, vid.*

MUSTER, v. See ASSEMBLE.

MUSTINESS, mucor.

MUSTY, mucidus. To be m., mucere (Cat.).

MUTABILITY, MUTABLE, MUTATION. See CHANGEABleness, CHANGEABLE, CHANGE.

MUTE, adj. mutus. See DUMB.

MUTE, s. excrementum, flum, flumus (avium).

MUTE, v. flum reddere or edere.

MUTILATE, mutilare; demutillare; truncare; de-

truncare. *Mutilated*, mutihus; mutilatus; truncatus; detruncatus; truncus: *mutilated images*, truncata simulacra deorum (L.): *a mutilated speech*, oratio truncata. *To be mutilated* (of books or writings), multis partibus mancum et mutilum esse (Muret.).

MUTILATION, || *Act of mutilating*, mutilatio. detruncatio. || *State of being mutilated*, immutatio corporis (C. Fin. 5, 17, 47); debilitas (C. Cels.).

MUTINEER, conjuratus; homo seditiosus.

MUTINOUS, seditiosus; turbulentus.

MUTINOUSLY, seditiose; turbulente; turbulenter.

MUTINY, a. factio; seditio; motus; consensionis globus (Np. Att. 8, 4). *To raise a m.*, seditiosa consilia agitare; seditioem concitare, or simply concitare. See SEDITION.

MUTINY, v. Imperium auspiciumque abnuere (of soldiers refusing to obey): *the troops mutinied*, seditio in castris orta est (Cæs.); seditio facta est: *to endeavour to make the troops m.*, seditioem ac discordiam concitare (C.).

MUTTER, muttire (whence mussare and mussilare, i. e. to speak softly and gently, in broken words, not = to mutter; see Kühnke. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25).—hiscere (to open the mouth in order to speak). See also MURMUR.

MUTTON, (caro) vervecina: roast m., assum vervecinum.

MUTUAL, mutuos; e. g. amor mutuos; or, with verbs, by mutuo (mutually), or by inter se (one another).

MUTUALLY, mutuo. ~~See~~ not vicissim, in vicem, &c. See ALTERNATELY.

MUZZLE, s. || *Mouth*, os. || *Fastening for the mouth*, fascella, capistrum (a halter or headstall; used by V. for a m.).

MUZZLE, v. fascellâ capistrare (Plin.).

MY, meus. (See) Where the reference of the object in the person is natural and self-evident, and where there is no opposition to things which belong to others, the possessive is untranslated in Latin; e. g. I have seen my brother, fratrem vidi. I am my own master, meus sum; mel juris sum: it is my duty, meum est: lying is not my habit, mentiri non est meum: dissimulation is not in my way, simulatio non est mea: she became mine, nupti mihi; eam in matrimonium duxi: for my part, quoad ad me attinet (as far as I am concerned); mea causa, meam ob causam, propter me (on my account, for my good).—meo nomine (with regard to my person, on account of my person; see Zumpt, § 679).—meis verbis (in my name; e. g. salute him; where ~~See~~ meo nomine would not be Latin).—per me licet, per me, non impedit, non repugnabo (I have no objection): for my part you may do it, id meâ voluntate facere potes.

MYRIAD, decem millia.

MYRMIDON, satelles; satelles et administer; minister et adiutor.

MYRRH, myrrha. *M. tree*, myrrha: *seasoned or mixed with m.*, myrrhatus: *perfumed with m.*, myrrheus: *made of or with m.*, myrrhinus.

MYRTLE, myrtus, or ôs, f. (also, a m. tree): a m. grove, myrtetum: of m., myrteus (myrtinus, late); myrtaceus (Cels.): like m., myrtuosus (Plin.): a m. leaf, folium myrtaceum (Cels.): of the colour of m. ôleum, myrteolum (Col.): a wreath of m., corona myrtea.

MYSELF, ego ipse.—egomet.

MYSTERIOUS, arcanus (See) mysticus (in this sense occurs only in poets and later writers). A m. thing, res arcana: a m. person, homo occultus; homo tectus et occultus.

MYSTERY, mysterium; arcanum; occultum; res occulta, recondita; secretum: (pl.) mysteria, mysteria, orum, n. (μυστήρια, the celebrated Grecian m.'s: ~~See~~ never fig. for secrets, g. t.).—sillenda, orum, n. (of a secret society, as the freemasons; see L. 39, 10, 5). To initiate into m.'s, mysteria initiare: to celebrate m.'s, mysteria facere: that is a m. to me (I do not understand it), hæc non intelligo.

MYSTIC, MYSTICAL, adj. mysticus (poet.).

MYSTIC, s. *homo mysticus; *homo studio mystico deditus; *homo mystico sensu et studio imbutus.

MYSTICALLY, mystice (Solin.).

MYSTICISM, *sensus mysticus; *studium mysticum (Eichst.).

MYSTIFICATION, fraus importuna or jocosâ; ludificatio callida; astute et dolose factum.

MYSTIFY, qm fallere (g. t.).—cl imponere (to impose on him).—jocosâ or ludicrâ facere decipere qm.—callide or jocosâ ludere or deludere qm.—joculariter imponere ei.

MYTHIC, mythicus or, in pure Latin, fabularis (that belongs to fable or myth; mythicus in Plin. 7, 53,

54; fabularis in Suet. Tib. 70).—fabulosus (belonging to myth or fable; e. g. gods). A m. dress, *fabularum integumenta: the obscurity of the m. period, *fabulosi temporis caligo: the history of the m. period, historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70).

MYTH, fabula.

MYTHOLOGICAL, mythicus; ad fabulas de diis deabusque pertinens, spectans; fabulosus.

MYTHOLOGY, *mythologia (Gramm.); fabulæ de diis deabusque; also simply fabulæ; fabulæ factæ; (as a science) historia fabularis (Suet. Tib. 70).

N

NAB, see CATCH.

NACKER, concha margaritarum (Plin.); *mytilus margaritifera (Linn.).

NADIR, *nadir (L. t.).

NAG, equulus; equuleus (C.); mannulus (Plin. Ep.).

NAIL, s. || *On the finger or toes*, unguis. Long n.'s, ungues eminentes (O. A. A. 1, 519; et nihil eminent ungues, i. e. one ought not to have long n.'s): dirty n.'s, ungues sordidi (loc. cit., et sint ipse sordibus ungues): to pare the n.'s, ungues recidere or rescere or subsecare: to bite the n.'s, ungues rodere (H. Sat. 1, 10, 71): to move not a n.'s breadth, qd loco non unguem latum excedere: to nerve not a n.'s breadth from athg, transversum unguem ab qâ re non recedere. || *A small spike or stud*, clavus. A large m. for fastening beams, clavus trabalis: shoe n.'s, clavi caligares: to drive a n., clavum figere or defigere in qâ re; clavum adigere in qd: you have hit the right n. on the head, rem acu tetigisti (Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19): to be a n. in one's coffin, causam mortis esse. || *A measure of length*, *digitum duo cum quadrante.

NAIL, v. clavus adigere qd: clavus firmare or munire qd; to nail, ei rei or ad qd; clavus configere qd qâ re (to fasten athg with nails).

NAILER, *clavorum faber.

NAIVE, simplex; lepidus (with natural grace, or drollery).

NAIVELY, sine arte; aperte.

NAIVETE, simplicitas.—lepos (natural grace).

NAKED, nudus (like γυμνός, uncovered and unprotected).—apertus (without covering; opp. to tectus: post-Aug. inopertus).—non tectus (post-Aug. intectus). Half-m., seminudus: a n. record, ensis nudus.

NAKEDNESS, creli. by adj. under NAKED; for nuditas is found but once (Q. 10, 2, 23), and is a doubtful reading.

NAME, s. || *Any appellation*, nomen (prop. an audible mark of distinction; hence a n. of a person or thing to distinguish from others of the same kind, a proper n., eply the n. of a family or race).—vocabulum (so far as it serves to denote an object or relation of it; hence, in grammar, nomen appellativum).—cognomen (a family n.; also = the later agnomen). N.'s of towns, oppidorum vocabula: a proper n., proprium vocabulum: if the thing have not its own n. and term, al res sum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet (C. de Or. 3, 40, in.).—non idem oppidum et Roma, quum oppidum sit vocabulum (i. e. nomen appellativum), Roma nomen (i. e. nomen proprium) (Farr L. L. 10, 2, § 20): to call athg by its n., qd nomine signare, notare, or vocare: to give a n. to a thing, ei rei nomen or vocabulum imponere; ei rei nomen invenire: to give a n. to any one, ei nomen ponere or imponere, dare or indere: to give to a thing or person a name from a thing or place, denominare qm or qd a re ab, &c.: to give to a thing the n. of a deity, qd dei nomine nuncupare: to call a thing after ab'y's n., qd ab nomine ei appellare (followed by the n. in the acc.: e. g. L. 1, 1, extr., *Æneas ab nomine uxoris Lavinium appellat): to take, adopt, or assume the n. of any one, nomen ei sumere: to call athg by a mild n., qd molli nomine appellare: to call ab'y by a name, qm nominare; qm nomen or nominativum appellare (See) but not appellare qm alone): to call to or upon ab'y by n., qm nomine vocare, or (loudly) clamare: to call a thing by its right n., rem suo nomine appellare: to call up by n., qm nominativum evocare; qd per nomina quotidie citare: to receive a n., nomen accipere (with a gen. of the n. received): to derive a n. from a person or thing, nomen trahere ab qo or ab qâ re; cognomen or appellationem ex re trahere; ex re nomen capere or invenire (Inve-

nire *accidentally*; Inditur ci nomen ab qā re (a person takes a n. from athg): to get a n. on account of athg, propter qd nomen reperire (*accidentally*): to have a n. from, &c., denominatum esse or nomen habere a re: nomen tenere ab qo (poet.); nomen or cognomen adp- tum esse ab qā re or ab qo (poet.); nomen traxisse ab qā re: to bear the n. of, ab qo, ca nomen ferre: to have a false n., falsum nomen possidere: to have n. n., nomine vacare: I bear the n. of, est mihi nomen (usually fol- lowed by the n. in the dat. or nom., more rarely in the gen.); e. g. I bear the n. of Caius, est mihi nomen Cato, Caius, or Cui: they gave him the n. of, ei inditum nomen (with a dat. of the n.).—ei dixere nomen (with an acc. of the n.): by n., nomine (with a nom. or abl., rarely a gen., of the n.).—ci est (erat) nomen (with a dat., &c., of the n., see above); e. g. a guest, by n. Cam- elius, quidam hospes, nomine Camelo or Camell, or cui erat nomen Camelo (or Camelus, more rarely Cam- eli): a certain man, Cassius by n., quidam Cassius quoque nomine: under a strange n., sub alieno nomine (e. g. libellum edere, Suet. Oct. 55): to borrow money in the n. (i. e. on the credit) of any one, ca fide pecuniam mutuum sumere: in the n. of (i. e. by commission from) any one, ca verbis. cs nomine (in cs verbis the words are put in the mouth of him who is to convey them: in cs nomine the person commissioned to act for an- other chooses his own words).—N. ca verbis et cs no- mine: he sent a slave to the king to tell him this in his n., servum misit ad regem, qui ei nunciaret suis verbis: to accuse any one in his own n. (on his own authority), qm suo nomine accusare: to en- treat a person in the n. of another, qm cs nomine ro- gare: in the n. of the state, publice (opp. privatim): in the n. of God, cum Deo (with God), quod bene vertat (may it turn out well): in n. (i. e. in appearance), verbo tenus: verbo (not nomine): in n., not in reality, verbo, non re verā: under the n. of a thing, nomine cs rei (also = under the pretext of).—sub titulo cs rei, specie cs rei (under the pretext: *not* preteritū cs rei class.): bearing many n.'s, multa or complura nomina habens (*not* multi nominis is not class.). || *Reputa- tion, fame, fama* (g. t.).—nomen (in respect of ce- lebrity).—existimatio (opinion which others have of us, espily good opinion): to have a great n., magnum nomen or magnam famam habere: to acquire a n., nomen consequi; famam colligere: to seek a n., famā servire: to make a n. for oneself by athg, per qd nomen assequi: a good n., bona fama; bona existimatio; laus: to hurt one's good n., cs existimationem offendere or (more strongly) violare; de cs famā detrahare: to have a good n., bene audire (opp. male audire). || *Nation, people, nomen* (see Herz. S. Cat. 52, 22, and Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; Bremi, Np. Hann. 7, 3).—gens a nomen: to be an enemy of the Roman n. (i. e. of every thing wch is called Roman), nomini Romano inimicum or infestum esse.

NAME, v. || To give a name to, nominare qd; nomen ci dare, indere, ponere, imponere (to impose, assign).—nomen invenire ci rei (to invent).—nominare or appellatōnem notare qd (to make known or designate): to n. things aright, res suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominare (to call them by the n.'s wch they already have).—res notare propriis appellatōnibus (to give them suitable n.'s): to n. a thing anew, res nominibus no- tare novis: every mishap wch we are accustomed to n. a calamitas, omnis casus, in quo nomen poni solet calamitas: to n. after a thing or a place, denominare a re or a loco; after any one, ab cs nomen appellare: to be named after athg, a re (or ab qo) nomen, ex re cog- nomen or appellatōnem trahere; ex re nomen capere, reperire, invenire; a re denominatum esse or nomen habere: to be named after any one, ab qo nomen tenere (poet.): to be named, nominor (with n. in nom.).—nomen habeo (with n. in gen.).—nomen mihi est (with n. in nom. or dat., rarely in the genit.).—voco, ap- pello (I am named, with n. in nom.): to be named from athg, nomen a re habere, or duxisse, traxisse, or invenisse. || To call or mention by name, nomi- nare (to call a thing by its own n.); also, to give it a name).—appellare (to address, to entitle; also, to mention a thing with the addition of a n.).—vocare, dicere (to call, vocare; prop., to call to any one by n.); then, like dicere, to n. an object according to what it is: *prop.* vocare usually with a subst.; dicere with an adj.).—nomen ci dare or indere or imponere (to give a n. to): to n. each thing by its own n., suo quam- que rem nomine appellare: I need not n. any one, neminem necesse est nominare: without naming an authority, sublato or dempto auctore: without naming, sine nomine: to n. a person or thing so and so, qm or

qd vocare, appellare (with an acc. of the predicate).—qd dicere (with an acc. of the predicate): to n. one thing or person after another, ex qā re or ex qo nominare qd or qm: they n. me (i. e. I have the n.), mihi est nomen (with a nom. or dat., or, more rarely, a gen. of the n.; see NAME). Named, nomine (with an abl., gen., or nom. of the n.) or ci est nomen (of persons, = by n., if the real n. of any one follow).—qui (quæ, quod) dicitur or vocatur (with a nom. of the predicate).—quem vo- cant (with an acc. of the predicate; of persons or things, if a single predicate follow it, = so called; for wch *not* its dictus would be bad Latin). || To nominate, *prop.* appoint, constituere. To n. a period or day, diem constituere, præstiture (to agree upon in com- mon).—diem dicere, condicere, also simply condicere (to n. a term for deciding a suit at law): to n. a place (e. g. for an interview), locum dicere, locum colloquio statuere.

NAMELESS, PROP. || Without a name, no- mine vacans (that has no name).—sine nomine or sine auctore (without a voucher, without mentioning an author; both usually with a participle from the context: *not* notonymus). To be n., vacare nomine (to have no name). FIG. || Unknown, ignobilis (ig- noble).—obscurus (of obscure origin); e. g. Lacedæmo- nius quidam, cuius nomen quidem proditum est. || Unsearchable, ingens, immensus (great, immense).—infinitus (infinite, endless).—incredibilis (incredible).

NAMELY, || As a particle of explanation, for the filling up of a foregoing general idea. In this case it is usually not translated, but the word following stands in apposition; e. g. if you would root out avarice, its parent must be rooted out, n., luxury, avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tol- lenda, luxuries (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). *Sts* it is expressed by est or qui est; as, that most moving eloquence, n., the natural, 'maxime illa movens eloquentia, quæ est naturalis, or naturalis ea est. For greater emphasis we may use dico or inquam (where the context allows the first person of the verb); e. g. the earlier orators, n., Crassus and Antonius, superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium: for the rest, n., ourselves, eat birds, nam cetera turba, nos, inquam, comamur aves (see Ramsh. § 95, 4). In subjoining a special idea as an explanation to a general one, we find et or que (affixed); e. g. at certain times, n., when duties or urgent cir- cumstances require it, it will often happen that, &c., tempo- ribus quibusdam, et aut officii debitis aut rerum nec- cessitatibus, sæpe eveniet, ut, &c. (C. de Fin. 1, 10, 33). The disease, n., the plague, morbus pestilentialis (L. 41, 21, 11; see Ramsh. § 188, 2; Drakenb. L. 6, 16, 8.). —[*not*] In this sense we rarely find scilicet and videlicet; never nempe or nimirum. || For subjoining a whole proposition, which serves as an explanation or confirmation of the preceding, nam, enim, etenim (see Fox), quidem (in order to bring out more prominently a word going before, *prop.* the pronouns).—nimirum (stronger than the foregoing = evidently, as is well known, &c.). *not* but we can never so use nempe, scilicet, and videlicet.—nempe = 'surely, forsooth' is sarcastic or ironical; see Zumpt § 278.

NAMESAKE, eodem nomine (g. t., but *not* of the same sur- or family name; C. Ferr. 4, 46, 103).—eodem cognomine, or (poet. and post-Aug.) cognominis, adj. (of the same family name or title).—cognominatus (synonymous; e. g. cognominata verba; C.).

NAP, a. somnus brevis. To take a short n., brevissim- uo uti somno (Sen. Ep. 83, 6); exiguum dormire (Plin.); leviter dormire (Sen. Ep.).: to take a n. after dinner, meridiari (*not* with later writers also, meridi- are).—meridie conquiescere (to be accustomed to take a n. after dinner): to take a short n. after dinner, post cibum meridianum paulum conquiescere (Suet. Oct. 78, in.).

NAP, v. facilem capere somnum. See the subst.

NAPE, cervix.

NAPKIN, mantile or mantle (a linen cloth, wch served as its towel or table-cloth, as well as napkin; for as the ancients had no forks, it was necessary to wipe the fingers during the meal, and afterwards to wash the hands: the mantele was furnished by the host).—mappa (the proper n., shorter than the mantele; this was brought by the guest: Attulerat mappam nemo, dum furta timentur; Mantile e menâ surripit Hermogenes; Mart.: a twisted n., obtorta mappa).

NARCISSUS, narcissus (Plin.).

NARCOTIC, somnifer (Plin.; O.); somnificus (Plin.).

NARD, nardus, i. f. (Plin.) or nardum, i. n. [*not*] The ancients applied this name to several odo-

riserous plants of different kinds; as, the Gallic or Celtic (Valeriana Celtica; Linn.); the Cretan (Valeriana Italica; Lam.); the Arabian (prob. Andropogon Schoenanthus; Linn.); the Italian, our Lavender (Lavendula Spica; Linn.); and ephy the Indian nard, nardus Indica, or spica nardi, from which the precious nard-oil was prepared: this last is Valeriana Jatamansi, according to Jones, Asiatic Researches, vols. II. and IV. See ephy Plin. 12, 13, 26; of n., nardinus (Plin.): n. oli, nardinum (Plin.): n. unguent, unguentum nardinum (Plin.): nardus (H.).

NARRATE, narrare, referre, qd. To n. in order or at length, enarrare, denarrare, qd: to a minutely or circumstantially, pluribus verbis qd exponere; (pluribus) persequi qd; plura persequi de qâ re. See RELATE.

NARRATION, **NARRATIVE**, narratio; relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c. post-Aug.): rel. gestas expositio. To give a n., narrare qd qd or de qâ re; exponere, explicare (to give a full n.).—enarrare (to give a full and orderly n.).—also pluribus verbis exponere; rem ordine enarrare; cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat.

NARRATOR, narrator; auctor; explicator rerum gestarum.

NARROW, adj. angustus (not wide; opp. latus).—artus (more correct than artus, confined, limited; opp. laxus).—contractus (contracted, more cognate with angust than with art; hence Jn. contractus et angustus; e. g. Nilus).—perangustus (very n.). N. meaning of a word, *angustus vocis notio: to make n., angustum reddere; angustare; coartare; contrahere: to become n., in artius coire: the limits of the world are too n. for him, orbis terrarum eum non capit (aft. Curt. 7, 8, 12): a n. road, angustum iter: a n. entrance, artior introitus: a n. escape, mihi expressus by via, egre: I had a very n. escape of being, nihil egrius factum est, multo labore meo, quam ut &c. (C.): or by propius nihil est factum, quam ut &c. (e. g. occideretur, C.): or non multum or paulum (not parum) abfuit, quin: a n. mind, angustus animus (C.) n.-minded, tenuis animi; angusti animi et parvi; pusilli animi et contracti: he is n.-minded, ejus animus invideat angustis continetur.

NARROW, v. coartare; in angustum adducere; contrahere or concludere (C.).

NARROWLY, *Contractedly*, arte; anguste. *Closely, carefully*, studioso; summo studio. To examine a thing n., intentis oculis qd intueri; intueri qd acri et attento animo; qd studioso intueri (C.).

NARROWNESS, angustum; angustie; pl. **NARWHAL**, *monodon, *monoceros (Linn.).

NASAL, quod ad nasum or nares pertinet; or by the gen. of nasus or nares.

NASCENT, nascent (at its birth, opp. jam adultus, C. Brak. 7, 27).—qui (quem, quod) crescit, augetur, or incrementa capit.

NASTINESS, **NASTY**, see DIRTY, DIRTY.

NATAL, natalis; natalicius.

NATION, gens (γένος, the most comprehensive term).—natio (ἔθνος, a people of the gens).—populus (δῆμος, the inhabitants of a place, considered with regard to their social and political relations).—*A civilized natio is a gens* part of a natural gens; its gens politically forms part of a populus. *Gens and natio are often used promiscuously by Roman writers: we find also Jn. gentes nationesque; populi nationesque; populi et gentes.* *In the historical style we often find nomen for gens or populus; i. e. nomen Romanum, Latium.* Gens is rarely combined with nomen.—*A foreign n., populus externus; gens, natio, externa (C.): as ancients n., gens antiqua: e. g. great, powerful n., populus magnus, opulentus, potens: a warlike n., gens bellicosa, fera, fortis; populus fortis: a free n., populus invictus, liber.*

NATIONAL, gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation; T. Germ. 10, 3).—domesticus (opp. externus, adventicius; e. g. mos).—*popularis (of the mass; e. g. C. de Orat. 1, 23, 108, sensus popularis, of the great mass; not = n. talent: carmen populare, common among the people).—It is n., est gentis proprium (peculiar to this people).—gentis est insigne (a characteristic of this people; T. Germ. 38, 2: both with an infn.): n. character, *ingenium ce nationis proprium; civitatis, populi ce, mores: n. guard, civis evocati, qui exubias in urbe militum vice agunt (aft. Suet. Galb. 10): n. hatred, odium gentile: n. debt, *as alium publice apud civis contractum: n. talent, *ingenium ce gentis or ce populi proprium (not sensus popularis; see above): n. custom, mos ce gentis proprius (peculiar to a nation; aft. T. Germ. 10, 3); mos domesticus (a na-*

*tive, domestic custom): it is a n. custom, est gentis proprium (with an infn.): n. pride, *nimia domesticorum admiratio: to possess n. pride, *præ suâ gente alias contemnere: a n. temple, templum, quo omnes ce gentes nationes conveniunt: n. dress, mos vestis proprius gentis (mos vestis, Justin, 1, 2, 3): n. assembly, *conventus, quo omnes civitates legatos mittunt (not comitia = an assembly for an election): it is a n. tract to, &c., est gentis proprium (with an infn.); T. Germ. 10, 3).*

NATIONALITY, mores populi or civitatis (of the people).—mores domestici (native).—*not sensus popularis.* *The n. of the Greeks, mores Græcorum: to retain n., *mores suos et instituta servare: the greater number lose their n. with other people, multitudo in populi unius corporis coalescit (L. 1, 8).*

NATIONALIZE, civitate donare (e. g. orationem, Q.). qd ad civium cognitionem transferre (e. g. ideas, C.).

NATIVE, indigena; vernaculus (e. g. legio vernacula, Cæs.; vocabula vernacula, Varr.).—nativus. *The n.'s, indigenæ; in eâ terrâ nati (C.): one's n. land, patria (C.); terra patria (V.): solum patrum, natale. Also by crcl., patrum in quo quis ortus et procreatus est (C. Legg. 2, 2, 4). See also NATURAL, INMATE.*

NATIVITY, *Birth*, ortus: the place of one's n., locus quo (urbe in quâ) ce genitus est; urbs patria.—See BIRTH. *Position of the heavens at the moment of one's birth, thema, Itr, n. (Hæm, τόθ, or pure Latin, positus siderum et spatii (Suet. Oct. 94, extr.; Ruben. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).—idus natalicium (the constellation under which any one is born; C. de Divin. 2, 43, 91).—genitura, nascentia (the hour of birth, Suet. Oct. 94, extr.; Cal. 57. Ammian. 29, 1. nasc. *Vitr. 9, 6, 2 [9, 7, 6]): to cast a n., animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia: fata per genitura interpretari (as the business of astrologers, according to Ammian. 1, c.): fm the context, also positus siderum et spatia dimetri: to cast a n. for any one, prædicere et notare vitam ce ex natali die (aft. C. de Div. 2, 42, init.). to ask aby to cast one's n., qm consulere de genitura, or, fm the context, consulere qm only (see Suet. Cal. 57; Oct. 94, extr.): one who casts natalicia, genethliacus (γενεθλιακος, Gell. 14, 1); or, pure Latin, natalium peritus (Sen. N. 2, 52, 7).—fatorum per genitura Interpres (Ammian. 29, 1).—Chaldeus or mathematicus: a casting of natalicia, prædictio et notatio vite ejusque ex natali die (as an act).—natalicia prædicta, orum, n. (as a thing; both C. de Divin. 2, 42, 88, sq.).—genethliologia (γενεθλιαλογία, as a science, Vitr. 9, 6, 2, or 9, 7, 6). *The festival of the Nativity, Christi natalitia.**

NATURAL, naturalis (in almost all the senses of the English word; opp. artificiosus, and also opp. accessitus or questusius; opp. fucatus; and opp. adoptatus).—ab ipsâ naturâ factus, effectus, or profectus (proceeding fm nature itself; opp. artificiosus).—nativus (so constituted by nature; opp. artificiosus; opp. questusius).—naturaliter innatus or innatus, innatus aque innatus (innate, of properties; opp. accessitus, questusius).—proprius et naturalis (peculiar to nature); to any one, ce.—vividus (living, as if alive, e. g. calor; then = not made, &c. by art, e. g. water, opp. to spring water; a hedge, opp. to macerica, a wall).—simplex, sincerus (simple, without addition; also = inartificial, upright, of persons; opp. fucatus).—verus (true; opp. simulatus, of speech, &c.).—Jn. sincerus atque verus (opp. fucatus et simulatus): a n. right, nature jus qd (C. Legg. 1, 14, 40; different fm jus naturale, = n. right; i. e. the whole compass of all n. rights; opp. jus civile; see C. Sect. 42, 91): a n. impulse, naturalis cupiditas or appetitus: n. understanding, naturæ habitus bonus (opp. doctrina, aft. C. Arch. 7, 15, but not natura sine doctrinâ).—natura mentis (n. quality of the understanding, Q. 10, 2, 5).—prudentia communis (common prudence, C. Fin. 4, 27, extr.): n. aptitude, facultas a naturâ profecta: to have a n. inclination to althg, qd natura proclivem esse ad qd: a thing is n. to any one, qd ci naturaliter innatum or naturâ innatum est; qd proprium et naturale ce est: it is n. to us, that &c., naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut, &c.: a n. reason, causa, causa, ratio, naturalis, or ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta: whatever takes place must have some n. cause, quidquid oritur causam habet a naturâ necesse est: a n. son, filius naturalis (opp. filius adoptatus).—filius non legitimus, filius pellice oritur, filius nothus (not born in lawful wedlock).—Filius naturalis occurs in this sense first in the Pandects: a n. father, pater naturalis (opp. to pater adoptator).—pater non justus or non legitimus (of a child not born in lawful wedlock; opp. pater justus, legitimus): a n. death, mors natu-

ral's (opp. arcessita or violenta): *n. religion, insaeta del vel potius Innata cognitio* (see C. N. D. 1, 17, 44): *to be a n. consequence of althg, ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi: this is a n. consequence, hoc aliter fieri non potest: it is n., necesse est (necessary).*—par est (sitting, agreeable to order): *this is quite n., hoc non mirandum est; hoc ex naturæ legibus fit: to speak in a n. manner, loqui ut natura fert: to represent althg in a n. manner, ad verum exprimere qd; ca rei imaginem exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur* (aff. Q. 4, 2, 123): *quite n. i. minime mirum id quidem i. a collector of n. specimens, *qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirunt: n. parts or talents, natura, naturæ habitus (the n. constitution of a mind).*—ingenium (mental abilities, *n. endowments*).—Jn. natura atque ingenium; indoles (*n. parts or talents, in a moral point of view, and so far as they are capable of improvement*).—nature: *dotes or munera (gifts or endowments of nature).*—nature instrumenta, *orum, n. (means furnished by nature; all the expressions opp. litteræ, disciplina: good n. parts or talents, naturæ bonitas; naturæ quoddam bonum; ingenii bonitas, (more strongly) excellens ingenii bonitas; naturæ admirabilia; natura eximia et illustris: to have or possess (good) n. parts or talents, ingenio valere; bonâ indole præditum esse; naturæ muneribus ornatum esse. (more strongly) præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse; excellentie ingenii magnitudinem ornatum esse: to have a n. talent for althg, ca rei gerendæ a naturâ adjuvamenta habere: a n. appearance, quod in rerum naturâ fit; ostentum; prodigium; portentum: a n. fault or defect, vitium naturæ or a naturâ profectum; damnum naturæ (as L. 7, 4, damnum naturæ alere et fovère, to cherish a n. defect): n. history, historia naturalis or nature (with the ancients of wider signification than with us): a n. philosopher, physicus (φυσικός, as an explorer of nature): Empedocles was a celebrated n. philosopher, Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ studio floruit (Gell. 17, 21): a n. philosophy, physica, *orum, n. (physics) or pure Latin, philosophia naturalis (the latter, Gell. 17, 21): a n. production, quod terra gignit or parit; quod gignitur in or e terrâ: the n. beauty of a country, amenitas: a n. state, status naturæ: n. impulse, natura.**

NATURAL, *a. See* IDIOT.

NATURALISM, ¶ (Philosophical), *ratio eorum, qui naturam deum faciunt or qui mundum deum censent; *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censent. ¶ (Theological) rationalism, *præcepta eorum, qui solam rationem in rebus divinâ ducem esse sequendam dicunt; *naturalismus (s. l.).

NATURALIST, ¶ (Philosophical), *qui mundum deum censet; *qui naturam deum facit; qui omne, quod infinitum est, deum esse vult; qui vim quandam eamque animalem, quâ omnia regantur, statuit; *qui omnem rem divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet. ¶ (Theological), *qui solam rationem in rebus divinâ ducem esse sequendam dicit; *naturalista (s. l.).

NATURALIZE, ¶ (Propr.) *ascribere quæ numero indigenarum; *iura indigenæ ci deferre or concedere; or, in the ancient sense, donare quæ civitate (C. Cæs.); civitatem ci dare, impertire (C.); civem quæ facere (Np.). ¶ (Fig.) civitatem donare (Q.): *to a word, verbo civitatem dare* (Suet. Gramm. 22); hoc verbum Latino sermone satis tritum est (C. Div. 2, 4, 11, is naturalized).

NATURALLY, ¶ Founded in nature, according to nature, naturaliter; naturâ; secundum naturam; naturæ convenienter (C.). ¶ Without art, simpliciter; sine arte; sine studio; facile; naturali or naturâ ratione (aff. C.). ¶ According to one's natural character, with natural ease, e. g. he does every thing n., a naturâ ad omnia factus videtur; omnia facit, prompte, expedit agit; nullâ in re laborat. ¶ According to the truth of nature, like nature, ad veritatem, vere (e. g. qd effingere, exprimere, imitari). ¶ Necessary, necessario; quæ vel necesse est, res aliter fieri non potest; quæ aliter fieri potuit. ¶ According to the course of nature, by Cret., e. g. this happens n., sic natura fert; hoc plane respondet ordini, legibus, naturæ (aff. C.); opp. hoc fit præter naturam, contra leges naturæ; contra consuetum ordinem naturæ; hoc monstrari simile est (aff. C.). ¶ In concessions (with irony), mihi me mirum id quidem.

NATURE, ¶ System according to which things exist, natura (answering to the English word in all its senses).—Indoles (natural peculiarity)—natura rerum, mundus (the universe, world)—agri, campi,

rus (the fields, &c., opp. to town, art; in this sense not natura); by n., naturâ; naturaliter; proper or peculiar to n., naturalis; proprius et naturalis; according to the n. of aby, ci Innatus or insitus; fortified by n., naturâ or naturaliter munitus; according to n., secundum naturam (opp. contra naturam).—nature convenienter (e. g. vivere): the n. of a thing, natura or ratio rei: such is the n. of the thing, ita fert natura rei: the n. of men, hominis natura: to become a second n., ex consuetudine in naturam vertere; Jam naturæ vim obtinere: to put off one's n., versare suam naturam: n. assisted itself (in a disease), morbus suâ sponte decessit: to live in a state of n. (without laws), libere or sine legibus vivere: to remain true to n., nihil a statu naturæ recedere: it is all n. with him, nihil arti debet: to paint or draw fm n., ex rebus veris exempla sumere (of painters or writers)—ad exemplum animale pingere qd (to paint althg after a living model): animalia and inanimata n., animalia inanimaliaque (n. pl.): a thing required by n., res quam natura desiderat; res necessaria: an investigator of n., physicus (φυσικός) or pure Latin, speculator venatorque naturæ (C. N. D. 1, 30, 83).—Inquisitor rerum naturæ (Sen. N. Q. 6, 13, 2).—investigator earum rerum, quæ a naturâ involutæ videntur (C. Univ. 1, init.); an investigation of n., Investigatio rerum naturæ (aff. C. Fin. 5, 4, 10): a gift of n., donum or munus naturæ (g. l.): conformable to n., naturæ convenienter or congruens, naturæ or ad naturam accommodatus (opp. naturæ or a naturâ alienus): to be conformable to n., naturæ convenire; secundum naturam esse: conformably to n., secundum naturam (opp. contra naturam; e. g. vivere): a law of n., lex naturæ or naturalis (g. l.), ratio protecta a rerum naturâ: it is a law of n., hoc natura præscribit; est (autem) a naturâ comparatum ut (subj.): to act contrary to n., contra legem naturæ facere: right of n., naturæ jus (a single right).—jus naturale (compass of all the rights of n., opp. jus civile): the kingdom of n., i. e. the whole visible world, rerum natura; mundus: a state of n., status naturæ: an impulse of n., natura: contrary to n., naturæ or a naturâ alienus: in a manner contrary to n., contra naturam: a call of n., desiderium naturæ corporis; naturæ necessitas: to comply with a call of n., necessitati parère. ¶ Natural quality, natura, indoles, ingenium (essential, proper quality).—constititio (imparted by forming, training or education).—affectio (the state or condition of a thing, eply in relation to another; e. g. of the soul to external objects).—habitus (the internal or external state or condition of a thing): peculiar n., proprietates: good n., bonitas: ill n., asperitas (roughness): n. of the soil, sol natura, or ingenium: n. of the body, corporis affectio, constitutio: n. of the weather, mind, affectio cœli, animi: according to the n. of the place, ex loci naturâ; ut loci natura fert: according to the n. of the thing, pro re; pro re natâ: according to the n. of circumstances, ut res dant sese (see Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43): according to the n. of the times, pro tempore; pro temporis ratione: according to the n. of time and circumstances, prout res ac tempus se daret: of like n., similitudo: of a different n., diversus (ab). ¶ Natural character, natura, indoles, ingenium, animus (the three first, the original cast of the individual's mind; animus, his whole moral and intellectual n.).—mores (his moral n.).—vita (his kind of life)—persona (the part he plays, as it were, on the theatre of civil life. C. Læti. 1, 4, Q. 10, 1, 55).—~~These~~ All these expressions denote only a part of the whole n.: to denote the whole, join indoles animi ingenique (L. 10, 17): natura et mores; mores naturæque; ingenium ac mores; vita moresque; mos et natura (e. g. of a people, gentis)—goodness of n., bonitas: a gentle, kind, affable n., comitas; humanitas; ingenium lenè, liberale: a harsh, inexorable n., ingenium durum atque inexorabile: an affable, gentle n., mores faciles: a noble n., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; altitudo animi: a feeble n., ingenium mobile: of a mild n., mitis ingenio.

NATURED, Good natured, bonâ naturâ or indole præditus; benignus; comis: ill-n., malignus; morosus.

NAUGHT, NAUGHTY, See BAD.

NAULAGE, naulum (Juv.).

NAUSEA, nausea (C.): to suffer fm n., nauseâ premi (Cels.); nausea tentari (aff. C.); nauseæ molestiam suscipere (id.); nausea quæ torquet (Sen.).

NAUSEATE, ¶ (Propr.) nauseare (C.). ¶ (Fig.) fastidio, Suet.; nauseare (Phædr.); ci fastidium ca rei creatur; quæ sentit ca rei fastidium (aff. Piss.); me capit ca rei tædium (L.); venit mihi id in tædium (Piss.).

NAUSEOUS, [PROV.] qui nauseam facit. [FIG.] fastidiosus; fastidiosum creans; qui fastidio est; qui fastidium affert or movet.

NAUTICAL, nauticus.

NAVAL, navalis: a n. engagement, navalis pugna (C.); navale prœlium (L.); proellum maritimum (Gell.).

NAVE, [Of a wheel, modiolus (Plin.).] [Of a church, spatium medium (Vitruvius):] in the Latin of the middle ages, also navis.

NAVEL, umbilicus (Cels.).

NAVEU, [a sort of turnip], napus (Col.); *brasica napus (Linn.).

NAVIGABLE, navigabilis, navis patiens (L.; navigationis patiens, Just.): the river is not n., fluvius non perfert navem (L. 10, 2): the Tiber is n., and conveys all kinds of produce to the city, Tiberis navium patiens omnesque fruges devehit in urbem (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12): n. for barges, &c., onerariarum navium capax: the river is not n. for ships of great burden, graves naves fluvius non perfert: to endeavour to make a river n., *id agere, in eo laborare, ut fluvius navium fiat patiens, or ut fluvius navigabilis fiat.

NAVIGATE, navigare in loco or per locum, also simply locum [to sail, sail through. (S)] The simple acc. with navigare, usual only with poets, and in post-Aug. prose, occurs in C. Fin. 2, 34, 112, quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terram navigasset.

NAVIGATION, navigatio; navigatorum cursus, or simply cursus (salinis, coarctae): the art or science of n., ars navalis (Plin.); disciplina navalis: rerum nauticarum scientia (C.); rerum nauticarum scientia atque usus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 8): to obstruct n., præcludere navigationem.

NAVIGATOR, nauta (C.); navigator (Q.).

NAVY, classis (Aet), res navalis, or nautica; res nautica (Pl.); res maritima (Vell.); men, and all things belonging to a fleet.

NAY, adv. [No, vid. [Not only so, but more, præterea, see MOROSUM].

NEAL, (*ferum, &c.), igne excandescere, molire.

NEAP, humilis; demissus; depressus (post-Aug.).

NEAP-TIDE, *æstus minor.

NEAR, adj. [Close, nigh, propinquus, compar. propinquior and (usually) propior, superl. proximus (in all the senses of the English word).]—vicinus (of place and resemblance; also, but rarely, of time).—similitudinis with a dat., similis with a dat. or gen., non alienus with a and an abl. (of resemblance): a n. relative, propinquâ cognatione conjunctus; to any one, cum quo; genere ci propinquus; propinquâ cognatione ci junctus or qm contingens: a very n. relative, proximus cognatione or propinquitate; artâ propinquitate conjunctus: a n. friend, familiaris; intimus: quo familiariter or intime utitur: a n. conexio, societas propior; necessitudo (between relatives, colleagues, &c.): to be n., prope esse (g. t.).—propinquum or vicinum esse (as to place, time, resemblance).—non longe abesse, in propinquo adesse, subesse (as to time and place, to be nearer; propius abesse).—appetere (to draw n., of time): to be very n., supra caput esse, in cervicibus esse, in capite et in cervicibus esse (of place or time, persons or events; see HERN. S. Cat. 52, 22).—imminere, instare (of time): to be n. to death, morti vicinum esse, in vitæ discrimine versari; the moment is n. in which &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to lie n., prope or in propinquo jacere or situm esse; prope esse, non longe abesse, subesse (prop.); facile inveniri posse (fig.).—to be easy to be found, of arguments, &c.).—facile intelligi posse (fig.).—to be easily understood: to come n., prope accedere, appropinquare (S) the former prop. and fig.; the latter only prop.).—non multum abesse a &c., simile esse cs (fig. of resemblance): e. g. prope accedere ad veritatem; a veritate non multum abesse: veri simile esse: to be n. to any one, non longe abesse ab eo (prop.).—ci propinquum esse genere, propinquâ cognatione qm contingere (as to relationship).—familiariter or intime uti quo (as a friend).—usu cum quo conjunctissimum esse, magna mihi cum quo necessitudo est, summâ necessitudine me qs contingit (g. t., of connexion, as a college friend): I was n. upon the point of &c., in eo erat (S) in eo eram (S) not good, ut &c. (I intended).—prope erat or fuit, ut &c., propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.; non multum or non longe or paulum (S) not parum) abfuit, quin (S) not ut) &c. (all = little was wanting, it nearly came to pass, that &c.); e. g. in eo erat ut urbs caperetur: prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur: propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur; haud

multum abfuit, quin interficeretur: to draw n. (S place), prope accedere; appropinquare, (propius) accedere ad with an acc.: to draw near a town (of a general at the head of an army), exercitum ad urbem (propius) advovere; (of time, &c.) prope adesse, subesse; appropinquare, appetere: the moment draws n., when &c., prope adest, quum &c.: to draw n. to the eightieth year (of one's age), prope ad octogesimum annum pervenisse: to come n. (i. e. resemble), prope accedere ad qd; accedere ad similitudinem cs rei: NEAREST, proximus (in all the senses of the English word); to (a) with an abl.; or by the dat. (S) never post).—secundus ab qd (next in order or rank).—ci or cs simillimus (nearest in resemblance): the nearest way, proxima via; brevissima via: the nearest towns, proxima oppida: let us go to my house; it is the nearest place where you can change your clothes, eamus ad me; ibi proximum est ubi vestem mutet: the nearest relative, proximus cognatione, propinquitate, or genere; artâ propinquitate conjunctus; proxima cognatione qm contingens or cum quo conjunctus: n. conexiones (i. e. friends and relatives).—proximi (see INT. ad C. ad Dio. 12, 27, in., and on S. Cat. 14, 2). [Parasimonious, parvus, tenax. J. v. parvus et tenax.—restrictus. J. v. restrictus et tenax. malignus. Very n., præparatus: to be n., parce vivere, parcum et tenacem esse. parce ac tenuiter vivere.

NEAR, adv., and prop. by the ellipsis of 'to.' [Of place, prope followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. (S) only in Np.; also by a dat. Hann. 8, 3]: propter (in the neighbourhood of).—ad (by, at; all these denote nearness, g. t.).—juxta (close to).—secundum (along by, denoting direction to a place): to sit n. to a city's house, prope ab cs ædibus sedere: n. to a bank, prope ripam (not far fm it).—secundum ripam (along, by it; e. g. to sail): nearer to &c., propius ad qm or qd, or simply propius qm or qd; or propius ab qm re (S) Only in Np. with dat., Hann. 8, 3): very n. to, proxime followed by a or ab with an abl., or by an acc. [Of time, prope ad, or simply prope with an acc.; e. g. prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat. [Of number, ad followed by an acc., or (with the historians) adverbially, with the case with the accompanying verb requires (about, denoting the highest number; see HERN. Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; Breni, Suet. Cæs. 20: e. g. n. two hundred men, ad ducentos homines: after n. four thousand men had been killed, occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor).—circiter (about, denoting a proximate number; S) not admodum, which is used to denote the whole sum).

NEARLY, prope, pæne (almost, but not quite).—fere, ferme (with omnes, &c.: prope, pæne make a positive assertion; fere, ferme decline doing this; it being either enough for the speaker's purpose, or all that his knowledge allows him to do, to state that the assertion is at least approximately or generally true).—tantum non (μόνον οὐ, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι: an elliptical form used by Livy and later writers, = 'only this is wanting, that not, &c.).—propemodum (what is not far removed fm the right measure; 'almost what it should be').—When nearly = 'within a little,' it may be translated by haud multum or non longe afuit, quin, &c. (not ut): prope erat or factum est, ut &c.; propius nihil factum est, quam ut &c.: the left wing was n. defeated, prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur.

NEARNESS, [Vicinity, propinquitas]—vicinia (neighbourhood). [Parasimony, parsimonia. tancitas, malignitas (S. v. PARASIMONY).

NEAR-SIGHTED, [PROV.] (myops, Ulp.). by Cret., e. g. to be n., non longe prospicere posse; oculi non longe conspectum ferunt (aft. C. and L.). [FIG.] parum intelligens; non longe prospiciens; parum perspicax.

NEAT, adj. nitidus (v. pr. HERN. Q. 10, p. 105).—comptus (both words, either of appearance, or of style, &c.).—J. v. nitidus et comptus: lepidus (pretty, full of humour; e. g. dictum, puella).—elegant (elegant in appearance and in manner): a neat little gentleman, ad unguem factus homo (H. Sat. 1, 5, 32).—juvnis barbâ et comâ nitidus, totus de capsulâ (Sen. Ep. 115, 2): n. behaviour, morum elegantia.

NEAT, [A single head of cattle, bos; taurus: but S) rarely used in this way except in phrases, such as n.'s tongue, n.'s foot, lingua bovis; pes bovis, tauri. [Horned cattle, pecus bubalum; boves (pl.); armenta boum.

NEATLY, nitide; compte; lepidè; eleganter.

NEATNESS, concinnitas; elegantia: or use the adj

NEBULA, nebula; nubecula (*a small cloud*).

NEBULOSUS, nebulosus.

NECESSARIUS, necessarius; *very seldom, necessarius* (e. g. demonstrari = irresistibly).—ex necessitate (of necessity). 'Necessarius' is often best translated by *necessitate* est with a verb in the subj. ut being omitted; *luxury n. begets avarice*, ex luxuria existat avaritia *necessitate* est.—*This was n. so, alter hoc fieri non poterat.*

NECESSARIUS, ¶ (*With a substantivum*), necessarius: a n. thing, necessitas, res necessaria. ¶ (*Without a substantivum*): it is n., opus est (*there is need of*); *¶ the person who has need of a thing is in the dat.: the thing needed in the nom. or abl.; also with an inf. wch is then the casus subjecti; the gen. occurs twice in Livy, 22, 51; 25, 21, and sometimes, but very rarely, in the poets; see Ramsh. § 142; Zumpt § 464; Kr. § 392; Wb. § 255, 314, 324).*—necessate est; necessarium est, oportet (see MUST).—usus est (¶ almost only in the poets; once in L., rarely in Cæs.; see Ramsh. § 142, 2, n. 3; Zumpt, § 464, 2; Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 4, 2).—also by attrin; e. g. it is not n. to say, nihil attinet dicere: it is not n. that you should wait, nihil opus est, expectare te (C.): it is not n., nihil est, non est quod (¶ not non opus est quod): to consider n., necesse habere: I thought it n. to do f.c., hoc faciendum putavi: not to find a th. n., superpedere posse qd re; or with an inf., e. g. loqui apud vos superpedissem (L.). ¶ Avoid the Grecism, opus habere; wch occurs only once, Col. 9, 1, 5.

NECESSARY, a res necessaria. necessitas: necessaries, res quibus homines utuntur; res quibus carere non possumus; ea quæ natura desiderat: necessaries of life, res ad vitam necessarias; usus vitæ necessarii: quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria; quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent.

NECESSITATE, see COMPEL.

NECESSITOUS, see POOR.

NECESSITY, ¶ (*State of being necessary*, necessitas (C.); necessitudo (of moral or abstract n.; S. often uses this word to denote 'force of circumstances'; see Herz. ad S. Cat. 17, 2, and ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 8): hypothetical n., necessitudo cum adjunctione (opp. nec. simplex, C. Inv. 2, 57, 172): unavoidable n., necessitas fatalis; fati necessitas (C.): to impose the n., place abey under the n., in necessitatem imponere, afferre (C.); injungere (Hirt.); cogere, adigere, compellere qm (C.); qm in eam necessitatem adducere ut (L.): you have placed me under the sad n., vos me invitum, nolentem, coegistis, or eo compulstis: to make a virtue of n., facere de necessitate virtutem (Hieron. in Ruf. 3, n. 2; Ep. 54, n. 6): I see no n., non video, non invenio, qd cogat, eo compellat: to see, show, the n. of, videre, ostendere, alter fieri, evenire, non potuisse: Peripatetici perturbari animos necesse esse dicunt (maintain the n. of the passions, C.): fm n., necessitate coactus (C.); necessario, necessitate re coactus (only in Cæs.; see Held. ad Cæs. B. C. 1, 40); also coactus only (C)—ex necessitate (T.): to yield to n., necessitati parere, servire: without any n., nulla necessitate premente (C.); nulla re cogente; sine necessitate; sine justâ or idoneâ causâ: in case of n., si opus fuerit; si usus fuerit; si quando usus sit; si res postularit; necessitate cogente (aff. C.): only in an extreme case of n., non nisi summâ necessitate cogente, nisi summâ necessitas urget: n. is the mother of invention, ingeniosa rerum egestas (Claud.). ¶ Poverty, see POVERTY.

NECK, ¶ (*Of men and animals*, collum; cervix (¶ in prose, before the time of Augustus, almost always cervicis (pl.)—gula, faux or usually pl. fauces (the throat); the latter prop., the upper, narrower part of the gula).—caput (the head and n.): to break abey's n., cervicis cs frangere (¶ but gulam frangere, S. Cat. 55, 4, is unusual; and collum ci torquere is = to take a firm hold of the n. and turn it a little [as a means of compulsion], L. 4, 53): to pay with one's n., capite luere: to risk one's n. for the avarice of another, avaritiæ cs penam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere (C. Ferr. 5, 42, in.). his n. is in danger, caput ejus agitur. ¶ Of things without life, collum, cervix (of a bottle, &c.).—on (the opening of a bottle, &c.): n. of land, lingua (L. Ov.); lingua (Cæs.).

NECKCLOTH, focale (Heindorf, H. Sat. 2, 3, 255, says only for sick or weak persons). ¶ Not strophium or mamillare.

NECKLACE, monile (neck-ornament, my with gold and precious stones, for women and children).—torques, catella (golden chains for the neck, the former a twisted chain, the latter composed of rings; both given as rewards to brave soldiers): pearl n., see PEARL.

NECKWEED, cannabls (Plin.); cannabis (Farr.).

NECROLOGY, ¶ (*An account of the dead*, vītae mortuorum or defunctorum (of several), 'narratio de vitâ et factis mortuorum hominum: to write a n., vitam defuncti hominis narrare (T. Agr. 1). ¶ A register of deaths, *index mortuorum.

NECROMANCER, qui inferorum animas elicit, qui animas o mortuorum imagines excitat (q. t., aff. C. Fatin. 6, 14; Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37).—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (aff. O. Met. 7, 206).—qui infernas umbras carminibus elicit (with T. Ann. 2, 28, 2, one who uses incantations; by later writers called theurgus, Θεουργός).—eliciendi animulas noxias et præsagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (Ammian. 28, 1, p. 394, ed. Gronov.).—exorcista (one who drives out evil spirits).

NECROMANCY, ars eliciendi, &c.; see NECROMANCER. (necromantia, Lactant.—Pliny says necromantia Homeri to denote that part of the Odyssey in wch Ulysses is described as entering the regions of the dead, and conversing with the shades.)

NECTAR, nectar (C.): of n., nectareus (O.).

NECTAREAN, nectareus (O.).

NECTARINE, persicum duracium (Plin.).

NEED, s. necessitas, necessitudo. opus, usus (Syn. and PHR. in NECESSITY).—desiderium (with desire): to feel the n. of a thing, qd re or cs rei indigere (to have n. of).—qd desiderare (to be unwilling to be without).

NEED, v. ¶ (*TRANS.*) To be in want of, egere qd re, more rarely cs rei (to have n. of a th., be in want of it).—indigere qd re or cs rei (to feel the n. or want of a th.).—opus or usus est qd re (there is n. of a thing, circumstances make a thing necessary. ¶ For this only Col. 9, 2, 1, has opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd (to desire a th. absent, to be unwilling to be without it).—requirere qd (to find a thing requisite or necessary): not to n. a th., to be able to do without it, qd re carere, facile supercedere posse. ¶ (*INTR.*) To have occasion to, is usually rendered in Latin by est, quod; opp. non est, cur; nihil est, nihil habeo, quod, followed by a subj.: e. g. you n. not fear, nihil est, quod extimescas; nihil habes, quod timeas: they n. not diminish their hope, non est, cur spes eorum infringatur.

NEEDFUL, see NECESSARY.

NEEDLE, acus, ūs: a very fine n., *acus puilla, minuta: to thread a n., *filum in acum inserere or conjicere: the prick of a n., vulnus acu punctum (C.): to seem like the prick of a n., acu punctum videri: to live by one's n., acu victum queritare (aff. Ter.): a n.-case, theca acubus servandis: n.-maker, acurarius (Inscr.).

NEEDLE-FULL, acta (Cels.).

NEEDLEWOMAN, puella or mulier quæ acu victum querit (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48); *femina acu opus faciens.

NEEDLEWORK, ¶ (*The art*, ars acu pingendi. ¶ *Work executed with the needle*, opus acu pictum or factum. A piece of n. (as a picture), pictura acu facta (aff. C. Ferr. 4, 1, 1): to do a piece of n., acu pingere. See also EMBROIDERY.

NEEDLESS, quod non opus est; supervacaneus (superfluous). It is n., non opus est; nihil necesse est; nihil attinet: to take n. trouble, acta agere: it will not be n., non alienum, or abs re, fuerit.

NEEDLESSLY, sine causâ; præter rem or necessitatem (aff. C.).

NEEDLESSNESS, nulla necessitas.

NEEDS, adv. necessary very seldom; my necessary; ex necessitate (fm necessity). My by necesse est. See NECESSARILY.

NEEDY, egenus, indigens (C.); egēnus (L.); inops (opp. copiosus, opulentus); tenuis (opp. copiosus, dives, locuples); calamitosus (opp. felix, beatus). To succour the n., opus fere indigentibus (C.): to give to the n., indigentibus impertiri de re familiari (C.).

NEPARIOUS, nefarius, improbus, sceleratus. See WICKED.

NEGATION, negatio (also = negative word).—infinitio: recusatio (refusal).

NEGATIVE, adj. negans.—privans (depriving, privative; of parts of speech. ¶ negativus, privativus only in the later grammarians). A n., vocabulum negans: a n. particle, particula negans: a n. answer (to a question), infinitio: (to a request) recusatio: to give a n. answer (to a question), infinitiari; negare ita esse; (to a request) recusare: to have received a n. answer (to a request), repulsam ferre (C.); also with negare; e. g. he gave me a n. answer, negavit se hoc facturum (aff. C.): to meet a charge with a n., causam infinitatione defendere (C.): a n. proposition, enunciatio (sententia or enunciatio) negans.

NEGATIVELY, *infrimando, negando* (C.).

NEGLECT, *v. negligere qd* (not to trouble oneself about a thing, out of thoughtlessness or carelessness).—*deesse ei rei* (not to show proper attention to a person or thing, to fail in one's duty).—*deserere qd* (to desert or abandon fm want of favour or good-will).—*derelinquere qm* or *qd* (to give up or abandon entirely).—*intermittere qd* = *to leave off for a time*. To *n. the fire*, *ignem negligentius habere* (Paul. Dig.): *to n. one's person*, *se negligere* (opp. *se colere*): *to neglect it utterly*, *corpore esse incuto atque horrido* (C.): *to n. one's duty, &c.*, *deesse officio, dignitati, muneri*: *to n. one's affairs*, *rem familiarem negligere*.

NEGLECT, *s. neglectio* (the act of neglecting).—*indiligentia* (*habit of neglecting*).—*neglectus* (*state of a thing neglected*).—[162] But it must frequently be rendered by the verbs, e. g. to the *n. of all other things*, *rebus omnibus posthabita*, or *postposita*, or *relicta*: *to the n. of all other business*, *omnibus negotiis omnia*: *to the n. of friendship*, *neglecta amicitia*.]

NEGLECTFUL, see **NEGLECT**.

NEGIGENCE, *negligentia* (*want of attention and observation*).—*indiligentia* (*want of accuracy*).—*incuria* (*want of proper care*), *ca. rel.* [162] More frequently by the verbs. See also **CARELESSNESS**.

NEGIGENT, *negligens* (*remiss; opp. diligens; of persons*: [162] *post-Class. de qd re* or *circum qd*, *ca. rel.* or *in qd re* [162] *post-Class. de qd re* or *circum qd*).—*disolutus* (*loose, dissolute; of persons*). Jv. *negligens ac disolutus*; *disolutus et negligens in qd re*.—*indiligens* (*not sufficiently exact, inattentive, heedless; of persons*).—*neglectus*, *negligenter factus* (or with any other *ptcp* wch the context furnishes; *negligently done, of things*).—*parum accuratus* (*on wch sufficient care or accuracy has not been bestowed; of things*).—[162] Not incuriosus (or the adv. *incuriose*) in *Class. prose*.] *N. in one's calling*, *qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus* (of a slave; *Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 7, 2): *n. in one's domestic affairs*, *negligens, disolutus, or disolutus ac negligens in re familiari* (from the context also simply *negligens et disolutus*): *a. n. exterior* (in dress, &c.), *cultus corporis parum accuratus* (aft. Gell. 1, 5): *hair negligently dressed*, *capillus negligenter circum caput reclusus*.

NEGIGENTLY, *negligenter*; *indiligenter*; *disolutute*; *incuriosius* (T.).

NEGOTIATE, *agere de qd re* (to treat with aby on any subject, e. g. de conditionibus pacis).—*postulare condiciones ca. rel.* (to demand the terms on wch it will be granted).—*pacisci qd* (to conclude a compact about alth; e. g. *pacem*, *to n. a peace*).—*conciliare qd* (to bring alth about, by smoothing down difficulties, &c.; e. g. *nuptias*): *to n. alth with aby*, *agere cum qd de qd re* (g. l.).—*colloqui cum qd de qd re* (by verbal conference).—*colloqui per internuncios cum qd de qd re* mentionem facere (by envoys, &c., *s. Np. Alc.* 5, 3).—*They set about negotiating the terms of a peace*, *colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus*. See also **NEGOTIATION**.

NEGOTIATION, *actio, de qd re*; *colloquium* (conference). Often by *Crc.* with the verb. To enter into a *n. respecting alth*, *postulare condiciones de qd re*: *to carry on a n.*, *condiciones ferre et audire*; *condiciones agitare*, *tractare*, *agere cum qd*: *to break off a n. for peace*, *infecta pace dimittere legatos*; *dimittere pacis internuncios*; *condiciones de pace ineunda propositas dirimere*, *abruptum*: *during these n.'s*, *dum hæc aguntur* (L.): *to settle by n.*, *conditionibus disceptare qd*; *per colloquium qd componere*.

NEGOTIATOR, *qui de qd re agit* (g. t.).—*internuncius* (*one who carries messages between two parties*).—*Interpres* (*a mediator, who transacts with another person in the name and by the authority of a third party, with a view to settled differences, &c.*; *post-Aug.*).—*Intercessor* (*one who interposes in order to hinder or accomplish alth*).—*conciliator ca. rel.* (*one who brings about an union*; e. g. *nuptiarum*).—*pacator ca. rel.* (*one who concludes a bargain*).

NEGRO, *Æthiops, Afer*; *f. femina Æthiops, Afra*; *Æthiops servus, or serva*, *f.* (as a slave).

NEIGH, *v. hinnire*: *hinnitum edere* (Just.). To *n. after or at*, *adhinare ei rei* (Plin.), *ad qd* (C.).

NEIGHING, **NEIGH**, *s. hinnitus*, &c.

NEIGHBOUR, [1] *One who lives or is near us, vicinus* (g. t., but esp. in respect of house or premises).—*qui accollit propinquus ædibus nostris* (near one's house).—*accolla, finitimus, confinis* (separated merely by a boundary: [162] *avoid congruus as unclassical, and finis as extremely rare*).—*propinquus, proximus* (*one who stands, sits, &c., next*).—*consector* (*at table, &c.*).

A good n., *bonus vicinus* (poet.): *the next n.*, *proximus vicinus*: *the n.'s, vicini*; *vicinitas*, *finitimi*, &c. Jx. *vicini et finitimi* (*vicini in respect of place, finitimi in respect of boundary*): *to be a n.*, *vicinum esse*: *In propinquo habitare*. [1] *Another person, any one besides ourselves*, alter [162] *not alius in the sing.*; *pl. alii*; *homines*; also *homo, collectivè* (*not proximus in this sense*). *That does nothing for the sake of his n.*, *qui nihil alterius causa facit*: *all prefer their own welfare to that of their n.'s*, *omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri*: *the love of one's n.*, *humanitas*.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, [1] *Vicinity, vicinia*; *vicinitas* (*relation of the neighbours to each other*): *in the n.*, *in vicinâ*; *prope*; *in propinquo*: *in this n.*, *hic vicinâ*: *in this immediate n.*, *hic proxima vicinâ*: *into this n.*, *huc vicinâ*. [162] *all three in the comic writers*; but *not to be rejected*.—*from the n.*, *ex propinquo*; *ex ore de proximo*. [1] *The neighbours together*, *vicinitas*; *vicini*.

NEIGHBOURING, [1] *Of persons, vicinus* (*with ref. to house and premises*): *finitimus* (*on the confines*).—*confinis* (*reciprocally of those who are on the confines of each other*). [1] *Of places, propinquus*; *adjacens* (L.); *contermimus* (*rather poet.*; T.); *contiguus* (O.).

NEIGHBOURLY, *adj.* **vicinis conveniens* or *dignus*. **NEIGHBOURLY**, *adv.* *more vicinorum*; **ut decet vicinos*; *ut convenit vicinis*.

NEITHER, *conj. nec*; *neque*: *neither—nor*, *neque—neque*.

NEITHER, *pron., neuter*. *N. party*, or **neither with ref. to two parties, neutri, pl.: to n. side, n. way*, *in neutram partem* (e. g. *moveri*).—*neutro* (*aft. verb of motion, e. g. inclinari*).—[162] *'The other,' aft. 'neither,' is alter* (*though neuter might sit; as expected*; Krebs says that he knows no instance of it); *e. g. debemus neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare* (Cæs. B. C. 1, 35; *ut neutra lingua alteri officiat*, Q. 1, 1, 14; *to L. 21, 46, 41*): *to n. side, neutro*: *to be on n. side*, *medium se gerere* (L.); *in neutris partibus esse*; *neutram partem sequi* (Suet.); *non alterius utrius partis esse* (C. Att. 10, 1, 12); *se medium partibus preare* (Fell.); *neutri parti se adjungere* (L. 35, 48). See 'to be NEUTRAL'.

NEOLOGIST, **nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequens, amplectens*; **qui majorum dogmata deserit*; or *as it.* **neologus*.

NEOLOGY, **neologia* (t. t.); or **nova dogmata in rebus divinis sequendi studium, cupiditas*.

NEPHEUTE, *neophytus* (Tertul.). **NEPENTHE**, *lenimentum* (Plin.): *nepenthes* (Plin.); *a plant with exhilarating properties*.

NEPHEW, [1] *Brother's son, fratris filius* (C.); *nepos ex fratre* (T.). [1] *Sister's son, sororis filius* (C.); *nepos ex sorore* (T.). [162] *Nepos by itself denotes prop. 'a grandson.'*

NEPHRITIC, **lapis nephriticus*.

NEPHRITIC, *adj. renalis*; or *by the gen. renum, pl. N. pain, renum dolor* (Scrib. Larg.; e. g. *renum dolore vexari*): *n. colic, passio renalis* (Cæd. Aur.). *n. stone, calculus renum*.

NE PLUS ULTRA, *summum*; *perfectissimum*; *quo magis, melius, perfectius esse, fieri, fingi, nihil potest* (aft. C.); or *by Crc.*, e. g. *nihil illo est excellentius in virtute* (Np.); *mulier est omnibus simulacræ emendator* (Petrus. 126, 13).

NEPOTISM, **nepotismus* (t. t.); **studium cognatos fovendi et augendi or ad honores extollendi*.

NERITE, **nerita* (Linn.).

NERVE, *nervus* (*prop. and fig.*). *Full of n.*, *nervosus*.

NERVOUS, [1] *Of or belonging to the nerves, nervosus*. *N. system, nervi* (the nerves, as Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip. *validi nervi infirmi*; i. e. *a strong or weak n. system*): *a n. disease, nervorum morbus* (*not morbus nervus*): *a n. fever, febris nervosa*. [1] *Strong in nerve, nervosus* (*prop.*; then *fig. = strong, powerful*; of style, of an orator, &c. [162] *Only in very late Latin for powerful or vigorous in body*).—*lacetosus, robustus, validus* (*muscular, robust, strong in body; of men and animals*).—*quibusdam nervis intentus* (fig. *strong, vigorous*; of style, &c.).—*vibrans* (fig., of style, of ideas). In a *n. manner, nervosus* (e. g. *dicere*). [1] *Weak in the nerves, egro nervis* (T. Ann. 15, 45, 3).—*nervi infirmi* (aft. Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip.).—*nervia infirma* or *resoluta laborans*. *A n. state of body, nervorum valetudo* (Suet. Vesp. 7); *nervi infirmi* (Cels. 1, præf. p. 23, Bip.; *opp. nervi validi*): *a n. frame, corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum* (aft. Suet. Vesp. 7, and F. Georg. 3, 485).

NERVOUSNESS, nervorum resolutio (*Cels.*); nervorum remisio (*Scrib. Larg.* 101); nervorum valetudo (*Suet. Feasp.* 7, propter nervorum valetudinem; *i. e. from nervousness*).

NEST, nidus (*prop.*; also factitiously for a human habitation; poetically for the young birds in a *n.*, but no where for the eggs)—gurgustium (contemptuously for a poor, mean dwelling). To build a *n.*, nidum facere, fingere, or confingere, fingere et construere; nidum texere; nidificare.—nidulari (*post-Aug.*); upon the ground, nidum ponere in terrâ; nidum ponere (*H. Od.* 4, 12, 5); under a roof, nidum suspendere tacto (*V. Georg.* 4, 307); to roof a *n.*, Implumes aves detrahare nido (*V. Georg.* 4, 513); ova incubanti avi subducere: to keep the *n.*, nidum servare (*H. Ep.* 1, 10, 6; also factitiously: to keep the house).

NESTLE, nidum ponere (to build a nest any where, *e. g.* in terrâ)—nidulari (*Gell.*). To *n.* in abys bosom, lap, &c., recubare in sinu cs (*L.*); in gremio cs sedere (*C.*); an infant nestling in his mother's bosom, puer lactens matris in gremio sedens (*ast. C.* who has Fortune and adds mammam appetens).

NET, a. rete or (of a less size) reticulum (*g. t.*). To make a *n.*, rete or reticulum texere. Reply *a* for the hair, reticulum; *b* for catching fishes, rete (*g. t.*); funda, jaculum (a cast—*n.*)—verriculum, everriculum (a drag—*n.*). To throw or cast a *n.*, rete iacere: to draw out a *n.*, rete educere (foras). *c* For catching birds and other animals, rete (*g. t.*); plaga for larger animals, as boars, deer, such as were used in hunting; for this purpose several *n.*s were necessary; hence usually the pl. *retes* (*cassid.* is poet.). To set or place *n.*s, retia or plagas pandere or tendere: to surround with *n.*s, plagas asperire qd; plagas or retia præterdendere ci rei (*retes* plagas ambire qd is poet.): to lay a *n.* for any one (*fig.*), plagas ci texere or intendere: they lay *n.*s for me, flunt mihi insidias: to drive into *n.*s (or into a *n.*), in plagas compellere (*prop.*); in plagas conicere (also *fig.*): to fall into a *n.*, in plagas cadere or incidere (*prop.* and *fig.*); in insidias incidere (*fig.*): to entangle oneself in a *n.*, se impidire in plagas (*prop.* and *fig.*). *d* A netlike membrane in or on the animal body, septum, quod membrana quâdam superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus diducit; also *prps* membrana præcordiorum (the diaphragm, διαφραγμα; see *Cels.* 1, *præf.* p. 21, *Bip.*, and *Plin.* 11, 37, 77, who calls it præcordia, *prps* by mistake).—peritonæum (περιτόναιον, explained, *Veget.* 2, 15, 3, by membrana, quæ intestina omnia continet).—omentum (the omentum, ἐντερίδιον).—retina (of the eye; *t. t.*).

NETWORK, reticulum.

NET, v. t. | To make net-work, texere; nectere.

NET, v. i. | To make clear gain. See *CLARE, v.*

NETHER, inferior.

NETHERMOST, infimus; imus.

NETTLE, *s. urtica*; *urtica urens (*Linn.*; stinging-*n.*). Blind or dead *n.*, urtica foliis non mordentibus (*Plin.*); urtica moris carens (vocatur lamium; *Plin.*); *lamium (*Linn.*); *n.-rash*, *febris urtica; *purpura urtica; *urticatio (*med.*).

NETTLE, v. see *CHAGGIV.*

NEUTER, NEUTRAL, medius, neutrius partis; *Jx.* medius et neutrius partis; qui est in neutra partibus; non in alterius ullius partem inclinatus (*g. t.*)—otiosus (that remains quiet). To be *n.*, medium esse; in neutris partibus esse; neutram partem sequi; non alterius ullius partis esse: to be perfectly *n.*, nullius partis esse: to remain *n.*, mediis consiliis stare, medium se gerere, neutri parti se adungere (*g. t.*); toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (with *ref.* to belligerents): to desire to be or remain *n.*, medium esse velle: to suffer no one to be or remain *n.*, media tollere: it is impossible to remain *n.* any longer, medios esse jam non licebit.

NEUTRALITY, neutrius partis, or neutrum partium studium; *fm* the context also quies or otium. By his *n.* he neither escaped the hatred of the people nor acquired the favour of the senate, medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam inicit: to observe *n.*, see To be or remain NEUTRAL: to observe an armed *n.*, *cum armis quiescere: to allow no *n.*, media tollere; to any one, medium qm esse non sinere.—to force a country to observe *n.*, facere, ut regio sit media or sit neutrius partis.

NEUTRALIZE, tollere or funditus tollere (quite to remove it): one motion *n.*s the other, alter motus alteri renititur: propositions that *n.* each other, pugnancia (in philosophy).

NEVER, numquam; non umquam; nullo tempore. *N. before*, numquam antea; numquam ante hoc tem-

pus: and *n.*, nec umquam (*post.*) et numquam is not Latin): *n. more*, numquam post.

NEVERTHELESS, nihilo minus (*C.*); nihilo secius (*Cæs.*, *Np.* *post.* not in *C.*); nihilo segnius (with equal zeal or activity).

NEW, novus (that did not exist before; opp. vetus. In a wider sense also = unusual, unheard of; hence *Jx.* novus et inauditus; and also = inexperienced. *Nov.* *C.* rarely used the superl. of novus; as in *C. pro Rosc. Com.* 11, 30).—recens (lately come into existence, lately risen, fresh, young; opp. antiquus; also *Jx.* recens ac novus or novus ac recens). Still *n.* to any one, insolitus (*e. g.* domicilium): a *n.* law, lex nova (the like of wch does not exist); lex recens (lately made). *Jx.* lex recens ac novus (*C. Placc.* 6): a *n.* garment, vestis recens (not yet worn out).—vestis nova (*ast.* a *n.* fashion): *n.* soldiers, milites novi (lately become such); thrones (still untrained): the *n.* moon, luna nova: *n.* words, vocabula nova (newly-formed); vocabula recentia (that have lately come into use): to coin *n.* words, verba novare: a *n.* nobility, nova nobilitas: the *n.* philosophers, philosophi recentiores: is there athg *n.*? num quidam novi?—what is there *n.*, pray? quid tandem novi?—nothing *n.* has arisen, nihil novi accessit: I have nothing *n.* to tell you, novi, quod ad te scriberem, nihil erat: to make athg *n.*, qd novare (to make for the first time; *e. g.* verba).—qd renovare, or renovare et instaurare (to renew what formerly existed): to have *n.* clothes on, nove vestitum esse (*ast.* a *n.* fashion).—veste recenti indutum esse (to have on a garment wch is still *n.*, not worn out): a *n.* year, annus incipiens or iniens (the beginning): annus proximus (the next year): a *n.* year's gift, strenua: *n.* year's day, primus incipientis anni dies: the *n.* Academy, adolescentia Academia (the philos. school so called).

NEWLY, nove (in a new manner).—nuper (in late times).—recens (*post.* recens as an adv. is not *Class.*; but *Crcl.* by the adj., either alone or followed by a with an abl. of the subst.; *e. g.* a defeat *n.* sustained, recens calamitas [not recens accepta calamitas], as *Cæs.* *B. G.* 5, 47, recens victoria). *N. born*, recens a natu (not recens natus).

NEWS, nuncius (tidings).—fama (report). Bad *n.*, nuncius tristis, acerbus: to receive bad *n.*, malum nuncium audire: tristis nuncius venit: good *n.*, optatus nuncius: to bring good *n.*, exoptatum nuncium afferre (*C.*); exoptabilem nuncium nunciare (*Plaut.*): to bring *n.*, nuncium ferre (*L.*), afferre, perferre (*C.*), apportare (*Ter.*): (of athg) nunciare ci qd; perferre qd ad qm (*C.*); certiorum facere, docere, edocere qm de qâ re (*Cæs.*): to receive *n.*, qd cognoscere, comperire, discere: is there any *n.*? num quid novi? I have no *n.* to tell you. See in *Nzw.*

NEWSMONGER, *nova quæque captans, venans.

NEWSPAPER, acta publica (*pl.*), or simply acta (*pl.*; whether daily or otherwise).—acta diurna (*pl.*; daily): daily *n.*s, *diurna, quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant. To be in the *n.*, in actis vulgatum esse (*Q.*): to insert in the *n.* (diurnis) actis mandare (*T.*): a *n.*-office, *medos ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna: a writer in a *n.*, *diurnorum scriptor: an article in a *n.*, *locus actorum diurnorum.

NEWT, lacerta, æ, f. or lacertus, l. m.

NEXT, adj. | In place, proxime (follow. by an acc., a dat., or an abl. with a); secundum (with an acc.); *e. g.* proxime Carthaginem; proxime hostium castris; proxime a vallo; accipere vulnus in capite secundum aurem. | In order or time, proxime, secundum, or proxime et secundum (with an acc.). This may also be expressed by the adj.; *e. g.* duobus summis oratoribus proximus accedebat L. Philippus; secundus a rege. | In resemblance, proxime (with an acc.).

NEXT, prep. and adv. | In situation, juxta (near to, hard by).—proxime (followed by an acc., a dat., or by a (ab) with an abl.; quite near to).—secundum (towards, up to, with verbs of motion, or of making, placing, &c.; not very rare, and found in the best authors). | In order, secundum; proxime et secundum (*post.*) juxta occurs first in *L.*, and post only in *Cels.*, in this sense).—al discesseris a or ab; quom discessi, discesserim, a or ab (apart from); *e. g.* præter auctoritatem vires quoque habet ad, &c.: believe me, that, *n.* to you, there is no one whose *q.* to existimare velim, quum a vobis discesserim, neminem esse, cuius &c. | Of time, in expressions such as 'next coming', proximus; qui proxime futurus est.

NIB, a. | The bill of a bird, rostrum. | The point of a pen, acumen (stylis, *C.*).

NIB, v. acutere.

NIBBLE, rodere. To *n.* at, derodere (*C.*); arrodere

(*Plant.*, *Plin.*, once in *C.*): to *n.* round, circumrodere (*Plin.*): to *n.* at the bait, hamum mordere.

NICE, *Delicate*, fastidious; fastidii plenus. *Exact*, accuratus; exagultus; subtilis. *Dangerous*, periculosus. *Sweet*, dulcis.

NICELY, exquisitely; accurate.

NICENESS, see NICKET.

NICETY, *Accuracy*, cura, accuratio (*the latter C. Brut.* 67, 238, mira acc. in componendis rebus).—*J.* cura et diligentia.—subtilitas (*acuteness, subtilty; e. g. with mathematical n.*, geometrica subtilitate docere qd.)—*its* diligentia (*close application and attention*). *With the greatest n.*, accuratissime, exactissime, or *its* diligentissime: *n.* of style, loquendi elegantia; urbanitas (*opp. rustica asperitas*): *n.* of words, argutiae; spinae; dumeta (*hair-splitting distinctions, esp. in philosophy*). *Prov. I shall not stand upon n.*, per me sint omnia protinus alba (*Pers.*). *Nicesies*, = *delicacies*, &c., cuppida (*pl.*) or cuppedine; cibi delicatiora; res ad epulandum exquisitissimae; bonae res (*Np. Ages.* 8, 5); gulae irritamenta.

NICK, *n.* *Notch*, incisura (crena, *Plin.*, is doubt ful). *Exact point (of time)*, tempus; vestigium temporis; or simply vestigium when the context fixes the sense. *In the very n. of time*, in tempore: commode; commodum; opportune; peropportune; in ipso temporis articulo (*at the most critical and decisive moment*).

NICK, *v.* *To hit*, rem acu tangere (*Plaut.*), attingere; conjecturâ consequi. *To notch*, incidere. *To deceive, cheat*, ci imponere; fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; dolum ci nectere or confingere; qm circumducere (*Com.*).

NICKEL, *prps.* orichalcum fm the context; or Nickel (*t. l.*).

NICKNAME, *s.* nomen joculare (*Auson.*): *nomen per ludibrium ci datum. *To give* ab a. *n.*, nomen joculare ci dare: *to call* ab by the *n.-n.* of, *qm joculariter nominare (*with acc. of the n.-n.*).

NICKNAME, *v.* *nomen per ludibrium ci dare.

NIECE, fratria, or sororia, filia.

NIGGARD, NIGGARDLY, parcus; temax; malignus.

NIGGARDLINESS, parsimonia (*in althg.*, ca rei).—tenacitas (*close-fulness*, **L.* 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (*that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them*).

NIGH, see NEAR.

NIGHT, *nox* (*v. pr.*); tenebrae (*darkness; also fig. of the mind*) *A dark n.*, nox obscura, nox caliginosa, nox obducta or caeca: *a long, short n.*, nox longa, contractor: *the shortest n.*, nox solstitialis (*opp. nox brumalis*): *a space of two, three n.*, binoctium, trinoctium: *by n.*, in the *n.*, nocte; noctu; nocturno tempore: *towards the approach of n.*, sub noctem; primâ nocte; primo vespere; nocte appetente; primis se intenditibus tenebris: *in the middle of the n.*, mediâ nocte: *late at n.*, concubiâ nocte: *still in the n.*, de nocte: *still in the middle of the n.*, de mediâ nocte: *while it is yet still n.*, de multâ nocte (*all three with verbs of motion; e. g. proficisci*): *until late at n.*, ad multam noctem (*in serm noctis is post-Class.*): *n. is coming on*, nox appetit; tenebrae oboriuntur: *n. is close at hand*, nox ingruit or imminet: *n. overtakes one*, nox opprimit qm: *nox ci supervenit*: *to slay up the whole n.*, noctem pervigilare; (*for the purposes of labour or study*) lucubrare: *to have a good n.*, bene quiescere: *to have a bad n.*, noctem insonnem agere: *good n. i prps mollior cubas* (*Ast. O. Her.* 7, 62) or salve salvère te jubeo! vale! valère te jubeo! (*the usual salutation at meeting and parting*): *to wish good n. to any one*, qm salvère or valère jubeo.

NIGHTCAP, *galerus cubicularis; or *quem dormientes gerere consuevimus.

NIGHTGOWN, *vestis nocturna or cubicularis.

NIGHTINGALE, luscinia (*rarely luscinus*); Philomela (*poet.*).

NIGHTMAN, latinarum purgator (*J. Firm.*).

NIGHTMARE, incubo (*Petr.*)—ephalates (*Macrobi.*) suppressio nocturna (*Plin.*). *To have the n.-m.*, nocturnâ suppressione vexari (*Plin.*); ab incubone deludi (*Scrib. Larg.*).

NIGHTSHADE, solanum (*Plin. Cels. Linn.*).

NIGHTSTOOL, lassum; sella pertusa or familiaris, or simply sella.

NIMBLE, agilis; pernix.

NIMBLENESS, pernicitas (*bodily strength and agility*);—agilitas (*quickness and dexterity*).

NIMBLV, agilliter, peruliciter (*both post-Aug.*). *Or by the adjectives.*

NINE, novem; novēni (*distrib.*). *N. times*, novies: *n. o'clock*, hora nona: *it has struck n.*, *nona hora audita est, præterit: *n. hundred*, nongenti; nongēni (*distrib.*): *n. hundred times*, nongentesies: *the n. hundredth*, nongentesimus: *n. million*, nonages centum millia.

NINEFOLD, novies sumptus; novemplex (*not Class.*).

NINETEEN, decem et novem (*not novem et decem*).—undeviginti (*more rare; not novemdecim is without authority, see Zumpt, § 115*).—(*distrib.*) undeviceni. *N. hundred*, mille et nongenti: *n. thousand*, undeviginti millia: *n. hundred thousand*, undevicies centum millia: *n. hundred times*, milles et novies: *n. thousand times*, undevicies milles.

NINETEENTH, decimus novus; undevicesimus.

NINETIETH, nonagesimus.

NINETY, nonaginta; nonageni (*distrib.*). *N. times*, nonages.

NINNY (NINNYHAMMER, NINCOMPOOP), colloquial, for 'a simpleton,' bardus; ineptus; stolidus; non compos (mentis), whence by contr. NIXCOMPOOP.

NINTH, nonus.

NIP, vellicare (*Q.*); comprime digitis qd. *To n. with cold*, urere: *to n. aly in the bud*, *fig.*, primo tempore opprimere et extinguer qd (*C.*).

NIPPER, pl. forceps.

NIPPLE, papilla (*Plin.*). *N.-wort*, *lapeana (*Linn.*).

NIT, lens, gen. lendis, *f.* (*Plin.*).

NITRE, nitrum (*sal petre, *t. l.*). *Spirits of n.*, *spiritus nitri.

NITROUS, nitrosus; nitro similis (*like nitre*).

NO, adeo, non; minime vero, minime... quidem (*no, not at all*).—Imo, imo vero, imo enim vero, imo potius (*when one answers by the contrary; no! on the contrary*).—*The verb from the preceding question is usually repeated with non; as, is your brother within? estne frater intus? no! non! or better, non est: are you not angry? non irata es? no! non sum irata: do you not believe these things? an tu hæc non credis? no, no! not at all, minime vero! or, are you of opinion that it is not necessary for a good state to give suitable laws? an censet non necesse esse optime reipublice leges dare consentaneas? no! I am quite of that opinion; imo prorsus ita censet: are you then deceiving him? sicine hunc decipis? no! on the contrary, he is cheating me, imo enim vero hic me decipit.* *For the English 'no, it is not so,' we must not repeat non, and say non, non ita est, we must say only non ita est.* *To answer yes or no, ut etiam aut non respondere: the one says yes, the other no, hic ait, ille negat: to say no to aly, negare qd (to deny or negative); abnuere; denegare; negare se qd facturum esse (to refuse).*

NO, NONE, NO ONE, *adj.* and *s.* nullus, nemo (*not nullus, subst. and adj., of persons or things; nemo usually subst., rarely as an adj., only of persons*).—*When a gen. is required, use nullus for neminis, which does not occur in the best prose, and the abl. nemine occurs only in early and post-Class. Latin; e. g. T. Ann. 16, 27; Hist. 2, 47: for this we find nullo, see Zumpt, § 676; Wb. § 226, A. 1; Stürzenb. ad C. Arch. 6, p. 96; ad Off. Comment. II.; Kühner ad Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63).*—nemo homo (*only in C.*)—non ullus, non quisquam (*nemo whatever, the former subst., the latter adj.*).—*no Roman, nemo Romanus (C.); no writer, nemo scriptor or nullus scriptor (C.—Stürzenb. ad C. Off., refers nemo to quality, and nullus to quantity; so that nemo scriptor = nemo scriptor quascunque; non est nullus scriptor = nullus scriptor, quotquot sunt).* *When nullus and nemo are used as participles, i. e. when 'no' is opposed to the other parts or to the whole, they frequently take a gen.; e. g. no mortal, nemo mortallum: no animal is wiser, nulla belluarum prudentior est; but for the gen. we may use a *Crick* with de, ex; e. g. none of ours felt, nemo de nostris recidit. Nihil is often apparently used for nullus and nemo (*with a gen. when for nullus*); but there is this difference, that nihil gives emphasis to the negative sense; e. g. none to more unfortunate than I, none more fortunate than Catulus, nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo: to demand no reward (*at all*), nihil præmiti expetere: to have no doubt (*at all*), nihil dubitationis habere. We frequently use 'no' when a particular, not a general, idea is to be negated. In this case, wech occurs espily when 'no' belongs to a word signifying property, or to the determination of the predicate of a subst., instead of nullus the Latin uses the simple negative non; e. g. I know that I bring no very pleasant intelligence, acio non jucundissimum nuntium me*

vobis allaturum: *no snow falls on the open sea, nives in alto non cadunt: they had no honey, mel non habent. ant. In like manner 'no' is expressed in Latin by non when the English object with its verb is denoted in Latin by one verbal expression: e. g. to have no fear, non timere: to have no hesitation, non dubitare: to entertain no hatred towards any one, non odiasse qm, &c. And no, a. no, et nullus, nec ullus (adj.); nec quisquam (subst.); no single one, nemo quisquam; nemo unus: no single person, homo nemo; nemo unus: in no place, nusquam nullo loco (see) nullibi is not Ciceroian, but is used only by Plur.; nusquam is not Latin; at no time, numquam; nullo tempore: and at no time, nec umquam: in no respect, nihil (see Zumpt, § 677): by no means, nullo modo, nulla ratione (in no manner); neutiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam, haud (with adjectives); minime (not at all); minime, minime gentium, minime vero, minime quidem (not at all, on no account; in contradictions and answers); nihil minus (nothing less; as a negative reply). [see] Nulatenus is very late.]*

NOBILITY, || Noble birth, rank, &c., generosa stirps (n. of birth); nobilitas, gens nobilis (descent from ancestors who bore offices of state, whether patrician or plebeian by birth).—nobilitas equestris, natalium splendor equestris (of the order of knights; see Gierig. *Plin* Ep. 10, 3, 5): old n., generis antiquitas, vetus nobilitas, avita nobilitas: new n., nobilitas nova, nobilitas: one of the new n., homo novus or a se ortus: a man of high n., antiquo genere natus, veteris prosapie et multarum imaginum (*Sall. Jug.* 35, 10); sanguine avito nobilis (*Prop.* 2, 22, 23): to be of the n., nobili loco natum esse: to be of old n., generis antiquitate florere, multarum imaginum esse: to be of new n., a se ortum esse, una imagine esse nobilem: to be of high n., summo loco natum esse. || *Nobleness of mind, animi splendor (innate).*—generositas; ingenuitas (by education). *Virtue is true n., ex virtute fit nobilitas (cf. L. 1, 34).* || *The nobles, nobilitas;* (hominines) nobiles. *The higher n., nobiles majorem gentium: the lower n., nobiles, or patricii, minorum gentium.*

NOBLE, || Of high birth or descent, nobilis (genere); generosus. *N. birth, nobilitas: a n. family, generosa stirps: to be sprung from a n. family, generosa ab stirpe profectum esse: nobili genere natum esse.* || *Generous, ingenuous, generous (of persons and their properties).*—ingenuus, liberalis (worthy of a gentleman, of sentiments, &c.): also = n.-minded).—honestus (honorable, respectable).—bonus (good, excellent; both of persons or things). *A n. mind, animus ingenuus: n. sentiment, mens liberalis; ingenium liberale; animus ingenuus; liberalitas, ingenuitas: a n. spirit, animus bene a natura informatus, or bene constitutus (equiv.): a n. deed or exploit, facinus liberale (ast. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3, facinus illiberale); facinus pulcherrimum, or preclarum, or magnum et memorabile; res egregia. (see) Facinus nobile would be = a well-known deed.)*

NOBLE, NOBLEMAN, n. homo nobilis or generosus; homo nobili genere natus (g. t., of noble descent). *A n. of ancient dignity, homo antiquo genere natus; homo veteris prosapie et multarum imaginum; homo ex familia veteri et illustri natus: a new n., homo novus, or a se ortus; homo una imagine nobilis: the n.'s, homines nobiles; also simply nobiles.*—(see) *In the fifth century, homines convivie regis.*

NOBLY, generose (H. Od. 1, 37, 21); liberaliter; ingenue; honeste.

NODDY, nemo, nullus. See No, NONE.

NOCTURNAL, nocturnus (C.). *The n. heavens, nocturna cœli forma (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).*

NOD, s. nutus, ūs. nutatio capitis (the act of nodding the head; e. g. of beasts). A n. of yours can &c., nutus tuus potest (e. g. hominem in civitate retinere, C.): 'a look or nod' (Locke) of Scipio's would have terminated the dispute, Scipio finire nutu disceptationem potuisset (L.).

NOD, v. nutare. nutare capite. *To n. to obey, nutu capitis significare qd ei (to direct him to do something by a n.).*—nutu qm ad se vocare (to call him to one by a n.): to make a sign by nodding the head, signa dare nutu. *To n. assent, annuere ei.*

NODDY, bardus; stolidus; ineptus.

NODE, nodus (C.; Arat.). *Ascending, descending n., nodus ascendens, descendens (t. 1.).*

NOISE, strepitus (a loud n. produced by things without life; also of an alarm given).—fremitus (hollow sounds, caused eply by living creatures).—crepitus (a clapping, clapping n., e. g. of the wings of

a bird flying, of a door when opened, &c.).—sonitus (a clear loud sound).—stridor (a shrill tremulous sound, as of a saw).—fragor (a crash).—murmur (the murmuring, gurgling sound of water): without n., sine strepitu; sine sonitu; cf. NOISELESS: to make a n., strepere; strepitum edere; fremere; concupere.

NOISE ABROAD, v. vulgare (L.); divulgare sermonibus, in vulgus efferre qd (C.): differre qm, famam (*Plaut.*); differre qd rumoribus (*Ter.*): to n. abroad rumors, rumores spargere, disseminare (C.); dispergere (T.): dissipare (C.); differre (*Ter.*).

NOISELESS, quietus (quiet. see) nō tranquillus,—tacitus (silent, in silence): a n. life, vita quieta et otiosa.

NOISELESSLY, tranquille, quiete, sine strepitu.

NOISOME, see OFFENSIVE.

NOISY, tumultuosus; strepens; fremens: a n. assembly, concio tumultuosa.

NOMADE, nomas, adis (Plin.); pastor per pascua vagans: n.'s, homines qui pastu pecudum maxime utuntur; homines pascua peragrantes (ast. C. *Dio.* 1, 42, 94): homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agunt (*Mel.* 2, 1).

NOMADIC, by the gen. nomadum: a n. life, *vita nomadum; *vita eorum qui cum gregibus per pascua vagantur; *vita hominum pascua cum gregibus peragrarum: to lead a n. life, vagari et pascua peragrarum cum gregibus (ast. C.); sequi vagum pecora (*Mel.* 1, 8, 4): vagum pecorum pabula sequi, atque, ut illa durant, statam sedem agere (*Mel.* 2, 1, 11): a n. tribe or race, gens pastu pecudum utens et pascua peragrans.

NOMENCLATOR, nomenclator (C.).

NOMENCLATURE, nomenclatura (Plin.).

NOMINAL, qui (que, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (see) *In class. Latin not dictus, editus: the n. author of this book, qui auctor hujus libri fertur or dicitur.*

NOMINALLY, ut dicitur, fertur, indicatur: ut astat or perhibet; verbo or vocabulo (opp. re, reversa, i. e. really, truly; see Oechen. C. *Ecl.* p. 63).

NOMINATE, dicere, nominare (to give a title; the former v. pr. of the nomination of consuls, dictators, nominare, of the augurs).—declarare (to declare publicly, proclaiming).—nuncupare (to designate a person to atq, by mentioning his name, e. g. qm heredem; also, with voce, post-Aug.).—salutare, consulare (to greet or salute publicly).—designare (to appoint previously in the Comitia; e. g. to be consul).—facere (to cause to be atq).—prodere (to name an interrex or flamen); all with a double acc.

NOMINATION, nominatio; designatio (previous appointment to an office, T. *Ann.* 2, 36, est.). *The n. of an heir by delivering his name before witnesses, (heredia) nuncupatio (Suet. Cal. 38).*

NOMINATIVE CASE, casus nominativus (Varr. L. 1, 4.); casus nominandi. rectus casus. In the nom. sing., recto casu numero singulari. nominativus (Gramm.).

NONAGE, ætas minor; ætas pupillaris (Suet.).

NON-APPEARANCE, (in law) desertum vadimonium (when bail is forfeited).—contumacia (wilful contempt of any lawful summons or judicial order); or Crcl. with (se) slatere: to make an affidavit of aby's n.-a., testificari qm se non stituisse (C.): if the n.-a. of the defendant is caused by a trick on the part of the accuser, si reus dolo actoris non stiterit (Ulp.).

NONCONFORMIST, *dissidens.

NONE, nullus; nemo. See No, NONE. *'N. but' (of persons) is usually rendered by a superl. and quique: e. g. optimus quisque legendus est, n. but the best writers: trecenti quinquaginta octo electi, nobilissimus quisque, n. but those of the best families.*

NONES, nonæ (pl.).

NONENTITY, nihil; nihilum.

NONEXISTENCE, non esse (C. Tusc. 1, 6, 2).

NONPAYMENT, Crcl. with the verb; e. g. in case of n., si non solverit.

NONPERFORMANCE, Crcl. with the verbs, non exsequi, persequi, or exigere qd.

NONPLUS, v. ad incitas redigere.

NONPLUS, s. in the phrase 'to be at a n.,' ad incitas redigi.

NONRESIDENCE, absentia.

NONRESIDENT, absens.

NONRESISTANCE, tolerantia.

NONSENSE, ineptie, nugæ (pl.).

NONSENSICAL, absurdus, ineptus, insulsus (of persons or things).

NONSUIT, *contumacia nomine qm condemnare. *irronunciare, qm causâ or formulâ cecidisse or ex c. ille.

NONSUITED, TO BE, *causa* or *lite cadere*; *causam* or *item perdere*; *formula cadere* or *excidere*.

NOODLE, *bardus*; *stolidus*; *ineptus*. See also *FOOL*.

NOOK, *angulus (cornu)*; *seccus* (*place of rest*).

NOON, *meridies*; *vid. MIDDAY*.

NOOSE, *laqueus*; **nodus laxior*.

NOR, *neq*, *neque*: *neither ... n.*, *neo ... nec*; *neque ... neque*.

NORTH, *s. septentriones (pl.)*; *regio aquilonaria*.

NORTH, NORTHERLY, NORTHERN, *adj. septentrionalis (regio, populus, &c.)*; *aquilona regio (C., prop. relating to the n.-east)*.—In *septentriones* *spec.*, *ad septentriones vergens (lying to the n., northerly)*. *BOREALLIS, unclass.* and *poet.*: *s. pole*, *polus septentrionalis, aquilonaris*; *the n. star, stella polaris (the n. sea, mare Germanicum (Coi.): the n. wind, boreas (Plin.); aquilo (C.); ventus a septentrionibus oriens (Np. Mith. 1, 5); the n. light, *lumen nocturnum a septentrionibus oriens*.

NORTH-EAST, *inter septentriones et orientem solem spectans (aft. Cas. B. G. 1, 1): (of the wind), ex septentrionibus et oriente oriens: the n.-east wind, ventus aquilo (C.), or simply aquilo (Np.)*; *Africus (Futr.)*.

NORTH-WEST, *adv. inter occasum solis et septentriones spectans or situs (aft. Cas.; e. g. regio): n. west wind, caurus (Cas.); circias (Futr.); apertias (Plin.)*; *septentrio (C.; etesias, the n.-winds in the Greek seas; see HERN. ad Cas. B. C. 3, 107)*.

NORTHWARDS, *ad septentriones versus: to go n., inlectere cursum ad septentriones*.

NOSE, *nasus (prop.; also of things which have the appearance of a n.)*.—*nares, pl. (prop. the nostrils; hence always to be used, where the aperture or the lower part of the n. is explicitly denoted. Also the singular naris may be used, if one nostril is understood): a finely-formed, handsome n., nasus deductus ad omnem decorum: an aquiline n., nasus aduncus: a flat, emb n., nares sinu or resimae: nasus sinu or collatus: that has a flat, emb n., sinus: a sharp, pointed n., nasus acutus: a large n., nasus magnus: that has a large n., nasutus; naso (as an epithet of any one): a fine n., nasus sagax, nares sagaces (of quick scent; said of men or animals)*.—*acutus nares (fig.): to have a fine n., acutum habere nasum (prop.)*.—*festive omnia odorari (fig.): to blow or wipe the n., se emungere (fig.) nares emungere, poet.): to pick the n., digito nares inquare: to snuff with the n., pulso subito spiritu nares excutere: to spread out the n., nares diducere: to hold ath to the n., qd naribus or ad nares admovere: to stick ath to the n., demittere qd in nares or nares: the n. is wet, nares hument: the n. bleeds, sanguis ex naribus or per nares fluit or prorumpit; sanguis per nares erumpit: a bleeding at the n., discharge of blood fr the n., fluens sanguis per nares: narium sanguis; profuvium sanguinis e naribus: to turn up the n., naribus contemptum or fastidium ostendere (to show contempt or disgust, aft. Q. 11, 3, 80): to turn up the n. at any one (in contempt), qm suspendere naso (H. Sat. 1, 6, 5): to twist aby's n., ci verba dare; ci ludum suggerere: to lead any one by the n., qm eludere et extrahere (to mock)—qm lactare et falsis spe producere (to deceive with false hopes: Ter. And. 4, 1, 24)—qm circumducere (Cov.): to be under one's n., ante oculos (before the eyes) or ante pedes (before the feet)*.

NOSEAGAY, *fasciculus (florum)*. To make a n., flores nectere (†): to smell a n., fasciculum florum ad nares admovere: to give a n. to aby to smell, or put it to aby's nose, fasciculum florum ad nares ci admovere (C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43).—*Plin.* has *olfactorium* and *servia* both apparently in the sense of *n.*

NOT, *non*, *haud* (*the former the most common word, applicable in every direct negation; haud, like our 'not at all,' 'not exactly,' occurs only in certain connexions, apply before adverbs and adjectives, in order to diminish their signification; as, n. much, haud multum: n. far, haud longo. See Zumpt, § 277*). *Avoid, what is so common with modern writers, the use of nullus for non in expressions such as nullus dubito, I do n. doubt, for non or minime dubito; is nullus venit, he did n. come, for is non venit, &c.: it is a Grecism adopted from the comic writers, and is confined by Cicero almost entirely to the epistolary style*.—*minus (our 'less,' as a modest negative for non; see Hand, Tursell. 3, p. 621, seq.)*.—*nihil (like the Greek oûden, is a strong negation; our 'not at all')*.—*neutiquam, haudquam, nequam, minime (still stronger, 'not at all,' 'by no means,' 'not in the least')*.—*ne (differs from the former negatives, uch deny*

ath as a fact, by referring only to a mere hypothesis, hence it is used in propositions which express a command, order, prayer; e. g. do n. make any opposition if &c., ne repugnatis, si &c.: may I n. live if &c., ne vivam, si &c.); *fac, ne, followed by a subj. (cause that n. &c.) or cave (ne) followed by a subj. (take care that n. &c.)*; *or noli followed by an infn. (do n. desire, be unwilling; all these when a command, prayer, &c., is to be uttered in a modest tone, for the simple ne; do n. concern yourself about ath else than, fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut &c.; do n. suffer yourself to desire, cave ne cupias: do n. desire what cannot happen, noli te velle, quod fieri non potest. But &c. parcos or fuge, followed by an infn., are pure Grecisms, not found in class. Latin prose)*.—In questions 'not' is expressed, a) by *annon*, when a person asks whether something has n. taken place, although he is convinced that such is the case; e. g. did I n. say that it would be so? *annon dixi, hoc futurum f?* by *nonne*, when one asks in a convincing manner, with conviction of the correctness of his position; e. g. what! is n. the dog like the wolf? *quid? canis nonne lupo similis?* or, when one would give the person to understand that he observes something, but does n. regard it, e. g. tu, qui deos patris humanam negligere, nonne animadvertis &c.? c) by *ne*: e. g. with verbs of observation; when one is n. certain that the other observes a thing, or if one believes that he does n. observe it sufficiently; e. g. videamus, ut apud Homerum sepiissime Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicat? d) by *non*, when one believes that the other does n. notice a thing at all; e. g. non vides quanto periculo, &c.? (the person asked, really does n. see the danger at all).—But *non* is also frequently used in a lively style for *nonne*; e. g. is it n. a piece of madness? *non est amentia?* (cf. Heusing. C. Off. 3, 19, 10; Curt. S. Jug. 31, 17).—Also observe that *annon* and *anne* look for an answer in the affirmative, *ne* and *non* expect one in the negative. Respecting 'not' in interrogations, see *Ramsh. § 174, 1, 2, and Not. 1 and 2*: *n. at all, nullo pacto, nullo modo (in no manner)*.—*nihil (in no respect): n. so very (before an adv. or adj.), haud or non ita (n. particularly; for vch &c. some moderns use parum wrongly), e. g., n. so very far, haud (non) ita longe: n. rightly, non satis (n. sufficiently)*.—*parum (too little; opp. nimis): n. even, ne ... quidem (between vch the word on vch the emphasis lies must be placed; e. g. I do n. consider this as even useful, ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror): n. once, non semel (several times)—ne semel quidem (n. a single time): n. so = n. in this manner, non ita; non sic = less, minus; to wonder n. so far, minus late vagari: but n., n. however, non vero, neque vero, non autem (the second apply in transitions. If a simple opposition is formed by 'not', *non* is used alone; as, I mean the father, n. the son, dico patrem, non filium; see *Grosz. § 263. Zumpt § 781*): but ... n., *neq* or *neque* (see *C. Or. 35, 117*): and n., *neq* or *neque* (this apply in transition, = and also n.; fortune does n. give virtue, and therefore does n. take it away, virtutem fortuna non dat, idco nec detrahita: also ... n., *neq* ... *quidem*; e. g. sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea (cf. *Benecke, Justin 7, 5, 8, p. 119, sq.* &c. Etiam non is n. Latin): that n.; see *That: only n., n. only; see *Only: or n.: see *On: and n., at non; neque (the former is used if the negative refer to one word, or if the emphasis lie on the negative; neque serves for connecting two propositions, = and also n.; e. g. via certa et non longa = a sure and n. long way; but via certa neque longa = a sure and n. long way. And n., at non; &c. Avoid atque non, vch is only used by Pliny the elder; see *Hand, Tursell. 1, p. 473, 19*): and n. rather, at non potius; at non (see *Hand, l. c.)*: and n. less, atque etiam, itemque (in like manner also); &c. not atque adeo = and rather, and even; also vch nec non, vch in this sense is not found in the best prose: why n., see *WHY? because n., quod non*: if n., see *IF n., but, non ... sed: n. ... but rather, non ... sed potius: n. ... but however, non ... at; non ... sed tamen: n. ... but at least, non ... sed certe: n. ... but n. even, non ... sed ne quidem: n. ... nor even, non ... nec quidem: n. ... unless; n. ... except, non ... nisi: n. that (in order that) ... but that (in order that, or in order that n.), non ut ... sed ut (or sed ne); non ut ... verum ut: n. in order that ... but in order that, non ut ... sed quo (for sed ut eo): n. that n. ... but in order that, non quin ... sed ut: n. that n. ... but however, non quin ... sed or sed tamen: n. that ... but yet, or however, non quo ... sed tamen: n. that ... but on the other hand, non quo ... sed contra: n. because ... but in order that, in order that n., non quia ... sed ut or sed ne: n. because ... but*****

because, non quia ..., sed quia; non quod ..., sed quod; non quod ..., sed quo: n. on account of ..., but because or but in order that, or but in order that n., non ea rei causa, sed quod; non ea rei causa, sed ut or sed ne: n. as if n. ..., but because, non quin ..., sed quia or sed quod: n. in order that, or n. because ..., but in order that, non quo or non quod ..., sed ut (or in order that n., sed ne): n. on this account, because ..., but because, non ideo quod ..., verum quod: n. on this account, because ..., but in order that, non ideo quod ..., sed ut: n. on this account, in order that ..., but in order that n., non ideo ut ..., sed ne: n. as if ..., but in order that, non quae ..., sed ut. — Observe a) 'I say that n.' &c., 'I maintain that it is n.' &c., is expressed in Latin by nego, followed by an acc. and infm.: e. g. meus amicus negabat, se hoc facturum esse; b) in connexion with an adj. 'not' is frequently expressed in Latin by one word: e. g. n. wise, amens, demens; n. pleasant, injuvundus, ingratus (but *not* in the use of such adjectives compounded with in there is need of great caution, since they are not very common in the golden age of the language; e. g. n. weary, non defatigatus; but indefessus is not class.).

NOT BUT THAT, see BUT THAT.

NOT ONLY—BUT ALSO. NOT ONLY NOT. See BUT.

NOT THAT—BUT. NOT THAT NOT—BUT. See BUT.

NOTABLE, notabilis; insignis.

NOTABLY, notabiliter; insigniter.

NOTARY, "publicus fidelis scribe; *scriba publicus; or, if necessary, notarius (as i. t.), when the context determines the sense; but *notarius* with the ancients was a short-hand writer.

NOTE, v. notare (to put down in writing; also to observe as remarkable; but in the latter sense not till aft. Augustus: there is no authority for its use in the sense of 'to make an explanatory observation').—annotare (to mark down in writing; then apply to make a corrective or explanatory remark, although it occurs thus for the first time aft. Augustus; see Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5, visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotare quaedam ut tumida, quæ ego sublimia arbitrabar; Q. 1, 14, 7, de quibus in orthographia pauca annotabo. — Admonere and animadvertere in this sense would be quite wrong).

NOTE, f. Mark, nota; signum; inigne; indicium [SYN. f. MARK, vid.]. N. of admiration, signum exclamationis (Gramm.). — Annotation, annotatio (i. t. of post-Aug. Gram.). —scholion (an explanatory note: σχολιον, Græc. in C. Att. 16, 7, 3). —explicatio; Interpretatio. —[*not*] Nota, properly, the censor's mark, i. e. censoris, is defended by Hand and Weber as having been long used as term. techn. To write a few n.'s, pauca annotare (de qâ re); on a book, commentari librum (Suet. Gram. 2); commentaria in librum componere (Gell. 3, 8, init.). —N-Latin, *vocabula Latina quibus grammatici in annotationibus scribendis utuntur. —In music, *soni or vocis signum; *nota musica (Kraft). n.'s, modi musici (musical pieces): to sing fm n.'s, *ex libello canere (not fm the memory). —*ab oculo canere (at sight, aff. Petron. 75, 4). —Billet, epistolam (but only Catull. 65 or 68, 3). —epistola pusilla. luterale. f. NOTE OF HAND, chirographum (to be distinguished fm syngrapha, = a deed drawn up as a formal contract and signed by both parties) to lend money on a n. of hand, *chirographo exhibitio pecuniam ci credere: to borrow money on a n. of hand, *per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to give a n. of hand, chirographum exhibere (see Gall. 14, 2, chirographi exhibitio): to give a n. of hand for athg, chirographo cavere de re (Suet. Cal. 12).

NOTE-BOOK, adversaria. libellus. commentarium, commentarii (see Schütz, Lex. C. rub. vo. Obs. adversaria is also a day-book, in which accounts were set down at the moment, to be afterwards transferred to the ledger).

NOTED, vid. CELEBRATED.

NOTHING, nihil ([*not*] the usual form in the best prose writers; C. seems to have altogether avoided the abbr. nil, which occurs in his works only in passages cited fm poets; see Müller ad C. Or. pro Sest. 28, p. 73; Goerens ad C. Fin. 2, p. 153); nihilum. —[*not*] nihil subst. or adj.; nihilum only subst.; but if the subst. is to be declined, then always nulla res (with the exception of nihilum and nihilo); nulla res, either abstr. or concr., of things, or of events, nihil always in a subjective sense, and always abstr. (see Herz, ad Cass. B. C. 2, 6); e. g. nihil agere, nihil loqui; quod nihil nulla res eripiet; nulla res Cæsari ad pristinum fortunam defuit; prorsus nihil. Since nihil is properly a subst., it takes an adj. or a gen. after it; e. g. n. of the sort, nihil tale: he has

done n. new, nihil novi fecit: n. can come of n., de nihilo nihil fit; de nihilo nihil creari potest: for n., sine causa (e. g. laborare): fm n., ex or de nihilo: a thing comes to n., res non succedit, non habet optatum or speratum eventum (does not take place). —res non exitum habet, non ad effectum adductur (does not succeed): to come to n. = perish, ad nihilum venire, redigi, or recidere; in nihilum interire or occidere: to think n. of, pro nihilo putare or ducere (not to value it). —negligere, omittere (to disregard it): n. less, nihil minus; nihil vero minus: there is n. in a thing, in qâ re nihil est: there is n. in it = it is not so, hæc res non ita se habet: to be good for n., nihil esse; nihil posse; non multum valere (to be of no power or influence). —nihil esse, inutile esse (to be useless or unprofitable): n. but, merus ([*not*] in good prose only of things): e. g. to speak of n. but war, merum bellum loqui: to narrate n. but prodigies, mera monstra narrare: n. but trifles, meræ nugæ; or by summus, magnus, singularis; e. g. he showed n. but friendliness in receiving me, summâ comitate me exiciebat. N. but, nihil nisi (but not nihil quam. See Zumpt § 735); nihil aliud nisi (n. else than = nihil præter, and is exclusive; whereas nihil aliud quam is comparative n. is this and n. different fm or more than this. See Krüger 585, 2). —Obs. After nihil aliud nisi a partic. or adj. agrees with the following subst. (ut nihil aliud nisi pa. videatur quæsitâ, C.). They do n. but &c. In expressions of this kind the Latin is elliptical, and omits the facere or agere (e. g. nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Np.).

NOTICE, f. Observation, remark, animadversio; observatio; notatio; often by the verbs: worthy of n., notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus; memorabilis (remarkable, memorable). —memoratu dignus (worthy of mention). —f. Information given beforehand, indicium: to give n. of a thing, indicare ci qd; deferre qd ad qm or ci; certiorum facere qm de qâ re: a threatening n., denuntiatio: to send a threatening n., denuntiatio ci qd: a public written n., positus popalam libellus, edictum (a placard). —tabula auctionaria (n. of a sale). —titulus (e. g. on a house to be let or sold): to give a n., libellum or edictum proponere: to give n. of an auction, auctionem proponere or proscribere.

NOTIFICATION, significatio; indicium (act of giving n., p. t.). —promulgatio, proscriptio (of a sale).

NOTIFY, indicium de qâ re ci dare, ostendere (C.), or facere (Ter.); ad qm asserere (C.); indicium ca rei ad qm deferre, or ca rei significationem ci dare, facere, or simply indicare, significare qd (T.).

NOTION, notio (which one connects with athg; hence also the 'meaning' attached to a word). —informatio (the image one forms of athg in the mind). —Intelligentia (the knowledge of athg). —species (Cicero's translation of idea, 'an idea'). —An innate n., notio in animis informata; notio animi impressa; insita et quasi consignata in animis notio; quasi naturalis et insita in animis nostris notio; animo insita informatio quædam; sine doctrinâ anticipatio; accepta animo rei quædam informatio, sine quâ nec intelligi quidquam, nec queri, nec disputari potest; innata cognitio; prænotio; insita (or insita præceptaque) cognitio; quod natura inculcavit in mentibus (all C. for the Græek ἐνοια, ἐπὶ νόησι, which he says notat notionem quamlibet, quæ antequam iudicii vi adolevit, ita se animo impressit, ut ei se constanter eandem præsentet). —An obscure n., notio tecta atque involuta (C.): obscure n.'s, intelligentiæ obscure, adumbratæ, inchoatæ; cognitio indagationis indigena. —General n.'s, notitiæ rerum: confused n.'s, complicatæ notiones: to form a n. of athg, qd mente formare or fingere; qd animo effingere; ca rei notionem mente fingere: informare in animo ca rei notionem; notionem ca rei animo concipere: to attach a n. to athg, notionem cum re conjungere or ci rei subijcere: to have a clear, or definite, n. of athg, satis firme conceptum animo comprehensumque tenere; probe or plane intelligere or perspectum habere qd: to form a n. of athg beforehand, notione animi præsentire qd: to have no n. of athg, notionem ca rei nullam habere; qd ignorare: to have a false n. of athg, prava de qâ re sentire: to have truer n.'s of the nature of the Gods, veriores de naturâ Deorum notiones in animo informatas habere (C.): to have some n. of religion, haud intacti religione animi esse: much depends on what n. you entertain of the tribunate, plurimum refert, quid tu esse tributatum putes: all men do not entertain the same n.'s of what is honorable and dishonorable, non eadem omnibus honesta sunt ac turpia: not to be able to form any n. of athg, fugit qd intelligentiæ nostræ

vim et notionem: to confound the n.'s of right and wrong, species veri scelerisque permiscere (*H. Sat. 2, 3, 208*): to explain a n., notionem e rei explicare, evolvere; vim et notionem e rei explicare (*C.*): to explain a confused or obscure n., animi notionem complicatam evolvere (*C. Off. 3, 18, 76*); obscuram intelligentiam enotare. || *Meaning of a word, notion.*—*vis.*—sententia. To include two things in the n. of this word, huic verbo duas notiones subicere: to attach a n. to a word, vocabulo, verbo &c. notionem or sententiam subicere: the only n. of the word is, neque ulla alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi &c. *What n. is involved in these words? quæ vis inest in his verbis? quæ notio his verbis subjecta est?*

NOTIONAL, mente, animo, cogitatione formatus, informatus, or fictus. See also IDEAL.

NOTORIETY, (nominis) fama; gloria; claritudo: to gain n., i. e. to become celebrated, see CELEBRATED.

NOTORIOUS, || *Well known*, (omnibus) notus; perivulgatus: a n. fact, illustre notumque omnibus factum. || *Infamous*, vid.

NOTORIOUSLY, ut omnes norunt.

NOTWITHSTANDING, || (*With substantives*), adversus (e.g. adversus inducias, n. the truce; adversus id sensuconsultum; stultus est adversus etatem et capitis cantem, n. his age); in with an abl., i. e. during, in the midst of (e.g. in summâ copiâ oratorum: but usually with tamen, sed, &c. e.g. noscitantur tamen in tantâ deformitate; sed in hac etate utrique animi juveniles erant); also by abl. absol. with the verbs continere, negligere; e.g. contemptis or neglectis precibus meis Romam rediit (n. my entreaties). || (*With verbs*), tametia; quamquam; etsi; licet; quævis, or quamquam (although), followed by tamen (yet).—attamen (but yet, but still).—nihilominus, nihilominus (nevertheless).

NOVEL, adj. See NEW.

NOVEL, s. fabella, fabula.

NOVELIST, fabulator.

NOVELTY, || *Newness*, novitas; insolentia: or by the adj.: to lose the charm of n., novitatis gratiam exuere. || *A new thing*, res nova; novi qd. novities, res novæ.

NOVEMBER, mensis November (*Cal.*); November (*Mar.*). *Clends of N.*, Calendæ Novembres.

NOUGHT, nihil; nihilum. See NOTHING.

NOUN, nomen (*Gramm.*).

NOURISH, nutrit (e. pr. to give nourishment, care, and attention; nutrit, to favour, foment).—alere (to support without denoting the means; *fig.*, to maintain, continue).—sustentare (*prop.* and *fig.*, to maintain, support, not suffer to fail).—*Jx.* sustentare et alere: alere et sustentare.—victum præbere ci (only *prop.*, to give what is requisite for the support of life; also of land, &c., wech maintains any one).—augere (only *fig.*, to increase, enlarge).—*Jx.* alere et augere (opp. extinguer): to n. a person with athg, qm nutritio or alere or sustentare qâ re (the former only of food; alere et sustentare also of the means by which one obtains a livelihood): to be nourished by athg, all qâ re (both of food and of the means of livelihood).—vesci qâ re (of food, e.g. carne, lacte).—victum queritare qâ re, se sustentare qâ re (to gain a livelihood, support oneself).

NOURISHER, alitor (one who supplies the necessities of life).—nutritor (one who furnishes food, &c., post-Aug.).

NOURISHING, nutritens; alens; in quo est multum alimenti (*Cels.*); ad alendum aptus, factus (almus, post; *fig.* alibilla only twice, in *Varr.*): to be more n., plus alimenti habere; firmiorem, valentiorum esse (*Cels.*).

NOURISHMENT, || *The act of nourishing*, nutritio (act of suckling, *Gell.*).—sustentatio (maintenance, *Ulp. Dig.* *fig.* nutritus occurs only in *Plin.* 22, 24, 53).—*Crcl.* with the verb.—|| *Contents of nutritious parts*, alimentum: full of n., see NUTRITIOUS: that has no n., in quo nihil alimenti est (*aff. Cels.* 2, 18, in.).—imbecillus, infirmus (opp. valens, firmus): there is more n. in meat than in any other food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio. || *Means of support, food*, nutrimentum (*prop.* and *fig.*: but in the best writers only *fig.*; e.g. nutrimentum eloquentium).—alimentum, cibum (of physical n.: alimentum also *fig.*).—pabulum, pastus (*fodder*, then *fig.*, pabulum animi ingenique; pastus animi).—victus (everything we need or use as food): want o. n., penuria alimentorum: to take n., cibum sumere or esumere: tq look for n., pastum acqui-

tere (of animals).—victum querere (of persons): to give n. to a person or thing, qm or qd alere (*prop.* and *fig.*, of persons and things).—ci victum præbere (*prop.*, of persons and things; cf. To NOURISH: the veins convey n. to the bones, venæ ossibus alimenta subministrant: the human mind finds its n. in learning and thinking, mens hominis alitur discendo et cogitando).

NOVICE, in re rudis et tiro (g. l.): in a monastery or nursery, *novitius monachus, *novitia monacha (*fem.*, i. l.).

NOVITIATE, tirocinium (g. l.): *tirocinii tempus; *tirocinium monasticum (i. l. of monastic life).

NOW, adv. nunc (at the present time, opp. tunc).—jam (opp. tum; esp. as a particle of transition).—in præsentia (*C. Cæs. Np. L.*: for the present).—in hoc tempore, in præsentia (*C. Fam. 2, 10*; under present circumstances; at this critical time, &c.).—in præsens (*post-Aug.* also ad præsens, n. and the time immediately following. *fig.* impræsentiarum, depræsentiarum are unclass.).—Even n. = a) precisely at this moment, nunc quum maxime or quum maxime only; B) just before the present moment, modo. *N.* directly, see IMMEDIATELY. *N. n.* (= at one time—at another), modo—modo (or nunc or interdum, or tum); nunc—nunc (or modo. *fig.* Obs. nunc—nunc not in prose before *L.*); alias—alias (or interdum or plerumque or aliquando).—hodie (to-day).—nunc ipsum. hoc ipso tempore (at this very time, emphatic); n. at length, nunc demum: n. and then, interdum (implying that it is not very often).—aliquando (at times; *fig.* nonnunquam = not uncommonly, pretty frequently); and subinde denotes the succession of one action to another, often the repeated succession = repeatedly: unheard of until n., ante hoc tempus inauditum. || (*As a particle of transition*), autem.—vero (in truth).—nunc, nunc vero (denoting concession): but n., nunc autem. || (*Denoting consequence*), igitur (therefore).—quæ cum ita sint (since things are so): but n., atqui.

NOWHERE, nusquam (in no place, under no circumstance).—nullo loco (in no place).—*fig.* nusquam and nullibi are not Latin: n. else, nusquam alibi: n. in the world, n. at all, nusquam gentium: n. else then, nusquam alibi, nisi, or quam (but quam only when tam precedes, expressed or understood).

NOWISE, nullo modo; nequaquam; neutiquam; haud quaquam; nullâ ratione; minime. See also 'By no means' in No.

NOXIOUS, nocens; noxius; nociturus: extremely n., perniciosus, exitiosus.

NUDITY, must be expressed by the adj.: e.g. nudatum corpus. || *fig.* nuditas occurs only in some old edd. of Q. 10, 2, 25, where more recent edd., from the best MSS., read Juventutis.

NUGATORY, nugatorius; *Jx.* infirmus nugatoriusque; levis ac nugatorius.

NUISANCE, molestia; onus; incommodum: to be a n. to aby, molestiam ci exhibere, afferre (*Ter.*); ci oneri esse (*L.*): to find athg a n., molestiam capere, suscipere, trahere ex qâ re.

NULL, irritus, nullus. See INVALID.

NULLIFY, qd irritum facere; qd ad nihilum redigere; irritum qd esse jubere or velle; rescindere, dissolvere qd. See also ABROGATE, ANNULARE.

NULLITY, nihil (nothing).—vanitas, inanitas (emptiness); or by the adj. irritus, vanus, nullus.

NUMB, v. torpore afferre ci rei, torpore hebetare qd; obstupefacere.

NUMB, adj. rigidus, rigens; torpidus, obstupefactus. To be n., rigidum esse, rigere, torpere, torpidum esse; to become n., rigescere, obrigesce, torpescere, obtorpescere. The hand is n., manus obtorpuit.

NUMBER, v. numerare; numerum cs rei finire, exsequi, efflicere; computare; enumerando percensere.—[*Syn.* in To COUNT, vid.]

NUMBER, s. || *A great many, multitude*, numerus: a great n., magnus or grandis numerus.—multitudo (multitude).—copia (heap, abundance, of things).—frequentia (many persons present): in great n., multi; frequentes: a small n., paucitas; exiguus numerus (of persons or things).—infrequentia (few persons present, opp. frequentia): a very small n., magna paucitas: in small n., pauci; infrequentes: a n. of people, complures (several): a full n., numerus plenus: to make up a n., numerum efflicere or conficere. || *Numeral sign*, litera: *nota numerali. || *Proportion of times or syllables*, numerus.

NUMBERLESS, innumerabilis (*C.*): *fig.* Innu-

merus in poets, and in prose writers of the silo. age: see Orelli, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94. ~~There is no authority for~~ innumerosus).

NUMBNESS, torpor.

NUMERAL, *nota, signum numeri (a figure).—nomen numerale (Prisc.: a word): Roman n.s., &c., numerorum signa a Romanis, ab Arabibus, recepta.

NUMEROUS. See MANY.

NUMSKULL, bardus; ineptus; stolidus; fatuus. NUN, monacha, nonna (Hieron.); monastria (Just. Novell.): to become a n., ritu Christiano sacri cultui divino (aft. Amian. 18, 10).

NUNCIO, *summi or Romani pontificis legatus.

NUNNERY, *cenobium monacharum.

NUPTIAL, nuptialis. See MARRIAGE.

NUPTIALS, nuptie: (g. t.).—nuptiarum sollempnia, tum, n (the celebration of a marriage, in a religious sense): to make preparations for n.s., nuptias adornare; parare ea, que ad nuptias opus sunt: to solemnize n.s., nuptias facere or efficere (g. t.).—sacrum nuptiale conficere (in a religious sense). Cf. MARRIAGE, MARRY.

NURSE, s. || One who tends children, nutrix; nutricula (dim.): to be n. to any one, nutricem esse ei, qm nutrici: to have a n. for a child, puero nutricem adhibere: the office or duty of a n., nutricationis munus (Gell. 12, 1): a n.'s wages, nutricia, orum, n. (Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, extr.); nutricia merces (aft. C. ad Div. 16, 14, 1, medici merces). || One who tends the sick, cujus curæ custodiæque (ægrorum) qs mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19, init.).—assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11): to be a n. to any one, ei or es valetudini assidere (see SICK-BED).

NURSE, v. PAOR. || nutrire (g. t.).—mammis nutrire.—nutricare (Plaut.): to n. her own child, qm lacte suo nutrire (Gell. 12, 1, t. e. not to employ a wet-n.).—qm uberibus alere (with milk, not with farinaceous or any other food; of women and animals). Every mother nurses her own child, sua quemque mater uberibus alit (T. Germ. 20).—alere (to support existence by any means). FIG. || nutrire (e. g. amore, O.).—sustentare et alere. alere et sustentare (cherish and support).—fovere (cherish; e. g. spem; parvulos).—augere (increase). || To tend a sick person, nutrire (ægrum, Cels.).—ægrotum curare.—ægroto assidere.

NURSERY, || Room where young children are brought up, parvulorum diaeta (JCI); *parvulorum cubiculum: a n. tale, nutricularum fabula (Q. 1, 9, 2). || Plantation of young trees, seminario, plantarium; seminarium pomarum or pomorum (of fruit-trees).—vitarium (of vines).—seminarium oleagineum (of olive-trees): to make or lay out a n., facere, instituire seminarium, &c.

NURSING, nutricatio (act of suckling an infant, Gell.).—sustentatio (act of supporting and bringing up, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 8). Nutritus only Plin. 22, 24, 53: but in sense of nourishment.

NURSING, alumnus; fem. alumna.

NURTURE, s. See NOURISHMENT.

NURTURE, v. See NOURISH.

NUT, nux; walnut, (nux) juglans: hazel-n., (nux) Avellana: n.-tree, nux: a hard n., fig. (t. e. a difficult thing), res difficilis, ardua; questio difficilis; nodus; e. g. rem impeditam, difficilem, ci expellendam, explicandam proponere, dare: not to give a n. for a thing, ne vitiosæ quidem nuce emere qd (Plaut.); ne flocci quidem facere qd; pro nihilo putare qd (C.).

NUT-BROWN (colour), nigricans (Plin.). NUT-CRACKERS, nucifragibulum (Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16; but only as a facetious term for a tooth).

NUT-SHELL, putamen nuci.—putamen Avellanzæ (of a hazel-nut).—putamen juglandis (of a walnut).

NUTRIMENT, s. See NOURISHMENT.

NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE, PAOR. of food, in quo multum alimenti est, magni cibi (that contains much nourishment; opp. parvi cibi).—valens, firmus, valentia or firmæ materiæ (strong; opp. imbecillus, infirmus, imbecille or infirmæ materiæ; ~~opp.~~ alibis occurs only Farr. R. B. 2, 11, 2 and 3; nutritibilia, in very late writers: almus, only in poetry): very n., maximè cibi (opp. minimi cibi): to be more n. than &c., plus alere quam &c., plus alimenti habere, quam &c.: meat is the most n. food, plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio: every sucking animal (t. e. the flesh of every such animal) is less n., omne animal, si lactens est, minus alimenti præstat.

NUZZLE, || To ensnare, laqueo irretire. || To put a ring on the nose, *annulum inserere narius, or (of an animal, e. g. suis) rostro.

NYMPH, nympba.

O

O, interj. See Oh!

OAK, quercus (the common or forest o.).—cerrus (the Turkey or Burgundy o.).—ilex (the holm-o.).—quercus esculus (or simply esculus; the mast-tree): o.-timber, lignum quernum; ligna roborea, materies roborea (of the holty): o.-apple, galla (Pisa); not used in the pl.).

OAKEN, quercus or quernus, quercus (of the common or forest oak. ~~Opp.~~ Quercinus, Suet. Cal. 19, is doubtful).—robustus, robustus, roboreus (of the holty).—iligneus, lignus (of the holm-oak).—cerruus, cerrinus (of the Turkey or Burgundy oak).—esculeus, esculinus (of the mast-tree).

OAKUM, stupa or stupa, s. f. (Cæs. L.)

OAR, remus (~~Opp.~~ tonsa in poet.): to condemn to the o.s. (i. e. galleys), affligere qm remo tritremis publicæ (Val. Max. 9, 15, 3): to break off the o.s., dergere remos; or, less frequently, abstergere remos (Curt. 9, 9): blades (of an o.), palma, palmula.

OAT, OATS, pl. avena: o.-field, ager avenæ constitus: o.-cake, panis avenaceus: oatmeal, farina avenaceæ: o.-straw, stramentum avenaceum: wild o.s., avena fatua (L.): to have sown one's wild o.s., voluptates temperantiâ suâ frenasse ac domuisse (L. 30, 14).

OATEN, avenaceus.

OATH, jusjurandum, gen. jurisjurandi, n. (g. t.; also epyly of the o. of allegiance, and of the military o. ~~Opp.~~ Juramentum is late).—sacramentum (an o. voluntarily taken, a vow, usually the o. of allegiance, the military o.).—religio (prop., sense of duty; hence metonym. an o. grounded on a sense of duty; see Np. Dion. 8, 5; Ages. 3, 5).—jurisjurandi verba, jusjurandum (form of the o.): a false o., perjurium: to impose an o. upon any, jusjurandum ab eo exigere: administer an o., jusjurandum ei deferre: to offer to take one's o., jusjurandum offerre: to take an o., jusjurandum dare or jurare; sacramentum or sacramento dicere: to take a false o., pejorare or perjurare (opp. jurare verissimum jusjurandum); ex animi sententiâ jurare: to take a formal o., verbis conceptis jurare.—(falsely) verbis conceptis pejorare (see C. Client. 48, 134): that has taken an o., juratus; jurejurando astrictus: to take the o. of allegiance, in verba jurare (as; of private citizens, magistrates, or soldiers).—sacramentum dicere apud qm, sacramento or sacramentum dicere ei (of soldiers): to administer the o. of allegiance, qm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere: to put one upon o., jurejurando or jusjurandum or ad jusjurandum qm adigere; qm sacramento rogare or adigere (of soldiers): to bind by an o., jurejurando qm astringere, obstringere, obligare: to release any from an o., ci jurisjurandi gratiam facere; jusjurandum remittere (t. t., of the post-Aug. lawyers): to keep or perform an o., jusjurandum servare, conservare; religionem conservare (Np. Ages. 3, 5): to break an o., jusjurandum negligere, rumpere; sacramentum mutare (by going over to another party; see Suet. Galb. 10): to oblige or bind oneself by an o., jurejurando se obstringere: to confirm, establish, or ratify any by an o., jurejurando affirmare qd (e. g. societatem): to affirm, protest upon an o., adjurare: to frame or draw up an o., t. e. the form of an o., jusjurandum concipere (T. Hist. 4, 44, 1): on o., juratorius (Cod. Just. 12, 19, 12): to give a promise upon o., fidem et jusjurandum dare (see Cæs. B. G. 1, 31).—Ado. jurejurando; jurejurando interposito: to bind by o., jurejurando qm obstringere: to bind themselves mutually on o., jurejurando se fide inter se sancire (Cæs. B. G. 1, 80; followed by ne).

OBEDRACY, obstinatio.—animus obstinatus or offirmatus.

OBDRATE, obstinatus; perversax; præfractus.

OBDRATELY, obstinate; pertinaciter; præfracte. OBEDIENCE, obtemperatio; to atq, ci rei (as action; an accommodating or adapting oneself to atq).—obedientia (as of slaves and children).—obsequium, obsequentia (yielding, compliance; Cæs. B. G. 7, 29). officium (obedience considered as due; see Interpp. ad Np. Milt. 7, 1): to render obedience; see To OBEY: to retain in obedience, in officio retinere or continere: to bring back to obedience, ad officium reducere; ad officium redire cogere: to renounce obedience, in officio non manere; obedientiam relinquere et abjicere.

OBEDIENT, obediens, dicto audiens; Jw. dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans (all with a dot. of that each one obeys): to be o.; see HEARKEN,

OBEX: to make a'y more o., qm obediētiorem facere (of things): your most o. servant (in modern letter-writing), *tibi ad quem prestantia paratissimus.

OBEDIENTLY, obediēter (L.), obtemperanter (Prud.). Or by the adj.

OBESANCE, corporis inclinatio: to make o. to aby, salutare qm; (acciliis saluto qm, Armob.).

OBELISK, obeliscus (g. t.).—meta (at the end of the Roman circus).—cippus (as a sepulchral monument).—obeliscus, obelus (as a mark in books).

OBSITY, obesitas with or without ventris (Suet.).

OBEY, parere (v. pr. opp. imperare; always with the idea of strict necessity; see C. Legg. 3, 2, 5. Cæs. B. C. 3, 81).—obedire, dicto audientem esse (as of children and slaves; to perform the wish of another; with this difference, that dicto audientem esse denotes prompt and willing obedience).—obtemperare (to accommodate or adapt oneself to the will of another, reply a higher person).—obsequi (to follow the advice of another; opp. repugnare; see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 60. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6).—audire qm, auscultare ei (to listen to the representation of aby).—morem gerere, morigerari (to yield to the demands or caprice of another).—Jm. parere et obedire; obedire et parere; obtemperare et obedire; obsequi et obedire; dicto audientem atque obediētem esse: to obey aby's precepts, cs præcepta parere et obedire: to o. aby's commands, ei parere et imperata facere; cs jussu et cs imperio audientem esse: not to o. the commands of aby, obediētiā relinquere et abjicere, nec ei parere (see C. Off. 1, 29, 102): to refuse to o. the commands of aby, cs imperium detrectare; cs imperium auspiciumque abnuere (of soldiers): to o. by compulsion, vi parere cogi: to o. readily and willingly, æquo animo libenterque parere ei; obediēter imperata facere.

OBITUARY, adj. By gen. mortuorum, defunctorum.

OBITUARY, s. *vitæ defunctorum. (Hæc ratio Libitine, Suet. is a burial register.)

OBJECT, ¶ That wch lies before one, res (g. t.).—res objecta sensibus, or quod sensibus percipitur (in philosophical sense)—quod sub sensum cadit.—objectus, ōs (Np.): also by various turns, 1) by the verb esse; a) with a gen. (like elui) to be reckoned or included under, a. g. deorum tutelæ ea loca sunt; legati petierunt a Romanis ut ōs regis publicæ curæ ac velut tutelæ vellent esse (cf. Aug. Grot. § 418; Ramak. § 102, 2, 5): esse with a dat., when it signifies, to serve for althg, &c.; e. g. to be an o. of care, hatred, contempt; ¶ esse curæ, odio, contemptu (cf. Grot. § 121, 1; Aug. Grot. § 38; Zumpt, § 422): to be an o. of hatred to aby, in odio esse apud qm: to become an o. of hatred, in odium venire, pervenire. 2) by a demonstrative pronoun; wch, when a relative follows, is often omitted; e. g. the o.'s of politics, (ea) quæ in republicâ verantur—the o.'s wch relate to our happiness, (ea) quæ ad felicitatem nostram pertinent. 3) by substantives in wch the idea is already included, e. g. an o. of love, amor; delicta: an o. of desire, desiderium: an o. of jest, ludibrium. 4) by some other Crcl. with verbs fm the context; e. g. to be an o. of love to aby, ab aliquo amari, diligi: all these sciences have for their o. the investigation of truth, quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur. ¶ An end, aim, finis; propositum: without having attained their o., re infecta; infectis illis, quæ agere destinaverant: to make it one's first o., id unum agere (ut): to make pleasure one's first o., ad voluptatem omnia referre or revocare; voluptate omnia metiri. (¶ In grammar), res; res objecta. ¶ Any thing deformed or hideous, monstrum.

OBJECT, v. contra dicere, in contrariam partem asserere (to say, bring forward, on the other side).—opponere (to set agst).—occurrere, to alig, ei rei (to meet, by objecting): it is objected to us, nobis occurritur (see C. Off. 2, 2, 7): to this you are accustomed to o. thus, huic loco ac occurrere solitis: to have althg to o. to a thing (i. e. not to approve of it), rem improbare: I have nothing to o. to it, nihil impedio, non repugnabo (see Zumpt, § 543): some one however may o., sed fortasse quispiam dixerit: dicat qs forte: nobody can now o., non jam potest dici.

OBJECT-GLASS, *orbiculus vitri convexus.

OBJECTION, alteratio (o. made by one party, and answered by the other; cf. C. 10, 1, 25, alterationes et interrogationes): but miy by Crcl. &c. g. quid contra quemque philosophum dicatur, ex eo libe intelligi potest (the o.'s agst, C. Div. 2, 1, 2): to make an o. to, opponere, contra dicere qd; obloqui: occurrere (C.): to answer o.'s, quæ qs contra dicat, refellere. If = hesita-

tion, demur, dubitatio: without making any o., sine morâ; haud cunctanter: to make o., dubitare: dubitationem asserre, habere. I have no o., licet; per me licet; per me; nihil impedit, or moror; non repugnabo: I shall not listen to any o., nihil audio (Com.): if you have no o., nisi quid dicat.

OBJECTIONABLE, *contra quod qs dicere possit; quod offendit, displaceat.

OBJECTIVE, quod sensibus percipitur; quod sub sensu cadit (aft. C.): the o. world, res externæ; quæ sub sensu cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.).

OBJECTOR, qui contra dicit.

OBJURGATION, &c. See BLAME, REPROOF.

OBLATION, donum; munus sacrum or pium.

OBLIGATION, ¶ Duty, officium; quod meum, tuum est; quod debeo, debes: I consider that I am under an o. to meum esse puto, duco. See also DUTY. ¶ Act by wch one binds oneself, satis dicit: = BOND; see BOND. ¶ Favour by wch one is bound in gratitude, beneficium: to be under an o. to aby, cs beneficia obligatum esse; vinculis beneficii obstrictum esse (C.): under o., obligatus (Plin. Ep.). To lay aby under a great o., magnam a qo (C.) or apud qm (L.) gratiam inire.

OBLIGATORY, quod obligat, obstringit, devinct qm.

OBLIGE, ¶ To compel, qm vi cogere; see COMPEL. ¶ To bind (by a stipulation, duty, favour, &c.), alligare, obligare, obstringere, devincire. The law o.'s any one, lex tenet qm. To be obliged to the observance of a treaty, fœdere alligatum or illigatum esse. To o. a man by an oath, qm sacramento adigere. To o. oneself to do a thing, se obligare ei rei (or with ut); se obstringere in qd (by oath, sacramento; to a crime, in scelus). I am obliged to do this, hoc meum est. ¶ To confer a favour upon, beneficium in qm conferre: to o. one greatly, gratissimum, pergratum, percommode ei facere: you cannot o. me more than by qd, hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes; nihil est, quod gratius mihi facere possis: you will o. me greatly by (or if you &c.), gratum (gratissimum) mihi feceris, si &c.: I am very much obliged to you, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti; magnum in me contulisti beneficium: to be greatly obliged to one, multum debere ei; multa beneficia ab illo in me profecta, collata sunt (aft. C.): readiness to o., officium; officiosa voluntas; gratificandi liberalis voluntas; comitas (courteous and kind behaviour towards inferiors): to show all readiness to o. aby, omni officiorum genere qm prosequi; summa ci studia impertire.

OBLIGING, comis (courteous)—obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes: the latter only in Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 58)—facilis, officiosus (complaisant, ready to render a service): o. in althg, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for althg).—inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easily to be induced, inclined to althg).—indulgens (indulgent, opp. durus): to be o. in althg, ei or cs voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: know, that thou art a great deal too o. (indulgent), te esse auriculâ infirmâ molliorem scito (C.). The liberality and o. temper of the magistrates, liberalitas atque accommodatio magistratuum.

OBLIGINGLY, officiose; benigne; comiter.

OBLIGINGNESS, propensa voluntas (ready disposition)—facilitas (readiness)—comitas (courtesy)—obsequentia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29)—officium (kind or complaisant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render a service to althg)—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service, O. Post. 3, 2, 17); indulgentia.

OBLIQUE, obliquus.

OBLIQUELY, oblique (C.; also impror. = 'indirectly', of censuring, &c.); in obliquum (Plin.); per obliquum (H.); ex obliquo (Plin.); ab obliquo (O.): to move o., oblique ferri; in latius digredi (Plin.); obliquo motu corporis uti.

OBLIQUENESS, **OBLIQUITY**, ¶ Prop. obliquitas; obliquum (Plin.). ¶ Fic. pravitās (not obliquitas in this sense).

OBLITERATE, obliterare (e. g. offensionem; famam rei male gestæ; memoriam cs rei).—delere (Nod est uterly; propr. also memoriam cs rei).—extinguere.—Jm. extinguere atque delere (impror.).—inducere, radere, eradere, interlinere [Sv. in ERASE].—farditus tollere.—To o. the very name of the Roman people, nomen populi Romani extinguere. To o. his infamy, infamiam extinguere.

OBLITERATION, Crcl. by the verb.

OBLIVION, a. obliuio: *to bury in or cover with o.*, qd in obliuione adducere: qd obliuione obruere, or contere: memoriam rei obliterare or expellere: *to be buried in o.*, in obliuione jacere: *to sink into o.*, in obliuione adduci: obliuione obrui: obliterari: *to rescue fm o.*, ab obliuione vindicare: *this will never fall into o.*, memoriam ca rei nunquam delēbit obliuio or qd obscurata nulla unquam est obliuio. *An act of o.* See **AMNESTY**.

OBLIVIOUS, obliuiosus (C.).

OBLONG, oblongus (L.).

OBLIQUE, reprehensio; vituperatio; culpatio; oburgatio (obloquium, *Sidon.*): *exposed to o.*, reprehendendus; vituperandus; reprehensione or vituperatione dignus.

OBNOXIUS, [Subject, exposed, subjectus; obnoxius (*Sen.*) avoid subditus]: videtur mihi cadere in sapientem aegritudo (*that a wise man is o. to, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 7.*) [Hurtful, troublesome, noxious; malus; detrimētōsus (*Cæs.*)]; nocens.

OBSCENE, obscēnus (*exciting disgust*).—immundus (*unclean, impure*).—spurius (*filthy, nasty*): *an o. song, cantium obscenum: to use o. language, verbis obscenis uti*; obscena dicere; obsceno jocandi genere uti.

OBSCENITY, obscenitas; or by the adj.

OBSCURE, adv. [Dark, dusky, obscurus, tenebrosus (*with this difference, that tenebrosus itself denotes primarily only the obscuration of the atmosphere, or the want of light, whereas obscurus denotes either the effect of this want on the objects, or the want itself; to the former in luce positus is opposed, to the latter illustris*)]—calliginosus (*dark, without light*).—cæcus (*in wch one cannot see; as, night, a house: somewhat o., subobscurus: an o. night, nox obscura (overcast), nox calliginosa (dark), nox caeca or obducta (in wch one cannot see any space before him): to make althg o., obscurum facere, obscurare (e. g. cubiculum, conclave).*—ci rei lucem eripere (*to deprive of light*). See also **DARK**. [Not plain, obscurus (*unintelligible, uncertain, unknown*).—cæcus (*of wch one sees no reason; e. g. morbus, carmen*).—involutus (*veiled*).—non apertus ad intelligendum (*not distinct*).—abstrusus (*hidden, secret, e. g. insidie; or, hard to explain and understand, e. g. disputatio*).—perplexus (*confused, intricate, e. g. sermones, carmen*).—impeditus (*complicated*).—incertus (*indefinite, vague*).—ignobilis (*unknown*): somewhat o., subobscurus (*of a speaker, &c.*): *to make althg o.*, ci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afficere, tenebras obducere; lucem eripere et quas noctem quandam ci rei offundere (*C. N. D. 1, 5, 6*): *to make a speech o., orationem occæcare: to be o.*, in tenebris latere; obscuritate involutum latere (*to be hidden, not known*).—lucem delidare (*to be indistinct, of ideas*): *to be very o.*, crassius occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latere (*to be wrapped in impenetrable obscurity*). [Not illustris, obscurus (*as o. name, nomen obscurum: of o. birth or descent, obscuro loco natus; obscuris ortus majoribus (of an unknown family); nullo patre natus, terræ filius (not born in lawful wedlock*).

OBSCURE, v. obscurare (*prop. or fig.*)—tenebras offundere or obducere ci rei or ci (*to overcast, so that althg is no longer in clear light, either lit. or fig.*); rei calliginem offundere (L.), or inducere (*Vell.; more strongly*).—noctem offundere ci rei: *the light of a lamp is obscured by that of the sun, obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ: oblivion shall never o. the remembrance of thee, tuam memoriam nulla obliuio obscurabit: to o. the reputation, nomini or decori officere*.

OBSCURELY, obscure (C.); and see the adj.

OBSCURITY, [Darkness, obscuritas; tenebræ (*opp. lux*).—caligo (*see the distinction of the adj. in Obscure*).—Jv. obscuritas et tenebræ; tenebræ et caligo; caligo et tenebræ; nox (*night*). [Want of clearness, plainness, obscuritas.—incertum (*uncertainty*). [Want of fame or celebrity, tenebræ; ignobilitas, humilitas (*the former in respect of rank, the latter in respect of descent*): *to raise fm o.*, qm e tenebris et silentio proferre; qm in lucem famamque provehere; e tenebris in lucem evocare (*familiam*): *to live in o.*, pro obscurum vitam transmittere (*Sen. Ep. 19, 2*); in ignorance hominum versari; in tenebris jacere; in umbrâ degere. [As obscure thing, res obscura, occulta, involuta, occulta et quasi involuta; res nondum ad liquidum producta or explorata: *to clear up obscurities, res obscuras explanare; res involutas explicare; occulta et quasi involuta aperire*.

OBSEQUIES, justa (pl.); justa funebris (Liv.); or simply, funebris (Plin.); exsequia (C.). See **FUNERAL**.

OBSEQUIOUS, obsequiosus; obsequens: *to be o. to aby, ci or ca voluntati morem gerere, or obsequi*.

OBSEQUIOUSLY, obsequenter. officiose.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS, obsequium, obsequentia (*habiti of yielding to the wishes and desires of others; the latter, *Cæs. B. G. 7, 29*): *excessive o.*, nimia obsequentia: *to manifest o. towards aby, ci or ca voluntati morem gerere; ci morigerari; ci obsequi*.

OBSERVANCE, [Act of observing, regard, attention], observantia (*outward respect or attention*). observatio (*reverence, regard*)—obediencia; obtemperatio (e. g. *justitia est obtemperatio legibus, o. of the laws, (C.)* [Rule of practice, custom, usus; mos receptus; consuetudo recepta: *it is an o., usu, more, consuetudine receptum est*].

OBSERVANT, observans (e. g. *sequi, Claud. officiorum, Plin.*); also in the sense of showing respect, observantissimus mel (C.)—obediens; obtemperans (*obedient*). See **ATTENTIVE**.

OBSERVATION, observatio; animadvertio (*a giving heed, attention*); e. g. *naturæ: a man's of quick o.*; see **OBSERVE**: *to make an o., observare; animadvertere (to observe).*—experiri (*to try, make experiment*): *to be exposed to the o. of all, in clarissima luce versari: what my own o. supplies, quod animadverti: an army of o., *copiam ad hostium itinera servanda disposita: to make astronomical o.'s, cælum sidera spectare (cæli siderumque spectator, one who makes such, L. 24, 34); motus stellarum observitare (C. Div. 1, 1, 2, Orrelli [al. observare]). considerare sidera (Gell. 2, 21); positus siderum ac spatia dimetiri (T. Ann. 6, 21, 3).*

OBSERVATORY, *specula astronomica (*Eichh.*); or mathematici pergula (*Suet. Oct. 94*).

OBSERVE, [To watch, servare, observare (e. t.).—asservare (*to watch carefully*).—animadvertere (*to give heed or attention to*).—spectare, contemplari (*to look about quietly for the purpose of observation*).—considerare (*to view or contemplate; e. g. sidera, Gell. 2, 21*).—custodire (*to watch, guard, a person*).—speculari (*to look out for*).—speculari et custodire qm: *so o. the course of the stars, observare [Moser, Orrell. observare, C. Div. 1, 1, 2] motus stellarum: to o. lightning, servare de cælo (of an augur): to o. the rising of a constellation, servare ortum sideris: to o. aby's behaviour, observare quemadmodum qs se gerat: to o. the enemy, hostium consilia speculari (to endeavour to find out his plans),—quæ ab hostibus agantur, cognoscere (to watch).—hostium itinera servare (to note the march of an enemy). [To follow, attend to, observare (e. g. leges, C., preceptum, Cæs.).—parere (to obey). [To say, remark, dicere (to say)—docere (to teach): *to o. this, ut hoc addam: to o. only one thing, ut alia omittam (to pass by all other things)*. *Avoid the expression so commonly used by annotators, ut monet, for, ut ait, ut docet, ut annotavit, ut est apud; ut monet est not Latin*.*

OBSERVER, observator (e. t.; *post-Aug.*)—spectator (*a beholder*).—speculator (*a spy*); or Crcl. with the verbs: *an o. of nature, speculator venatorque nature: an o. of the constellations, spectator cæli siderumque: an acule o., homo acutus, sagax, emuncte naris homo (facile, H. Sat. 1, 4, 8): a careful o. of his duties, omnium officiorum observantissimus (Plin. Ep. 10, 11): to be a diligent o. of althg, acriter animum intendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadvertorem cs rei*.

OBsolete, obsoletus (*of dress, words*).—exolētus (*of words*).—ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus (*of words long gone out of common use*).—ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus (*of words*): *to become o., obsolescere; exolescere (Sen. in deasuetudinem venire, only in the Digesta)*.

OBSTACLE, impedimentum (*a hindrance*).—mora (*a cause of delay*).—difficultas (*difficulty*).—*Avoid the unclass. obstaculum, and obstantia; although the latter occurs in Vir.*: *to put an o. in the way, to be an o., impedimento esse ci rei; impedimentum inferre (C.); impedimentum afferre (T.); moram afferre, offerre (C.); in morâ esse (Ter.); obstat, officere, obesse ci (C.); to remove o.'s, amoliri (of obstacles; also with addition of e medio, with labour and difficulty): to conquer o.'s, impedimenta superare; ea, quæ obstant, transcendere (to overcome them).—amoliri, quæ impedimento sunt (remove them by great exertions; aft. Ter. And. 4, 2, 24).*

OBSTINACY, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, in althg, cs rei (*obstinate perseverance*).—pervicacia, animus pervicax (*perseverance in endeavouring to*

carry out *athq.* or to gain a victory).—*pertinacia* (o. in an opinion or purpose).—*animus praefractus*; contumacia.

OBSTINATE, *pertinax* (that keeps to his opinion; also of things, that do not yield or abate; e. g. diseases).—*pervicax* (constant in endeavours to carry a thing through, or gain a point).—*obstinatus*, *affirmatus* (the former, firm and constant, in a good sense; the latter, stiff and o. in a bad sense: *obstinatus*, contumacious, defying, resisting, does not belong to this; *refractorius* is not Class.): an o. complaint or disease, morbus perseverans; morbus longinquus (long, tedious); longa et *pertinax* valetudo (of a long continuance of poor health): an o. engagement, praelium or certamen *pertinax* (*obstinatus*) praelium firmissimum *Cael.* in C. Ep. 8, 17, extr. = a battle with able-bodied troops: an o. silence, obstinatum silentium (e. g. obtinere).

OBSTINATELY, *obstinatè*; *pertinaciter*; *pervicaciter*; *praefracte* (e. g. nimis *praefracte* erarum defendere, C. Op. 3, 22, 88); *obstinato animo*; *offirmata voluntate*: to act o. in *athq.* *obstinato animo* agere qd.

OBSTREPEROUS. See *Noxus*.

OBSTRUCT, || To block up, claudere (*shut in*); obstruere, obsepe, intercludere. To o. the way, viam pracludere; viam obstruere (*barricade*); iter obsepe; iter intercludere, interrumpere. || To be an *obstacle* in the way of, impedire qm a qd re, or merely qd re (*nerer in qd re*); impedimento esse ci (ci rei); ad qd (*nerer in qd re*) impedimento afferre ci rei faciendae; obstrare obficere ci and ci rei cs.

OBSTRUCTION, || *Act of obstructing*; use the verbs. || *Obstacle*, *vid.*

OBTAIN, *obtinere* (to o. after resistance, and keep possession).—*parare*, *comparare* (*provide, procure by one's own means*).—*quaerere* (o. by seeking; e. g. livelihood, victum; popularity with the common people, gratiam ad populum; glory, sibi gloriam).—*acquirere* (to o. what one has striven for).—*colligere* (*collect*); e. g. good-will, favour, &c.).—*nancisci* (o. with or without trouble; even against one's wish).—*adiipisci* (to achieve by exertion).—*consequi* (to arrive at the object of one's wish, with or without assistance).—*assequi* (to arrive by exertion at the object of one's endeavours).—*impetrare* (*effect or o. what has been required*): by violence, exprimere, extorquere: to o. the highest political power, rerum potiri: to o. credit, parere sibi laudem: money, pecuniam sibi facere: a man's friendship, cs amicitiam sibi comparare: great influence, magnam auctoritatem sibi constituere: great wealth and reputation, magnas opes sibi magnumque nomen facere: a victory, victoriam ab, de, or ex hoste consequi or reportare (C.); referre (L.); *adiipisci* (Cæs.). To end-avour to o., cupire qd (e. g. popularity, &c.).

OBTESTATION, *obtestatio* (C.); or *Crci.* with the verbs.

OBTRACTATION, *obtractatio* (C., Liv.).

OBTRUDE, v. *obtrudere* (of persons or things): to o. oneself, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se off-erre, se ingerere, se inculcare cs auribus (in order that one may hear us; all these of persons).—se inculcare (e. g. oculis).—se offerre, obijci (e. g. animo; of forms, appearances, thoughts uch present themselves to our view or mind).

OBTRUSION, *By the verbs*.

OBTRUSIVE, *importunus* (behaving in a troublesome, unseemly, &c., manner).—*molestus* (troublesome).—*impudens* (*shameless*).—*moles-tus*. Or by the verbs.

OBTUSE, *obtusus*, *hebes* (*prop.* and *fig.*); *tardus* (*fig.*): an o. mind, ingenium hebes, or retusum (C.).

OBTUSNESS (*hebetatio oculorum*, *Plin.*, *quiness of sight*; *hebetudo sensuum*, *Macrob.*, *stupidity*). Use the adjectives.

OBVIATE, *occurrere*, *obviare* (*ire* (to go agst, not to shun).—*prævertere* (to prevent).—*resistere* (to offer resistance, check): to o. an evil, malo occurrere, prævertere.

OBVIOUS, *manifestus*, *perspicuus*, *evidens*, *planus*, *illustris*: to be o., patere, apparere (to be manifest).—*liquet* (it is clear, self-evident).—*liquere*; *planum*, *clarum*, *perspicuum* esse (to be clear or plain; *SYN.* in *PLAIN*): this is not o. to me, hoc mihi non constat: to me the matter is quite o., res solis luce mihi videtur clarior (*afst.* C. de Dio. 1, 3, 6). See also *CLEAR*.

OBVIOUSLY, *manifesto*; *clare*; *evidenter*. See also *CLEARLY*.

OCCASION, s. *causa* (*cause, reason*).—*materia* (*materia for athq.*).—*locus*, *occasio* (*opportunity*).—*ansa* (*prop.*, a handle; then *fig.*, an opportunity): to give o., occasionem dare; *ansam* dare or *præbere* (e. g. for blame, reprehensionis or ad reprehendendum): to give

o. to suspicion or doubt, locum dare suspicioni or dubitationi: to be an o. of war, belli materiam præbere: to give o. for a letter, argumentum epistolæ dare: to be an o. of laughter, risum movere or concitare: to take o., occasionem capere, sumere, or amplecti (the last, willingly or gladly): to seek o., occasionem capere: to cut off all o., præcidere ci omnes causas: upon o., si occasio fuerit, tulerit; oblata facultate; ut primum occasio data fuerit (C.).

OCCASION, v. *occasionem dare*, *ansam dare* or *præbere*, rei (*dat.*); locum dare rei (*dat.*) or rei (*gem.*); materiam præbere (*Plautus* and *Phædrus* often use *concinere* in this sense). See also *CAUSE*, v.

OCCASIONAL, *Crci.* by *occasione* (*fig.*) not opportunity) data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit; per occasionem. An o. poem or copy of verses, carmen sollemne (on any public festive occasion, Cf. *Stat. Sil.* 4, 6, 92).

OCCASIONALLY, per occasionem (L.); ex occasione; oblata occasione (*Suet.*).

OCCIDENT, *occidens*.

OCCIDENTAL, *occidentalis* (*Phm.*); *salem* *occidentem spectans* (L.); ad occidentem situs (*afst.* L.); ad occidentem vergens (*Curt.*); in occidentem vergens (L.).

OCCIPUT, *occipitium* (*Farr. Plant.*); *occiput* (*Pers.*).

OCCULT, *arcanus*; *occultus*; *abditus*; *latens*: a cause, *cæca causa*: o. diseases, *cæci morbi*.

OCCUPATION, || *The act of occupying, possession (possession)*; usually by the verbs. || *Employment, business*, negotium: without o., negotiis vacuus.

OCCUPIER, *possessor*; or by the verbs.

OCCUPY, || *To engage, occupare, occupatum tenere* (to engage one's whole thoughts or attention).—*detinere* (to keep close to a thing, to fix).—*currere* est mihi qd, consulo ci rei (*engages my care or attention*): to o. one in various ways, *distinere*; *distingere* (to distract): to o. oneself in *athq.*, occupari in qd re or qd re: versari in re or circa qd (to give oneself up completely to a thing).—se ponere in re (to lay oneself out upon a thing).—qd tractare (to handle).—agere (to be chiefly concerned in).—dare se rei (to devote oneself to; to be busily occupied in *athq.*).—urgere qd (e. g. studia): to o. oneself wholly, or exclusively in *athq.*, se totum collocare in re: my mind is entirely occupied with this one contemplation, totus animus in hac unâ contemplatione defusus est: to be occupied in a thing, occupatum esse in re: intantum esse ci rei; in manibus est mihi qd; vigere in re (e. g. in rerum cognitione, see C. *Ecl.* p. 56). || To take or have possession, habere; tenere; possidere: to o. with troops, locum ob-idere, insidere, occupare (the latter including the idea that one anticipates another in taking the place).—locum presidio firmare, munire; presidium ponere, collocare, constituere in loco (to garrison a place uch one already possesses): to o. a place firmly with troops, valido occupare presidio: a place properly occupied (with troops), locus tutus (*opp.* intutus): to keep a place occupied (with troops), locum presidio tenere (to hold with a garrison).—locum asservare (to keep).

OCCUR, || To happen, accidere; incidere; evenire; contingere; intervenire (C.); intercidere (Cæs.); geri (to be going on).—*existere* (*of events uch break out suddenly, as seditions, wars, &c.*). || To come under observation, de met with (as a passage in a book, &c.), esse; extat: inveniri; reperiri: a passage o's, phrases o's, &c., locus occurrit; locutiones, sententiae occurrunt apud scriptorem (but it is better to use inveniri, reperiri, legi; for occurrere contains the idea of something accidental or fortuitous: *afst.* *Aenid.* in this sense, obvium esse, and obvenire. See *Protscher* ad Q. 10, 1, 19). || To present itself to one's mind, in mentem mihi qd venit: mihi in opinionem qd venit (as an opinion, or supposition).—subit animum cogitatio, in mentem or in cogitationem mihi incidit qd (presents itself to my mind).—mihi or animo or in mentem occurrit qd, mihi succurrit qd (*enters my mind*)—subit recordatio, recordor or reminiscor cs rei, recursat qd animo (I remember a thing): all kinds of things o. to my mind, variae cogitationes animum meum commovet: to write, to speak, *sch* what o's to one, quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere, C. *Att.* 1, 12), garrire (C. *Att.* 13, 1), loqui (*Mar.* 12, 24, 5).

OCCURRENCE, || *Act of occurring, use the verbs*. || *Event, casus* (*reply accidental*).—res (e. g. an occurrence, &c.). Unfortunately o's, res adverse, miserae; casus calamitosi, miseri: sad o., casus horribilis, tristis: an unexpected o., casus improvisus, inopinatus.

OCEAN, oceanus (C.). *Mare oceanum is found in Cæs. in the acc., and in T. in the nom., so that, in the latter at least, it is an adjective.*

OCCHRE, ochra (Plin.; Vitr.)—sili, allis (Plin.). *Of the colour of yellow o., siliceus (Plin.).*

OCTAGON, octogonum (Vitr.)—(octangula figura, Appul.).

OCTAGONAL, octogonus (Vitr.; octangulus, Appul.).

OCTAVE, || In music, diapason; intervallum septem vocum (an interval between the notes of the same name)—octo voces or soni (a series of eight notes).

OCTAVO, (Size of paper) *forma octonaria (Wytenb.). *An o. page, *pagina octonaria: an o. volume, *liber forme octavæ (Wytenb.) or octonariæ (ib.); *liber octonarius: an o. sheet, *scida octonaria, or forme octavæ: in o., *formæ octavæ or octonariæ: a volume in royal (imperial) o., *liber forme octavæ majoris (maximæ) (Wytenb.).*

OCTOBER, (mensis) October.

OCULAR, by the gen. oculorum; or otherwise by Crcl. with oculus, oculi. *To give o. demonstration of athg, ocula, ante oculos cs qd proponere, exponere (C.); oculis subijcere (L.); sub aspectum subijcere (A. ad H.); o. illusiones, ludibria oculorum, credita pro veris (L.).*

OCULIST, medicus ocularius (Cels. 6, 8, 8); chirurgus ocularius (Isacr.), or simply ocularius (Scrib. Larg. 37).

ODD, || Not even or like, inæqualis (unlike in nature)—impar (opp. par; uneven in quantity)—dispar (opp. compar; unlike in quality). An o. number, numerus impar. || Strange, insolens; insolitus; mirabilis; mirus; monstruosus: to say o. things, monstra dicere, nunciare: is not this o. f nonne hoc monstri similis est? (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43): it were o., if, mirum (est) si, nisi (Plaut.; Ter.). || Over and above a certain number, justum numerum excedens or superans.

ODDITY, || Oddness; vid. || An odd or strange person or thing, homo monstruosus (C.); caput ridiculum (Ter.; of persons); monstrum; res monstruosa, mira, nova (of things).

ODDLY, || Unevenly, inæqualiter. || Strangely, monstruose; miro, novo, insolito modo; mirum in modum.

ODDNESS, || Unevenness, inæqualitas. || Strange-ness; by the adj.

ODDS, || Inequality, inæqualitas. || Advantage, superioritas, prior locus; excellentia, præstantia (excellence). To have the o. of abg, qd potior, priorem esse; qm antecedere: in athg, qd re præstatè ci or superare, vincere qm. || Odds (in betting). To bet o., either quovis pignore certare (vch, however, is only 'to bet any wager') or *majori pignore cum qd certare.

ODDS, To express 'o. of so much to so much,' cf. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 34, Ni ergo matris filia est, in meum numum, in tuum talentum pignus da. || Variance, rixa; jurgium; lites, pl.; altercatio; contentio. They are at o., lites inter eos factæ sunt (Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8): to set at o., rixam ciere, excitare; altercationem (L.) or controversiam (C.) facere.

ODIOUS, odiosus; invidius; invidiosus. To render abg o., ci invidiam facere or confilare.

ODIOUSLY, infeste (also the superl. in C.); infeste (also the compar. in C.).

ODIOUSNESS, invidia. To conceal the o. of a thing by a gentle name, tristitiam cs rei mitigare lenitate verbi (C. Off. 1, 12, 37).

ODIUM, invidia. To have incurred o., habere invidiam; in invidia esse: to bring o. upon abg, qm in invidiam adducere or trahere; ci odium conciliare or invidiam confilare; qm in odium (invidiam) vocare: to be an object of general o., onerari invidia.

ODORIFEROUS, bene olens (C.); odoratus (perfumatus; Ov., Plin.); odorus (On.). To be o., bene olere (C.); suave olere (Catull.); suaves odores spargere (off. H.).

ODOUR, || Pnpr. odor. A sweet o., odor suavis, jucundus: sweet o's, suavitates odorum, or simply odores (C.). || Fœt., fœtorem, repus, exstimator. In bad o., nonnulla infamia aspersus: to be in bad o., minus commodè audire; minus commodè esse existimantibus; (with abg) magnâ in offensâ esse apud qm (C.).

OF, || A sign of the genitive, or denoting possession is usually expressed by the gen. case in Latin. || Ab with an abl. instead of the gen. is poet., e. g. dulces a fontibus undæ (V.). || Denoting origin, beginning, or cause; we sometimes find e or ex; de: but the prep. is used only for the sake of emphasis or perspicuity; for the most part, 'of' is expressed by the simple genitive; e. g. rex Macedonum or

Macedonum, king of Macedon. Sts 'of' is expressed by the use of an adj.; e. g. a citizen of Athens, civis Atheniensis. In the titles of nobility it is better than de; but it is generally best to employ an adj.; e. g. dux Guisus, the Duke of Guise.—To die of a disease, perire a morbo (see Bremi, Np. de Regg. 3, 3): to die of wounds, ex vulneribus perire.—When 'of' refers to the material of wch a thing is made, it is usual not to employ the prep. alone, but to make it dependent on a ptepl., as factus, expressus, or the like; e. g. poculum ex auro, better poculum ex auro factum; or by the use of an adj., poculum aureum. || The prep. must not be used when speaking of things as consisting of a certain material in this case the material must be denoted by an adj., or by a subst. in the gen. case; e. g. mountains of gold, montes auri, or montes auri. || Denoting the quality or property of a thing. When a property is considered as manifest or apparent, and so as existing according to the mind or judgement of a spectator, the abl. must be employed; e. g. puella pulchra formâ, of a beautiful figure: but when the property is characteristic, and considered as inherent in the subject, then we find the gen. Hence all descriptions of a thing with ref. to its size, weight, age, &c., have the gen.; e. g. pedum quindecim fossa; homo fœrvid ingenti; vir magni judicii et summæ facultatis. || In denoting the part of a whole, usually ex, more rarely ab; e. g. nonnulli ab novissimis, some of (Cæs.). || Concerning, respecting, de. What must be thought of those who...? quid de his existimandum, qui &c.? || Out of, ex; inter (among). || Before the name of a town as the native place of a person, 'of' is usually expressed by an adj. of the name of the place instead of a prep.; e. g. Lycurgus of Sparta, Lycurgus Spartanus; Pericles of Athens, Pericles Atheniensis. The prep. is used in this case, but rarely, used; as L. 1, 50, Turnus ab Aricia for Turnus Aricinus. || This mode of writing is almost peculiar to L. || Sts 'of' is expressed in Latin by the form of constructum; e. g. to smelt of a thing, asperere rem: of high birth, natus summo loco: of one's own accord, sponte meâ, tuâ, &c. || The city of Rome, urbs Roma (in appos., not Romæ). || The following instances show how to translate 'of' before the participial substantive. (1) By infin.: let no one repent of having preferred, ne quem pœnitentæ sequi maluisse &c.: I don't despair of there being some one, non despero fore qm. (2) quod with subj.: I think he should repent of having given up his opinion, ego illi, quod de suâ sententiâ decessisset, pœnitendum censeo: they accused Socrates of corrupting, Socratem accusarunt, quod corrumperet. (3) Instead of reading, he does so and so, quum possit or quum debeat legere (according as the thing not done was a possibility or a duty): why do you cry instead of laughing? cur rides a non potius lacrimaris? || MISCELLANEOUS. To ask or enquire of abg, querere qd ex [a, de] qd: to consist of athg, ex qd re constare, consistere; also, of numbers, esse with qm. To be made of athg, ex qd re factum, constitutum esse: one of, unus ex, less cmly de.

OFF, || Denoting separation or distance, ab eo (êa, &c.); de eo (êa, &c.). But we usually find a (ab), or de in composition with a verb; as, to drive off, avehi; devehit: to bear off, ferre, auferre (prop. and fig.); deportare, reportare, consequi, adipisci (fig. to get, acquire, obtain, as victory, fame, &c.); to carry off, ferre, auferre (to acquire, obtain)—obtinere (to obtain something wished for)—ex eâ re servare (to save, deliver): to come off, elabi, evadere (e. g. to come off with his life, vivum or salvum evadere: vivum exire): to come off with a light punishment, lævi pœnâ defungi: to come off unpunished, impune abire; siue pœnâ demitti: to come off fortunately, pulchre discedere (comic): to drive off, abigere, depellere: to go off, abire, discedere; auferre, profugere (to flee away; the latter imply in a secret manner): to lead off, abducere: to make off, se proripere; se eripere; in pedes se conjicere (to take to one's heels; comic): to make off secretly, profugere; clam auferre; clam se subducere (to sneak off); clandestinâ fugâ se subtrahere. || As an interj., away! away with! tolle, tollite, aufer, auferre (take away! see F. Es. 8, 439, tollite cuncta, inquit, ceptos auferre labores).—abi! apage tel (go away!) off with you! amove te hinc! abi in malam rem! (= go and be hanged! comic): pi., off with you! procul este!

OFFAL, villa (um); quicquid (C.); intestina, pl. (intestines).

OFFENCE, || Displeasure given, injury done, injuria (injury done; when perspicuity allows it, the

person who does the injury, and the person to whom the injury is done, may be placed in the genitive; *else say*, *injuria ei illata*, *injuriam ab eo illatam*.—*offensio*, *offensa* (*offense*; the former, *when one feels or receives*; the latter, *of which one is guilty*).—*ignominia* (*g. i.* reproach expressed, whether deserved or not).—*contumelia* (*reproach unjustly expressed, insult*)—*moestia* (*unpleasant, of a thing as burdensome or annoying*).—*dolor* (*the painful feeling of o.*). *A grievous o.*, *injuriam acerba*; *offensio gravis*; *dolor gravis* or *acerbus*; *without a*, *sine ullâ contumeliâ*. [*Displeasure received, injury sustained*, *offensio*.] *To give o. to any one*, *offendere qm* or *apud qm*; in *offensionem* *ca* *incutere* or *cadere*: *I have given great o. to some one*, in *magnâ offensâ* *sum apud qm*; *to give great o. by one's mode of life*, *esse pessimi exempli*: *to take o.*, *offensionem accipere* (*opp. offensa*, *deponere*): *to take o. at a person or thing*, in *qo* or in *qâ* *re offendere* (*to have something to object to in a person or thing*).—*fastidium* *qm* or *qd*, or in *qâ* *re* (*to feel disgust, to disdain*; see *L. 4, 3, § 34, 5 extr.*; *C. Mil. 16, 42*): *to avoid o.*, *offensionem efugere*. *If I may say so without o.*, *bonâ hoc veniâ tuâ dixerim*; *pace tuâ dixerim*. [*Cause of offending, stumbling-block, real mali* (*pessimi*) *exempli*.]

OFFEND, [*Tr.*] *To displease*, *offendere qm* (*also* *impersonally* *ca* *aures* &c.): *to be offended*, *offendi*: *to have grievously offended abey*, *magnâ in offensâ* *esse apud qm* (*C.*); *facere qm* *iratum*; *irritare qm* or *ca* *iram*; *exacerbare qm*. *I am offended at althq*, *qd mihi stomacho est*; *qd egre fero* (*Com.*); *qd mihi or meo animo egre est*; *qd mihi molestum est*; *qd me pungit*; *qd me male habet*. [*To be offensive to*, *offensioni esse*; *offensionem* or *offensam habere*; *offensionem afferre* (*cl.*).] [*Intr.*] *To transgress*, *peccare*. [*To offend agst* (= *violate*) *rules, laws*, &c. See *VIOLATE*, *TRANSRESS*.]

OFFENSIVE, [*Causing anger, pain, or disgust*, *quod offensio est*, *offensionem habet* or *affert*, *quod offendit*, *quod non vacat offensione* (*that is faulty*).—*quod displicet* (*that displeases*).—*odiosus* (*that causes scandal*).—*exemplo haud salubri* (*that sets a bad example*).—*mali* or *pessimi exempli* (*that sets a very bad example*). *Very o. manners*, *mores pessimi*, *perditi*: *o. language*, *voce lazivæ* (*licentious*), *protervæ* (*arrogant*), *obscenæ* (*obscene*), *contumeliosæ* (*insulting to the credit of any one*): *to use o. language to any one*, *conscelerare aures ca*; *to be o.*, *offensio esse*; *offensionem* or *offensam habere*; *offensionem afferre*: *to any one*, *cl*; *non vacare offensione*: *to be o. to the eyes and ears*, *ab oculorum auriumque probatione abhorre*. [*Assailant, opp. to defensive*, by *Crel.* *An o. war*, **bellum quod ultro inferitur*; **bellum ultro inferendum* (*while yet future*), *ultro illatum* (*when already begun*): *to begin on o. war*, *bellum inferre*, or *ultro inferre* (*Caes.*; *L.*); *armis*, *bello*, *laccere* or *petere qm*; *infesto exercitu pergere in agrum hostium*; *ultro petere hostem*: *an o. alliance* or *treaty*, **foedus ad bellum cl* *inferendum initum*; *to act on the o.* (*against any state or people*), *solare arma contra qm*: *the Romans under Fabius acted on the defensive rather than on the o.*, *Romani apud Fabium arcebant magis quam inferebant pugnam* (*L. 10, 28*): *to act both on the o. and on the defensive*, *inferre vim atque arce*: *to be strong enough to act on the o.*, *inferendo bello satis polle* (*T. Hist. 3, 55, 1*).

OFFER, *s.* *quod qs offert*; *conditio*. *To make an o.*, *conditionem ferre* (*L.*), *proponere* (*C.*): *to accept an o.*, *conditionem accipere* (*Ter.*): *to refuse an o.*, *conditionem aspernari* (*Np.*): *o. of marriage*, see *MARRIAGE*.

OFFER, *v.* *offerre* (*to set over against, to present to*).—*proffiteri* (*to profess oneself ready to*).—*polliceri* (*to promise*), *cl* *qd*. *To o. one's services to abey*, *cl* *operam suam offerre*; *at* or *in althq*, *ad rem* or *in re* *operam suam proffiteri*: *to o. one's interest or power for althq*, *cl* *autoritatem*, *copias*, *opae deferre* *ad qd* *negotium*: *to o. a thing of one's own accord to abey*, *qd* *cl* *ultro offerre* or *polliceri*: *to o. battle to the enemy*, *hostem ad pugnam provocare*, *hostibus facere potestatem pugnæ* or *pugnandi*: *to o. oneself*, *qs offerre* (*g. i.*), or *se venditare* *cl* (*of one who endeavours to gain the favour of abey*): *to o. oneself as bail or surety*, *se sponsorem proffiteri*: *to o. oneself for althq*, *proffiteri operam suam ad qd*: *to o. oneself as a guide*, *polliceri se ducem itineris*: *to o. itself*, *offerri*, *dari* (*of things and events*).—*obici* (*to present itself accidentally*).—*suppetere* (*to be at hand in abundance*; see *Herm. § Cat. 16, 3*): *a good opportunity o's itself*, *opportunitas datur*.

OFFERING, *donum*; *munus* (*sacrum*). *A burnt o.*, *holocaustum* (*Ter.*).

OFFERTORY, **ea pars cultûs divini, quâ pecuniam*

In usum pauperum conferimus; **ea pars cultûs divini, quâ oblationes populi offertuntur*; or *it may be necessary to retain offertorium as t. i.* [*Offeritorium in eccles.* *Lat.* *was the place where the oblationes were offered*; *ferum enim dicitur oblatio, quæ altari offertur* (*Isid. Orig. 6, 19*).—*Fraud* assigns this meaning to the word in his first edition; but in his latest edition he makes offertorium = *oblation*, *also elevation of the host* (*with Roman Catholics*).]

OFFICE, [*Business, function*; *particular employment, apply public, munus* (*g. i.*); *munia, um, n.* (*acts of duty, obligations*).—*officium* (*like the preceding, that each one has to do*)—*partes* (*the share or part of a duty or obligation imposed on any one, one's own sphere of action*).—*provincia* (*that which is conferred on any one, apply a public o.*).—*seors* (*that which has fallen to any one by lot*).—*locus* (*a definite position*).—*magistratus* (*the o. of a magistrate*; *opp. imperium, command in war*).—*honos* (*as o. of honour*). *An honorable o.*, *munus magnificum*, *dignitas*, *honos*: *a public o.*, *officium publicum*: *a chief o.*, *officium civile*: *an important o.*, *munus amplum* or *grave* (*opp. munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum*): *to seek an o.*, *petere honores*, *ambire magistratum*; (*earnestly*) *inservire* or *operam dare honoribus*: *to obtain an o.*, *munus cl* *deferretur*, *mandatur*, *munerî præficio*: *to enter upon an o.*, *munus or magistratum inire*, *munus suscipere*, *provinciam capere* or *accipere*: *to bear, hold, or administer as o.*, *munus obire*, *sustinere*, *munere fungi*, *magistratum gerere*, *potestatem gerere* or *potestati præesse* (*of a consul or prætor*): *to perform one's o. well*, *implere officii sui partes*, *colere* or *facere officium suum*, *laute administrare munus suum*: *to have filled all o's in the state*, *omnibus honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfunctum esse*: *to undertake or discharge the o. of any one*, *suscipere officia et partes ca*; *to discharge one's o. badly*, *male administrare munus suum*: *to confer an o. on any one*, *munus cl* *deferre*, *mandare*, *assignare*: *to hold o.*, *munus habere*, *sustinere*: *to hold no o.*, *vacare munere*, *vacare a publico munere* or *officio*, or *ab omni reipublicæ administratione*: *to refuse or decline an o.*, *munus deprecari* or *recusare*; *munus fugere* (*to shun*): *to succeed to abey's o.*, *partes ca* *sibi sumere*, *munus ca* *occupare*: *this is my o.*, *hoc meum est*: *this is not your o.*, *hæc non sunt tue partes*, *hæc a te non exigitur*: *in virtue of my o.*, *potestate autem*: *robe of o.*, *vestis forensis*: *seal of o.*, *præfecturæ signum*: *when he was in o.*, *dum functus est munere*: *air of o.*, *potestatis persona* (*of a governor*; *T. Agr. 9, 3*); *gravitas censoria*, *supercilium censorium* (*severity, sternness*; *C. Cal. 15, 35*; *Val. Max. 2, 9, præf.*): *to put on an air of o.*, *vultum componere* (*Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3*): *out of o.*, *a gen.*, *that holds no o.*, *privatus*, *qui ab omni reipublicæ administratione vacat*; *b) retired or removed from a*, *munere remotus*; *cui munus abrogatum est*. [*Place of business*, *sedes præfecturæ* (*where business is transacted*); *domus*, *que ad habitandum semper datur ei qui questoris obtinet munus* (*official residence*).

OFFICER, [*Civil*, *munere qo fungens*, *munerî ei præfatus*, *præpositus*; *qui curam sustinet ca* *muneris* (*ast. C.*).] *If = magistratus*, *magistratus*; or *Crel.*, *qui potestatem gerit in reipublicâ*; *qui versatur cum potestate in rep.* [*Under the later emperors we find officiales*; *Amman.*] [*Military*, *dux* (*L.*), *præfectus militum* (*Caes.*); *ductor ordinum* (*L.*). *The o's*, *præfecti militum* (*Caes.*); *præfecti et tribuni militum* (*C.*); *the superior o's*, *primorum ordinum centuriones*; *superior and inferior o's*, *omnium ordinum centuriones* (*Caes. B. G. 1, 40*).] [*Naval*, *præfectus classis* (*admiral*) or *navis* (*captain*); *centurio classarius* (*T.*): *naval o's*, *classarii duces*.

OFFICIAL, *adj.* *quod ad munus or officium pertinet*; *quod cum munere conjunctum est*; *quod munus fert*. *To make an o. report*, *publice scribere de qâ re*; *referre qd* *ad qm* (*C.*): *to make an o. return*, *publice nunciare qd*; *publice perscribere qm* *rem* (*C.*): *an o. account or document*, *litteræ publicæ*; *litteræ publicæ missæ*: *an o. residence*, *sedes præfecti or præfecturæ*.

OFFICIAL, *a.* See **OFFICER**.

OFFICIALLY, *publice*; *publicâ auctoritate*.

OFFICIATE, (*In public worship*) *sacra facere*, *obire*, *curare*, *colere*; *rem divinam facere* (*C.*); *rebus divinis operam dare*; *res divinas rite perpetrare* (*L.*).

OFFICIOUS, *moestus*. [*Officious has a good sense*; *coartuous, obliging*.]

OFFICIOUSLY, *moeste*. (*Officious only in a good sense*.)

OFFICIOUSNESS, (*nimis*) *officiosa sedulitas* (*H.*).

OFFING, *mare*. *In the o.*, *ad mare verum* (*Hirt.*).

OFFSCOURING, *Fig.* *Of persons*, *purga*

mentum; sentina; q. tranquillitas.—Tace tu, quem ego esse puto infra infimos homines (among the o. of the people; Ter.).

OFFSET, nermen; aurculus.

OFFSPRING, prosapia; posteritas (the former an antiquated and solemn expression, only used of ancient families; offspring collectively).—progenies (a somewhat select expression, prop. used collectively, but also of one or more).—stirps (somewhat poet. in this sense, but also used by L. and T.). Jx. stirps et progenies (T.).—proles; suboles (poet. speaking of children as fruits: proles as a new race, to exist with their parents; suboles as an aftergrowth, to supply their places. Dōd.). Male o., stirps virilis (L.); virilis sexus stirps: to leave any o., stirpem relinquere; ex se natos (sc. filios) relinquere: to leave no male o., virilem sexum non relinquere.

OFT, OFTEN, OFTTIMES, sæpe, sæpe numero (often, opp. semel, nonnumquam, semper, sæpe πολλάκις).—crebro, frequenter (opp. raro: crebro often, and in quick succession, and rather too often; frequenter of a subject or agent).—complures (several times; not pluribus, which is only a conjecture, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79).—multum (much, many times).—non raro (not seldom). [R.] Multoties is very late.] Also by the adj. frequens when a person is the agent, but not when a thing is spoken of (hence ille frequens est nobiscum; illi frequentes Antonii domum ventitant; frequens aderat in senatu; [R.] but non hæc sententia veritibus frequens commemoratur). Also by solvere and frequentative verbs; e. g. I. o. do this, soleo qd facere: to read o., lectitare: to visit o., frequentare: more o., sæpius, crebrius: very o., per sæpe, sæpiissime: too o., nimium sæpe: sæpius justo: how often, quam sæpe; quoties: so o., tam sæpe; toties: as o. as, quoties; quotiescumque.

OGLE, s. by oculi fatentes ignem (O.) or amorem. OGLE, v. oculis fatentibus ignem (better amorem in prose) spectare qm (aff. O. A. 1, 573). To o. one another with stolen glances, prps (fm contest) furtim inter se aspicere.

OH, oh! (of internal emotion).—pro! or prohi! (of astonishment and lamentation).—hem! (usually denoting astonishment). The interjections are only followed by an acc. (rarely by a dat.), oh! good heavens! prohi di immortales! deos immortales! pro Deum fidem! me miserum! oh! that! o. si! o. utinam! or simply utinam! Followed by a subjunctive present, imperf. or pluperfect; but with this difference, that the present is used to denote the earnest desire of the party wishing, while the imperf. and pluperfect imply a condition or doubt; e. g. utinam veniat, I (earnestly) wish he may come; utinam veniret, I wish (it were possible that) he might come.

OIL, a. oleum (g. t.; but properly, olive o.).—olivum, oleum olivarium (olive o.): pure, sweet, clear o., oleum purum (Cat.); mundum (Pall.); liquidum, optimum, non insuavis odoris, egregii saporis (Col.); old, bad, rancid o., ol. vetus (Col.); corruptum (Cæs.); sordidum (Pall.): to press o., oleum facere: to add o. to the flame, oleum addere camino (H. Sat. 2, 3, 321): to supply a lamp with o., oleum lumini instillare: of or belonging to o., olearius: dregs of o., fæces (pl.); amurca (impurities in pressing): an o. painting, imago oleatis pigmentis picta; pictura pigmenta oleatis facta: an o. cask, dolium olearium: the smell of o., odor olei; odor oleaceus (like o.): the taste of o., sapor olei; sapor oleaceus (like o.).

OIL, v. oleo ungere (H. Sat.); oleo perfundere qd (P.).

OILMAN, olearius: a wholesale o., mercator olearius (Pand.).

OILY, oleosus (full of or covered with oil).—oleaceus (of the nature of oil).

OINTMENT, unguentum: a sweet-smelling o., unguentum summū et acerrimā suavitate conditum (C.): o. for the eyes, collyrium: to anoint with o., unguentis qd oblinere, ungere: to smell of o., unguenta olere (Plaut.); unguentis fragare (to smell strongly, Suet. Vesp. 8).

OLD, [That has existed or lasted a long time, not new, &c., vetus (refers simply to the length of time, and denotes oldness etc. as a commendation, etc. as blame; opp. novus, new, that has lately sprung up).—vetustus (become o., refers to the advantage of age, and is said of that which has gained a good quality by age, that has grown stronger, more noble or excellent. The comparative vetustior is used also as comparative to vetus).—vetulus (of persons, somewhat advanced in years, in the decline of life; implying disparagement).—veteratus, more calmly inveteratus (insectate, fast-rooted, e. g. veteratus ulcus; inveteratum malum; jam inve-

terata smelictia).—antiquus: very o., perantiquus (that was or existed in bygone times, also ancient; opp. recens).—Jx. vetus et antiquus; priscus (very ancient, frequently with the notion of sacredness or venerable character. [R.] Cascus has the same signification, but is not found in Class. prose).—Jx. priscus et vetustus; vetus et priscus; priscus et antiquus; pristinus (former).—antiquo artificio factus, antiqui operis (of an o. work of art); obsoletus (not new, worn out, gone out of fashion).—Jx. antiquus et obsoletus; ruinosus (ready to fall, ruinous).—Comparative OLDER, ELDER, prior; superior; e. g. Dionysius the elder, Dionysius superior (see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 63): the oldest letter, antiquissima epistola: an o. soldier, veteranus miles, or simply veteranus, miles exercitatus et vetus (opp. tiro miles or miles rudis et inexercitatus).—miles militiā confectus or fractus (an invalid): an o. poet, friend, poeta, amicus vetus: an o. general, imperator vetus: an o. family, genus antiquum: o. custom or usage, mos majorum or superiorum: this is an o. custom, mos hic a patribus acceptus: o. institutions, vetera et prisca instituta: an o. constitution (of state), prisca reipublice forma: a man of the old stamp, prisca probitas et fidei exemplar; homo antiquā virtute et fide; homo antiquis moribus: an o. story, historia vetus et antiqua: the good o. times, vetus or prior ætas: the o. world, olden times, antiquitas, veteres, antiqui or prisca homines: o. writers, veteres and (opp. to later writers) vetustiores scriptores: to put altho on its old footing, in pristinum restituerē: to leave all things in their o. state or condition, omnia integra servare: to grow o., vetustescere (of things which improve by age).—veterascere, senescere (of things which spoil by age).—inveterascere (to fall under the right of prescription, to become superannuated).—inveterari (to become rooted, or established). See also ANCIENT.

[Of a good age, epply of persons, grandis; grandior (in years, with or without natu).—senex (an o. man fm sixty; with accessory notion of respect; never as a feminine).—etate gravis; pergrandis natu, exacte jam ætatis (very o.).—decrepulus, etate or senio confectus (o. and weak, decrepit): an o. man, senex, homo etate grandior: o. fellow! mi vetule! (in pity or sorrow): o. fool! stultel! allicernium (Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 34; a term of reproach: of an o. man that bends over his staff, and as it were looks at the stones or pebbles in the road): like an o. man, seniliter: an o. woman, an o. maid, vetula (rather implying contempt).—anus, anicula (implying either respect or contempt): like an o. woman, anitler: the o. senes (opp. pueri and adolescentes).—parentes (opp. liberi; also of birds).

—OLDER, comparative, major natu (opp. minor natu); also simply major.—THE OLDEST, superl. maximus natu: the oldest of the children, vetustissimus liberorum (T. Ann. 2, 2, 1): the oldest of the stock, stirpis maximus: the oldest of our contemporaries, vetustissimus ex illis qui vivunt: to grow o., senescere. [That has a certain age, that has lived so many years, with the verb 'to be' may be expressed by natum esse followed by an acc. of the years, or simply by esse followed by a gen. of the years, and 'to be old' may be expressed by vixisse, confectisse, complivisse followed by the number of years in the acc.: e. g. he is nineteen years o., decem et novem annos natus est; or, decem et novem annorum ætate: he is ninety years o., nonaginta annos vixit, confectus, complivit: to be more than forty years o., quadragesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: to be not yet twenty years o., minorem esse viginti annis (or annos): to be as o. as nby, æqualem esse ei: to be older than aby, ei etate anteire, antecedere, præcurrere qm etate: he was so many years older than myself, totidem annis mihi etate præstabat: how o. do you consider me to be? quid etatis tibi videor?

OLD AGE, senectas (poet., o.-a., indifferently; merely as a period of life).—senectus (o.-a., as deserving respect).—senium (o.-a., as a time of infirmity, decay, &c.).—senilis ætas (whether with ref. to the weakness or to the experience of age; poet. senectas).—ætas extrema or exacta; summa senectus (extreme o.-a.).—ætas decrepita (decrepitude).—vetustas (great age and consequent goodness of a thing long kept; e. g. of wine, fruits, &c.).—A green o.-a., cruda ac viridis senectus (P.): the approach of o.-a., senectus adventans et urgens: to live to or attain o.-a., senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem adipisci, ad senectutem venire; to extreme o.-a., ad summam senectutem vivere or venire (C.). O.-a. gives experience, seris venit usus ab annis (O.): to die in a good o.-a., senectute diem obire supremum; exacta etate mori: to die of o.-a., qm senectus dissolvit: to be worn out with o.-a., etate or senio confectum

esse to make provisions agst o.-a., senectuti subsidium parare.

OLD-FASHIONED, obsoletus; exoletus; Jv. antiquus et obsoletus: in an o.-f. manner, veterum or prisorum more (modo): to dress in an o.-f. style, patrum amictum imitari.

OLDEN, priscus; vetustus; antiquus: in o.-times, olim (in times gone by; opp. nunc).—quondam (in former times, formerly).

OLFACTORY, narium (gen. pl.); ad nares pertinet (hence not olfactorius; but Plin. has olfactorium, a nosegay).

OLIGARCHICAL, by Crel. with subst.; e. g. postquam respublica in paucorum Juss atque dittonem concessit (had assumed an o. form, S. Cat. 20, 4): to be under o. government, to have an o. constitution, a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi; paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari: a person of o. views, paucorum potentis amicus (Np. Alc. 5, 3).

OLIGARCHY, ¶ As a form of government, paucorum potentia (S. Cat. 79, 1); or paucorum potestas; paucorum dominatio (Freinsh. Suppl. Curi.); tyrannus factiosus, paucorum administratio civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 28). ¶ A friend of the oligarchy, paucorum potentis amicus; *paucorum dominationi favens, studens: the constitution of the state is an o., paucorum arbitrio belli domique respublica agitur. ¶ A state under this form, respublica quae a singulis tenetur (C. Dig. 2, 2, 6); respublica, quae paucorum potestate regitur; respublica quae in paucorum Juss atque dittonem concessit: the rulers or leaders of an o., pauci potentia (S.); *pauci potentis viri civitatem, rempublicam, administrant.

OLIVE, olea, oliva (tree or fruit): o.-gathering, olivitas (Col.); an o.-branch, ramus olivae; virgula oleagina (very small, Np.); o.-yard, olivum.

OLYMPIAD olympias, kdis: reckoning by o.'s, *olympiadum ratio: to reckon by o.'s, *annos ex olympiadam ratione numerare.

OMELET, *placenta ex ovis cocta.—lagnum (was some cake of meat and oil, H. Cels.).

OMEN, signum, indicium (a mark).—ostentum, prodigium, portentum (a remarkable appearance; ostentum, g. i. an unusual appearance having ref. to the future; prodigium and portentum, of prodigies having ref. to the distant future, espy to coming calamities; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, athg foretelling).—omen (athg seen or heard accidentally, by wch good or evil is foreboded).—augurium (a sign of things future fm the flight of birds): a good o., omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum: a bad or evil o., omen triste, fœdum, funestum: to accept, or be satisfied with an o., omen accipere: placet omen.

OMINOUS, ominosus (Plin.). To be o., omen habere.

OMISSION, Usually by the verbs; omissio; prætermisio (præteritio not till Cod. Just.): o. for a time, intermissio (e. g. officii): the o. of connective particles, dissolutio (in Rhet. = διάλυσις): sin of o., delictum (opp. peccatum, sin of commission).

OMIT, omittere (not to continue what is begun).—prætermittere (to neglect).—intermittere (to leave off for a time) qd; intermissionem ac rei facere (C.): to o. to do athg, omittere qd facere (C.); supersedere qd agere (L.); prætermittere qd facere (Np.): to o. to say, prætermittere qd dicere (C.): I must not o. to thank, to congratulate you, facere non possum, a me impetrare non possum, quin tibi gratias agam, gratuler; non prætermittendum putavi, quoniam tibi &c.: to o. a duty, officium prætermittere; intermissionem officii facere; deesse, non satisfacere officio: to o. (= make no mention of) athg, præterire; silentio præterire.

OMNIPOTENCE, omnipotentia (Macrob.). *potentia omnibus in rebus maxima: the o. of God, præpotes Dei natura.

OMNIPOTENT, cujus numini parent omnia: rerum omnium præpotes: God is o., nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit (hence omnipotens, poet.).

OMNIPRESENTIA (omnipræsentia, Eccl.). By Crel. a. g. to be sensible of the o. of the Deity, *præsentia numinis vim et impulsus sentire.

OMNIPRESENT, *omnibus locis præsens.

OMNISCIENCE, (omniscientia, Eccl.).—omnium rerum scientia cognitioque.

OMNISCIENT, omnia providens atque animadvertens (C. N. D. 1, 20, 54); cujus notitiam nulla res effugit (sft. C. ib.); æqu[e]ventura novit omnia, ac voluit præsentia contemplatur.

OMOPATE, scapula; usually pl. scapulae.

ON, prep. ¶ (Of place or situation), to the question 'where?' in, with abl., e. g. to place on the table, ponere in mensâ (hence not mensam, because the idea of rest is already included in ponere, according to the Roman conception of the word).—super with abl. (of a surface on wch athg is).—ad (near; e. g. ad Tiberim habere hortos, on the Tiber).—In many cases where we think of a thing as at rest, the Romans fix on the previous direction and motion, and hence our 'on' is to be rendered by ex, de, also by a (ab); e. g. on a march or journey; ex itinere (also in itinere; yet with this difference, that in itinere = during the march, ex itinere = from the march, so that it was not interrupted for some time; see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24): on the right, on the left, a dextrâ, ab levâ: on the side, a laterâ: to fight on the walls, de mœnibus pugnare: 'On' is expressed by the abl. alone, a) with substantives of place; e. g. to post armed men on the walls, muris armatos disporre (see Held, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21). b) in expressing a means and instrument which in Latin is already within the relation of the abl. case; as, to ride on a horse, equo vehi: to blow on a pipe, tibialis canere: c) when the Latin preposition is already expressed in a compound verb; as, to sit on horseback, equo insidere. Observe also the following turns of expression: on the platform, pro rostris; pro suggestu (see Zwimp., § 511): on the spot, e vestigio; statim; confestim (immediately); on the ground, humi (hence in humum only in poetry); on all sides, quoquoque; to hang on a tree, pendere ex arbore: on your authority, tua auctoritate; te auctore: on this condition, hæc lege or conditione: to be on any one's side, stare, facere, sentire, esse ab eo. ¶ (Of time), to the question 'when?' by the simple abl.: on the fourth day, quarto die: on the day, die: on the morning, mane, sometimes employ quum; as, on the day that I thanked you, eo die, quum tibi gratias agerem. With a definite term or point of time at wch athg is to take place, ad is used; e. g. to appear on a (fixed) day, ad diem convenire.

ONCE, ¶ An adverb of time, one time, semel: o. one is one, unitas semel posita unitatem facit: o. for all, semel (e. g. ut semel dicam, see Spald. Q. 5, 13, 5): o. more, iterum (of an action repeated).—denovo, de novo (anew, afresh): o. already, semel jam: o., or at least not often, semel aut non sæpe certe: more than o., sæpius; plus semel, plus quam semel (hence Krebs says that plus quam semel, plus semel, do not occur; but they do occur, yet perhaps only in negative sentences; e. g. uterque—non plus quam semel eloquatur, C. Off. 3, 16, 51; Lucullus puer apud patrem nunquam lautum convivium vidit, in quo plus semel Græcum vinum daretur, Farr. op. Plin. 1, 14; Id ille non plus quam semel usurpare sustinuit, Fell. 2, 40; huc plus vice simplicis est poet.): o. and again, semel atque iterum (Cæs.); semel iterumque; semel et sæpius (C.); non semel (i. e. not once only): o. a year, semel in anno: not o., non semel; ne semel quidem: at o., repente, subito (suddenly).—simul (at the same time; see L. 6, 4).—una (together): to do two things at o., de eadem fideiâ duos parietes dealbare (Curio ap. C. Ep. 7, 29, extr.): all at o., omnes simul (all together).—omnes universi (all taken together): one at o., singuli, unus post alterum (each one singly, one after the other, with several in succession). At once may also be expressed by the use of distributive numerals; e. g. not more than three at o., non amplius quam terni: o. for all, semel: but o., never but o., semel adhuc; semel unquam: o. and again, o.—then, semel—iterum; semel—deinde. ¶ As an adverb of time, aliquando and (after the particle ne or si) simply quando (at one time, at some time or other, of time past or future wch one does not specify more closely; opp. nunquam).—quondam (o., o. is time past, the nearer definition of wch is of no concern; opp. nunc; as, that virtue o. existed in this state, fuit, fuit ista quondam in hæc republica virtus).—olim (o., in time past, or in time to come; opp. nunc, nuper; hence the proper word in fables and narratives): if o., si quando, and simply quando quandoque (in case that o., &c.).—quum (then, when; see C. Cat. Maj. 10, 34): 'For o. may sit (in extraction, &c.) be translated by obsecro, quero (pray): put yourself for o. in my place, fac, queso, qui ego sum, esse te: o. upon a time, olim (hence Semel as an adverb of time belongs for the most part, according to Bruni Np. Att. 15, 2, to the later period).

ONE, adj. ¶ Opp. to two or more, unus (used also for unicus and idem; necessarily in the plural with substantives wch have no singular).—unicus (single one, one and no more).—idem (when several actions or

circumstances are to be referred to the same subject).—alter (*Trepor*, of things which exist only in pairs; e. g. altero pede claudus): to become one of several, unum fieri ex pluribus: I will still observe one thing, unum illud addam: that is not a matter for one man, illud in unius hominis prudentiam cadere non potest (Col. 5, 1, 1): this one thing disturbs me, that &c., me una hæc res torquet, quod &c.: the gods have not given every thing to one man, non omnia eidem dii dederunt; in one word, uno verbo (*if only one word follows*; see C. Phil. 2, 22, 54).—ut paucis dicam (*if only a few words follow*): in one sentence, continenter (without interruption): ~~non~~ continuo is wrong).—usque (continually).—uno tenore (in one course): not one, ne unus quidem, non ullus, nemo unus (not even a single one).—non unus, unus et alter item, nonnemo (not one, but several): not one of us, nemo de nobis unus: not one of them, si nulli: never a one, nunquam ullus: one and another, unus et alter; unus alterque (two together).—nonnemo, unus et item alter (several): one after the other, alius post alium, alius ex alio, alii super alios, alius atque alius, alius subinde (q. 4.).—alter post alterum (of two).—deinceps (in uninterrupted succession, of space, time, and order: it is usually placed between the substantive and predicate or pronoun; e. g. horum deinceps annorum).—continenter (only before and after the class period).—continue (continually, without intermission; not to be confounded with continuo = immediately thereupon without interruption).—The Latin also expresses it by continuo = following one another; e. g. triduum continuum; dies continuos tres; singuli deinceps (each one successively).—alternis (of two, alternately; e. g. alternis [sc. versibus] dicere; alternis versibus contendere): one as well as the other, uterque pariter, ambo pariter (both equally): the one ... the other, alter (rarely unus) ... alter; hic ... ille (this ... that).—prior ... posterior (the former ... the latter): the one (party) ... the other, alii ... alii; alii ... pars (or partim); pars ... alii; quidam ... alii: the one (party) ... the other ... others again, alii ... alii (or partim) ... alii (and then all alternately with partim, eight times in C. N. D. 2, 47, 122): one ... to the other, or the other (acc.), alter ... alteri or alterum (of two).—alius ... alii or alium (of several; e. g. one helps the other, alter alterum or alius alium adjuvat).—If however 'other' be connected with a substantive, the substantive is repeated in Latin; e. g. to remove from one house to another, ex domo in domum migrare: one citizen obeys the other, civis civi parat: one hand washes the other, manus manus lavat or fricat: one fears the other, timet inter se: happy at one time, unhappy at another, alius beatus, alius miser: the one this ... the other that, alius alius; alii alia: the one so, the other differently, alius alter: one here, another there, alius alibi: one hither, another thither, alius alio: one time so, another time differently, alius alias: both the one party and the other are threatened with dangers, but from different quarters, alii aliunde est periculum. —If 'one' refer to a substantive previously mentioned, it is rendered by unus (opp. to two or more) or qs (if indefinite): as, there were several elephants there; have you seen one? plures aderant elephantum; num unum vidisti? here are your books; have you read one of them? hic sunt tui libri; num qm ex his legisti? —If by 'one' an individual is emphatically denoted and singled out from a multitude, unus is used, usually with the preposition ex or de, or the meaning is expressed by a simple ex or inter; as, there was among them one of the Nervians, named Verticus, erat intus unus Nervius, nomine Vertico: Fufius, one of my intimate friends, Fufius, unus ex meis intimis: to command one of the chief leaders of sedition to be taken away, abripi unum inaginem ducentem seditionum jubere: the leader himself, one of the most rash and daring, dux ipse inter stolidissimos ferocissimoque. || To denote agreement, concurrence, &c., one and the same, unus, idem; Jx. unus atque idem: unus idemque; e. g. at one time (to do several things, &c.): one or of eodem tempore; uno eodemque tempore: it is all one, idem est, par est (see C. Muren. 19, 41); if followed by 'whether ... or,' nihil interest utrum ... an (see C. Rosc. Am. 41, 120): it is not one and the same thing, to rob and to fight, alius est rapere, alius pugnare (L. 1, 12. cf. C. Cael. 3, 6). || I mean denoting time, and (more rarely) measure, unus is usually omitted, unless an opposition of a greater number be implied; e. g. the matrons mourned for Brutus one whole year, as for a father, matronæ annum, ut parentem, Brutum luxerunt: not more than one bushel, non plus modio: it seemed to be all one blaze, omnia velut continenti flammâ ardere visa (Curt. 3, 8, 18; cf. Hist. B. G. 6, 15, extr.). || One and a half,

unus dimidiatusque; sesquialter. The Latin forms many compounds with sesqui; e. g. a foot and a half, in length, sesquipedalis: an inch and a half, sesquidigitus: of an inch and a half in length, sesquidigitalis: a pound and a half, sesquilibra: a bushel and a half, sesquimodius: an acre and a half, sesquijugum: an hour and a half, sesquihora: a month and a half, sesquimensis: to be a month and a half old, sesquimensis esse natus: a day and a half's work, sesquidopera: one year and a half, sex mensium et anni spatium (Georgics); unus annus dimidius, or et sex menses (Kraft).

ONE, pron. indef. || Denoting an indefinite individual of a definite number, a ny one, aliquis; unus aliquis (emphatically implying that the individual is only one); e. g. one of you, qs ex vobis: one of the early kings, qs priorum regum: one of yours, unus qs ex tuis: one of the party, vir factionis.—If = a certain one, a definite individual, whom one may not, or will not name, quidam; as, one of the colleagues, quidam de collegis.—But if 'one' is = any one, i. e. denotes an indefinite individual out of an indefinite number, we find quispiam, also aliquis; e. g. one may perhaps say, forsitan quispiam dixerit: dixerit hic qs (poet.): one will prove call me unjust, iniquum me esse quispiam dicet: one will say so, dicet qs forte.—a) after si, nisi, ne, num, quando, ubi, and generally, in conditional propositions, also without the conjunction, quis must be used instead of qs or quispiam; as, if any one has once sworn falsely, non credit should afterwards be given to him, ubi semel quis perjuraverit, ei postea credi non oportet: b) In negative propositions, and in such as contain a negative sense, (any) 'one' is expressed by quicumque (substantively) and ullus (adjectively); e. g. is there among men any one of whom you think better? estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? is there one thing of so much worth, or one thing so desirable, that &c., an est ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut &c.: just as good ... as (any) one, tam ... quam qui maxime; e. g. I am as good a patriot as any one, tam sum amicus reipublice, quam qui maxime: or by iuxta ac (atque) &c.: e. g. instructed in Greek and Roman literature as well as any one, literis Græcis atque Latinis juxta ac doctissimè eruditus (i. e. as the most learned). Since however the pronouns do not express our 'one' in its full extent; we must frequently express the sense by other words or phraseology: a) by the passive; i) personally; if one is guilty of a fault, at qua culpa committitur: one cannot live happily, except by living virtuously, non potest jucunde vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur: it is foolish for one to fear what cannot be avoided, stultum est timere id quod vitari non potest; 2) impersonally; one lives, vivitur: evening is coming on; one must go home, jam advesperascit, domum revertendum est; 3) by ablatives absolute; if one assumes this case, hoc posito. b) by the active; 1) the third person singular; a) of impersonal active verbs; i) one ought, oportet; one may, licet; b) one says, inquit (parenthetically); e. g. it is impossible, says one, that all anger can be eradicated from the mind, non potest, inquit, omnis ira ex animo tolli. 2) the first person plural, when the speaker includes himself under the unknown subject; e. g. what one wishes one gladly believes, quam volumus, credimus libenter: 3) the second person singular indicative, subjunctive or imperative, in impassioned exhortations, demands, and statements; e. g. one does not see God, yet he may be recognized as God by his works, Deum non vides, tamen ut Deum agnoscas ex operibus ejus. Reply, the second person singular in the subjunctive, where we say, one can, might, would have; e. g. one might have seen, videres: one would have believed, putares; 4) the partic. present mazo. in general propositions; e. g. if one aims at the first place, it is commendable to attain to the second or third only, prima sequentem, honestum est in secundis et tertis consistere. c) If the English 'one' is in Latin the subject of the infinitive, it is not expressed separately; e. g. humanity requires that one pardon his friend, ignoscere amico humanum est.—But with the infinitive esse, and with those verbs used in the passive have two nominatives (of the subject and predicate), as, videri, fieri, existimari, we find, at least, the acc. of the predicate; e. g. the greatest riches, is for one to be contented with his lot, maxime sunt divitiæ, contentum unus rebus esse.

ONE ANOTHER, alius alii or alium; of two, alter, alteri or alterum (= one ... the other); inter se, among or between themselves, is used when the predicate is referred only to the personality of a subject of the third person plural, named in the same clause, in the nom. or acc

rare, rarely in any other. **¶** *se* inter se is not Latin; see Gernh. C. Lat. 22, 82; Hand, Tursell, 3, p. 387, sq.).—Inter ipsos (among themselves, when the predicate of a proposition is to be referred to such a subject exclusively, and in opposition to all others; the subject is then mentioned in the same clause, either in the gen., dat., or abl., or in the clause immediately preceding).—mutuo (mutually); **¶** *Invicem* here would be unclear, vicissim has a different meaning).—ultra et citro, ultra citroque, ultra citro (hither and thither, on both sides). **¶** *Ultra citro* is probably post Aug.; see Hand, Tursell, 2, p. 86, sq.); they help one a., alter alterum adjuvat; alius alii subsidium ferunt: they keep nothing from one a., nihil quidquam secretum alter ab altero habet: they (two armies) did not observe one a., neutri alteros cernebant: they blamed one a., alius alium increpabant: to love one a., amare inter se; inter se diligere (**¶** *Invicem* or mutuo diligere not class.: vicissim diligere, formed by the moderns from the misunderstood passage, C. Lat. 9, 30, is wrong): we love one a., amamus inter nos (**¶** not amamus nos inter nos): to look at one a., to fear one a., &c., inter se aspicere, timere, &c.: to strike one a., alter alterum verberibus cedit (prop., with cudgels).—inter se confingere (fig., of battle): to be at variance with one a., inter se discordare, dissidere, dissentire: to kiss one a., mutua dare oscula: to kiss and embrace one a., osculari et amplexari inter se (Plaut. Mil. Glor. 5, 40): to render services to one a., officia mutuo respondere; to eat one a., mutua carne inter se vesci: to meet one a., sibi occurrere or obviam fieri: to show kindness to one a., ultra citroque beneficia dare et accipere: to send messengers to one a., nuncios ultra citroque mittere.

ONE-EYED, luscus, coctus (born with one eye).—altero oculo captus or orbis (that has lost one eye).—altero lumine orbis (Plin. 35, 10, 36).—unoculus (g. i. one-e.; mostly in Com. writers). **¶** Avoid the later compound monoculus).—unum oculum in media fronte habens; uno oculo in media fronte insignis (having one eye in the middle of the forehead; of the Cyclopes).

ONE-HANDED, unimanus.—altera manu orbis (af. Plin. 35, 10, 36, altero lumine orbis).

ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE, *currus uni equo jungendus or iunctus; *currus ab uno equo vehendus or vectus.

ONE-SIDED, PROPRIUM unum latus habens. FIG.) non iustus: to decide from one-s. evidence, parte inaudita altera statuere: to form a one-s. judgement on a matter, rem non ab omni parte ponderare: to treat a subject in a one-s. manner, leviter attingere.

ONEROUS, SEE BURDENSOME.

ONLY, **¶** Denoting limitation or restriction, modo (subjective, denoting that one who speaks or thinks on a matter restricts it in his own mind to a certain case, or within certain limits).—tantum (prop., so much and no more, implies that the term which it qualifies bears the relation of the less to a greater, or of a part to a whole, to which it stands opposed).—solum (o., merely; restricts to a certain case or object, in contradistinction to all others).—tantummodo (o. in so far as; restricts more strongly than tantum or modo, approximating to the meaning of the former, its of the latter: **¶** Avoid solummodo, which is very rare, and not found at all in the best prose).—non nisi (= 'not except under the condition specified': hence not used of numbers). **¶** In the best prose nisi is prefixed to the condition, and the non [for which some other negative, neque, nihil, numquam, may stand] to the verb; e. g. it is o. by an artist that art can be understood, ars intelligi nisi ab artifice non potest: he dreads o. a witness and a judge, nihil timet nisi testem et iudicem).—dumtaxat (= dum taxat qd., 'strictly speaking', restricting a sentiment by some special reference; often preceded by sed).—nihil aliud quam, quid aliud quam, nihil aliud praequam (= 'he only &c.', 'he did nothing but &c.', a tense of facere being omitted; e. g. he o. sleeps, nihil aliud quam dormitat: see Zumpt, § 771; but **¶** this is peculiar to the style of the later historians).—The foregoing words and phrases are used when the restriction relates only to an action or a state; but when 'only' refers to a subject or object which it separates from all others, we find solus or unus, e. g. it is o. man who is endowed with reason, solus homo ratione praeditus est: I have seen o. you, te unum vidi: it is o. wisdom that &c., sapientia est una quae &c.: I o. have seen, ego solum or unus vidi (but, I have o. heard, not seen, i. haec audio tantum, non vidi): not o. ... but also, non modo ... sed etiam or verum etiam (proceeding usually from the less to the greater, or from the weaker to the stronger).—non

tantum or non tantum modo ... sed etiam (from the greater to the less = 'not only, but even'),—non solum ... sed etiam (leaving it undetermined which is the greater).—et ... et (as well ... as).—We sit find non modo ... sed or verum; non tantum (or tantummodo) ... sed or verum; non solum ... sed (without an et or etiam: the second clause is then the stronger, the other being, as it were, put aside; see Pr. Introd. II. 504: the second clause may sit be strengthened by transposition; e. g. Dili quoque, non solum homines): not o. not ... but not even, non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem (**¶** where observe, if both clauses are affected by the same verb, expressed in the second clause, the non after modo is omitted, its place being supplied by the ne in the second clause, since ne ... quidem is = etiam non; e. g. talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non honestum sit. But if the negative is contained in a negative word, such as 'none, never, &c.', then the word nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, &c., must be retained: e. g. quod non modo Scilicet nemo, sed ne Sicilia quidem tota potuisset; cf. Zumpt § 724, 61.—o. in so far, that, duntaxat hactenus, ut: o. so much, or so far, as, tantum ... quantum (see C. Eccl. p. 121. Herz. Cae. B. G. 2, 8). **¶** Expressing a condition, modo; e. g. I will speak, o. do you hear, loquar, modo audi: o. that, modo ut &c., or modo with the subjunctive; if o., dummodo; or dum with the subjunctive: if o. not, dumne; dummodo ne with the subjunctive. **¶** Expressing a wish, will, or permission, modo.—quiesco (as a parenthesis, I pray): o. let me, sine modo: o. wait, mane modo: o. begone, abi modo: o. not, modo ne; e. g. modo ne redeat: in addressing persons, with the language of vehement deprecation, or earnest warning, this may be rendered by noli with an infin., or by fac ne, or (in warnings) cave, with the subjunctive.

ONSET, ONSLAUGHT, petitiō (act of aiming at).—impetus, incursio. incursus: to make an o. on aby, 1) prop. adori, aggreſsi qm. impetum facere or invadere in qm. incurrere or incursare in qm. oppugnare or impugnare (qm.). 2) fig., with words, dicto or convicio incessere, lacerare, insectari, conserari, adori qm. (g. i.).—(acriter) invehi in qm. (invehi agst); petere qm.

ONWARD, protinus; prorsus: o. perge; (pl.) pergit! move te oculus noli morari: to move o., prorsus cedere, abire (prop.), procedere (fig.).

ONYX, onyx (Plin.).

OOZE, v. exire.—emanare (to flow or well forth; sub platano umbriferā, fons unde emanat aqual, C. fm Hom. Divin. 2, 30: also fig., to be circulated abroad, in vulgus exire atque emanare).—stillare (ex or de re) or lente stillare (e. g. unde lente stillat aqua, Farr. R. 1, 41, 2).—destillare (ab or de re, e. g. lentum virus abingule, V.; humor de capite): water o.'s out of the rocks, saxa sudant humore et guttis manantibus stillant (Lucr. 6, 944).

OOZY, uliginosus.

OPACITY, by the adjectives (**¶** opacitas, opacitas, Col.).

OPAL, opilius (Plin.).

OPAKE, non pellucidus, non translucidus. (**¶** On no account opacus, which = umbrinosus, &c.). To be o., non translucere; lucem non transmittere.

OPEN, adj. **¶** PROPRIUM apertus, adpertus (opp. clausus, involutus).—patens (lying or standing o.).—patens (thrown o.).—propatulus (accessible on all sides).—Jx. patens et apertus; apertus et propatulus.—purus (not covered with trees or other things).—expeditus (unobstructed).—facilis (easy): an o. plain, campus apertus (Cae.). patens (L.): the o. sea (high sea), mare apertum (not shut in by the land, opp. mare conclusum, Cae.); also altum (the high sea, C.).—mare glacie solutum (free from ice): (of the body) laxus, solutus (opp. strictus; suppressus): to keep the body o., alvum molire, elicere: an o. door, fores apertae (Ter.); adaptum (L.); patentes (wide o., C.): an o. letter, epistola non obsegnata (unsealed).—aperta or resignata (that has been opened or unsealed).—epistola soluta or vinculis laxata (with ref. to the Roman custom of tying a thread round it): o. eyes, oculi patentes: to stand with the mouth o., ore hiant adstare: to receive one with o. arms, libens ac supinis manibus qm. excipere (Suet. Vitell. 7); libenti laetique animo excipere qm. (af. C.); suo complexu sinuque recipere (fig., C.); to keep a table, ci quotidie sic cena coquitur, ut invocata amicum una cenare liceat (af. Np. Cism. 4, 3). To be o., aperitum esse, patere (also impropr., as, 'his ears are o. to all complaints', patens aures ejus querelis omnium). **¶** FIG. candid, ingenuus, apertus.—ingenuus.—

simplex. || *Not yet decided*, nondum diducatus: *to be an o. question*, adhuc sub iudice lis est (H.); adhuc de hâc re apud iudicem lis est (the former improper, the latter propr., of a judicial question, *Ascon. C. Ferr. 1, 45*): *to be left o.*, integrum relinquere esse.

OPEN, V. TRANS. PROPR. aperire, adaperire (to remove whatever covers or conceals; opp. operire, adoperire).—patrefacere (to throw o., cause to stand o.); ~~res~~ recludere and reserare are almost entirely confined to the poets: *to o. the eyes*, oculos aperire, tollere, allevare: *not to venture even to o. one's mouth*, ne hincere quidem audire: *to o. one's purse*, thecam numariam retgere: *to o. a cash*, doliū relinere: *to o. a book*, librum evolvere; volumē revolvere or explicare (~~res~~ not adire librum for evolvere; adire libros sibyllinos means to go to consult the s. books): *to o. a door*, ostium or fores aperire, adaperire, recludere or reserare (to unbolt, unbar): *to o. a window*, fenestram patrefacere: *to o. a letter*, epistolam solvere; epistolae vincula laxare (Np. *Paus. 4, 1*, fio.) || *To make a beginning*, initium cœ rei facere; qd exordiri (to make an introduction).—auspiciari qd (to begin with a good omen; post-Aug.): *to o. a ball*, "primam choream ducere: *to o. a sitting*, "solenni more concioni præfari: *to o. a play with a prologue*, "fabulam prologo auspiciari (cf. *Suet. Cal. 54*). || *To make known, reveal, discover*, aperire; demonstrare; significare (to point out, call attention to althg).—expromere, in medium proferre (to publish).—proponere (to propose, e. g. bills, conditions).—enunciare (to reveal a secret): *to o. a thing to any one*, communicare qd cum q. t., *to communicate*, impartiri.—qm certiores facere de re (to inform of althg): *he opened his plan to me*, denudavi mihi consilium suum (L. 44, 38, inii); *to o. one's heart*, secreta pectoris aperire (T. *Term. 22, 7*); detegere cœ intimos suos affectus (Sen. *Ep. 96, 1*).

OPEN, V. INTRANS. patescere, subito se aperire (of a door, the latter espily when it suddenly o.'s of its own accord).—se aperire, se pandere, florem expandere (of flowers).—hiscere, dehiscere (to form chinks, of the ground).—discedere (of the heavens, &c.).—florem aperire, dehiscere (of flowers).—dissui (of a seam).—laxari (to become loose, as a knot).—solvi, exsolvī (to come apart, as a bandage, a cord).—rumpi (of a swelling).—recrudescere (of a wound).

OPEN-HEARTED, || *Candid, ingenuous, apertus*; ingenuus; simplex. || *Liberal, bountiful, liberalis*; beneficus; benignus.

OPENING, s. || *Act of opening, apertio* (patfactio, only fig., act of divulging; or by the verbs. || *Aperture, foramen* (g. t. for any o. made by boring).—cavum (burrow, pit, &c.).—hiatus (any yawning fissure).—rima (fissure; a cut made lengthwise).—fissura (a rent).—lacuna (a space not filled up; e. g. in a ceiling).—lumen (the o. of a window or door; any o. through wch light can penetrate).—fenestra (aperture of a window).—os (mouth-like aperture; e. g. of a cave).—apertura (Fitr.). [If it is = AIR-HOLE, vid.] *To make an o. in althg*, qd aperire (g. t.).—perforare (to bore through it): *to have o.'s*, aperturas habere (Fitr.). || *Commencement, initium*, exordium: *to make an o.*, viam sibi munire (ad qd): the o. of a speech, prime orationis verba; exordium, proœmium (~~res~~ never initium); as a speech, oratio sollemnis quâ initium cœ rei auspiciatur qd (aft. *Suet. Cal. 54*). See BEGINNING. || *An initial festivity* (e. g. the o. of a road, theatre, &c.). "dies festus, quo initium cœ rei auspiciatur qd (aft. *Suet. Cal. 54*).

OPENING, part. adj. (i. e. purgative), catharticus.—alvum solvens or movens; o. medicine, medicamentum catharticum.—medicina alvum solvens or movens (Cels.): *to give o. medicine*, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare (to administer a purgative): *to give o. medicine*, cathartica dare (g. t.): *one must take some o. medicine*, dejectione a medicamento petenda est: *to take o. medicine*, alvum dejicere (of the effect); prps "alvum medicamento cathartico solvere or movere.

OPENLY, || PROPR. palam (opp. clam): aperte (opp. occulte).—manifesto (palpably).—propalam (courting observation). || FRO. *Candidly, ingenuously, aperte* (opp. occulte, tecte); candido; libere; simpliciter.

OPENNESS, || PROPR. By the adj. || FRO. *Candour, animus apertus, verus, simplex*; pectus apertum (C.).

OPERA, *drama musicum, melicum: o. house, *theatrum ubi dramata melica aguntur, eduntur:

o. singer, *actor, cantor dramatis musici, melici; fœm. *cantrix dramatica.

OPERATE, || *To act, facere, efficere* qd.—valere, vim habere: *to o. beneficially*, boni qd efficere. || *In surgery*, secare.—scalpellum admovere or adhibere (with dat. of person or part operated upon): *to o. for the eyes*, "secando mederi suffusioni oculorum. || *Of medicine*, *to work, efficere* esse. effectus esse, erga qm: the medicine o.'s, concipitur venia medicamentum (Curt.): the medicine will not o., medicamentum imbecillius est, quam morbus: *to o. in the same manner* (of medicine), eodem effectus prestare: *so powerfully did the medicine o.*, tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.).

OPERATION, effectus (both the power of working possessed by althg, and the effect).—vis (power).—Jm. vis et effectus.—efficientia (working).—Sis impulsus (impulsion).—appulsus (approximation of an effectual means or cause; espily of the sun: then, generally, the working of one thing on another).—res agenda, res gerenda or gesta (thing to be done, undertaking): plan of o.'s, rei agenda ordo (g. t.).—omnis belli ratio, totius belli ratio, belli administrandi ratio (in war): *to form his plan of o.'s*, rei agenda ordinem componere.—totius belli rationem describere.—belli futuri consilia ordinare (L.): surgical o., "curatio, quæ scalpellum desiderat: o.'s, sectiones, punctionesque (Plin.). *To perform an o.*, secare qm; scalpellum admovere or adhibere ei rei (dat. of the limb, &c., operated upon).—manum admovere or injicere: *to make an o. necessary*, curationem ex manu postulare (Cels.): an o. is necessary, morbus curationem ex manu postulat (aft. Cels.): *to begin an o.*, manum injicere (Cels.): *to perform an o. for the eyes*, secando mederi suffusioni oculorum: *when he was undergoing an o.*, quum secaretur (C.): cæsarean o.; see CÆSAREAN.

OPERATIVE, adj. efficax; potens; valens. A law is o., lex valet, or exercetur (is acted upon).

OPERATIVE, s. opifex (g. t., a handicraftsman).—qui operas fabriles præbet (who works for a master, aft. *Appul. Met. 9, p. 219, 6, sq.*).

OPERATOR, || *Doer of althg*, actor cœ rei.—auctor atque agens.—confecto cœ rei. || *In surgery*, "qui scalpello medetur. *chirurgus scalpello medens.

OPEROSE, operosus; see also LABORIOUS.

OPHTHALMIC, oculorum (gen. pl.). ad oculos pertinens (ophthalmicus, an oculist, Mart.): o. medicine, medicamentum oculorum (pl.); quæ oculis medentur.

OPHTHALMY, oculorum inflammatio.—Ippitudo (chronic disease of the eyes, such as is common in the East; Klotz ad C. *Tusc. 4, 37, 81, fin.*)—oculorum sicca perturbatio (of the dry o., Scrib. *Larg. 32*): Ippitudo sicca or arida (Cels.); ophthalmia does not occur in ancient writers; but it may stz be necessary as i. t.): *to be suffering fm o.*, oculos inflammatos habere; Ippire: *to cure the o.*, Ippitudinem depellere.

OPIATE, adj. somnum faciens, pariens, concilians (Plin.).

OPIATE, s. medicamentum somnificum (Plin.); "medicamentum soporiferum (we find vis soporifera in Plin.), or somnum faciens, aqua, in quâ papper decoctum est (Cels.): *to administer an o.*, somnum moliri potui dando aquam, in quâ papper aut hyoscyamus decocti sit (Cels. 3, 18).

OPINATED, OPINATIVE, OPINIONATE, pertinax; perricax; contumax; obstinatus; (homo) pertinacis, obfirmati, animi.

OPINION, opinio (any uncertain view or conjecture).—sententia (espily an o. well founded, and also expressed).—existimatio (an o., view entertained with ref. to the value of a person or thing).—persuasio (a view founded on persuasion, belief, imagination)—judicium (founded on judgement).—auctoritas (judgement of a magistrate, &c.; hence v. pr. of the senate).—vox (the expression of an o.; see C. *Eccl. p. 226*).—præceptum, decretum, dogma, sîla, n. plactum (a doctrine of a teacher, espily of a philosopher; see PRINCIPLE). A false o., opinio falsa; pravum judicium; error (an error): perverre, errare o.'s, opinionones falsæ; opinioſum commenta (whims, fancies): settled or deeply-rooted o., opinio confirmata: the common o., opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris: the general o., communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata: public o., existimatio vulgi; existimatio communis (rumor, Class., but rare; not used in this sense by Cæsar): *to lose in public o.*, apud populum de existimatione suâ deperdere: *a person stands badly in public o.*, male de qd ab hominibus existimatur: according to the common o., ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinione: according to my o., meâ quidem opinione; (ex or de) meâ sententiâ; ut mihi quidem videtur; ut

opinor; ut puto; quantum equidem judicare possum (as far as I can judge): to entertain a false o., falsa opinio me tenet; persuasione labi: to have a wrong o. of althg, falsam opinionem de re habere; falsam sibi ca rei persuasionem indulgere; male or perperam judicare de re (to judge wrongly): to have a right or correct o. of althg, vere or recte judicare de re: to have a wrong o. of any one, male existimare de eo: to have a tolerably good o. of any's character, opinionem nonnullam de es moribus habere: to have a good o. of any one, bene de eo existimare: to have a high o. of any one, magnam de eo habere opinionem; magna est ca de q̄ re opinio: men have a high o. of you, magna est hominum de te opinio: to have too high an o. of any's talent, nimiam opinionem de es ingenio et virtute habere (ast. Np. Alcib. 7, 3): the cavalry of the Treviri, of whose excellence the Gauls have a very high o., equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis est opinio singularis: to have a high o. of one's self, multum sibi tribuere; se qm eas putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere spiritus (to be puffed up): to have an o., to be of the o., opinionem habere; opinione duci; opinari, &c.: see TO BELIEVE. MAINFAM: I am of that o., eam habeo opinionem; sum hujus opinionis: some (in the council) were of o. that &c., nonnullae hujusmodi sententiae dicebantur, ut &c.: the o. of many was, that &c., multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut &c.: I am rather of the o. of those who &c., eorum magis sententiae sum, qui &c.: to be of one's o., ca sententiam assensione comprobare (to approve of by assent); ca sententiam sequi (to follow it); ad ca sententiam accedere (to come over to, accede to); ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in ca sententiam (of a senator, when he went over to the side of one whose o. had been delivered; transire, to go over from one to another): I am of the same o., in eadem sum sententia; idem or unum idemque sentio: consentio: I am of the same o. with any, non dissentio ab eo: I am quite of the same o. with any, prorsus utq̄s dicit, sentio: I am of another o., aliter sentio: I am quite of another o., longe mihi alia mens est: a person hesitates in o., qm duae sententiae distinctae (recalcitrae) between two o.'s; T. Hist. 1, 32, 1): they are divided in o., in diversas, in contrarias, sententias discedunt; inter se discrepant: to be of a very different o., magnopere dissentire; fm any one, a go: to be quite of an opposite o., in alia omnia ire or discedere: to have a different o. of althg, non idem sentire de re: people's o.'s are different, varia sunt hominum judicia; (widely different), magna dissensio est de re; de re variae hominum sunt discrepantesque sententiae: yes, that is my o., mihi vero sic placet; sic hoc mihi videtur: to give one's o., sententiam dicere, ferre, dare (to declare one's judgement); for we modern writers incorrectly say, judicium ferre; dico quod sentiam, sententiam meam aperio; quae mens suppedit eloqui (to express one's views or thoughts): I will candidly give my o., dicam ex animo quod sentio; respondere de jure (of a lawyer consulted): to ask a person for his o., querere, quid qs sentiat: to desire to know any's o., participem esse velle sententiae ca: to take the o. of any, consulere qm; on any matter, de q̄ re: to take the o. of the senate on a matter, rem referre (to deferre) ad senatum: to cause one to change his o., qm de sententia movere, deducere (q. 4.); qm in sententiam meam adduco, qm ad sententiam meam traduco (so that he abandons his o. and adopts mine): to change one's o., sententiam mutare: de sententia decedere, desistere: my o. inclines to, inclinatur sententia ad &c.: to remove an o. from any, qm opinione levare; (more strongly), ci or ex ca animo opinionem evellere: to imbihe an o., opinionem concipere, mente comprehendere, animo imbihere: I became confirmed in my o., opinio mihi confirmatur: weeded to an o., sententiae ci quasi addictus et consecratus: to give up, renounce, abandon an o., decedere a sententia; discedere a sententia (of a senator who changes sides): to differ fm any one in o., dissentire, dissidere ab eo.

OPIUM, opium (Plin.), or (according to his definition) papaveris succus densatus (20, 18, 76).

OPOBALSUM, amyris opobalsamum (Linn.).

OPOSSUM, "didelphis, idia (Linn.).

OPPONENT, adversarius (any o. in the field, politics, a court of judicature, &c.).—qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat (o. in a learned argument).—qui ci adversatur (of any o.). In the speeches of an advocate, the o. is mihi designated by isto, without any contemptuous meaning. To be any's o., ci resistere, obistere, repugnare (to resist by actions); ci adversari (to be opposed to any's opinions, wishes, views). If = enemy, vid. II To be an o. (in an academical act), adversario respondere

(with Q. 10, 7, 3).—*adversarii partes agere, or *contrarias partes sumere.

OPPORTUNE, Of place and time; (then also of relations and persons, opportunus (v. pr.); commodus (quite right, convenient).—idoneus (fit; of time and place).—appositus ad qd (united, adapted to althg; of place). Very o., peropportunus; commodus; peridoneus; perappositus: an o. time, tempus opportunum, commodum; idonea opportunitas; opportunitas (temporis, aevaeipia); tempus.

OPPORTUNELY, opportune; commodely; bene. Very o., peropportune; percommode; optime: you come to me very o., peropportune venis; optime te mihi offers (this of one who meets me when I am looking for him).

OPPORTUNITY, opportunitas (v. pr., accidental circumstances of place and time favorable for the completion of an undertaking).—occasio (point of time which unexpectedly and suddenly occurs or presents itself in our favour). Opportunitas is always at hand before we begin to act, for we reason we never read in the ancients of giving or presenting an opportunitas; occasio often first presents itself to us when we have begun to act and then helps the action).—causa (which accidentally offers itself; see C. Att. 6, 1, 9; S. Jug. 23, 9, Fabri).—potestas, facultas, copia (all three = opportunity in a subjective sense; i. e. the ability each one has to undertake or conduct althg; but with this difference, that potestas is the permission, power, &c., to do althg; facultas, the power of acting with one's possessions; copia, means or materials at hand for accomplishing althg).—aditus (prop. an approach to a person or thing; then o. of conceiving oneself to or of reaching him; see Interrp. ad Cae. B. G. 1, 43).—ansa (prop., a handle; fig., an o. afforded by any one; in the phrase ansam dare or praebere es rei or ad qd. It is wrong to say that C. always adds tamquam to ansa in order to qualify the expression; he never does this; for in Lael. 16, 59, tamquam belongs to ad reprehendendum; see Beier in loc.).—causa (the reason each one has or finds for althg). All the foregoing substantives take the complement of a gen., either of a substantiae or of a gerundi; but occasio, opportunitas, aditus, and ansa take also ad with a gerund or the fut. pass. ptcp. A good, favorable o., locus opportunus, loci opportunitas (in respect of place); opportunitas idonea, occasio commoda et idonea, occasio bona, temporis opportunitas, tempus opportunum, occasio, opportunitas, tempus (in respect of time; tempus is usually, but not always, followed by an infin.); on an o., per occasionem; occasione data or oblata; si occasio fuerit or tulerit: at every o., omni occasione; quotiescumque potestas or occasio data est: on the first good o., ut primum occasio or potestas data est (erit); primo quoque tempore dato; ubi primum opportunum (S. Jug. 62 init.): to wait for an o., tempora sua opperi: to seek an o., occasionem querere, or circumspicere, or captare: to watch an o., tempus or occasionem observare; temporis insidiari (L. 23, 35); to seek an o. for althg, qd querere (e. g. bellum): to find an o. for althg, ca rei or qd faciendi causam reperire (e. g. bellandi): to seize an o., occasionem arripere; (very eagerly), occasionem avidissime amplecti; arripere facultatem qd faciendi, quaecumque detur: to make use or avail oneself of an o., opportunitate or occasione uti; opp. occasione deesse; occasionem amittere, praetermittere, dimittere: to give an o. to any, ci occasionem dare, praebere; (for althg), ca rei or ad qd faciendum; casum cs rei, or ca rei faciendam praebere; ci potestatem or facultatem, copiam dare ca rei; ci ansam dare, or praebere ca rei, or ad qd faciendum (e. g. reprehensionis, or ad reprehendendum): to have an o., occasionem or opportunitatem habere: I have an o. of potestas or facultas or copia cs rei mihi data or facta est; aditum habeo cs rei or faciendi qd (e. g. si qui mihi erit aditus cum eo agendi).

OPPOSE, adversari qui (not ci); repugnare; adversum esse ci (q. 4.); resistere (of a party attacked).—obistere (of a party attacking); obniti, rariis reniti; se opponere, obviam ire. To o. an enemy, hostem se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare; hostem propulsare; defendere: to o. the opinions of others, aliorum opinionibus obistere: to be opposed; to oppose (in argument, &c.), contra qm dicere, disserere, disputare (C.); adversario respondere (Q. 70, 7, 3); obesse; obstare (to hinder); repugnare ci rei or contra qd (to be repugnant, not in union; then also = to hinder).—obniti, obluati (to strive against): to be opposed to any in a matter, repugnare ci rei: I am not opposed, per me licet; nihili impedio, non repugnabo (see Zumpt, § 543 sq.): to be opposed to each other, repugnare inter se (of two things).—obtracere inter se (of two rivals).

OPPOSITE, contrarius (prop., *that is or lies over against*; *fig., exactly opposed, contradictory*).—adversus (prop., *turned to the spectator, lying over against him*; *fig., in rhetoric, that is opposed in the same kind, that denotes the contrary*; as *rapientia et stultitia, according to C. Top. 11, 47*; but also *g. for contrarius*; see *C. Or. 19, 56*; *89, 135*. *Gell. 10, 8*).—oppositus (*set or placed over against*; of the action, *not of the thing*).—disjunctus (*logically opposed, disjunctive*, *C. Acad. 2, 30, 97*).—disparatus (*contradictory*; see *C. Inuent. 1, 28, 42*). *O. to each other*, contrarii inter se: *to be of an o. opinion*, dissentire, dissidere ab eo and inter se.

OPPOSITE, a. contrarius (*the contrary*). 'The o. of athg.' must be expressed by contrarius *cs* or *ci rei*; *e. g. the o. of this virtus is moral depravity*, hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas (*C. Tac. 4, 13, 34*). The *vices* as *o. to the virtues*, vita, quæ sunt virtutum contraria (*C. Fin. 2, 24, 67*); the *manners of the town* as *o. to the manners of the country*, urbanitas, cui contraria est rusticitas (*Q. 6, 3, 17*); *o. a. contraria*; adversa; or, more fully, contraria contrariis opposita (*C.*). *Opposita is very late*; see *Ruhn. ad Muret. l. 3, p. 489*. Avoid also antithesis in this sense; in the old gramm. it denoted the substitution of one letter for another; see *Preuss's Lec. s. v.*

OPPOSITE *To*, e regione (*with gen.*).—contra.—ex-adversus or exadversum (*with acc. rare*; *Np.*).

OPPOSITION, *|| Act of opposing, repugnantia (not contradiction)*.—pugna; or *Crel. by the verbs*. *|| State of contrariety, discrepantia*. *|| An adverse party, para adversa (Q.)*, diversa (*Suet.*), altera (*L.*); *factio adversaria*; *factio adversariorum (Np.)* or adversa (*L.*); *qui sunt adversæ factionis (L.)*. The leader of the o., alterius factionis princeps (*L. 25, 3*): *to support the o.*, contrarias partes sumere (*of an orator*; *Wolf*): *he had so suddenly gone over to the o.*, adeo in alteram causam præcepserat (*L. 2, 27*).

OPPRESS, premere; opprimere; vexare; affligere qu; injuriam *ci* inferre, injungere (*to injure*).

OPPRESSION, vexatio; injuria (*injustice*; *e. g. magistratuum*).—dûrum imperium (*harsh or tyrannical government*). *Acta of o.*, vexationes.

OPPRESSIVE, gravis (*burdensome*).—molestus (*troublesome*).—magnus (*great*).—dûrus (*hard*).—acerbus (*bitter*).—iniquus (*not equitable, unjust*). *O. heat*, calorum molestie; *o. taxes*, tributa acerba; *o. government*, imperium acerbum, grave, iniquum; *imperi acerbitas*; *to labour under an o. debt*, res alieno premi: *to become o.*, gravescere; *ingravescere*; *so o. were the wrongs, that &c.*, tanta vis erat injuriarum, ut &c.: *this is an o. feeling*, hoc valde me irrit, pungit, mordet.

OPPRESSOR, qui premit, &c.; qui dura imperia exercet. *Oppressor*, *Brut. ap. C.*, one who crushes or overpowers.

OPPROBRIOUS, ignominiosus (*discreditable*).—probrus (*disgraceful*).—contumeliosus (*reproachful*).—turpis (*base, immoral*). *To be o.*, turpe esse; *turpitudinem habere*; probro, dedecori, esse; habet qd ignominiam.

OPPROBRIOUSLY, contumeliose; turpiter; per ignominiam; cum dedecore (*C.*). *Avoid ignominiose*; *Eutrop.*

OPPROBRIUM, opprobrium (*Np., T.*); ignominia (*undeserved*).—infamia (*deserved*).—dedecus; contumelia.

OPPUGN. See **OPPOSE**, **RESIST**.

OPTATIVE (*mood*), modus optativus (*Præc.*).

OPTICAL, opticus, ad visum or ad oculos pertinens. *Am o. illusion*, mendacium oculorum (*C. Acad. 2, 25, 80*).

OPTICS, optice, *es (Fitr.)*.

OPTICIAN, optices gnarus (*af. Fitr. l. 1, 8*).—**optices peritus*.

OPTION, optio, eligendi optio; *Jw. optio et potestas*; potestas optioque. *To give one his o.*, *cs* or *cs rei* optionem mittere; *cs eligendi optionem di dare*; *ci permittere arbitrium cs rei*; *facere ci potestatem optionemque*, ut eligat: *it is at your o.*, optio tua est: *I have no o.*, nihil est medium. See also **CHOICE**.

OPTIONAL, cujus optio *ci* datur; or otherwise by *Crel. with optio*, arbitrium, &c. *It is not o.*, nihil est medium: *if it were o.*, si optio esset. See **OPTION**.

OPULENCE, divitiæ maximæ, summæ; opulentia (*S.*); abundantia; abundantia opum (*Just.*).

OPULENT, dives; locupletis; opulentus; copiosus; prædives; perdives; magnis opibus præditus; *Jw. locupletis et copiosus*; opulentus et copiosus; locupletis et refertus. *To be o.*, divitiis diffuere, affluere, abundare; ornibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; opti-

bis maxime florere; magnas opes habere; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere.

OR, aut; vel; *ve (enclitic)*.—sive (*or seu*; *rare in C.*; common in poets and later prose writers). *Aut stands in disjunctive sentences when one clause is entirely opposed to the other; vel when the opposition is only partial; ve is usually connected with single words, not with clauses, denoting reciprocal exclusion*; sive, seu, or, si, with vel, implies a condition, and its denies a difference merely in name or in the form of expression; *e. g. audendum est qd universis, aut omnia singulis patienda (L. 6, 18)*; de nostris rebus satis, vel etiam nimium multa (*C. Fam. 4, 14, 3*); non sentiunt viri fortes in acie vulnera; vel, si sentiunt, se mori malunt (*C. Tusc. 2, 24, 58*); esse dico ea quæ cerni tangere possunt (*C.*); Minerva sive Tritonia. We may say that aut distinguishes, vel co-ordinates, sive denotes synonymy, ve is a milder vel. Aut distinguishes things and expressions which are diametrically opposed to each other, or at least are considered as widely different; vel implies that it is indifferent which of several things takes place, or which of several propositions is affirmed; it matters not whether they be different or alike; vel for the most part distinguishes only single words, more rarely whole clauses; and when it does so it implies only a slight or nominal distinction: sive is used, 1) when, with ref. to one and the same subject, a choice is given between several names and predicates; or 2) when a speaker or writer, himself in doubt or suspense, leaves the choice with the hearer or reader. *|| In interrogative sentences (whether)...*: utrum... an (or anne or nē)—num... an.—nū (enclitic)—an (æld. ne... ne, as *Cæs. B. G. 7, 14*); *e. g. utrum ignorant dil, quæ res maxime sint*, an vim non habent quæ tantas res sustineant et gerant? (*C. N. D. 2, 30, 77*).—queritur unusne mundus sit, an plures? (*C. Div. 2, 4, 11*).—Or not? necne; an non; *e. g. dil utrum sint, necne sint*, queritur? (*C. N. D. 3, 7, 17*).—fat necne fat id queritur? (*C. Div. 1, 39, 86*).—roga velint uxorem an non? (*Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 43*).—Necne is used only in indirect questions, and generally without a verb; *annon for the most part in direct questions, with or without a verb*. Either —or, aut—aut; vel—vel; sive—sive; or seu—seu: *sive—sive usually with the indic., unless the sense requires a subjunctive*. More under **WHETHER**.

ORACLE, oraculum (*the place, or the answer*).—vota (oraculi; *C.*).—responsum oraculi or sortium (or simply, where the context fixes the sense, responsum). *An o. of the Delphian Apollo*, quod Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit; oraculum Pythium or Pythicum; vox Pythica or Pythia: *to pronounce or utter an o.*, oraculum dare, edere, fundere; *qd oraculo edere (of the thing uttered)*: at the command or by the advice of the o., oraculo edito; oraculo jubente, præcipiente, respondente: *to consult an o.*, oraculum petere (with a qd if the Deity is named): *to send to Delphi to consult the o.*, mittere Delphos consultum or deliberatum. *Oraculum is also used improp., domus jurisconsulti est oraculum totius civitatis*.

ORACULAR, by *Crel. with oraculum*; *e. g. to receive any's words as o.*, quæ qd dixerat, oraculi vice accipere (*T. Ann. 6, 21, 4*); hæc ex oraculo Apollinis Pythii edita tibi putas (as oracular; *C.*). *Muretus says* "sententiam cs propemodum in oraculi loco et numero habere".

ORAL, by *Crel. with præsens*; *e. g. cetera præsentis sermoni reservare (for oral communication; C.)*; præsens, præsentis cum præsentis, sermo (*C.*); præsens cum præsentis colloqui; coram habere sermonem cum quo (*af. C.*). *O. instruction*, viva, ut dicitur, vox (*Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9*).

ORALLY, voce; verbis; per colloquium or colloquia.

ORANG-OUTANG, *simia Satyrus (*Linna.*).

ORANGE, malum Medicum; *malum Aurantium (*techn.*). *O.-tree*, arbor Medica; *citrus Aurantium (*Linna.*); *o.-colour*, color luteus.

ORANGERY, *|| A plantation of orange-trees*, *copla arborum Medicarum. *|| A house for orange-trees*, *arborum Medicarum hiberna, quibus objecta sunt specularia, or (with us) objectæ sunt vitæ (see *Mart. 8, 14*).

ORATION, oratio (*usually as distinguished from sermo, which is less formal; but sio sermo is found in this sense; Plin. Ep.*).—concolo (delivered to an assembly convened; *e. g. of the people, of soldiers*)—actio (an o. delivered by an advocate before a court or in the senate; see *Ern. Clav. Cic. in voc.*). *A short o.*, oratuncula; a premeditated or prepared o., commentatio (*opp. subita*

et fortuita oratio): to prepare an o., orationem meditari; or commentari: to learn one's intended o. by heart, orationem ediscere: to compose an o., orationem facere or conficere: to deliver an o., orationem habere, agere, dicere; verba facere (less than orat. hab., &c.), or simply dicere: to deliver an o. before the people, concionari; concionem habere: to deliver an o. before any, verba facere apud qm; before or to the people, orationem dicere ad populum (de qâ re); verba facere apud populum (g. f.); ad or apud populum agere (as advocate): he delivered the following o., verba ita fecit: to read an o., orationem recitare: to read a written o., orationem de scripto dicere: to conclude his o., perorare or dicendi finem facere.

ORATOR, orator.—dicendi artifex (of a distinguished o.); rarely rhetor in this sense, which denotes rather a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician. A great, celebrated o., orator magnus, clarus; Jm. magnus et clarus: orator sane illustris (C.): an eloquent o., orator eloquens et ardens, disertus: a vehement o., orator acer et incensus, vehemens: an agreeable o., orator jucundus, suavis, dulcis: a poor or second-rate o., orator mediocris, malus, vulgaris, infacundus, parum praeus: to be a good o., aptum esse ad dicendum (C.): to be a perfect o., plenum et perfectum esse oratorem; perfectum esse in dicendo: to be born an o., a naturâ ad dicendum instructum esse (C. de Or. 3, 8, fn.): to be the first among the o.'s, primum or principem inter oratores locum obtinere; principatum eloquentiae obtinere: to be a great o., dicendo multum valere: to be no o., dicendo nihil valere; non aptum esse ad dicendum.

ORATORICAL, oratorius, rhetoricus (C.); oratori similis (Q.). O. ornament, ornatus oratorius: that is deficient in o. ornament, exilis; jejunus; tenuis; strigosus: o. ornaments, lumina: o. qualities, oratorum virtutes: to speak with abundance of o. ornaments, dicere argutus (C. Brut. 11, 42): without any o. ornaments, attenuate dicere (ib. 55, 201).

ORATORICALLY, rhetorice; s. g. ornare qd rhetorice (C.); oratorie (occurs only once, C. Or. 68).

ORATORIO, *drama melicum sacrum.

ORATORY, [Art of speaking, ars dicendi, ars oratoria or rhetorica, or simply rhetorica (g. f.): dicendi ratio (as theory). O. of the bar, genus dicendi iudicis aptum; eloquentia forensis: a teacher of o., dicendi magister; rhetor: to teach o., dicendi præcepta tradere. [A private chapel, *saeculum; *medicula.

ORB, orb (orbiculus only = a small circular disk or roller).

ORBED, In orbem circumactus or circumscriptus (aft. Plin.); ut circino circumductus (circular; Cas.); circularis (Marc. Cap.).

ORBIT, circulus et orbis (e. g. of a planet, stellæ errantis; aft. C. Somn. Scip. 3).—linea quâ (terra) cursum agit circa solem (aft. Serv. F. Æn. 10, 216).—ambitus (Plin., ambitu brevior luna currit, quam sol). Sts cursus will suit.

ORCHARD, pomarium (Col.). To plant an o., pomarium ponere or serere.

ORCHARDIST, *cultor or custos pomaril; arborator (Col.).

ORCHESTRA, [Place where musicians play, *suggestus musicorum, symphoniacorum, canentium.

[Company of musicians, *symphoniaci, canentes. ORDAIN, [To appoint, arrange; vld. [In eccl. sense, *ritu sollempni recipere qm in ordinem clericorum. [Predestinate: it was ordained that, fatum fuit, &c. (with acc and infn.). See To FATE.

ORDER, [Disposition, arrangement, ordo; ratio. It may st be expressed by instructio, dispositio, descriptio, or more frequently by the corresponding verbs. O. of words, structura, collocatio, verborum: to put alth in o., qd in ordinem redigere (Auct. ad Her.); qd ordinare, disponere (C.), digerere (Suet.); see ARRANGE: in o., ordine; ex ordine; per ordinem: without o., sine ordine; nullo ordine; promiscue. [Regularity, proper state, ordo; modus quidam et ordo (in itself): bona disciplina (as the effect of system or moral training; not ordo in this sense). Love of o., *bonum disciplinæ studium: to preserve good o., (militis) severâ disciplinâ coercere, continere: to maintain o., ordinem tenere, adhibere, servare, consequi sequi: to throw out of o., ordinem perturbare, immutare (C.); temorem rerum interrumpere (L.): in o., compositus; dispositus; expeditus: the o. of nature, constantia natura. [Command, precept, instruction, jussus, jussum (given by one who has or thinks he has a right to command).—auctoritas (opinion or judgement of a superior).—imperium (the command of a superior, a general, prince,

&c.).—Imperatum (that which is ordered or commanded).—præceptum (an ordinance, arrangement).—mandatum (a commission, charge).—edictum (a public proclamation, ordinance).—decretum (a decree of the senate, of a consul, &c.).—plebiscitum (an ordinance of the Roman plebes, apud populi jussum, i. e. of the whole people; see Bremi Np. Arist. 1, 4).—rescriptum (the letter of a prince, as a command; post-Aug.): a written o., litteræ (e. g. Tiberius litteras ad exercitum misit): a secret o., præceptum arcanum: in obedience to ab'y's o., jussu or auctoritate ca; jubente qo; jussus ab qo; a quo (e. g. Atheniensibus, a quibus profectus erat: Np. Milt. 2, 3, Daechen): without ab'y's o., injussu ca; ab qo non jussus; ultro (of one's own free will, opp. ca jussu or jussus).—suâ sponte (freely, from one's own impulse): to act without o.'s, privato, non publico, consilio qd facere: to give o.'s, mandare ci qd (or followed by ut).—deferre, demandare ci qd (e. g. curam ca rei).—inungere ci qd (to lay alth upon one).—delegare ci qd (in the best age, to transfer to another what we ought to do ourselves, in the silver age also gen.; see Hers. Hist. 3. G. 8, 22).—negotium ci dare (to lay an obligation on one; followed by ut): to give o.'s respecting alth to ab'y, rem demandare ci, or transigere ad alterum: to fulfil or execute an o., jussum or imperatum facere; mandata efficere, conficere, perficere, exsequi, persequi: to obey an o., ca præceptum observare, curare; ca dicto parere; audientem esse dicto or jussu ca; imperio ca obtemperare; (promptly), quod qd imperavit Imperi facere; (zealously), imperata exiit facere; (punctually), imperata obedenter facere, præceptum diligenter curare: to neglect or disobey an o., imperium aspernari, contemnere; imperium, mandatum negligere: decreto non stare: to act contrary to o.'s, contra edictum facere: to exceed an o., mandatum excedere, egredi. [Means to an end; see MEANS in order lo, ad. [Rank, class, order; genus: of the lowest o., infimi ordinis or generis: men of all o.'s, omnium ordinum homines. [Body of men, society, collegium, corpus (in modern Latin usually ordo or societas): the equestrian o., ordo equestris; [in his third edition Georgius prefers classis turnalis for an o. of knighthood in our sense, ordo or regula never referring to a 'society'].—to found an o., collegium or turmalem classem (of knights) constituere: to enter an o., collegio accedere; *clasi turnali ascribi: the brothers of a (religious) o., ejusdem corporis monachi (aft. L. 6, 34): the rule of an o., *lex collegii or *clasis turnalis: the dress of an o., vestis, quam monachi gerunt, or (of knights) quam equites gerunt (aft. Np. Dat. 3, 1): the cross or riband of an o., *insigne or lemniscus classis turnalis: knights of the same o., *ejusdem classis equites: to receive an o., *turnalis classis insigni decorari (aft. L. 2, 6, 7): to wear an o., turnalis classis insignia gerere (aft. L. 45, 44, 19): *turnalis classis insignibus decoratum esse (aft. L. 2, 6, 7): men of the same o., ejusdem corporis homines (L. 5, 50): o. of the golden fleece, *clasis turnalis velleris aurei: a religious o., *corpus or collegium monachorum. [In architecture, ratio, mos, genus (Vitruv.); e. g. the Doric o., Doricum columnarum genus; ratio Dorica; mos Doricus (Vitruv.). [Orders, pl. in Eccl. sense, by Crcl. e. g. to take o.'s, be admitted to o.'s, *in ordinem clericorum recipi; *consecrari; *inaugurari: in o.'s, (*ritu sollempni) in ordinem clericorum receptus.

ORDER, v. [To arrange, adjust, constituere (to fix or settle).—ordinate, componere (to arrange, apply sm a state of disorder).—dispensare (to arrange carefully, regulate; see Benache, Justin 7, 6, 4).—describere (to divide, distribute duty; e. g. jura, rationem belli).—disponere (to put each individual into its proper place). [To command, jubere, imperare; præcipere: prescribere; mandare, &c. (SYN. and CONSTR. in COMMAND).

ORDERLY, adj. [Regular, well-arranged, compositus; dispositus; descriptus. [Fond of order, diligens. [Well conducted, moderatus; modestus; temperans.

ORDERLY, s. (In military language) *miles qui duci est a mandatis; *miles ad præfecti mandata exsequenda paratus.

ORDINAL NUMBER, numerus ordinarius (Gramm.).

ORDINARILY, fere (almost always)—vulgo (by nearly every body)—passim (in many different places). [Not common. As it o. happens, ut fit: it o. happens so, sic fere fieri solet.

ORDINARY, [Common, communis; or by Crcl. with solère, consuevisse, or assuevisse; a. g. the a.

signs and traces of poison, quae indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: as is o., ut solet; ut assolet (as one is accustomed to do.)—ut consuetudo fert (acc. to custom): o. life, quotidianae vitae consuetudo: an o. man, unus e (de) multis; unus e vulgo. [*Mean, low, popularis; vulgaris; perulgaris; vulgaris; pervulgatus, pervagatus; Jw. communis et pervagatus; plebeius. (Syn. and Phrases in Common.)*]

ORDINATION, || Appointment; vid. [*In eccl. sense, *solemnis consecratio, inauguratio, initiatio. To receive o., *consecrari, *inaugurari; *in ordinem clericorum recipi.*]

ORDNANCE. See ARTILLERY.

ORDURE, stercus; conum; olētum (human excrement).—merda (of animals).

ORE, metallum; lapis aerosus (Plin.).

ORGAN, || An instrument, instrumentum (C.). [*A musical instrument so called, *organum pneumaticum. The o. plays, *sonat o. p.: to play well upon an o., o. p. scite tractare the bellows of an o., *sollis o. p.: o.-builder, *organorum pneumaticorum artifex, architectus: o.-building, *organorum pneumaticorum construendum ratio; *organopoeia: also organ of an o., *fiatula organi pneumatici; also organon (Vitr.): the works of an o., *machina o. p.*]

ORGANIC, || By Crcl., e. g. organic substances, gignentia, nascentia, pl. (see Kriz. S. Jug. 79, 6).—animantia. An o. defect or fault, vitium naturae; *vitium quod qd a naturā habet.

ORGANISM, natura et figura sc. rei.

ORGANIST, *organodus. To be a good o., *perite organo pneumatico canere.

ORGANIZATION, temperatio (see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 10, 21); || of the body, corporis temperatio, o. natura et figura corporis: corporealis et mental o., quum corporis, tum animi temperatura. By Crcl., the new o. of a school, gymnasiū cā rationes de integro ordinatē (Eichst.); o. of a state, disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, or simply temperatio reipublice (C.).

ORGANIZE, ordinare (to arrange).—constituere; componere (to constitute). To o. state, civitatis statum ordinare; rempublicam constituere or componere, or legibus temperare: well-organized, bene constitutus, ordinatus, compositus: a well-organized state, civitas bene temperata, constituta (C.); commodē administrata (off. C.); civitas bonis legibus et institutis temperata (C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2); civitas, quae commodius rem suam publicam administrat (Cae. B. G. 6, 30).

ORGIES, orgia, pl.

ORIENT, oriens.

ORIENTAL, ad orientem (solem) spectans, ad orientem vergens (situate towards the east).—Asianus (belonging to Asia or the East).—Asiaticus (proper to that which has happened in Asia or the East).—or by the gen. Asiae (of Asia; e. g. oriental customs, Asian mores). Orientalis is not Class.

ORIFICE. See OPENING.

ORIGAN, *origanum (Linn.).

ORIGIN, origo, ortus (of the place fm which a thing comes).—primordia, pl. (primitive state or condition).—principium (beginning).—Fig., fons; stirps; caput; radices, pl.; incunabula, pl. The second and third books treat of the o. of the Italian states, secundus et tertius liber continet unde quæque civitas orta sit Italica (Np. Cat. 3, 3); to have its o. in athg, originem a qd habere (Plin.), trahere (L.), ducere (H.); emanare ex qd fonte (C.); ortum, naturam esse, proficisci ab qd re; gigni ex qd re.

ORIGINAL, adj. || Primitive, principalis; primus; antiquissimus (C.); primitivus (Priscian). The natural o. meaning of a word, naturalis et principalis significatio vocabuli (Q. 9, 1, 4); ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (Gell. 13, 29, 1): an o. piece, opus non aliunde expressum; archetypum (Plin. Ep.): an o. letter, chirographum (C. Fam. 12, 1, 2); litteræ autographæ (Suet. Oct. 87); epistola autographa (ib. 71); *litteræ auctoris manu scriptæ: o. documents, litteræ, tabulae, autographæ (Suet.); tabulae authenticæ (authentic; Ulp. Dig.) to have made an o. discovery, per se invenisse qd. Peculiar, proprius; singularis; sui similis. An o. genius, ingenium plane singulare; ingenium illustre: he is a man of o. genius, plane singulari ingenio excellit homo ille: o. sin, *vitiositas innata; *pravitas innata.

ORIGINAL, s. || PROP. 1. Of a writing, archetypum (Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1; in C. Att. 16, 31, it is in Gr.); of a letter, exemplar (C.); opp. exemplum, a copy; of a book, &c.—autograph, liber idiographus (Pand.); autographum (Symm.). *verba scriptoris ipsa (the original text); the Latin transcription visus with the Greek

o., Latina interpretatio certat cum exemplari Græco (Wolf). 2. Of paintings, archetypum (Plin. Ep.); pictura, tabula picta, ab ipso auctore picta, facta. || Pattern, exemplum, exemplar (C.). A living o., exemplum vivum, animale (opp. simulacrum mutuum; aff. C. Inv. 2, 1, mutum in simulacrum ex animal exemplo veritatem transferre): not to equal, to come short of an o., ab archetypo labi et decidere (Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1): aby is always o. (in his speeches), potest semper esse in disputando (or dicendo) suus (C.). || Fig. A person of peculiar or eccentric manners, qui suus est (C. Leg. 2, 7, 17): *qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem, nec ad aliorum exemplum institutum, se componit: since in every thing he chose to be an o., quum in omnibus novus esse mallet et sui exempli scriptor (Eichst.): he is quite an o., homo ille novus est ac sui exempli (Eichst.); nihil æquale est illi homini (H.).

ORIGINALITY, indoles nativa (Baw.); forma quædam ingenii (C. Brut. 85, 294); inventionis vii or felicitas quædam (Eichst.); proprietates (peculiarity). His speeches exhibit a kind of rough, unpolished o., orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem (C. Brut. 85, An.).

ORIGINALLY, || At first, at the beginning, principio; primo; primum; primitus. In a singular way, *novā or singulari ratione; mirum in modum.

ORIGINATE. See BEGIN.

ORISONS, preces, um, pl.

ORNAMENT, s. PROP. a.) ornamentum.—decus. Jw. decus et ornamentum: the o. of temples, decora et ornamenta fanorum. || Fig.) decus; lumen. Jw. decus et lumen. Pompey the o. of the empire, Pompeius decus imperii: Hortensius the ornament of the state, Hortensius lumen et ornamentum reipublicæ. Rhetorical o., dicendi, orationis, cultus or oratus; dicendi, orationis, or verborum lumina; quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia. || Fucus, pigmenta orationis, when executed or out of taste.

ORNAMENT, v. ornare; decorare; exornare; distinguere; Jw. distinguere et ornare. (Syn. in ADORN.)

ORNAMENTAL, venustus; elegans; pulcher; comptus.

ORNAMENTALLY, ornate; venuste; eleganter.

ORPHAN, orbis; fem. orba. Half o., orbis, orba, patre, matre: to be made an o., orbari parentibus.

ORPHAN-ASYLUM, brephothrophium (for foundlings and orphans; see Faciolleti under "curotophium").—orphanotrophium (late): *ædificium orbis alendis et honeste habendis (Eichst.).

ORPHANAGE, orbis (Pest.).

ORPIMENTUM, auripigmentum (Plin.).

ORRERY, cælum gestabile (Cassiod. Ep. 1, 45).—sphaera, in qua solis et lūmæ reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt (aff. C. de Rep. 1, 14, 22).—sphaera, in quam lūmæ, solis, reliquarum stellarum motus illigati sunt (aff. C. Tusc. 1, 25, 63).

ORTHODOX, || Of persons, verum legis Christianæ studiosus (aff. Ammian. 25, 10, 5). But *orthodoxus is almost indispensable as t. t. (Krebs). || Of things, *orthodoxus; *verum, antiquæ, publicæ receptæ doctrinæ or religioni conveniens.

ORTHODOXY, *orthodoxia (eccl.). *vera, recepta, antiqua doctrina or formula; veræ, receptæ, antiquæ religionis or doctrinæ studium. A champion of o., acer religionis receptæ or antiquæ propagator (Baw.).

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, By Crcl. with recte scribere, e. g. recte scribendi præcepta (o. rules). || not orthographicus.

ORTHOGRAPHY, recte scribendi scientia (Q.); formula ratiocine scribendi (Suet.). Muræus uses scribendi ratio, quam orthographia vocant; but orthographia was used by Suet. &c. Sui scriptura; e. g. hæc est vera hujus verbi scriptura.

ORTOLAN, avis miliaria.

OSCILLATE, prps (alternō motu) inclinari retroque recellere (aff. Lucr. 6, 573). || oscillare (Fest.) prps necessary as t. t.

OSCILLATION, jactatio; vibratio (Fest.); motus (when the context fixes the sense); oscillatio (Petrus.).

OSIER, vimen. An o.-bed, locus viminibus consitus; viminētum (Varr.). Of o. s, viminalis.

OSPRAY, OSSIFRAGE, ossifragus (Plin.); ossifraga (Lucr.); *fulco ossifragus (Linn.).

OSSEIFY, || TRANS. in os mutare, vertere. || INTRANS. in os transire, mutari, verti.

OSTENSIBLE, OSTENSIVE, simulatus; fictus.

OSTENSIBLY, simulate; per simulationem; per speciem; e. g. venandi (o. for the purpose of hunting).

OSTENTATION. ostentatio sul; jactantia sul; jactatio circulatoria (*puffing oneself off*).—*vana de se prædicatio (if exhibited in words); in alth, ostentatio, venditatio* quodam ostentatio, jactatio (*full with ex rei*).

OSTENTATIOUS, gloriosus (*of persons and of things; e. g. a letter*).—*vanus (empty, of persons; then of empty things which have a fair appearance)*.—*vaniloquus. An o. display of learning, doctrinæ suæ venditatio* quædam alique ostentatio; (*of one's art and skill*), ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio (*of quackery; Plin. 29, 1, 8, 25*).

OSTENTATIOUSLY, gloriose. *To use alth o., qd re ad ostentationem uti.*

OSTLER, stabularius (*g. t.*); agæo (*groom*).

OSTRACISM, testarum suffragia (*Np Them. 8, 1*); or simply testula (*Np. Arist. 1, 2*); or testarum suffragia quod illi (Græci) δαρκισμὸν vocant (*id. Cīm. 8, 1*).

OSTRICH, struthiocamelus (*Plin.*); struthio (*Capitol., Vopisc., Lamprid.*).

OTHER, alius. *O's, o. men, alii (ἄλλοι): the o's, ceteri, reliqui (cet. the o. part with ref. to the first part, the two being reciprocally opposed: reliq. as the rest, the remainder): no o., alius nemo. See ANOTHEK.*

OTHERWISE, aliter; alio modo or pacto, aliâ ratione (*in another manner, under other conditions or circumstances*).—*secus (not so)*.—*contra (on the contrary)*.—[*ἄλλω*] Alias means 'at another time.' Not o., sic: not o. than, non secus ac, perinde (proinde) ac or, atque: it cannot happen o., fieri non potest aliter or fieri aliter non potest (*ἄλλω* never fieri non potest aliter: it could not happen o. than that &c., fieri non potuit, quin &c. [*ἄλλω*] aliter fieri non potuit, quam ut &c., is un-*Class.*): it happened o., contra accidit: if it falls out o. (i. e. badly), si secus acciderit (*see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 57*): the matter is quite o., totum contra est: to think o., in aliâ voluntate esse (*to have another opinion*).—*dissentire (to think differently; fm another, cum or ab qo): to think o. than one speaks, aliud sentire et loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habere (C. Cat. 10, 5): he speaks o. than he acts, orationi vitæ dissentiit (Sen. Ep. 20, 2). Sts 'otherwise,' when referring to a subit., must be rendered by alius; e. g. the boundary must be fixed o., alius finis constituendus est.*

OTTER, lutra or lytra, æ, f. (*Plin., Vitr.*)

OUGHT, v. debeo. oportet (*quod denoting the moral duty; deb. the individual's obligation to perform it*).—*part. in dus.*—*Sts decet (it is becoming), æquum est (it is fair).*

'I o. to do it' is facere debeo or me facere oportet: *I o. to have done it, facere debebam or debui*; or me facere oportebat or oportuit: and *that the indicative is used, even when a conditional sentence is added with verb in imperf. or pluperf. subjunctive; e. g. omnibus cum contumeliis oneratis, quem patris loco, si ulla in te pietas esset, colere debebas (S. Jug. 85): so if part. in dus is used; e. g. quodsi Cn. Pompeius privatus esset, hoc tamen tamen erat mittendus (Z. 519).*

OUGHT, = *Any thing, aliquid; res quæpiam; quidpiam.*

OUNCE, uncia. *Weighing an o. uncials (Plin.): half an o., semuncia: an o. and a half, aescuncia (= sequicuncia): two o's, sextans: three o's, triens: four o's, quadrans: five o's, quincunx: six o's, semis, assis, m.: seven o's, septunx: eight o's, bes, besalis, m.: nine o's, dodrans: ten o's, dextans: eleven o's, deunx: twelve o's, as, assis, m.*

OUR, noster, tra, trum (*ἡμετέροις* oft. omitted in Latin). *Our people, nostri: o. countrymen, nostrates: o. times, hæc tempora; nostra memoria, ætas: for o. sake, propter nos; nostra causa; nostri causâ.*

OURSELVES, nos ipsi. nosmet ipsi. *As reflexive, nos, when no particular emphasis is required.*

OUSEL, merula (C.).

OUT, adv. foras (*with motion*).—*foris (without motion). To be o. ut = not at home, foris esse; domi non esse: he is not yet gone o., domo nondum excessit: this is the first time that I have been o. since my illness, ex quo convalescit, primum domo efferro pedem: to break o., prorumpere: to come o., i. e. to become known, exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); effluere et ad aures hominum permanere. But for 'out,' with verbs, see the verbs.*

OUT OF. Beyond, away from, extra (*with acc.*): out of the house, foris (*without motion*).—*foras (with motion): out of the country, peregre (e. g. habitare, abire, proficisci): to be out of bow-shot, extra tell*

jactum esse: to be out of one's mind or senses, sul or mentis non compotem esse; non compotem esse animo; non apud se esse (Com.). ¶ Beyond, i. e. exceeding: it is out of my power, nequeo, non possum, non data est ea rei potestas or copia; non valeo (I have not power): out of season, alieno or laud opportuno tempore; non in tempore; intempestive (at an unreasonable time). ¶ From, e or ex; de; rarely a or ab. The preposition remains untranslated after a Latin verb compounded with it; e. g. to get out of a ship, nave egredi. ¶ By reason of, on account of, e or ex; a or ab; per (on account of, by reason of)—*propter (because of)*. Sts the simple abl. is used; frequently, however, with the plebs ductus or adductus (led); motus or permotus (moved); inductus (induced); impulsus or incitatus (urged); incensus, inflammatus (kindled, inflamed); coactus (obliged, compelled); captus (taken); impeditus (hindered); e. g. out of a taste for philosophy, philosophiæ studio ductus: out of shame, pudore adductus: out of fear, metu; propter timorem; metu coactus, permotus.

OUTBID, supra or plus adicere: qo licente contra liceri: vincere qm.

OUTBREAK, eruptio (*act of bursting forth, e. g. Ætnæ*).—*initium, principium (beginning, e. g. of a war)*. At the o. of the war, bello erumpente; bello exorto; tumultus, tumultuatio (*noisy uproar, whether of an excited multitude or of an individual; then, like trepidation, the alarm, &c., caused by it*). Jn. strepitus et tumultus.

OUTCAST, in exilium actus or ejectus (C.); extorris ab solo patrio (L.). An o., extorris patriâ, domo (S.) or simply extorris (g. t.).

OUTCRY, *Loed erg, clamor. To raise an o., clamorem edere, tollere. ¶ Opposition, vid.*

OUTDO, re or in re excellere, præstare ei; qm antecellere.

OUTER, OUTWARD, adj. extraneus (*on the outside, opp. to the thing itself within*).—*externus (that is outside, opp. Intestinus or post-Class. Internus); or the comparative exterior (if two things be spoken of; e. g. the o. part, pars exterior, opp. pars interior). The o. circle, orbis exterior; linea circumferens: o. goods, bona externa; bona corporis (opp. bona or virtutes animi): o. means, remedia, quæ extrinsecus adhibentur (remedies)—adjumenta externa et adventicia (helps fm without): o. pomp, ambitio: o. circumstances, fortuna.*

OUTER LINE, linea circum currentis (*forming the outline of a thing*).—*extremities (g. t., the extremity of alth)*.—*ambitus, us (circumference)*.

OUTHOUSE, ædificium astructum; *pars ædium adjecta, astructa; postica pars ædium (L.), domus postica (Varr. ap. Non.; of back buildings).

OUTLANDISH, externus; extraneus.

OUTLAW, a. proscriptus. cuius vitæ est addicta et proposita præmiis (*that has a price set on his head; after C.*).

OUTLAW, v. proscribere qm; ca vitam præmiis proponere et addicere; (*with others*), in proscriptorum numerum referre qm.

OUTLAWRY, proscriptio.

OUTLAY, sumptus. impensa. impendium. [Srv. in EXPENSE.]

OUTLET, area (*open court*).—*effluvium; emissarium (of a pond or lake)*.—*os, ostium, caput (mouth of a river)*.

OUTLINE, s. forma rudis et impolita (*prop.*); extrema lineamenta, orum; extreme lineæ, pl. (*prop. and fig.*); forma (*prop. and fig.*). To draw an o. of alth, primas lineas ca rei ducere; primis lineis designare qd; adumbrare qd (*prop. and fig.*).

OUTLIVE, alteri superstitem esse; superesse ei; qm vitâ superare: to o. one's faculties, vivere tamquam superstitem sui (Sen.). See SURVIVE.

OUTRAGE, See OUFEND, HURT.

OUTRAGEOUS, immodicus; immoderatus; immodestus.

OUTRIGHT, See IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRELY.

OUTSIDE, frons (*the front*).—*pars exterior (outer part)*.—*forma externa (outward shape)*.—*species (outward appearance)*. The glittering o. of a thing, splendor et species ca rei: to judge alth by the o., formâ externâ metiri qd; omnia referre or revocare ad speciem or ad formam externam.

OUTSTANDING, by in nominibus. To be o., in nominibus esse: to have many o. debts, grandem pecuniâ in nominibus habere: o. money or debts, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina, um, n.: to collect or call in o. debts, nomina sua exigere.

OUTSTRIP, cursu superare or vincere qm.

OUTWARD. See *OUTER*.

OUTWARDLY, extra, extrinsecus (opp. intus, intra, intrinsecus). Inwardly and o., intus et extra: o. and inwardly, extra et intus; extrinsecus et intra; extrinsecus et intrinsecus.

OUTWEIGH, præponderare (to exceed in value; prop. and fig.).—superiorem esse qd; vincere, superare qm (to exceed in value; all these fig.). Cato alone o's hundreds of thousands, unus Cato est pro centum millibus.

OUTWIT, fraudem or fallaciam ci facere; imponere ci; scum facere ci; frustrari; circumducere (Com.). [Syn. in DECEIVE.]

OUTWORKS, propugnacula (pl.).

OVAL, ovatus (Plin.); ex longo rotundus: "ovo similis. An o., figura ex longo rotunda (aft. Col. 6, 29, 3): to be o., species est ci rei ovata: to make o., qd in ovi formam redigere (aft. Col. 12, 15, An.).

OVEN, furnus (for baking).—fornax (for melting).—arctopta (for making a kind of fine bread, Plaut. Aut. 2, 9, 4; hence, bread baked in such an o., panis arctopticus, Plin. 18, 11, 27).—cibarius (a vessel narrow at the top, broad below, with several openings to admit the heat, for baking bread and cakes).—testum, testum (an earthen dish, called by Pliny, loc. cit., fictilia patina, which was put over the bread, and then covered with hot coals): mouth of an o., os furni or fornacis.

OVER, prep. || Above, super; supra. || Beyond, trans; ultra. || Across, trans. || More than, super quam.—*Over*, in compounds, is expressed in Latin by trans (singly or in composition); *Over* a verb compounded with trans takes either a simple acc., or an acc. with trans repeated, citra with an acc., ex (from) with an abl., ad (to) with an acc.; or by adv. superne; huc, illuc, acc. to the sense.—This prep. is often implied in the Latin verbs or phrases: *g. to have a great advantage o. one*, qm longe superare; plurimum præstare ci.

OVER, adj. || More, supra; plus, amplius (*Over* et quod excurrit is late, as in Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26 § 2, deoem et quod excurrit; Veget. Mil. 1, 28, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): a little o. or under, haud multo (*Over* not aliquanto, i. e. considerably) plus minuscule: to have o. and above, superest mihi qd (I have a surplus; but relinquat mihi qd or reliquum habeo qd, I keep something as a remainder). || To denote a disastrous or fatal termination, with the verb to be; e. g. to be all o., finem habere; desinere: it is all o. with me, actum est de me! perit! occidit!

OVER, (in composition (too much)) when the particular compound is not found, may usually be translated (1) by nimium, nimis, præter or ultra modum (excessively) or (2) by the comparative or superlative of some adj. or adv. Thus: o. frequently, nimis or nimium saepe: o. much, plus justo, nimium plus; præter modum: to be o.-timid, timidiorem esse: to overdo a thing, modum excedere in qd re: o.-proud, superbiusculus: o.-bashful, ultra modum verecundus: o.-easy (of temper), iusto facilior.

OVER AGAINST, contra, adversus, exadversus, exadversum, all with an acc.; ex adverso or exadversum, adv. (of two sides or points opp. to each other); e regione, with a gen. of the place and dat. of the person (of two lines parallel to each other). *Over* The prep. e must not be omitted, for regione alone = 'in the region of'; see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 39. *Over* Avoid trans, contra as un-Class.: that lies o.-a. a place, &c., quod contra locum est or positum est; quod ex adverso or exadversum situm (positum) est, jacet: to stand o.-a., "ex-adversus qm stare, contra qd esse or positum esse, ex adverso positum esse (g. i., the former of persons, the latter of things).

OVERAWE, timorem or pavorem ci incutere or incutere (to strike terror into)—efflicere ut qs qd or qm vereatur or reveretur (to inspire with reverence).

OVERBEARING, arrogans; insolens; superbus.

OVERBOARD, in undis (without motion).—in undas (with motion; e. g. to throw o., in undas projicere): to fall o., in mare excuti (if fm the stern, e. puppi; Curt. 4, 4, med.); puppi excidere (V.); in flumen excidere (L.: if into the sea, in mare). To throw himself o., in undas se projicere or desilire: to throw a thing o., ci rei jacturam facere.

OVERBURDEN, *nimium onus imponere ci rei; *nimio pondere onerare qd. To be overburdened with business, negotiis obrutum et oppressum esse. See OVERLOAD.

OVERCAST, || To cloud over: the sky is o., caelum nubibus obducitur or obtegatur; nubilatur; or nubilare coepit. A dy's brow is o. (fig.), os oculi tristitiae

quoddam nubium ducunt (Q. 11, 3, 75). || To coat with a thing, See COAT.

OVERCAST, adj. || Of the sky, &c., nubilos, obnubilus. || Of the countenance: an o. brow, frons contracta (wrinkled with care, vexation, &c.).—frons nubila (Mart. 2, 11); vultus tristis.

OVERCAUTIOUS, nimium cautus.

OVERCOME, superare; vincere; devincere. See CONQUER.

OVERDO, modum excedere in re (to exceed the proper limit)—vires nimis intendere. nimio labore frangi (work too hard).

OVERDRIVE, vehementer agitare et extendere (a beast, train, &c., aft. Col.).

OVERFLOW, a. abundantia; affluentia.

OVERFLOW, || INTRANS. (PROPR.) redundare (of a thing that contains water, that streams over).—abundare (of things, when they are already full, and their contents exceed the usual quantity).—exundare (to flow over, of boiling water; Plin.).—restagnare (of standing waters; also pass. = to be overflowed, late is locus restagnat, Cæc.). || IMPROPR. || To o. with a thing, se effundere (or mid.) effundi in qd. To o. with wealth, in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere; circumfluere omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere: to o. with joy, exultare lætitia triumphare gaudio. incredibili gaudio esse elatum, &c.: overflowing, effusus (e. g. lætitia).—In overflowing measure, see ABUNDANCE. || TRANS. (of streams, super ripas, redundare or effundi; extra ripas diffundere; alveum excedere: to be overflowed, superflundi and post-Aug. effundi (e. g. effusa loca restagnare). inundare (e. g. Thieris agros inundavit). || IMPROPR. (of nations 'overflowing' a country (Shena.), inundare (Just.); se superfundere in terras.

OVERFLOWING, abundans; affluens.

OVERGROW, supercrescere ci rei; tegere, or contegere, qd: to be overgrown with foliage, frondibus contextum esse: the road is overgrown with bushes, via virgultis interclusa est: overgrown with moss, muscosus: to be overgrown with a thing (fig.), vestiri, convestiri qd re.

OVERIANG, superimminere: overhanging, superimpensans.

OVER-HASTILY, nimium festinanter; præpropere (e. g. agere qd).

OVERHEAD, supra; super.

OVERHEAR, auribus accipere (C.) or excipere (Plin.): we are overheard, "sunt qui sermonem nostrum, or verba nostra, auribus excipiunt.

OVERJOY, perfundere qm suavisimè, incredibili, quâdam voluptate; mirifice oblectare qm. To be overjoyed, gaudio triumphare; incredibili gaudio esse elatum; exultare lætitia.

OVERLAND (journey), iter terrestre or pedestre (*Over* iter terrenum is not Latin): to make an o. journey, terrâ iter facere.

OVERLAY, || To lay over, inducere qd ci rei, or super qd; inducere qd qd re (e. g. ceram parieti, or parietem cerâ; aurum tecto; coria super lateres; scuta pelibus).—Illinere qd ci rei, or qd qd re (e. g. aurum marmor; qd gypso).—circumlinere qd qd re (e. g. mortuos cerâ). || To oppress by too much weight or power, opprimere; obruere.

OVERLEAP, transilire (prop. and impr. = to pass over in silence, and to exceed, H.).—|| IMPROPR. || See OVERPASS.

OVERLOAD, || PROP. (nimio pondere onerare (navem, plastrum).—nimium onus imponere (plastrum). || FRO. obruere: to o. the stomach, obruere se (vino, cibis); se ingurgitare cibis (aft. C.); epulis obrui (Np.); onerari (S.); onerare ventrem (aft. S.): to be overloaded with ornament, nimis, putide, ornatum esse.

OVERLOOK, || So that a thing may be seen or annoyed: a) in a military sense, superare locum, imminere ci loco: the tower overlooked the high ground when the spring was, turris superabat fastigium fontis (B. G. 8, 41): the hill overlooks the town, collis imminet urbi. ß) To give a view of, qm locum prospicere. || Superintend, curare et attendere qd; ad qd advigilare. || To neglect, omit, omittere; prætermittere; negligere; qd non animadvertere (not to notice); *Over* prætervidere is barbarous. || To pass by indolently, ignoscere ci qd.—convivere in qd re (to wink at it, C.).

OVERMUCH, adj. nimius.

OVERMUCH, adv. nimis; nimium; plus æquo; satis superque; ultra quam satis est; plus satis.

OVERPASS, transire, or egredi, qd or extra qd

(*prop. and fig.*): *excedere* (*fig.*); *migrare* (*fig.*): *transgredi* means 'to pass over, cross'; it is not at all used in a figurative sense.

OVERPLUS, reliquum; residuum; quod restat, superat.

OVERPOWER, opprimere; obruere; vincere; superare (to overcome).

OVERRATE. See **OVERVALUE**.

OVERREACH. See **DECEIVE**, **CHERAT**.

OVERRISE, nimio cursu fatigare.

OVERSEER, custos, curator (one that looks over, and takes care of *aliquid*); praefectus (one set over a thing); exactor (one that sees that *aliquid* is carefully made or done); magister, rector (a teacher, tutor); praefectus moribus, censor (inspector of public morals); superjumentarius (of the drivers of beasts of burden); seductus (of a temple); the o. of the roads, curator viarum; the o. of public buildings and the police, edilis (at Rome); o. of the works, in building, exactor operis; to set an o. over *aliquid*, custodem imponere *cl* rei, rarely in re (over any one); custodem apponere or imponere *cl* (*over*) never in *qo*; see *Bremi*, *Np. Cim.* 4, 1); to make one o. over *aliquid*, constituere, praeficere *qm* curatorem *cl* rei; also simply praeficere, praeporare *qm* *cl* rei.

OVERSHADOW, rei umbras inducere (*V.*); opacare (*C.*); innumbrare (*Plin.*, *V.*, *Lucr.*).

OVERSHOOT, transgredi.

OVERSIGHT, *Care, charge, cura* (care of *aliquid*); custodia (guard, watchful o.). *Jn.* cura custodiaque.—tutela (protecting o.).—praesidium (by a president).—praefectura morum (of the public morals): to have the o. of a thing, praesse, praefectum esse *cl* rei; *cl* rei praesidere (as president).—curare, regere, moderari *qd* (to manage, administer, *fig.*): to entrust to any one the o. of *aliquid*, credere *cl* ei rei custodiam; *qd* in custodiam *cs* concedere or committere: to commit to any one the o. of a person, *qm* *cs* curae custodisque mandare. *¶* Want of care, negligence, imprudentia; incuria; negligentia.

OVERSPREAD, inducere, obducere, *qd* *qâ* re (to overlay); tegere, obducere *qd* *qâ* re (to cover).

OVERSTRAIN, nimis intendere or extendere.

OVERTRAINED, nimis.

OVERTAKE, *To come up to, assaequi, consequi*: to o. *aliquid* in his flight, *qm* fugientem excipere (*C.*), or in fuga comprehendere. *¶* To surprise, vid.

OVERTASK. See **OVERWORK**.

OVERTHROW, v. destruere (to take asunder; opp. construere).—demoliri (to break down, and destroy).—diruere, proutere (to separate by throwing down, to destroy).—evertre (by digging and tearing up what is fixed in the ground; opp. fundare; e. g. urbem, rempublicam. republicae fundamenta).—pervertre (by pushing down what stands fast).—subvertre (by secretly undermining; e. g. imperium, leges, libertatem, &c.). delere (blot out; hence, deprive of its existence).—extinguere (to put out, and so cause to cease; hope, spem, &c.).—tollere (to take away; destroy, urbem, legem, &c.): to o. utterly, funditus tollere, evertre, &c. *¶* To overthrow plans, &c., ad vanum, or ad irritum, or ad vanum et irritum redigere (*over*) avoid ad nihil redigere (in this sense).—perimere.—disturbare (e. g. nuptias, legem): to o. all a person's plans, disturbare *cl* omnes rationes: to o. one's opinion, opinione *qm* deflere.

OVERTHROW, a. *Act of overthrowing, destruction; demolitio; or by the verbs.* *¶* Destruction, ruin, obitus (the mildest term; often used for natural death).—occasus (of a person or thing).—*Jn.* obitus occasusque; obitus et occasus; ruinæ; occasus et ruinæ; interitus (a ceasing to be, of a person or thing; stronger than occasus).—*Jn.* occasus interitusque; interitus atque obitus; exitium (tragic end of a person or thing).—perniciēs (destruction or violent end; occasioned by a living agent).

OVERTLY, aperte (opp. occulte); palam (opp. clam).

OVERTOP, superare; eminere.

OVERTURE, *A proposal, offer, propositum; conditio.* *¶* (*Jn* music), *dramatis* musci exordium.

OVERTURN. See **OVERTHROW**, **UPSET**.

OVERVALUE, nimis tribuere *cl* rei: nimium pretium statuere *cl* rei: to o. one's own powers, superbam virium fiduciam ostentare; majora quam pro viribus agitare: to o. any one, immodicum *cs* esse aestimato-

rem: to o. oneself, immodicum sui esse aestimatorem (*ast. Curt.* 8, 1, 23).

OVERVEENING, praedens; confidens; superbus (*haughty*).—temerarius (*rash*).

OVERWHELM, opprimere; obruere: overwhelmed with grief, mærore profligatus (*C.*).

OVERWORK (oneself), vires nimis intendere; nimio labore frangi.

OVERWROUGHT, nimis; aroarsitus (*far-fetched*).

OVIFORM, ovatus. *Aliquid* is o., est ovata *cs* rei species: to make *aliquid* o., *qd* in ovi formam redigere (*ast. Col.* 12, 15, *fig.*).

OVIPAROUS, ova gignens or pariens; oviparus (*Appul.*, as *transl.* of *ovoviv.*; and so *Auson. Idyll.* 10, 132).

OWE, rem *cl* debere. To o. money, i. e. be in debt, in me alieno esse: to o. much to *aliquid* (*fig.*), *cl* maximam debere gratiam: to o. one's life to *aliquid*, alterius beneficio vivere. *¶* Owine, = Due: a debt or sum of money o. to me, nomen (*g. i.*), or pecunia credita: deus o. to me, quæ in nominibus sunt; nomina: to call in debt o. to me, nomina exigere: to be o., in nominibus esse: to have large sums of money o. to him, grandem pecuniam in nominibus habere. *¶* To re owe to, oriri or ex-oriri ab *qâ* re; emanare or fluere de or ex *qâ* re; proficisci ab *qâ* re (to have *aliquid* for its source or origin).—feri, effici, æqui, or consequi ex *qâ* re (to be the consequence of). *¶* It is o. to them that the populace was excited, eorum operâ plebs concitata est: their introduction into the senate was o. to him, ejus beneficio in senatum venerunt: all this is o. to you, vestra culpa hoc accidit: it is not o. to me (= my fault) that *fig.*, non fit meo vitio ut *fig.*: it was not o. to me that *fig.*, non stetit per me, ut *fig.*; non impedit, quin *fig.*: it was all owing to him that *fig.*, stetit per eum, quominus &c.

OWL, ulula, noctus (both *strix passerina; *Linn.*). Of or like an o., nocturnus (e. g. oculi): o's eyes, nocturni oculi.

OWN, adj. *Belonging to or proceeding from oneself, proprius. But it is usually expressed by the possessive pronouns meus, tuus, suus, &c., or by ipsius, or more strongly by meus (tuus, &c.) ip[s]ius, or simply by ip[s]e: e. g. he had written it with his o. hand, ipsius (or suus ip[s]ius) manu scriptum erat; ip[s]e scripsit: I have seen it with my o. eyes, ip[s]e vidi; præsum vidi: I quote the prince's o. words, ipsa principis verba referam: through my o. fault, mea culpa: by one's o. exertions, meo (suo, &c.) Marte alio with ut dicitur; see *C. Off.* 3, 7, 34; *Ferr.* 3, 4, 9. *over* Avoid proprio Marte): with one's own hand, manu mea (tua, &c.) factus (made) or scriptus (written): a letter written with one's o. hand, epistola, quam meâ manu scripsi; literæ autographæ (*Suet. Oct.* 87); literæ ipsius manu scriptæ; chirographum (one's handwriting, autograph): with one's o. hand, by one's o. means, propriis viribus (by one's o. strength or power); sumptu privato (at one's o. cost or expense; e. g. bellum gerere; see *L.* 2, 53 & 47).*

¶ That one can use or apply to his own advantage, proprius (opp. communis or alienus); *over* In *C.* always with a gen., to wch the passage, *C. Rose. Am.* 8, 21, tria prædia Capiti propria traduntur, is no objection, since Capiti depends on traduntur: in other writers also with a dat.).—peculiaris (that wch one has for his own person and advantage).—privatus (that belongs to one as his private property, opp. publicus).—domesticus (that concerns one's o. family). *Jn.* domesticus et privatus (e. g. domesticæ et privatæ res, opp. publicæ).—privus (proper to oneself, one's very own). Here also the poss. pronouns are frequently sufficient, to which also proprius may be added for emphasis; e. g. suo annulo signare; calamitatem propriam suam queri: one's o. house, sedes peculiare (*Pompon. Dig.* 15, 1, 23): he has taken away every thing that was our o., ademit nobis omnia, quæ nostra erant propria: to make *aliquid* one's o., proprium sibi facere *qd* (so as to be able to dispose of it; see *H. Sat.* 2, 6, 5).—sibi acquirere *qd* (to acquire as one's property).—discere, percipere *qd* (by learning: *over* in succum et sanguinem vertere is without any warrant): a rich man who sails in his o. yacht, dives, quon ducit priva trimemis (*poet.*): each vessel has its o. lid, opercula sunt dollis priva.

OWN, v. *To possess, rem possidere, habere; re frui.* *¶* To recognize, acknowledge, agnoscere, cognoscere (to recognize *aliquid* as being what it is).—appellare *qm* (with an acc. of the title): to declare any one to be such or such a person).—probare, comprobare (to approve of). To o. one as his son, agnoscere *qm* filium (opp. abdicare filium): to o. any one as king, regem appellare *qm* (to declare any one king).—ci parere (to obey any one; opp. detractare *cs* Imperium). *¶* To confess, fatetur (*implying a previous question*).--

confiteor, profiteor *conf. reluctantly, fm being unable to conceal; prof. freely, openly; often joined with prae se ferre*: to o. a debt, confiteri me alienum (XII Tabb. ap. Gell., &c.); confiteri nomen; fateri se debere (opp. infitiri debitum): to o. a fault or crime, confiteri peccatum (C.) or se peccasse.

OWNER, possessor; qui possidet, &c.

OX, bos (gen. bovis, pl. boves); bobus or bubus. A young ox, juvenens: of or belonging to oxen, boarius; ox-driver, bubulcus; ox tail, cauda taurina; ox-tongue, (prop.) lingua bovis: (a plant), *anchusa (Linn.).

OKALIC, OXYDE, OXYGEN, &c., must be retained as i. t.; e. g. oxygenium.

OXYMEL, oxymel (Plin.).

OYSTER, ostrea; ostreum (poet.). Of or belonging to o.'s, ostrearius: full of o.'s, ostreus (poet.): an o-bed or pit, ostrearium; ostrearium vivarium (artificially prepared: see Plin. 9, 54, 79; Macrobi. Sat. 2, 11): the beard of an o., fibræ: bread eaten with o.'s, panis ostrearius: the taking of o.'s, ostreum lectio (Suet. not captura): a dealer in o.'s, ostrearius: an o.-shell, testa: to open an o., testam discutere.

P

PABULAR, ad cibum pertinens; or by gen. cibi, ciborum.

PABULOUS, alibilis (Varr.).

PACE, s. | Step, gait, passus, ùs; gressus, ùs: incensus, ùs; ingressus, ùs. A quick, slow p., incensus citus, tardus; see also GAIT. A degree of celerity, by gradus.—equus cui mollis est alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio (Plin. 8, 42, 67; that goes with a regular and even p.): to mend one's p., gradum addere (L.), celerare (H.), corrumpere (F.): to go at a brisk p., pleno gradu ingredi (Treb. in C. Ep.): a sluggish p., passus iners or lentus (O.): a quick or rapid p., passus citus or rapidus (O.). | A measure of five Roman feet, passus, ùs.

PACE, v. compositis gradibus ire (F.); lento gradu incedere or ingredi.—spatiari (p. about for pleasure, &c.).

PACHA, satrapæ; præfectus; purpuratus (or it may be necessary to retain the word as i. t.).

PACIFIC, pacis amator (C.) or cupidus (H. Sat.); otii studiosus; placabilis (easily appeased).—placidus (opp. ferox, immitis).—concora (concordant).—quietus (not warlike).—pacificus (making peace; C. Luc. Mart.). A p. disposition, pacis, concordia, amor or studium (C.); animus non abhorrens a quietis consiliis (L. 30, 30): p. overtures, pacis conditiones, pl.

PACIFICATION, pacificatio (C.); mly by the verbs.

PACIFICATOR, pacificator (C.); mly by the verbs.

PACIFY, | To calm, tranquillize, qm or ea animum placare (to set at rest).—mitigare (to mitigate).—lenire or delinire (to assuage).—permulcere (to appease by endearment, by gentle words). Jn. ea animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To p. the anger of any one, ea iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to p. the multitude, multitudinem, plebem reprimere: to p. a disturbance, seditionem lenire or sedare: to p. pain, dolorem mitigare. | To appease, vid.

PACK, s. | Bundle, sarcina, sarcinula (as a burden).—fascis (q. t.).—manipulus (such as may be carried in the hand). | Of wounds, *canum venatorum turba. | Of men (conspicuously), turba; grex.

PACK, PACK UP, v. | To collect in parcels or bundles, colligere: componere: in fasciulus colligere; sarcinulas alligare. | To squeeze together, coartare. Close packing, *hominum in angusto sedentium coartatio (aft. L. 27, 46; of the close sitting in the theatre).

PACK OFF, amoliri se (Plaut.); facessere; se facessere. P-off! apage te! apage sis! facesse hinc! abis hinc!

PACKCLOTH, segestis or segestrium; *lineum emporiticum.

PACKET, | A small bundle, fasciculus (C.); sarcinula (Pet.). | A ship or boat, navis tabellaria (aft. Sen. Ep. 77, 1); or Cret. *navicula publica litera, sarcinula, et hominibus transportandis perferenda.

PACKHORSE, equus cliticarius (aft. Col.); jumentum sarcinarium; or simply jumentum (Cæs.).

PACKSADDLE, cliticus, pl.

PACKTHREAD, funiculus (Plin.); resticula (Varr.).

PACT, PACTION, pactio, pactum (an agreement drawn in proper form, and which has become legal; the former as action).—conventus; conventum; constitutum (the thing agreed upon; also, before it is irrevocably binding). See COMPACT.

PAD, s. pulvinus; pulvillus (H.).

PAD, v. pulvino (-is) sternere qd (to provide with p.'s).—farcire qd qd re (to stuff). Padded, pulvillis fartus or stratus.

PADDLE, s. *remus curtus or brevior, or prps batillus. | Palmula or palma remi is the blade of an oar; pala, a shovel, spade.

PADDLE, v. | To propel by a paddle, *navigium remo breviori incitare, propellere. | To beat or play with the water, *aquam, undas, leniter agitare.

PADDOCK, | A toad, bufo, onis, m. | A small enclosure or field, septum.

PADLOCK, *sera pensilis; or, in connexion, simply sera, claustrum.

PAGAN, idololatra (Tert.); paganus (Augustin; in class. Latin, of a village, villager).—gentilis, ethnicus (eccl); non Christianus (Tert.); *doctrinæ Christianæ, or sacrorum Christianorum, expers; *falsorum or adumbratorum deorum cultor.

PAGANISM, *falsorum, &c., deorum cultus.

PAGE, | One side of the leaf of a book, pagina (C.). To flip a p., paginam complere. | A boy in attendance: a royal or court p., puer ex aula (†)—minister ex pueris regis, puer regius, puer nobilis ex regia cohorte, puer nobilis custodie corporis regis assuetus (Curt. 10, 5, 17).—puer paedagogus (Amilian. 26, 6), pl. paedagogia (Plin., S., Suet.): the royal p.'s, pueri regii (L.); puerorum regiorum cohors, or only cohors regia: to be the king's p., *pueri regii ministerio fungi.—ad epulas regis assistere (at a banquet; C.).

PAGE, v. (a book), paginæ notâ, or pl. paginarum notâ, signare.

PAGEANT, spectaculum.

PAGEANTRY, pompa; fastus, ùs.

PAGODA, sacellum (the temple).—persona (the image of clay, &c.).

PAIL, situlus, situla (a pitcher-like vessel for wells, &c.).—modiolus (a pail in hydraulic machines).—hama (a pail for drawing and carrying water, empty a bucket of a fire-engine; see Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42), 2. Acc. to Salmastius, it was in the shape of a boat).

PAIN, s. | Bodily anguish, dolor; cruciatus (severe). To be free from p., dolore vacare, carere dolore; non or nihil dolere: to be in p., suffer p., dolere: to inflict p., dolorem ci facere, efficere, dare, afferre, immovere: to lose p., dolorem abicere, deponere. | Mental distress, grief, ægritudo, sollicitudo, (stronger) angor (C. Tuac. 4, 8, 18, angor est ægritudo premens; also the pl. angores when the p. is frequent or lasting). Excruciating p., dolor (C. i. c., dolor est ægritudo crucians). A person gives me p., oritur mihi ab eo ægritudo; qd mihi sollicitudinem affert; qd me ægritudine or sollicitudine afficit: a thing causes p. to me, qd mihi sollicitudine est; qd me sollicitum habet: to suffer p. in ægritudine or sollicitudine esse; ægritudine or sollicitudine affectum esse: to suffer great p. on account of alth, sollicitudine ea rei vel maxime urgi: free from p., ægritudine or sollicitudine vacuus; vacuus ab angoribus; freedom fm p., vacuitas a sollicitudine, or ab angoribus (cf. C. de Off. 1, 21, 73). | Penally, pena: under p. of death, proposita, or interposita, pena capitis (Cæs.; L.); sub mortis or capitis pena (Suet.).

PAIN, v. | Bodily, dolorem ci facere, efficere, dare, afferre, commovere. | Mentally, ci marorem dare; qm curâ et sollicitudine afficere; ci tria'tiam afferre: it p.'s me, doleo qd; hoc mihi dolet (with an acc. and inf., or with quod).

PAINFUL, | Causing or attended with pain, acerbus; gravis; dolorem afferens. | Causing or attended with labour, operosus; laboriosus; difficilis.

PAINFULLY, | So as to cause pain of mind, acerbe; dolenter. | With labour or pains, laboriose; operose; multo labore et sudore. See the adj.

PAIN'S, opera; labor (labour).—contentio (assertion).—industria (*unwearied exertion)—conatus, ùs (effort).—studium (zeal). Jn. conatus studiumque; opera et studium. To take p., operam dare or navare; niti, eniti (to strive, exert oneself).—laborare, elaborare (to labour upon alth). Jn. eniti et efficere, eniti et con-

tendere, contendere et laborare (*all usually followed by ut*); intendere (*to attempt with exertion; followed by an inf.*): *to take very great p.s.*, omnibus viribus contendere; omnibus nervis conungi; omni ope atque operâ entiti (*all followed by ut, &c.*): *to take p.s. to no purpose*, operam, operam et oleum, perdere; frustra niti: *to take p.s. on aby's behalf*, niti pro qo; *cl ope am præstare* or dicare: *to take p.s. about athg.*, anquirere qd (*to look carefully for*); sequi, persequi (*to strive or endeavour after*). studiê, operam dare or navare ci rei (*to make an effort for the attainment of athg.*).

PAINT, v. || TRANS. 1) **PROPR.** a) *To represent by colours, with delineation*, pingere; depingere; coloribus reddere. *To p. figures*, coloribus figuras depingere: *to p. a face*, effingere oris lineamenta: *to p. a thing after an original*, similitudinem ex vero effingere. b) *To lay on colours*, colorare qd; colores inducere ci rei; fucare; infucare; pigmentis illinere: *to p. white*, albore colores ci rei inducere; cerussâ illinere or oblinere (*with white lead*): *to p. a house*, ædificium expolire (*Vitr.*): *painted boards*, tabulæ colore fucatæ (*T.*): *to p. oneself (one's face)*, colorem fucâ mentiri; fucare colorem. || 2) **FIG.** pingere; depingere; ante oculos ponere ci qd: *painted, fucatus, infucatus*: *to p. in vivid or lively colours*, lectis verborum coloribus depingere qd (*ast. Græll. 14, 4, 1*): *to p. aby in his true c.s.*, c.s. naturam certis describere signis; *grps. *cs vivam* or vividam imaginem exprimere; c.s. vitia (or vitia et virtutes, *as the case may be*) deformare (*Rutil. Lup.*); imaginem consuetudinis atque vitæ c.s. exprimere. || **INTRANS.** pingere.

PAINT, || PROPR. pigmentum (*v. gr.*): *also color, fucus (prop. and fig.)*. *To mix or prepare p.*, pigmentum temperare, subigere, miscere: *prepared p.s.*, qui arte sunt, qui mixtionem, temperaturâ perficiuntur (*Vitr.*): *to put on four coats of p.*, quater inducere colorem picturæ: *the blood of the crocodile is used as a p.*, crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur. || **FIG.** color; pigmenta, p.s.; fucus: *truth without p.*, veritas nuda et simplex.

PAINTER, pictor (g. t.): pingendi artifex (*a good p.*); qui colores rei inducit. *P.s. materials*, pictorum instrumenta; supellex pictoria.

PAINTING, || THE ART OF PAINTING, ars pingendi, ars picturæ (*C.*), *or simply pictura*. || **THE ACT OF PAINTING**, pictura. || **A picture**, pictura (*the painting itself with ut respect of the materials; also fig. of dramatic representation, or of description*; see *Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52*).—*tabula* or (*dim.*) *tabella*, *with or without picta (the painting and the materials)*.—*imago*, *imago picta (a likeness, portrait; also fig.)*.—*to make a p. of athg.*, depingere qd, imaginem c.s. rei exprimere (*prop. & fig.*); qd describere (*fig.*): *to hang a p. in a good light*, tabulam in bono lumine collocare.

PAIR, s. par; *also iugum*. *In p.s.*, binl: *a p. of cups*, binl scyphi (*C.*): *a p. of married people*, conjuges; *par coniugum*; or *simply coniugium (Plin.)*.

PAIR, v. || TRANS. iungere; conjugere; copulare; componere. || **INTRANS.** *Of birds or animals*, coire.

PAIRING (Of birds or animals), coitus. *P. time*, tempus quo aves coeunt.

PALACE, regia (L.), domicilium regis; ædes regis (*C.*); *in later prose*, palatium (*Suet.*; *also in poets of the gold. age, e. g. H., V.*). *Sle in a wider sense*, turris.

PALANQUIN, lectica (the person being recumbent); **sella Indica gestatoria*.

PALATABLE, || PROPR. boni, jucundi, suavis saporis (*Plin.*), sapidus (*Apic.*). || **FIG.** suavis, dulcis (*pleasant*); jucundus, gratus, acceptus (*welcome*). *To be p.*, jucundum esse, placere (*of persons or things*).

PALATE, || PROPR. palatum (*the organ*); sensus gustatûs (*taste*). *A nice or dainty p.*, palatum subtile (*H.*). || **FIG.** sensus, ūs; iudicium.

PALAUER, s. || SUPERFLUOUS talk, cantilæna (*Brut. ap. C.*); declamatio (*Auct. Dial. de Orat.*); gerræ; nugæ. || **ADULATORY** language, blanditiæ; blandimenta, pl. (*C.*); lenocinium (*T.*). *Jm. blanditiæ et assentationes*.

PALAUER, v. || TO TALK SUPERFLUOUSLY, inaniam fundere verba; multum esse in loquendo. || **TO USE ADULATORY LANGUAGE**, blanditiâs dicere ci (*O.*); blandiri ci; blandis veris or blandimentis permulcere qm (*ast. C.*); animum c.s. blandis verbis delinire (*Plin.*); auribus c.s. servire (*Cæs.*).

PALE, s. palus (g. t. for any pole, e. g. a hedge-stake, esp. for fastening athg. to, e. g. a vine); sudes (*shaped and pointed at the top*). **Stipes and vallus were larger stakes wch required to be driven in.*

PALE, v. (To fence with pales) stipitibus seipre (*e. g. ut locas ... stipitibus robustis sepiatur. Inscr. Orrell. 642*); or **suditibus stipitibusque (Cæs.) seipre*.—**pales* Not paleare, wch is only found in the sense of *'staking' vines, &c.*, and *'driving in piles' for a foundation*.

PALE, adj. pallidus.—*luridus (of a yellow paleness; in a bad sense)*.—*exsanguis (without any blood in the face, fm fear, rage, &c.)*.—*cadaverosus (cadaverous)*. *As p. as a corpse*, cadaverosâ facie: *somewhat p.*, subpallidus; *pallens*: *very p.*, perpallidus, exsanguis: *to grow p.*, pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere: *he became red at one moment, and p. at another, modo erubuit, modo expalluit: to be p.*, pallêre.

PALENESS, pallidus color; pallor: *a deadly p.*, exsanguis funereusque color.

PALETTE, *discus colorum.

PALFREY, equus phaleratus; **equus magnifico ornatus*.

PALINODIA, palinodia (Macroβ.); or *Crcel.* with quod cecini (*dixi, &c.*), ut indictum sit, revocare (*L. 5, 15, 20*). See **RECALL**.

PALISADE, vallum; palli (*pl.*); sudes: *to erect a p.*, sudes stipitesque defigere: *a large p.*, magnum numerum palorum instituere (*Cæs.*).

PALISH, subpallidus; pallens.

PALL, s. || Mantle of state, pallium. See **also CLOKE**. || *Covering of a tier, pallium (Appul.)*. *Orid uses this word for a covering of a bed, coverlet*; **tegumentum, velamentum, capuli or cretri*.

PALL, v. TRANS. facere satietatem c.s. rei. || **INTRANS.** (*upon the taste*); nulla est voluptas c.s. rei (*Juv.*); qd nil sapit (*Juv.*); vapidâ, infirmi esse saporis (*fig.*); *jejunum, inersulem esse*; satietas c.s. rei capit qm; qd c.s. rei suavitatem non (*jam*) sentit.

PALLET, || A low or mean bed, grabatûs (C.). || *Palette*, **discus colorum*.

PALLIATE, rem colorate nomine qo (by a pretext, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2); *rem involucris tegere* et quasi velis obtendere; *also velare rem only: to p. athg by any excuse*, prætereunde qd ci rei; *rem tegere* or occultare qd re; *rem excusatione c.s. rei tegere (by excuses; see C. Lat. 12, 43)*; *rem in c.s. rei simulationem cōferre (under a pretext; see Cæs. B. C. 1, 40)*: *to endeavour to p. athg by some pretext*, velamentum ci rei querere (*Sen. de rit. beat. 12*); *rei deformi dare colorem (Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; Q. 3, 8, 44)*: *to endeavour to p. one's guilt by fine words*, splendida verba prætereunde culpæ suæ (*O. Rem. 240*); *honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere*, vitia sua fucare, colorare.

PALLIATION, excusatio; qd excusationis.—*nomen*; velamentum; color. See *the verb*.

PALLIATIVE, || Remedy that lessens the severity of a disorder, *remedium morbum mitigans (morb. mitigare, Plin.).—**remedium spiritum prorogandi*. || *Palliation*, vid.

PALLID. See **PALE**.

PALM, || A kind of tree, palma (also, a branch of p., Plin.). || *Præit of this tree*, palma (*Pin.*); *palmaria (Varr.)*; *dactylus (Pall.)*. || *The inner part of the hand*, palma; *palmus*; *vola (hand spread out)*. || **FIG.** *Triumph. palma*; *victoria*; *scourging of the p.*, palmaris (*C.*); *palmaris (Ter.)*. || *Measure of length, palmus (fig. the palmus minor was the breadth of four fingers joined together, Vitr.; the major was a span, or twelve Roman inches, Varr.)*.

PALMER, See PILORIM.

PALMER-WORM, erica (Col.).

PALMISTER, chiromantis, idos (but use the Greek χειρμαντις; the word was not adopted into the Latin language).

PALMISTRY, chiromantia (use the Greek χειρμαντεια); or Crcel., *ars e manuum lineamentis futura prædicendi.

PALMY, florens.

PALPABLE, || PROPR. by *Crcel.* with sentire, or manu tractare (*palpabilis late, Oros.*). || **FIG.** manifestus; evidens; certus et exploratus: *to receive a p. hit*, luculentam plagam accipere (*C.*).

PALPITATE, palpitare.

PALPITATION, palpitatio (e. g. cordis, oculorum, Plin.).

PALSICAL, PALSIED, paralyticus; *membris iners* or captus.

PALSY, paralysis; *nervorum remissio* or *resolutio*. See **APROPLEX**.

PALTRY, contemnendus; despiciendus; vilius.

PAMPER, saginare; pinguem facere. *To p. oneself*, saginari (qd re); (*largius*) invitare se (cibo, vino, &c.).

PAMPFLET, libellus in vulgus emissus; or *simply*

libellus: *to distribute p.'s*, libellos dispergere (T. Dial. 9, 3).

PAMPHLETEER, *qui libellos conscribit or dispergit.

PAN, || *A kind of vessel*, *lacus (g. t.); sartago (for roasting or baking in, Plin.): a fire-p., warming-p., battilus (Plin.). || *Part of a gun*, *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur. || *Cavity in the joints of bones*, acetabulum. || *In architecture*, cardo femina (the cavity in which the tooth [cardo masculus] turns).

PANACEA, panacea, panaces (Plin.); *medicamentum universale.

PANCAKE, *prope lagnum (Apic.)*; or it may be necessary to retain the word.

PANDECT, pandectes or pandecta, æ. m. (a treatise comprehending the whole of any science): the Pandects, Pandectæ, pl. (a collection and digest of the Roman laws and legal customs, made by order of the Emperor Justinian).

PANDER, a. leno. libidinis minister (L.).—cupiditatum cæ minister (C.).—pudorator (C. Verr. 2, 1, 12). Obs. perd. applies to a single instance.

PANDER, v. lenocinium facere (Plaut.); libidinis administrum, adiutorem esse (C.).

PANE, tabula (if square).—orbis, discus (if round): p. of glass, *tabula vitrea fenestæ, or orbis vitreus fenestæ.

PANEGRIC, laudatio; upon aby, cæ (the speech itself, and the praise it contains).—laus, laudes; upon aby, cæ (the praise). || *Elogium in this sense is not Latin, nor encomium (which has no ancient authority).*—P. pronunciat in honour of one who is dead, laudatio mortuæ (g. t.).—laudatio funebre, laudes funebres (pronounced at his funeral). || *C. uses panegyricus, æ. sermo, of the panegyric orations of Isocrates; and C. uses panegyricus absolutely of such orations.*—To pronounce a p. on aby, laudare qm (g. t.).—dicere de cæ laudibus (in a set oration): to pronounce a p. on aby in a discourse, sermonem cum admiratione laudum cæ instituire: to write a p. on aby, or atq, laudationem cæ or cæ rei scribere.

PANEGRIST, laudator. prædicator. præco. bucinator (æ. g. cæ exaltationis). SYN. in PRAISER. To be the p. of atq, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re: to be one's own p., se ipsum laudare; prædicare de se ipso: to be aby's p., laudare qm, or (in a set discourse), dicere de cæ laudibus.

PANEGRIZE, laudare qd; prædicare qd or de re.

PANEL, abacus (Vitruv.).—tympanum (square p. of a door, Vitruv.).—laquear. lacunar (the p.'s of a flat ceiling: laq. with ref. to the rope-like elevated edges, lac. to the sunk space).

PANEL, v. lacunare. laqueare (both of panelling a ceiling).

PANG, doloris morsus or stimulus.

PANIC, *terror panicus (Ætlenb.); terror, qui πανικός appellatur (Hym. Astr. 2, 28); pavor quasi lymphaticus (L.): to strike a p. into, terrorem ci inculcare (L.). inlicere, facere, efficere, inferre (C.): p. struck, exterritus: in terrorem conjectus.

PANNIER, corbis: p.'s, clietellæ.

PANOPLY, arma (pl.), armatura.

PANORAMA. The word must be retained for sake of perspicuity.

PANSY, *vibula triclor (Linn.).

PANT, palpitare (C.): salire (Pers.); trepidare (O.). FIG. to p. after, sitire; gravitus, ardentius sitire, or concupiscere qd (C.); inhiare qd (Plaut.), ci rei (æ. g. gazia, Sen.: prædæ, V. Flacc.).

PANTALON, mimus; pantomimus; sannio (as a jester).

PANTALOONS, *braccæ (bracæ) strictæ. || *Not femina, which were bound round the thighs, &c., in cold weather: to put on p.'s, braccas (braccas) sibi induere, or braccia (bracæ) se induere. See also BRACCAS.*

PANTHEISM, *pantheismus (t. t.); or Crcl., *ratio eorum, qui omnem vim divinam in universâ naturâ sitam esse censent (aff. C.).

PANTHEIST, *panthelista (t. t.); or Crcl. as above.

PANTHEON, pantheon or pantheum (Plin.).

PANTHER, panthæra (C.); pardus (esp. the male, Curt.); pardalis (Plin.).

PANTILE, imbrex (Plin. Plaut.).

PANTIMIME, pantomimus.

PANTRY, armarium proptuarium (Cat. 11, 3).

PAP, || *Nipple, teat*, papilla (Plin.; mamma, uber, = rather, the whole breast or udder). || *A kind of soft food*, *puls densior.

PAPACY, *papatus; *dignitas, auctoritas, pontificia.

PAPAL, *papalis; *pontificus; *pontificalis: the p. system, *ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia or Romano-Catholica (Bau).

PAPAW, *carica papaya (Linn.).

PAPER, s. || *Substance on which we write and print*, charta (with the ancients, made from the papyrus; *charta lineata was an invention of the 14th century).

|| *papyrus, in this sense, is poet.—charta tenuis (thin).—densa (thick).—candida (white): glazed p., charta levis, levigata; with the ancients, charta dentata (C. Q. Fr. 2, 15): blotting p., charta bibula: letter-p., *charta epistolaris (as inscr. to Mart. 14, 11: the ancients used ch. Augusta); *charta epistolæ scribendis facta: packing-p., charta emporitica: large p., charta major; charta majore modulo; macrocollum (in the ancient sense): small p., charta brevis; charta breviori formâ: a quire of p., scapus chartæ: a sheet of p., plagula chartæ: a piece of p., chartula; scida, scidula (better than scheda, schedula): of p., chartaceus; chartæus: a p. mill, officina chartaria: a p. maker, chartarius: p. money, *pecunia chartacea; or, in the sense of the ancients, tessera numaria (Suet. Oct. 41): to put p. cover on a book, to bind in p., *librum chartâ glutinatâ or massâ chartaceâ vincire, includere. The different kinds of paper with the ancients were charta hieratica, Augusta, Liviana, Claudia; the charta Claudia was the best. || *A written document*, charta; scriptum: p.'s, t. e. writings, scripta (pl.); litteræ; libelli; chartæ: a p. war, *bellum doctorum hominum: contemptuously, rixæ doctorum hominum || *pugna doctorum hominum = contradiction of learned men; see C. de Dic. 2, 31, in.). || Newspaper, vid.**

PAPER, v. *chartâ or chartis vestire, exornare, qd. PAPIER-MACHE', *massa chartacea. Atq. made of p.-m., *opus e chartâ densatâ factum. A worker in p.-m., qui opera e chartâ densatâ facit.

PAPILLOT, *seida chartacea crinibus implicandis.

PAPIST, *pontificis religioni addictus. *sacra a Pontifice Romano instituta sequens. *legis Pontificis Romani studiosus.

PAPISTICAL, *papalis; *pontificus.

PAPPY, mollis (soft); succi plenus (Ter.); succidus, succosus (Col., full of moisture).

PAPYRUS, papyrus (Plin.).

PAR, SE EQUAL, EQUALITY.

PARABLE, parabolæ or pure Lat. collatio (C.) is a simile kept up through a narrative (cf. Q. 5, 11, 23); similitudo; simile (a comparison): to deliver p.'s, similitudines comparare (C., O. 40, 138): to employ a p., similitudine or simill quodam ut: to speak without a p., ut omitam similitudines (C.).

PARABOLICALLY, per similitudinem. To speak p., ut similitudine utar.

PARADE, || *Pomp, show*, pompa ostentatio: to make a p., magnifice se inferre (Plaut.), or incedere (L.): se ostentare. || *Military order*, *pompa militaris: to be on p., *interesse, adesse, pompe militari. || *Place where troops are marshalled*, &c., campus in quo milites exercentur (aff. Suet. Oct. 16, in.). || *campus militibus instruendis, lustrandis.*

PARADIGM, paradigma, atis (Gramm. t. t. Charis. Diom.).

PARADISIACAL, *paradisiacus; amenissimus. PARADISE, *paradisus (Eccl.); *horti amenissimi; locus amenissimus; sedes or domicilium beatorum (as the region of future happiness): or locus divine amenitatis recipiendis sanctorum animis destinatus (Ter.); bird of p., Paradisa (Linn.).

PARADOX, quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium (C. Par. Proem. 4): p.'s, mirabilia, quæ paradoxa nominantur (æ. g. Stoicorum, C.).

PARAGRAPH, caput (C.); paragraphus (Isid.); secto (Gramm.); articulus.

PARALLEL, adj. parallelus (Plin.): a p. line, linea parallela (Vitruv.), or as t. t., linea parallela: to be or run p., paribus intervallis inter se distare (aff. Cæc. B. G. 7, 23). A p. passage, locus congruens verbis et sententiis (aff. C. Legg. 1, 10, 30).

PARALLEL, adv. ordine parallelo; paribus intervallis.

PARALLEL, s. (A comparison) contentio; comparatio: to draw a p., conferre qd; contentionem facere.

PARALLELOGRAM, *parallelogramma.

PARALOGISM. See SOPHISM.

PARALYSIS, paralysis (παράλυσις).—nervorum remissio or resolutio. *He died of p. the day after his first seizure, decessit paralyti, altero die quam correptus est.* See APOPLEXY.

PARALYTIC, paralyticus (παρλυτικός).—See APOPLECTIC.

PARALYZE, ¶ PROF.) debilitare: to be paralyzed, morbo, quem apoplexin vocant, corripī; apoplexi arripī.—torpore (to be quite benumbed; e. g. nervi, membra): to be completely paralyzed, omnibus membris captum esse. ¶ FIG.) debilitare; frangere: Jm. debilitare et frangere: to be paralyzed, torpore (e. g. metu, L.): *this misfortune had paralyzed their minds, hoc malum cum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixerat* (L. 22, 53, 6).

PARAMOUNT, summus; præcipuus.—antiquissimus (e. g. cura). *He considered it an object of p. importance, nihil ei potius fuit, quam ut &c.*; nihil antiquius habuit, quam ut &c.

PARAMOUR, amans; amator; amatus.

PARAPET, pluteus; lorica.

PARAPHERNALIA, i. e. trappings, phærae (pl.). PARAPHRASE, s. circuitio; circuitus eloquendi; circuitus plurium verborum; circumlocutio; ¶ not circumscriptio, or amtractus verborum; periphrasis is a Grecism: si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuntianda est (see Suet. Tib. 71; *we must give a p.*).

PARAPHRASE, v. pluribus verbis qd exponere, or explicare (C. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Q. 8, 6, 81); pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum qd enunciare (Suet. Tib. 71); circuitu plurium verborum ostendere qd (Q. 10, 1, 12); circumire qd (see Q. 8, 2, 17; 12, 10, 34); ¶ circumscribere, with or without verbis, means 'to explain, define.'

PARASITE, parasitus: of or belonging to a p., parasiticus: to play the p., parasitari (Plaut.) like a p., more or modo parasit.

PARASITIC, parasiticus: a p. plant, *planta parasitica (L. L.).

PARASOL, umbella (Juv.).

PARBOILED, semicocctus (Plin.).

PARCEL, s. ¶ A small pack, fasciculus: a p. of fellows, hominum turba, grex: a p. of rogues, accelerator colluvies. ¶ Lot, division, pars.

PARCEL, v. partiri; dividere; distribuere, disperire (to p. out).

PARCHMENT, membrana (Q. Plin.); charta pergæna (Isid.): of p., membranacea (Pand.): p.-maker, qui membranas facit, conficit.

PARDON, s. venia; remissio pœnis: to beg p., veniam ab qd petere: petere ut mihi ignoscatur; deprecari qd ab qd (of or fm any one).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur; erroris veniam petere (for a fault).—postulare ut delicto ignoscatur qd (for any one): a begging of p., deprecatio (in defence of althg wrong).—ignoscendi postulatio (prayer for forgiveness): to grant p.; See PARDON, v.

PARDON, v. ignoscere (to overlook a fault; between equals).—concedere (not to be severe or strict).—condonare (as it were, to make a present of althg, ci qd; veniam dare ci (of superiors, not to inflict punishment).—veniam et impunitatem dare ci; gratiam ac rei facere. P. me, ignoscas quæso. ¶ To pardon aby his precipitate conduct, qd. should be, not ignoscere ci festinationem (which is O. L.); but ignoscere cs festinationi: but 'to pardon this, that,' &c., is ignoscere hoc, illud, id, &c.—'Pardon my boldness in doing so and so' is ignoscere quod hoc mihi sumo (Vid. C. Fam. 7, 5; 13, 51, Kretsch.).

PARDONABLE, venia dignus.—quod qd excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—cui ignoscatur (¶ ignoscibilis, old Latin and rare).

PAIRE, recidere; circumcidere: to p. the nails, ungues subscare (O.); recidere (C.); ponere, or cultello purgare (H.); rescare (Plin.): to p. fruit, *pomis cutem, or cortum, detrahere, demere, eximere; poma cute exuere.

PARENT, ¶ PROF.) parens (g. s.).—pater (father).—mater (mother): the common p., communis omnium parens; operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector; summus, or maximus, mundi parens. ¶ FIG.) mater (e. g. similitudo satietatis mater, C.).—parens (of persons [e. g. Socr. parens philosophia]; of things, it must be used of those that are masc., and sts is used of those that are fem. [terra parens omnium]).—procreatrix, genitrix, fem. (e. g. procreatrix quædam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia; genitrix virtutum

frugalitas).—To be the p. of, alere qd (e. g. homines alit artes). This opinion is the p. of many errors, hanc opinionem multi errores consecuti sunt. Sits causa, fons, origo (source) may serve.

PARENTAL, parentum (gen. pl.): e. g., p. affection, parentum amor: in a p. manner, parentum more or modo (after the manner of parents).—ut parentes solent (as parents are accustomed).—ut parentes dect (as becomes parents).

PARENTHESIS, parenthesis (Gramm.); Interpositio; interclusio (as translation of the Greek παράθεσις, Q. 1, 3, 23): to put althg in a p., *continuationi sermonis modum interponere qd.

PARGET, s. opus tectorium (¶ not trullisatio, trowelling).

PARGET, v. tectorio linere, incrustare, inducere (Bos.).

PARHELION, parheliō, Imago solis (the former the Greek word, the latter the Latin translation, Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 1; Seneca l. c. says that parhelia are called also simply soles; hence, two parhelia, bina parhelia or bini soles: three parhelia, tria parhelia or tres soles: the sun with a p., sol geminatus (C. N. D. 1, 5, 14): two parhelia appear, soles bini apparent coelo.

PARIELAL, By the gen. of parties.

PARIETARY, herba parietaria (Plin. Psa. 51); parietaria (Apul.); *asplenium recta muraria (Linn.).

PARING, ressegen (Plin.); præsegen (Plaut.).

PARISH, parocchia (Augustin.). ¶ not parochia: p.-priest, *sacrorum antistes; *ecclesiastica: *presbyter (not parochus): p. church, *ædes sacra parochie: p. clerk, *famulus sacrorum.

PARISHIONER, parochialis (Eccl.); *sacro ci cœtui ascriptus.

PARK, ¶ A large pleasure-ground, viridarium (C., pleasure-garden, planted with trees).—vivarium (as a preserve): a p. of about so many acres, septa jugera circiter — (Varr.). ¶ (Of artillery), *res tormentaria: *agger tormentarius.

PARLANCE (common), quotidian locutio; vulgaris sermo; quotidian dicendi consuetudo; quotidianum dicendi genus.

PARLEY, s. colloquium; collocutio: to hold a p., in colloquium or colloctionem venire.

PARLIAMENT, *senatus Britannicus.—consilium publicum (Doer.); comitia regni (Sch.); parlamentum (in Latin of the middle ages): the upper (lower) house of p., suprema (inferior) regni curia (Sch.): both houses of p., uterque regni senatus (id.): to convene p., consilium regni advocare, convocare: act of p., senatus consultum; lex (Bos.): house of p., *regni curia; *senatus populiqve conveniendi locus: member of p., *supremæ curiæ regni senator, *senator Britannicus (Sch., of the upper house).—*unus ex evocatis regni; *qui lectus est in populum regni; *qui ascriptus est ordinum conventui (of the lower house).

PARLIAMENTARY, *secundum consuetudinem et instituta consilii publici or curiæ regni.

PARLOUR, cubiculum quotidianum; habitatio; dieta.

PARMESAN (cheese), *caseus Parmensis.

PAROCHIAL, parochialis (Eccl.); or by the gen. of parocchia.

PARODY, s. parodia (Gr. in Q., Ascon.); or Crcl., ficti notis versibus similes (Q. 6, 3, 97): poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idique ridiculum argumentum detorti (Eichst.).

PARODY, v. carminis argumentum ad ludum jocumqve convertere; poetæ versus ad aliud quoddam idique ridiculum argumentum detorquere (Eichst.).

PAROLE, promissum, fides data (word of honour).

PARONOMASIA, agnominatio (Auct. ad Her.).

PAROXYSM, accessio (febris; Cels.).—(doloris) morus or stimulus (C.).

PARRICIDE, ¶ Murder of a parent, parricidium; cædes (g. s. for murder): to commit p., parricidium or cædem facere; parricidio se obstringere; parricidio se inquinare or se maculare, sanguine nefando se respergere. ¶ The murderer of a parent, parricida, patris (matris, &c.), interfector (Q.).—parricida parentis sui; or Crcl. qui patrem (matrem, &c.) occidit or necavit.—parricidio obstrictus or inquinatus.

PARROT, paterculus (Plin.).

PARRY, ¶ To put by a thrust, ictum or petitionem vitare, cavere, cavere et propulsa; also (without mention of the thrust or weapon) cavere, vitare (with the sword).—¶ ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, or simply ictum effugere (= to avoid by a motion of the body).—To p

slavory or successfully, recte cavēro: to p. and thrust, cavēre at repētere. [Fig.] To avoid, declinare, evitare, effugere.

PARSE, notare singula verba (Bau.).

PARSIMONIOUS, parvus. tenax. Jx. parvus et tenax. restrictus. Jx. restrictus et tenax.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, parce. maligne. tenuiter. Jx. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live p.).

PARSIMONY, parsimonia (in *athg.*, cs. rel.).—tenacitas (close-fistedness, *L. 34, 7, 4).—malignitas (the nigardliness that withholds from others the full measure of what is due to them).

PARSLEY, apium; oroselinum; petroselinum.

PARSNIP, pastināca (Plin.).

PARSON, *persona ecclesiae; *sacrorum antistes; presbyter (presbyter); clericus (clergyman); *rerum sacrarum minister.

PARSONAGE, *domus in qua habitat clericus parochialis; *edes, domicilium sacrorum antistitis.

PART, || *Portio*, pars; portio (part to which one has a right, portion: *part* in the best prose portio occurs only in the phrase pro portione)—membrum (member of the body, of a sentence)—locus (passage, section of a book, &c.). The middle, extreme, upper, lower part, is expressed in Latin by the adj. medius, extremus, infimus, summus: by or in *p.*, per partes; particulatim (opp. summatim, or totus); ex parte (opp. totus); carptim (opp. universi); nonnulla parte: I for my *p.*, ego quidem, eundem (according to my views, &c.: *part* not quod ad me attinet)—pro mea parte (according to my power): each for his *p.*, pro sua quisque parte (each according to his power): to divide into *p.*, in partes dividere or distribuere: to get or receive a *p.* of *athg.*, partem ei rei accipere: to have *p.* in *athg.*, cs. rei participem, or in parte, in societate, cs. rei esse; partem or societatem in qā re habere (in *athg.* good).—cs. rei socium esse (in *athg.* good or bad)—affinem esse cs. rei or ei rei (in *athg.* bad; e. g. facinori)—to take *p.* in *athg.*, partem ei rei capere (e. g. administrandae reipublicae; Suet. Oct. 37).—in partem cs. rei venire; interesse ei rei (to be present at, to be personally concerned with; e. g. pugnae)—attingere qd (to be engaged in).—commoveri qā re (to sympathize with): to have no *p.* in *athg.*, cs. rei expertem esse; partem cs. rei non habere; non contulisse ad qd (not to have contributed to).

Party, partes (pl.: implying difference of principles or interests).—factio (clique of partisans): to take *p.* with, cs. partes suscipere, amplecti; ad causam cs. se adungere: the one *p.* ... the other *p.*, pars ... pars; partim ... partim (also with a gen. or the prep. ex); pars or partim ... alii, &c.; alii, &c. ... alii, &c. (a. all of persons or of things).

Character in a play, partes (pl.); persona: a second *p.*, partes secundae, or simply secundae (prop. and fig.): to play a second *p.*, partes secundas agere or agnoscere, in *athg.*, in qā re one who plays a second *p.*, secundarum partium actor. || *Duty*, officium; munus. It is my, your, &c. *p.*, meum, tuum, &c. est: it is the *p.* of a *res* ... mea, sapientia, &c. (the subst. officium, &c. being omitted). || *Region*, regio; terra. || *Pl. qualities*, ingenii; ingenii vires, virtutes, or facultates (but facultates alone usually denotes wealth, riches).

PART, v. [TRANS.] partiri; dividere; dispartire, or more rarely, dispartiri. [SYN. and PHR. in DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE.] || [INTRANS.] discedere (g. t.).—digredi (to go to different sides; of persons).—diali (to separate, imperceptibly; usually of things).—fatiscere (to form chinks or clefts; of things).—dehiscere (to gape open): to *p.* from any one, discedere ab eo, digredi ab eo (but never digredi, which is 'to go or march down,' &c.; see Lat. Dict.).

PARTAKE, habere partem in qā re; esse in parte, venire in partem cs. rei; capessere partem cs. rei (L.); participem, socium esse cs. rei (C.).—to have a share or portion in)—affinem esse cs. rei or ei rei (C.; to be near or like).—implicari qā re (Np.).—venire, accedere in societatem cs. rei; habere societatem in qā re (C.); esse in societate cs. rei (L.; to be partner in, be mixed up with).—interesse, adesse ei rei (to be present at).

PARTAKER, a. particeps cs. rei (that takes part in, or has a share of *athg.*; e. g. ejusdem laudis, conjunctionis, voluptatis).—socius cs. rei (that combines with others in *athg.*; e. g. societas).—affinis cs. rei, or ei rei (that takes part in *athg.*, especially *athg.* bad; e. g. facinori).—compos cs. rei (that has possession of *athg.*, especially *athg.* agreeable; e. g. consultata, laudis, voti).—cs. rei potens (master of; e. g. regni): to become *p.* of *athg.*, participem or compotem fieri cs. rei.—potiri qā re.—consequi qd (to make one *p.* of *athg.*, qm participem or compo-

tem facere cs. rei.—participare qd cum eo; impertiri ei qd.

PARTERRE, || *In a garden*, *area floribus constita. || *In a (foreign) theatre*, cavea media (Suet. Oct. 44).

PARTIAL, || *In part*, per partes (by parts, not the whole at once).—ex parte (only in part, opp. totus).—nonnulla parte (when the parts of a whole must be considered singly). || *Disposed to favour one party to the prejudice of another*, alterius partis studiosus.—in alterius favorem inclinat (opp. neutral; impartial).—cupidus (acting with passion and private feeling; opp. impartial).—alteri parti or causae studiosus, favens, addictus (aft. C. Cae.).—non integer (not unprejudiced; of persons).—ad gratiam factus (of things done with the view of favouring a person or party; e. g. lectio): *p.* judges, iudices cupidi (C.). A *p.* judgement, *iudicium cupidus dictum. *sententia ad gratiam dicta.

PARTIALITY, || *Opp. to impartiality*, partium studium or its studium only (zeal or liking for a party as showing itself in actions).—gratia (favour, as shown to any or any cause).—cupiditas (warm, eager, private feeling, as warping the judgement): without *p.*, sine amore et cupiditate. The reproach of *p.*, crimen *athg.*; to act with *p.*, cupidus agere; to approve of *athg.* *p.*, studio quodam comprobare qd. || *Preference*, liking, studium et amor; amor et cupiditas (special liking).—indulgentia (too great indulgence): to have a great *p.* for *abq.* qm praeter ceteros amare (not praeter ceteris): to have a *p.* for a particular study or pursuit, ei rei praeter cetera studere.

PARTIALLY, || *In part*. See **PARTIAL**. || *With partiality*, cupido or cupidus.—studio quodam (e. g. comprobare qd).

PARTICIPATE. See **PARTAKE**.

PARTICIPATION, societas cs. rei (e. g. belli; consilii, accleris).—contagio cs. rei (e. g. criminis, sceleris). See also **PART**, s. and **PARTAKE**.

PARTICIPLE, participium (G.).

PARTICLE, || *Small part*, particula (C.). || (*In grammar*), particula (Gell.).

PARTICULAR, adj. || *Belonging only to one*, proprius. || *Peculiar, singular, singularis*; abhorrens a communi hominum usu. || *Important*, praecipuus, singularis. || *Circumstantial*, accuratus; copiosus (diffuse, full).

PARTICULAR, s. res (circumstance).—causa (state or posture of *athg.*): *p.*, singula, n. pl.; singulae res: to go into *p.*, singula sequi; agere de singulis; scribere de singulis rebus (to give full *p.* by letter).—rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare (to give a *p.* account of an occurrence).—exsequi, persequi, with or without verbs; explicare (to go into details; opp. summas attingere; see Bremi, Np. Pelop. 1, 1).—exponere (to give a clear account or description of a thing).—explanare, illustrare (to represent clearly): to enter into full *p.* about *athg.* qd accuratius exsequi.—pluribus verbis disserere.—multis verbis disputare.—uberius, fusius dicere, scribere de re.

PARTICULARITY, By the adj.

PARTICULARIZE. See 'go into particulars' in **PARTICULAR**.

PARTICULARLY, || *Singly*, singulatim. || *Especially, pre-eminently*, imprimis. —maxime.—praesertim.—potissimum [SYN. in ESPECIALLY, vid.]; praecipue (C.); peculiariter (Q.); cum quādam excellentia—eminenti quādam ratione (pre-eminently): to mention one *p.*, praeter ceteros qm nominare (aft. C.).

PARTISAN, || *Belonging to any's party*, fautor, studiosus cs. qui facit, sentit, cum eo *p.*, factio; qui sunt ab eo; qui stant cum eo ab eo; qui cs. partibus favet; qui student ei; qui sentiunt cum eo. || A kind of halberd, bipennis (so. securis).

PARTITION, || *Act of parting*, partitio; divisio, or by the verb. || *That which divides*, intergerium (Plin.): a *p.* wall, paries communis; (paries) intergerium (Plin.). || *Compartment*, locus; loculamentum.

PARTITIVE, qui dividit, &c.

PARTLY, || *In part*, by parts, ex parte (in parte, L., Q.); partim (C.); ullā ex parte (L.). || *In some degree*, qā ex parte; quodam modo (C.). || *Partly ... partly*, partim ... partim (but only when an actual division of the thing in question is spoken of).—quā ... quā (on the one side ... on the other side).—et ... et; quum ... tum; tum ... tum (both ... and, as well ... as: SYN. in 'AS WELL ... AS').

PARTNER, socius; societate conjunctus: *p. in trade, socius consorsque laboris; or simply socius: at cards, aalem socius et participes: in crime, criminis affinis, ejus noxae socius, consocius (having a guilty knowledge of it): in fortune, ejusdemque fortunæ socius, socia (see T. Ann. 3, 5, 1); laborum periculorumque socius, socia (see C. ad Div. 13, 71, 2; T. Germ. 18, 7); also from the context, simply socius (socia) comesque (see H. Od. 1, 7, 26).*

PARTNERSHIP, societas; communio; communias; consociatio; conjunctio.

PARTRIDGE, perdix, icia, m. and f. (Plin.)

PARTY, a definite number, aliquot (some; of a quite indefinite number)—compleures (some; and several of them at least): a large p., copia, multitudo.

¶ Faction, pars, parties, pl. (with ref. to distinct interests or principles)—factio (clique of partizans; political, or in a bad sense)—globus, globus consensio (as a number of persons united)—secta (a philosophical party: *seid. of a political one*): a prevailing p., partes prevalens, victrices (T.): a defeated or fallen p., partes deserta; lapse: to be of *aby's* p., esse cs parties, cs partium (C.); sequi cs, sectam (L., C., T.); sequi cs causam: in eadem esse cum quo causā; facere, stare, sentire cum quo (C.); rebus cs favere, studere (Caz.); sequi cs partes (Val. Max.): the different p's in a state, aliorum alias partes fovendum factiones: to belong to another p., aliarum esse partium; aliunde stare; alterius (or alius) rebus favere or studere: to go over, or attach oneself to *aby's* p., se ad causam cs applicare (ast. Np. Ar. 2, 3); partibus cs accedere (T.); transire, transgredi in cs partes (T.): of the popular p., populares (opp. optimi ejusque studiosi): to make a p., agere agi, stare cum quo adversus qm (Np.): to be of no p., nullius partis esse: to be of neither p., neutrius partis esse: to support an opposite p., alias partes fovere, juvare: to divide into two p's, in duas partes diacedere (S. Jup. 13, 1); in duas factiones scindi (T. Hist. 1, 13): the opposite p., pars adversa (g. l.)—factio adversa or adversaria (in political disturbances)—*diversa factio (also in political disturbances, but as a p. that pursues a different object; whereas pars and fact. adv. refer to the other p. as opponents): the strife of p's, partium contentio (C.): the leader of a p., dux partium (T.); princeps partis cs (C.); factionis princeps (Caz. Np.); caput (Suet.); or fm context, dux, caput only: p. spiritus, partium studium (C.); factionum parandarum studium; or simply, factio (L. 2, 30); studia (pl. ibid.); cupiditas (C.): devoted or attached to a p., alterius partis studiosus or cupidus, alteri parti, causae, studens, favens, addictus (ast. Caz.), or simply cupidus: a p. man, homo partium studiosus; partes cs fovens cs juvenis. ¶ One of two litigants, adversarius; f. adversaria (H., Q.); adversa pars. ¶ An orator usually designates the opposite party by late, ist. ¶ A select assembly, societas (C.). ¶ Party of pleasure; a p. into the country, excurio: a water p., navigatio: to be one of a p., una esse cum aliis: one of the same p., socius, comes (Syn. in COMPANION): to join *aby's* p., ci comitem se addere or adjungere: to make a p. into the c., rus excurrere: to make a water p., navigare. ¶ A detachment of soldiers, militum expedita manus, ūs; factio (Suet.): a p. of horsemen, equestris turma.*

PARTY-COLOURED, multicolor (Plin.); non unius coloris; multos colores habens.

PARTY-WALL, (paries) intergerinus (Plin.); paries communis (O. Met. 4, 66).

PARVENU, terrae filius. To this p., nobody knows who, huic terrae filio nescio cui (C. Att. 1, 13, 4).—homo novus.

PASCHAL, paschalis (Eckl.).

PASHA, praefectus; satrapes (Np.).

PASHALIC, satrapia (Curt.).

PASQUINADE, s. libellus famosus; scriptum famosum (Suet.); carmen famosum (H. Ep.); carmen probrosum (T.): carmen ad alterius injuriam factum (C.); libellus contumeliosus (Sen.).

PASQUINADE, v. prucaci scripto qm diffamare (T. Ann. 1, 72); probrosum carmen adversus qm facitare (ib. 14, 48); libellum, carmen ad infamiam cs edere (Suet. Oct. 55); carmen ad alterius injuriam facere (C. Tusc. 4, 2, 5); also poet. versibus atris oblinere qm (H. Ep. 1, 19, 30).

PASS, s. ¶ Passage, transitus; See PASSAGE: a narrow p., angustia (narrow places in mountainous regions)—*fauces (a narrow entrance or gateway, leading to a wider space)—salus (a narrow woody cañon). ¶ Pass-ports, vid. ¶ (In fencing), a thrust, pettio.*

PASS, v. ¶ INTRANS. 1) To go through a place, qd or per locum iter facere; praeterire.—In passing—by the way, in transitu; transiens; praeteriens (most of these expressions the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi praeteriens in C.).—strictim (superficially, slightly; for *we find obiter in the time of Sen.*). 2) To be esteemed or accounted in a certain way, haberi (in opinion)—esse. putari (fm probable grounds)—existimari (as a result of consideration): he passes for a good man, probus vir habetur: he passes for one well versed in civil laws, prudens esse in jure civili putatur. 3) To go fm the body, descendere (Cels. Plin.). ¶ TRANS. 1) To cross (vid.), trajicere; transire; transvehī. 2) To pass by, praeterire (also of passing by or over in silence (silentio) praeterire; and of passing by or over persons in the distribution of honours, &c.: Philippus et Marcellus praeterantur, Caz.).

PASS AWAY or OFF, praeterire (g. l.): ~~to~~ praeterlabi in this sense is not Latin.—~~exire~~ (to come to an end; of time; e. g. eorum nullus sine ebrietate exit dies)—effluere (of time, to flow away without being usefully employed)—extrahi (to be let slip without being well employed; of points of time): to pass away imperceptibly, labi: to pass away quickly, avolare, fugere, aufugere (all of time): to suffer time to pass away, tempus extrahere qd rā (e. g. tridium disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur): not to let a day pass away without &c., nullum pati esse diem, quin &c.: to let one day pass away after another, diem ex die ducere; diem de die differre.

PASS BY, praeterire, praetervehere (propr.); praeterire, negligere (Ag.).

PASS OVER, ¶ INTRANS. 1) To cross, trajicere; transire; transvehī. 2) To change one's position or state, transire: to pass over to the enemy, ad adversarios, or hostes, transire. 3) To be changed into althg, transire; abire; verti. ¶ TRANS. 1) To overlook, not to take notice of, praeterire silentio, or tactum; or simply, praeterire, relinquere; Jn. praeterire ac relinquere; mittere; omittere; praetermittere (most only in later writers, of the silent age, transmittere or transire silentio, or simply transire). 2) To neglect (g. l.)—repulsam dare ci (if an application has been made on behalf of the party): to be passed over, praeteriri (g. l.)—repulsam ferre or accipere (to receive a repulse).

PASSABLE, ¶ Through wch one may pass, (via) qd commodè, facile, procedere, incedere possumus; (via) facilis et aperta (Q.): to render p., vias transitu difficiles munire (L.). ¶ Tolerable, such as may pass, tolerabilis; tolerandus, ferendus (bearable: ~~to~~ patibilis in this sense only in C. Tusc. 4, 23, init.; wch, however, is authority enough)—mediocris, modicus (moderately good)—non contemnendus (not despicable)—Jn. non contemnendus planeque tolerabilis.

PASSABLY, tolerabiliter.—mediocriter. To be p. well, satis bene se habere.

PASSAGE, ¶ Act of passing over, transitio; transgressio; transmissio; tractio: the p. of a river, trajectus, or transvectio, fluminis. ¶ Act or right of passing through, transitus; transvectio (carrying of goods through one country into another, transi): to give or grant p. to any one, dare ci transitum or iter per agros urbesque; qm per fines suos ire pati (e. g. of an army, through a country)—dare ci viam (to a single person; e. g. through an estate, per fundum): to forbid a p., qm ab transitu prohibere or arcere: to obstruct a p., ci transitum claudere. ¶ Condition of not being stationary: bird of p., advēna avis (opp. vernacula avis): birds of p., advēnae volucres (opp. vernaculae volucres)—advēnicium genus volucrum; volucres quae peregrinatione instantur (see C. Fin. 2, 33, 109); coturnices ex nostris regionibus trans mare remeant (Varr.; are birds of p.); grues calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt (C. N. D. 1, 49, 125; are birds of p.): de illo genere sunt turdi advēntici ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant circiter æquinoctium autumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum (Varr.). ¶ Place through wch one may pass, way, via; iter; transitus; transitio pervia (through houses, courts)—janua (arched, vaulted): a forum with p's, forum transitorium (Estrop. 7, 23); a house with p's, domus transitoria (Suet. Ner. 31). ¶ Place in book or writings, locus: p's, loci (rarely loca; loci sunt librorum, loca sunt terrarum, Zumpt, § 99): difficult or

obscure p.'s, loci obscuri, difficiles, impediti (Wyttenb.); parallel p.'s. See PARALLEL. [In music, color, modulatio insistentes (Bam.).

PASSENGER, viator (traveller).—vector (on board ship).—hospes (stranger in a place).

PASSING, adj. or adv. See SURPASSINGLY.

PASSING-BELL, *campa funebria or fera's.

PASSION, [Emotion, animi concitatio, animi impetus; (more strongly) animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus or perturbatus (g. i. violent emotion of the mind; animi affectio denotes the disposition, and animi motus, commotio or permotio, an emotion of the mind; g. t.).—cupiditas, libido (easily sensual inclination and desire).—studium flagrans (burning zeal).—temeritas (rashness).—intemperantia (want of moderation or restraint; opp. æquitas): violent p., acerrimus animi motus; vehemens animi impetus: irregular p.'s, libidines (effrenate): fm p., (animi) perturbatio incitatus; cupiditate incensus: with p., animi quodam impetu; studio flagrante: without p., æquo animo: to raise or excite p. in any one, ea libidinem excitare (of sensual desires).—ea animum impellere (g. t.): to raise or excite the p.'s, animi motus inflammare (opp. extinguere).—animorum impetus impellere (opp. animorum impetus reflectere): to allay the p.'s, ea animum vehementer motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare (aft. C. de Or. 1, 12, 53): to restrain one's p.'s, perturbatos animi motus cohibere; cupiditates coercere; cupiditatibus imperare; continentem esse (easily of sensuality): to be free fm p.'s, ab omni animi concitatione vacare; omni animi perturbatione liberum or liberatum esse: to act under the influence of p., cupide agere; impetu quodam trahi ad qd: it is quite a p. with me, ea re maxime delector (I take particular pleasure in altho).—magno ejus rei studio teneri (I have an eager desire for). [Anger, vid. [Suffering, dolor; cruciatus, ßs: usually applied to the sufferings of the Lord Jesus Christ, *extremi cruciatus Christi: history of the p., *narratio suppliciorum Christi; memoria laborum, quos Christus exauclavit: a meditation on the p., *cogitatio, meditatio de morte Christi: sermon on the p., *oratio sacra de suppliciis et morte Christi: p. week, *tempus celebrande mortis et dolorum Christi (Bau.); the p. flower, *passiflora (Linn.).

PASSIONATE, impotens (not master of his p.'s; also with the p. of wch one is not master in the gen.; e. g. ira, lætitia: also, that in wch one is not his own master; e. g. lætitia, postulatium).—vehemens, ardens (vehement, burning). [Given to bursts of anger, ßs. ira impotens.—iracundus.—ad iram proclivis; in iram præceps.

PASSIONATELY, cupide, cupidissime (with desire, eagerly).—vehementer, ardens, studio flagrant (with violent, burning zeal).—calidius (with too much warmth).—effuse (more strongly).—effusissime (without measure or limit): *animose, animosissime, of purchasers = cupide et quoquo pretio, i. e. eagerly and at any price, belongs in this sense only to the stiv. age; e. g. animosissime. [Class. cupide et quoquo pretio).—tabulas antiqui operis comparare (Suet. Cæs. 47): to maintain altho p., cupidius qd contendere: to love altho p., ei rei effuse indulgere (to indulge in without measure; e. g. convivia).—cs rei esse studiosissimum; magno cs rei studio teneri (to be a great lover of).—qd re maxime delectari (to take one's pleasure chiefly in altho): to love any one p., effusissime qm diligere (as a friend, ßc.).—ea amore insanire (as a lover).

PASSIONLESS, animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (without vehement emotions).—cupiditatis or cupiditatum expert. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (free fm desire).

PASSIVE, patibilis (fm a philosophical sense, = capable of suffering; C. N. D. 3, 12, 29; opp. activus, Lact. 2, 9, 21. [Passivus is a bad word except in Gramm. sense: verbum passivum, Prisc. Charis. Diom.): verbum patienti (Gell. 18, 12).

PASSOVER, pascha, æ, f. and xti, n. (Ecccl.).

PASSPORT, syngraphus (Plin. Capt. 3, 2, 6): to grant or give a p., dare ci syngraphum: to get a p., syngraphum sumere (ib.): to apply for a p., syngraphum rogare (e. g. a prætor). [not commeatu (= furlough) or diplomata).

PAST, adv. præteritus; exactus; finitus: also, prior, superior: the p. year, summer, annus superior, ætas prior: the p. cannot be altered, præterita mutari non possunt, or mutare non possumus (aft. C.). p. time, tempus præteritum (C.); tempus actum (H. A. P.). [Avoid the use of elapsed and præterlapsus of p. time absolutely; see Wolf. Anal. 1, p. 188.

PAST, prep. and adv. = more than, above. See BEYOND.

PASTE, *farina ex aqua subacta; farina quæ charæ glutinantur (Plin. 22, 25, 60).—farina chartaria (Plin. 1, in Ind. of book 22, 25, 60; each time, of the p. with wch the single leaves of the papyrus were joined together to form a sheet).

PASTEBOARD, *charta densata.

PASTIL, *conulus odoratus.

PASTIME, oblectamentum, delectamenta, pl. (e. g. inania puerorum delectamenta; puerorum oblectamenta: difference between oblectare and delectare in Envy).—oblectatio.—ludus (g. t. for play): to provide aby with some p., dare ci ludum. What p. have you? quæ re tempus fallis? or tedium temporis minuis? For p., animi causâ; per ludum.—per ludum et jocum.

PASTOR, [Paor.] pastor; pecuarius; gregis or pecoris custos (V.); pecoris magister (Col.). [Fig.] pastor.

PASTORAL, adv. pastoricius (g. t.); pastoris or pastorum, pastoralis: a p. poet, poeta bucolicus (Gramm.): a p. staff, pedum: a p. people, *populus vitam pastoriciam agens; *populus pastorius: ßg., a p. epistle, *epistola episcopalis: *epistola ab episcopo per diocesan mittenda, missa: p. theology, *sacra recte instituenti præcepta, orum, pl.

PASTORAL, s. carmen pastoricium; poema bucolicum (Col.); bucolica, orum (Gell.).

PASTRY, artocreas (Pers. 6, 50).—crustula, bellaria, (both pl.: confectionary).

PASTRY-COOK, *qui artocrea coquit; some say, pistor dulciarius, or simply dulciarius. [Pistor artocreatum is not Latin.

PASTURAGE, PASTURE, s. [Food for cattle, pastus, pabulum, pascua (pl., ephy of grass). [Place of feeding, locus pascuus; ager pascuus (Plaut. C.); pascua (pl. C.); rarely sing. pascuum (Col.): common p., ager compascuus (C. Top. 3, 11); rich p., pascuum pingue (Pall.); viride (Varr.); riguum (Col.), leta pascua (pl., L.): p. land, ager pascuus (Plaut.); pascuum (Col.).

PASTURE, v. [Intrans.] pascere (Col.); pasci (C.); pabulari (Col.). [Trans.] pascere (e. g. aues, greges): also absci.

PAT, adj. idoneus; opportunus: the occasion was so pat, that ßc., tanta fuit opportunitas, ut ßc. (C.)

PAT, v. palpate (to stroke or touch lightly: also palpari; e. g. a horse, and impropr. for the purpose of coaxing).—*flexiter pulsare: to p. a horse, equum per mulcere or palpari (both Ulp.): to pat on the back, i. e. to applaud, plaudere, applaudere, ci.

PATCH, s. pannus; dim. panniculus.—lactinia (prop. the lapet of a dress; then any pendent piece of cloth or other substance).—splenium (a little p. or plaster Mart.).

PATCH, v. (male) sarcire, resarcire.—pannum assuere (to stitch on a p.): patched, pannis obstitis (covered with p.'s).

PATE, caput. See HÆAD.

PATENT, adj. apertus; notus.

PATENT, s. *litteræ principis quibus ei munus deferretur; under the emperors, codicilli, diploma (Suet.; p. of office).—*libellus quo beneficium qd datur (confering any privilege).—*litteræ quibus soli ei arbitrium or potestas cs rei vendendæ datur; or simply arbitrium (p. for the sole right of sale): to issue a p. (for sale), dare ci rei vendendæ arbitrium (aft. L. 2, 9).

PATERNAL, paternus (generic; so far as things relating or belonging to a father are distinguished fm each other; e. g. paterni agri, libri, equi, paternæ ædes; or so far as a father is regarded in an individual capacity, distinct fm other persons; e. g. mater, frater). patrius (modal; so far as the idea of a father is distinguished fm others more general: e. g. res patriæ, bona patriæ, as distinguished fm aliena, alio quovis modo acquisita).

PATERNALLY, patris instar; ut pater; ut parens; patris caritate.

PATERNOSTER, *oratio Dominica (Ecccl.).

PATH, via (g. t.; prop. and ßg.).—iter (way, course).—trames (a narrow way, road, in a town, or on an open plain).—semita (usually a foot-p., by the side of a high road).—callis (a p. across a mountain or through a wood).—cursus (track of a ship; or, ephy, course of the stars): a by-p., devoluticum: to turn aby aside fm the p. of virtue, qm transversum agere.

PATHETIC, movens; animum movens, peliens, tangens: vim movendi habens; ad movendum compositus. factus.

PATHETICALLY, *By the adj. or verb; e. g. to speak p., orationem animis admovēre (C.): to write p., orationem ad movendum componere (A. C.): to utter alth. very p., magnā cum misericordiā pronunciare qd (i. e. so as actually to call forth compassion and sympathy, Cas. B. C. 2, 12, 34.).*

PATHLESS, *inivius (L. Pān.); viā carens; sine viā; ubi nulla apparet viā.*

PATHOLOGIST, *medicus, qui valetudinis genera novit (val. gen. Cels. 1, 12, 1, 34.).

PATHOLOGY, *pathologia (t. t.); *doctrina de morborum naturā et curatione.

PATHOS, grande dicendi genus.

PATHWAY, *See PATH.*

PATIENCE, *patientia (will and inclination to endure alth. without resistance; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 163) — tolerancia (power and endurance in the bearing of sufferings, &c., with a sense of oppressiveness and contempt of it; usually with a gen. of that in which one shows p.; e. g. tolerancia doloris). — perseverantia (perseverance, when one does not suffer himself to be deterred from the pursuit of an object; Cf. C. de Invent. 2, 54, 164) — aequus animus, aequitas animi (when one does not suffer himself to be agitated, disturbed, angered, &c.): to have p., patientiā uti: to have p. with alth., pati ac ferre qd; perpeti, perferre qd (i. e. to bear patiently to the end; see L. 28, 34; H. Ep. 1, 15, 17): to have p. with aby, qm or es mores, or naturam, patienter ferre; or qm ferre only: with p., see PATIENTLY: to try one's p., patientiam ca tentare: to show p. in alth., patientiam adhibere ci rei: I lose all p., my p. is exhausted, patientiam rumpo or abrumpo (p. not patientia mihi rumpitur; see Bremi, Suet. Tib. 24, p. 270; T. Ann. 12, 50, 3): p. l. i. e. wait! exspecta (exspectate!) mane (manete)!*

PATIENT, *adj. patiens, tolerans, in alth., ca rei (Syn. in PATIENCE). — placidus (mild, calm): to be p., see 'To have PATIENCE.'*

PATIENT, *s. aeger; aegrotus: to visit p.'s, aegrotos perambulare (of a physician).*

PATIENTLY, *patienter, toleranter, moderate, aequo animo. See PATIENCE. To bear alth. p., toleranter or aequo animo pati qd; patienter or toleranter ferre qd; patienter atque aequo animo ferre qd; and fm context, pati ac ferre; pati et perferre; perferre ac pati; perferre patique qd.*

PATRIARCH, *patriarcha or -es, m. (Eccl.).*

PATRIARCHAL, *patriarchalis (prop. Eccl.); *more patriarcharum institutus (in a p. manner).*

PATRICIAN, *patricius: the p.'s, patricii; principes.*

PATRIMONY, *hereditas; patrimonium: to leave one's son an ample p., filio suo amplum patrimonium relinquere (C. Dom. 58, 147).*

PATRIOT, *patris or reipublicae amans, reipublicae amicus. — civis bonus. — qui de reipublica bene sentit: a zealous p., accerrimus civis (C.): to be a p., amare patriam; bene de reipublica sentire.*

PATRIOTIC, *See PATRIOT: a p. society or association, *societas patriae rebus consulendi gratia inita.*

PATRIOTICALLY, *amantem in patriam; patriae amore, studio, caritate: to act p., *saluti patriae reip. consulere, prospicere (aff. C.); *patriae rebus consulere.*

PATRIOTISM, *amor patriae or in patriam (C.); caritas patriae (Np.); pietas erga patriam; fm context, mihi pietas only (see Cas. B. G. 5, 27; C. Phil. 14, 3, 144, Cf. C. Inv. 2, 23, 66); reipublicae studium; studium conservandae reipublicae communis (C.); studium in rempublicam (S.); *patriae rebus consulendi voluntas (Eichst.); reipublicae defendendae studium (with a desire and effort to defend one's country); also Crel. e. g. si scelustum est amare patriam, pertuli poenarum satis (C. Sert. 99, 145; if p. be a crime): fm p., patriae caritate ductus.*

PATRISTIC, *By the gen. patrum.*

PATROL, *s. prps circitores (Veget.); *excubitores circumiter.*

PATROL, *v. stationes circumire (to visit the posts). — circumire urbem (in a town).*

PATRON, *patronus (v. pr.). — fautor; qui rebus rationibus ca consulit, prospicit (supporter, friend). — cultor, amator (one who is fond of alth.). — pones quem est ius ac potestas munera os defendendi; or, as t. 1, *patronus (p. of an ecclesiastical benefice): a p. of learned men, doctorum cultor: a p. sainti, *patronus divus: deus (hujus urbis) praeses (aff. T. Hist. 4, 43, 3).*

PATRONAGE, *patronatus, ūs; patrocinium; praesidium; *arbitrium muneris deferendi, demandandi*

(right of appointing to an office). — ius patronorum, ius patronatus (right of p.). To exercise p., ius patronatus exercere: to reserve the right of p., mihi in qd servatur ius patronorum.

PATRONESS, *patrona (C.); fautor.*

PATRONIZE, *ci favere, studere; favere qm; amplecti qm; rebus ca favere; gratiā et auctoritatē sui qm sustentare.*

PATTERN, *tegumenta calceorum, pl.; prps the nearest word is sculponea (a wooden shoe, Plaut.).

PATTER, *strepere, sonare (of rain beating agai alth.).*

PATTERN, [Paor.] exemplum, exemplar (a sample; or, a model, example, and for imitation; see Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9. [Paor.] Specimen, in this sense, would not be Latin). — quod imitatur qd (that which is imitated; see Q. 10, 2, 11): a p. for embroidery, exemplum ad imitationem acu pingendi propositum (aff. Q. 1, 1, 35): to show a p. (sample) of goods, merca exemplum ostendere (Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9). [Fio.] An example which deserves imitation, ad imitandum propositum exemplar; also simply exemplum, exemplar (which one is to follow). — specimen (showing how a thing ought to be; [Paor.] Never in the plural). — auctor (one who goes before as an example): a p. of perfection, exemplum virtutis: a p. of all perfection, auctor omnium virtutum: a p. of innocence, innocentiae specimen: a p. of ancient religion, exemplar antiquae religionis: a p. of temperance and prudence, temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen: to take alth. as a p., qd ad imitandum proponere; qd in exemplum assumere: to regard any one as a p., qm sibi imitandum proponere; exemplum proponere sibi qm ad imitandum; qm exemplum sibi deligere; imitari qm: to take a p. fm any one, exemplum ab qo sumere, repetere.

PAUCITY, *paucitas (forness); exiguitas (smallness); aliquantulum; paululum (a little).*

PAUNCH, *See BELLY.*

PAUPER, *inops. egenus. egenus: to be a p., egere; egenum or inopem esse; in egestate esse, versari: to become a p., ad inopiam redigi (Ter.); egenum fieri (C.).*

PAUPERISM, *inopia; egestas; or by the adj.*

PAUSE, *s. intermissio (a cessation for a time; intermission). — intervallum (space between beginning and end). — distinctio (in music). — reticentia (when one is about to speak but refrains). — Intercaedo (interval between breaking off or suspending an action and resuming it, e. g. Intercaedinem scribendi facere; Intercaedo canendi). — respiratio, mora (delay). [Paor.] pausa is an obsolete word, not found in the best prose; cessatio is inactivity: after a p., mora quādam interposita: there is often a p. even in the most active life, ab actione saepe fit intermissio (not remissio): to make a p.; see PAUSE, v.*

PAUSE, *v. moram facere, interponere (v. t.). — [Paor.] not passum facere or passare. [In speaking, paulum respirare; intervallo or intervallis dicere: not to make a p., sine intervallis loqui (aff. C. de Or. 3, 48, 185, where see ad sine intervallis loquacitas); also, uno tenore dicere (to speak without intermission). [In reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). [In singing, intermittere. [In drinking, intermittere; e. g. bibunt aves quādam intermittere.*

PAVE, *lapide or silice sternere or consternere or persternere (v. t.). — munire (to make a permanent paved road): to p. with squared stones, saxo quadrato sternere. To p. a way, viam facere, asperire, patefacere (prop. and impropr.): for aby, viam munire ci; aditum ci dare or parare (impropr.): to alth., ad qd: to p. oneself a way, aditum expedire (v. Herm. Cas. B. G. 7, 26). — viam sibi munire ad qd (e. g. ad consulatum): a paved road, via strata. Paving stone, lapis viae sternendae utilis (proper for the purpose). — lapis viae stratae (stone fm the pavement). [Paor.] pavire is to beat, 'to ram down': e. g. area pavita, modo hard and level.*

PAVEMENT, *via strata; *vix stratae lapides (the stones composing the p.); strata viarum (poet.); pavimentum (composed of large slabs). — rudus, eris, a prop., a mass of broken stones for a p., or mortar mixed with lime, then the p. composed of such materials): to make such a p., ruderare: to make a p. by beating, pavimentum facere, struere: having a p., pavimentatus: to make a mosaic p., pavimentum tesserae struere (Virg.), or ex tesserae struere (Plin.): to break or tear up the p., *viam stratum (dolara) disjicere.*

PAVILION, *prps porticus (a hall with pillars, &c.)*; *pr papilio (Lamprid.)*; or *by tabernaculum, tentorium*.

PAVIER, *silicarius (late)*. **qui lapide or silice vias sternit*.

PAW, *a. pes*.

PAW, *v.* **pedibus solum, terram, radere, *pedibus strepitum clere (of a horse)*.—*pedibus, ungulibus, radere, petere (of other animals)*.

PAWN, *a.* § *Pledge, pignus: to be in or at p.* pigneratum, oppigneratum, or pignori oppositum esse: *to give a thing in p.*; see *to PAWN: to receive or accept a p.* pignus capere, auferre; *a thing in p.* qd pignori accipere: *not to redeem what one has left in p.* pignus deserere: *an unredeemed p.* pignus desertum: *to redeem a p.* pignus liberare a creditori; reddere pecuniam et pignus recipere (*JCh.*, as are several of the preceding expressions, *which however are undoubtedly Class.*; see *PLEDGE*). § (*At chess*), latro (O.); latrunculus (*Str.*); miles gregarius; pedes, *titia*.

PAWN, *v.* pignerare (*Suet.*); oppignerare (C.); pignori opponere qd (*Ter.*); pignori dare, obligare qd (*Pand.*); obligare qd pignoris nomine (*Afr. C. Att. 6, 1, 23*): *to p.* one's books for wine, libello pro vino oppignerare (*C. Sest. 51, 110*): *to p.* for so much, by ob or an abl.; *e. g.* agrum pignori opponere ob decem minas (*Ter.*); annulum octo minis oppignerare (*Mar.*): *to p. a thing to a body*, apud qm pignori apponere: *to p. a thing for a sum of money*, accipere sub pignore mutuum pecuniam.

PAWNBROKER, pignerator, pigneratilius creditor (*Ulp.*).

PAY, *a. merces (g. t.)*.—*pretium (price given or received for work, &c.)*.—*Jm. merces pretiumque*.—*præmium, honos (a reward)*.—*quæstus, fructus (profit, advantage, gain)*. § *Auctoramentum is not = p.*, but *earnest money received by a gladiator, soldier, &c.*: *small inconsiderable p.*, mercedula; *merces parva or paucæ*; *pretium parvum: large p.*, merces magna *ampla: for p.*, mercede, pretio; *e. g.* docere: *to take any one into p.*, *to hire for p.*, mercede or pretio conducere qm: *to serve for p.*, ci operas suas locare: *to p.*, settle the p. for any one, mercedem esse constituere: *to give any one the p. for his work*, dare ci mercedem operæ; *solvere ci pretium operæ: soldier's p.*, stipendium militare; *fm the context simply stipendium or ses; e. g.* *to give triple p.*, triplex stipendium ci dare: *to furnish p. to the soldiers*, militibus stipendium numerare (*to give out money for this purpose*).—*militibus stipendium or mercedem dare (to give it into the hands of the soldiers)*.—See also *GAIN, PROFIT*.

PAY, *v.* TRANS. 1) *in respect of money paid for goods, service, &c.*, *solvere; numerare (to count out)*. SYN. *IN TO PAY DOWN*; *dinumerare only in the Comedians: to p. ready money*, præsentem pecuniam numerare; *pecuniam representare: to p. by three instalments*, tribus pensonibusolvere pecuniam: *to p. one's debts*, ea alienumolvere, dissolvere: *to p. a debt*, nomenolvere, dissolvere, expungere; *ea alienumolvere, dissolvere; se liberare ere alieno: alsoolvere, reddere debitum; solidumolvere (the whole debt): to p. wages*, mercedem dare ci (*g. t.*).—(*ci salarium præstare, to p. a salary for public services, Scævola Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1*).—*stipendium ci dare or præbere, ses ci dare (to p. soldiers): to p. an army (i. e. to have in p.)*, exercitum alere: *to be paid*, mercedem accipere (*g. t.*).—*stipendium accipere (of soldiers)*. Hence *a.* *without an acc. of the object = to discharge oneself of debt*, *solvere, reddere debitum: to p. all*, solidumolvere: *to p. the utmost farthing*, ad assemolvere (*Ulp.*): *ad denariumolvere, uch = to p. with Roman money; see C. Quint. 4, extr., and Afr. 2, 6, extr.*: *to p. to the day*, ad diemolvere, dissolvere; *ad tempusrespondere: to p. by means of a loan*, versuramfacere; *I will not go till I am paid*, nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus: *to be able to p.*, esse solvendo: *not to be able to p.*, non esse solvendo or ad solvendum: *to swear that one is not able to p.*, bonam copiam ejurare: *one who is not able to p.*, qui non est solvendo or ad solvendum; *non idoneus (e. g. debitor): ability to p.*, facultas solvendi. b) *fig.*: *to p. the debt of nature*, to die, debitum nature reddere; *nature satisfacere: to p. one's vows*, votaolvere, for althg, pro re. 2) *in respect of the thing purchased*, *solvere pro re (e. g. pro frumento empto; pro vectura): to p. ready money for a thing*, emere præsentî pecuniâ (*Afr. Plant. Men. 5, 9, 87*): *to p. a high price for a thing*, magno emere: (*too high a price*), male emere: *to p. the price of one's life for a thing*, capite luere. 3) *in respect of the person whom one p.'s or is bound to pay*, satisfacere ci (*e. g. creditoribus*): *he has*

duly paid me, recte, quod debuit, solvit. § (*Fig.*) *to p. one for a thing, i. e. to make to suffer, to punish*, gratiam ci referre: *I am paid for my folly*, ego pretium ob stultitiam fero (*Com.*): *to p. one in his own coin*, par pari referre (*Ulp.* not pro pari; see *Benit. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55*); *parem gratiam referre ci (ib. 4, 4, 51)*. § *To pay one's addresses to, qm petere*.—*cs amore teneri, captum esse; qm in amore habere (to be in love with: cause for effect)*. § (*INTRANS.*) = *to be profitable, fructum ferre; quæstui, quæstuosum, fructuosum esse (C.)*; *in redditu esse (Plin.)*; *qd omnem impensam pretio suo liberat (Col. 3, 3; pays its expenses; see also TO COVER, end): the book p.'s well, uberrimus est libri redditus*.

PAY DOWN, *solvere, exsolvere, persolvere; pendere (lit., to weigh)*.—*expendere (lit., to pay by weighing out)*.—*numerare (to count)*.—*dinumerare (only in the Com.)*.—*dissolvere (to pay a debt by counting out the money)*.—*Ulp.* *dinumerare only in the Com. writers*.—*dependere (to pay down without abatement; see Horn. Cas. B. G. 1, 44)*. See also *PAY*.

PAYABLE, *solvendus; dissolvendus. The bill is p.*, pecunia ex syngraphâ dissolvenda est.

PAY-DAY, *dies pecunie (see L. 34, 6)*. *To pray that the p.-d. may be postponed, rogare de die; beyond the year, plus annuâ die postulare*.

PAYMASTER, § *One who pays (g. t.)*, qui solvit. *A good, dilatory, bad p.*, bonum, lentum, malum nomen: *a dilatory p., who makes all sorts of excuses, lentus indolitor (see Interrp. ad C. Cat. 2, 10, 21)*. § *Of the forces*, tribunus ærarius (*at Rome*).—*dispensator belli or cui negotium pecunie dispensandæ datum est (in war)*.—*quæstor (the military p. at Rome)*. *To choose a body he pleased for p.*, quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam (*Np.* *In this sense the office implies virtually the whole management of the war*).

PAYMASTERSHIP, munus tribuni ærarii.—*munus quæstorium (in an army)*.

PAYMENT, *solutio; numeratio (a reckoning or counting out)*. *Immediate p.*, representatio: *p. of a debt or loan, solutio nominis, rerum creditarum. Often by the verb.*

PEA, *pisum; cicer (chick-pea): of peas, pislus: of the size of a pea, magnitudine pisi (Afr. Plin. 37, 10, 64)*; *ad pisi magnitudinem (Afr. Veget. 3, 12, 3)*: *as like as two peas, tam similes, quam lac lacti est (Plant. Mil. Glor. 2, 2, 85: see LIKE)*.

PEACE, *pax (in all the senses of the English word)*.—*pacis tempus (a time of peace)*.—*otium (outward rest or tranquillity, whether of individuals or of states)*.—*concordia (unity, internal tranquillity: of individuals and of states)*.—*tranquillitas, animi tranquillitas, animus quietus (peace of mind)*. *In p.*, (*in*) *pax: in war and in peace, see WAR: to treat of p.*, agere de pacis conditionibus; *colloqui de pacis legibus (per inter-nuncium; Afr. Flor. 2, 6)*; *pacificare (to make p. by negotiation; as L. 5, 23, extr., legati venerunt pacificatum): they negotiated about a p.*, colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus: *to offer p. to any one*, ci ultro pacis condiciones ferre: *to enter into p.*, pacem inire: *to conclude or make a p.*, pacem facere or pacificare (*with any one, cum quo*); *pacem conficere, componere, constituere, conjungere, coagmentare, conciliare: to keep or preserve p.*, pacem or pacis fidem servare: *to disturb the p.*, pacem (concordiam) turbare: *to break the p.*, pacem frangere (*Ulp.* post. rumpere); *fidem pacis non servare: to live in p.*, in pace esse, vivere (*not to be at war*).—*concordiâ vivere (to live in concord or unity)*; *with a body, concorditer vivere cum quo*; *pacem servare cum quo: to live in p. with the neighbours*, pacem cum finitimis colere (*Afr. L. 8, 17, extr.*); *disturber of p.*, pacis turbator (*prop.*); *republicans turbo, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii (Fig., one that undermines tranquillity within a state)*.—*homo turbulentus; turburum auctor (g. t., a cause of disturbance)*: *to have no p. for, = by reason of, any one*, ab quo sollicitari, vexari, turbari; *for a thing*, male habet me qd: *to leave a person in p.*, qm non turbare, non vexare: *leave me in p.* I noli me turbare! omittite me! quid mihi tecum? *to let a body go in p.*, qm cum pace dimittere: *he has no p. of conscience*, agitur angore conscientie: *an article of p.*, pacis lex: *conditions of p.*, pacis condiciones, leges: *to propose conditions of p.*, pacis condiciones ferre: *to prescribe conditions of p.*, pacis condiciones dicere: *to offer conditions of p. to any one*, ci ultro pacis condiciones ferre: *to accept conditions of p.*, pacis condiciones accipere: *to refuse conditions of p.*, pacis condiciones dimittere; *pacis condiciones uti nolle: p. to thy ashes! tua ossa bene quiescant (Petron.)*; *tua ossa mollior cubent (O.)*; *benes*

placideque quiescas (terraque tibi sit super ossa levis; Tib.).

PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL, pacis amans or amator (fond of peace).—placidus (quiet; e. g. mores, rarely used of persons).—placabilis (easily pacified or appeased).—concoro (living in harmony; *concoro* both pacificus and pacatus in this sense are bad Latin).—quiescens, tranquillous (not in a state of agitation or of war; tending to peace).—pacatus (pacified, tranquilized). A p. disposition, pacis amor: to be p., pacem colere cum quo (afl. L. 8, 17, extr.).

PEACEABLY, PEACEFULLY, quiesce; tranquille (*pe* pacifice is not Latin). All things seem on p., sine turba, sine tumultu, transacta sunt omnia.

PEACEMAKER, pacificator (C.; rare).—pacis auctor (L. 39, 53, 2).—pacis reconciliator (L. 35, 45, 3; these esp. of particular instances in which a person has made a peace).—pacis arbiter (who decides on the terms of a reconciliation). To act the part of a p.-m., personam pacificam tueri (afl. C. Att. 8, 12, 4; in have recourse to act as a p.-m., reconciliatore pacis (de disceptatore de illa, que in controversia cum quo sunt) uti quo (L.): a p.-m. in a state, interpres arbitrique concordie civium, arbiter civilis discordum (L. 2, 33, 11; Just. 16, 4, 9).

PEACH, malum Persicum, or simply Persicum (Plin.). P.-tree, Persica, Persica arbor (Plin.). *Amygdalius Persica (Linn.). p.-blossom, flos Persicæ.

PEACOCK, pavo (masculus); *pe* not pavus, vch is in-Class.; so also, p.-hen, pavo (femina), not pava: a p.'s tail, cauda pavonis: the eye of a p.'s tail, oculus caudæ pavonis: a p.'s feather, penna pavonina: of or belonging to a p., pavoninus: like a p., pavonaceus.

PEAK, montis cacumen (Plin.); vertex (C.); fastigium, culmen (Cæs.).

PEAL, s. sonitus; crepitus. A loud p., sonitus vehemens, gravis (Auvy; C.): p. of thunder, fragores (e. g. inter horrendos fragores micabant ignes; L. 21, 28).

PEAL, v. sonare; sonum reddere.

PEAR, pirum. P.-tree, pirus, l. f.

PEARL, margarita (μαργαριτης, g. t.).—unio (single large p.).—elenchus (ἐλεγχος, large pear-shaped p., worn three together, as pendants to ear-rings; Böttiger's Sabina).—tympanum or tympanium (τὸ τυμπανον or τυμπανον, fm being in the shape of a kettle-drum; quibus una tantum est facies et ab eâ rotunditas, avertis planities, ob id tympania vocantur; Plin.). To deal in p.'s, negotium margaritarum exercere (afl. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Illust. 72): a dealer in p.'s, margaritarius (fem. -a): the p.-fishery, *margaritarum conquisitio: to be engaged in the p.-fishery, margaritas conquirere (but *pe* margaritas urinari is absurd; it arose probably fm a misunderstanding of Plin. 9, 35, 55 extr., margaritis urinantium curâ peti): a wreath of p.'s, *corolla margaritis distincta: a string of p.'s, or p.-necklace, linea margaritarum: a necklace of one string of p.'s, monilinum; of two, dilinum; of three, trilineum: to wear a p.-necklace, margaritis in lineâ uti (Ulp.): p. ornaments, ornamenta, in quibus margaritæ insunt (Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 7): mother-of-p., unionem concha (or conchæ): inlaid, (Swet. Ner. 31): a diver for p.'s, urinator or urinans (diver).

PEARLY, gemmeus; gemmans: p. meadows, grass, prata gemmea (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11: p. with dew).—herbæ gemmantæ rose recenti (Lucr. 2, 319; with p. crops of dew).

PEASANT, agricola, agri cultor (in respect of occupation; *pe* rusticola is poet.).—rusticus (in respect of occupation or of manners; a boor).—agrestis (one that lives in the country; also in respect of manners, a rough unmannerly boor).—*pe* The rusticus violates the conventional laws of behaviour; the agrestis also offends agst natural propriety; opp. urbanus).—rusticanus (grown up or educated in the country).—paganus, vicinus (a villager; opp. oppidanus).

PEASANTRY, opp. of PEASANT.

PEASE, pisum, pl. of p., pisalium.

PEAT, *humus turfa (Linn.).

PEBBLE, calculus; lapillus.

PEBBLY, calculosus.

PECCABLE, *culpeus, delictus, obnoxius; *pravis cupiditatibus obnoxius. Rather by Crel. with the verb peccare, &c.

PECCADILLO, levior noxa; leve delictum; vitium minus.

PECCANT, vitiosus; nocens; peccans, qui peccat.

PECK, v. the English peck is somewhat more than the Roman modius. *Pe*ps vs to denote the fourth of a

bucket, we may say quadrans, or quadrans medietimi (the medietimi was a measure of corn among the Greeks containing six modii).

PECK, v. rostro appetere; pinsere (Pers.).

PECKER, (A bird) picus.

PECTORAL, pectoralis; or by gen. of pectus.

PECULATE, peculatum facere, depeculari (C.); peculari (H.); avertere pecuniam (of embezzling public money). See To be guilty of PECULATION.

PECULATION, peculatus (its) publicus (robbery of the public purse)—argenti circumductio (g. t. for fraud in money matters; Plant. Capt. 5, 4, 34)—suppressio judicialis (embezzlement of money paid into court, or for carrying on a cause; C. pro Client. 25). Also by Crel. with pecuniam avertere (de avertendâ pecuniâ quæro abs te, &c. C.); so also avertere merces. To be accused of p., peculatûs accusari: to be guilty of p., pecuniam retinere et suppressim. pecuniam avertere (g. t.). peculatum facere (rob the public treasury).

PECTULATOR, depeculator acrarum. pectulator (of the treasury).—qui pecuniam avertit, suppressit, &c.

PECULIAR, proprius (in C. only with the gen.: opp. communis).—meus (tuus, suus, &c., i. e. my, thy, his, &c., own). Jn. proprius et meus; præcipuus et proprius (special and peculiar).—peculiaris (that any one alone possesses as a property). Jn. peculiaris et proprius; privatus (that belongs to any one as private property; opp. publicus).—singularis (characteristic of a person or thing).—a custom common to all or quite p. to you, consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria: the p. property of liberty is to live as one pleases, libertatis proprium est vivere ut velis: a thing has its p. nature rei est natura propria et sua: this is p. to myself, hic meus et mos; sum natura sui generatus: it is p. to mankind, est natura suo generata hominis vis, &c. (see C. Fin. 5, 15, 43): by p. right, jure quodam suo.

PECULIARITY, proprietates (peculiar nature).—natura (natural or characteristic quality). One great p. of his style is, quod orationi ejus eximium inest (Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17). Often to be rendered by the adj. PECULIARLY, proprie (C.); peculiariter (Q.: Plin.).

PECUNIARY, by pecunie or nummorum. Sit pecuniarius (e. g. inopia rei pecuniariæ, p. distress. C.: præmia rei pecuniariæ, a p. reward, C.: pecuniariam litem agere, Q.).

PEDAGOGUE, *ad artum liberos educandis institutendique spectans, pertinens.

PEDAGOGUE, pedagogus; magister.

PEDAL, *pedale (organ or instrumenti musici).

PEDANT, homo ineptus (according to the def. given by C. de Or. 2, 4, 17, comes nearly up to this notion: comp. Ruhnk. Sen. Ep. 78, 13, p. 4).—homo putidus (wearisome, tedious fm the length of his explanations).—homo tetricus (stiff, unbending; checking every outbreak of mirth). Obs. doctor umbraticus in Petron. (= 'a private tutor, attending at the pupil's own house).

PEDANTIC, ineptus. putidus. tetricus. SYN. in PEDANT. I fear it would be p. to, &c., verer, ne putidum sit, &c.

PEDANTRY, ineptiæ (g. t.).—putida jactatio. But these words do not express the notion with any tolerable accuracy. Ruhnk. uses pedantismus with a qualifying expression; e. g. pedantismi vitium (utamur enim Gallico verbo, quum in Latinâ linguâ non satis aptum huic rei nomen inveniamus). *Aræ* suggests vanitas, quam hodie novo vocabulo pedantismum vocant (the fault meant being partly expressed by the vanitas Græcula of Latin writers).

PEDDLE, ¶ To trifle, ineptire; nugari; ineptias facere. ¶ To act as a pedlar, *merces æstivum venditare.

PEDESTAL, stylobates (Gr.: Fitr.).

PEDESTRIAN, pedester. A p., pedes, itis.

PEDICLE, pediculus (Col.: Plin.).

PEDICULAR, pedicularis; pediculosa.

PEDIGREE, s. stemma gentile, or simply stemma (post-Aug.). To recte one's whole p. fm memory, memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre (Ter.): to draw up the p. of a family, familie originem subtexere (Np.).

PEDIMENT, fastigium (C.: Fitr.).—tympanum (the surface or space within the pediment; Fitr.).

PEDLAR, *qui æstivum merces vendit; insettor (esp. of fancy articles; insettor delicatarum meretum, Sen. Ben. 4, 28, 3).—circitor (esp. a seller of old clothes). To be a p., *merces æstivum venditare.

PEEL, s. cutis (thin skin of fruits).—tunica (of corn and farinaceous plants).—cortex (bark of trees).

PEEL, v. [TRANS.] tunicam, cutem, detrahere;

deaquamare. *To p. a tree*, corticem arbori in orbem detrahere; decorticare arborem; delibrare arborem (*to take off the inner bark*). ¶ *INTRANA*, cutem, crustam, deponere or exuere; desquamari (*Plin.*); cortex ab arbore recedit (*peels off*).

PEEP, *s.* ¶ *A look*, aspectus, conspectus. *To take a p. at*, oculis percurrere qd (*hastily*)—aspectum convertere qd; oculos conflare in qd; intueri; contueri; aspicere qd: *a p.-show*, *clista ubi rerum imagines inprospicientibus representantur (*Döer.*). ¶ *First appearance*; *at p. of day*, (cum) primâ luce; sub lucis ortum; diluculo (primo).

PEEP, *v.* (*To cry as chickens*) pipire (*Col.*); pipare (*Varr. ap. Non.*). ¶ *PEEP AT* or *INTRO*, oculis percurrere qd; oculos conflare in qd; intueri; aspicere qd; introspicere (*into*). ¶ *PEEP*, or *PEEP FORTH*, ostendere se; apparere. *The day p.'s forth*, dilucescit.

PEER, *a. par* (an equal).—**magnas*, unus procerum Britanniae, Galliae (*of Great Britain or France*).

PEER, *v.* latius se ostendere; se offerre; offerri.

PEERAGE, **dignitas*, locus, optimatum, procerum, magnatum.

PEERLESS, incomparabilis; extimius; singularis; unicus.

PEEVISH, morosus; difficilis: *old age makes me p.*, amariorem me senectus facit (*C. Att. 14, 21, 3*); *to become p.*, incidere in morositatem (*C.*).

PEEVISHLY, morose.

PEEVISHNESS, morositas (*C.*); morositas naturae (*Ruhn.*).

PEG, paxillus (*C.*); cultellus (*Vitr.*); epigrus (*a peg for fastening, instead of a nail; prps only in pl.; Sen.*). *To come down a p.*, *lenius, mollius agere; *qd remittere.

PELICAN, pelecanus or pellicanus (*Hieron.*); pelecanus onocrotalus (*Lin.*).

PELLISSE, vestie pellicea, or simply pells (*an outer garment lined with skin or fur*). *In the ordinary acceptance of the word, the same terms may be used with quam vocant, &c.*

PELLET, pillula (*Plin.*).

PELLICLE, pellicula (*C.*).

PELLITORY, herba parietaria (*Plin. Pan. 51*); parietaria (*Apul.; Lin.*); **asplenium ruta muraria* (*Lin.*); *p. of the wall*).

PELL MELL, promiscue (*without distinction*).—*confuse*, permixte (*without distinction or order*). *That is or lies p. m.*, promiscuus; confusus; permixtus. *The Latin also expresses this idea by compounds with per, &c.*; *e. g.* permiscere; commiscere; miscere omnia ac turbare; confundere; turbare.

PELLUCID, pellucidus, translucidus. *To be p.*, pellucere; pelluciditatem habere; lucem transmittere (*Sen.*).

PELLUCIDITY, pelluciditas (*Plin.*).

PELT, *s.* pells; corium; pelles ferinae (*of wild beasts; Just.*). *Covered with p.*, pellicus.

PELT, *v.* re qd petere; *a. g. to p. with mud*, luto petere (sedare, polluere) qm. *There is a pelling shower*, magna vis aque deicitur (*L.*); imber effunditur (*Carl.*); *a pelling sh.-storm*, imber effusus.

PEN, *s.* penna scriptoria, or fm context, penna only (*used first in the eighth century; Isid. Orig. 6, 14*);—calamus scriptorius, or fm context, calamus only (*of a reed*).—stilus (*of metal*). *To split a p.*, **pennam* or calamum findere: *to make a p.*, calamum or pennam temperare (*af. C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 14*); *to nib a p.*, calamum or pennam exacuerre (*af. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106*); *to dip one's p. in* (the ink, &c.), calamum or pennam intingere (*af. Q. 10, 3, 31*); *to take up one's p.*, calamum (pennam) sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (*to set about writing*): *to be able to write with any p.*, quicunque calamus in manus meo venerit, eo uti tamquam bono (*C. ad Qu. Fr. 2, 15, no. 6, § 1*); *to guide the p. (the hand) for aby*, scribentia manu manu inperimpositâ regere (*Q. 1, 1, 37*); *the p. does not mark*, crassum atramentum pendet calamo (*af. Pers. 3, 11*); *not to touch a p.*, nullam litteram scribere: *nothing but what is excellent could come fm the p. of such a man*, *nil nisi egregium ab ejus viri scriptione prodire poterat.

PEN, *v.* See WRITE.

PEN UP, ¶ *Fig.* constipare. ¶ *PAOR.* pecus textilis cratibus claudere (§).

PENAL, ¶ *Relating to punishment*, Crcl. *A p. law*, *lex penam sanciens. ¶ *Having a punishment attached*, pena or (stronger) supplicio dignus (*of persons or things*).—animadvertendus (*of things; a. g. facinus*).

PENALTY, pena (*g. t.*).—multa (*easily a fine*). *To condemn to a p.*, penam statuere in qm (*Suet.*); penam constituere ci (*Cæs.*); penam irrogare ci (*Q. 1, 1, 10*).—penam irrogare not before time of Empp.; multam irrogare ci (*C.*) was the act of the accuser, or tribune of the people, proposing that the p. should be so much). *To condemn to a p. of so much*, multam (with gen. of the amount) imponere or ci dicere (both *L.*). *I am willing to suffer the p. of the law*, non recusio, quo minus legis penam subeam (*Np. Epam. 8, 2*); *to subject oneself to a p.*, penam or multam committere. See also PUNISHMENT.

PENANCE, ¶ *Penitence, repentance*, vid. *To do p. for athg*, qd luere, expiare; penas ei res dare, pendere, de-, ex- pendere, exsolvere. ¶ (*Ecclesiastic*) penalty or satisfaction, placulum. *To impose p.*, placulum ab eo exigere.

PENCIL, *s.* ¶ *A small brush*, peniculus (*Plin.*); penicillus (*C.*). ¶ *A lead p.*, *stilus cerussatus; *graphium cerussatum.

PENCIL, *v. PAOR.* penicillo pingere. ¶ *Fig.* pingere.

PENDANT, *As an ornament*, *ornamentum pendulum.—insures (*ear-rings*).

PENDING. See DURING. *A suit p.*, lis nondum judicata.

PENDULOUS, pensilis; pendulus.

PENDULUM, prps *perpendiculum.

PENETRATE, penetrare, intrare (*to enter; prop. and fig.*).—invadere (*to rush in; prop. and fig. all three with a simple acc., or with in and an acc.*).—influire, infundi (*to flow in; of a great number*).—se insinuare (*to penetrate imperceptibly*).—descendere (*to descend, go down; e. g. ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit; ferrum in illa descendit [poet.]; then fig., of impressions on the mind, &c.*; *e. g. hoc verbum in pectus ejus alte descendit*).

PENETRATING, penetrans. acer, acutus (*sharp*).—gravis (*that falls heavily; fig. weighty*). *A p. voice*, vox peracuta: *a p. mind*, acumen ingenii; perspicacitas.

PENETRATION, acumen or acies ingenii; acutum, acre, ingenium (*C.*); ingenii sagacitas (*Ern.*); ingenii felicitas (*Ruhn.*); animus acrior (*C.*); or simply in genium; acumen; sagacitas; sollertia; subtilitas; calliditas: *to be a man of great p.*, ingenio esse acerrimo, acutissimo; ingenii acumine florere.

PENINSULA, peninsula (*L., Plin.*); also by Crcl. *e. g. the Peloponnesus is a p.*, Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est (*C. de Rep. 2, 4*).

PENITENCE, penitentia (peccatorum); **dolor* ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus or susceptor. *vis penitendi* (*e. g. so deep or sincere was his p.*, tanta vis erat penitendi!)

PENITENT, penitens (*C.*); **penitentia* tactus, commotus; **penitentiam* agens *cs rei*. *To feel p.*, penitet me; agor ad penitendum; subit me penitentia; about or for athg, penitet me *cs rei* or (*less emly*) ago penitentiam *cs rei*: *so p. was he!* tanta vis erat penitendi!

PENITENTIAL, **penitentiam* testans, declarans. *P. tears*, *lacrimae quas penitentia peccatorum elicit: *a p. psalm*, *psalmus, carmen, ad penitentiam peccatorum vocans: *p. feelings*, *animus ad mentem vitamque emendandum paratus.

PENITENTIARY, adj. by penitentiae; or ad penitentiam (pertinens).

PENITENTLY, **animo* penitens or penitentia commoto, tacto.

PENKNIFE, scalprum librarium (*Suet. Vitr. 2*).—scalprum (*T. Ann. 5, 8; 5, 2*).—**cutter* plicatilis (*a clasp knife*).

PENMAN, qui scribit (*g. t.*); scriptor (author). *An elegant or accomplished p.*, qui elegantior nitidâ manu litteras facit (*af. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28*).

PENMANSHIP, **ars* scriptoria. **calligraphia*; **ars* commode scribendi.

PENNANT, **vexillum* nauticum.

PENNILESS, perpauper. egentissimus. omnibus rebus egenus. omnium egenus, cui minus nihil est. *To be p.*, ei minus nihil est. See also POOR.

PENNY, **numus*, teruncius. (*These words do not, however, express exactly the value of our p., so that it may be necessary to retain the term*). *Not a p.*, ne numum quidem (*e. g. will I give*). *To agree to a p.*, ad numum convenire (*C.*); *to pay to a p.*, ad assem reddere qd (*Plin. Epist.*); *not to be able to get a single p.*, ne numum quidem auferre posse (*C.*).

PENNYROYAL, **pulegium*; **mentha pulegium* (*Lin.*).

PENNYWEIGHT, *quadrans drachmas.

PENNYWORT, *Lysimachia nummularia (Linn.).

PENSILE, pensilis; pendulus.

PENSION, s. stipendium; beneficium annuum; annua ad honorem præbita, orum, s. (aft. Sued. Fib. 80, § Vitr. 10, 16, 3). To grant a p. to abq, annua ad honorem præbere (g. i.); de publico quotannis certam mercedem ci tribuere ad honorem (Vitr. 10, 16, 3; of a public life); *annuo stipendio qm juvare, sustentare (for support).

PENSION, v. See 'to grant a Pension to.' to p. off, *pacto annuo stipendio qm dimittere, in vacationem muneris dare: to p. an officer, præfectum militum commodis emeritis militibus dimittere (aft. Sued. Cal. 44); qm cum annuis præbendis dimittere (a civil officer).

PENSIONER, miles misticus (a soldier pensioned off; see Sued. Ner. 48). — *qui victu apud qm utitur pacta mercede; *cui gratulus victus (or victus quotidianis gratis) præbetur (C. de Or. i. 54, sio *alumnus.

PENSIVE, cogitabundus (very late, Appul.); in cogitationibus defixus (in a p. attitude or animus in cogitationibus defixum habens (aft. C.).

PENT UP, clausus; inclusus.

PENTACHORD, pentachordus (Marr. Cap.).

PENTAGON, pentagon (Math.).

PENTAGONAL, pentagonus or pentagonius (Auct. de Limit.). pentagonium (cinquefois; Appul.); quin-quangularis (Math.).

PENTAMETER, pentameter (Q.).

PENTATEUCH, Pentateuchus or Pentateuchum (Terull.).

PENTEOST, Penteoste, es, f. (Terull.). The feast of p., *dies Penteostales or *dies festi Penteostes. Not festum Penteostale.

PENTHOUSE, *tugurium parieti affixum.

PENULT, PENULTIMATE, penultimus. The p., penultima (sc. syllaba).

PENURIOS, parvus; tenax; parvus et tenax; restrictus; restrictus et tenax; malignus (p. towards others). Very p., præparvus: to be p., parce vivere (live closely). — parceré (with dat.); parcum, tenacem esse (with gen.); parce ac tenuiter vivere.

PENURIOSLY, parce; maligne; tenuiter. Jn. parce ac tenuiter (e. g. vivere, to live).

PENURY, penuria; egestas; summa paupertas.

PEONY, peonia (Plin.).

PEOPLE, s. i. Persons (g. i.), homines, pl.; frequently, however, in Latin homines is omitted: a) with adjectives; e. g. many p., multi; all p., omnes; good p., boni: b) when followed by qui; e. g. there are p. who say, aunt, qui dicant: there are p. who believe, sunt, qui existimant: c) in the phr. people = persons generally, most men say, dicunt; narrat. i. Persons belonging to any one, ea familia (the slaves, &c., collectively; see Cæs. B. G. i. 4) — ea famuli, ministri (servants). — ea comites, qui qm comitantur (attendants). — ea milites (soldiers): my, thy, &c. p., mei, tui (see Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46; of the servants): to belong to the people of any one, esse ab qo. i. Persons derived fm a common origin, gens (as descended fm one ancestor). — natio (as belonging to the same country, and possessing the same national characteristics; so that one gens may include many nations). — gens (a race distinguished by certain peculiar excellences or good qualities). — populus (a society of free citizens, or of men united under one common government; the Latins also used nomen in this sense to designate some particular people defined by the context: e. g. Hannibal, inimicissimus nomini Romano, to the Roman p.); foreign p., nationes, or gentes, externæ; populi externi. i. The inhabitants of a town, &c., populus (the p. of all classes; distinguished sio fm the principes or senatus, sio fm the plebs). — plebs (the lower orders; distinguished sio fm the patricii, nobiles; sio fm the populus). — vulgus (the common people; i. e. not so much those of the lower ranks as those who are personally and individually inferior to others, being culpably ignorant, low-minded, or immoral). — civitas, civitas (the body of citizens): in the name of the p., publice: out of the pockets of the p., publice; publico sumptu; de publico (so that the p. bear the expense). — impendio publico (so that the p. suffer loss): a man of the p., homo plebeus (in speaking of his descent). — homo de plebe (in speaking of his actual position).

PEOPLE, v. frequentare (Incolis): to p. a place with colonists, coloniam or colonos deducere, mittere qo (the former when a person himself leads the colonists to a place); populos, frequens, celebrare (populous, opp. desertus).

PEPPER, s. piper, &is, n.: s. white p., p. album (H. 98

Sat.); candidum (Plin.); black p., p. nigrum; p. corn, granum piperis (Plin.); bacca piperis (Vitr.).

PEPPER, v. piperis condire qd: peppered, piperratus (Plin.).

PEPPER-BOX, *pyxis piperis.

PEPPER-MILL, *mola piperi molendo.

PEPPERMINT, *mentha piperata (Linn.).

PEPPER-TREE, arbor piperis (Plin.).

PEPPERWORT, piperitis (Plin.); *Lepidium latifolium (Linn.).

PERADVENTURE, See PERHAPS.

PERAMBULATE, perambulare (my poet., but perambulare multas terras, Verr.); peragere; lustrare; perlustrare (L., Vell.); obire; percurrere.

PERAMBULATION, peragratio, lustratio (both C.); or by the verbs.

PERCEIVABLE, PERCEPTIBLE, quod sub aspectum or oculos cadit; quod in conspectum cadit; quod oculis cerni, percipi potest; aspectabilis.

PERCEIVABLY, palam; aperto ac palam; evidenter; manifesto. See PLAINLY.

PERCEIVE, i. To see, vid. i. To observe, mark, videre; videre animo; cernere; cernere mente; perspicere; sentire. Jn. sentire ac videre; intelligere; animadvertere: one may easily p., facile intelligi, or conjici, potest: as far as I p., quantum equidem video, or intelligo.

PERCEPTIBLY, See PERCEIVABLY.

PERCEPTION, animadvertio; or by Crcel. with the verbs.

PERCEPTIVE, quo cernimus, percipimus, &c.

PERCH, s. i. A pole, pertica; decempeda, &c. (as a measuring rod); a little p., pertica pusilla. i. A certain measure, pertica (Frontin.: because the land was measured with a pole, pertica). i. A certain fish, perca (Plin.).

PERCH, v. (arbori) insidère, considère (of several); (in arbore) sedère.

PERCHANCE, fortasse; forsitan (the latter always with the subjunctive). Observe also that forte is not to be used for fortasse in all cases; but the rule is that the Latin has always forte, and not fortasse, after si, nisi, ne (not so after num). — haud scio an, nescio an (nullus, nemo, numquam), as a modest or diffident form of expression. See also PERHAPS.

PERCUSSION, percussio; pulsus.

PERDITION, exitium; interitus. See also DESTRUCTION, RUIN.

PEREGRINATION, peregrinatio (C.).

PEREMPTORILY, See ABSOLUTELY, POSITIVELY.

PEREMPTORY, i. (In law) peremptorius (Ulp.). A p. citation, peremptorium (ex. edictum, Hermog. Dig. 42, i. 58); disceptationi peremptorie dictus, constitutus (off. Cæs. B. G. 5, 27, 5). i. Positive, absolute, vid.

PERENNIAL, i. Lasting a year, perennis; annuus. i. Lasting many years (Bot.), perennis. To be a p., perennare (e. g. quo melius fletus perennet, Col. 12, 5, 2; but this is only of having a long time; still perennis, perennare must be retained as t t.).

PERFECT, plenus (g. i. having its full number, sine, &c.). — integer (whole, unutilized, &c.). — absolutus, perfectus. Jn. absolutus et perfectus, perfectus atque absolutus, expletus et perfectus, perfectus cumulatiusque, perfectus completusque (that has the highest perfection). — verus, germanus (real, genuine): thoroughly p., absolutus omnibus numeris; perfectus expletusque omnibus sula numeris et partibus. — totus (whole, opp. the single parts). — totus integer (in the fullest manner or sense; Gell. 12, i. 1, in.). — a p. duty, perfectum absolutumque officium: p. virtus, perfecta cumulatiusque virtus: a p. orator, orator plenus atque perfectus; perfectus homo in dicendo et politus: more p., perfectior (e. g. perpolitus qd perfectiusque, C.): most p., summus et perfectissimus (C.). — Alty is p. madnes, qd summus est dementie (e. g. expectare, dum &c.): a p. philosopher, philosophus absolutus: a p. orator, orator perfectus; homo perfectus in dicendo: a p. Stoic, perfectus Stoicus (that cannot be found fault with). — germanissimus Stoicus (deviating in nothing fm the Stoic school): to make alty p., absolvere (to accomplish alty, so that nothing is wanting in it; e. g. a benefaction, beneficium).

cumulare qd (to put the finishing stroke to a thing, to crown it; e. g. joy, gaudium).

PERFECT, v. perficere; conficere; absolvere. Jn. absolvere et perficere. See TO COMPLETE.

PERFECTION, integritas (completeness). — absolutio

perfecto. **JW.** absolutio perfectioque (*highest degree of finish*): *p. of virtue, virtus perfecta cumulatque: moral p., perfectum honestum: to attain p., ad perfectionem pervenire: ad summa venire: to bring a thing to p., qd. absolute or perficere or absolute et perficere.*

PERFECTLY, perfecte; absolute (*without defect or fault*):—plane, prorsus, omnino (*entirely*).—plene, integre (*fully*).

PERFIDIOUS, perfidus (*as to single actions*).—perfidiosus (*as to the whole character*).—perfidia praeclatus (C. Flacc. 3); infidus; infideli.

PERFIDIOUSLY, perfidiose (*625*) perfide not before the siv. age); infideliter; sine fide. To act p., perfide or fraudulenter agere.

PERFIDY, perfidia (*faithlessness*).—infidelitas (*the conduct or properties of a faithless person*).—perjura fides († H.).

PERFORATE, terebrare (*with a gimlet or other borer*).—perterebrare (*thoroughly*).—perforare (*to make a hole through*).

PERFORM, [To achieve, accomplish, con-
fiteri (*to bring to an end, so that the labour is over: to finish, without reference to the production of a perfect work*). Itineraria, mandata conficiuntur, non periculum nec absolvuntur. D.].—efficere, ad effectum adducere (*to bring to actual existence*).—perficere (*to carry through to the end; to make a thing perfect; opp. inchoare, to begin*).—absolvere (*to finish off, so that no more remains to be done; to make complete; opp. inchoare, instituire*). **JW.** absolvere ac (et) perficere.—peragere (*to carry a business through*).—exsequi, persequi (*to follow up till it is done; esp. of things done by rule or direction, officium, mandata*).—adipsel, assequi (*the former dwelling more on the object achieved; the latter on the persevering exertions by which it was achieved*).—ad finem adducere (*to bring a thing to its intended end; to complete*).—patrare (*of important actions publicly performed; an old and solemn word, that had probably a religious meaning at first; strengthened perperare*).—sis facere alone (*opp. cogitare*).—To be able to p. a thing, *parem esse ei rei exsequenda. To p. one's promises. See PROMISES. [To do, act, facere, agere. SYN. in ACT. To act a part on the stage, or in life, agere qm. or cs partes; cs personam tueri (not cs pers. agere).—simulare qm. or with acc. and infin. (*to pretend to be a thing*).—~~esse~~ ludere qm is in-
class. exhibere qm, unlat.—to p. a play, fabulam agere (not fab. docere, *which is said of the author only*). To forbid the players to p., histrionibus scenam interdiceret (Sw.). the players will not p. to-night, *histriones hodie in scenam non prodibunt.

PERFORMANCE, *A performing, executio; or by the verbs. Act, deed, factum. Work, opus. A play acted, fabula acta.*

PERFORMER, *A doer, g. qui facit, agit, per-
ficit, &c. A player, artifex scenicus (g. l.).—actor (scenicus); histrio; ludus, ludus (SYN. in ACTOR).*

PERFUME, s. odor (g. l.).—unguentum (unguent).—tus (frankincense): p.s. odores: p.s. (as article of commerce), merces odorum.

PERFUME, v. odoribus, unguentis, imbuiere qd; odoribus perfundere qd.—unguento perficere (*by unguents rubbed on or in*).—bonis odoribus suffire qd (Col.; by burning p.s.).—locum variis odoribus inficere (Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 11): to p. oneself, se ungere (Ter.). se odoribus imbuiere; caput et os suum unguento perficere; to be perfumed, unguenta olere (Ter.); unguentis delibatum, oblitum, esse (C.); unguentis affluere.

PERFUMER, myrōpola, s. (Plant.); unguentarius (C. H.): a p.s. shop, myrōpolium (Plant.).

PERFUMERY, unguenta (pl.); odores (pl.).

PERFUNCTORILY, indiligenter; negligenter; sine cura; incuriose.

PERFUNCTORY, parum accuratus (of things).—negligens, incuriosus (of persons).

PERHAPS, fortasse. fortitan (*the latter with the subjunctive, except when it is inserted, as it were, parenthetically, in the sentence, the verb not being dependent on it; e. g. longiore orationem causa fortitan postulat. C. p. Lig. 12, 38; see Hand. Tur. li. p. 715.*—*625*) Fortitan stands only in principal, not in dependent sentences: hence it would be wrong to say, quum fortitan hæc tibi nota sint, for fortasse. Neither of these two must be used in questions, or after si, nisi, ne).—forte (*only after si, sin, nisi, ni, ne. Krüger adds to these num: Görens num and equid: Krebs in his second edition rejects both of these, and says that in questions "perhaps," "perchance" should be left untranslated*).—*625* fore, fors sit, forsit are all poet.—fortasse

an (Farr. and Gell.: forsitan is poet., fortasse once stood in several places in C., where fortasse is now read, Krebs).—haud scio an, nescio an (*after wch nullus, nemo, numquam are to be used for "any," "anybody," "ever," "e. g. hulo uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, wch pps. never occurred to any one else, Np.*). In questions: 'whether perhaps any,' (after quærere, percontari, &c.) is to be translated by equis (or equi), equus (or equa), equid (*not by si qui*). Thus quærre equa spes sit! fac equid, equid venturi sitis. —P. somebody, fortitan quispiam; q. forte. Unless p., nisi forte: if p., si forte: least p., ne forte.

PERIGE (*in astronomy*), *perigium (s. t.).

PERIHELION (*in astronomy*), *perihelium (s. t.).

PERIL, periculum; discrimen; **JW.** periculum ac discrimen. See DANGER.

PERILOUS, periculosus; periculi plenus; anceps; dubius. See DANGEROUS.

PERIOD, [Space of time, spatium temporis; tempus, (pl.) tempora; ætas (age).—tempestas (a space of time with its characteristic distinctions, a p. marked by its history).—*625* æra in this sense is very low Latin: periodus is without authority: no p. of my life, nullum ætatis mee tempus. End, vid. Sentence, orbis orationis or verborum; circuitus orationis; verborum circuitus, complexio, ambitus, comprehensio; **JW.** comprehensio et ambitus verborum; verborum continuatio, constructio; conversio orationis (C.), or simply, ambitus, circuitus, comprehensio, circumscriptio, continuatio (see C. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 61, 204: *625* periodus in this sense is not strictly a Latin word: C. gives ambitus, circuitus, &c., adding once quom Græci nepiodos, &c. in Greek characters, once si sic periodum appellari placet; and so Q. Inst. 9, 4, 14; but it has been only employed in this sense by modern writers; and its for perspicuity it may be necessary to adopt it): well-constructed p.s, arguti, certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus (C. Or. 12, 138): a complete p., comprehensio plena (ib.): a short p., brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum (C. Brut. 44, 162): too long a p., nimis longa sententiarum continuatio (C. de Or. 3, 13, 49): avoid long p.s, fugere oportet longam verborum continuationem (Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18): a neat and well-rounded p., apta et quasi rotunda verborum constructio (C. Brut. 78, 272); forma concinnitasque verborum facit orbem suum (C. Or. 44, 149; the p. is well rounded).

PERIODICAL, adj. [Recurring at intervals, certo tempore recurrent: p. diseases, morbi accidentes et remittentes; morbi certo tempore recurrentes: p. winds, etesim (pl., of the winds that blew in the Mediterranean, &c., in the dog-days); verti, qui certo tempore in qo loco flare consueverunt: or qui certo tempore ex qo cœli parte spirant (cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 7; Gell. 2, 2, astr.). P. writings, q. works, pps ephemerides. Constructed in periods, compositus; circumscriptus; numerosæ et apte cadens: a p. style, oratio structa, apta, vineta (opp. oratio soluta or dissipata); verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; circumscriptus verborum ambitus (C.).

PERIODICAL, s. *ephemeris, *plagula ephemeridum, actorem diurnorum (daily).—*libellus hebdomadalis (weekly).—*libellus menstruus (monthly).—libellus trimestris (quarterly).

PERIODICALLY, [At stated intervals, certis temporibus or certo tempore; or by Crcl., e. g. morbus nunc accedit, nunc recedit. In regular periods (of style), circumscripte et numerosæ (e. g. dicere); oratio bene cadit et volvitur (C. Or. 69, 229; is constructed p.).

PERIPATETIC, peripateticus.

PERIPHERY. See CIRCUMFERENCE.

PERIPHRASE. See CIRCUMLOCUTION.

PERISH, perire (*to lose life prematurely*).—interire (*to cease to exist; stronger than perire, and used of living beings, or of things without life*).—occidere (*to disappear; properly, of living beings when they die, and fig., of beings without life; e. g. spes occidit*).—cadere, concidere (*to sink to decay or ruin, of things; e. g. a state, a house, a family*).—tollī (*of beings, to disappear*): to p. in the waves, aqua mergi: to p. by shipwreck, naufragio perire or interire.

PERISHABLE, PERISHING, fragilis; caducus; fluxus.

PERISTYLE, peristylum (C.); peristylum (Vitr.).

PERITONÆUM, peritonæum (*in later writers*); expressed in Feget. 2, 15, 3, by a Crcl., membrana, que intestina omnia continet.

PERIWIG. See PERUKE.

PERIWINKLE, [A shell-fish, pectunculus (Plin.). A plant, *vinca (major, minor, Linn.).

PERJURE (*oneself*), perjurium facere: perjurare; pejare.

PERJURED, PERJURER, perjurus.

PERJURY, perjurium.

PERMANENCE, perpetuitas; or rather by the verbs, permanere, &c.

PERMANENT, perdurans; permānens; perpetuus; continens; continuus: to be *p.*, manere; permanere; perdurare.

PERMANENTLY, perpetuo; usque.

PERMEABLE. See PASSABLE.

PERMEATE. See PASS THROUGH.

PERMISSION, concessio (a granting, conceding, *C. Fragm.*, Or. in *Tog. Cand.*, II, 1, 522, ed. Orelli).

—permisio (a permitting, allowing). *Permissus* et *permissus* only in the *abl.*—potestas, copia (power, right, authority given).—*Permissus* venia never of itself means 'permission,' but connivance, forbearance, indulgence.—arbitrium (free-will).

—licentia (want of restraint): to give *p.* to any one, veniam, licentiam, potestatem ei dare; *p.* to do *aliquid*, *ca* rei or *qd* faciendi potestatem ei facere, concedere; licentiam ei concedere; licentiam ei permittere ut &c.;

permittere, concedere ei, for *aliquid*, *qd*: to give boys *p.* to play, pueris ludendi licentiam dare: to ask for *p.*, veniam petere: to obtain *p.*, veniam accipere, impetrare; datur ei potestas, copia; sit ei potestas: to have *p.*, habere potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet, permissum, concessum est: with your *p.*, permissu or concessu tuo; si per te licitum erit: pace tua; pace quod fiat tua; bonā veniā tuā liceat; bonā veniā me audires (if one is about to speak): without my *p.*, me non concedente; me non consulto; me invito (*agere* my will): without *aliquid* *p.*, injussu *ca*: to speak with *p.*, bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim; sit venia verbo; sit honos aurius; tuis honos sit habitus aurius: with *p.* of *all*, consensu omnium.

PERMIT, *¶* To allow, concedere (*only on being entreated*: opp. repugnare)—permittere (opp. vetare).

—largiri (*in kindness or complaisance*)—facultatem dare, or potestatem facere *ca* rei. permittite licentiam, ut &c. (*to put it in *aliquid*'s power to do it*)—*ca* rei veniam dare, or dare hanc veniam, ut &c. (*to show indulgence in *aliquid**).—It is permitted, concessum est (*g. t.*)—licet (*is permitted by human law, positive, customary, or traditional*). *Jn.* licitum concessumque est.—*fas* est (*by divine law, including the law of conscience*). *Jn.* jus *fas*que est.—*As far as the laws p.*, quoad per leges licet (or licitum est, for present time). *¶* To suffer, sinere, pati, ferre, &c. See *SUFFER*.

PERMITTED, licitus, permissus, concessus.

PERMUTATION, permutatio; vices (*pl.*); vicissitudo. See CHANGE.

PERNICIOUS, perniciosus (*C.*); pernicialis (*L., Plin.*); exitiosus, extitialis; noxious (*C.*); noxious (*Sen.*); damnosus; detrimentosus; nocivus (*Plin.*).

PERNICIOUSLY, pernicioso; nocenter; pestifere (*C.* *Per* not exitiose, *Augustin.*).

PERORATION, peroratio, epilogus (*formal*).—conclusio, finis orationis (*less formal*).

PERPENDICULAR, directus ad perpendicularum, or simply directus (opp. pronus, or pronus ac fastigatus): *Perpendicularis* only in later writers: to be *p.*, directum esse, or simply ease ad perpendicularum. *A p. line*, linea, quæ cathetus dicitur or cathetus only (*h. kabeteros, sc. γραμμή*). To let fall a *p.*, lineam, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere in (*with *abl.**).

PERPENDICULARLY, ad perpendicularum; ratione perpendiculari; ad lineam; directo (*e. g.* deorsum delabi, to fall down *p.*).

PERPETRATE. See COMMIT.

PERPETRATION. See COMMISSION.

PERPETUAL, *¶* Lasting, perpetuus (*uninterrupted*).—perennis (*of constant duration*).—continens, continuus (*following immediately one after another*).—sempternus, æternus (*Jn.* in *EXEMAL*). *Jn.* perpetuus et æternus; perpetuus et sempternus. *P. snow*, nives quas ne metas quidem solvit: *p. rain*, assidui imbres; imbrum continuus: *p. drought*, alacritas (*see Herz. Cas. B. G. 4, 10*): *p. fever*, febris continens or continua or assidua: *p. toil*, labor assiduus or continuus: *p. diligence*, assiduitas: *p. sleep*, somnus continens. *¶* *Assiduus*, &c. assiduus. sedulus &c. (*Jn.* in *ASSIDUOUS*).

PERPETUALLY, perpetuo (*in one unbroken line*).—semper. numquam non (*always*).—continenter. sine intermissione. nullo temporis puncto intermisso (*continually, without intermission*; *Per* continue et continuo are not *Class.*).—assidue (*constantly, un-*

interruptedly; *Per* assiduus is not *Class.*).—usque (*continually*).

PERPETUATE, perpetuare; perpetuum efficere (*C.*): to *p.* one's name, nomen suum immortalitati commendare; nominis memoriam adæquare cum omni posteritate.

PERPETUITY, perpetuitas; or by the *adj.*

PERPLEX, turbare. confundere. conturbare. See CONFOUND.

PERPLEXED, *¶* (*Of things*), turbatus. conturbatus. perturbatus (*put or thrown into disorder*; cont. and pert. also = confounded)—confusus (*out of order*; then also = confounded); *Jn.* conturbatus et confusus.

—Inconditus (*not properly arranged*).—Impeditus (*difficult, not easily to be unravelled as it were, &c.*).—perplexus (*unintelligible, obscure, intricate*): a *p.* speech, oratio confusa; sermo perplexus: a *p.* and intricate affair, res impedita, contorta, difficilis; *Jn.* difficilis et contorta. *¶* (*Of persons*), perturbatus. (animo) consternatus (*beside oneself, put out of one's way*).—(animo) confusus (*disturbed*).—commotus. permotus (*agitated*).—percussus (*shaken*).—perterritus (*violently frightened*): *p.* in one's head (*mind*), mente turbata: my head is quite *p.*, sum animo conturbato et incerto: to make *aliquid* *p.*, *ca* mentem turbare (*of the understanding*).—*ca* animum confundere (*of the mind, the courage, &c.*).—qm conturbare or perturbare (*to confuse *aliquid**): to become *p.*, mente turbari (*to become *p.* in one's head*).—memoria turbari. memoria *ca* confunditur (*aliquid*'s recollection becomes *p.*).

PERPLEXING, difficilis; impeditus; *Jn.* difficilis et contortus.

PERPLEXITY, mens turbata; animus conturbatus et incertus. See CONFUSION.

PERQUISITES, pecunie extraordinarie (*of a public officer*; cf. *C. Verr. 2, 70, 170*).

PERRY, vinum quod fit, or factum est, de ore ex piris (*Pallad. 3, 25, 11 and 19*).

PERSECUTE, consecrari. insectari. vexare. To *p.* the Christians, Christianam religionem insectari (*ast. Eutrop. 10, 16, extr.*): populum Christianum vexare: to *p.* those who have served the state well, bene de republica meritos viros consecrari.

PERSECUTION, insectatio vexatio (*Per* persecutio is a legal term): *p.* of the Christians, Christiane religionis insectatio (*ast. Eutrop. 10, 16*): populi Christiani vexationes (*Sulp. Sev.*; *Per* not Christianorum persecutio. *I* may often be conveniently rendered by the verb).—*Spirit of p.*, *eos, qui aliter sentiunt, insectandi studium.

PERSECUTOR, vexator. *ca* infestus; *Per* persecutor in this sense is not found in good prose: a *p.* of the Christians, Christiane religionis vexator (*Eutrop.*); populi Christiani vexator; Christiano nomini inimicus, or inimicissimus (*ast. Np. Hann. 7, 3*).

PERSEVERANCE, perseverantia (*which is not deterred by opposition or hindrance*).—constantia (*constancy*).—assiduitas (*incessant duration*).—pertinacia (*pertinacity, almost to excess*).—pervicacia (*endless working to accomplish a purpose or to gain a point*).—obstinatio, obstinator voluntas, obstinatus animus (*firm determination or decision; in a bad sense, obstinacy*): firm *p.* in one's opinion, perpetua in sententiā suā permansio; obstinatio sententiæ: *p.* in *aliquid*, obstinatio fidei.

PERSEVERE, perseverare (*v. pr.*)—constare (*with or without sibi, to be consistent*).—perstare. consistere. perastare (*to stand to, not to depart from*; cf. *Herz. Cas. B. G. 6, 36*).—manere, permanere (*to abide by*; all these usually with *in re*). To *p.* in one's principles, stare suis iudiciis: to *p.* in one's course of life, in vite perpetuate sibi constare: to *p.* in an undertaking, perstare in incepto: to *p.* in a purpose or design, perseverare in proposito; tenere consilium; consilium non mutare; sibi constare.

PERSEVERING, perseverans (*not deterred by obstacles*).—constans (*consistent*).—firmus (*abiding firmly by *aliquid**).—offirmatus (*stronger than firmus*).—tenax *ca* rei (*tenacious*).—assiduus (*that applies steadily to *aliquid*, that does not easily relinquish*).—obstinatus (*that persists in spite of entreaties, &c.*).—pervicax (*that persists, or energetically persists in carrying on *aliquid**).—firmus proposito (*Pell.*).—tenax propositi (*who does not easily relinquish a purpose*).

PERSEVERINGLY, perseveranter; constanter; firmiter; offirmato animo; pertinaciter; pervicacius; obstinate; obstinato animo. [*Jn.* in *PERSEVERING*.]

PERSIFLAGE, cavillatio.

PERSIST. See PERSEVERE.

PERSON, *¶* Exterior appearance, species.

forma. corpus. statura. statura corporis. *Jx.* forma et species, et statura (*the whole p.*). *To have a fine or handsome p.*, pulchrâ esse specie, formâ, corporis: of a diminutive *p.*, corpore parvo; staturâ parvâ (esse): Dionysius custodiam corporis feris barbaris committat (*the custody of his p.*): *C.*: *to know one by p.*, nosse qm de facie (*C. Pis. 32, 81*). *Part which one plays, persona*; partes (*pl.*). See *PART.* *Individual*, persona (*with ref. to the rank, character, conduct, &c., of the individual*): a name is the distinctive appellation of a *p.*, nomen est quod unicuique personæ apponitur, quo suo quæque proprio vocabulo appelletur (*C.*): *they gave the same prænomen to three persons successively*, continuantur quodque prænomen per ternas personas (*sc. familie*; *Suet.*): *the p. of the king, persona regis* (*e. g.* sub specie majestatis occulitur; *Just.*): *distinguished p.s.*, homines nobiles: *to have respect of p.*, rationem habere, ducere, dignitatis *cs*; tribuere, dare qd homini (*ast. C.*); *serve personæ* (*C.*): *without respect of p.*, nullâ habita ratione dignitatis, amplitudinis. *A human being* (*indeinitely*), some one, homo (*not persona in this sense*): *three p.s. are present*, adsunt tres homines: *to speak agst the person, not agst the thing*, in hominem, non in rem dicere (*Sen.*). *Partly*, vid.: *the chief p.*, caput, princeps, auctor (*see HEAD*): *he was the chief p. in the matter*, dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit (*C. pr. Sect. 28, extr.*). *Oneself*, not a representative, (mea, tua, nostra) persona (ego, tu, nos): *in any one's p.*, sumptâ *cs* personâ; *cs* personam induentes, imitantes (*not sub cs personâ*; *see Klotz. C. de Tusc. 1, 39, 93*). *In grammar*, persona (*Q.*; *e. g.* *tertia p.*). *In theology*, hypostâsis (*Eccl.*); or persona (*l. i.*).

PERSONAL, adj. *Personale* and its adverb belong only to the writings of lawyers and grammarians; *e. g.* *beneficium personale* (*Paul. Dig.*); *verbum personale* (*Gramm.*); *verbum personaliter dicere* (*Gramm.*). *In all other connexions the English word must be expressed by ipse, ipsius, per se* (*in one's own person*). or by præsens, coram (*personally present*), or by privatus (*relating to one as a private citizen*; *opp. publicus*), or by *Crel.*; *e. g.* *suo nomine qm odisse* (*Cæs.*); *to have no p. grudge agst*; *nullo proprio esse in qm odio* (*T.*); *to have no p. ill-will agst*. *Ab'y's p. character*, persona *cs*: *to make p. attacks agst ab'y*, in *cs* personam qd facere (*e. g.* in *ejus* personam multa fecit asperius; *C. Fam. 6, 6, 10*); or in *q* efficere qd (*e. g.* *quid in P. Scipione effecerit*): *to disregard one's p. wrongs*, omittre privatas offensiones.

PERSONALITY, *Individuality*, *cs* persona. *The p. of Satan*, *persona diaboli: *to deny the p. of the evil spirit*, *diabolum naturam esse corpoream negare. *Remark directed agst an individual*, contumelia; *pl.*, acerbe dicta, quibus *cs* qm perstringit, punkit: *to abstain fm p.s.*, abstinere omni verborum contumeliâ (*ast. C.*).

PERSONALLY, by ipse; præsens; coram; per se; suo nomine (*not personaliter only once in Gell.*): *to be p. acquainted with ab'y*, qm ipsam nosse, qm de facie nosse; *opp.* qm non nosse, qm *cs* faciem ignorare: *he appeared p.*, ipso aderat.

PERSONATE, agere (*e. g.* *nobilem, principem, consulm*); (personam) sustinere: *tres personas sustinere, to p. three different individuals*.

PERSONIFICATION, ficta alienarum personarum oratio (*ast. Q. 6, 1, 25*);—fictio personarum (*Q. 9, 2, 29*)—personarum confictio (*Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.*)—usually prosopeia (*Gr.*; *id.*); conformatio (*Auct. ad Her. 4, 33, 68*).

PERSONIFY, *To represent as human*, *humanam speciem ci rei dare; humanâ specie induere qd. *To introduce a thing as speaking or acting*, rem in personam constituere; rem loquentem inducere; rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam; ci rei orationem attribuire ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam (*all Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Ruhnk.*; *Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66*); rem ipsam loqui or agere fingere (*see Q. 6, 1, 25*).

PERSPECTIVE, *s.* scenographia (*of scenic paintings*, *Vitr. 1, 2, 2*, where it is explained as consisting in frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus): ea ars pictoris quâ efficit ut quædam emînere in opere, quædam recessasse credamus (*Q. 2, 17, 21*). *In Vitr. 7, præf. 11*, we find the following description of painting in *p.*: *Democritus and Anaxagoras wrote on this subject of (scenic) p.*, Democritus et Anaxagoras de eisdem rescripserunt, quemadmodum oporteat ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro

constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondere, uti de incertâ res certas imagines edificiorum in scenarum picturis redderet speciem, et quæ in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse videantur. *According to the rules of p.*, ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineæ ratione naturali respondeant (*ast. Vitr. 7, præf. 11*).—*scenographicæ.

PERSPECTIVE, adj. *scenographicus (σκηνογραφικός).

PERSPICACIOUS, perspicax (*clearsighted*).—sagax ad qd perspicendum. subtilis (*fine*; *discriminating accurately*).—acutus (*sharp, acute*).—acer (*vigorous*).—[*not*] argutus is 'over-acute', drawing too subtle distinctions.] *Jx.* acutus et perspicax. *To be p. in alth*, perspicacem esse ad qd (*e. g.* ad has res; *Ter.*): a *p.* understanding, ingenium acre ac acutum; mens acris: *very p.*, peracutus, peracer: *to be very p.*, acutissimo, acerrimo esse ingenio; ingenii acumine valere.

PERSPICACITY, perspicacitas (*C.*). perspicacia *cs* rei (*e. g.* *verl. C.*; *insight into it*). See *ACUTENESS*.

PERSPICUITY, perspicuitas; evidentia; lux. *P.* is the best quality of style, perspicuitas est summa virtus orationis (*Q. 1, 6, 41*); or by an adv., *e. g.* planius qd exprimere, dicere (*with p.*; *C.*): dicere clare, plane, dilucide, enucleate.

PERSPICUOUS, planus. perspicuus. illustris. evidens. dilucidus (*C.*). luculentus (*S.*). distinctus. *Jx.* dilucidus et distinctus.

PERSPICUOUSLY, perspicue. aperte. lucide. dilucide. clare. distincte. enodate. enucleate. plane (*C.*).

PERSPIRATION, sudor. *To throw into, exsile p.*, sudorem excutere, ellicere, evocare, cñere, ducere, facere: *to check p.*, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (*Plin.*).

PERSPIRE, sudare (*C.*); sudorem emittere (*Plin.*); in sudorem ire (*H.*).

PERSUADE, *To induce by argument or fair words*, persuadere ci (*to succeed in convincing or persuading*: pers. ut = *to p. aby to do alth*: *with infn.*, or acc. and inf. = *to p.* or convince him that alth is so and so; i. e. *to convince aby of a fact or the truth of an assertion* [An exception is *Np. Dion. 3*]; it takes a simple acc. only of pronouns).—qm percellere, ut &c. (*to urge one to do a thing*).—qm impellere (*to urge on*), or adducere (*to bring to*), or inducere (*to lead, induce*) ad qd, or followed by ut.—ci autorem esse, *cs* rei, or followed by ut (*to cause one to do alth*).—commoda verbis delinire, ut &c. (*to talk over*; *Auct. Argum. ad Plant. Mil. v. 4*). *To be persuaded*, persuasum habere, with acc. and infn. *not* persuasum habeo is much less common than mihi persuasum est, or mihi persuasi. *With mihi persuasi only a pron. can stand as the obj.*; hoc mihi persuasi. *With persuasum habere the dat. of the pron. is extremely rare, the only passage being*, sibi persuasum habebant (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, end*). Hence avoid mihi persuasum habeo. *To p. aby of ab'y*, ci qd or de qâ rei probare (*C.*); ci qd credibile facere is mod. Lat., though credible qd facere is right; *Krebs*): *to p. aby that &c.*, persuadere ci qd, or de qâ rei: *I shall not be persuaded of this*, hoc quidem non adducar, ut credam; non facile adducar (non inducar) ad credendum: *I am not persuaded that &c.*, non adducor or adducar (*with acc. and infn. without any verb of believing*). *To convince*, vid.

PERSUASION, persuasio; or by the verb, *e. g.* persuadendo me adduxit, mihi persuasit, ut sententiam ipsius sequer.

PERSUASIVE, ad persuadendum accommodatus (*C.*); persuasibilis (*Q. 2, 15, 13*). *not* Suasorius means 'hortatory'.

PERSUASIVELY, apposite ad persuasionem (*e. g.* dicere: *C.*); persuasibiliter (*Q. 2, 15, 14*).

PERT, prociac (*boisterously forward fm assurance and impudence*).—protervus (*impetuously, recklessly, insolently forward*).—lascivus (*full of fun and high spirits*).

PERTAIN. See *APPERTAIN*.

PERTINACIOUS. See *PERSISTENT*, *OBSTINATE*.

PERTINENT, aptus ci rei or ad qd; idoneus ad qd; accommodatus ci rei or ad rem; consentaneus ci rei or cum rei; opportunus ci rei or ad qd. *Jx.* aptus et consentaneus; aptus et accommodatus.

PERTNESS, procacitas; protervitas.

PERTURB. See *DISTURB*.

PERTURBATION, perturbatio; (*of the mind*) vehementia animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi motus. See also *COMMOTION*.

PERUKE, capillamentum. crines empti (*false hair*).—galæra, galericulum (*loupé*).—calicndrum (*H. Sat. 1, 8, 48*; *see Heinendorff*).

PERUSAL, lectio; or by the verb (perfectio occurs only once).

PERUSE, legere; perlegere: to p. hastily, percurrere; strictim attingere qd.

PERVADE, penetrare, pertinere per qd; permanere ad or in qd, pervadere qd (T.): vis vitalis calor pertinet per omnem mundum (pervades; C. N. D. 2, 9, 25): to p. the minds, penetrare in animos, pervadere per animos (C.); descendere ad animos (L.): joy, pleasure, p.'s the mind, animus ea perfunditur gaudio, lætitiâ, voluptate, jucunditate, dulcedine.

PERVADING, penetrans; penetrabilia.

PERVERSE, perversus (not in a natural state or position; not as it ought to be, of things).—præposterus (that is out of order, said or done out of due time, of things; also of persons who act in a disorderly or irregular manner).—pravus (irregular, defective, wrong in its tendency or end, of things; e. g. mens, opinio). See also BAD.

PERVERSELY, perverse (wrongly).—præposter (opp. ordine, tempore).—perperam (opp. recte).

PERVERSENESS, perversitas (g. t., of mind).—animus pravus; animi pravitas; mens prava (C.); ingenium pravum (S.).

PERVERT, pervertere, depravare, detorquere qd: to p. the truth, verum convertere in falsum (C.): to p. right, omne jus torquere (C.): to p. one's words, verba in pelus detorquere.

PERVIOUS, pervius (opp. invius).—transitorius (e. g. domus transitoria, Suet.: as affording a passage fm the Palatine to the Esquiline hill).—penetrabilis (that may be penetrated).—Pervious to the air, aeri expositus (placed in the air).—perfabilis, aeri pervius (through which the air can blow; the latter aft. T. Ann. 15, 45, 3).—quo spiritus pervenit. quod perfatum venti recipit (to which the air has access).

PEST, 1. A destructive person or thing, pestis; perniciēs; pestis ac perniciēs (Suet.) not lues, or vomica; he is the p. of the youth, pestis est adolescentium. 2. A pestilence, Vid.

PEST-HOUSE, ædificium ad pestilentie contagia prohibenda extractum (Plin. has pest. cont. prohibere; 23, 8, 80).

PESTER, obtundere qm qd re (e. g. literis, rogitando); obterepe ci (e. g. literis); (precibus) fatigare qm; molestiam ci afferre; ci qd re molestum or gravem esse; sis agitare, exagitare, vexare, sollicitare.

PESTILENCE, pestilentia (an epidemic sickness).—lues (as the impure material, or cause of disease).—morbus perniciosus (a mortal disease; Suet.) pestis is not used in this sense by the best prose writers; with them it has only the sense of 'a pest': a p. breaks out in a city, pestilentia incidit in urbem: a city suffers fm p., pestilentia urit urbem: to die of p., pestilentia absumi: to be a remedy agst a p., pestilentie contagia prohibere.

PESTILENT, PESTILENTIAL, pestilens (prop.); foedus (fig.); Suet. pestilentiosus only in late writers: a disease is p., pestilentia in morbos perniciosos evadit (L. 27, 23): a p. atmosphere, aer pestilens (opp. aer salubris); Suet. aer pestifer is un-Class.

PET, 1. A slight fit of anger, offensivuncula animi (a slight feeling of vexation: Plin. has indignatiuncula in this sense), or stomachus. indignatio: a great p., ira: in a p., (adj.) stomachosus. indignabundus; (adv.) stomachosus or stomachosus (C. who also uses θυμικῶς, Att. 10, 11, 5); cum or non sine stomacho: in a great p., iratus: to be in a p., indignari, stomachari (qd): to be in a great p., irasci (propter qd): to be in a p. (or great p.) with aby, cum quo stomachari; ci irasci: to throw one into a p., stomachum ci facere or movere; indignationem ci movere; into a great p., bilem ci movere or commovere; irritare qm or cs iram. 2. A favorite, delicio; amores (pl.); Juv. delicio et amores cs; summe dilectus ab qo; ci dilectus præcipue.

PET, v. nimium ci indulgere; nimia indulgentia corrumpere qm; effeminare, emollire qm: petted children, pueri molles, delicati.

PETAL, petalum (s. l.).

PETARD, petarda (s. l.).

PETITION, a. preces (pl.; act of asking, or thing asked).—rogatus or rogatio (act of asking).—supplicium (humble p., prayer to God; L.; not C. or Cas.).—litteræ (supplices), libellus (supplex) (a p. drawn up in writing; cf. Mart. 8, 31, 5): to storm one with p.'s, precibus, supplicibus fatigare qm: if you grant my p., si feceris, quod rogo: to present a p. to aby, dare ci libellum (supplicem); supplicare ci per

litteras: to draw up a p., libellum componere: to sign a p., libellum subscribere; signare, subnotare libellum (of a minister &c., who looks over the p.'s presented to a prince, and writes his opinion of them on the margin, to which he signs his name; see Suet. Oct. 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9).

PETITION, v. 1. To ask, beg, vid. 2. To present a written supplication, petere qd per litteras (in order to obtain atqg).—litteris deprecari qd (in order to avert atqg).—causam deferre per litteras ad judicem (accusing before a judge): to p. aby, libello or scripto adire qm: to p. agst atqg, reclamare ci rei (to express one's disapproval of atqg).—provocare adversus qd (to appeal to a higher tribunal agst atqg; e. g. adversus sententiam, Modestian. Dig. 48, 2, 18; adversus creationem, Papinian. Dig. 26, 7, 39 § 6).

PETITIONER, rogator (C. Att. 14, 16). supplex or by the verb.

PETREL, petrellaria (Linn.).

PETRIFICATION, 1. The act of petrifying, by the verb. 2. A thing petrified, res in lapidem, saxum, verrea.

PETRIFY, 1. PROP. TRAVERS. in lapidem vertere (O.), convertere, mutare. INTRANS. lapidescere (Plin.); verti, mutari, abire in lapidem, in saxum; in lapidem concrecere (of a liquid): petrified wood, lignum fossilis; oryctodendron (s. l.); the ancients use fossilis only for 'that which may be dug'. 2. FIG. defigere animum cs (L.). Epi the part, petrified, lapideus (Plaut.); attonitus, stupidus (C.); defixus (L.); defixum stare, 8, 7): to be petrified, attonitus, saxi instar stare: to become petrified, obtorpescere (e. g. circumfuso undique pavore).

PETTICOAT, tunica muliebris; or it may be necessary to retain the word: p. government, imperium uxorium (as home; Auct. Argum. ad Plut. Ann. v. 2).—imperium sexūs muliebris (over a kingdom; also by Crcl.; e. g. Media imperat muliebris sexus).

PETTIFOGGER, rabula (C.); caudiculus rabiosus et ineptus, latrator (Q.).

PETTISH, a. iram proclivior; præceps ingenio in iram (irritable).—difficilis et morosus (of a bad temper, easily got out of humour).

PETTISHNESS, proclivitas ad iram, morositas.

PETTY, parvus, exiguus, minutus.

PETULANCE, petulantia, protervitas.

PETULANT, petulans, protervus.

PETULANTLY, petulanter, proterve.

PEW, s. a. sella ecclesiastica; sedes quæ est or quam qs tenet in sede sacra; or prps it may be necessary to add septa or obstructa foribus to sedes, &c., in order to distinguish it fm an open seat; locus quem qs in templo sacro tenere solet.

PEW, v. sellis in-truere ecclesias.

PEWET, parra (Plin.); tringa vanellus (Linn.).

PEWTER, prps the nearest word is stannum, which was an alloy of silver and lead; it may be necessary to retain the word as s. l. (plumbum album = tin.)

PHAETON, currus quem Phaeton ducunt.

PHALANX, phalanx, angli, f.

PHANTASM, PHANTOM, phantasma, Ætia, s. (Plin. Ep.). spectrum. visum. umbra. vana species.—inanis et varia ex metu nostro imago (Plin. Ep. 2, 7; of a p. of the imagination).

PHANTASTIC, ineptus.

PHANTASTICALLY, inepte; more, modo hominis lymphatici.

PHANTASY, 1. Power of imagination, vis imaginandi (Eichst.); mens; cogitatio. 2. Avid phantasia, except as s. l. 3. A imaginary thing, res ficta; commentum.—somnia (dream).

PHARISAI, 1. PROP. by the gen. Phariseorum. 2. FIG. simulatus; fictus; or, if necessary, by the gen. Phariseorum.

PHARISAICALLY, more, modo Phariseorum; simulate; speciose.

PHARISEE, 1. PROP. Phariseus. 2. FIG. pietas simulator; or, if necessary, Phariseus.

PHARMACEUTIC, medicamentarius. See APOTHECARY.

PHAROS, pharus (C.). And see LIGHTHOUSE.

PHEASANT, phasianus, (avis) phasianus; phasianus Colchicus (Linn.); of a p., phasianinus: a p. house, vivarium phasianorum: one who keeps p.'s, phasianarius (Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66).

PHENOMENON, res nova, insolita; ostentum; miraculum (wonderful appearance).

PHILANTHROPICAL, hominibus amicus; generi hominum amicus; hominum amans, studiosus; humanus.

PHILANTHROPICALLY, humane; humaniter.
PHILANTHROPIST, amicus hominibus (Np.); generi, vitæ hominum amicus; humanus (C.): to be a p., vitæ hominum amice vivere (C. Off. 1, 26, 92).

PHILANTHROPY, humanitas; animus humanus (C.).

PHILIPPIC, oratio Philippica (C.). **IMPROPR.** oratio severa, aspera, acris. To utter a p., agere aby, qm castigare verbis. inveni multa in qm (Np.).

PHILOLOGER, **PHILOLOGIST**, philologus (s. g. homines nobiles illi quidem, sed minime philologi, C.).—grammaticus.—literarum antiquarum studiosus.

PHILOLOGICAL, philologus (not philologicus; both in Latin and Greek characters, in C.:—according to Sen. a philosopher attends only to the meaning of writings, the thoughts expressed; the philologus to the points of history, antiquities, &c., necessary for their elucidation; the grammaticus to the words. Suet places the philologus above the grammaticus and literator as a man qui multiplici variaeque doctrinæ censebatur). P. matters, enquires, points, philologia, n. pl. (C. de philologia, Att. 13, 29, 1).—Others give *ad studium antiquitatis or humanitatis pertinens.

PHILOLOGICAL, grammaticæ; or by the adj.
PHILOLOGY, *antiquitatis studium. *antiquarum literarum studia (the study of ancient literature).—humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina or doctrina (of study as forming the intellect).—grammaticæ, n. pl.: studium literarum, quod si proficitur qui grammaticæ vocantur (grammatical and critical studies, eægesis, &c.).—*philologia (as t. t.). **NOT** Avoid literæ humaniores, studia humaniora; weh are not Latin.

PHILOSOPHER, s. philosophus (φιλόσοφος), or Crcl. sapienter studiosus, philosophus deditus, qui rerum cognitione, doctrinæque delectatur; homo doctus, or p. docti, is often used by Cicero in this sense, when the context determines the meaning; philosophus professor, sapienter doctor (a professor of philosophy, post-Aug.): a true p., sapiens; a speculative p., *qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit; a moral p., *qui de vitæ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit; a very learned p., doctissimus in disputando; to give oneself out for a p., philosophiam profiteri.

PHILOSOPHICAL, prps philosophus (ad philosophas scriptiones, C. Tusc. 6, 41; and philosopha sententia, Pacuv. ap. Gell. 13, 8. **NOT** not philosophicus, weh is late.—In Tusc. 5, 41, Klotz reads philosophiæ, and rejects both adj.—If he is right, the adj. must be translated by philosophiæ, philosophi or -orum, &c.). P. writings, libri qui sunt de philosophiâ, libri de philosophiâ; philosophiæ scripta (Plin. N. H. 13, 27): p. precepts, præcepta philosophiæ or philosophorum (C.): a p. discourses, sermo de philosophiâ (Np.). Ss philosophorum proprius may serve. P. resignation, *Stoica quedam patientia: with p. indifference, Stoice: this is not a common but a p. word, hoc non vulgi verbum est, sed philosophorum.

PHILOSOPHICALLY, philosophorum more; ut philosophi; ut decet philosophum (**NOT** philosophice late, Lactant.).

PHILOSOPHIZE, philosophari (C.). argumentari.—ratiocinari.—disputare (to discuss a subject).

PHILOSOPHY, philosophia (φιλοσοφία); pure Lat. by Crcl., sapientie studium or disciplina; divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque cuiusque rei cognitio; cognitio optimarum rerum atque in iis exercitatio. Theoretical p., philosophia, quæ artis præcepta continetur; philosophia, quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, or philosophia contemplativa for shortness (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): practical p., philosophia, quæ officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet; phil. quæ de vitæ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis querit; or simply philosophia activa (Sen. Ep. 95, 10): fm context prudentia (opp. doctrina, C. Quint. Frat. 1, 3, 3). To be a student of p., philosophiæ studio teneri; sapientie esse studiosum; to devote oneself to the study of p., se ad philosophiam or ad philosophiæ studium conferre; se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare; to devote oneself exclusively to p., in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare: to write treatises of p., philosophiam scribere.

PHILTER, philtrum (O.). poculum amatorum (Plin.). amoris poculum (H.).

PHLEBOTOMIZE, &c. See BLEED, &c.

PHLEGM, [PROF.] phlegma, Atis (Med. t. t.). pituita (Cels.). [FIG.] tarditas ingenii (C. Or. 68, 229). tarditas animi (Gell. 16, 12, 3). tarditas inertia (C.). lentitudo naturalis (Ern.). patientia (Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 5).

PHLEGMATIC, [PROF.] phlegmaticus (Med. t. t.). [FIG.] tardus, segnis, iners (slow).—lentus, patiens (void of sensibility).

PHLEGMATICALY, [PROF.] phlegmatice. [FIG.] tarde; animo or ingenio tardo or inertè (slowly).—lento animo (without sensibility).

PHLOGISTIC, facilis ad exardescendum (C.).

PHRASE, dictio; locutio; **NOT** Avoid the Greek phrase unless it be necessary as t. t.

PHRASEOLOGY, [Manner of expression, dicendi genus; verba (pl.); or locutio: modern writers say loquendi genus (Murel.); loquendi forma (Ruhnk. Ern.): loquendi formula (Wolf.).] A collection of phrases, (*phrasium) locutionum collectio; (*phrasium) locutionum promptuarium, horreum (a book containing such collection).

PHRENOLOGY, *doctrina de cranii, calvis; *cra-niologia (t. t.).

PHTHISIC, pthisis, is, f. (Sen.)

PHTHISICAL, pthisicus (Vitr.).

PHYLACTERY, phylacterium (an amulet, Marc. Cap.: as worn among the Jews, Hieron.).

PHYSIC. See MEDICINE.

PHYSICS, physiologia (φυσικολογία, explained by C. nature ratio), physica, orum (C.); philosophia de naturâ (C. Brut. 8, 31); or Crcl., quæ de naturâ queruntur (C. de Rep. 1, 10); ea, quibus nature ratio continetur (C. N. D. 1, 26, 73); quæ de naturæ rerum disputantur (C. de Or. 3, 32, 127).

PHYSICAL, must be expressed by the gen. nature (relating to nature), or corporis (relating to the body).

NOT physicus (ado. physice) means *relating to natural philosophy: p. eviti, mala nature; mala quæ natura habet (in general).—vitiâ corporis (of the body): p. strength, vires corporis.

PHYSICALLY, must be expressed by natura or corpus, with Crcl. **NOT** Not physice; See PHYSICAL.

PHYSICIAN, medicus.—medens (Curt., T., &c.).—medendi or medicine peritus.—A celebrated p., medicinæ arte medicine clarus. A skilful p., medicus artifex (Cels.). *medicus, ad medendum utilis (Murel.). A p. who kills all his patients, who is a good friend to the undertaker, medicus animas negotians (Plin. 28, 1, 5): to employ or consult a p., medico uti or medicum adhibere (both C.).—medicum admovere (Suet.).—medici operâ et consilio uti, medico se curandum tradere (aff. C.): you will get well, whether you employ a p. or not, sive medicum adhibueris, sive non, convalesces (C.): to fetch a p., medicum ad ægrotum adducere (C.); medicum arcescere (Plaut.): to run and fetch p.'s, medicos cogere: to call in a p., ad medicum se conferre (C.): to pay a p. his fee, medico honorem habere (C. Fam. 6, 19, 3)—medico dare qd. A quack p., See QUACK. A p.'s fee, honos, qui medico habetur; merces medicæ: to be in the hands of the p.'s, in potestate medentium esse (Curt.).

PHYSIOGNOMIST, physiognomon; in C. de Fat. 5, 10, by the Crcl., qui se proficitur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosceret; and in C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80, by, qui se naturam cuiusque ex formâ perspicere proficitur.

PHYSIOGNOMY, [Art of determining the character fm the features, &c., *physiognomia, quæ dicitur; or, by Crcl., *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernosendi (aff. C. de Fat. 5, 10); ars naturam cuiusque ex formâ perspicendi (aff. C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80); to practice p., mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quadam de oris et vultûs ingenio deque totius corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari (Gell. 1, 9, in, as an explanation of φυσιογνωμονίη).] Countenance and features, as indicating character, oris habitus.—lineamentorum qualitas.—habitus oris lineamentaque.—oris et vultûs ingenium, or simply os vultusque, or os et vultus.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, *physiologicus (t. t.); *ad naturæ rationem pertinens.

PHYSIOLOGICALLY, *physiologicæ (t. t.); *naturæ ratione; *secundum naturæ rationem.

PHYSIOLOGY, naturæ ratio, quam Græci φυσικολογία appellant (C. Div. 1, 41, 90); natura rerum, quæ Græce φυσικολογία dicitur (Fist. 1, 1, 7).

PIACULAR, piacularis (L.); or by Crcl. with piaculum.

PIANO-FORTE, *polychordium lentus idem et acutus.

PIASTER, *nummus argenteus apud Hæcænos, quem vocant Piaster.

PIC NIC, cœna symbolis or symbolâ parata (not

oena mercēde conducta, *weh is without meaning*: a p.-n. partly, sodalitas; sodalicium: to have a p.-n., edere, or cōnare, de symbolis (see *Ter. Eun.* 3, 4, 2).

PICK, || To select, eligere; seligere; deligere: to p. stones out of a field, elapidare agrum. *Picked*, electus, selectus, delectus (also fig. = superior). — *exquisitus*, conquisitus (very choice). — *eximius*, egregius, præstans (excellent): a picked band or company, delecta manus; flos juventutis. [See also **SELECT**.] || To pierce with a pointed instrument, perforare: to p. the teeth, dentes spinā perforare (with a tooth-p. of wood or metal, *Petron.*). — *os fodere lentisculo* (with a wooden tooth-p., *Marl.* 6, 74, 3). — *dentes pennā levare* (with a quill, *Marl.* 14, 22, 3). || To gather (fruit), demere poma arboribus; detrahere poma arboribus; legere poma ex or ab arboribus: to p. grapes, uvas legere; detrahere uvas arboribus. || **PICKASERS**: to p. a hole in one's coat, videre vitium in alio; multa vitia in qo, or rather in qm, colligere (*C. Tusc.* 4, 37, 80; see *Kühner*): to p. one's pocket, supplere, surripere; arte malā subducere; emungere qm argento (see **CHEAT**): to p. a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre (*Phædr.*); in jurgium ruere (*Q.*).

PICK UP, colligere: to p. up one's crumbs, revalere, corpus facere (*Cels.*).

PICK-AXE, dolabra.

PICK-THANK, scyophanta, æ, m.

PICKET (military term), statio: to station p.'s, stationes disponere: to be on a p., in statione esse; stationem agere.

PICKLE, s. muria.

PICKLE, v. muria condire qd (*Col.*): pickled, muriticus: pickled meat, caro sale indurata (*Plin.* 28, 20, 81) or sale condita; caro conditanea (*Faber*; salted meat).

PICTORIAL, pictus; picturatus; picturis ornatus (pictorius = of painters, *Pand.*).

PICTURE, a. pictura; tabella (picta): p. of aby, ca picta imago, effigies. See **PAINTING**.

PICTURE, v. pingere; depingere. To p. athg to oneself, cogitatione sibi qd depingere. See **PAINT**.

PICTURE-FRAME, forma in quā includitur pictura (*Vitr.* 2, 8, 9); lignea forma (*Plin.* 35, 14, 49); tabula marginata (*Plin.* 35, 12, 45).

PICTURESCQUE, veluti pictus: a p. country, regio amenissima; locus amoenus.

PIDDLE, v. || To trifle, nugari; ineptire. || To make water, mingere; melere; urinam reddere (*Plin.*), facere (*Col.*).

PIL, || A kind of bird, magpie, pica. || *A party*, arctoreas (*Pers.* 6, 50; *meal-p.*) — scriblita, æ, m. (*a tart, Petron.*).

PIEBALD, (equus) maculis albis (P.), coloris maculosus (*Col.*); or *coloris disparis.

PIECE, s. || Part of athg, pars (g. t.). — fragmentum (a p. broken off). — segmentum (cut off). — frustum (a small or loose p.).: to cut in p.'s, in partes concidere; minutim conciliare; minutim consecrare; in frusta desecare: all of one p., solidus: a p. of money, numus. || A single thing, res. || A musical composition, cantus; canticum. To compose a p. (i. e. a musical p.), modos facere. — modos musicos componere (*Aff. Q.* 1, 12, 1; *an air*). — cantum rescribere vocum sonis (*C. Tusc.* 4, 2, 3); musicis modis canticum excipere (*Q. and others*).

PIECE, v. || To enlarge by the addition of a piece, producere, assure qd ci (to stitch one thing to another): to p. out, trahere; proferre. || To patch, sarrire. resarcire (e. g. a garment). — vesti panniculum a-suere (*H.*). || To join, rem rei, or cum rei, jungere, copulare, connectere.

PIECEMEAL, minutatim; minutim; frustatim; in frusta (to pieces).

PIER, || Column on which the arch of a bridge is raised, pontis pila (which supported the arch, fornix: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, quibus pilis fornices... censores locaverunt, *L.* 40, 51, 4). || A mole, moles. agger. — pila (*Vitr.* 5, 12).

PIERCE, || To bore through, perforare (*g. t.* to make a hole through, pectora, latus ense, &c.; also to p. [= make] windows, lumina, C.). — forare (*post-Aug.* very rare). — efflorare (only *Col.*; truncum). — terebrare (with a borer or otherwise). — ptererebrare (with a horer). || To stick athg through, trajicere, transfodere, confodere, configere, transverberare (e. g. venabulo); percutere. To p. aby with a sword, ci latus transfodere gladio; qm gladio transfigere (*poet.* sic pectus gladio or ferro haurire: with a dagger, qm sic conficere, qm pugnione percutere (*for weh T. has fodere eny*): one's heart with a knife, cultrum in corde ca-

deligere. || **IMPROPR.**) to wound deeply (e. g. the heart), percutere, vulnerare.

PIERCER, terebra.

PIERCING, penetrans. See **SHARP**, **ACUTE**.

PIETY, pietas erga Deum (reverence and love towards God). — sanctitas (course of life pleasing to God). — *pietas et sanctitas; sanctinonia* (virtuous disposition, innocence): to have credit for great p., magnā pietatis et sanctitatis laude florere.

PIG, s. sus. porcus: a young p., porculus; porcellus: a sucking p., porcellus lactens (*Col.*): p.'s, pecus or genus sullum: a p. meat, (caro) suilla or porcina: to buy a p. in a poke, aleam emere (See **FREUND**, s. v. **ALEX**).

PIG, v. porcellos edere or parere.

PIGEON, s. columba, columbus; *dim.* columbula, columbulus (the smaller tame house-p.). — palumbus, palumba, palumbus (the larger wood-p.): a young p., pulvis columbinus: to keep p.'s, columbas alere: p.'s nest, nidus columbarum (not nidus columbaris: there is no such adj.).

PIGEON-HOLES, loculi (pl.).

PIGEON-HOUSE, columbarium; columbarii cella; turris, turricula (a large detached p.-h.).

PIGMENT, pigmentum; color.

PIGMY, homuncio; pusio; homo pusillus. — nanus (dwarf).

PIKE, || A kind of weapon, hasta: a p. staff, hasta pura: p. man, miles hastatus. || A kind of fish, lupus (*Plin.*); lucius (*Ascon.*); *esox lucius (*Lin.*).

PILASTER (in architecture), parastata, æ, m. and f. (*Vitr.*), or parastas, idis, f.

PILCHARD, *clupea harengus minor (*Lin.*).

PILE, s. || A stake driven into the ground, palus; publica (driven into the earth, to support, e. g. a bridge). || *the* pila pontis was the column to the spring of an arch, fornix. To drive in p.'s (for a bridge), publicas machinis adigere. || A heap, acervus; strues; cumulus: a funeral p., rogos (not *see* And pyra only in the poets and later prose writers: it is properly = rogos ardens): to construct a funeral p., rogom extruere: to lay upon a funeral p., in rogom imponere or inferre: to mount a funeral p., in rogom ascendere: to light a funeral p., rogom accendere. || A n. edifice, edificium. || *Piles* (a kind of disease), hæmorrhoids, idia, f. (*Cels.*).

PILE, v. construere, conservare, accumulare. cumulare atque adaugere. aggerare. in acervum cumulare, extruere.

PILFER, furari. clam eripere, subripere. furto tollere. suffurari: fm aby, qm compilare, re spoliare.

PILFERER, furcunculus (petty thief). — fur (thief). — peculator (peculator, embezzler). — depeculator (embezzler).

PILFERING, furtivus.

PILGRIM, peregrinator (a wanderer, traveller, g. t.). — *peregrinator religiosus; *qui in loca sacra migrat; *qui religionis causā peregrinator (a travelling devotee): a p.'s garb, *vestis in loca sacra migrantium or *quam in loca sacra migrantes gere consueverunt: p.'s staff, *baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gere consueverunt; or fm context, baculum only.

PILGRIMAGE (religious), *migratio in loca sacra; *peregrinatio sacra: to go on a p., *in locum sacrum migrare: religionis causā peregrinationem suscipere, or peregre abire; publice religionis causā peregre abire (of a large body of pilgrims).

PILL, catapultum (καταβόλον, as that which is pulsed down); pure Lat. pilula (medicata, *Plin.*); globulus (*Scrib. Larg.*): to take a p., pilulam sumere. *fig.*, to give one a p., punger, tangere qm: to swallow a p., patienter tolerare, devorare acerbiter, molestiam: he has swallowed that p., hæc concitavit (*Aff. C.*).

PILLAGE, s. direptio; expilatio; compiliatio; spoliatio; populatio, or, more strongly, depopulatio; also by verbs, e. g. bona regia diripienda plebi sunt data (*L.* 2, 5, as p.).

PILLAGE, v. prædari. diripere. compilare. expilare. spoliare. populari. depopulari.

PILLAGER, prædator. prædo. director. spoliator. populator.

PILLAR, || Column, column (a round column for the support of a building; *fig.*, a support). — columna (a round p. for support or ornament). — pila (square, usually attached to walls, for strength or support): p.'s of Hercules, columnæ Herculis. || *Stay*, support, column (e. g. republics, familie). See **SUPPORT**.

PILLARED, columnatus (*Vitr.*); columnis instructus.

PILLORY. *The nearest terms are:* columbar (*a sort of wooden collar, put round the neck of slaves as a punishment*).—numella (*a wooden machine, in which the head and feet of slaves or children were fastened as a punishment*).

PILLOW, s. pulvinus (*g. t.*).—pulvinar (*used on solemn religious occasions*).—culcita (*hard-stuffed*).

PILLOW, v. pulvinis instruere.

PILLOT, s. nauta, qui vada prævehens demonstrat (*aff. Plin. 9, 62, 88*). *If = helmsman, vid. § IMPROPR.* gubernator.—custos gubernatorque (*e. g. republicæ, C.*); rector et gubernator (*e. g. civitatis*).

PILLOT, v. *naves per tuta, brevia, fluminum, marium, ductare, expedire.—vada prævehentem demonstrare (*see Plin. 9, 62, 88*). *§ IMPROPR.* gubernare, gubernare et regere (*e. g. civitatem*).—gubernare ac moderari. *To attempt to p., ad gubernacula accedere.*

PIMP, leno; libidinis minister (*L.*); cupiditatum cs minister (*C.*); perductor (*C.*).

PIMPERNEL, *pimpinella (*Linna.*).

PIMPING, adj. exilis (*thin, meagre*); exiguus (*small*); vilis (*poor*).

PIMPLE, pustula.

PIN, v. figare, infigere qd; affigere qd ad qm rem.

PIN, s. acus (*g. t. for needle, for fastening clothes or the hair*). *to run a p. through althg, transuere acu; trajecitare acu; acum transmittere per.* *§ 1000* The ancients were not acquainted with our p.'s, but used a fibula for fastening things together: fibula (*althg for joining, fastening, stitching, or clasping things together*).—clavus (*a peg*).

PIN-CASE, *theca acus servandis.

PIN-MONEY, *annua ad mundum præbita, orum, n.: *to give or allow as p.-m., ad mundum præbere: to receive or have as p.-m., ad mundum accipere: to give the revenue of a province as p.-m. to one's wife, uxori civitatem tribuere, his quidem verbis, quæ mulieri mundum præbeat (aff. C. Ferr. 3, 33, in.).*

PINCERS, forceps; (vulsella, *a surgeon's instrument, Cels.*; also, tweezers, *Plaut. Mart.*): *to take hold of althg with p.'s, apprehendere qd forceps.*

PINCH, *§ PAOR.* vellicare (*G.*); comprime digitis qd: *to p. one's cheeks, mala ei blande comprime.* *§ FIG.* urere, pungere qm: *my shoes p., calcei urunt, premunt, pedem: my stomach is pinched, torminibus laboro (Plin.).* *§ Pinch oneself, fraudare se victu suo: fraudare ventrem.*

PINCHBECK, *ma facticum, *or retain the word as t. t.*

PINCHFIST, PINCHPENNY, tenax; pertinax.

PINCUSHION, *pulvillus acus servandis.

PINE, s. pinus: *of p., pinus.*

PINE, v. confici (*māstore*); tabescere (*desiderio, dolore, curis*).

PINE APPLA, cupide appetere; rei cupiditate teneri; desideria cs tabescere (*with ref. to an absent person*).

PINE-APPLE, *nux pinea.

PINION, s. pinna (*pl.*).

PINION, v. religare or revincire manus post tergum or post terga: *also g. t., vincire, coercere; vinculis colligare.*

PINK, s. (*a flower*).—*dianthus (*Linna.*); *flos dianthus: *a bed of p.'s, *areola dianthis consita.*

PINK, adj. (*in colour*), ex rubro pallens; helvius (*Col.*), helvus (*Farr.*).

PINMAKER, acuaris (*needle-maker; Inscript. ap. Fabretti, p. 308*).

PINNACE, gaulus (*Gell.*); lembus.

PINNACLE, pinna (*Cæs.*). *§ FIG.* summus, vid.

PINNOCK (*a bird*), *parus (*Linna.*).

PINT, *prps sextarius: *half p., hemina. The measures do not exactly correspond. Sis, for distinctness, the word must be retained.*

PIONEER, munitor (*Cæs. L.*); cunicularius (*miner, Cæs.*).

PIOUS, plus (*one who maintains respect and love to God, his country, parents, and all who are near to him; where the sense is not evident from the context, erga Deum, erga patriam, &c. must be added*).—sanctus (*pleasing or acceptable to God*).—Jm. sanctus plusque, religiosus (*religious, conscientious*).—Jn. religiosus sanctusque (*sanctus et religiosus; diligens religionum cultor (who zealously complies with religious observances)*).—castus (*pure*).—Integer (*blameless in his course of life; § 1001* integer vitæ is poet.); Jn. integer castusque: *to be p., pie Deum (or Deos) colere: to be very p., Deum (or Deos) summâ religione colere; omnia que ad cultum Dei (or Deorum) pertinent diligenter tractare.*

PIOUSLY, pie, sancte, caste, pure.

PIP, s. *§ (In fruit), nucleus; semen. § A disease in fowls, pituita (Col.).*

PIP, v. pipire; pipilare.

PIPE, s. *§ Hollow body, tuba, fistula: p.'s of an organ, *fistularum compages, structura: tobacco p., *fumisugium; *tubulus. § A musical instrument, tibia (clarinet).—fistula (syrinx, or Pan's p.'s).—arundo (cane). calamus (reed). cicuta (hemlock; all poet. for p.). § A kind of large wine-cask, *dolum majoris modi quod vocant Pipe.*

PIPE, v. tibia, fistula canere; fistulam inflare (*to blow a p.*).—more usually canere or cantare tibiis, pl.

PIPE-CLAY, figlina creta (*Farr.*).—figularis creta (*Col.*).—*So Dict. Antiqu. p. 418; Georges and Kraft give fm Plin. terra Samina.*—argilla apyra.

PIPER, fistulator (*on Pan's or shepherd's pipes*).—tibicen (*flute-player*).

PIQUANT, acer, acutus (*prop.*); acutus, salsus (*prop. or fig.*).

PIQUANTLY, acute, salse.

PIQUE, s. odium occultum or inclusum (*g. t. concealed hatred*).—simultas obscura (*secret quarrel, espy political*).

PIQUE, v. *See OFFEND, IRRITATE.*

PIQUE ONESSELF, gloriari re, in or de re, circa rem.

PIRACY, *piratica; latrocinium maris. *§ FIG.* *furtum literatum.

PIRATE, s. pirata, m.; prædo maritimus: *a captain of p.'s, archipirata: p. vessels, prædatoria naves; prædatoria classis (L.).*

PIRATE, v. piraticam facere; mare infestum habere.

PIRITICAL, piraticus.

PISTACHIO, pistacia (*tree, Pallad.*); pistacium or pistaceum (*nut, Pallad. Plin.*).

PISTIL (*in botany*), *pistellum (*t. t.*).

PISTOL, *sclopetus minoris modi (*Dan.*; *§ 1002* not sclopetus manualis); sclopetus minor (*Nolten*): *p.-shot, lectus sclopeti minoris modi: p. case, *theca sclopetaria.*

PISTOLE, *aureus Hispanus; (*as Louis d'Or*), *Ludovicus aureus.

PIT, s. fovea (*g. t.*).—scrobe (*opened for a short time, to be filled up again*).—cavea (*in a theatre; § 1003* in ancient theatres this denoted the whole of the space allotted to the spectators): *to dig a p., facere foveam (fossam); fodere scrobem: to dig a p. for aby (fig.), insidias ei parare or struere or ponere; pernecium ci moliri; qm decipere fovea (Plaut. Pæn. 1, 1, 59): to fall into a p., in foveam delabi, decedere (prop.); in foveam incidere (prop. and fig.; see C. Phil. 4, 5, 12); in insidias incidere (fig.): he that digs a p. for another falls into it himself, qui alteri exitum parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem (Poeta ap. C. Tusc. 2, 17, 39); compedes quas ipse fecit, ipse gestabit faber (Auson. Idyll. 7, in fine epist. dedicat.).*

PIT, v. *§ To dig a pit, facere foveam, scrobem. § To store in a pit (e. g. to p. potatoes), in terram infodere; *in scrobem or scrobiculum infodere. § To mark with holes; e. g. pitted with the small-pox, *cicatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face).*

PIT AGAINST, opponere (*e. g. unum Eumenem adversariis suis opponent, Np.*).—committere qm cum quo (*to set one combatant to fight another; Suet. scil. found elsewhere*).

PIT-A-PAT, palpitatio: *to go p., palpitare*

PITCH, s. *§ Resin of the pine, pix, gen. picis. § Degree of height, gradus; highest p. of honour, summus honoris gradus. § 1004* To this p. or 'to such a p. of... is my translated by adv. huc, eo, &c. with gen. *To this p. of arrogance, huc arrogantia (venire): he advanced to such a p. of insolence, eo insolentia processit; you seem to be aware to what a p. of madness you have arrived, scire videmini, quo amentia progressi sitis. § In music, sonus: a high p., sonus acutus: a low p., sonus gravis.*

PITCH, v. *§ To cover with pitch, picare; Impicare (Col. 12, 29).—liquida pice linire (Col. 6, 17, 6). § To fasten with pitch, pice astringere (H. Od. 3, 8, 10). § To fix, settle, ponere; statuere; collocare: to p. a camp, castra ponere, locare, collocare, constituere; tendere: a pitched battle, pugna; acies; prelium. § In music, sonare: to p. high, acuto sonare: low, graviter sonare: a pitching of the voice, conformatio vocis (C.).*

PITCHER, arceus.

PITCHFORK, furca, & f.

PITCHY (*dark*), tenebrosus; obscurus; caliginosus.

PITEOUS. See PITUUS.

PITH, medulla (prop. and fig.).

PITHY, medullosus (full of p.).—medullæ similis (like p.).

PITTABLE, miser. misellus, miserandus. miserabilis.—dolendus (of things). In a p. manner. See PITTABLE.

PITTABLE, misere.—miserandum in modum.

PITIFUL, || Compassionate, misericors, towards aby, in qm (q. t.).—ad misericordiā propensus (given or inclined to p.): very p., misericordiā singulari (vir): to show oneself p. towards aby, misericordem esse or misericordiā uti in qm; misericordem se præbere in qm. || Wretched, mean, malus. miser. A p. fellow, homo malus, nequam, impròbus ac neartus.

PITIFULLY, misericordi animo (|| misericorditer is quite un-Class.); cum misericordiā, cum miseratione.—misericordiā ductus, captus, permutus (fm pity).

PITILESS, immisericors; durus; cui ferreum est pectus (Quint.).

PITILESSLY, immisericorditer (Ter.).

PITY, s. || Compassion, misericordia (the feeling of compassion).—miseratio, commiseratio (manifestation of compassion).—See COMPASSION. || A thing to be lamented, res dolenda, &c. It is a p. that &c., dolendum est, quod &c.: incommode accidit, ut &c.: it is a p. that he is dead, mors ejus dolenda est: it is a p. that he lost the money, dolenda est jactura pecuniae: it is a thousand p.'s, maxime miserandum or dolendum est, quod &c.: numquam sat lūgere or dolere possumus (e. g. jacturam, quam fecimus in qo or qā re).

PITY, v. misereri, commisereri ca. miseret me ca. misericordiā ca commotum or captum esse (to p. aby).—misericordiā qm or qd prosequi. misericordiam ci impetire. miserari, commiserari qd (to p. and show the p. at the same time; see Bremi, Np. Ages. 5, 2): to p. aby's fate, misfortune, ca fortunam commiserari; casum ca miserari.

PIVOT, cardo masculus.

PIX, *sacra pyxis (t. t.).

PLACABILITY, placabilitas. ingenium placabile. animus placabilis. animus ad deponendam offensionem mollis.

PLACABLE, placabilis. To show himself p., placabilem inimici se præbere, se præstare.

PLACARD, s. libellus.

PLACARD, v. *libellos affigere, proponere.

PLACE, s. || Situation, locus, (pl.) loca; sedes (prop.); locus (fig.): in p. of, loco or in locum, with a gen. (in the room of); vice, or in vicem, with a gen. denoting exchange or substitution; pro, with an abl. (i. e. for, instead of, denoting relation): e. g. salis vice nitro uti: in vicem legionum equites mittere: in locum ejus invitatus sum; numos adulterinos pro bonisolvere: if I were in your place, at tuo loco essem; si ego essem qui tu es: put yourself in my p., tūc, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te: eum te esse, fingi qui ego sum. To be in the p. of aby, vice ca fungi; ca vices obire; ca vicarius esse (|| not representative qm). || Office, locus; munus; provincia: Arist. pl., principatus. || Residence, sedes; domicilium. || Passage in a writing, locus; (pl.) loci.

PLACE, v. rem in loco statuere, constituere, ponere; locare, collocare: to p. in order, componere; ordine dispensare et disponere; digerere; apte collocare; distincte et ordinate disponere: to p. a press or cupboard in the wall, armarium parietibus inserere: to p. aith (e. g. an image) on a shield, qd includere in clipeo: to p. (doors, windows, &c.) properly in a house, apte disponere: to p. money, pecuniam collocare: to p. out well, bene locare: to p. = sell his goods, merces omnes vendere. See also PUT.

PLACID, placidus; tranquillus; sedatus.

PLACIDITY, animus tranquillus.

PLACIDLY, placide; tranquille; sedate.

PLAGIARISM, furtum (Vir. 7, prof.); *plagium literatum (Wyttenb.): to be guilty of p., auctorem ad verba transcribere neque nominare; or ca scripta furantem pro suis prædicare.

PLAGIARIST, fur (|| plagiarus is one who buys, kidnaps, &c., persons for the purpose of selling them as slaves: in the sense of 'plagiary' it occurs only Mart. 1, 53, 9, and that in a passage where he compares his writings with emancipated slaves); qui aliorum ærnia compilat (ast. H.); qui auctorem ad verbum transcribit neque nominat.

PLAGIARIZE, furari qd a qo (C. Att. 2, 1, 1). See also 'to be guilty of in PLAGIARISM.'

PLAGUE, s. || A pestilence, pestilentia (|| not pestis); see PESTILENCE. || An evil, trouble,

malum; incommodum. || Annoyance, molestia onus: to be a p. to aby, ci esse molestia (Plaut.). oneri (L.); onerare qm (C.).

PLAGUE, v. molestiam ci afferre; molestiā qm afficere; vexare; ci qā re molestum or gravem esse: to p. oneself, se magnis in laboribus exercere.

PLAICE, *pleuronectes plateata (Linn.).

PLAIN, adj. || Clear, manifest, carus (clear, to the sight and to the hearing; distinct; fig., intelligible).—manifestus, perspicuus, evidens (apparent, to the eyes or to the mind).—planus (not confused, clear).—lucidus, dilucidus, illustris (luminous).—explicatus (not intricate).—expressus (accurately expressed).—distinctus (well-arranged, methodical): a very p. handwriting, litteræ compositissimæ atque clarissimæ (C. Att. 6, 9, 1): a p. style, sermo dilucidus or distinctus: a p. pronunciation, os planum or explanatum (opp. os confusum): a p. speech, oratio plana et evidens; oratio dilucida or illustris: a p. image, expressa effigies or imago: a p. description, dilucida et significans descriptio: p. traces of the crime exist, exstant expressa sceleris vestigia: it is p., constata; apparet; elucet; liquet (|| constata ref. to a truth made out and fixed; opp. to a wavering fancy or rumour, whereas apparet, elucet, and liquet, denote what is clear and evident; apparet, under the idea of something stepping out of the background into sight; elucet, under that of a light shining out of darkness; liquet, under that of frozen water melted; Didd.). || Unadorned, simplex; nudus; inornatus. || Mere, bare, merus; nudus. || Level, æquus; planus. || Honest, candidus; apertus; sincerus.

PLAIN, s. planities; æquus et planus locus (level ground).—campus (with or without planus or apertus; opp. to a chain of mountains).—æquor (any extended surface, frequent in the poets, but found also in C., e. g. de Div. 1, 42, int.).—æquata planities, æquatio (a place made level; || not planum in the foregoing sense; it is = a plane in geometry).—camporum æquor can be applied only to a very large p., and is somewhat poet.): that dwells, grows, &c., in a p., campester: the Egyptians and Babylonians inhabited extensive p.'s, Egyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentiū æquoribus habitabant (C. l. c.).

PLAINLY, || Clearly, clare, perspicue, evidenter. plane, lucide, dilucide, enodate, enucleate. express: to speak p., perspicue dicere. plane et aperte dicere. plane et dilucide loqui. distincte dicere (p. and intelligibly); plane et articulate eloqui (so that every syllable is heard; Gell. 5, 9): to say a thing p. and clearly, articulatum distincteque dicere qd (opp. fuse disputare qd et libere, C. Legg. 1, 13, 36): to write p., plane, aperte, perspicue scribere. distincte ac distribute scribere (with distinctness and proper order or arrangement; with ref. to the sense).—literate perscribere (with regard to the letters; s. C. Pis. 25, extr.): to write p. to aby, enucleate perscribere ad qm: to pronounce p., exprimere et explanare verba (Plin. Panc. 64, 3).—|| Evidenter is used by L., and therefore correct; but there is no authority for evidenter videre; it should be plane, aperte, penitus, perspicue videre (Krebs).—|| Obviously, undoubtedly, sine dubio (C.): procul dubio (L.); haud dubie (not sine ullo dubio).—sine ullā dubitatione (without any hesitation).—certe (certainly). This reading is p. the right one, hæc lectio haud dubie or sine dubio vera est: this reading is p. preferable, hæc lectio sine ullā dubitatione præferenda est. Often by Crel. with manifestum est. He is p. a fool, manifestum est, eum esse stultum.

PLAINNESS, || Clearness, perspicuitas (to the sight or mind).—evidentia, lux (to the mind; || In T. Dial. 23, 6, plenitas (not planitas) sententiarum is the correct reading; see Ruperti in loc.): p. and agreeableness of voice, splendor vocis (|| but splendor verborum is = beauty of expression; see C. Brut. 49, 164, & Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2): p. and correctness of style, elegantia (C. de Or. 3, 10, 39). || Simplicity, want of ornament, by the adj. simplex, &c. || Frankness, honesty, simplicitas; or by the adj.

PLAINT. See COMPLAINT.

PLAINTIVE, queribundus; gemibundus: lamentabilis.

PLAINTIVELY, voce lamentabili, flebili, miserabiliter; flebiliter.

PLAIT, s. sinus. ruga (ruga, properly a p., gutter, rumple, projecting when the garment has been folded; sinus, a crease).

PLAIT, v. texere (as a weaver, to put together artificially).—nectere (to entwine together; || plectere occurs only in the plep. plectus, in the sense of plaited;

and that in the poets: so p. garlands of flowers, serts e floribus facere: to p. *to lay in the hair*, hederâ religare crines (poet.). to p. the hair, comam in gradus formare or frangere; comere caput in gradus (Petr.) *not* capillos colligere in nodum, *weh* = to draw the hair together into a knot: to p. a garment, plicare; sinuare.

PLAN, s. [Design (of a building), species. forma. Imago. designatio. descriptio. deformatio (g. tt.).]—op-ri futuri figura (Petr. 1, 2, in def. of orthographia, elevation): ground-p., ichnographia: to sketch or draw a p., operis speciem deformati; formam or imaginem operis delineare: to build according to a p., perficere opus ad propositum deformationis: he exhibited various p.'s of baths drawn on parchment, ostendebat depictas in membranis varias species balnearum. [In the mind], consilium, consilium institutum (as a result of deliberation)—cogitatio (a thought)—propositum (a purpose)—inceptum (a beginning)—ratio (implying a calculation of the mode of proceeding and the results)—descriptio (a sketch, in which each particular is put in its proper place)—ordo (the order in which every thing is to be done): the p. of an operation, rei agendæ ordo: the p. of a campaign or war, totius belli ratio: a settled p., ratio stabilis ac firma: without p., nullo consilio: nullâ ratione: to lay down a p., instituire, or describere, rationem cæ rei: to do *athg* according to a p., qd ad rationem dirigere; modo ac ratione qd facere: to form a p., consilium capere, or inire, qd faciendū, or with the *infin.*, or ut (to design): in animum inducere, or constituere, with an *infin.*, or ut (to make up one's mind, intend), consilium capere or inire de re: to pursue a p., rationem cæ rei insistere: to give up or desert *fm* a p., rationem committere.

PLAN, v. To make or form a plan, prop. and *fig.*; see the subst.

PLANE, s. [A level surface, plana superficies. A joiner's tool, runcina.]

PLANE, v. runcinare (Varr. L. L.; Arnob.); deruncinare (Plaut., *fig.*); "runcinâ levigare.

PLANET, stella errans; sidus errans; in the plural also, stellæ quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur; astrâ non re, sed vocabulo, errantes: the (five) p.'s, (quinque) stellæ eodem cursu constantissime servantes: *not* planētia (planētēs) is not found in good prose: the orbit of a p., circulus et orbis stellæ errantis.

PLANETARY, adj. must be expressed by the gen.; e. g. the p. system, "stellarum errantium ordo.

PLANK, s. assis or axis; tabula: to cut a tree into p.'s, arborem in laminas secare: oak p.'s, assis roboreæ: to lay p.'s, coassare or coaxeare: to floor with p.'s, assibus conternere, contabulare: a floor of p.'s, coassatio or coaxatio.

PLANK, v. contabulare (Cæs., L.); coassare or coaxeare.

PLANT, s. planta; Crcl. quod ita ortum est e terrâ, ut stipulis sula nitatur (C. Tac. 5, 13, 37): to set a p., plantam ponere: to take up a p., eximere plantam; explantare qd: to remove a p., plantam transferre.

PLANT, v. [Ponc.] plantis serere; serere (where the context determines the sense)—ponere; deponere (*not* plantare, for serere, is not Class.). to p. a place, conserere; obserere: (with oaks) locum quercu arbutare. [Fig.] figere; collocare: to p. a standard, signum proponere; infigere; vexillum proponere: to p. cannon, "tormenta disponere; upon the walls, in muris or per muros. [To settle (a colony), coloniam in quo loco constituere, collocare: to p. colonies, colonias condere.

PLANTAIN, plantago, inis, f. (Plin.)

PLANTATION, s. [The act of planting, satio (*not* plantatio); or by the verb. [A place planted, seminarium (a young p.)—locus consitus (opp. locus incultus).]

PLANTER, sator; qui serit (*not* plantator, or qui plantat): p.'s of a colony, coloni (the colonists)—qui coloniam constituerunt or collocant in quo loco; or (with ref. to the state) qui coloniam emittunt or mittunt qd.

PLASH, v. luto aspergere (Aft. H., Imbre lutoque aspergas). = Splash, vid. [Interweave, texere (sepes, V.).]

PLASTER, s. [Mixture of lime, mortarium materia ex calce et arenâ (mortar, Vitr.).—arenatum consisting of one part lime and two parts sand).—gypsum (sulphate of lime; used also as a stucco)—tecturium, with or without opus (p.-work)—opus albarium (ornamental stucco-work). To lay on, to coat with p.; see to PLASTER, v. [Medical application, emplastrum. To lay a p. on, emplastrum imponere (Cels.).]

PLASTER, v. [In building], trullissare (i. t.).—

Inducere qd ei rei or super qd.—illinere qd ei rei.—circumlinere qd qâ re.—contegere or integere qd qâ re. [Srv. in COAT, v.] To p. walls with mud, parietibus, &c. lutum inducere (Vitr.). [To put on a (medical) plaster, emplastrum imponere (Cels.); *emplastro tegere qd.]

PLASTER OF PARIS, gypsum: made of p. of P., e gypso factus or expressus (*not* gypseus is late): to cover with p. of P., gypsaare: a mould in p. of P., forma gypsi (Plin. 35, 12, 45): to take a cast of a face in p. of P., hominuli imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere (ibid.): a cast or figure in p. of P., *imago e gypso expressa (as an image).—*exemplar e gypso expressum (as a mould): work in p. of P., *opus e gypso factum: one that works in p. of P., plastes (g. t. a modeler).—gypsoplastes (late).

PLASTRON (in fencing), pectorale; lorica.

PLAT, s. (of ground), area. (tabula, Pallad.)

PLAT, v. See PLAIT.

PLATFARM, [A raised floor, suggestus, in.

[A plan; see PLAN.]

PLATE, s. [A flat, broad piece of metal, lamina; bractea (very thin): a copper-plate, *lamina aenea: copper-p. (i. e. the impression), *pictura linearia per laminas aeneas expressa (Ern.); *imago ære excusa (Wytenb.); *imago aeneæ laminæ ope descripta, expressa (Kraff).] A platter, catillum or catillum. [Wrought gold or silver, vasa argentea, aurea; or simply argentum, aurum; suppellex argentea, aurea: chased p., argentum cælatum: in castris Pompeii videre licuit magnum argenti pondus (a great quantity of p. Cæs. B. C. 3, 96).]

PLATE, v. *argento obducere; "inducere rei argentum, aurum or bracteas auri, argenti: plated, bracteatus (Sen.).

PLATINA, *platina (i. t.).

PLATOON, "armatorum, militum, globus, caterva: p. fring, "actus scopetorum cateratim editi.

PLAUDIT, acclamatio (in the historians; in C. it denotes a shout of disapprobation): clamorosa (pl.); plausus clamoroseque: to receive *athg* with p.'s, plausu et clamore prosequi qd; (magno) clamore approbare qd: to receive *athg* with p.'s, clamore et vocibus ci astrepere.

PLAUSIBILITY, [Probability, vid. [Speciousness, species; color.]

PLAUSIBLE, [Probable, vid. [Specious, speciosus (making a fair show)—simulatus, fictus (pretended)—fucatus, fucosus, coloratus (fair and delusive).]

PLAUSIBLY, in speciem, per speciem. simulatione, specie. simulate, fecte (falsely).

PLAY, s. [Sport, ludus (for recreation).—lusus (as idle pastime)—lusio (*not* ludus does not occur in C., and it is found in H. only in one doubtful passage; C. always says lusio)—ludicrum (*athg* by which one amuses others): mere p., i. e. that can be done without pains, ludus; [Gaming, or any particular kind of game, alea; lusus aleæ: to be fond of p., aleæ indulgere (Suet.): to be fortunate at p., prosperâ aleâ uti (Suet.): to lose at p., in aleâ perdere qd (C. Phil. 2, 13): to devote time to p., tempus tribuere aleæ (C.): to cheat at p., fraude decipere collosores; fallere in ludendo. [Free space or scope, campus (space).—motus (movement): the p. of one's hands, manuum motus, gestus; actio: free p. (of a body in motion), liber motus (e. g. perpendiculi). [A theatrical piece, fabula, fabella (Quint. 5, 10, 9, more fully, fabula ad actum scenarum composita). Fabulæ were divided into palliatae, the subjects of which were *fm* Grecian life, and togatae, the subjects of which were *fm* Roman life. As subdivisions of the togatae, we find a) the prætextata, in which Roman generals and princes were represented, and which concerned matters of state: b) the tabernariae, with subjects taken *fm* the private life of the citizens, mechanics, shop-keepers, &c.: c) the Atellanæ, a kind of farces or facetious p.'s, with interludes (called exodia; see L. 7, 2); d) the planipedes, called also mimæ, in which low Com. characters and manners were represented by declamation and gestures; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 2, 2); comœdia, tragœdia (Greek p.'s; in comœdia the subject was *fm* private life, in tragœdia *fm* heroic history; cf. Diom. 3, 486, sq. ed. Putsch.): to bring out a p., fabulam docere (of the poet, i. e. to give it to the actors to study; or = to cause the author to study or compose: said of the party at whose order and command it was done; Suet. Claud. 11); fabulam discere (of an actor; see Ruhnk. Ter. Heaut. prol. 10): to bring a p. upon the stage, fabulam dare (of the poet)—fabulam edere (of him at whose order and command it was done; as, with

us, by the manager of a theatre).—fabulam agere (of the actors).—fabulam saltare (of the ballet-dancers).—*fabulam cantare (of the performers at the opera).

PLAY, v. ¶ To sport, frolic, ludere; ludendo tempus terere: to p. i. e. to trifle, with alth, nihil facere, contemnere, suasque deque habere (e. g. jusu-randum, virtutem). ¶ To perform a game, ludere; ludum ludere; e. g. praella latronum ludere, ducatus or imperia ludere: to p. a game of chance, aleam ludere (Suet.). exercere (T.): to p. for money, pecuniâ posita ludere: to p. low or high, parvo, magno ludere; multam pecuniam dare in aleam (high): whose turn is it to p. i quis provocat (so likewise, in hunc colorem provo-co; hunc colorem pono, Bau.). ¶ To p. a trick, fraudem, ludum ludere; fabricam fingere (Ter.); fraudem moliri (Phaedr.); excogitare (Plin.): to p. one a trick, ludum facere ei (Ter.); ludere, ludificari qm (C.): to p. a safe game at another person's risk, ludere de alieno corio (Appul. Met. 7, p. 193, 7). ¶ To perform on an instrument of music, canere, cantare (not ludere); e. g. on the flute, violin, tibia, fidibus: to p. well, scite canere; (tibia, fidibus, citharâ) perite uti. ¶ To act a theatrical part, partes agere; personam sustinere or tueri (not personam agere; for persona signifies properly 'the mask': fig. to p. the part of aby (i. e. to personate his character), agere qm, or cs partes; cs personam tueri (not cs personam agere); simulare qm or with an acc. and infn. (to pretend to be: not in this sense ludere qm is not Class.; exhibere qm is not Latin).—To p. the fool, simulationem stultitiae agere (L.; in pretence).—stulte agere (really).

PLAYER, ¶ On a musical instrument, canens; fideles (on a stringed instrument).—citharista, citharædus (on the cithara; the latter only when the p. accompanies himself).—lyristes (on the lyra).—cornicen (on the horn).—tibicen (on the flute).—tubicen (on the trumpet): to be a good p. (on a stringed instrument), fidibus scite canere. ¶ On the stage, artifex scenicus (g. i.).—histrio (g. i.).—actor scenicus (the actor who accompanied with gestures the canticum or monologue recited by the comædus or tragædus).—ludius or ludio (an actor, who joined in the dancing: not comædus denotes the reciter of the monologue in comedy; tragædus the same in tragedy). See also ACTOR.

PLAYFELLOW, cum quo ludo, collusor (g. i., both with ref. to boys, and to partners at games of hazard). P.'s, ludentes; lusores: collusores.

PLAYFUL, PLAYFUL, lascivus (fm exuberant spiritus, &c.).—lascivibundus (Plaut.).—lasciviens.—ludicræ, -cræ, -crum (serving the purpose of sport, amusement, &c.; e. g. exercitatio; of things)—jocuosus (what is full of jokes, causes jokes, mirth, &c.; of persons or things).—jocularis. Jocularius (belonging to the class of things that are found entertaining, laughable, &c.; of things).—ludibundus (acting in a playful manner; Plaut., L. 24, 16; of persons).

PLAYGROUND, locus quo pueri ludendi causâ veniunt (see C. Cæli. 15, 36). *locus ludendi, or ad ludendum destinatus; gymnasium (fm gymnastic exercitatio).

PLAYHOUSE, theatrum (theatre).—luserium (Lact.; a place for sports or exercise).—aleatorium Sidon.; a gambling-house).

PLAYTHINGS, crepundia, pl. (Ter.); puerilia crepundia (Val. Max.): oblectamenta puerorum (children's amusements, Parad. 5, 2).

PLEA, ¶ Act or form of pleading in a court of law, causâ dictio. ¶ Allegation, excuse, causâ; excusatio. See also PŒTEXT.

PLEAD, ¶ PROP. causâs agere, actitare; causâs dicere in foro; versari in foro; in judiciis causâs versare (C. Or. 9, 31); causâs tractare atque agere. To p. a causâ, causam agere (of the whole management of it: hence apud quos [judices] causâ agebatur; C. de Or. 2, 48, extr.).—causam dicere (to plead one's own causâ as defendant, or another's as an orator).—causam orare, perorare (the latter with ref. to pleading it thoroughly, at great length, &c., and often with ref. to the concluding appeal: dicta est a me causâ et perorata, C.).—causam defendere (as advocate for defendants). To p. aby's causâ, orare or dicere pro q; defendere qm: to p. one's own causâ, ipsum pro se dicere. ¶ FIG. To allege, rationem, causam asserere; (as an excuse), excusare qd.

PLEADER, causarum actor; causalicius; patronus causæ.

PLEASANT, PLEASING, gratus, acceptus. jucundus, suavis, dulcis, mollis, carus, urbanus, lepidus, facetus, festivus, amœnus, lætus (e. g. tempestas læta). [SYN. IN AGREEABLE.]

PLEASANTLY, jucunde; suaviter; amœne; ve-nuste; festive. [SYN. IN AGREEABLE.]

PLEASANTNESS, jucunditas, gratia, venustas, suavitatis, dulcedo. Jv. dulcedo atque suavitatis, amœnitatis, festivitatis, læpos. [SYN. IN AGREEABLENESS.]

PLEASE, placere (g. i.); delectat me qd, delector qâ re (I am delighted with);—gratum, jucundum est mihi qd (it is agreeable, according to my wishes).—probat mihi qd (it meets my approbation).—arridet mihi qd; amo, laudo qd (I am well content with). To p. greatly, perplacere (C.; not avoid preplacere, often used by modern writers, but not Latin): not to p., displicere; improbari; non probari: if it p. you, si tibi placet, libet, libitum est, videtur, commodum est; nisi molestum est; quod commodum tuo fiat (C.); si volupe tibi est (Plaut.): when you p., quando visum fuerit; ubi volueris; ubi magis probaveris (aft. C.): to endeavour to p. aby, laborare ei probari (Plin. Ep.); gratiam cs capere (C.): to seek to p. every body, se venditare omnibus (aft. C. Sull. 11, 32): to be pleased with, contentum esse, acquiescere qâ re; ferre qd.

PLEASURE, ¶ Gratification, delight, delectatio, oblectatio (in active or passive sense).—delectamentum, oblectamentum (a pleasing object, source of pleasure).—delicæ, pl. (that which delights the mind or senses by agreeable excitement).—voluptas (enjoyment, delight, of mind or body, in good or bad sense). P.'s of sense, voluptates (corporis; C.); voluptates corporales (Sen.; not corporeæ = having a body: your letter gave me great p., ex epistolâ voluptatem cepi, accepi; gratæ, jucundæ mihi literæ fuerunt: with p., cum voluptate, libenter: to give oneself up to p., indulgere voluptati; se dedere voluptatibus; se dare jucunditati; voluptates capere). ¶ Liking, what the will dictates, libido (desire).—arbitrium (will, inclination). To find p. in alth, libidinem habere in re (S. Cæli 7, 4).—gaudere qâ re (to delight in alth; see H. A. P. 162 sq.).—delectari qâ re, voluptatem or oblectationem capere ex re (to delight in, to enjoy alth).—amare qd (to love).—adamare qd (to conceive an affection for): to take no p. in alth, rem nolle, improbare, a re abhorrire: to do a p. to any one, gratificari, morem gerere ei (to comply with, to gratify).—obsequi ei or cs voluntati (to fall in with aby's will fm inclination): to do alth for aby's p., ei qd gratificari; dare, tribuere ei (ei rei) qd (see Cor. C. Ep. 4, 5, 16; Herm. Cæs. B. G. 6, 1); and so 'for aby's p.' is frequently rendered in Latin by a simple dative; e. g. I do this for his p., ei hoc do, tribuo: for his p., ejus gratiâ (not in ejus gratiam is not Class.): at one's p., suo commodo (at one's convenience).—ad libidinem, ejus libidine (according to one's humour or will).—arbitrio suo, ad arbitrium suum (as one likes; not ad placitum, ad bene placitum, ad voluntatem, are not Latin): at my p., ad arbitrium nostrum libidinemque: to live at one's p., sibi indulgere (to indulge oneself). ¶ Alth done agreeably to one's will, officium (service).—beneficium (benefit) To do a p. to aby, gratiam ei facere; (more strongly) gratissimum, pergratum, percommodum ei facere; optatissimum ei beneficium offerre (unasked; Cæs. B. G. 6, 42, extr.): you have done me a very great p. in that, gratissimum illud mihi fecisti: you cannot do me a greater p., nihil est quod gratius mihi facere possis; hoc mihi gratius nihil facere potes: if you will do me a p., si me amas (as a form of entreaty, in common life; see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 9, 38): it will be a p. to me, hoc mihi gratum erit.

PLEBEIAN, adj. homo vulgaris; unus e or de multis (one of the multitude).—homo de plebe; plebejus (a citizen).—homo infimo or sordido loco natus; homo sordidus; homo obscurus (of low birth).—homo rudis (an uneducated person).—homo inhonestus (a dishonest, vile person). Quite a p., homo ultimæ sortis (with respect to extraction).—homo inhonestissimus (relative to character): the p.'s, plebs (the common people, in opp. partly to populus, partly to patricii, nobiles; also the lower class of the people, in a deprecatory sense).—vulgus (as distinguished by ignorance, credulity, &c., fm the better class of the people, and so implying a reflection on personal or individual character or qualifications).—multitudo (the multitude in general).

PLEDGE, a. pignus, ôris, n. (prop. and fig.).—hypotheca (empty of immovables; pignus, of movables).—fiducia (something of which the creditor takes actual possession, but under a promise to restore it on payment of the debt).—arrhabo, arrha (earnest). To give a p., pignus dare: to take a p., pignus capere, auferre: to redeem a p., liberare pignus a creditore; reddere pecuniam, or pignus accipere: a p. of love or esteem, pignus amoris, voluntatis, benevolentie.

PLEDOGE, v. pignori dare, obligare, or opponere; pignere; oppignorare. To *p. one thing for another*, qd pro qâ re oppignorare: to *p. oneself*, se pignori opponere (*prop.*); se oppignorare (*prop. or fig.*); animum pignere (*fig.*). To *p. oneself*, idem obligare in qd (to *p. his word*): spondere qd (to *promise in due form, and with obligation*; also *absol.*): to *p. oneself by an oath*, sacramento se obstringere: to *p. another by oath*, sponsonem qm obstringere or obligare: stipulatione alligare qm: to *p. oneself regularly to athg* (to *promise in a contract*), stipulari qd: to *p. oneself to athg in return*, re-stipulari qd.

PLENARY, plenus. See also **COMPLETE**.
PLENIPOTENTIARY, cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (*cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2*),—qui mandata habet ab eo (a commissioner).—publicâ auctoritate missus; legatus (an ambassador with full powers; *cf. S. p. 1*); *not* ablegatus. *P.'s came fm Sicily*, Siculi veniunt cum mandatis. *P.'s Mandatarius*, now frequently used, occurs once, as a doubtful reading, in *Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10*.

PLENITUDE. See **FULNESS**.
PLENTEOUS. See **PLENTIFUL**.
PLENTEOUSNESS. See **PLENTY**.
PLENTIFUL, abundans, affluens, copiosus (e. g. patrimonium).—uber (e. g. produce, fructus).—optimus (e. g. harvest, messis).

PLENTIFULLY, abunde, satis superque (more than enough; denote a quality).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—cumulate (in heaped up measure).—prolixè, effuse (in superabundance). *Jn. prolixè effuseque*; large effuseque. *P. furnished with athg*, liberaliter instructus qâ re. To *reap p.*, large condere.

PLENTY, abundantia, affluentia, ubertas [*Syn. in Abundance*], copia (a sufficient quantity of what one wants for a particular purpose; opp. inopia).—plenitas (fulness).—copiæ (p. of provisions; *Cas. B. G. 1, 30*). *P. of every thing*, omnium rerum abundantia or affluentia. affluentes omnium rerum copiæ: to have p. of athg, abundare qâ re. redundare qâ re (= to have too much).—suppedicare qâ re (to supply of means for a purpose; *Benecke, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25*: scâtere qâ re, *post.*).

PLEURISY, punctio laterum (*Plin.*); pleuritis, idis (*Vitr.*). To suffer fm the p., punctione laterum, laterum doloribus, affectum esse, tentari, cruciari.

PLIABLE, PLIANT, lentus, flexibilis, flexilis, mollis (*prop. or fig.*).—cærus (*fig.*, of the mind or temper).

PLIGHT, v. See **CONDITION**.

PLIGHT, v. See **PLEDGE**.

PLINTH, plinthis (id.), plinthus (*Vitr.*).

PLOT, s. ¶ *Parcel of ground, area; ager (larger).*

¶ *Conspiracy, vid.*

PLOT, v. See **CONTRIVE**, **CONSPIRE**.

PLOUGH, a. aratrum. *P.-tail*, bursi, bura: *p. share*, vomer (or vomis), éris, m.: *share-beam of a p.*, dens, dentale: *pole of a p.*, temo: *handle of a p.*, ativa (also capulus; *O.*): *carth-boards*, mould-boards of a p., aures (pl.): *the coulter of a p.*, culter (*Plin.*).

PLOUGH, v. arare (also *absol.*, as in English).—ex-arare (only *trans.*).—aratro subligere (to work with the plough).—auvertere aratro (to turn up with a plough). To *p. for the first time*, proscindere; for the second time, litare agrum (also offringere terram); for the third time, tertiare agrum: to *p. deeply*, sulcum altius imprimere: to *p. slightly*, sulco tenui arare: ploughed land, arato. ¶ **IMPROVE**. To *p. the waves*, sulcare, secare, scindere (all *poet.*); undas, maria, &c.).

PLOUGH-HORSE, equus arator (af. bos arator; *Suet.*).

PLOUGHING, aratio (g. t.); proscissio (the breaking up of ground).—iteratio (a second ploughing).—tertiatio (a third ploughing); with or without arationis.

PLOUGHMAN, arator; servus arator.

POVER, *scolopax arquata (*Linna.*); *numenius arquata (*Latham.*).

PLOCK, v. ¶ To pull sharply, vellere, vellicare. To *p. up by the roots*, radicitus vellere; evellere, convellere: to *p. a bird*, i. e. pull its feathers out, avem vellere (e. g. pullos anserum; *Col.*); *avi pennas evellere or auferre. ¶ *Plock out*, vellere (e. g. lanam, capillos).—pulos anserum, *Col.* (pilos).—evellere (plock out or up; e. g. linguam Marco Catoni. spinas agro). To *p. out aby's eyes*, oculos ci eripere or eruere. ¶ *Plock off* = gather, carpere, decerpere (g. u.). legere (with selection; fruits and flowers).—subligere ci qd (berries and leaves).—avellere (plock off; e. g. poma ex arboribus, *Plin.*).—detrahere ci qd (take away fm; fruits). Flowers plucked, flores carpi or demessi. ¶ To plock up courage, animum or (of several)

animos capere or colligere: to *p. up courage again*, animum or se recipere: to cause aby to *p. up courage*, animum ei facere or afferre or addere (of things): to bid aby *p. up his courage*, se animum verbis confirmare; firmare or confirmare qm or se animum.

PLUCK, s. ¶ The heart, liver, and lights drawn from an animal, exta, urum, s. pl. ¶ *Fio. In low language = courage*, animus fortis; virtus.

PLUG, s. obturamentum.

PLUG, v. farcire; infercire; vi quâdam adhibita inserere, immittere qd.

PLUM, prunum. *P.-tree*, prunus (*Col.*): the stone of a p., os pruni (*Pall.*): *p.-cake*, *placenta prunis inspersa, contacta.

PLUMAGE, pennæ, pl.

PLUMB-LINE, perpendicular (*C.*); perpendicular nauticum (as used at sea). To sound with a p., *maris altitudinem explorare perpendicular nautico; catapratâ maris altitudinem tentare (*cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 3m.*). See also **PLUMMET**.

PLUMBER, artifex plumbarius (*Vitr.*).

PLUME, s. ¶ Feather, penna (the larger feather), pluma (the smaller). ¶ An ornament on the head, &c., crista pennata.

PLUME ONESELF (upon a thing), re, in or de re gloriari (*C.*).

PLUMMET, perpendicularium (a mason's p.: see *C. 2 Ferr. 1, 51, 133; ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2*).—perpendicular nauticum (*as used at sea*). To sound with a p., *maris altitudinem explorare perpendicular nautico; catapratâ (is a false reading). To learn to use the p., perpendiculari uti discere: to try athg with the p., ad perpendicularium exigere qd: made straight by the p., ad perpendicularium directus.

PLUMP, corpulentus; corpulentior et habitior (*Plaut.*).

PLUMPNESS, corpus solidum et sucul plenum (*Ter.*); bona corporis habitudo; habitus (ûs) corporis optimus (*C.*).

PLUMY, *pennis ornatus, obductus (plumeus = downy; plumosus, full of soft feathers).

PLUNDER, s. ¶ Robbery, raptus cs rei; rapina (the act of robbing; in the sense of raptum it is *poet.*).—raptum (properly that has been seized by robbers).—præda (game or booty).—furtum (theft; also stolen property).—latrocinium (street-robbery). ¶ Booty, præda; raptum. To flee by p., vivere rapto.

PLUNDER, v. diripere (to lay waste, destroy, &c. *cf. S. In good prose only as a military term*).—compillare, expillare (to take away by stealth).—apollare, depollare, expollare (g. u., to deprive of).—nudare (to strip).—depopulâre (to steal, embesate).—depopulâre (to depopulate, lay waste). To *p. thoroughly*, exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inane reddere (to empty a house, &c.).—evertere et extergere (i. e. to sweep and brush out, facere, *C. Ferr. 2, 21, 52*). *Jn. nudare ac spoliare*; spoliare nudareque; nudare et exinanire or exhaurire; spoliare et depopulâre: to *p. the treasury*, ærarium expillare, depopulâre; (thoroughly) ærarium exinanire, exhaurire: to *p. a country*, (also) prædam ex agris rapere or agere (agere *empty of cattle*).

PLUNGE, v. ¶ **TRANS.** mergere in aquam qd (*C.*); intingere in aquâ (*Vitr.*). ¶ **INTRANS.** se mergere or immergere; mergi; immergi (*C.*); mersari (to *p. repeatedly*; *H. Ep.*).

PLUNGE, s. ¶ Act of plunging, by the verbs (immersio; *Arnob.*). ¶ Distress, angustia, difficultas.

PLUNGEON (a sea-bird); mergus.

PLUNKET, cæruleus (*C.*); cyaneus (*Plin.*); thalassicus (*Plaut.*).

PLURAL, numerus pluralis (*Quint.*); numerus pluralivus (*Gell. 1, 16, 13*); numerus multitudinis (*Gell. 19, 8, 3*; better than pluralitas (*Charis.*), or numerus pluralivus). A noun p., nomen plurale: in the p., pluraliter. To be without a p., not to be used in the p., pluraliter non dici; indigere numeri amplitudine. To be found only in the p., singulari numero carere.

PLURALIST, *homo beneficiorum capacissimus (af. *L. 9, 16*). *beneficiarius multiplex; *heluo beneficiorum; *homo multiplex, beneficiorum plenus, quem vocamus pluralist; *multa beneficia habens; *multis beneficiis instructus. To be a p., *heluari beneficia.

PLURALITY, by plures, multi, &c.; e. g. in India plures mulieres singulis viris nuptæ esse solent, *men have a p. of wives* (*C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78*).

PLUSH, *pannus villosus.

PLUVIAL, PLUVIOUS, pluvius; pluviâlis (*Col.*); pluviosus (of much rain).

PLY, ¶ To press, urgere. ¶ To bend, flectere (*trans.*), flecti (*intrans.*).

PNEUMATIC, *pneumaticus (L. t.).

POACH, || *To steal, plunder, furari* cf qd; furto et, ab qd, qd subducere; surripere; (of game), *furtim, clam, feras intercepte. || *Poached eggs, ova asaa; ova (ex butyro, ex oleo) fricta.*

POACHER, *prædo ferarum; *qui furtim, clam, feras intercept.

POACHING, *furtiva ferarum interceptio. *To live by p.*, *victitare feras furtim interceptiendi.

POCK, *variola (L. t.). *A p.-mark*, *cleatrix variolæ: p.-marked, *cleatricibus variolarum insignis (of the face, &c.); *ore cleatricibus variolarum insigni (of persons).

POCKET, pēra (a leather travelling-bag, suspended from the neck).—marsupium (a money-bag or purse for large sums of money; for which we find also zona, cingulum, because fastened round the waist).—crumēna (a bag or purse for smaller sums of money, slung round the neck, and hanging on the breast). *The ancients had no pockets; but instead of them they made use of the folds of their garments (sinus); hence we must always render our word 'pocket' by sinus, except when reference is made to money; in which case we may also employ one of the words above-mentioned; e.g. to bring home from the city a p.-full of money, sinum eris plenum, or marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare. To put one's hand in one's p., sinum laxare or expedire (in general, in order to take altho out).—manum in crumēnam demittere (to take out money): to p., or put a thing into one's p., prop. qd in sinum inserere; (fig. i. e. to appropriate a thing) qd domum suam avertere, convertere, or ferre; or simply, qd avertere: to p. an affront, contumelias perpeti: to search one's p's, qm, or ca vestem, excutere: out of one's own p., e.poculiarius loculis suis (Suet. Galb. 12): a book of a p. size, *liber minoribus pagulis descriptus.*

POCKET-BOOK, pugillaris, pl. (Plin.).; pugillaria, um, pl. (Catull.); *liber portabilis, enchriridion (any small book).

POCKET-DICTIONARY, *lexicon formæ minoris.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, sudarium (Suet.). *Muccinum and orarium belong to the middle ages.*

POCKET-MONEY, *pecunia in sumptum pecularem data. *To give abey p.-m. monthly*, *quot mensibus ci pecuniam præbere, huiusmodi verbis, ut habeat, unde sumptus peculiares tolleret.

POD, folliculus (of corn, pulse, and grapes).—valvulus (of pulse).—tunica, gluma (of corn).—vinacēa, vinaceum (of grapes). *To have podæ, folliculis tegi.*

POEM, versus (g. t. verses).—carmen (a short p., espily lyric: *poeta oda is not Class.*).—poēma, kēis, n. (a longer p.). *To write or compose a p., carmen (poēma) facere, pangere, pingere, scribere (g. t.); carmen (poēma) condere (to lay the plan of a p.); carmen (poēma) componere (to compose with art and care).—carmen fundere (to pour forth with ease and ability): I can write p.'s, possum versus facere: a short or little p., poematium (poematium), or in pure Latin versiculus (see Plin. Ep. 4, 14, where he modestly calls his own p.'s also ineptius, nugæ). *Otarium is not Class.**

POET, poēta; pure Lat., carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor (an author of verses).—vates (as an inspired bard). *A p.-born, ad carmina condenda natus.*

POETASTER, versificator.—versificator quam poeta melior (Q. 1): poeta malus (opp. poeta bonus, C.). *Poetaster is barbarous.*

POETICAL, poeticus. *A p. genius*, ingenium poeticum; virtus poetica (p. talenti): great p. genius, vena dives (cf. H. A. P. 409): p. licence, licentia poetica; libertas poetica: a p. spirit, spiritus poeticus or divinus; ingenium poeticum: p. glow or warmth, afflatus divinus.

POETICALLY, poetice; poetarum more. *To use a word p.*, *poetarum more verbum dicere.

POETIZE, versus fundere or pangere.

POETRY, poetica or poetice (sc. ars); poēsis. *To attempt p.*, poetice attingere: to have no taste for p., alienum esse a poetice: a piece of p., poēma; carmen: cultivation of p., carminum studium.

POIGNANCY, acumen; or by the adj.

POIGNANT, mordax; acerbus.

POINT, a. || *A sharp end, aculeus; acumen; mucro (of a sword, &c.).—cuspis (of an arrow or spear).* At the p. of the bayonet, punctum (aft. L.): the p. of an epigram, &c., aculeus. || *A summit, acumen; culmen; fastigium; vertex.* || *A headland, promontorium.* || *Degree, gradus.* || *To the last p., ut nihil supra.* || *Critical moment, temporis punctum or momentum.* *To be on the p. of, in eo est ut &c., qd*

faciam, or ut qd fiat (see Avoid in eo sum, ut, which i. found first in Servius, V. Æn. 3, 28). Also simply by the future participle actives: e.g. I was on the p. of setting out on a journey, iter facturus eram: when he was on the p. of setting out, profecturus; or sub ipis profectio: they were on the p. of coming to blows, prope erant ut manus consererent (L.). || *Particular: the chief or main p., caput, summa (sc. rei): cardo sc. rei (post-Aug., p. on each altho turns: V. Æn. 1, 612; Quint. 5, 12, 13, &c.).—momentum (decline p., poēsis): the main p. in a dispute, questio: the main p. of the question is, queritur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical question).—agitur de, with an abl. (in a philosophical or judicial question): to touch only the main p. of a thing, summam qd exponere: summam tantummodo attingere (in a narrative); Np. Pelop. 1, 1). || *Exact place: p. of view, (prop.) locus unde prospectus (to a distance) or despectus (to a lower part) est.* (fig.) e.g. to consider a matter in a right p. of view, vere or recte judicare de re; in a wrong p. of view, qd fallaci iudicio (or fallacibus iudiciis) videre.*

POINT, v. || *To give a point to, exacuere; præ-acuere; acuminare (Lact.); acutum facere: cuspidare (Plin.).* *peracuere does not occur.* || *To direct, dirigere in locum.* || *To designate (usually with out or to), significare qd or qm (prop. and fig.): digito demonstrare qm conspicuumque facere (prop. to p. with the finger to any one whom one would distinguish among a larger number: see Suet. Oct. 45, extr.).—designare or denotare qm (fig.), to allude to any one in a speech; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; L. 4, 55: indigare and innuere in this sense are un Class.). || *To indicate as a sporting dog, avem facere (aft. Sen.).* See **POINTER**. || *To distinguish by points, inter-punctionibus, or interpunctis, orationem distinguere; interpungere.* || *To finish (a wall) by laying mortar, &c., (parietem) effracere cæmentis.**

POINTED, || *Prop.* See the verb. || *Fig.* i. e. piquant, pungent, aculeatus.—salsus (of wit, &c.).

POINTER (dog), canis avem faciens (aft. Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, p. 397, 27, Bip.).—canis avicularius (Lina).—canis venaticus (g. t.).

POINTLESS, hebes; obtusus: retusus (prop. and fig.). **POISE**, qd suis ponderibus librare (see C. Tusc. 3, 24, 69).

POISON, s. venēnum (any p. from animals, plants, minerals, Gr. ior; melon. for a poisonous potion; and fig. of altho injurious).—virus (vegetable p., γάλακτος).—toxicum (prop. in which the points of arrows were dipped, τοξικόν; called also by Pliny venenum cervarium; poet. for any p.).—cicuta (hemlock, κίκυς; see Pers. 4, 2).—pestis (fig. a pernicious thing). Prepared with p., dipped in p., venenatus; veneno illitus (rubbed over with p.).—veneno infectus, tinctus (dipped in p.): p. that works or kills quickly, venenum præcens, velox, or repentinum (opp. venenum lentum): to mis p., venenum parare or coquere; for any one, ca occidendi causâ venenum parare; or simply ci venenum parare; venenum in qm comparare: to take or drink p., venenum sumere, haurire, bibere, or potare (g. t.); veneno mortem sibi consciscere (to kill oneself with p.): to give or administer p., ci dare venenum: a cup of p., poculum or scyphus veneni (in C. poculum illud mortis, pro Cluent. 11, 31; or poculum illud mortiferum, as Tusc. 1, 31, 71).—cicuta (a drink of hemlock, κίκυς): to drin a cup of p., exhaurire illud mortis poculum; cicutam sorbere: a thing is p. to abey, qd venenum est ca.

POISON, v. ci dare venenum (g. t.); veneno qm necare or occidere (to kill with poison).—veneno qm tollere, interimere, or intercepte (to remove, espily secretly, by poison). *To attempt to p., veneno qm tentare or aggredi: to be poisoned, veneno absumi, occidi, or interimi: veneno pota mori: (by any one), venenum accipere ab qd (see T. Ann. 2, 96, 3).*

POISONING, veneficium (asa practice end a crime).—scelus veneni (as a crime). *To practise p., venena facere; hominis necandi causâ venenum conficere: condemned for p., veneficii damnatus: to accuse abey of p., fingere crimen veneni.*

POISONOUS, PROP. venenatus (g. t.); veneno imbutus, infectus, or tinctus (dipped in poison).—veneno illitus (be smeared or covered with poison). *Fig.* acerbus (bitter). *To be p., acerbâ esse naturâ.*

POKE, s. saccus. *To buy a pig in a p., aleam emere.* See **Friend, A lea.**

POKE, v. petere, appetere. *To p. the fire, ignem movendo or movendus carbonibus excitare.*

POKER, rutabulum (prop., an oven rake).

POLAR, by the gen. axis, &c., or ad axem partemque (belonging to the pole).—axi proximus or vicinus (near

the pole). *P. star, septentrionalis* (Plin.); *stella polaris* (L.). *p. circuli, circulus ylaris* (L.).

POLARITY, "inclinatio, quae est axes versus.

POLARIZE, "axes versus inclinare.

POLE, [Of the earth, axis;cardo (Pols) polus and vertex are poet.]. The south p., axis meridians; the north p., axis septentrionalis. [A long staff, peritica (p. f.),—contus (for pushing).—verctis (for lifting).

POLEMIC, **POLEMICAL**, controversus: polemicus (L.).—pugnax et quasi bellatorius (with Plin. Ep. 7, 79).

POLEMICS, *polemica; *theologia controversa; or Crel. "theologie en pars, quae se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat.

POLICE, [Internal regulation or government of a city or community, *disciplina publica (public discipline).—morum praefectura (oversight of public manners).—publicae securitatis cura (care of public safety). A law or regulation of p., *lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans: regulations of p., *edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia: a matter of p., *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinentes. [The civil force, *magistratus quibus (disciplina publica, or morum praefectura et publicae securitatis cura) delata est: p. officer or policeman, *disciplinae publicae administrator: superintendent of p., *disciplinae publicae praepositus: secret p., homines qui sunt in speculis, et observant quemadmodum sese unusquisque gerat, quae agat, quibuscum loquatur (aft. C. i Verr. 16, 46; and Cels. B. G. 1, 20, extr.); delatores (spies, informers).

POLICY, [Act of government, prudentia et ratio civilis; disciplina republicae (C.).] Cunning, device, prudentia; consilium; calliditas; ars. Crafty p., callida consilia (pl.); callidae artes: to act fm p., prudenter, callide facere qd; temporis inservire, concedere, qd dare (aft. C.).

POLISH, v. [PROF.] delevigare; expolire; perpolire; cote despumare (marble, &c.). FIG. expolire; perpolire. To p. aby's manners, excolere ea mores; moribus ornare qm: to p. a work, expolire; eltmare (Quint., but very rare; exasciare only in exasciatum in Plaut.).

POLISH, s. by the verbs, or Crel. with lima; e. g. his writings want p., deest scriptis ejus ultima lima (O.); operi non accessit ultima lima (C.); so also oratio expolitione distincta (by its p.).

POLISHED, limatus, politus (of a refined, polished orator and style). JM. limatus et politus; accuratus et politus. A p. style, limatus dicendi genus; oratio accurata et polita, limata et polita; oratio subtilis. A p. man, homo omni vita et victu excolutus atque expolitus.

POLITE, urbanus, affabilis, comis, blandus, civilis.

POLITELY, urbane, humaniter, comiter.

POLITENESS, urbanitas, humanitas (Svrm. in AFRAS). comitas, officia urbana (civilities).—affabilis, dulcedo morum et suavitatis. JM. comitas affabilis, sermone (in conversation). To treat aby with politeness, p. perficiendo et permanenter qm observare; comitate qm completi: to show p. to aby, gratum esse qm gratificari ei: to demean aby with great p., qm cum bonâ gratia.

POLITIC, **POLITICAL**, civilis (Pols) Avoid politus = skilled in politics, rerum civilium, publicitatis, sciens; republicae moderandae, regnandae peritus. P. disturbances, turbulentes tempestates (C.). p. writings, libri politici (Fam. 8, 1, 4).—libri qui sunt de republicâ, a publicis (aft. C.).—scripta quae ad tractandam publicam pertinent (Muret.); fm a p. point of view, ratione civilis: on p. grounds, for p. reasons, republicae causâ: to retire fm p. life, ab omni parte reip. se subtrahere. [Politico = prudent, &c., prudens, callidus. A p. plan, consilium callidum: to devise a p. plan, pro ratione temporum moliri qd (Cf. C. Fam. 6, 12, 2).

POLITICALLY, (Pols) not politice; ex civilia prudentie legibus; a republicâ.

POLITICIAN, politicus (occupied with state affairs).—rerum publicarum, civilium peritus, sciens (skilled in the science of politics).

POLITICLY, prudenter, callide, temporis causâ.

POLITY, ratio civilis.

POLL, s. [Head, caput.—Poll-tax, tributum in singula capita impositum (Cels. B. C. 5, 32; by C. Att. 5, 16, 2, called πεισθαλιον).—exactio caputum (C. ad Div. 3, 8, 5). To impose a general p.-tax, in singula capita servorum et liberorum tributum imponere. [Vote, suffragium. To send to the p., (populum) in suffragium mittere: to go to the p. (of a candidate), se committere suffragiis populi

POLL, v. [To lop tops of trees, (arbores) decacuminare.—amputare (e. g. cacumen ulmi; Plin.).] To clip the hair, pilos recidere, tondere. [To vote, in suffragium ire; suffragium inire (of the whole number of voters).—sententiam ferre (of the whole number, or of an individual).—suffragium ferre (of an individual, to vote).] To obtain votes, suffragia, or puncta ferre: to p. the largest number of votes, suffragiis superare; suffragia or puncta plurima ferre. [To plunder, vid.

POLLARD, [A tree topped, *arbor decacuminata or putata. [Fine bran, surfuris triticeol. [The chub fish, *perca cernua (Linn.).

POLLING-BOOTH, septum; ovile.

POLLING-CLERK, rogator (one who asked the citizens for their votes under the older system).—custos (under the ballot system).

POLLUTE, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere (eply to make spots upon white) or contaminare (to defile, contaminate; but only fig.).—polluere (to pollute, defile, desecrate).—spurcare, conspurcare (to defile, contaminate).—oblinere (to bedaub, fig. for to pollute).—infuscare (fig. to obscure).—fœdare (to disfigure).—violare (to injure, dishonour).—labem or labeculam aspergere ei rei (to stain, pollute, fig.).

POLLUTION, Crel. by the verb, &c., contaminatio, pollutio (Pols) both late).—macula, labe (the thing itself). Free fm p., involutus (opp. pollutus).

POLTROON, homo ignavus, timidus (a coward; see COWARD, COWARDLY).—lingua fortis; Thraeo (Com.); quovis sermone molestus (poet., a braggart).

POLYANTHUS, *primula (Linn.). [The polyanthus is believed to originate fm both the primrose (primula vulgaris, Linn.) and the oxlip (primula veris elatior, Linn.). It may be necessary to retain *polyanthus as s. t.

POLYGAMY, by Crel. with plures uxores; e. g. solère plures uxores habere (of men).—pluribus nuptam esse (of a woman): in hac regione singulae uxores plures viros habere solent (see C. Tac. 5, 27, 78); in hac regione una uxor duobus pluribusque viris nupta est (see Gell. 1, 23).

POLYGONAL, polygonus (Vitruv.); multangulus (Lucr.).

POLYPUS, [A kind of zoophyte, polypus, ōdis (Plaut.); sepiæ octopoda (Linn.); oœna (a kind of p.; Plin.).] An ulcer of the nose, polypus (H.; Gell.). oœna (Plin.).

POLYSYLLABLE, complurium syllabarum; quod complures syllabas habet.

POMADE, **POMATUM**, capillare (sc. unguentum; Mart. 3, 82, 28).—unguentum crinibus alendis, molliendis, factum.

POMEGRANATE (the tree), *malus Punica; *Punica granatum (Linn.). (the fruit), malum granatum (Col.); malum Punicum (Plin.).

POMMEL (of the hilt of a sword), *pila, pomum capuli (of a saddle), *apex, pila, sella equestris.

POMMEL, v. pulsare. verberare. JM. pulsare et verberare, tundere.

POMP, splendor (eply in style of living).—magnificentia (show, with expense).—apparatus (with great preparation).—pompa (in processions).

POMPOUS, splendidus, magnificus. JM. splendidus et magnificus; magnificus et lautus; magnificus et præclarus; of style, &c., grandis, turgidus.

POMPOUSLY, splendide, magnifice, laute, ample. To be buried p., amplissime efferrî (C.); apparatusissimo funere efferrî (Suet. Ner. 9).

POND, stagnum (a small p.).—lacus (a large p.).—piscina (fish-p.); water of a p., aquae stagnantes.

PONDER, contemplari animo, or animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo, contemplari, considerare; JM. contemplari et considerare, referre animum ad qd (to turn one's mind to).—lustrare animo or ratione animoque (as it were to review with the mind).—circumspicere mente (to examine thoroughly).—expendere, perpendere (to weigh). To p. as accurately and carefully as possible, qd quam maxime intente oculis, ut alunt, asperime contemplari.

PONDEROUS, gravis (C.); magni ponderis (L.); ponderosus (Plin.). See HEAVY.

PONIARD, s. pugio (a stiletto, dagger).—sica (a short weapon; used by banditti): to use a p., sicam vibrare; sicam intentare ei, pugione petere qm. See SWORD.

PONIARD, v. qm pugione percutere.

PONTIFF, pontifex; pontifex maximus (supreme p.).

PONTIFICAL, pontificalis: pontificatus (C.); or by gen. pontificis.

PONTIFICATE, pontificatus, ūs (C.).
PONTON (*bridge of boats*), ponto (Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 36).—monoxylus Inter or pl. monoxylli (*small boats formed of a single tree, used as p.'s, and carried, with all the accompanying apparatus, on wagons; Heru. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 56*).
PONTY, equalus; equuleus; mannulus.
POOL, *A small pond, stagnum. || Stakes at a game of cards, quantum in medium confertur (Cf. Suet. Oct. 71). To take the whole p., numos universos tollere (ib.). How much is there in the p.? quantum in medium confertur? (aft. same passage).*
POOP, puppia.
POOR, *Not rich, pauper (pénur, that has barely enough for his necessary expenses; opp. dives).—tenuis (εὐανθός, that has a very small limited income; opp. locuples).—egēnus, in prose usually egens (ἐνδεής, that is in want, that has not enough for necessary uses; opp. abundans).—Jx. tenuis atque egens.—inops (ἀπόρος, helpless, without means or resources; opp. opulentes).—mendicūs (μυωχός, obliged to live on charity, beggar). Somewhat p., pauperulus: very p., perpauper; egentissimus; omnibus rebus egens; omnium egenuus; cui minus nihilo est: the p., in the Roman sense, capite censui (because at the census only their number was taken, without respect to their property) or proletarii (because they could offer to the state nothing else than their children): to be p., in egentate ease or versari; vitam in egentate degere; vitam inopem colere (to live in poverty): to be very p., in summā egentate, mendicatie esse; omnium rerum inopem ease: to grow or become p., egentem fieri; ad inopiam redigi: I am grown p., res mihi ad rastro redit (I must take to the spade; Com.): to make aby p., egentatem ei afferre; ad inopiam qm redigere; ad mendicitatem qm detrudere (to reduce to beggary): to enrich a p. man, egentem divitem facere; locupletem ex egentē effluere; tenebrem locupletare: to pretend to be p., paupertatem or pauperem simulare. || Deficient, in want of athg, inops ea rei, re ab re; sterilis qā re rei or ab qā re (empty of).—privatus or spoliatus qā re (deprived of): a p. language, inops lingua: an age p. in virtute, sæculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1). || Meagre, villis (ἀνέληπ, mean)—aridus (opp. copiosus, e. g. victus, oratio, orator).—jejunus (barren, jejune; opp. plenus, copiosus; e. g. res; oratio; orator; scriptor).—exilis (without power; opp. uber, plenus, of a speech, and of a speaker). || Bad, inferior, small, tenuis (slight).—miser (wretched, pitiful).—villus (mean).—malus (bad): a p. food, tenuis victus: a p. speech, oratio jejuna: a p. hut, casa exigua: a p. soil, macrum solum: a p. present, munusculum levitendence: a p. poet, poeta malus, ineptus or insulens: p. consolation, solatium malum or miserum: p. circumstances, res pauperulus; angustie rei familiaris: to be in p. circumstances, parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); vitam in egentate degere; vitam inopem colere: to make a p. supper, patellā modicā cenare (H. Ep. 1, 5, 2). || Miserable, unhappy, miser, misellus; infelix (wretched, unhappy)—miserandus (pitiable): alas p. me! vix me miserum! a p. wretch, homo misellus.*

POOR-HOUSE, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).
POORISH, pauperulus.
POORLY, adv. tenuiter (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95); exiliter: to live p., parce or misere vivere (very p.); tenuissimū cultu vivere.
POORLY, adj. (Slightly indisposed), qui leviter ægrotat; levi motunculā tentatus: to be p., leviter ægrotare; levi motunculā tentari (Suet. Vesp. 24); leviter commotum esse (C.); leviter ægrum esse.
POP, s. crepitus; scloppus (sound made by striking on inflated cheeks; Pers.).
POP, v. crepare; sonare.
POP IV, intro, irrumpere, intro rumpere, intro irrumpere (suddenly, and with force).—Introvenire propere, "intro se proripere (hastily).—introyre, or venire, introgredi, intrare (to enter): to p. into one's head, in mentem venire.
Por out, evadere, elabi (to come out quickly).—effugere (to come out, and get away quickly).
POPE, *pontifex Romanus: *papa.
POPEDOM, *pontificia dignitas, *papatu (papal dignity).—*pontificii (subjects of the p.): doctrines of the p., *pontificis Romani doctrina or lex: in the p., *apud pontificios: a friend of the p., *addictus pontifici Romano; *sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens; *legis pontificia Romani studiosus.
POFISH, *pontificius: p. doctrine or system, sacra

pontificia (pl.); ratio, doctrina, formula pontificia, or Romano Catholica (Basil.).
POPLAR, populus, l. f. of p., populeus (F.); populinus (Plaut.); populeus (Cato).
POPPY, papāver, eris, m. of p., papaveris: p. flowers, comas papaveres: p. heads, papaverum capita (L.).
POPULACE, plebeus. infima plebs. populi fax.
POPULAR, *Acceptable to the people, popularis (C.); in vulgus (not vulgo) gratus; gratus, acceptus populo: a man of p. manners, homo communis (C.). || In ordinary use, understood by all, ad sensum popularem vulgareque or ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodatus (C. de Or. 1, 23, 108; e. g. oratio); intelligentia a populari non remotus. P. writings, quæ scripta sunt indoctis.*
POPULARITY, aura popularis; favor populi (C.); communitas (κοινότης: Np. Mil. 8, 4. Bremei): that courts p., populi studiosus.
POPULARLY, populariter; ad commune iudicium popularemque intelligentiam (accommodate), e. g. dicere, scribere (in a popular style)—ita—ut ab omnibus intelligat (intelligatur, &c.).
POPULATE, locum copiosius et celebriorem redere (L.); incolis frequentare (Suet.); replere (Just.).
POPULOUS, frequens; incolis frequens; celebrer (C.); frequentatus (S.).
POPULOUSNESS, frequentia, celebritas (C.); multitudo hominum (Cæs.), or incolarum.
PORCELAIN. See CHINA.
PORCH, vestibulum (g. t. eply of a house).—propylæum (eply of a temple).—pronaos (Fitr.): of a temple). || Figo.) vestibulum.
PORCUPINE, hystrix, Yels, f. (Plin.).
PORE, s. foramen: p's, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels.). of the human body;—fistulæ (of a sponge, cheese, &c.).
PÖRE OVER, rei or in rem incumbere (to apply oneself to). In C., Cæs., &c. only of applying to tasks, &c.—Post-Aug.: incumbere certis et stilo (Plin.); cogitationi (T.). To be always poring over his books, in bibliothecam or in literas (or -ia) se abdere.—libros ("semper) pervolvare. rem attente considerare (to inspect closely).—mentem figere or defigere in qā re: animum defigere or infigere in qā re.
PORK, caro suilla (Cels.); caro porcinæ; or simply, porcina (Plaut.); suilla (Plin.): roast p., assum suillum.
PORKER, PORKLING, porculus (Plaut.); porcellus (Varr.).
POROSITY, raritas (Fitr.); or by the adj.
POROUS, rarus (C.); foramina habens.
PORPHYRY, porphyrites (Plin.).
PORPOISE, porculus marinus (Plin.).
PORRIDGE, puls (of meal, pulse, &c.).—jus; jusculum; sorbitio (Plin.).
PORRINGER, catinus, catinum; sinus (for milk or honey, Plaut.): a small p., catillus (Col.; catillum, Petr.); scaphium (Fitr.).
PÖRT, *A harbour, portus, ūs (prop. and fig.): a free p., portus de vectigalibus exemptus (see C. Phil. 2, 39, 101: "not portus liber: liber being opposed to servus): an artificial p., portus manu factus: to come into p., in portum venire (C), or pervenire (Cæs.): in portum ex alto inveni; in portum deferri (Auct. Her.). in portum se recipere (Cæs.): to make a p., portum facere (lit.). portum capere (to reach it): to sail out of p., e portu solvere, navigare, proficisci or exire; portum linqere (T. V.): to block up the entrance of a p. by sinking a ship, faucibus portūs navem submersam objicere: a very busy p., portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium: to be safe in p., in portu esse or navigare (also = to be in a state of security). || INF-PRO-P. portus.—portus et refugium.—portus et profugium: entrance of a p., portus os, ostium, aditus, ūs; fauces. || A gate, portus; janua. See GATE. || Aperture in a ship for a gun, *fenestra. || Carriage, air, gestus, ūs; incesus, ūs.*
PORTABLE, quod portari, or gestari, potest.—*portabiles (not portabiles) et gestabiles are late; but they are regularly formed, and may be used with advantage when the context does not admit of a Circumlocution.
PORTAL, porta (maxima, princeps).
PORTCULLIS, catarracta, m. f. (L.).
PORTE (OTTOMAN), *aula imperatoris Turci.
PÖRTEND, ante significare qd; præsignificare, præmonstrare qd; also (in the Roman sense), portendere, augurari.

PORTENT, ostentum, prodigium, portentum (*astonishing appearance, foretelling what is about to happen*).—**signum** (*any sign, omen*): *a frightful p., objecta res terribilis. Its species nova atque insolita.* See **PRODIGIUM**.

PORTENTOUS, portentosus; ominosus (*Plin. Ep.*). **PORTER, || Keeper of a gate, janitor** (*C.*); **ostiarium** (*Vitr.*); **atriarius** (*Pand.*). || *One who carries burdens, bajulus* (*C.*); *onus humeris portans* or *sustinens*; **gerulus** (*Plant.*). || *A kind of beer, cerevisia, quam vocant Porter.*

POTERAGE, merces bajuli, gerulli; merces quae solvitur bajulo, gerulo.

POTFOLIO, scrinium (*epistolarum, librorum*), or *fm the context scrinium only*.—**librarium** (*for writings of any kind, C. Mil. 12, 33*): *the p. of a minister of state, *librarium literarum publicarum.*

PORTHOLE, *fenestra.

PORTICO, porticus (*fm porta, on account of the many doors, as it were, formed by the columns; it was a covered walk, gallery, or hall, supported by columns, which the Romans had contiguous to their houses for walks, espily round the temples and public buildings, in order to be sheltered fm rain*).—**peristylum** was an uncovered space in the middle of a house surrounded by p's.

PORTION, a pars (a part).—dos (a dowry).—**dos** in *Class. Latin* portio occurs only in the phrase *pro portione*. See **PART**.

PORTION, v. || To parcel out, distribuere, dividere qd qbus or in qos: *di-partire; diribere; dispensare.* || *To endow, (filiae) dotem dare* (*Np.*; *filiam*) *dotare* (*Suet.*); *filio dare, praebere, unde domum, rem domesticam instituire possit: portionem, dotatus* (*O.*); *quum ipse filiae nubili dotem conferre non posset* (*C. Quint. 31, 98*); *could not p. his daughter*.

PORTRINESS, dignitas formae or *corporis*. **apposita ad dignitatem statura**.—**statura eminens**. **spectabilis proceritas** (*tailness*).

PORTEL, dignitatis plenus; gravis; augustus; Jx. augustus et amplius.—**apposita ad dignitatem statura**.—**procerus** (*tall*).

PORTMANTEAU, averta (*a sort of great p.; later times of the emperors: a horse that carries it, avertarius*).—**mantica** (*wallet*).—**hippoperae** (*saddle-bags; H. Sat. 1, 6, 106; Sen. Ep. 87, 7; hippopera, the singular, is erroneous*).

PORTRAIT, effigies ad exemplum expressa: a p. of the size of life, simulacrum iconicum (*see Bremi Suet. Calig. 22*): *aby's p., effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa* (*off. Plin. 34, 4, 9*); *vera* *ca imago* or *effigies* (*if it be a good p.*).

PORTRAIT-PAINTER, *pictor qui homines coloribus reddit.

PORTRAIT-PAINTING, picturae id genus, quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimitur (*see Plin. 34, 4, 9*).

PORTRAY, exprimere imaginem *ca rei* (*to give the general form of althq*).—**formam** *ca describere* (*to mark out the whole shape*).—**delineare imaginem** *ca* (*to give in outline*).—**exscribere imaginem** *ca* (*to copy*).—**figere (*to form*).—**effingere (*to form after an original*).—**qd formare, deformare** (*to form, fm a shapeless mass*).—**the four last words** (*of plastic artists*).—***qm** or **qd coloribus reddere** (*to paint*).****

POSE, v. disputacionum laqueis irretire (*to puzzle*). **ad incitas redigere** (*to nonplus*).

POSITION, || Paor. **positio, positus, positura** (*not in the prose of the golden period, which availed itself of Crete, with positum esse*).—**situs** (*the manner in which althq lies or is laid; espily of the p. of a place*): *to give a (suitable) p. to a thing, qd (apte, &c.) ponere, collocare: to have a (suitable) p., (apte, &c.) positum, situm esse: to restore althq to its former p., ca rei situm revocare* (*with V. En. 3, 451*): *the natural p. (of a place), situs naturalis; natura loci; Jx. situs atque natura loci: convenient, good p. of a place, situs opportunus, opportunus loci.* || **Fig.** *state, circumstantia* *ca*, *situs* (*state, condition*).—**conditio** (*the relations under which althq exists, in which althq lives*).—**locus** (*the circumstances into which a person or thing is brought; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 26*)—**tempus, tempora** (*καὶ πόρ, the p. which time brings about: hence in connexion frequently = bad, critical p.*; *see Interp. ad Np. Mil. 5, 1; C. Offic. 1, 23, 81; C. pro leg. Manil. 1, 1*).—**res** (*g. i. circumstances, &c.*)—**fortuna** (*external p., accidental circumstances*): *a good, favorable p., bonus status; bona conditio; locus bonus; causa bona; res bonae, secundae, florentes: to be or find oneself in a good p.,*

*statu bono, conditioe bonae, &c., esse; causam bonam habere: to be or find oneself in a better p., in meliore causa esse; res meae mellore loco sunt; meliore conditione esse: a bad p., status deterior; conditio iniqua, afflictior; res afflictae; res minus secundae: a hopeless p., res pessimae, perditae: my p. is not the best, res mea sunt minus secundae: to be in the same p., in eadem causa or in eodem loco esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a critical p., premi qd re (re frumentaria; see *Maeb. Cas. B. G. 1, 52, p. 96*): I am greatly dissatisfied with my p., vehementer me penitet status mei: no one is satisfied with his p., auae quemque fortunae maxime penitet (*C. ad Div. 6, 1, in.*)—**nemo** *sorte sua contentus vivit* (*ast. H. Sat. 1, 1, 1, sqq.*): *imagine yourself in my p., eum te esse finge, qui sum ego* (*C. ad Div. 3, 12, 2*): I ask, what ought I to do in my p., consulo, quid faciam de rebus meis: to restore aby to his former p. (as a citizen, &c.), restituere qm in pristinum statum: the p. of things, rerum status: the p. of affairs has very much changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia. || Proposition, vid.*

POSITIVE, verus (*true, real*).—**certus** (*certain, sure*).—**in re positus** (*not nominal*).—**re** (*opp. verbo, verbis; in fact, not merely in report*).—**pertinax** in sententia sua tuenda (*confident in assertion*). || **Affirmative, not negative, ajens** (*opp. negans*): **affirmans** (*affirmativus is late*). || **Receiving its binding force fm enactment, quod constitutio continetur** (*e. g. Justum; opp. quod natura continetur, what is binding antecedently to or without enactment, Q. 7, 4, 5*): *a p. law, lex scripta* (*opp. lex nata*).—**Jus civile** (*opp. jus naturale*): **p. religio**, *religio lege sancita: *what is p., statio* (*opp. natura, Vitr. 1, 2, 5*). **constitutio** (*Q. 7, 4, 5*). || **Positive degree** (*Gramm.*), **positivus gradus, or positivus only** (*Prisc.*): *in the p., absolutus* (*opp. comparativus; e. g. utimur vulgo comparativis pro absolutis, Q. 9, 3, 19; Conf. Gell. 5, 21, 13, in ea epistola scriptum est, pluria sive plura absolutum esse sive simplex; non, ut tibi videtur, comparativum*).

POSITIVELY, re; re ipsa; re vera, or revera (*really*).—**certe** (*surely*).—**pertinaciter** (*confidently*).—**affirmate** (*with an oath*).—**affirmanter** (*Gell., with confidence*).

POSITIVENESS = confidence in affirmation, pertinacia.

POSSESS, possidere; possessionem *ca rei habere* or *tenere, in possessione* *ca rei esse* (*to have some outward good in possession; possidere also sta for, to be endowed with a property; e. g. ingenium, magnam vim possidere*).—**habere** (*to have, g. t.*).—**tenere** (*to hold, occupy*).—**praeditum, instructum, ornatum, also affectum esse** (*Ag., to be endowed with; the latter espily in a bad sense*); **inesse** *cl or in qo esse, esse in qo* (*to reside in aby, as a property; inesse, with a dat., S. Cat. 58, 2; Np. Epam. 5, 2, &c.; with in, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14; C. Of. 1, 37, 134, &c.*). *To express possession of a quality we frequently find esse with a gen. or abl.; but then the property assigned is not expressed by a simple subst., but by a subst. in connexion with an adj. or adj. pronoun: e. g. we cannot say for 'virtue possesses strength,' virtus est virium; but 'virtue possesses so great strength,' virtus est tantarum virium, ut &c.; Hortensius possessed so strong a memory, that &c., Hortensius erat tanta memoria, ut &c.: to p. a share of a thing, ca rei esse participem: all cannot p. all things, non omnes omnium participes esse possunt: not to p. a thing, carere qd re; ca rei esse expertem* (*to be excluded fm*): *to p. in rich measure, qd re abundare; qd re valere.* || **IMPROPER.** *to master, to fill, occupare* (*e. g. fear p.'s aby or aby's mind, timor occupat qm; Cas. B. G. 1, 39*).—**invadere** (*to assault, as it were, the mind; qm, in qm or ci: qm lubido, metus, terror invadit: furor ci invadit; vis avaritiae in animum ca invadit, S.*).—**possidere** (*e. g. lubido possidet qm, S.*).—**incescere** (*qm ci or in qm; e. g. admiratio, cupidio, timor, indignatio incescit qm; cura patribus incescit, L. 4, 57; religio in qm incescit, Ter.*): *possessed with althq, ea rei studiosissimus or cupidissimus: to be quite possessed with althq, occupari re or a re* (*e. g. ab iracundia; cura*); *studio* *ca rei trahi; cupiditate* *ca rei flare; also poet. by habere* (*e. g. terror, ardor, habet mentes, minds are possessed with*).

POSSESSED, (as by in evil spirit), lymphaticus, lymphatus, furibundus. *As if he were p., like one p., velut lymphatus.*

POSSESSION, || The act of possessing, occupancy, possessio: to take p., gain or obtain p. of

alibi, potiri qd re or quam rem or ea rei (to get into one's power; *posui* the gen., except in the expression *rerum potiri* appears to be used, in good prose, only when the object of attainment or of p. is a person; the abl. when it is a thing; the acc. when it is a town, a place, &c.; see *Beier*, C. Off. 2, 23, 81; *Bremi*, C. *Fal* 14, p. 31).—*occupare* (to take, seize; prop. and fig.).—*capere* (to catch, a person; to take, a town, &c.).—in ditionem or sub potestatem suam redigere (to bring under one's power).—qd in se trahere (to draw to oneself; e. g. *munia senatus*, *T. Ann.* 1, 2, 1). To get p. of any one, *capere*, comprehendere, arripere qm.—*possidere* qm (fig. brevi tempore totum hominem possederat; *C. Verr.* 2, 3, 68): to put oneself quickly in p. of, in possessionem ea rei involare (unjustly): to give a person p. of the goods of another, mittere qm in possessionem bonorum ea; immittere qm in ea bona: to put a person again in p. of a thing, possessionem ea rei restituere ei: to put any one out of p., de possessione dimovere et deicere; possessione deturbare, depellere: to remain in p. of a thing, in possessione sua retinere: to come into p. of a thing, in possessionem ea rei venire; (again), possessionem amissam recuperare: to give up p., possessione cedere, decedere; illa villa solius tua (you have sole p. of). *¶* Properly possessed, possessio. To have great p., magnas possessiones habere (g. t.); agros or latifundia habere (in landed property).

POSSESSOR, possessor; dominus.

POSSIBILITY, *¶* The property of being possible, possibilitas (late; to be employed only as philosophical t. t.).—*conditio* (a possible case; *C. C. Rabir.* perd. 5, 16).—*facultas* or *potestas* qd faciendi (power of doing a thing).—*aditus* ea rei or qd faciendi or ad qd faciendum (opportunity or permission given *fm* without; see *Cas.* B. C. 1, 31 & 74; *B. G.* 1, 43).—*locus* ea rei or qd faciendi (occasion given by circumstances; e. g. locus nocendi; locus vituperandi; locus est amoris augendi). There is no p., nulla datur potestas. When 'possibility' denotes the presence or existence of a thing, we must use a *Crci.* with esse posse; e. g. he denies the p. of this idea, negat esse posse hanc notionem; so also when 'possibility' denotes that a thing is capable of being accomplished, fieri or effici posse; e. g. they deny the p. of a thing, qd fieri posse negant: not to perceive the p. of a thing, non intelligere, qd fieri posse or quâ ratione qd fieri posse: if there be any p., si potest (sc. fieri); see *POSSIBLE*. *¶* A possible thing, res, quæ fieri potest.

POSSIBLE, quod fieri or effici potest (that may happen or can be done).—quod per rerum naturam admitti potest (that is not against the nature of things). *¶* These words *Paul.* Sent. 3, 4, § 1. very suitably uses as a *Crci.* for the unclassical possibilitas, which *Quint.* 3, 8, 25, terms an appellatio dura, and can be endured only as philosophical t. t. *Potia*, pote are not adij., but adverbs, and occur (rarely in C., more freq. in the comic writers) only in the phrase *potia esse* et *pote* for potest, potest esse, or fieri. A p. case, conditio, quæ per rerum naturam admitti potest; also simply conditio (*C. C. Rabir.* perd. 5, 16): it is p., i. e. a) it can be, esse potest; also potest alone; e. g. it is p. that others believe so, potest ut alii ita arbitrentur; see *Ter. Andr.* 2, 1, 27. ß) it can happen, be done, fieri or effici potest. Also freq. simply potest (for fieri potest); e. g. so little is this p. now, ut enim id non potest. How is it p.? quid potest? if it is p., si potest; as much as p., quantum potest (poterit, &c.); see *C. Ecl.* p. 102 sq.: it is p. that ß, fieri potest, ut ß; see ut ß. (see *Ramsh.* § 184, 1): that this is very p., id facit effici posse. γ) it may have happened, factum esse potest; accidisse potest: is it p. (i. e. a) what do you say? quid alit ß) what do you mean? ain't ain't tu! It is not p. but that I ß, fieri non potest ut non or quin ß; facere non possum, ut non (ut nihil, &c.): a thing is p. to me, ea rei faciendæ facultatem habeo; possum qd facere: if it is as at or by any means p., si ullâ ratione efficere possum (potes, &c.); si ullo modo fieri poterit.—*¶* The Latin also expresses our 'if possible,' in many cases by utique; as *Quint.* 10, 1, 20, perlectus liber utique ex integro resumendus, should, if possible, be read over again; see *Herr.* in loc. cit. p. 99.]—As far as p., quoad fieri potest or poterit: as . . . as p., quamvis a superl., e. g. as early as p., quam maturime; or by quam . . . poterit; e. g. I will do it as shortly as p., agram quam brevissime poterit in every p. manner, quicunque ratione; omnibus rebus: as p., fieri potest ut ß. (it is p. that ß, &c.) or by fore (esp. with putare,

expectare, pollicere, and like words); e. g. what sight do we imagine as p., if ß, quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum ß. (*C. Tusc.* 1, 20, 45): all p., omnes, omnia: all p. kinds of torture, omnia exempla cruciatu: to try, or to do, every thing p., omnia facere, or omnia experiri; nihil incertum omittere; nihil sibi reliqui facere in qd re (faciendâ).—'not p.' may sit be translated by inveniri posse, esse negare, &c.; e. g. no third supposition is p.; or, it is not p. to make a third supposition, tertium nihil inveniri potest, or tertium esse quiddam nego: as far as p., quoad ejus fieri potest: as well as p., quantum or quam maxime possum (as much as I can).—quantum in me situm est (as much as lies in me).—pro viribus (according to my strength; *posui* not pro virili parte).

POST, s. *¶* A piece of timber set up in the ground, stipes (a large, rough p.).—palus (a smaller p., used as a gen. term).—sudes (a p. more carefully wrought). He stands like a p., tanquam truncus stipis: que stat: why do you stand there like a p.? quid stas lapis? *¶* Station, situation, locus (ci assignatus); statio. To desert one's p., stationem deserere; de statione discedere; locum or præsidium relinquere: to occupy a military p., præsidium occupare: to be at one's p., stationem agere: to go to one's p., stationem intrare: to remain at one's p., in statione manere (*Plaut.*); in loco manere; locum tenere (*Cas.*); or simply stare, restare (opp. fugere). *¶* Office, part, munus; partes, pl.; muneri officia, partes. *¶* Public institution for conveyance of letters, ß, cursus publicus (g. t.); *¶* cursus publicus perferendis epistolis. A post-boy (i. e. who carries the mail-bags), tabellarius publicus equo vectus; cursor publicus (*Ruhn.*): the p. goes out, comes in, *¶* cursus publicus, cursor, tabellarius publicus abijt, venit: the p. is gone, *¶* cursor publicus jam profectus est: p. time, *¶* profectio cursus publici: before p. time, *¶* priusquam cursor publicus abijt (abiret): after p. time, *¶* quum jam cursor publicus abijt: to send by p., *¶* transmittere qd per cursorem publicum; *¶* vehiculum, cursori publico perferendum qd dare, committere; (litteras) cursori publico perferendas committere (*Ruhn.*): I will write to you by the next p., *¶* per proximum, qui abijt, cursum publicum litteras ad te permittam.

POST, v. *¶* To fix on posts or walls, (libellum) or tabulam) in publicum (*C. Agr.* 2, 5) or in publico (*C. Att.* 8, 9) proponere (g. t.); *¶* palo, parieti, or ad parietem (libellum, tabulam) figere. To p. up a bill, tabulam proscribere (with acc. and inf., *C. Qu. Fr.* 2, 6). *¶* To station, in statione collocare; *¶* ci stationem, locum, assignare; (milites, præsidia) disponere. *¶* To put (a letter) into the post-office, *¶* qd cursori publico perferendum committere. *¶* INTRANS.) To travel with speed, *¶* currere incitato equo; propere tendere, or contendere qd; propere.

POST-CHASSE, *¶* vehiculum publicum. *¶* rheda curialis (under the Emperors).

POST-DAY, *¶* dies quo cursores publici eunt ut redeunt. It is p.-d. to-day, *¶* cursores publici hodie redeunt (when the post comes in).—*¶* cursores publici hodie abeunt (when the post goes out).—*¶* litteræ hodie expectantur (letters are expected).

POST-HORSE, equus curialis (in general).—veredus (one ridden by a courier; not one that draws a carriage).

POST-MAN, *¶* tabellarius publicus.

POST-MASTER, *¶* cursui publico præpositus (at the post-office)—curator rei vehicularis (at a posting-house).—stationarius (time of Emp.).

POST-OFFICE, *¶* sedes cursus publici.

POST-PAID, *¶* vecturæ pretio soluto (e. g. mittere qd). See *POSTAGE FREE*.

POST-PAPER, charta epistolarius (*Mart.*). *¶* The ancients used charta Augusta for letters.

POSTAGE, *¶* vecturæ (publicæ) pretium. To pay the p., *¶* pro vecturâ solvere: p. free (as a memorandum on a letter), *¶* vecturæ pretium solum est; *¶* epistolæ perferendæ merces soluta est: to send p. free, *¶* qd mittere vecturæ pretio soluto; or gratis, nulla mercede: to be free of, exempt *fm*, postage, *¶* a vecturæ pretio immunes esse.

POSTERIOR, posterior.

POSTERITY, posteritas (time, and persons).—poster, homines qui futuri sunt (persons). To hand down a thing to p., qd memorisæ prodere, qd posteritati notum facere (g. t.); litteris qd prodere (by writing): to come down to p., ad posteritatem pervenire: to transmit one's name to p., memoriam prodere: this will descend to the latest p., hujus rei ne posteritas quidem omnium accu-

lorum inmemor erit: *to have regard, or a view, to p., posteritatis rationem habere; posteritati servire; future post mortem famae consulere.*

POSTHUMOUS, postumus; *or, as some write, posthumus.*

POSTILL, *postilla (i. t.). *P.'s, postillarum liber.*

|| *Annotation, vid.*

POSTILLION, veredarius.

POSTING, res vehicularia, *or by Crcl. with vehiculum publicum.*

POSTING-HOUSE, *statio *or mansio cursorum publicorum, *domus in qua res vehicularia administratur.*

POSTPONE, rem in aliud tempus differre, proferre, rejicere.

POSTSCRIPT, pagella extrema (C. ad Div. 2, 13, 3); extremae epistolae transversus versiculus (C. Att. 5, 1, 3). *Postscriptum is not Latin. As an inscription over the p.s., or prefixed to it, prope omnia, orum.*

POSTULATE, sumptio (by wch C. translates the Gk. λήμμα)—conjectura.—*premissa syllogismi (in logic: assumption is 'the minor' proposition).

POSTURE, || *Attitude, position, (corporis) habitus; status. See also ATTRITUDE. || Condition, state, conditio, status. According to the p. of things, pro re; pro re nata; prout res se habet or habebit: ut res se dabunt; si res postulabit (if circumstances shall demand it). See POSITION.*

POT, s. vas fictile, figlinum. olla (for cooking, &c.). dim olla, vas testaceum, testa (a flower-pot).

POT, v. condere qd olla (Plin.). To p. fish, pisces muria condire (if any fish-pickle is used). To gather olives for pulling, olivas conditui legere (Cok.). Potted, i. e. preserved in pots, ollaris (e. g. uva).

POTASH, *sal alcalinus (i. t.).

POTATO, || *The plant, *solanum tuberosum (L.). || The fruit, *fructus solani tuberosi; *tuber or bulbous solani.*

POTENT, See POWERFUL.

POIENTATE, princeps. rex. tyrannus. *potentator (very late; Tertull.); better prope imperii potens.*

POTENTIAL, || *In grammar, *potentialis (i. t.). || Possible, quod fieri, effici potest.*

POTHERB, olus, eris, n.

POTHOOK, *ansa ollae.

POTHOUSE, cauponia; taberna.

POTION, potio; potus, ūs.

POTTAGE, *cibus jurentulus.

POTTER, figulus. A p.'s wheel, rota figularis.

POTTERY, || *The business of a potter, figlina (sc. ara). || The place where pots are made, figlina (sc. officina). || Article of earthenware, opus figlinum, or figillum only; vas fictile: collectively, opera figlina (n. pl.).—figularia, ium. Also figlinarum opera, vasa fictilia.—testa (any article of baked earth).*

POUCH, sacculus; pēcula.

POULTERER, *qui, quae gallinas vendit, venditāt (gallinarius = one who keeps poultry, C.).

POULTICE, s. fomentum, cataplasma, ktis, n. (Cels.; Plin.); malagma, ktis (Cels.); *for mollifying.* Warm p.'s, cataplasmata, fomenta calida: to apply warm p.'s, uti cataplasmatibus calefacientibus.

POULTICE, v. fomentum ci rei admovēre; fomentum, cataplasma imponere aegro membro (Cels.).

POULTRY, bestiae volatiles (C.); pecus volatile; aves cohortales (Col.); cortis aves (Mart.). Fed or fatted p., utiles, pl. (H. Ep.; Juv.); *the keeping of p. is very profitable, villaticae pastiones non minimam stipem confrunt (Col.).*

POULTRY-YARD, cohors or chors (per quam gallinae vagantur; Col.).

POUNCE, v. *pulvere (pumiceo) levigare.

POUNCE UPON, v. involare in qd; impetum facere in qm cupide, avidē, arripere qd (to seize greedily).

POUNCE, s. pulvisculus; *pulvis pumiceus.

POUNCE-BOX, *pyxis (pulvisculi).

POUND, s. || *In weight, libra; libra pondo* *as in this sense is very rare, and ought not to be employed in writing Latin: libra is usually omitted; e. g. corona aurea libram pondo (sc. valens), a golden crown of a p. weight; patera ex quinque auri (libra) pondo (of five p. weight). To weigh a p. libram pondo valere: weighing a p., of a p. weight, libralis; libralius: half a p., selibra; selibra pondo: a p. weight, i. e. that wch is used in weighing, pondus librale: a twelve-pounder, *tormentum bellicum globoe singulos duodecim libram mltiens. || In money, *libra (Anglicana). || A pen, sold for beasts that trespass*

*or stray, *locus, septum publicum, quo capta pecora custodire traduntur.*

POUND, v. || *To beat as with a pestle, tundere qd in pilā (in pollinem, in farinam); comminuire, conterere, obtereere qd. || To shut up in a pound, *capta pecora custodiē tradere, septo publico includere.*

POUR, fundere. To p. into, infundere ci rei: to p. off, defendere (not diffundere); transfundere; transferre (to p. off fm one vessel into another).—capulare (to p. off in order to purify, to rack; e. g. oleum): to p. on, superfundere (to p. over).—affundere (to p. to) qd ci rei: to p. out (e. g. wine into glasses), defendere.

POUT, s. (a kind of fish) mustela (Plin.); *petromizon fluviatilis (Linn.).

POUT, v. *labra demittere.

POVERTY, || *Want of money or means of subsistence, paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris, difficultas domestica (of those who have barely enough for necessary expenses, vavia. || Pauperies is only poet.).—tenuitas (of those who have a very small income or fortune).—egestas (of those in want of things necessary, whether the necessity be natural or acquired).—inopia (deep poverty, helpless need).—mendicitas (the p. of a beggar, beggary, vroxia). Jm. egestas ac mendicitas. To live in p., parce ac duriter vitam agere; tenuiter vivere (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95): to live in great p., vitam in egestate degere; vitam inopem colere: to fall into p., see 'To grow Poor': to fall into deep p., ad putendam inopiam delabi (of a family): to plunge any one into p., qm ad pauperatē protrahere, ad inopiam redigere, ad famam rejicere: to plunge oneself into great p., se detrudere in mendicitatē: to bear or endure p., pauperatē perferre; (very great) inopiam tolerare; mendicitatē perpeti: to rise fm p., ex mendicitate emergere. || Poorness, want, deficiency, egestas; inopia. P. of intellect or wit, animi egestas (C. Pis. 11, in.).—tenuis et angusta ingenui vena (Quint. 6, 2, 3): p. of expression, inopia (C. Brut. 55, 202; where we find paupertas et jejunitas): p. of words (in conversation), sermonis inopia (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1).*

POWDER, pulvis, eris, m.; pulvisculus; (as a medicine), pulvis medicatus; (for the hair), pulvis crinalis; (gunpowder), *pulvis nitratus; *pulvis pyrrus. Not to be worth and shot, plane nullius esse pretii; pro nihilo putandum esse: a p. flask, *theca pulveris pyrril: p. magazine, *horreum pulveris pyrril: p. mill, *pulveris pyrril, nitrati, officina: a barrel of p., *dolium pulvere nitrato repletum: p. horn, *cornu pulveris pyrril: p. room, *cella pulveri pyrril servando: *cella pulveris pyrril: p. cart, *plastrum pulverem pyrrum vehens: p. ship, *navis pulverem pyrrum vehens; *navis pulvere pyrrio, nitrato, onusta: to reduce to p., in pulverem conterere (Plin.) or redigere (Cels.) qd: of p., pulvereus.

POWDER, v. || *To reduce to powder, see the foregoing word. || To sprinkle with powder, pulvere conspergere. To p. the hair, pulvere crinali conspergere.*

POWER, || *Strength, vis (g. t. physical and moral; pl. vires, forces; hence even in L. 9, 16, virium vis, i. e. strong powers; and with the historians vires freq. = forces, i. e. troops).—robur (sound physical strength).—nervi, lacerti (muscular strength; hence fig. great p.).—opes (influence, money, &c.).—facultates, copias (means, consisting in money or troops).—facultas qd faciendi (g. t. capability of doing any thing).—efficientia (efficacy; e. g. solis). Without p., see POWERLESS: to be in full p., vigāre corpore (of body) or animo (of mind): the united p.'s of the senate, consentientis sententia nervi atque vires: fm or with one's own p.'s, suis or propriis viribus (g. t.; e. g. qd exsequi): according to one's p., pro viribus; quantum in me situm est; ut potero (but not pro parte virili, wch = according to one's duty): each according to his p., pro se quisque (as Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, extr.): with all one's p., omnibus viribus; omnibus nervis; omnibus opibus ac viribus; omnibus viribus atque opibus; omni ope; omnibus opibus ac nervis; omni contentione (with the greatest exertion).—toto animo et studio omni (with all one's mind and heart); or the proverbial (but rare), toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis (C. Tusc. 2, 24, in.).—viris equique (C. Off. 3, 33, 116).—vellis, ut ita dicam, remique (C. Tusc. 3, 11, extr.).—manibus pedibusque (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134): to put forth all one's p.'s, omni ope niti or omni contentione elaborare, ut &c.; eniti et contendere or laborare et contendere, ut &c.: I have not p. enough for nith, non satis virium est ad qd; (scarcely enough) vix ad qd quod satis est virium habeo;*

I lose p., vires me deficiunt: *to get, gain* p., vires colligere; vires assumere; ad vires pervenire; convalescere (*to grow strong*); *to recover, regain* p., vires recolligere, revocare, recipere, or recuperare; se recipere: *to deprive* vires of her p., nervos virtutis elidere: *liberally ought not to exceed* our p.'s, videndum est ne major sit benignitas quam facultates: *to have* p., vim habere, ostendere, or prodere (*to produce effect*).—*prodesse, juvare* (*to benefit, help*): *to be in* p., ratum esse (*of laws, decrees, &c.*).—*exerceri* (*to be practised; of laws, L. 4, 51*): *to put a law into* p., legem exercere: *p. of mind, animi vis, virtus; ingenium* (*see H. Sat. 1, 4, 43, Heind.*).—*vis ingenii* (*the p.'s of the human mind, hominis solertia* (*see C. N. D. 2, 6, 18*): *to develop* the p.'s of the mind, animum mentemque excolere. *¶ Influence, ability, g. i. potestas; arbitrium, liberum arbitrium (free will)*.—*jus (right)*. *It is in my p. (to do altho)*, in mea manu or in mea potestate est or positum est; in mea potestate or in me situm est: *it is not in our p., non est in potestate nostra*: *to have* p. of life and death, potestatem vitae necisque habere: *all whose lives are in the p. of another, omnes quorum in alterius manu vita posita est*. *¶ Authority, dominion, potestas (g. i., esp. of a magistrate)*.—*imperium* (*of the commander of an army*. *¶ Dictator, consul, and praetors had both potestas and imperium; curule adiles, quaestors, and tribunes of the people had only potestas*). *To come under the p. of a husband, viro in manum convenire* (*C. Top. 4, 23*): *to fall into the p. of any one, in* ca. (e. g. hostis) manus incidere: *to get any one in his p., qo potiri*: *to have any one in one's p., qm in potestatem suam suscipere* (*as the father has a son*; *see C. Cecin. 34, 98*): *unlimited p., potestas infinita; dominatio*: *to obtain the highest p., potiri rerum*: *to possess supreme p., summum imperium habere or tenere*; *summam imperii tenere* (*esp. in war, as a general*).—*summa potestas or summa rerum est penes qm*: *to be in* p., cum imperio or cum potestate or cum imperio et potestate esse; *versari cum imperio et potestate in republica*. *¶ g. to have altho in one's p., qd in potestate sua habere* (e. g. affectus).—*imperare* ci rei (*to moderate*; e. g. cupiditatibus): *to have* p. over one's voice, vocem suam moderari posse.

POWERFUL, valens, validus (g. t.).—*firmus* (*firm; supporting, nourishing*).—*robustus* (*strong, robust; of the human body: then also of a body politic, and of food*). *Jm. firmus et robustus* (e. g. republica), valens et firmus (e. g. civitas), robustus et valens (e. g. homo).—*lactosus* (*muscular; of men and animals*).—*corpore vigena, corpore validus, corpore robusto* (*of persons, strong or able-bodied*).—*fortis* (*that operates strongly, produces a p. effect*).—*potens, efficax* (*effective; e. g. of medicines*).—*praesens* (*that operates quickly; of medicines*: *¶ praesentaneus is late*).—*gravis* (*weighty; of arguments or speakers*).—*nervosus* (*nervous; of speakers*).

POWERFULLY, cum magna potentia, praevalide, vehementer, efficienter, efficaciter (*Plin.*).

POWERLESS, invalidus (*not strong, ineffectual, inefficacious*; *opp. fortis and valens*).—*imbecillus* (*weak; of persons; esp. of invalids and old persons: then also of food, drink, &c.*; *opp. firmus, fortis, and valens*: *¶ imbecillus is a late form*).—*infirmus* (*without firmness and strength; opp. firmus*).—*debilis* (*crippled*).—*iners* (*without energy, life, or motion; of persons and of things*).—*exsanguis* (*lifeless*).—*enervatus* (*unnerved, exhausted, prop. of persons; with velut prefixed also of the state*).—*jejunus* (*poor, dry; of land, style of a speech and the speaker*).—*languidus* (*feeble*).—*irritus* (*invalid; opp. ratus*). *To be* p., invalidum, &c., esse; *deficient mihi vires* (*strength fails me*): *to make or render* p., vires or nervos or vires et robur frangere, nervos incidere, debilitare (*to weaken*).—*irritum reddere* (*to invalidate*): *to become* p., vires amittere.

POY, *pericia qd saluunt. *¶ Halteres* = two pieces of lead held in the hand by persons engaged in the exercise of leaping.

PRACTICABILITY, by Crel.; e. g. *to have no doubt about the p. of altho, non dubitare quin res perfici potest*.

PRACTICABLE, quod fieri or effici potest.—*factu facilia. The thing is p., res facilitatem habet; res habet efficiendi facultatem* (*C. Off. 1, 21, extr.*): *it is not p., fieri or effici non potest: if it should be* p., si res facilitatem habitura sit: *a p. breach, apertum ruinā iter* (e. g. per apertum ruinā iter in urbem invadere): *a p. road, iter pervium, tritum, &c.*

PRACTICAL, in agendo positus, activus, administrativus (*opp. contemplativus* [*θεωρητικός*]; *of arts, sciences, &c., that relate to practice*; *post-Aug. see Q.*

2, 18, in. and fin.; *Sen. Ep. 95, 10*)—*usu peritus*; ipso usu perdoctus; ad ejus scientiam usus accedit; *cs rei usum habens* (*accustomed to practice; as we say, a p. man*). *P. knowledge, usus*: *to have* a p. knowledge of altho, qd usu cognitum habere; *qd usu didicisse*; *cs rei usum habere*: *p. utility, utilitas*; *usus popularis et civilis* (*purposes of p. utility, in daily life*): *a p. doctrine, praeceptum quod ad institutionem vitae communis spectat*: *I am* a p. teacher, ita tracto literas, ut eas ad usum transferam: *p. men, qui ad usum artes (or omnia) transferunt*: *to make* a p. application of altho, qd ad vitam usum conferre: *qd ad vitam communem adducere*; *qd ita tractare, ut id ad usum transferam*—*qd in usu habere*.

PRACTICALLY, adeo, usu; ex usu. *To learn altho p., usu discere qd: to apply altho p., see 'To make a PRACTICAL application of.'*

PRACTICE, usus, exercitatio, usus et consuetudo. *To grow so expert by p. that, in eam se consuetudinem adducere, ut* (*Cas. B. G. 4, 1*): *in* p., inter agendum; in agendo: *pl. practices, i. e. arts, artes; machine*; *callida consilia, pl.* *¶ As opp. to theory, usus rerum*.—*usus et tractatio rerum*.—*prudentia* (*skill*). *To have learnt more by p. than by theory, minus in studio, quam in rebus et usu veratum esse: one must join theory and p. together, discas oportet, et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*: *the p. of a physician, medicinae usus et tractatio*; *of a barrister, causarum actio*: *to have an extensive p., a multis consuli* (*of a physician*); *multas causas acitire* (*of a lawyer*): *to leave* of p., curandi finem facere (*of a physician*); *causas agere desinere* (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTISE, facere, exercere. *To p. a profession, facere*; *facitare*: *to p. as a physician, medicinam exercere, facere, facitare*: *to p. at the bar, causas agere*; in causis agendis or in foro esse or versari: in iudiciis causas versare (C.): *not to be allowed to p. any longer*, *ex causidicorum ordine removeri, omniq;ue causas agendi venia privari (*of a lawyer*).

PRACTIONER, qui medicinam exercet, &c.

PRÆTOR, praetor.

PRÆTORIAN, praetorius. *The p. guard, praetoriani* (*miles*).

PRÆTORSHIP, praetura.

PRAGMATIC, *pragmaticus (l. t.).

PRAGMATICAL, qui rebus alienis se immiscet or studet. *A p. fellow, ardelio.*

PRAISE, s. laus (*subjectively and objectively, the thing*).—*laudatio* (*a panegyric, subj. and obj., the action or the thing*).—*prædicatio* (*an extolling loudly or publicly*). *To gain* p., laudem consequi, asequi; *laudem sibi parere, comparare*; (*hy altho*) *laudem habere de or ex re*: *to have* p., laudem habere; in laude esse; *laudari*: *to have great* p., laudibus efferi; *laude celebrari*: *to have general* p., ab omnibus laudari: *to give* p. to any one, ci laudem tribuere; *ci laudem or qm laudem impertire* (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*qm laude afficere*: *to confer distinguished p. on any one, qm laudibus ornare, illustrare, (of several) celebrare*; *qm eximia laude ornare, decorare*: *to strive or endeavor after* p., laudem querere, petere; *laudis studio trahi*: *to reckon as* p. to any one, ci qd laudi ducere or dare; *qd in laude ponere*: *to be* to the p. of any one, ci laudi ease: *to diminish, detract fm* the p. of any one, laudem ea imminuere, obtinere, verbis extenuare: *to d-prive any one of due* p., qm debita laude fraudare; *laudem ci destinatum præripere* (*by appropriating it to oneself*): *p. be to God!* *Deo laudes et grates agantur; *sit laus Deo.

PRAISE, v. laudare (g. t.). *laudem ci tribuere, laudem ci impertire or laude qm impertire* (*see Zumpt, § 418*).—*laude qm afficere* (*to give praise*).—*collaudare* (*to p. greatly, together with others*).—*dilaudare* (*to p. immoderately*).—*predicare* qm or de qo (*to extol, p. loudly and publicly*). *To p. oneself, se ipsum laudare*; *de se ipsum predicare*: *to p. any one to his face, qm coram in os laudare* (*Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5*): *to p. one very much, valde, vehementer laudare*; *laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre*; *laudibus celebrare* (*of several*).—*collaudare, dilaudare* (*see above*).—*plenā manu cs laudes in astra tollere*; *pleniore ore or utroque pollice laudare*; *eximia laude ornare, decorare*; *divinis laudibus exornare*; *miris laudibus predicare*: *to p. excessively, nimis laudare*; *in majus extollere*: *to p. altho more than it deserves, supra meritum qd circumferre predicatione*: *not to be able to p. any one enough, qm non satis pro dignitate laudare posse*: *not to like to hear other men praised, alienas laudes parum aequis auribus accipere*.

PRAISER, laudator (g. t.).—*prædicator* (*teacher*;

one who praises publicly).—*præco* (the herald of abys praise).—*buccinator* (trumpeter; with contempt; *e. g.* exaltationis). [*See* *Plying* uses applausor].—*approbator* (*e. g.* professionis mee; *C. opp.* sutor et impulsor).—*probat* (*e. g.* facti; *C.*)—*comprobat* (*e. g.* auctoritatis ejus et inventionis; *C.*).

PRASEWORTHY, laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus; (more strongly) collaudandus, prædicandus. To be *p.*, laudi esse: to be considered *p.*, laude dignum duci; laudi duci: in a *p.* manner, laudabiliter.

PRANCE, gressus glomerare superbos (*poet., Virg. Georg. 3, 117*); *prope* may say exultare.

PRATE. See **BAUBLE**.

PRATER, garrulus, loquax (the garrulus is tiresome for the quality, the loquax for the quantity, of what he says).—qui silere tacenda nequit.

PRATING, **PRATE**, garrulus (late).—garrulitas; loquacitas; confabulatio (good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late).

PRAVITY, pravitas; vitium.

PRAWN, *cancer squilla (Linn.).

PRAY, *v.* [*TRANS.*] To supplicate, entreat, rogate, orare, a person for aliquid, quid (to address with prayer or entreaty).—*petere*, poscere (to petition, demand).—*contendere* (to *p.* earnestly, urge a request).—*flagitare*, efflagitare (with vehemence): all with *qd* ab eo.—*precibus* exorare (to *p.* with a vehement demand).—*implorare* (to implore any one, quoniam, for aliquid, quid).—*obtestari*, obsecrare, more strongly omnibus precibus orare et obtestari, omnibus (or infimis) precibus petere (to *p.* earnestly and imploringly).—*supplicare* *ci* pro re; *petere*, postulare suppliciter, *qd* ab eo, orare quoniam supplicibus verbis, orare or rogate quoniam suppliciter (to entreat humbly and submissively). To *p.* and beseech, *in re* orate atque orare; *petere* et *contendere*: orare et obtestari; orare obtestarique; orare atque obsecrare; implorare atque obtestari; obsecrare atque obtestari (and vice versa); precari atque orare; *petere* ac deprecari (*Cæs. B. G. 2, 31*); omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare quoniam; ita rogate, ut majore studio rogate non possim: to *p.* for any one, deprecari pro eo, deprecatores se præbere pro eo periculo (to intercede for, in order to avert an evil, &c.). [*INTRANS.*] To offer a petition, precari, precor or precationem facere. *precatione* uti (*g. l.*)—*preces* fundere (in the poets and *T.*)—*supplicare* (to *p.* with bended knees). To *p.* to God, precari Deum or ad Deum; orare or invocare Deum; Deo supplicare; Deo preces adhibere: to *p.* God that he would &c., precari a Deo ut &c.; for aliquid, vota suscipere or necupare pro re. [*'Pray' inserted in a sentence, quæso. In a vehement question tandem may be used: 'in what way, pray' it quo tandem modo?*]

PRAYER, precatio (as an action).—*supplicatio* (humble *p.*)—*preces* (the words and form of *p.*). To offer or utter *p.*, precationem facere; *precatione* uti; preces adhibere (Deo or diis); preces concipere (O.); preces mittere (L.); incassum mittere preces: to reject aliquid, quid *p.*, *cs* preces repudiare: to listen to aliquid, quid *p.*, *cs* preces audire (C.); *cs* precationem admittere (L.): to be prevailed upon by aliquid, quid *p.*, *cs* preces cedere (C.); *cs* preces adduci, ut (*Cæs., Np.*)—to gain aliquid, quid by one's *p.*, preces impetrare *qd*. [*See* fundere preces: admovere preces; ad preces descendere or decurrere; preces vincl, frangi, flecti; in preces descendere or demitti; preces quoniam aggressi; preces *cs* parere or repugnare, belong to the poets; so also preces concipere (O.); fatigare quoniam preces. At the *p.* of any one, *qo* rogante; *cs* rogati; ab *qo* rogatus; *cs* preces adductus; *qo* deprecator (at the intercession of any one): a form of *p.*, verba sollemnia (the reading of a form of *p.*, nuncupatio verborum sollemniū; *Val. Max. 5, 10, 1*).—*carmen*, or sollemne precationis *carmen* (see *L. 5, 41*; *39, 15*).—*præfatio* (espely before a sacrifice; *Suet. Claud. 25, Bremi*): to dictate a form of *p.*, *carmen* præfari; verba (sollemnia) præfere; to any one, *ci*.

PRAYER-BOOK, *liber precationum; *liber liturgicus or ritualis; sollemnia precationum carmina (*aff. L.*).

PREACH, [*PROF.*] *in certu sacro verba facere; *e sacro suggestu dicere or orationem (-es) habere; *in certu Christianorum dicere de *qâ* re (on a subject). [*See* rebus divinis dicere (*See* cohortari conlocari). [*FIG.*] docere; monere; hortari; abhortari. To *p.* agni aliquid, reprehendere, accusare *qd*: one who *p.* to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus.

PREACHER, *orator sacer (*Eichst.*); *orator a sacris.—[*See* *Muretus* and *Periphan* use conlocator in this sense; *uch* others avoid: it occurs only once in ancient writers; see *Krebs, Antih. Conlociator*.]

*verbi divini præco (*Græc.*) He is one of the most celebrated *p.*, præfulget nomen *cs* in clarissimis oratoribus sacris (*Eichst.*).

PREACHING, [*PROF.*] By *Crci.* with the verbs.

[*FIG.*] hortatio; adhortatio.

PREAMBLE, exordium. præfatio. proemium (*See* not Introductio); additus ad causam (C.; of a judicial speaker). To make a *p.*, dicere *qd* ante rem; præfationis loco ponere, scribere *qd*.

PREBEND, *prebenda (*t. t.*).

PREBENDAL, *by gen.* *prebendæ (*t. t.*).

PREBENDARY, *prebendarius (*t. t.*).

PRECAIOUS, incertus, intuitus, infidus, parum certus or firmus. [*See* precarius, 'obtained by entirely,' has not the meaning of our 'precarious,' though it often approaches it, as *opp.* to 'what is demanded as a right,' &c. See *Lat. Dict.*]

PRECARIOUSLY, non certo. parum certo or tuto.

PRECAUTION, cautio, provisio animi (*C. Or. 56*). That uses *p.*, providus, cautus: that does not use *p.*, inconsultus: to use *p.*, cautionem adhibere *ci* rei or in re; caute versari in re; caute tractare *qd*: without *p.*, inconsulte.

PRECEDE, prære, præcedere, prægredi, antecedere. antere. antegredi. præcurrere. Preceding, anteceden. præcedens. præcurrens. prior. superior.

PRECEDENCE, prior locus; præcedendi, præcundi jus. To have the *p.* of aliquid, loco or dignitate priorem esse *qo*; antecellere *ci*: to give aliquid, quid the *p.*, prior loco ire quoniam sinere.

PRECEDENT, probatum exemplum (= established *p.*). Aliquid becomes a sort of *p.* to magistrates to &c., *qas* res jus velut probato exemplo facit magistratibus (*cs* rei faciendæ); *p.*, exempla judicata (*legal p.*; *Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 10, 14*): to be agni the *p.*, cum rebus judicatis dissentire.

PRECENTOR, præcentor (*Appul.*); *qui regit, moderatur, cantum. To be a *p.*, *cantum regere, moderari; *præire cantu, modia.

PRECEPT, præceptum, præscriptum, præscriptio, lex. To give *p.*, præcipere, præcepta dare, tradere, de *qâ* re: to observe a *p.*, præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere (C.); præceptum observare (*Cæs.*).

PRECEPTIVE, *qui præcipit, præcepta tradit.

PRECEPTOR, præceptor, magister.

PRECINCT, ager; territorium: *p.* of a town, pomerium or pomarium (*also* *impr. Varr. Macrob.*).

PRECIOUS, [*Costly*, sumptuosus, pretiosus. quod magni esse pretii. [*See* excellent, pretiosus. egregius. præstans. excellens. [*Precious* stones. See *Jewels*.]

PRECIOUSLY, pretiosæ sumptuosæ.

PRECIPIE, declivis et præceps locus; *pl.* derupta, præcipitia (*sc. loca, pl.*).

PRECIPITATE, *adj.* præceps, præcipitatus, temerarius (*rash*). *P.* measures, præcipitata consilia: by *p.* measures, nimis celeritate consiliorum (*e. g.* societatem evertere, *L.*): to be *p.*, præpropere agere (*L.*).

PRECIPITATE, *v.* præcipitare *qd* (*e. g.* consilia; *L.*); festinare, accelerare *qd*.

PRECIPITATELY, nimis festinanter, præpropere.

PRECIPITATION, nimia festinatio, præpropere (*aff. C.*); prematura festinatio (*L. 42, 16*); nimia celeritas, or simply festinatio (C.).

PRECIPITOUS, deruptus, præceps: a *p.* rock overhanging the sea, rupes directa emens in mare (*Cæs.*).

PRECISE, [*Definite, exact*, constitutus, distinctus, finitus, definitus, destinatus. [*Accurate*, accuratus, diligens. See *ACCURATE*. [*Formal*, durus, rigidus, parum facilis. *P. manners*, mores rigidi (O.).]

PRECISELY, [*Accurately*, accurate, diligenter, exquisitely. [*Exactly*, by ipso; *e. g.* in ipso temporis articulo (*p. at that moment*). [*Formally*, dure, rigide.

PRECISENESS, [*Accuracy*, diligentia; cura. [*Formality*, mores rigidi; morositas; or use the *adj.*]

PRECLUDE, [*To shut out*, excludere quoniam ab *qo* loco; or with the simple *abl.* [*To hinder*, prohibere quoniam ab *qâ* re; [*See* not in *qâ* re; impedimento esse *ci* in *qâ* re; arcere quoniam ab *qâ* re.

PRECOCIOUS, [*PROF.*] prematurus, præcox (*SYN. in EARLY*). [*FIG.*] *P. abilities*, ingenium velut præcox genus (*Q. 1, 3*).—immature magnum ingenium (*Sen. Controv. 1, 1*).

PRECOCITY, maturitas præcox (*Col. 1, 6, 20*).—maturitas festinata (with blame; *opp.* maturitas tempestiva, *as Q. 6, proem. 10*).—ingenium velut præcox or immature magnum (*of the mind*; *Sen.*).

PRECONCEIVED, animo præceptus. ante conceptus (~~non~~ not præconceptus). *A p. idea or opinion, opinio animo præcepta, ante concepta; opinio præsumpta.*

PRECONCERTED, ante constitutus or compositus. *According to a p. plan, (ex) composito.*

PRECURSOR, || **PRÆCUR.** præcursor (L.); prodromus (C. Att. 1, 12, 1); anteamulo (Suet. Vesp. 2). || **Fro.**—quasi dux consequentis cu rei (C. Tusc. 4, 30, 64).—præcursor in this sense, late; but præcursor et emissarius cu for 'a person's p. if commissioned by him, his emissary, in Class. (C.); zephyrus prænuntius veris (Lucr. 5, 736; p. of spring).

PREDATORY, rapax; prædatorius. *A p. people, gens latrocinis assueta (Curt.).*

PREDECESSOR (in an office), decessor (C. T. ~~non~~ Antecessor only in the lawyers). *He is my p., succedo ei: one of his p.'s, quilibet superiorum (e. g. regum).*

PREDESTINATE, præfinire, præstitueret qd; in theol. sense also prædestinare (Ecc. 1. t.).

PREDESTINATION, by the verbs. Also prædestinatio (Ecc. 1. t.).

PREDICABLE, s. *prædicabile (l. t.).

PREDICABLE, adj. *quod de re qd dici potest.

~~non~~ **Predicabilis** means 'laudabile'.

PREDICAMENT, || **In** logic, genus (g. t. genus, class)—categoria; or *prædicamentum (l. t.). || **Position**, locus.

PREDICATE, attributio. res attributa. Id quod rebus or personis attribuitur, or attributum est: more gen. quod dicitur de quodam (C.). ~~non~~ *We do not find accidens, accidentia rerum or personarum, until the time of Q.*

PREDICT, prædicere. vaticinari. futura pronuntiare. augurari. *To p. aby's fate, prædicere, quid ci eventurum sit (C. Div. 1, 1, 2).*

PREDICTION, vaticinatio. vaticinium. prædictio. prædictum. præsagium.

PRÉDILECTION, studium et amor. amor et cupiditas: to have a p. for any particular pursuit, ci rei præter cætera studere.

PRÉDISPOSE, præparare, parare, apparare qd; the mind, animum præparare, componere ad qd. *Prædisposed to alth, propensus or proclivis ad qd; pronus in qd; inclinatus ad qd (see inclined to).*—opportunitas ci rei (*prædisposed to a disease; e. g. gravedini; opportunitas morbis corpora*).

PRÉDISPOSITION, proclivitas ad qd (*natural propensity*)—inclinatio voluntatis; studium. *To have a p. for, propensus animo, propensus voluntate esse in; opportunum esse (to a disease, morbo).*

PREDOMINANT, victrix. *To be p., or to predominate, prævalere, obtinere; dominari.*

PRÉMINENCE, excellentia. præstantia. eminentia (*superiority*).—principatus; prior locus (*precedence*). *To have the p., emînere, excellere inter alios: with respect to aby, loco, dignitate, priorem esse qd; præcedere ci; antecellere, antecedere ci.*

PRÉMINENT, excellens; insignis; conspicuus. *See also EXCELLENT. To be p., præminere qm ci, or qd (T.). See also EXCEL.*

PRÉMINENTLY, præter cæteros (*more than all others*)—præcipue (*especially, particularly*). *See also EXCELLENTLY.*

PRÉEXIST, ante, antea, exstare, extitisse.

PRÉEXISTENCE, PRÉ-EXISTENT. *By the verb.*

PRÉFACE, proœmium (*an introduction at the beginning of a treatise, &c.*)—præfatio (*a verbal introduction to a speech, &c.; but allowable in the sense of pref. to a book, as a written work takes the place of a spoken disputation, &c.; thus Col. often uses præfari in this sense; e. g. Lib. 1, præf. § 33; the p. to a book, proœmium libri (~~non~~ not ad librum); proœmium libro additum. To write a p., proœmium scribere: to præfari a p. to a work, libro proœmium addere or affigere. I will make no p., omitto proloqui (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 21).*

PRÉFACE, v. proœmii or proœmium scribere (*to write a p.*)—præfari, præfationem dicere (*orally*): to p. a few words, pauca præfari.

PREFATORY, By *Crel* with subst. or verbs; e. g. to make some p. remarks, pauca, paucis, præfari: without any p. remark, nihil præfatus; nulla præfatione usus.

PREFER, || **To value a person or thing more highly than another**, præponere. antepone. præferre. anteferre (g. t.).—qm potissimum diligere (*to love aby before others*).—rem qd re potius habere (*to p. one thing to another as being better, more important or advisable, &c., Cas. B. C. 1, 8 and 9*)—præoptare

(*with following infin.; to desire rather*).—mallo (*to wish or choose by preference, with following inf., e. g. he preferred death, mori maluit*). || **To promote**, v. d. Offer, &c. *To p. a complaint, libellum dare iudici, agat aby, de qd; a petition, libello or scripto adire qm (of a written petition)—rogare qm qd (to ask him).*

PREFERABLE, potior. antiquior. præstans. præcellens. præstabilis.

PREFERENCE, prior locus; priores or primas partes: to give one the p., priores or primas partes ci deferre; qm antepone or anteferre ci: to have the p., qm antecedere; qd potiorum, or priorem, esse; in alth, qd re præstare ci; qm qd re præstare, or superare: to feel a p. for aby, qm potissimum diligere; qm præter cæteros amare (~~non~~ not præ cæteris): to give a thing the p., potissimum probare qd; qd mihi potissimum probatur; qd antepone, anteferre, præponere or præferre ci rei, ci rei principatum dare; qd qd re potius habere.

PREFERMENT, || **Advancement to a higher station**, amplificatio honoris (C. Off. 2, 12, 45). || **Office of dignity or honour**, dignitas; honoris gradus: a piece of p. in the Church, beneficium (Ecc.): high p., fastigium.

PRÉFIGURE, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (*aff. C.*).—præfigurare (*late and Ecc. Lactant. Cyp.*).

PREFIX, v. antepone. præponere qd; prætexere, præscribere, inscribere rei qd (*in writing: e. g. nomina auctorum prætexere volumini, aff. Plin. 18, 25, 57; libello inscribere nomen auctum, C. Arch. 11, 26*).

PREFIX, s. *ayllaba apposita, anteposita.

PREGNANCY, graviditas; prægnatio: *during her p., dum gravis or prægnans erat.*

PREGNANT, || **With young**, prægnans (g. t.).—gravidus (*only of human beings*).—foetus (*of any animal*)—fordus or hordus (*only of cows*).—inciens (*of small animals, eply swine*): to be p., gravidam or prægnantem esse; ventrem ferre; partum ferre or gestare: to be p. with, prægnantem alio continere qm (*prop.*); parturire qd (*fig.*). || **Important, full of consequence**, magni or maximi momenti. *See IMPORTANT.*

PRÉJUDGE, præjudicare qd (C.); prius iudicare quam quid rei sit scias (Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 8).

PRÉJUDICE, s. || **Preconceived opinion**, opinio præjudicata; qd præjudicati; opinio præsumpta (~~non~~ not præjudicium in this sense).—opinio prava (*a wrong opinion. p.*)—opinio ficta atque vana (*false, untenable opinion*); often simply opinio, where the context determines the sense.—opinionis commentum. *To come to the consideration of alth under the influence of some p., qd præjudicati afferre: p. confirmed by the arguments &c. of others, opinio confirmata: to have a p. in favour of aby, bene de qd existimare; agat aby, male de qd opinari: to be under the influence of p., opinione præjudicata duci. || **Harb.** detrimentum. damnum. incommodum. fraud: to aby's p., cum damno, detrimento, dispendio.*

PRÉJUDICE, v. || **To predispose aby agat alth or aby**, qm in suspitionem adducere ci (*to make aby look upon another with suspicion*).—efficere ut qs de qd male opinetur.—qd ci suspectum facere (Q.). *This p.'s the judge agat the cause, huc suspectam facit iudici causam (Q. 5, 13, 5). Aby is prejudiced agat alth, qd ci suspectum, or suspectum et invisum, est: many persons are prejudiced agat the medicine of the mind, medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invis (C.): to be prejudiced agat aby, male opinari de qd; in favour of aby, bene de qd existimare. Do not come to the consideration of this question with prejudiced minds, postulo, ut ne quid præjudicati huc afferatis (C.). || **To be prejudicial to**. *See HURT.**

PRÉJUDICIAL, damnosus (L.); noxius. malus. adversus. inimicus. alienus (C.; detrimentosus, once, Cas.; dispendiosus, very rare, Col.). *To be p., damno, detrimento, fraudi esse; obesse; nocere.*

PRÉJUDICIALLY, perniciosè; cum damno, detrimento.

PRÉLACY, *præsulis or prælati munus.

PRÉLATE, *præsul; *prælati (l. t.).

PRÉLECTION, lectio; prælectio.

PRÉLIMINARIES, initia, pl. (e. g. pacis).

PRÉLIMINARY, antecedens.

PRÉLUDE, s. præcentio (*in music, of a leader, who gives the time*).—proœmium (*a beginning, with a musical instrument; citharodi, C. de Ur. 2, 80, 325*).—proludio or præludio (*the beginning of a battle, or fig. of alth wch may be compared to it*). *To be a p. to alth (fig.), ci rei antecedere.*

PRÉLUDE, v. || **PROR.** præire cu præmonstrare (al.

præministrare) modulos (Gell. 1, 19, 11); præcinere (of the player, or of the instrument).] (Fio.) ci rei antecedere.

PREMATURE, [Prop.] præmaturus. præcox. (Fio.) immaturus. præmaturus. præcox: a p. death, mors immatura (C.); præmatura (Plin.); decessio matura (C.): p. old age, canities præmatura: a p. birth, abortus (C.).

PREMATURELY, præmature; ante tempus; ante annos.

PREMEDITATE, præmeditari qd (C.). *Premeditated*, cogitatus (e. g. facinus, parricidium, Suet.); quod consulto or cogitatum fit; Jn. quod consulto et cogitatum fit.

PREMEDITATION, præmeditatio (C. Tusc. 3, 14, 29): done with p. i. e. with design, quod consulto et cogitatum fit: with p., consulto; cogitate; Jn. consulto et cogitate; voluntate (opp. casu); dedita opera; de or ex industria.

PREMIER (prime minister), 'princeps regis in rebus publicis administrandis consiliorum; more antientis, princeps amicorum regis; princeps purpuratorum (Curt.).

PREMISE, v. præfari to say beforehand; with or without acc. of thing said;—præmunire qd (reliquo) sermoni (p. what is of importance for the understanding of what is to follow, C.).

PREMISES, [In logic], præmissa, pl. (t. f.); also prima, pl., or quod antecessit (C., when the context explains the sense; e. g. mihi non placet consequentia reprehendere quum prima concesseris, Tusc. 5, 9, 24; conclusio reprehenditur, id id, quod sequitur, non videatur necessario cum eo, quod antecessit, coherere Inv. 1, 46, 86). [House, house and land, tecta villatica; ædificia villæ; villa.

PREMIUM, præmium; donum.

PREMONISH, certiorare facere; præmonere.

PREMONITION, præmonitio, ñs (O.; præmonitio, Tert.); or by the verb.

PREMONITORY, qui præmonet &c. (præmonitorius, Tert.).

PREMUNIRE. To incur a p., exsilio multari or bonis publicatis in exsilium exigi or expelli.

PREOCCUPATION, præoccupatio (Np.).

PREOCCUPY, præoccupare (prop. and fig.; e. g. timor animos præoccupaverat).

PREPARATION, apparatus or apparatus (esp. on a magnificent scale; e. g. epularum).—*præparatio* (a preparing beforehand; e. g. belli).—*compositio* (a compounding; e. g. of medicines, unguenta, &c.).—*elaboratio* (careful working up). P. for war, belli comparatio (preparing oneself for war, as an action).—belli apparatus (all preliminary measures for war, supplies, &c.). To make p. for athg, parare, apparare, comparare, præparare, adornare qd (to get ready things necessary).—se compare or præparare ad qd (to make oneself ready); to make p. for war, parare or apparare bellum; for the defence of a town, parare quæ uult aut defendendum oppidum; for a siege, &c., quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent, administrare; se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis: to make great p. for athg, diligentissime, acerrime parare qd: to make all due p. for athg, omnes res ad qd comparare: with p., parate; præparato; ex præparato.

PREPARATORY, qui parat, præparat, &c.

PREPARE, parare (to get athg in readiness; also to provide).—apparare (to make preparations for; e. g. bellum, convivium).—præparare (provide beforehand; animum or se ad qd; aures auditorum: also of food; ova, Mart.).—comparare (to p. for athg by bringing together all that is requisite; also to provide or procure; also of preparing a snare for athg, insidias al or in qm).—struere. Instruere. comparare (to p. maliciously; plots, sorrow, misfortune).—adornare (furnish with what is necessary, equip, &c.; e. g. naves).—concinnare (p. scientifically, as wines, skins, &c.).—componere (p. by compounding ingredients, medicines).—moliri (by the application of force; to p. something bad).—machinari (to plot or hatch, by deceit, &c.). To p. medicina, medicamentum parare or facere medicamentum concinnare. remedium salutare componere; a druighi, medicamentum in poculo diluere; a banquet, ornare et apparare convivium; a sumptuous banquet, magnifice comparare convivium: to p. to answer, comparare se ad respondendum. [To get ready for athg, præparare se ad qd. se parare or comparare ad qd.—Accingere or se accingere ad or in qd are not found in C. or Cæs., but occur in Ter. and L., and very often in T.; a dat. or an inf. after this phrase is poet.] Often by præparare or comparare qd: to p. his departure,

præparare protectionem (Suet.): to give aby time to p., tempus ad comparandum dare; for a journey, comparare se ad iter: to p. or be preparing for war, bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, instruere; belli apparatus instruere; omnia, quæ ad bellum pertinent providere: to p. a lecture (at college), res in scholâ explicandas meditari (of the teacher).—quæ in scholâ audienda sunt prædiscere ac meditari (of the pupil; see C. de Or. 1, 82, 147): to p. oneself for the University, se præparare ad studia academica: to p. one for athg, quæ præmonere de qâ re (to warn beforehand).—animum ad qd componere or præparare (to bring one into a due state of mind): I was prepared for it, qd mihi non imparate accidit: to p. oneself for athg, se præparare ad qd (g. t.).—parare or apparare qd (to make preparations for).—præparationem adhibere in qâ re; animum præparare ad qd; se, or animum, componere ad qd (to make up one's mind to).—meditari qd (to study or practise beforehand).—commentari qd (to think over, a speech, &c.).

PREPAY (a letter), *epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere: præpadi, *imminuñs a mercede cursus publici; *a vectura pretio immuni.

PREPONDERANCE, *quod justum onus, or pondus, excedit (prop.); major auctoritas, or vis (fig.): to have the p., propendere præponderare (prop. or fig.); potentia, opibus, or viribus antecedere, antecellere, antere, antestare, excellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præstare, superare, præpollere (fig.); prævalere (fig., L., prof. § 4).

PREPONDERATE. See 'to have the PREPONDERANCE': preponderating, superans; major; gravior.

PREPOSITION, præpositio (t. f.).

PREPOSSESS, præoccupare.

PREPOSSESSION. See **PREJUDICE**.

PREPOSTEROUS, rational repugnans (contrary to reason).—Ineptus, absurdus; Jn. ineptus et absurdus (of persons or things).

PREPAGE, s. omen. portentum. augurium. præsagium.

PRESAGE, v. divinare (by inspiration).—præsigire (by natural sagacity).—præsentire (by presentiment).—vaticinari (to prophesy).—predicare (to predict).

PRESBYTER, presbyter, eri, m.

PRESBYTERY, presbyterii (pl.).

PRESCIENCE, by the adj.

PRESCIENT, præscius (T., V.): to be p., prænocere qd (C.).

PRESCRIBE, [To command, præcipere or prescribere ci qd or with ut: to p. to aby what to do, prescribere ci quæ agenda sunt: to p. a rule or law to oneself, sibi ipsi qd prescribere, or legem scribere, statuere. [As a physician], medicamenta prescribere (C.): for a disease, morbo remedium proponere (Np.); valetudinis curationem prescribere (C.).

PRESCRIPTION, [In law], præscriptio (Pand.); auctoritas (C. Off. 1, 12, 37); usus. [Of a physician], medicamenti diluendi formula, or simply formula: to write a p., medicamenti compositionem litteris mandare (Sen.); formulam medicamenti concinnare (Bau.); a p. book, *liber medicorum formulas continens; *dispensatorium (Med.).

PRESENCE, præsentia (v. pr.).—assiduitas (frequenter p. at a place).—frequentia (of several persons): in the p. of aby, qd præsentia (not in præsentia cas).—coram qd (under the eyes of aby; the action not necessarily being directed to him).—apud qm (not only in his p., but also with ref. to him; e. g. dicere, loqui, verba facere apud qm): p. of mind, animi præsentia; animus præsens.

PRESENT, adj. [Not past or future, qui nunc est (now existing, living, &c.). never hodiernus, = of the p. day, in the strictest sense).—præsens (at the p. moment; opp. to that which occurs at another time). Most frequently however by hic, when = 'this one,' where præsens would be wrong): the p. day, hodiernus dies; hic dies: men of the p. day, homines qui nunc sunt or vivunt; hujus or nostræ ætatis homines: the p. times, hæc tempora: the p. age, hæc or nostra ætas: up to the p. day or moment, ad or in hodiernum diem (in the strictest sense of 'to-day').—usque ad hunc diem (even up to the p. time).—usque ad hoc tempus. adhuc. usque adhuc (up to the p. time).—At the p. day, hodie. hoc tempore. His temporibus. nunc (g. ti., opp. tunc). Even at the p. day, or even up to the p. day, hodie. hodie quoque: and even (or up) to the p. day, et hodie; hodieque (In hodieque, C. [e. g. Verr. 5, 25, 64, &c.] the que = et, 'and also.' The form does not occur for hodie or hodie quoque. hodiernum is quite barbarous): the p., præsentia, sum (the time

now p.).—*instantia*, *lum* (the time close at hand; *opp. venientia*): to enjoy the p., and not think of the future, *praesentibus fruī*, nec in longius consultare (T. Hist. 2, 98, 3): to have a correct judgement respecting the p., de instantibus verissime iudicare (Np. Them. 1, 4): at p., hoc tempore, in praesenti (at this moment).—in hoc tempore, in praesenti (under existing circumstances).—in praesens (for now and the time immediately following).—*impraesentiarum*, *depraesentiarum*, in praesentiam and ad praesens, are not Class.: *impraesent. stando* however Np. Hann. 6; *Auct. Her.* 2, 11, 16 (ad. in praesenti) &c. See *Hand*, *Turs.* 3, p. 234). [*Not absent*, *praesens*; qui adest: those p., qui adunt; spectatores (spectators).—auditores, audientes (hearers).—corona (hearers round a speaker); a great number p., frequentia; frequentes: to be p., adesse (*opp. abesse*).—praesentem esse or adesse; praesto esse or adesse; coram adesse (with the notion of assistance, if necessary): to be p. in an assembly, in concione stare: to be p. at alth, adesse, interesse, with a dat. of that at which a person is or was p. (adesse, g. t., to be p. as spectator, helper, &c.; interesse, to be p. as a participator in alth; thus, at a sacrifice, rebus divinis interesse, of the priest; sacris adesse, of the people; Cf. *Herz. Cæs. B. G.* 6, 13).

PRESENT, v. [*To bring to view, sistere*; in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, ante oculos ponere, proponere, exponere (to set, or place before the eyes).—ostendere, ostentare (to show, the latter imply to excite attention): to p. itself to view, occurrere, objici (of things; *emphatically*).—se sistere; se dare in conspectum, se representare, se ostendere, offerre (of persons).—apparere, manifestum esse (to be apparent).] [*To make a present*, ci donum (munus) dare; qm dono donare; ci donum impertiri; munus ci deferre: to make one a trifling p., munusculum ci concinnare (Treb. on C. Ep. 12, 16, 3): to give one alth as a p., dare ci qd dono or muneri; ci qd or qm qd re donare. [*To offer*, offerre, praebere (g. ti).—circumferre (to carry round and offer; e. g. dishes of food).] [*To introduce* ab alio; to another; see *INTRODUCERE*.] [*To present arms*, *telum (tela) erigere honoris causa; in honour of or to aby, *telum erigere ci.

PRESENT, s. donum (any voluntary gift, *emph. in order to please*, δῶρον).—munus (a p. wch one feels bound to make; *emph. as a token of affection or favour*, γίφον).—praemium (a reward of honour, with respect to the desert of the receiver, δῶρον).—jactura (a p. for some definite purpose, such as involves a sacrifice on the part of the giver; see *Interp.* on *Cæs. B. G.* 6, 12; *Mithrid.* C. Manil. 23, 67).—donarium (a consecrated or dedicated offering).—corollarium (originally, a chaplet of gilded or silvered flowers as a p. to actors, &c.; see C. *Verr.* 3, 79, 184; 4, 22, 49; then fig., a douceur in money, C. *Verr.* 3, 50, 118).—strena (a p. given on a feast, *emph. on new-year's day, for the sake of a good omen*).—xenium (ἔνιον, a p. to a guest, *Vitr.* 6, 7 (10). 4; in the time of *Pliny the Younger*; also a p., consisting chiefly of calices, sent to one's intimate friends; see *Gierig*, *Plin.* Ep. 5, 14, 8).—apophoretum (ἀποφωρητόν, a p., on the Saturnalia, afterwards also on other occasions, sent home with the guests; usually articles of dress or ornament).—donativum (a p. in money, made on extraordinary occasions, to the soldiers).—congratium (oil, wine, corn, salt, in kind or in money, distributed by magistrates or other public men, afterwards by the emperors, to the poor; sometimes also soldiers, favourites, or artists, received a similar p.).—liberalitas was used first in the *silo*, age in the sense of donum; but never otherwise than to denote imperial liberality): a small p., munusculum: a birth-day p., munus natalicium (*Pal. Maz.* 9, 2, extr. 8): to make a p., muneri qm; donum or munus ci dare, offerre; munus ci or munere qm donare: to make a p. of a thing to aby, muneri (rarely munere) qm qd re: donare qm qd re or ci qd; dono mittere ci qd (to send as a p.).—largiri ci qd (to distribute, deal out abundantly).—augere qm qd re (to enrich, supply with children).—to make large or handsome p.'s to aby, magnis munerebus donare, afficere; donis amplissime donare; amplissimis donis decorare; munerebus explere; amplis praemiis afficere; ci non pauca large effusaeque donare: to receive alth as a p., dono or muneri accipere qd: to bring aby over to one's side by great p.'s and promises, magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque ad se perducere qm.

PRESENTATION, [*Act of presenting, Crcl. by the verbs.*] Appointment to an office, *commendatio: letters of p., *litterae quibus qs commendatur.

PRESENTIMENT, praesensio; praesagium: I have a p. of evil, animus praesagit mihi qd mali (Ter.).

PRESENTLY, [*Soon, mox* (at a short time after the present, e. g. nunciari mihi jussit mox se venturum C. V.).] *Immediately*, statim; illico; confestim; e vestigio; continuo. [*At present*, now, hoc tempore; in praesenti; in praesenti; in praesens (Syn. in *PRESENT*, adj.).

PRESERVATION, conservatio; or Crcl. with the verbs: if = safety, salus; incolumitas (safety without any injury or loss).

PRESERVE, conservare, servare (e. g. rem familiarem).—sustinere, sustentare (e. g. one's health).—tueri (to watch, to look to alth, to keep in repair). *Jr.* tueri et conservare.—alere (by nursing or nourishing; then in general). *Jr.* alere et sustentare; sustentare et alere. To p. one's health, valetudinem tueri: to p. aby's life, qm (integrum) conservare. ci saluti esse; salutis auctorem esse ci (g. i. for saving one's life); ci sanitatem restituere (as a physician).] [*Of fruit*, condire; *saccharum incoquere ci rei (aff. *Plin.* 24, 17, 48).—*saccharo condire.

PRESERVER, servator. conservator. Or by the verbs.—qui condit (fruit, &c.).

PRESERVING (of fruits, &c.), conditio (act of p.).—conditura (manner of p., &c.). To gather olives for p., olivas condituli legere (Col. 2, 22, 4).

PRESIDE, praesae; praesidere.

PRESIDENCY, *praesidendi jus.

PRESIDENT, praefectus (one who presides over an office or business; *emph. in the best prose always with a gen. or dat. of the office, &c.*).—magister (one who is entrusted with the oversight or care of an institution, or the like).—praeses (one who presides, as the head).—antistes (the head of a temple, and of sacred offices belonging to it: *emph. rarely, and only in the silver age, in the more general sense of 'a president'*). To make one p. of alth, qm ci rei praeficere or praepone.

PRESS, v. [*To squeeze, impose constraint, premere* (in nearly all the senses of the English word).—comprimere (to p. together).—exprimere (to p. out).—imprimere (to p. in or upon alth, qd ci rei or in re).—niti, vergere (to p. with its weight upon a body; *emph. alth*, in qd; see *Plin.* 2, 65, 65).—urere (to cause pain by pressing; to pinch, as a shoe).—vexare, pungere, cruciare (to oppress, harass). To p. a person's hand, manum cs prenare: to p. a kiss upon aby's lips, ci or cs labria basium imprimere (poet.); osculum ci applicare (poet.): to p. aby to one's bosom, qm premere ad pectus or ad corpus suum (poet.); qm artius complecti, qm amplexi (to embrace): to be pressed to death in a crowd, pre turbâ elidi exanimari. que. [*To urge, premere* qm (g. t.).—urgere qm, or absol. (to urge or press hard).—instare ci, or absol. (to press close upon the heels; all these three *emph. as military terms of pressing an enemy*).—vexare (to harass, annoy, attack, &c., on different sides; also as a military term).—propellere (to drive forward). To p. the enemy in front and in rear, hostem a fronte et a tergo urgere: to be hard pressed, in angustias adductum esse; in angustias esse or versari; acriter uirgi (by creditors): when the creditors pressed hard, instantibus creditoribus: necessity pressed him, necessitas eum premebat: to press oneself upon aby, se ingerere or se obtudere ci; se venditare ci: to be pressed for time, r by business, multa occupationibus distineri. [*To try earnestly to persuade, petere* a qo.—contendere a qo, ut.—instare (absol. or with inf., or with ut, ne).—solicitare qm ad qd, or with ut. To p. aby earnestly, summe contendere a qo (e. g. quum a mo peteret, et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem; C.). *Hortensius* presses you to confer, &c., tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, &c.: if you p. him, te instante. [*To act upon with weight, make smooth by compression, put alth in a press*, prelo premere: to p. grapes, uvas in torcular deferre preluce subicere, ut quantum possit exprimatur (Col. 12, 52, 10): to p. clothes, vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.); cloia, *pannum ponderibus premere (aff. *Sen.*). *pannum prelo bene solidare (Bau.).] [*To force, constrain*; to p. sailors, nautas vi comparare (aff. *Cæs. B. G.* 3, 9, in.).—remiges in supplementum extrahere (aff. *L.* 26, 36, extr.).

PRESS, s. [*Instrument by wch alth is pressed*, prelum (g. t.); torculum, torcular (for grapes, &c.).—tormentum (for clothes; *Sen. Tranq.* 1, 3; later, pressorium). To put clothes in a p., vestes ponderibus premere (Sen.): the beam of a p., arbor; vectis: p.-room, torcular; cella torcularia. [*Instrument for printing*; printing, prelum (g. t.). To send a book to p., *librum literarum formis describendum curare. *librum prelo subicere. *librum edere (to

publika): to be in the p., *sub prelo esse (~~not~~ not sub prelo sudare); *litterarum formis exscribi; *prelum exercere or subire: a book fresh fm the p., liber adhuc musteus (*Plin.*): to come fm the p., *prodire ex officina typographica; edi; emitti: a sheet that has passed through the p., *plagula typis exscripta: to have passed through the p., *prelum reliquiae: error of the p., *mendium typographicum (when a wrong letter is used, &c.).—*erratum typographicum (if a wrong word is put, as *C. Att.* 6, 1, 17, erratum fabrilis; *Post-Aug.* error; see *Q. 1.* 5, 47).—*peccatum typographi (as a fault of the compositor; *C. Tusc.* 3, 20, 47, paucis verbis tria magna peccata).—*vitium typographicum (a blunder destroying the sense; see *Q. 1.* 5, 5 sq.): a book disfigured by errors of the p., *liber mendosus or mendose descriptus: a book free fm errors of the p., *liber emendate descriptus or ab omnibus mendis purus. || *Act of printing and publishing.* e. g. the liberty of the p., *libertas sentiendi, quae velis, et quae sentias litterarum formis describendi: in a republic the freedom of the p. is a first principle, &c., in civitate sentire quae velis, et quae sentias litterarum formis exscribere licet (*aff. T. Hist.* 1, 1, 4): in a free country the freedom of the p. should be conceded, in liberâ civitate linguam mentemque liberâ esse oportet.

PRESSURE, pressus, pressio, pressura, compressio (a pressing, pressing together).—impetus, vis (force of weight).—vis, vexatio, injuria (oppression). The p. of the atmosphere, *pressus aeris: the p. of a pen, *nexus: the p. of the times, Iniquitas or injuria temporum: the p. of age increases, aetas ingravescit: to groan under the p. of taxes, multitudo tributorum premi: to feel the p. of the war, incommoda belli sentire.

PRESUME, || *To suppose or believe previously; to take for granted, animo, opinione, precipere qd; opinari, putare (to think, conjecture).* || *To venture, dare, audere; id sibi sumere, ut &c.; haud vereri: I do not p. to assert that my advice ought to have been followed, mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuisti: though I do not p. &c., quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo (ut) &c. (C.)*

PRESUMPTION, || *Opinion, conjectura; opinio; praesumptio opinio (Q.).* || *Primâ facie probability, This is a p. that &c., this constitutes a p. that &c., ex qâ re (conjectura) colligere potes, or *colligi posse videtur.* || *Boldness, daring, audacia; confidentia; temeritas.—arrogantia.*

PRESUMPTIVE, opinabilis; opinatus; conjecturalis; quod conjecturâ nititur, continetur (*aff. C.*).

PRESUMPTUOUS, audax (of persons or things).—audaciâ praeiudicis, ad audiendum projectus (of persons).—arrogans: I am not so p., as ... not tantum mihi sumo neque arrogo (ut &c.); non (id) mihi sumo ut &c.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, audacter (rarely audaciter); confidenter.

PRESUPPOSE, sperare, confidere (to hope).—ponere, sumere (to take for granted). || *Supponere and praesupponere are barbarous. The decorum necessarily p.'s the honestum; quicquid est id quod deceat, id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas.*

PRETENCE. See **PRETEXT**.

PRETEND, simulare, assimilare, or (when an adj. follows as the object) assimilare se; either with an acc. of the object, or with an acc. and infn., or with quasi and subjunctive. To p. friendship towards any one, amicitiam simulare; amicum assimilare: to p. to be sick, simulare ægrum: to p. to be mad, simulare se furere.

PRETENDED, qui perhibetur, dictitur, or fertur (that is said to be).—opinatus (imaginâ; opp. verus).—simulatus, fictus: Jx. fictus et simulatus (feigned; opp. verus).—imaginaris (that is present, happens, &c., only in form, without having full validity; imaginary: first in L., neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessuros esse, 3, 41).—adumbratus (sketched in appearance only; feigned; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucosus (deceiving by a fair appearance; hence, not genuine; opp. verus). || *Speciosus is = 'striking the senses by its fair exterior.' Sis 'pretended' may be translated, a) by the ado. fecte; a p. reconciliation, gratia fecte reconciliata. b) by id quod videtur neque est; e. g., a p. expediency, ea quae videtur utilitas, neque est; id quod videtur utile esse, neque est c) by species with the pen., a p. advantage, species utilitatis.*

PRETENDER, qui sibi petit, deprecatur, qd. P. to a throne, æmulus regni (*Juv.*)—imperi affectator (*Flor.*).—qui facies regni sibi deberi contendit (*Notem.*);

two p.'s, qui de regno inter se contendunt (*Cæs. B. G.* 5, 3).

PRETENSION, jus (right).—postulatio, postulatium (demand); vindicta (judicial or formal claim). To make p. to aliquid, rem sibi or ad se vindicare: moderate p.'s, postulata lenissima. See also **CLAIM**.

PRETEXT, causa (g. t. but also for 'pretended cause').—praescriptio, nomen (feigned title or name).—simulatio cs rei (pretence of aliquid; also = pretext or cloak; for such pretextus is post-Aug.).—species (appearance; colorable appearance: non obtentus). Under p. of, specie, per speciem cs rei, nomine cs rei (under colour of).—simulatione, per simulationem cs rei (under cloak of: sub prætextu or obtentu non Class.).—Jx. simulatione et nomine cs rei, fronte or in frontem (opp. pectore).—per causam cs rei, simulatâ qâ re.—Titulus apparently not before the Aug. age: under the p. of equalizing the laws, sub titulo æquandarum legum (L.): you may remember what p. you held forth, licet vobis meminisse quem titulum præterideritis, &c.). Under the p. that, &c., causâ interpositâ or illatâ (with acc. and infn.); causatus (with acc. and infn.): to invent a p., causam confingere or reperire: to allege as a p., causam interponere or interserere: to use aliquid as a p., causari, præterdere, pretextere qd. simulare qd (e. g. bonum publicum). To believe aliquid to be a deceitful p., qd ostentui credere (e. g. signa deditionis, *S. Jug.* 46, 6).

PRETTILY, belle; venuste. A p.-written letter, epistola belle scripta; epistola literis lepidis scripta.

PRETTINESS, venustas; forma venusta; and otherwise by the adj.

PRETTY, bellus (v. pr.).—pulchellus (tolerably p.; of persons and things).—formosus (well-shaped; of persons).—lepidus (neat, elegant; of persons and things).—venustus (agreeable, charming; of persons and things).—festivus (elegant, aptly in behaviour; of persons; then, like our 'pretty'; also = not inconsiderable, of a number, multitude, &c.).—bonus (not inconsiderable, good, tolerable; of a number). || *Honestus, of shape, &c., expresses more than 'pretty'; it is 'stately,' 'imposing,' &c. To possess a p. considerable number of books, habere festivum librorum copiam: a p. share, bona pars: it is p., bellum est.*

PREVAIL, || *To obtain force, currency, &c., invalescere, convalescere. Ingravescere (to gain strength).—increbrescere, percrebrescere (to become frequent or common).—inveterascere (to take deep root).—serpere (to spread abroad gradually and imperceptibly).—late se diffundere. late serpere (to spread abroad widely): to p. throughout aliquid, diffundi or se diffundere per qd; pervadere per qd: a fever p.'s, febris agguetur, increbit; luxury began to p., luxuria pululare incipiebat (*Np. Cat.* 2, 3). || *To be in force, have influence, vigère; increbuisse; invalescere; obtinere (post-Aug.). Ab's opinion ought to have prevailed, cs consilium valere debuit. || To conquer, vid.**

PREVAIL UPON, movere, adducere, perducere, impellere qm ad in qd or ut faciat qd. He could not be prevailed upon to take the oath, adduci non potuit ut juraret (*Cæs.*). I cannot p. on myself to &c., a me or ab animo meo impetrare non possum ut (faciam qd); animum or in animum inducere non possum, facere or ut faciam qd; not to do it, quin faciam.

PREVAILING, PREVALENT, || *That is in force, &c., quod viget, increbuit, &c. To be p., vigère, &c.; to become p., increbrescere, percrebrescere (C.); invalescere (*Suet.*, Q.); (longius) serpere (C.). || Common n. general, vulgatus, pervagatus (spread abroad among the common people).—communis (common, or belonging to all); Jx. communis et pervagatus. Also by the genitives vulgi (= vulgatus) or omnium (= communis); e. g. the p. opinion, vulgi or vulgata or omnium opinio: a p. fault, vitium commune et pervagatum.*

PREVARICATE, prævaricari; prævaricari et colludere (C.).—|| *prævaricari is to defend or accuse a person in a collusive manner.—tergiversari or huc illic tergiversari (to seek evasions to escape from the necessity of giving a straightforward answer).—*secum pugnantia respondere (to give contradictory answers).*

PREVARICATION, prævaricatio (C.).

PREVARICATOR, prævaricator (C.); collusor (late).

PREVENT, || *To go before, prævenire, præire, intervenire (to get the start of).* || *To anticipate, præcipere, anticipare. (ante) occupare. See ASTRIC- PATZ.* || *To hinder, impedire qd. Impedimento esse ei rei. Impedimentum adferre ei rei faciendâ*

(*g. it.*).—obstare or offere ei rei ca.—prohibere [*Stv. in Hinder*].—non sinere qd or generally non sinere qd fieri (*okt eqv ri*, not to allow alth, not to let it pass or happen; *e. g.* the passage over, transitum or transire non sinere): to *p. aby fm doing alth*, prohibere qm qd facere; qm impedire a qā re; impedire ne quis qd faciat; non sinere qm qd facere; qm arcere or prohibere qā re: to *p. approach to the shore*, qm e nave egredi prohibere: *nothing p.'s our doing it*, nihil impedit, quominus hoc faciamus: *sch you both could and should have prevented*, quod et potuisti prohibere ne fieret, et debuiisti.

PREVENTION, prohibitio (*seld. but Class.*; *e. g.* non pœna sed prohibitio sceleris).—impedimentum; obstaculum.

PREVENTIVE, quod præcipit, &c.; *e. g. p. measures*, cautio: to adopt *p. measures*, providere (*used absolutely in this sense*; *Cæs. B. G. 5, 33*): to adopt *all possible p. measures in alth*, omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re.

PREVIOUS, antecedens; quod ante omnia dicendum, agendum, est; prior.

PREVIOUSLY, ante; antea; antehac; prius (*followed by quam as the Eng. adv. by 'to'*).

PREY, *a. præda*; raptum (*booty*). *A bird of p.*, avis rapax (*C.*): *a beast of p.*, bestia rapax (*Plin.*); bestia prædatrix (*Ammian.*).

PREY, *v. prædari*. prædam or prædas facere or agere. To *p.*, exedere. consumere. assumere: *grief p.'s upon the mind*, mæror exest animum planeque conficit.

PRICE, pretium. To set or fix a *p.*, pretium statuere (*Plaut.*), constituere (*C.*), ei rei imponere (*Q.*): to set a *p.* upon *aby's head*, mercedem mortis ea promittere: *the p. of estates is fallen*, pretia prædiorum jacent (*C.*): *the p. of land falls*, pretium agrorum retro abit (*Plin.*): to fall in a *p.*, villus fieri or venire: *corn is lower in p.*, villitas annonæ consecuta est, annona laxavit: to agree upon a *p.*, de pretio convenire (*Q.*): to raise the *p.*, pretium ea rei efferre (*Farr.*), augere (*Plin.*): to raise the *p.* of corn; see *COAR*. *Corn does not bear a good p.*, annona non habet pretium (*C.*): to be at a high *p.*, pretii esse magni; at a low *p.*, parvi; very low, minimi: to sell at a low *p.*, parvo pretio vendere qd (*C.*): what is the *p.*? quanti indicas? quanti vendis rem? what is the *p.* of pigs here? quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? (*Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15*).

PRICK, *s. || A puncture*, ictus; punctio; punctum. *A slight p.*, punctinula. *|| A sharp instrument*, goad, prickle, stimulus; aculeus: to kick against the *p.'s*, adversus stimulum calcare (*Ter.*).

PRICK, *v. || Propt.* pungere, compungere (*vv. pr.*, both of persons and of things).—stimulare (*with a goad*). To *p. with a needle*, acu pungere or compungere: to *p. one's hand with a needle*, acu sauciare manum. *|| Fro.* pungere, compungere, urere, infestare.

PRICK UP (the ears), aures erigere (*C.*) or arrigere (*Ter., V.*). To *p. up one's ears when aby is speaking*, aures erigere et qm dicentem attendere.

PRICKLE, aculeus; spina.

PRIDE, *|| Haughtiness*, superbia (*opp. to humility and modesty, haughty sense of superiority*).—insolentia (*active and offensive insolence*).—fastidium.—spiritus (*a middle word, in good or bad sense*).—animus inflatus, tumens, sublati. —*flatus* (*asply in poets, and prose of sive age*). To charge *aby with p.*, superbiam tribuere qd ei (*Np.*): to bring down *aby's p.*, superbiam ca retundere (*Phædr. 4, 22, 21*): to let go *p.*, superbiam ponere (*H.*); abjicere (*Plaut.*); spiritus remittere (*Cæs.*). *|| That on wch one prides oneself*, gloria. *The husband is the p. of his wife*, marito superbie potest conjux.

PRIDE ONESELF, superbie re.—jactare qd (*e. p. urbanam gratiam, Cæs. ingenium, Q.*).—gloriarī re. in re, de re.—qā re inflatum esse or tumere (*to be puffed up by it*).—qā re elatum esse (*e. g. opibus*).

PRIEST, sacerdos (*a sacrificer, heathen or Jewish*).—presbyter (*in the Christian sense*) or sacrorum antistes. *A parish p.*, curio (*in the Roman sense, president of a curia*): high or chief *p.*, pontifex.

PRIESTHOOD, sacerdotium (*in the heathen or Jewish sense*).—presbyterii munus (*in the Christian sense*).

PRIESTLY, sacerdotialis; sacerdoti conveniens; sacerdoti dignus (*heathen or Jewish*).—presbyterio conveniens, or by the gen. presbyteri (*Christian*).

PRIM, *ppa* *in severitatem (vultus) compositus; in ostentationem compositus; putidus.

PRIMACY, principatus; archiepiscopalis dignitas (*Ecel.*).

PRIMARY, primus; principalis. *The p. meaning of a word*, naturalis et principi alii verbi significatio (*see PRIMITIVE*): *the p. impulses or instincts of our nature*, principia initia or prima natura. principia naturalia (*see C. Off. 3, 12, 52; de Fin. 2, 12, ead. and 3, 7*).

PRIMATE, princeps (archiepiscoporum, or episcoporum).

PRIME, *s. || Best of alth, flos.* [*See FLOWERS*]. To be in the *p.*, florere: *the p. of life*, ætas florens; optima; ætatis flos: to be in the *p. of life*, in flore ætatis esse; æta's florere: to be get in the *p. of life*, integræ esse ætate: to die in the *p. of youth*, in flore primo juvenis extinctus est qs; in flore ætatis eripi rebus humanis. *|| Beginning*, vid. *|| Morning*, vid. *|| The first canonical hour*, prima hora, or prima only, fm context.

PRIME, adj. See FIRST, BEST.

PRIME-COST. See COST-PRICE.

PRIME, *v. || To put powder into the pan of a gun*, pulverem pyrium in scutulum or receptaculum infundere, injicere. *|| In painting*, primis coloribus imbueri.

PRIMER, *|| Prayer-book*, vid. *|| A horn-book*, libellus elementorum; *|| tabule literarum*. *A child in the p.*, qui prima elementa discit (*aft. Q.*); puer elementarius (*aft. Sen. Ep. 36, 4*).

PRIMEVAL, antiquus, perantiquus, prisceus. *Jv. vetus et antiquus. vetus et prisceus. prisceus et antiquus.*

PRIMITIVE, primus; primigenius (*Farr.*); principalis (*e. g. causa, significatio*).—~~primitivus~~ primitivus is late.—nativus (*natural*). *The p. meaning of a word*, ea verbi significatio, in qua natum est (*Gell.*).—naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (*see Q. 9, 1, 4*).—vera atque propria significatio verbi (*its true and peculiar meaning*; *Gell. 12, 3, 5*). See also ARCHÆT.

PRIMITIVELY, primo. principio. primitus.

PRIMOGENITURE, primogenitura (*JCK.*); better ætatis privilegium (*Just. 2, 10, 2*).

PRIMORDIAL, primus; primordius (*Col.*); primordialis (*Terull.*); primigenius (*Farr.*).

PRIMROSE, *primula vulgaris (*Linn.*).

PRINCE, *|| A supreme ruler*, princeps (*g. t.*).—rex (*a king, sovereign p.*).—regulus (*a petty king*).—tetrarcha (*a petty sovereign p. of Asia, who had kingly rank and power, but was not regarded as a king by the Romans, hence usually, regis atque tetrarchæ tetrarchæ regesque*).—tyrannus (*prop. that has assumed the sovereign power in a free state*): of or belonging to a *p.* or *p.'s*, principalis (~~princeps~~ under the emperors — ~~princeps~~ princeps juvenitatis does not belong to this; see *T. Ann. 1, 3, 1*). *|| The son of a sovereign, adolescent, or juvenis, regii generis*; puer, or juvenis, regius (*a junior member of a royal family*).—filius regis, or regius (*a king's son*): the *p.'s*; by the plural of the foregoing nouns; also, principis liberi; pueri regii (*L.*): the tutor of a *p.*, principia educator præceptorque (*T. Ann. 13, 62*): to be the tutor of a *p.*, educationi filii principis præesse; principis pueritiam moderari: a crown *p.*, vid.

PRINCELY, principalis (under the emperors), or by the gen. principis (or principum); regalis, regius (*kingly*; *whc see*): in a *p. manner*, principatiter (under the emperors). See also ROYAL.

PRINCESS, princeps (*g. t.*).—regina (*a queen*).—muller regii generis, virgo regia (*as a junior member of a royal family*).—filia regis, or regia (*a king's daughter*): a crown *p.*, filia regis or principis natu maxima (*eldest daughter of a king or prince*).—*conjux heredis regni (*wife of the heir to the throne*).

PRINCIPAL, adj. princeps, princeps, principalis (*the first and most important; the latter post-Aug.*).—præcipuus (*chief*).—potissimus (*by far preferable; beyond comparison*).—summus, maximus (*greatest*): in a *p. manner*, præcipue. potissimum. imprimis. maxime.

PRINCIPAL, *s. || A chief person*, caput. princeps. prepositus. præsul: *p. of a college or school*, gymnasiarchus. *|| Money laid out at interest*, sors. caput. vivum (*as opp. 'the interest'*).—pecunia. numi. res (*money generally*): that the women's *p.* might be safer, ut mulieri esset res cautior, &c. *C. Cæcilia, 4, 11*): *p. lying idle*, pecunia otiosa or vacua; pecunia steriles: the *p. lies idle*, pecunia otiosa jacent: to live on the interest of *p.*, de senore vivere: to deduct what is owed fm *p.*, ex alienum de capite deducere: to deduct fm *p.*, de vivo detrahere: the interest due is greater than the *p.*, mergunt: sortem usuræ: *p. arises fm interest*, sors fit ex usurâ.

PRINCIPALITY, principatus, ūs.

PRINCIPALLY, maxime, præcipue, imprimis, præsertim, ante omnia [SEN. IN ESPECIALLY].

PRINCIPLE, *ŏ* Origin, principium, origo. *ŏ* Maxim laid down, opinion, practical sentiment, dogma (δόγμα), or pure Latin, decretum, or (post-Aug.) placitum or scitum (of philosophers: see C. Acad. 2, 43, 133; 2, 9, 27 and 29; Sen. Ep. 95, 9).—ratio (at the foundation of thinking and acting; of philosophers and others. *ŏ* In this sense principium is not Latin).—consilium (rule for a rational mode of acting).—preceptum (a precept regulating actions, a rule; also a maxim of a philosopher, as Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18; Sen. Ep. 95, 12; different fm præceptio).—institutum (that wch use or custom has established as a rule, different fm institutio).—Jn. præcepta institutaque philosophiæ; sententia (an opinion)—judicium, also with animi (a conviction, view, founded on judgement)—regula cs rei or ad quam qd dirigitur (rule by wch one directs himself in alth, that wch one ought to follow in alth. *ŏ* *ŏ* never without a gen. of the object, &c.: e. g. eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula = the same p. availis for &c., C. Off. 3, 18, 75).—lex (law, rule for direction, as C. de Or. 2, 15, 62, primam esse historiam legem): p.'s of sound reason, integritas certa ratio (see C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38): p.'s for our conduct in life, ratio vitæ; ratio ac vitæ: the p.'s of an individual, quid quisque sentit (sentiat): firm p.'s, ratio firma stabilisque: a man of firm p.'s, homo constans (true to his character).—homo gravis (of strict moral p.): a person of no fixed p.'s, homo levis; of corrupt p.'s, homo impurus (see Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4; C. Lat. 16, 59): one who acts up to his p.'s, vir sui iudicii (according to his conviction, whereas vir sui arbitrii would be one who acts according to his own will and pleasure): fm p., ratione (agreeably to adopted p.).—judicio, animi quodam iudicio (fm certain conviction).—doctrinā (fm instruction; opp. naturā = fm natural inclination; see Np. Att. 17, 3): to remain true to one's p., rationem et institutionem suam conservare; sibi constare: obtinere eandem antiquam rationem (of conduct).—in pristinis sententiis permanere (of opinions): to change one's p.'s, mutare animi iudicium: to adopt the p.'s of aby, cs rationem suscipere: to have p.'s, sentire, with an adv. expressing the nature of the p.'s: as, recte (correct), bene (good), male (bad), humiliter desimisseque (low), temere (not firm): this is my p., mea sic est ratio.

PRINT, v. forma pingere (lines).—*typis or litterarum forma describere or exscribere (a book. *ŏ* *ŏ* not libri imprimere or excudere or typis exarare; not libri impressi or excussi): a book is being printed, *liber ab operis describitur: *liber prelum exerceat or prelum sublit: a book is being printed in London, *liber Londinensibus typis exscribitur: to publish a correctly printed book, *librum emendate descriptum edere: to have a book printed, *librum prelo subijcere: *librum formis describendum curare: a book has been printed, *liber prelum reliquit.

PRINT, s. *ŏ* Mark impressed, signum, nota (impressio, Appul.). *ŏ* A picture, *figura, imago, ligno, seri, incisa. *ŏ* A printed paper, *tabula, charta, plagula, typis descripta.

PRINTER, *typographus; *libros typis, litterarum formula, exscribendi artifex: a p.'s apprentice, *officinæ typographicæ alumnus: p.'s devil, *qui operam suam locat typographo; pl. *operæ typographicæ.

PRINTING, *ars typographica; *ars libros typis exscribendi or formulis describendi.

PRINTING-HOUSE, *officina typographica; *typographum.

PRINTING-PRESS, *prelum typographicum.

PRIOR, s. *cenobii antistes or magister; or retain prior.

PRIOR, adj. See FIRST, FORMER.

PRIORLESS, *cenobii antistita, magistra, &c. f.

PRIORITY (not antecessio in this sense), Crcl. by the adj., prior, antiquior, superior.

PRIORY, *cenobium.

PRISMA, prisma, ktis (Marc. Cap.).

PRISMATIC, *prismaticum (s. t.).

PRISON, custodia (prop. guard, watch; then also a place, where one is in custody).—carcer (a public p. for criminals).—ergastulum (a place in wch slaves were kept at hard labour).—vincula, orum (prop., chains and bonds; then also, the place where they are used. *ŏ* *ŏ* Robur was not prop. a p., but a deep place in a public p., into wch criminals were thrown, a keep, dungeon): to put or throw into p., in custodiam (or in vincula) mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere; in cus-

todiam (or in carcerem) dare, includere: custodiæ (or vinculis) mandare; in carcerem conficere, detrudere; in ergastulum mittere: to send to p., in custodiam or in vincula ducere, deducere: to hurry off to p., in vincula adire: to send to p. for life, vinculis æternis mandare: to be in p., in custodiâ ease or servari; custodiâ teneri; in carcerem or in vinculis esse: to be put in p., in custodiam or in vincula mitti, or by pass. of the other verbs under 'to put or throw into prison': to escape fm this earthly p., e vinculis corporis evolare: ex vinculis his emissum ferri: to thrust into the inner prison, in inferiorem carcerem demittere: to die in p., in robore et tenebris exspirare: thrust into the inner p., clausus in tenebris.

PRISONER, captus (g. t.).—comprehensus (in the hands of the police): p. of war, captivus; bello captus; (pl.) captivi; corpora captiva (L. 31, 46): to make aby a p. of war, bello capere qm: to exchange p.'s of war, captivos commutare (C.): to ransom p.'s, captivos redimere: to release p., captivos reddere, remittere (C.).

PRISTINE, pristinus, prisus.

PRITHEE, quæso; dic tandem; tandem.

PRIVACY, solitudo (loneliness).—secessus (retired residence): to live in p., in secessu vivere; procul ceteri hominum vivere; tempus solum in secreto degere. *ŏ* Joint knowledge, conscioussness, conscientia (cs rei, joint knowledge)—scientia or notitia (cs rei, knowledge): without my p., me incio, me inciente, me nesciente: not without my p., me conscio, me sciente.

PRIVATE, privatus (opp. publicus; may be used in nearly all the applications of the English word when joined with a subst., as domus privata, homo privatus, luctus privatus, &c., Krebs).—domesticus (that belongs to one's own affairs or family; opp. forensis = that belongs to public life, to an office, &c.: or opp. communis = that concerns all; see C. Att. 1, 17, 6: non forenses res, non domesticæ, non publicæ, non privates carere diutius tuo suavissimo atque amantissimo consilio ac sermone possunt): to inquire whether one came in a public or p. capacity, querere privatimne an publice venerit (C. Off. 1, 41): to give a p. audience, qm in secretum recipere (Sen.): to give p. lectures, or be a p. tutor at a university, *scholas privatas habere (Krebs): to attend p. lectures, *scholas privatas audire, privatim doceri or prœdri (Id.): a p. person (not in office), privatus; qui ab omni republicæ administratione vacat: a p. secretary (of a prince), quem princeps ad manum habet, scribæ loco (see Np. Eum. 1, 5); scribæ principis.—scribæ cubicularius (g. t., Incipit): p. interest, utilitas privata, domestica, or mea; commodum meum; compendium privatum (cupiditas mea = *selfishness): p. interests, necessitates or necessitudines privates (circumstances arising fm one's p. connexions: see Intpp. on Cæs. B. C. 1, 8); cupiditas mea (opp. salus communis, C. Off. 1, 19, 63): to neglect one's p. interests, rei familiaris comoda negligere: to sacrifice one's p. interests to alth, utilitates privatas ei rei mittere (see T. Ann. 1, 10, 2): to take care of one's p. interests, sum utilitati, or suis commodis servire; suis rationibus consulere: to consider every thing with ref. to one's p. interest, omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre: p. life, vita privata (g. t.).—vita otiosa (with ref. to the leisure wch one enjoys).—vita umbratilis (with ref. to retirement and obscurity).—Jn. vita otiosa et umbratilis; vita privata et quietâ (calm p. life): to lead a p. life, privatum or in otio vivere: to retire into p. life, a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfugere; privatum fieri; ejurato magistratu se privatum facere (of one who lays down a magistracy): to quit p. life, and enter upon public business, ex umbratili et otiosa vitâ in solem et pulverem procedere: p. circumstances, res privatæ or domesticæ, res familiaris: to give p. instruction, qm domi et intra privatos parietes instituere: to keep under p. tuition, qm domi et intra privatos parietes diacentem continere; *qm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere: to have as p. tutor, institutione cs privatâ uti: p. education, *institutio privata or domestica. P. tutor, *præceptor privatus (opp. præc. publicus, Q. 1, 2, in.): to put aby under a p. tutor, *qm præceptorii privato in disciplinam tradere: for one's own p. use, in privatum (L. 40, 51, § 5): p. theatre, scena domestica: p. theatricals, spectaculum privatum (in time of Empp. a play wch the emperor did not himself order to be exhibited; see Bremi, Suet. Ner. 21).

PRIVATEER, navis prædatoria. Captain of a p., dux navis prædatoris.

PRIVATELY, clam; secreto; occulte (secretly).—

remotis arbitris (without witnesses).—privatim (in one's private character; *opp.* publice).

PRIVATIO, privatio (e. g. doloris, culpae).—ademptio.—orbatio; *or Crcl.* by the adj. *P.*s, inopia (want).

PRIVET or PRIMPRINT, ligustrum (*Plin.*); *ligustrum vulgare (*Linn.*).

PRIVILEGE, privilegium (a special right).—beneficium (an advantage or favour granted).—commodum (an advantage or favour received and retained: all three are *post Aug.* in this sense).—jus præcipuum (*C.*); jus paucorum (that to which few have a right; see *S. Cat.* 20, 5, republica in paucorum potentium jus concessit).—immunitas (immunity, right of exemption).—patrocinium (the protection a thing or person receives; e. g. patrocinio quodam juvári; *Q. 10, 1, 28*). To grant a p., *ci* privilegium dare; with respect to *athq.*, *ci* privilegium. beneficium, *cs* rei dare: to possess a p., privilegium habere; præcipuo jure esse: to have the p. of doing *athq.*, privilegium qd faciendi habere: to take away *fm* *athq.* the p. of doing *athq.*, privilegium or beneficium *cs* rei adimere.

PRIVILEGED (in bad, or at least incorrect or inelegant, *English*, = having or possessing a privilege), qui privilegium qd faciendi habet; *ci* privilegium, beneficium, *cs* rei datum est.

PRIVITY, by the adj.; e. g. without my p., me incensite; me incio; me neciente.

PRIVY, adj. *Privata*, privatus. *Secreti*, secretus; arcanus; reconditus. *Conscientia*, partaking of knowledge, haud ignarus; conscius: to be p. to a crime, facinoris cum quo societatem habere.

PRIVY, s. sella familiaris; or simply sella. A public p., forica: to go to a p., alvum exoneratum ire.

PRIVY-COUNCIL, consilia interiora or domestica.

PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, qui principi est a consiliis interioribus (*ast. N. Hann.* 2, 2).—comes consistorianus (in the time of *Empp.*); or *Crcl.* amicis regis quocum secreta consilia agitare solet (*L.* 35, 15); amicus regis omnium consiliorum particeps; amicus regis, qui in consilio semper adeat et omnium rerum habetur particeps (*ast. N. Eum.* 1, 5, 6).

PRIVY-PURSE, ærarium privatum.—fiscus (the Roman emperor's p.-p.; *opp.* ærarium publicum).

PRIZE-SEAL, signum principis (*ast. Suet.* Oct. 94).

PRIZE, præmium certaminis (in the games; *Suet.* *Cal.* 20, in: *non* brabèum, *hoc* is late). To offer a p., præmium proponere: to *acc* or *opposit* a p., præmium ponere: to gain a p., præmium accipere, auferre (*prop.*); palmam accipere or ferre (*prop.* of the palm, *wealth*, then *improp.* = to get the victory or advantage).—præmio augeri, ornari (*ast. C.*): to gain the first, second p., "præmio primario, secundario ornari (*Eicht.*): to award a p., præmium *ci* tribuere, dare, deferre; palmam deferre, dare, *ci* (*C.*): to award the first p., *ci* primum præmium tribuere (*prop.*); primas deferre, concedere, dare, priores deferre *ci* (*prop.* and *improp.*); the second, secundas dare (*C.*): subject for a p., "questio concertationis instituendæ proposita (*Eicht.*), or "ad disceptationis certamen posita (*Wytt-nb.*). The p. of female merit was adjudged to Lucretia, muliebris certaminis laus penes Lucretiam fuit.

PRIZE-ESSAY, "scriptum de præmio proposito certa (proposed for the prize).—"dignum, quod præmio ornatur, scriptum (*deserving the p.*).—"scriptum præmio ornatum, "libellus præmio ornatus; "liber qui præmio condecoratus est (to which the p. has been awarded).

PRIZE-FIGHT, "de præmio proposita certatio, or certamen; (in the ancient sense) certamen gladiatorum.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, pugil (boxer).—(in the ancient sense) gladiator.

PRO AND CON, in utramque partem [See 'for and against' under AGAINST]. To state the p's and c's, causarum contentiorem facere (*C. Of.* 2, 2, 8); to argue p. and c., et pro re et contra rem disputare (*ast. C.* et pro omnibus et contra omnia disp.).

PROBABILITY, verisimilitudo.—probabilitas. In all p., haud dubie. But *only by Crcl.* with verisimilis or veridici. In all p. he will not come, verisimilimum est, eum non venturum; or, non venturus videtur; or, vereor, ut venturus sit. In all p. a war is at hand, bellum imminere or exarsurum esse videtur.

PROBABILE, adj. verisimilis (*non* rarely vero similis).—probabilis (satisfactory, *fm* *uch* one cannot withhold assent; e. g. probabilis causa, conjectura: but a p. story, verisimilis narratio). To be p., verisimile or

probabile esse; a vero non abhorre; accedere ad veritatem. To be highly p., proxime ad verum accedere, vero proximum esse: it is p. that, verisimile est (with an acc. and *inf.*; *ita*, but *seid.*, with *ut* and *subj.*): to be more p., vero propius esse or abesse: it now seems to me more p., nunc facilius adducor (*non* not inducor) ut credam: it seems to me more p. that this was the cause of his wrath than *gc.*, eam magis adducor ut credam causam iræ fuisse, quam quod &c.: to render, or cause to seem, p., probabilitatem conciliare, or fidem facere *ci* rei.

PROBABLY, *With proof*, probabiliter (i. e. satisfactorily; *non* in the sense of 'perhaps' this is not Latin). *Perhaps*: *non* verisimiliter is late; we must employ a circumlocution with veridici, non dubito an, nescio an, haud scio an, vereor ne or ut. It is p. a lie, vereor ne mendacium sit: Milo p. slew Clodius, Milo Clodium interfecisse videtur. See 'in all PROBABILITY.'

PROBATION, spectatio, exploratio, probatio. examen (*C.*; inspection, examination).—tentatio (*L.*; trial). The period of p., "vita in qua exerceretur ad virtutem, ad felicitatem futuram: a time of p., "tempus ad *cs* facultates experiendum constitutum; "tempus tirocinii.

PROBATIONARY, by the subst. P.-year, "annus ad *cs* facultates experiendum constitutus; "annus tirocinii; "annus rudimentorum; "annuum rudimentum, tirocinium: to go through the p.-year, "tolerare annum tirocinii: a p. sermon, "oratio quâ dicendi periculum fit: to preach a p. sermon, "de sacro suggestu dicendi periculum facere: a p. composition, liber quo *qs* documentum sui dat (*ast. L.* 32, 7, 10): a p. fellow, "novicius socius.

PROBATIONER, tiro.

PROBE, s. specillum (*C.*; *Cela.*).

PROBE, v. *Prop.* "specillo vulnus explorare. *Fig.* explorare, exquirere, scrutari, perstrutari qd. *Jm.* investigare et scrutari, indagare et perinvestigare, investigare.

PROBING, exploratio, investigatio, inquisitio.

PROBITY, probitas, integritas, fides, fidelitas, innocentia, continentia (*esp.* in discharge of a public office): a man of p., vir probus, &c.

PROBLEM, questio (a question proposed, which is to be answered)—questio difficilis, non faciliis ad explicandum or expediendum.—problema, *titla*, s. (*esp.* a mathematical p.; *non* of the sterner age)—enigma, *titla*, s. (a riddle; *non* of later authority). To propose a p., querendum, expediendum *ci* qd proponere: solve that p. for me, mihi, quod rogavi, dilue (*Plaut.*): it is a p., questio est; magna est questio. *Atq.* is a difficult p., res magna est: to solve a difficult p., id quod est difficillimum efficere (i. e. practically).

PROBLEMATIC, de quo queritur, questio est, disceptator.—incertus, dubius (*doubtful*). It is p., queritur, questio est.

PROBOSCIS, manus (*C.*); proboscis, *Ydis* (*Plin.*).

PROCEDURE, *Mode of proceeding*, agendi ratio, or simply ratio. *Action*, res gesta (a thing done).—actio (course of action).

PROCEED, *To advance*, go forward, procedere, progredi, prodire. *To make progress*, procedere, progredi: *Jm.* proocedere et progredi, proficere (in re).

PROCEED AGAINST (in law). See 'TO BRING AN ACTION.'

PROCEED FROM, proficisci a (ab) qâ re. oriri ab qd (to arise on the part of *abq.*)—manare ex or a qâ re (See 'Flow from'). Love p's *fm* this beginning, ab istis initis amor proficiscitur: every treatise ought to proceed *fm* a definition, omnis institutio a definitione proficisci debet: fear proceeding *ast* *fm* the military tribunes, timor primum a tribunis militum ortus est.

PROCEEDING, *Procedure*, agendi ratio, ratio. *Action*, res gesta, actio. (*Syn.* in PROCEDURE.) *In law*, *lis*: legal p's; see ACTION.

PROCESS, *Progress*, progressio, progressus, *us*, processus, *us*. P. of time, temporis decursus, *us*, in course of time, *svco*. *Course of law*, *lawsuit*: see ACTION. *Methodical management*, agendi ratio.

PROCESSION, *Proceeding*, processio; or by the verb. *Train marching solemnly*, pompa: pompa sollemnis (a solemn p.). To make a p., pompam ducere.

PROCESSIONAL, ad pompam pertinens; or by *gen.* pompæ.

PROCLAIM, promulgare (to make publicly known)—pronunciare (to p. publicly).—denunciare (to make a

threatening announcements).—*edicare* (to make publicly known by a written or oral proclamation).—*proponere* (to make known by a public notice).—*præconium facere* (of a herald).—*prædicare* (also of the herald; to p. *aby* the conqueror; an auction).—*indicare* (a war or festival).—*salutare*. *consalutare* (to hail as king, dictator, &c.). (the latter, of several).—*declārare* (e. g. *aby* consul). To p. *aby* the conqueror, qm victorem prædicare or citare (the latter, if he is called up); the names of the conquerors, nomina victorum pronunciare; an auction, auctionem prædicare; auctionem fore conclamare: to have atq; proclaimed by the herald or crier, qd per præconem pronunciare; qd præconi, or sub præcone, or præconis voci subicere; qd per præconem vendere (to make him p. that something is going to be sold).

PRONUNCIARE and **renunciare** are used, the latter *caply*, of proclaiming the persons chosen by the comitia as magistrates; renunciare by those who collected the votes of each century; pronunc. by the herald. When 'proclaim' is = declare, announce, it may be rendered *ita* by dicere, profiteri, præ se ferre.

PROCLAMATIO, **Act** of proclaiming, promulgatio. **pronunciatio** (the proclaiming atq; by public authority).—**præconium** (by a herald).—**evocatio** (a p. to call *aby* to serve as a soldier in a time of sudden danger).—**libellus** (as a writing). To distribute p.'s, libellos dispergere (aft. T. Dial. 9, 3). See **PROCLAIM**. That which has been proclaimed, edictum.

PROCLIVITY, proclivitas (prop., Auct. B. Afr.; Ag., C.). See **PROXIMITY**.

PROCONSUL, Crel. with pro consul (e. g. to go as p. into Cilicia, pro consul in Ciliciam prædicti, C.) or, as one word, proconsul (this form is found in C., e. g. Divin. 2, 36, 76); proconsularis (Vir. T. Agr. 42).

PROCONSULAR, proconsularis (l. i. not C. or Cæs.) or Crel. with pro consul or consularibus; e. g. to go or to send *aby* with p. authority, prædicti, qm mittere, &c. pro consul.

PROCONSULSHIP, proconsulatus, ßs (T., Plin.).

PROCRASINATE, **TRANS.** differre (to put off to a more convenient time, to defer).—qd procrastinare (to put off sm day to day).—qd differre in crastinum, qd in posterum diem conferre (to put off until the following day).—in alud tempus differre, proferre, or rejicere (to put off until some other time). **INTRANS.** diem ex die ducere, or prolatre. See also **DELAY**, v.

PROCRASINATION, dilatio, prolatio (sm time to time).—procrasinatio (sm one day to another). See also **DELAY**, s.

PROCREATE, procreare. See **BEGET**.

PROCREATION, procreatio; or Crel. with the verbs.

PROCREATOR, procreator (C.). See **PARENT**.

PROCTOR, procurator (in a court of justice; see **ATTORNEY**; explained by alieni iuris vicarius, C. Cæcina 20); pl. *delecti*, *allegati* (*deputies*, e. g. *fm* the clergy).—*procurator (in a university, l. i.).

PROCUMBENT, inclinatus (*leaning forward*).—cernuus (*leaning or falling forward*; very rare and only poet.).—qui procubuit (*that has fallen forward*).—humi jacens (*lying on the ground*).—*humum spectans (*towards the ground*).

PROCURACY, procuratio (v. pr.).

PROCURATION, procuratio (v. pr.). **delegatio** in C. = 'an assignment': in Sen. it has the meaning of 'delegation'; delegationem ista res non recipit.

PROCURE, parare; comparare. See **ACQUIRE**, **OBTAIN**.

PROCUREMENT, comparatio. adeptio [Syn. in Acquisition].

PROCUREE, leno, libidinis minister.—cupiditatum cs minister (C.).—perductor (C. Verr. 2, 1, 12).

PROCRESS, lena, libidinis ministra; (sequestra stupri; Appul.).

PRODIGAL, prodigus (of persons).—profusus, effusus (of persons or things), in qd re. A p. homo prodigus, profusus, or effusus; heluo; gurgis; Jx. gurgis atque heluo; nepos (heluo and nepos with ref. to the whole character): to be p. of atq; effundere, profundere, conficere, consumere (to consume or destroy by lavishing, to waste).—disipare, abigilure, lacerare (e. g. patria bona, rem familiarem).—perdere (to throw away).—heluari (to consume by luxury).—**prodigere** is an old word, revived after the best period of the language; and therefore to be avoided): to be p. of time, or words, tempus, verba, perdere: to be p. in the bestowal of honore, in decernendis honoribus nimium esse et tanquam prodigum (C.).

PRODIGALITY, effusio. profusio (as act).—

sumptus effusi or profusi (*extravagant expenses*).—profusa luxuria (*luxurious and expensive habits*).

PRODIGALLY, prodigie, effuse.

PRODIGIOUS, monstrosum; portentosus; prodigiosus (Q., Ov.; prop.).—admirabilis, stupendus, immanis (improp.).: a p. sum of money, immanes pecunie.

PRODIGIOUSLY, monstrore; prodigialiter (†); prodigiose (prop.).—stupendum in modum (in an astonishing manner).—valde, vehementer (all improp.).

PRODIGY, **PROPH.** monstrum; portentum; prodigium; ostentum. **IMPROPH.** A p. of atq; prps miraculum cs rel (aft. mir. magnitudinis, L. 25, 9); in quo plus est cs rel, quam videtur humana natura ferre posse; quasi unicum exemplum cs rel (e. g. antiquæ probitatis et fidei; or by some other turn): a p. of learning, mire or doctissimæ eruditus; exquisita doctrinâ pereruditus: *aby* is a p. of genius, plus in qo est ingenii quam videtur humana natura ferre posse. See **MIRACLE**, **MONSTER**.

PRODUCE, v. **¶** To bring forward, producere (lead forward a person).—afferre, proferre (bring forwards).—memorare, commemorare (make mention of).—laudare (esp. to praise; not = to quote a passage).—citare (to call forth; e. g. qm auctorem, as one authority; but rare in this sense). To p. witnesses, testes proferre, laudare, proferre, citare, excitare: testimonium, afferre testimonium; a passage, locum afferre; see **CITE**: a reason, rationem, causam afferre; afferre cur with subj. (e. g. cur credam, afferre possum, C.). **¶** To not producere, adducere, locum, rationem.

¶ To yield (of trees, fields, &c.), ferre, efferre, proferre, fundere. effundere (of nature, the earth, a field, &c.): fund. and effund. = p. abundantly): to p. crops, ferre fruges, or ferre opus; fructum afferre; efferre (esp. of a field). See **BRAN**. **¶** To cause, afferre (to bring).—facere, efficere (to cause).—esse (with dat.).—parere (to begot; sorrow, weariness, sleep, &c.).—creare (make, cause; danger, mistakes, pleasure, &c.).—præstare (supply): to p. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem afferre; usual or voluptat. esse. For other phrases see the substantives.

PRODUCE, **PRODUCT**, **PRODUCTION**, fructus, ßs; redditus, ßs; opus (work). The p.'s of art, opera et artificia. Whether this is a natural or artificial p., sive est nature hoc, sive artis (†): p. of the earth, terræ fruges; id quod agri afferre; quæ terra gignit or parit; quæ gignuntur in ore terræ: the products of manual labour, manu quæsitæ (C. N. D. 2, 60, 151). **¶** Product (in arithmetic), summa, quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est (Col. 5, 2, 1).

PRODUCTION (Act of producing), usually by the verb: procreatio (procreation).

PRODUCTIVE, ferax (v. pr. of the soil, &c.).—fertilis (eûpopos; that bears well, or produces much; opp. infecundus, barren; cs rel).—optimus (rich, in respect of corn and produce, of a country, &c.; both are opp. to sterilis).—Jx. optimus et fertilis; fecundus, cs rel (that bears well, eûpopos, usually of living animals; of things only when personified).—uber (abounding in p. power).—frugifer, fructuosus (bearing much fruit).—largus (copious, abundant; e. g. messis): a province p. of corn, secunda annonæ provincia: to be very p. of atq; copiam cs rel effundere: this year was very p. of poets, magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit (Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1): this age was very p. of orators, hæc metas effudit copiam oratorum (C. Brut. 9, 36). See also **FERTILE**.

PROEM, proœmulum, præfatio. (See **Obs.** on **PREFACE**.)

PROFANATION, violatio (templi, L.; religionum, Sen.; profanatio, Tertull.). To order an investigation on the subject of the p. of the holy rites, questionem de polluta sacra decernere.

PROFANE, v. profanare, profanum dicere (in the best age only = to confound divine things with human, sacred with common; opp. sacrum esse velle: in later writers = g. t. to violate).—exaugurare (to recall a thing fm sacred to common use; opp. inaugurare; see L. 1, 53).—polluere, maculare (to dishonour what is sacred or pure).—violare (g. t. for any breach of what is due to atq; temple).

PROFANE, **adj.** profanus. A p. person, homo profanus (g. t.).—homo impius (godless): p. history, *historia rerum a populis gestarum; but prps profana historia necessary as k. t., opp. sacra historia.

PROFANELY, imple. profane (Lactant.).

PROFANENESS, impietas; profanum (Plin.).

PROFESS, profiteri: to p. an art, artem colere; in arte se exercere: to p. philosophy, philosophiam præf.

PROF: to p. oneself a consulting barrister, se jure consultum esse profiteri: to p. medicine, or to be a physician, medicinam profiteri. See also DECLARE, PROCLAIM.

PROFESSEDLY, ex professo; aperte; or *Crcl.* with libere profiteri, ingenue confiteri.

PROFESSION. || *Attoal*, professio (e. g. bonae voluntatis). || *An employment, learned avocation*, ars; disciplina: the p. of arms, disciplina militaris: the p. of medicine, medicina: to follow the p. of medicine, medicinam profiteri: the liberal p.'s, artes ingenue, liberales, honestae or elegantes; studia liberalia: to study a p., arti ci studere: to follow a p., artem colere, facitare: in arte versari, se exercere (exercere artem, doubtful, Krebs): to relinquish a p., artem desinere.

PROFESSIONAL, By the gen. arts, munera, &c.: a p. income, munera commoda (pl., C.).

PROFESSOR, professor (*Plin.*, a. g. eloquentiae, civilis juris, eloquentiae). To be a p., profiteri (*post-Aug.* i. e. g. translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profetur, *Plin.* Ep. 4, 11). To be p. of history, "historiam publicam auctoritate tradere. To blame *athq* for the faults of its p.'s, studium quoddam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt (*Auct.* ad *Her.* 2, 27, 44).

PROFESSORSHIP, *professoris munus or partes.

PROFFER, rem ci offerre. See *OFFER*.

PROFICIENCY, *Crcl.* with ad in *PROFICIENT*.

PROFICIENT, eruditus, doctus. doctrinā instructus or eruditus: a great p., vir perfectā eruditione; vir perfecte planeque eruditus.

PROFILE, faciei latus alterum; imago obliqua, opp. imago recta (see *Hand.* *Plin.* 35, 8, 34): p.'s may also be expressed by the t. t., catagrapha, orum, n. (pl.): to draw in p., imaginem se obliquam facere (*Plin.* 35, 10, 36); imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere (Q. 2, 13, 12).

PROFIT, s. lucrum. emolumentum questus. compendium. fructus. utilitas. commodum [*SYN.* in *ADVANTAGE*].—lucr., emol. are g. t. t. quest. and compend. are mercantile terms). *Jm.* questus et lucrum. questus et compendium: source of p., questus; res ex quā qd acquiritur (*C. Off.* 1, 42, 151): great p., questus magnus. lucrum magnum, amplum: small p., lucellum. lucrum non magnum. questus turpis, mediocris, &c.: to derive p. fm *athq*, utilitatem capere or percipere ex re; fructum capere or percipere ex re [*Crcl.* fructum ex re is more common than ex re when the thing fm which the person derives p. is possessed by himself; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum]: to make great p.'s, multum lucrī auferre: to be making no p.'s, nullum facere questum; nihil proficere: to have an eye to one's own p., qd ad fructum suum referre. privato suo commodō servire (of the habit): the p. of a farm, &c., fructus quem praeda reddunt; praediorum mercedulae (both of rent); praediorum proventus (of the whole produce): the landlord receives a great p., puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit: to make p. one's first object, or the first consideration, omnia questu metiri; omnia ad emolumentum revocare: what p. have I in deceiving you? quid mihi lucrī est te fallere? (*Ter.*): to bring in (so much) p., fructum ferre (C.); lucrum apportare (*Plaut.*); lucro esse ci: to make p.'s, lucrum or questum facere: I calculate my p.'s, enumero quod ad me reditum puto. See *ADVANTAGE*, *GAIN*.

PROFIT, v. || *TRANS.*) utilem esse, usui esse, ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum praebere.—prodesse. conducere. To p. *aby* much, magnae utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem adferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: not to p. *aby* much, non multum prodesse: to p. *aby*, esse ex usu ci; esse ex re or in rem (e. g. of a thing)—ci prodesse (of persons or things)—qm juvare (by assistance), ci adesse (by advice or support; both of men). || *INTRANS.*) To profit by *athq*, utilitatem or fructum capere or percipere ex re (but also ex re, *exply* if the person himself possesses the thing; e. g. capio magnum laboris mei fructum).—commodum facere ex re (both of gaining advantage fm)—proficere. progredi. progressus facere. procedere (all in re; to make progress). See *TO GAIN*.

PROFITABLE, questuosus. lucrosus. utilis. commodus. fructuosus. [*SYN.* in *ADVANTAGEOUS*]. To be p., fructum edere ex re; uberrimum est redditus vinearum (the vineyards are p.).

PROFITABLY, utiliter. bene. commodē.

PROFITLESS, inutilis. cassus. inanis. vanus. irritus. *Jm.* vanus et irritus. frivolus et inanis. [*SYN.* in *USELESS*].

PROFLIGACY, animus perditus (depraved disposition).—perdita nequitia (extreme vice or wickedness).

PROFLIGATE, perditus (lost to all sense of virtue, hopelessly corrupt).—profligatus (abandoned); *Jm.* profligatus et perditus.—scleratus, sclerosus (richer, wicked). The most p. of men, profligatissimus omnium mortalium et perditissimus: to lead a p. life, voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere, servire, deditum esse.

PROFOUND. See *DEEP*.

PROFOUNDLY, subtiliter. abscondite (e. g. disserere).

PROFUNDITY. See *DEPTH*.

PROFUSE, || *Abundant*, abundans; affluens. || *Lavish*, prodigus (of persons; careless of property, &c.).—profusus effusus (of persons and things; e. g. sumptus, that spends freely or consumes). P. in *athq*, prodigus or effusus in qā re.

PROFUSELY, abunde. satis superque (more than enough, denote a quality).—abundanter (in an abundant manner).—prolix. effuse (in superabundance). *Jm.* prolix effusque; large effusque.—*Crcl.* not profuse in this sense (profuse tendere in castra; &c.).

PROFUSENESS, PROFUSION, || *Abundance*, abundantia, affluentia; ubertas. [*SYN.* and *PAN.* in *ABUNDANCE*]. || *Lavish expenditure*, effusus, profusio (the action).—sumptus effusi or profusi (money lavishly expended).—profusa luxuria (the habit of spending lavishly).—also pl. effusiones (C.).

PROGENITOR. See *ANCESTOR*.

PROGENY, progenies (*Crcl.* proles is poet.; prosapia obsolet.).—liberi, nati, pl. (children).—posterī, pl.; posteritas (posterity).

PROGNOSTIC, signum. nota futuree rei (*Cels.*; both *exply* = "symptom," in med.); prænuncius (*richer* as subst., or as adj. agreeing with a subst. before mentioned, to which it refers): p.'s, prædicta, orum (as published beforehand).—*Crcl.* prognostica in C. only as title of his translation of *Aratus*, *apovpovtuxa*. To be a p. of *athq*, ex rei esse prænuncium; qd prænunciare. See *FOREBODER*.

PROGNOSTICATE. See *FOREBODE*, *PROPHET*.

PROGNOSTICATION, || *Act of prognosticating*; see *PROPHET*. || *Prognostic*; vid.

PROGNOSTICATOR. See *PROPHET*.

PROGRAMME, some say prologus or prolusio; but *prps* programma (although not classical) is its necessary as t. t. *Georges* gives libellus, with ref. to *C. Quint.* 15, 50, and 19, 61; *C. Phil.* 2, 38; *T. Dial.* 9, 3.

PROGRESS, s. progressus, progressio (prop. and *Ag.*).—processus (*Ag.*). To make p. in *athq*, procedere, progredi; *Jm.* procedere et progredi, proficere in re; progressus (*Crcl.* in the best age never profectum) facere in re: to make but little p. in a thing, parum proficere in re: to make great p. in a thing, multum proficere in re: he made such extraordinary p., that &c., tantos processus effiebat, ut &c. (see *C. Brui.* 78, 272): I am satisfied with my p., me, quantum profecerim, non penitet.

PROGRESS, v. (not good English). See *ADVANCE*.

PROGRESSION, progressio (also as arith. t. t.).

PROGRESSIVE, qui (que, quod) progreditur. pro-

cedit = gradual, vid.

PROGRESSIVELY, gradatim, gradibus (step by step).—pedetentim (by slow advance, gradually).

PROHIBIT, interdico. vetare. prohibere. [*SYN.* and *CONSTR.* in *FORBID*]. Prohibited goods, "merces vetitæ. See also *CONTRABAND*.

PROHIBITION, interdictum. To issue a p., interdico ci qā re (*Crcl.* not ci qd, in the best age), or with ne; ci prædicere, with ne or ut ne; vetare (to forbid).

PROHIBITORY, qui (que, quod) vetat, &c.

PROJECT, s. consilium.—machina, machinatio, conatus (a secret, bad design). To form a p., consilium capere, inire; against *aby*, concerning *athq*, contra qm, de qā re; also consilium qd faciendi capere or agitare: to form secret p.'s, clandestinis consiliis operam dare; consilia clam inire: to form a p. for *aby*, consilii auctorem esse ci: to adopt a p., consilium sequi: to hinder or defeat a p., consilium perimere or confringere; conatum infringere.

PROJECT, v. || *INTRANS.*) To jut out, prominere (to hang over in front; *Ag.* = to stretch out, extend; to, &c., in usque).—eminere (to jut out).—extare (to stand out; prop.).—projici, projectum esse (to be built out; e. g. in the sea; of a town, &c.).—proillare (to spring forth).—procedere (to go forth or out).—procurrere, excurrere, fm *athq*, ab qā re, or into *athq*, in qd (to run forth, run out; e. g. into the sea, of a peninsula, &c.). || *TRANS.*) To form a project; see *PROJECT*, s.

PROJECTILE, missile (telum or ferrus).

PROJECTION, PROJECTURE (*in architecture*), projectura, ephora (*Vitr.*)

PROLEGOMENA. See **PREFACE**.

PROLEPTIC, Crci. with anticipare or anticipatio.

PROLIFIC, || PROP. (*of land, &c.*) fertilis; secundus; uber; ferax (*usually with a gen., rarely with abl.*: *C. uses it almost always fig.*)—fructuosus; frugifer.—(*of animals*.) secundus; multos partus, fetus, edens. (*|| Fig.*) ferax; copiosus; secundus; uber (*SYN. and PHR. in FERTILE, FRUITFUL*).

PROLIX, latus (*wide, set forth in all its parts, opp. contractus; of persons and things*)—copiosus (*copious*).—verbosus (*using many words, where the matter might be more simply expressed, verbose*: *PROLIX* in this sense is not *Class.*). *A p. disputatio, questio, disputatio lata*: *a p. speech, oratio longa or lata or copiosa or verbosa*: *a p. letter, epistola longior or verbosa*: *a p. work, opus diffusum*: *to be p., longum esse*; *in athg, multum esse in qā re*: *to be too p. in athg, nimium esse in qā re*: *I should be too p., longum est (longum esset is not Latin; see Krüger, § 463; Zumpt, § 520): in order not to be too p., ne multus sim; ne plura dicam; ne longior sim; to become p., provehi: to become too p., longius provehi*.

PROLIXITY, verboritas (*verbosity, a making use of a great many words, as quality; late*)—anfractus. ambages (*a roundabout narrative; e.g. ambages narrare, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77*).

PROLIXLY, late (*widely*)—longe (*long*)—fuse, diffuse (*diffusely, extending widely*): *JN. latus et diffusus* (*PROLIX* but *prolix* is quite un-*Class.* in this sense).—copiose, verbose. (*SYN. in PROLIX.*) *To speak p., copiose et abundanter dicere; fuse et late dicere; on any subject, uberius et fusius de qā re disputare (opp. brevius et angustius); also dilatare qd (opp. premere qd): to speak too p., longius, latus, et diffusius dicere: more p. than necessary, verbosius, quam necesse erat: to write p. on a subject, late or verbose qd perscribere*.

PROLOCUTOR, orator (*g. l., e.g. in an embassy or any mission*)—cognitor (*agent of a party present in a court of justice; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 5, 38*).—prolocutor (*one who speaks on behalf or in defence of another; Auct. Quint. decl.*).

PROLOGUE, prolōgus (πρόλογος).

PROLONG, prorogare (*e.g. the time of an office, the term in which a payment ought to be made, &c.*: *e.g. diem ad solvendum: the chief command, imperium*).—*PROLONGARE* is spurious Latin)—propagare (*lit. to remove, as it were, the limits of athg, to allow to continue, e.g. the chief command for one year, imperium in annum; hence to carry on, e.g. the war, bellum*)—producere (*to carry on for some time longer, e.g. an entertainment, festi, &c., convivium vario sermone*)—extendere (*to extend beyond a certain time, to go on with athg, e.g. until midnight, ad mediam noctem*)—continuare (*to cause to continue or to exist, with ref. to time; e.g. militiam; ci consulatum, magistratum*)—trahere (*to make athg last longer than necessary fm want of energy, proper measures, &c.*: *e.g. bellum; different from ducere bellum, i. e. to protract the war purposely, in order to tire the enemy out, by not engaging in a general battle*)—proferre (*to defer, to postpone; e.g. diem*)—prolatre (*to defer to another period; comitia*). *To p. aby's life, ci vitam producere (e.g. by giving aims to aby that would otherwise starve; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59)*—*ci vitam spatium prorogare (of aby that is to die, e.g. a criminal; T. Ann. 3, 51, extr.)*—*ci spiritum prorogare (of a patient, on the part of the physician; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7): to p. one's life by athg, *vitam sibi producere qā re: vitam prorogare qā re*.

PROLONGATION, prorogatio, propagatio (*SYN. in To PROLONG*)—prolatio diel (*of a term of payment*).

PROLUSION, praecentio (*beating the proper time in music, leading*)—proecium (*introduction made with a musical instrument; e.g. citharædi; C. de Or. 2, 80, 325*)—prolōgus (*prologue; of a play*)—prolusio or praelusio (*the commencement of a fight, skirmish wch precedes the general combat; hence fig. = opening of athg; see Gierig, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, extr.*: *to be the p. of athg, (fig.) ci rei antecedere*).

PROMENADE, s. ambulatio. spatium—ambulacrum.—xystrus (*alley; open at top, but with trees, &c. on each side*). See **WALK**.

PROMENADE, v. ambulare, inambulare, in qo loco (*to walk*)—deambulare in qo loco (*to walk as long as one likes*)—spatiari in qo loco (*to walk leisurely*)—ire (*to walk up and down, H. Sat. 9, 1, 1*).

PROMINENCE, eminentia (*eminence, vid.*); or *Crci. with verbs*.—*PROMINENTIA, late*.

PROMINENT (TO RE), prominere (*also Impropr. = to extend itself, as far as, &c., in . . . usque, but never in the sense of To DISTINGUISH oneself*)—eminerere (*to rise high, to lower; also Frg. = to distinguish oneself among the rest, inter omnes*)—exstare (*to be above the level; e.g. capite solo eq aqū*)—projici. projectum esse (*to be built in such manner as to project; e.g. in altum, of a town with regard to the sea*). Impropr., excellere (*to excel, vid.*). *|| = DISTINGUISHED, vid. To make athg a p. part in a speech, premere qd (to dwell on it particularly)*—imprimis praedicare qd; e.g. ca merita in rempublicam (*to make peculiar mention of*: *p. eyes, oculi eminentes, prominentes, or exstantes*: *a p. tooth, dens exsertus; dens brochus (in animals)*).

PROMINENTLY. See '*in a DISTINGUISHED manner*'.

PROMISCUOUS, mixtus permixtus (mixed)—promiscuus (*composed of various parts, or of parts of various nature*).—*PROMISCEUS* and *miscellaneous* are not found in standard prose. *P. writings, opera varii et diversi generis, or varii et diversa genera operum (Aft. C. Manil. 10, 28)*. *|| = COMMON, vid. P. love, amor veneris or libidinosus: to be given or to indulge in it, rebus veneris deditum esse, or amare simply (Epā, see S. Cat. 11, 6)*.

PROMISCUOUSLY, sine delectu (*without choice*)—temere (*without discrimination*). *Quide p., sine ullo delectu*.

PROMISE, s. promissio; pollicitatio (*see the verb*)—fides (*one's word given or pledged to a certain effect*)—promissum (*that wch one has promised, a thing promised*). *To give a p., ci promittere or polliceri* (*PRO not ci promissum facere*); *with an acc. and inf., de qā re: he makes firm p.'s (ironically), satis scitis tibi promittit (in comedy): to make many p.'s, multa ci polliceri: to keep or fulfil one's p., promissum facere, efficere, praestare, servare, solvere, exsolvere, persolvere: promissio stare or satisfacere; quod promisi or pollicitus sum, or quod promissum est, servare, observare, or efficere; quod promissum est tenere; fidem servare, praestare, solvere, or exsolvere: p.'s are not kept, promissa ad irritum cadunt: to be bound by a p., promissio teneri*.

PROMISE, v. || To make a promise, promittere (*usually, in answer to a request, to engage oneself to a performance of the thing required at some future time; ci qd, or de qā re*)—polliceri (*for the most part, spontaneously or of one's own accord; also = not to refuse; ci qd, or de qā re: PRO neque minus ci prolire de tuā voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meā polliceri; C. ad Div. 7, 5, 1; promittere hera denoting to give the actual expectation of a thing in prospect, polliceri merely to manifest a willingness to do it if possible*)—pollicitari (*with repeated assurances*)—appromittere (*to take upon oneself a promise already made by another (in one's name)*)—in se recipere, or simply recipere (*to undertake, to become responsible for*)—recipere et ultro polliceri; spondere, despondere (*formally, so as to come under a legal obligation to fulfil one's engagement*)—proponere (*to propose or hold out as a reward; e.g. servis libertatem*)—pronunciare (*publicly*). *To p. that or to, is expressed in Latin by an acc. and infn. (usually a future infn., rarely the present) aft. the verb of promising; e.g. I p. to do so or so, promitto, or polliceor, me hoc facturum esse: to p. in marriage, despondere (PRO not desponsare)*. *|| To give hope, promittere; spem facere or dare ca rei. He p.'s well, qd alios bene de se sperare jubet; alii de qo bene sperare possunt*.

PROMISING, qui promittit, spem facit or dat. See the verb.

PROMISSORY NOTE, chirogrāphum; chirographi cautio. *To borrow money upon a p. n., *per chirographum pecuniam mutuum sumere: to lend money upon a p. n., *chirographo exhibito pecuniam ci credere: to give a p. n., chirographum exhibere (Aft. Gell. 14, 2, § 7)—chirographo cavere de qā re (Suet. Cal. 12)*.

PROMONTORY, promontorium; lingua (= promontoriū genus non excellens, sed molliter in planum devexit, Fest. L., O.). *To turn or double a p., dectere promontorium (C. de Div. 2, 45)*.

PROMOTE, || To aid, assist; v. || To forward aby's interests, servare ca commodis; rebus or rationibus ca consulere or prospicere; the interests or welfare of a state, salutē reipublice consulere; rempublicam juvare, tuēri; reipublice salutem suscipere; a study, studii favere, studia concelebrare (qd purpūring it eagerly; of several persons, C. Inven. 1, 5, 4). *|| To advance to honour, qm augere, tollere, at-*

tollere (to raise a man to posts of honour in a state).—
 fovēre (to show favour to by one's acts).—ornare, ex-
 ornare (to distinguish).—gratia et auctoritate suā sus-
 tentare (supported by one's influence): Jm. augere atque
 ornare; augere et adjuvare; fovēre ac tollere; sus-
 tinēre ac fovēre.—to *adq.*, producere ad dignitatem (to
 raise to a post of honour).—promovere ad or in munus
 or ad locum (to p. to an office; not promote alone):
 to p. *aby* to a higher rank or office, qm promote ad
 (in) ampliore gradum, ad ampliora officia (185) pro-
 movere, &c., in this sense is always post-Aug.; the best
 writers use the word only in the strict political sense, to
 move or push forward (Krebs): to be promoted, ascen-
 dere (ad) altiore gradum; promoveri ad altiore
 gradum (g. t.); in ampliore ordinem evēhi (of mili-
 tary men; aft. Cæs. B. C. 1, 77): to be promoted through
 all the grades to the highest command, efferri per hono-
 rum gradus ad summum imperium: to be promoted by
 any one, autum adjutumque ab qo ascendere altiore
 gradum; in altiore locum ascendere per qm; ea
 beneficio altiore dignitatis gradum consequi: to be
 promoted *fm* a lower post to a higher, promoveri ab
 humilī ordine ad altiore gradum; to the highest posts,
 ad summos honores provehi.

PROMOTER, adjutor cs rei (a helper, supporter).—
 auctor cs rei (one through whose influence, persuasion, &c., *atq.* takes place).—minister cs rei (an aider or
 abettor in a bad action).—fautor cs or cs rei (a favourer
 of a person or thing by advice or action).

PROMOTION, || Act of promoting, Crcl. by
 verbs under PROMOTE. || Advancement to honour,
 dignitatis accessio. officium amplius. promotio (post-
 Aug.). To hinder *aby*'s p., additum ad honores ci inter-
 cludere: to receive or obtain p., honore augeri; munerī
 praefici (to some particular office): to receive further p.,
 see phrases in PROMOTE: in hope of (military) p., spe
 ordinis (of several) ordinum (see Cæs. B. C. 1, 77).

PROMPT, adj. celer (quick, expeditious).—promptus,
 expeditus (ready).

PROMPT, v. || To help by secret instruction,
 suggerere ci qd. suggerere, si qm memoria deficit.—
 subijcere ci verba (the latter, of the theatrical 'prompter',
 or of one who acts like him) || To incite, insti-
 gate, insinuarere (to whisper in *aby*'s ears, ci or ad
 aures (confidentially) or in aures (clandestinely); C.).

PROMPTER, qui verba subijcit.

PROMPTITUDE or PROMPTNESS, celeritas
 (quickness).—velocitas. pernicitas. agilitas (Svyn. in
 East).—praesentia animi or animi praesentia (presence
 of mind; p. in using means at hand, &c.). See also
 DEXTERITY.

PROMPTLY, promptē (T.); celeriter, cito (quickly).

PROMULGATE, palam facere (to make known).—
 aperire, patefacere (to bring to *aby*'s knowledge); Jm.
 aperire et in lucem proferre.—denuncare (to denounce,
 to declare publicly; e. g. war).—prodere. memoriae
 prodere (to deliver to posterity).—promulgare (to give
 public notice of *atq.*; e. g. a law, &c.).—proponere (to
 put up; e. g. edictum, edict; fasces populo, &c.).—
 praedicare (as by a herald, κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν)—
 pronunciare (to announce to the public; e. g. an order
 with regard to military matters, παραγγέλλειν).—edere.
 foras dare (to issue, to give out; e. g. a writing, &c.).
 See also TO DIVULGARE.

PROMULGATION, praedicatio. pronuntiatio. pro-
 mulgatio (Svyn. in TO PROMULGATE). Or by Crcl.
 with the verbs.

PROMULGATOR, Crcl. with the verbs in TO PRO-
 MULGATE.

PRONE, || Tending downward, deversus; de-
 clivis or declivus; inclinat. || Inclined, pronus
 (g. t.).—proclivis (only to something good).—propensus
 (only to something bad) See 'INCLINED' to.

PRONENESS, (voluntatis) inclinatio; animi pro-
 pensio; proclivitas. (185) pronitas is an uncertain
 reading in Seneca, and therefore to be carefully avoided.
 Klotz.—See INCLINATION, PROPENSITY.

PRONG, dens; ramus.

PRONOMINAL, by gen. pronominis; pronominalis
 (Priscian).

PRONOUNCE, || To articulate by the organs
 of speech, appellare (C. Brut. 35, 133).—enunciare,
 efferre (to denote by sound: (185) pronunciare is
 rather = to deliver; first in Gell. to pronounce).—
 dicere (to utter). To p. words too broadly, voces
 distrahare; letters, litteras valde dilatare; (affectedly).
 putidus exprimere litteras to p. distinctly, plane loqui;
 ci est os planum or explanatum: to p. words properly
 and with the right tone of voice, exprimere verba et suis
 quasque litteras sonis enunciare: to p. indistinctly,

verba lituras (negligentius) obscurare: to p. incorrectly,
 qd perperam enunciare: to p. a syllable short, syllabam
 corripere or brevare: long, syllabam producere: not to
 be able to p. the letter R, litteram R dicere non posse.
 || To speak, utter, pronunciare (to deliver with dis-
 tinct and audible voice).—eloqui, verbis exprimere
 (to express well in words).—enunciare, also with verbis (to
 speak out).—proloqui (to say out, say aloud).—effari (to
 speak out, religious-archaic, and poetic word; but cf. C.
 de Or. 3, 38, 153).—explicare, explanare verbis (to
 explain in words).—edicere (to give to understand, to
 make known; see C. Ecl. p. 225). || To declare
 solemnly: to p. sentence, sententiam dicere (of a
 judge).—sententiam pronunciare (to publish the judg-
 ment after and according to the decision of a judge).—
 judicium facere (185) not judicium ferre, though sen-
 tentiam or suffragium ferre are correct): to p. an
 opinion, dicere quid sibi videatur; sententiam suam
 dicere; aperire sententiam suam: to p. quiescent, absol-
 vere (prop. and impropr.); of *atq.*, qd re or de qd re
 (e. g. regni suspicione, de praeparatione).—exsolvere
 qd re (e. g. suspicione).—liberare qd re (set free;
 g. t.).

PRONUNCIATION, || Act or mode of utter-
 ance (of syllables or single words), appellatio (185) not
 pronuntiatio, which is always = actio, the whole delivery).
 —prolatio (the uttering of a word; L. 22, 13, Punicum os
 abhorret ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, i. e. the
 Latin names are very difficult to the Carthaginians).—
 locutio (a speaking). An agreeable p., suavis appellatio
 litterarum; litterarum appellandarum suavitas: a gentle
 p., lenis appellatio litterarum: a correct p., emendata
 locutio: a pleasant and distinct p., emendata cum su-
 avitate vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33): by a broad
 p., valde dilatandis literis: the sharp or acute p. of
 a syllable, correptio (opp. productio). || Delivery
 of language; accent: os (language uttered).—vox
 (voice); Jm. os ac vox (full-toned).—voci sonus, or, *fm*
 the contest, simply sonus (tone of voice). A correct p.,
 voci sonus rectus (opp. oris pravitas): a clear p., os
 explanatum or planum (opp. os confusum): agreeable
 p., suavitas vocis or oris ac vocis; os jucundum: a re-
 fined or elegant p., os urbanum: an easy or smooth p.,
 os facile (opp. asperitas soni): a rude p., oris rusticitas;
 sonus subrusticus: a foreign p., sonus peregrinus; oris
 peregrinitas; os barbarum; os in peregrinum sonum
 corruptum (broken). I don't like an affected p., nolo
 exprimi litteras putidas (C.): we must write according to
 the p., perinde scribendum est ac loquendum; sic scri-
 bendum quidque iudico, quomodo sonat: not to write
 words according to the p., verba alter scribere ac enun-
 ciantur. To have (such) a p.; see the corresponding
 phrase in TO ΠΡΟΝΟΥΝΤΕΣ.

PROOF, || The act or mode of proving, probatio
 (in the Dig. also of proving before a court of jus-
 tice)—demonstratio (a showing by strong p., in Firme.
 9, praef. 4, also of mathematical p.).—argumentatio (by
 argument). To bring p. of *atq.*; see TO PROBARE: it is
 difficult of p., difficile est probatu. || Convincing
 argument, argumentum. ratio. To bring or allege
 p.'s, argumenta or rationes afferre: to derive p.'s *fm*,
 argumenta ex re ducere, sumere, eruere (185) e. p. of
atq., not argumentum pro qd re, but argumentum quo
 qd esse demonstratur, &c.): to bring many p.'s for the
 existence of a God, multis argumentis Deum esse do-
 cere: that is no p., nullum verum id argumentum est:
 to produce or allege many p.'s for that opinion, multa
 in eam partem probabiliter argumentari (L.).—
 (185) Argumentum is often left out when an adj. is
 used; e. g. 'the strongest p. for this is', &c., firmis-
 simum hoc afferri videtur, quod &c. (C.). || Sign,
 token. signum. indicium. specimen (a visible sign;
 185) not in the plural).—documentum sui (sign of one's
 ability)—rudimentum, tirocinium (first sign of one's
 proficiency in an art, &c.). To give or furnish a p., ru-
 dimentum or tirocinium ponere; documentum sui
 dare (of one's ability).—specimen ea rei dare; signifi-
 cationem ea rei facere (e. g. probatit): to serve as a p.,
 signo, indicio, documento esse. || Attempt to ascer-
 tain the quality of a person or thing, tentatio.
 tentamen. experimentum (an attempt, intended with
 some risk). To make p. of a thing, experimentum ea
 rei capere; periculum ea rei or in qd re facere; qd
 tentare, experiri, or periclitari: si dem ea explorare (to
 put to the p.). || (In printing) trial sheet, 'pericu-
 lum typographicum (Ruhnk.); *plaga exempli causā
 typis exscripta.

PROOF, adj. fidelis: (of armour, &c.) ad omnes ictus
 tutus (L.); impervius ferro: the mind is p. agi mir-


fortunes, animus malis sufficit (O.): virtus vs. p. agat ali force, nulli vi potest labefacturi virtus (C.).

PROP. s. || PROP. statumen. pedamen. pedamentum; adminiculum (for a vine). || (Fig.) Support, columen (esp. of persons on whom others depend).—firmamentum (that gives stability to a thing)—praesidium (safeguard).—subsidium (aid, assistance).—munimentum (defence).—(tamquam) adminiculum.


PROP. v. || PROP. fulcire. adminiculari. statuminare (by building, &c., underwrite).—pedare (of trees). To be propped up by a thing, nit, inniti qd re. || (Fig.) fulcire; praesidio esse. To p. oneself up on a thing, inniti qd re; confidere ei re or qd re.

PROPAGATE, propagare (prop. and impr. of propagating a race).—disseminare (s. g. a report, rumorem; an evil, malum). The disease p.'s itself by contagion, contactu morbus in alios vulgatur (L. 4, 30). To p. a report, rumorem or famam diffundere; rumorem spargere, dispergere, divulgare, &c.: to be propagated, se diffundere, diffundi (to spread itself; prop. and fig. of rumours, errors, &c.); late serpere (of rumours, &c.).

PROPAGATION, propagatio; or by the verb. Society for the p. of the Gospel, *ad fines Christianae religionis propagandas consociatio.

PROPAGATOR, Crcel. with the verb.  not propagator in this sense.

PROPEL, propellere (v. pr.).—protrudere (more rare).

PROSPENSITY, proclivitas; animus proclivis or propensus ad qd; libido cs rei. P. to satire, acerbitas (as a trait of character; Q. 10, 1, 117).  The Latins also frequently denote it in compound words by the termination -entia, and the person possessing the p. by -entus; e. g., p. to drinking wine, vinolentia; one who has such p., vinolentus: p. to extravagance, prodigalia (T. Ann. 6, 14, 1); one that has such p., prodigus: to have a p. to a thing, non alienum esse a re (in a good sense).—pronus esse ad qd or in qd (in Class. Latin only in a bad sense; not as Quet. Ner. 52, pronus esse ad poeti cam). See INCLINATION.

PROPER, || Right, fit, true, verus (real; opp. falsus)—germanus (genuine). Jn. verus et germanus.—justus (right, legitimate). A. p. (opp. to a figurative, &c.) word, verbum proprium (opp. verbum translatum). To denote a thing by the p. term or expression, qd verbo proprio declarare. See also FR. || Peculiar, vid.

PROPERLY, || Strictly, proprie. To use a word p. (i. e. in its proper sense), verbum proprie dicere. || Fitly, suitably, apte, idonee, recto, commode bene. (STR. in COMMODOUSLY.)

PROPERTY, || Peculiar quality, proprietates, proprium (v. pr.).—natura (nature or quality).—ratio, vis (efficacy)—qualitas (quality, peculiar nature or quality; a new philosophical term coined by C.; see Acad. 1, 6 and 7; N. D. 2, 37, 84). The Latins frequently use, in connexion with esse, the simple genitive of the pronoun to which the p. belongs, omitting proprium (with this difference, that proprium gives more prominence to the quality as characteristic; cf. Grotef. § 188, obs. 3; Herz. Cae. B. G. 6, 23, in.); it is the p. of a good orator, est boni oratoris, &c.: it is the p. of a wise man to do nothing of which he may have to repent, sapientie est proprium (i. e. it is peculiar to him; it is a mark of his character) nihil, quod poenitere possit, facere: or we may put, instead of the noun in the gen., the neuter of an adj. answering to it; e. g. it is the p. of mankind, humanum est: it is the p. of a Roman, Romanum est (as L. 2, 12, Romanum est, et agere et pati fortia). So also 'of what p.' is expressed by qualis, and of such p.' by talis or by sic comparatus. Good p.'s, virtutes; animi bona, orum, a.; bona indolles: one possesses many distinguished p.'s, multa in eo quomodo elucet (Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5): a bad p., malum; vitium. || That which is one's own, goods possessed, possessiones; bona, orum, n. (landed estates).—fortune (goods, effects); also by res (pl.); as, moveable p., res moventes; res, quae moveri possunt: or by proprius, a, um; also, fm the context, by the possessive pronouns, proprius meus (tuus, &c.), and very often by the possessive pronoun alone; e. g. this is my p., hoc meum or meum proprium est: to consider a thing as his own p., suum qd ducere: to give a thing as his p., qd proprium ei tradere: to have some p., to be a person of p., opes habere; bona possidere; in bonis esse; in possessione bonorum esse: to have much p., to be a person of large p., magnas facultates habere; locupletior et pecuniosius esse; copis rei familiaris abundare: to have no p., facultatibus carere; pauperem esse: to acquire p., bona sibi parare or sibi colligere: to be or become the p. of a thing, ea esse; ea fieri: to disturb a thing in

his p., to endeavour to deprive a thing of his p., vexare ea bona fortunatae: they take their p. and go to Rome, sublati rebus commigrant Romam: take your p. and look for another place, res tuas tolle et alium locum quaere: right of p., dominium; auctoritas or jus auctoritatis (the right to a thing lawfully acquired).—mancipium or jus mancipii (right of p. by formal purchase).

PROPERTY-TAX, tributum ex censu collatum (see C. Ferr. 2, 53, 131).

PROPHECY, || Act of prophesying, vaticinatio; divinatio; praedictio (e. g. rerum futurarum) (STR. in PROPHECY). || A prediction, praedictum; vaticinium; augurium. His p. was fulfilled, non falsus vates fuit.

PROPHESY, TRANA. vaticinari (g t).—canere (to p. in verse or rhythm).—augurari (to foretell by the flight of birds, &c.; then generally). To p. (= anticipate a thing, qd augurari; qd opinione or conjectura (C.) on mente (Curl.) augurari: to p. a thing false, praedicere, quid ei eventurum sit; his death, ei mortem augurari. || TRANSA. futura praedictore praenunciare.—vaticinari (to p.; be a vates).

PROPHET, vates; fatidicus, fatilocus (L.; propheta, Appul., Lact.): a false p., pseudopropheta (Tertull.). He was a true p., non falsus vates fuit; ab eo praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum, qui acciderunt.

PROPHETICAL, vaticinus (of or relating to prophecy).—caelesti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus (inspired).—fatidicus, fatilocus (faticanus, O.): a p. spirit, praesagientis animi divinatio.

PROPHETICALLY, divinitus; caelesti quodam instinctu mentis; instinctu divino affluente.

PROPINQUITY. See NEARNESS, AFFINITY.

PROPIIATE, placare qm or cs animum offensum; mitigare, lenire qm or cs animum (O.); propitiare (Plaut., T.).

PROPIIATION, || Act of propitiating, placatio; reconciliatio; reconciliatio gratiae or concordiae. || A atonement, expiatio.

PROPIIATOR, gratiae reconciliator (ast. L. 35, 45); gratiae reconciliandae or reconciliatae auctor (ast. C.).

PROPIIATORY, s. *gratiae reconciliatae testimonium, indicium, signum. A p. sacrifice, piaculum, hostia piacularis, piaculare, with or without sacrificium: to offer a p. sacrifice, piaculum, hostiam eadere.

PROPIIATORY, adj. ad reconciliandam gratiam.

PROPIIIOUS (of persons), propitius; aequus; favens, amicus, ei; benevolus ei or in qm.—(of things), secundus; faustus; prosper; commodus; opportunus; bonus.

PROPIIIOUSLY, || Favorably, benevole, amice. || Fortunately, prospere; fauste.

PROPORTION, || Comparative relation, proportio (explained by Vit. 3, 1, 1, est rata pars membrorum in omni opere totiusque commediatione).—commensus (the proper quantity determined by measurement: also with gen. proportionis; see Vit. 3, 1, 2).—symmetria (the whole whose parts are in p.; Vit. 1, 2, 4, ex ipsius operis membris conveniens consensus ex partibusque separatim ad universae figurae speciem ratae partis responsus; and 8, 1, 3, expressed by Crcel.: ad universam totius magnitudinis ex partibus singulis convenientissimum commensuum responsus. Plin. says the Lat. language has no corresponding word, 31, 8, 19, no. 6, § 65).—congruentia aequalitasque (correspondence and equality of parts, with ref. to the whole; see Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11). The p. (symmetry) of a thing's figure, limbo, convenientia partium; ad a membris compositio; membrorum omnium competentia (Gell.); membrorum aequitas et commoditas (Suet. Oct. 79, of the body): his other limbs were without exception in the exactest p. (i. e. to the breadth of his shoulders), ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes fuit aequalis et congruens (Suet. Tib. 68, init.): in p., proportione; aequaliter; congruenter: built in p., proportione constructus (of a body): in perfect p., omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens (of a person; Suet. Tib. 68, init.): to be (to be made, &c.) in p., inter se cum quodam lepore consentire; suos habere commensus proportionis; proportionibus ad summam figuram corporis respondere (of the members of the body; see C. Off. 1, 28, 98; Vit. 3, 1, 2 and 4); in p. to, ad (with acc. of thing).—pro.—pro rata parte. Sis by ut est, &c. In p. to i. times, ut tum erant tempora. || Fixed part, rata pars. || Analogy, analogia.—proportio (Varr. and C.).—similitudo (likeness).

PROPORTION, v. *justa ratione describere.—pro rata parte ratione distinguere (C. Rep. 6, 18): well

proportioned, proportione constructus (of bodies): perfectly well proportioned, omnibus membris usque ad imos pedes æqualis et congruens (aft. Suet. Tib. 68, init.; of a man): to be well proportioned, See 'to be made in PROPORTION.' To be beautifully proportioned in all its details, ad universam totius magnitudinis summam ex partibus singulis convenientissimum habere commensuratum responsum (of the details &c. of a temple; Vitr. 3, 1, 3).

PROPORTIONAL, a. *numerus, magnitudo, &c. proportionalis (Math. t. t.). An instrument for ascertaining mean p.'s, mesolabium (μεσολάβιον, Vitr. 9, præf. 19).

PROPORTIONAL, adj. pro ratâ parte ratione distinctus (e. g., p. intervals, intervalia, C. Rep. 6, 18); or by other *crcl.* with proportions, pro ratâ parte (q. u.).—pro cuiusque opibus et facultatibus (in proportion to the wealth, &c. of each). *Pro* proportionalis very late; Jul. Firm.

PROPORTIONALLY. See **PROPORTIONATELY**.

PROPORTIONATE, æqualis et congruens; æquibilia. See also **PROPORTION** and **PROPORTIONAL**.

PROPORTIONATELY, pro portione; æqualiter; congruenter.

PROPOSAL, conditio: a p. of marriage, conditio, with and without uxoribus: to make a p. of marriage to aly, conditionem ci deferre: to make a p., conditionem ci ferre: to make an advantageous p. to aly, luculentam conditionem ci facere: to accept a p., conditionem accipere; ad conditionem accedere, or (after long consideration) descendere (opp. conditionem repudiare, respuere, aspernari).

PROPOSE, proponere ci qd; conditionem es rei proponere; offerre ci qd (when one can give or do the thing which he p.'s).—commendare, suadere qd (to advise): to p. a law, legem proponere, rogare; legem ferre (to bring before the senate or people): to p. a question (for discussion), ponere, proponere, offerre questionem; also simply, ponere, quærere. || *Purpose*, intend, vid.

PROPOSITION, || *Proposal*, conditio (q. t.).—rogatio (to the people).—relatio (to the senate). To make a p. to the people, rogationem ferre ad populum; also simply rogare: to make a p. to the senate, referre ad senatum: to reject a p., rogationem antiquare; relationem rejicere: to carry a p., rogationem perferre. See also **PROPOSAL**. || (In logic), propositio (Q.; major, minor).

PROFOUND. See **PROFUSE**.

PROPRIETARY, proprius, peculiaris, with gen. or dat. A p. school, *schola quam quidam peculiarem habent.

PROPRIETOR, possessor (a possessor).—dominus (master, lord). A lawful p., dominus iustus: to be the p. of aly, possidere qd; of a house, mdes peculiares habere (Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22).

PROPRIETY, || *Peculiarity of possession*, see 'Right of PROPERTY.' || *Suitableness, fitness, convenientia (fitness)*.—congruentia (esp. in outward conduct).—decorum (in all one's behaviour and demeanour).—honestas (in a moral sense).—venustus or dignitas ac venustus (e. g. to act cum dignitate ac venustate).

PROROGATION, prorogatio, dilatio, prolatio (Svix. in DEFER); or *Crcl.* by the verbs. P. of Parliament, *comitia regni prolata.

PROROGUE, protrudere, proferre, conferre. In alius tempore differre (e. g. comitia protrudere in Ianuarius, C.: with us, to p. Parliament).—omnia in mensem Martium sunt collata (C.). To p. an assembly, consilio diem eximere.

PROSAIC, || *Prose*, solutus; or by the gen., prosæ orationis. || *Pro.* Dry, uninteresting, siccus.

PROSCRIBE, proscribere qm; In proscriptionum numerum referre qm (together with others).—cs vitam præmiis proponere et addicere (to outlaw). To cause any one to be proscribed, proscriptionem facere de capite cs: to move (in the senate) that any one be proscribed, de capite elvis bonisque proscriptionem ferre.

PROSCRIPTION, proscriptio; or by the verb.

PROSE, prosa oratio (post-Aug.).—oratio soluta (opp. oratio stricta, devincta). *Pro.* C. usually says simply oratio (e. g. sæpiissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur); but it is generally expedient to use the more definite phrase, prosa oratio. *Pro.* Oratio pedestris is not 'prose,' but 'a low style'; and moreover it is a Grecism; see Q. 10, 1, 81, ed. Froelcher.

PROSECUTE, || *To continue, pursue steadily*, facere qd pergo; exsequi, esp. persequi qd (to carry out to the end).—ci rei instare (to pursue earnestly and zealously; e. g. operi).—perseverare in re, or followed by an inf. (with perseverance; e. g. perseverare in bello

or perseverare bellare; perseverare in obidione).—continuare or non intermittere qd (to carry on without interruption). To p. a thing further, qd longius prosequi: to p. a journey, iter persequi; iter conficere peregre; iter continuare, non intermittere: to p. one's studies, stultitia insistere; studia sua urgere (vigilantly): to p. a victory, a victoria nihil cessare (L.); recentibus prælii vestigiis ingredi (Hirt.); to p. one's right, jus suum exsequi or persequi. || (At law), iudicio persequi qm; iudicio experiri cum qd. See **ACTION**.

PROSECUTION, || *Act of prosecuting; by the verb.* || *Action at law, actio; lit.* See **ACTION**.

PROSECUTOR, actor (q. t.).—accusator (in a public action)—petitor (in a civil or private action).

PROSELYTE, a. proselytus (Eccl.). *qui a patriis sacris ad alia transit.

PROSELYTE, v. *studere or conari alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducere.

PROSELYTISM, *alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducendi studium. The spirit of p., *studium propagandæ suæ doctrinæ calidius.

PROSODIAL, prosodiacus (Mart. Cap.).

PROSODY, versuum lex et modificatio (Sen. Ep. 8, 3).—*prosodia (t. t.).—*doctrina, ars prosodica.

PROSOPOEIA, fictio alienarum personarum oratio (aft. Q. 6, 1, 25).—fictio personarum (Q. 9, 2, 29).—personarum confectio (Aquil. Rom. p. 145, ed. Rahm); usually prosopoeia (Gr.; id.).—conformatio (Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 68).

PROSPECT, || *Prosp.* prospectus (to a distance in front).—despectus (looking down).—conspectus (a view). To have a p. of aly, prospicere, prospectare, despicere qm locum: to afford a p. to any place, præbere prospectum ad qm locum: there is a p. to the Capitol, conspectus est in Capitolium: there is a clear p., res to a great distance, liber prospectus oculorum etiam que procul recessere, permittitur (Curt. 5, 9, 10): this room commands a p. of the sea, hoc cubiculum prospicit mare, or præbet prospectum ad mare: the fish-pond of each there is a p. in the windows, piscina que fenestris servit ac subiacet: to have a distant p., longe or multum prospicere: to hinder the p., prospectum impedire or prohibere: to take away the p., prospectum adimere; prospectum oculorum auferre (e. g. as a cloud of dust): to take away one's p. of aly, conspectum cs rei interaspere ci: to deprive of a p., prospectum oculis eripere (V. En. 8, 254; for wch L. 10, 32, in more prosaic style, says, uum lucia eripere, of a cloud): to intercept or to take away the p., celo or luminibus or auspiciis officere (the latter fm persona about to take the auspices): *Pro.* officere ci in this sense is not Classical; it is not supported by C. Tac. 5, 32, 92, and de N. D. 2, 19, 50. || *Pro.* That to wch the mind is directed, spes (of aly pleasing).—expectatio (of aly, whether pleasing or not): p. of punishment, expectatio pœnarum: some p., specula: distant p.'s, sera spes: charming p.'s, alye uberior: to have good p.'s, bene sperare: to deprive one of all p. of aly, omnem spem cs rei ci eripere: merit now has some p.'s, locus virtutibus patefactus est: in peace I have no p.'s, mihi compositis rebus nulla spes (T. Hist. 1, 21, 1): to have a very distant p. of the consulship, longe a spe consulatû abesse: the p.'s of the country are gloomy (See Gloom). tenebræ cœque nubes et procelles republicæ impendunt (aft. Auct. pro Dom. 10, 24): still more gloomy p.'s, spes multo asperior.

PROSPECTIVE. See **FUTURE**.

PROSPER, || *Intrans.* uti prospera fortuna (to be prosperous).—bene or prospere succedere; successum, prosperos successus habere (to succeed well). || *Trans.* fortunare qm or qd (to give good fortune to).—prospere qd (to cause to succeed: *Pro.* secundare is poetic).—prospere ci qd (to cause one to succeed in aly).—augere qm qd re (to furnish copiously or abundantly with aly).

PROSPERITY, prosperitas; res secundæ, pl.

PROSPEROUS, || *Thring*, prosper or prosperous; fortunatus. See **FORTUNATE**. || *Favorable*, secundus, faustus, prosper.

PROSTITUTE, a. meretrix; scortum; meritorium scortum (one who prostitutes herself for pay; scort. a lower, more dissolute meretrix; but both these are above prostibula and lupo).—prostibulum. mulier omnibus proposita. scortum vulgare. meretrix vulgarissima (common p.).—mulier que domum omnium libidinis patefecit; also quaestuaris (sc. mulier, Sen., who lives by the wages of p.). The son of a common p., ex vulgato corpore genitus: to turn a common p., plane se in vitâ meretricia collocare: to be or lead the life of a (common)

corpus vulgo publicare (*Plant.*)—vitā institutoque esse meretricio. meretricio more vivere. se omnibus pervulgare. pudelitiam in propatulo habere (*S.*).

PROSTITUTE, v. [*PROPR.*] publicare (*e. g.* corpus, pudelitiam). [*FIG.*] dehonestare; dedecorare; *also* by habere se venale, or habere venalia; *e. g.* omnia habet venalia, idem. iurandum, veritatem, officium (*C. Ferr. 3. 62. 144*).

PROSTITUTION, vitā meretricia.

PROSTRATE, adj. prostratus. *P. at aby's feet*, ad pedes es prostratus. *projectus (C.)*, provolutus (*L.*); genibus es advolutus (*Cur.*). *To be p. at aby's feet*, ad pedes es jacere, stratum esse, stratum jacere.

PROSTRATE, v. [*INTRANS.*] ad pedes es se abjicere, proicere, prosternere, provolvere; ad pedes ei or ad genua es procumbere; ad pedes es procidere; ad pedes es or genua ei accidere; genibus es advolvi; prosternere se et supplicare ei (*as supplicant*). *TRANS.* See *THROW DOWN*.

PROSTRATION, *Act of prostrating, Crcl. with verbs in To PROSTRATE.* [*Depression*, vid.

PROTECT. See *DEFEND*, *GUARD*.

PROTECTION, [*Defence*], tutela; praesidium; defensio. *To ask for p.*, praesidium ab eo petere. [*Patronage*, fides; patronium. [*Refuge*, arx; portus; periculum.

PROTECTIVE, *by the verbs*, qui protegit, &c.

PROTECTOR, defensor. propugnator. tutor. qui (quam) defendit et protegit.

PROTEST, s. interpellatio (*propr.*, *an interrupting of a person speaking*).—intercessio (*espely before a higher power; e. g. by the tribunes*). *To enter a p.*, intercedere; intercessionem facere; interpellare or interpellatione impedire qd; intercedere ci rei. [*Of a bill of exchange*, *syngraphæ rejectio*.

PROTEST, v. [*To make a protest*, intercedere; intercessionem facere (*to enter a protest*); *against althg*, ci rei intercedere; vetare, *with an acc. and infm.*; qd deprecari, or recusare (*to refuse vehemently*). [*To affirm strongly, declare solemnly, asseverare (v. pr.)*.—testari (*as witness, to testify*).—affirmare, confirmare (*to declare strongly*).—adjurare (*upon oath*): *to p. on oath*, polliceri et iurjurando confirmare (*Cæs.*). *To p. by the gods*, testari, otestari deos; per omnes deos adjurare: *to p. most strongly*, firmissime asseverare; omni asseveratione affirmare. [*Of a bill of exchange*, *syngrapham non expensam ferre*; *syngrapham non recipere*.

PROTESTANT, *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens.

PROTESTANTISM, *protestantismus (*f. t.*).

PROTESTATION, pollicitatio (*a promise*). *Usually by the verbs in PROTEST: to make p.'s*, profiteri atque polliceri.

PROTOCOL, tabula; commentarii (*C.*). *pro-* protocolium *is a word of the middle ages*.

PROTONOTARY, *scriba primus, *not* not primarius.

PROTOTYPE, *exemplum primum (*original, instead of such C., Att. 16. 3, makes use of the Greek ἀρχέτυπον, which we find afterwards as a Latin word in Plin. Ep. 5. 10. 1*).—exemplum (*model, or any object to guide us, in general*).—species (*ideal, used by C. for the Platonic idea*; see *Schütz. Lex. C. in v.*).

PROTRACT, trahere (*g. t. to allow to last longer than necessary*).—extrahere (*to draw out, to defer*).—ducere. producere (*to put off continually, to prevent the decision of althg*): *to be protracted*, trahi. extrahi. protrahi. ducl. product. unlit, usque ad (*e. g. of war, &c.*; see *above the difference between trahere and ducere*; see *also the SYN. in To PROLONG, To DEFER*): *to p. the matter as long as possible*, tempus quam longissime ducere.

PROTRACTION, productio. prorogatio. [*SYN. in To PROTRACT. See also DELAY.*]

PROTRUDE, prominere. eminere. projici. exstare [*SYN. in PROJECT*].

PROTUBERANCE, *ecphyra, sarcōma, litis, s. (ἐκφυμα, σάρκωμα, τὸ, any excrescence of the animal body).—gluber (*hump; but gibba, in Suet. Dom. 23, and gibbus, in Juv. 6. 109; 10. 294 and 303, are not usual*).—tumor (*swelling, swelling*).—tuber (*ulcer*).—panus (*a swelling of the glands of the neck, under the armpit, &c.*). See *also TUMOR*.

PROTUBERANT, *Crcl. with verbs in To PROJECT, SWELL. See also PROMINENT*.

PROUD, [*Haughty*, superbus; fastosus; arrogant (*SYN. in ARROGANT*).—contumax (*stiff-necked; unwilling to bend to the will of a superior*).—tumens inani superbia—fastidiosus (*contemptuous*).—magul-

ficus, splendidus (*of things: in this sense superb. is only poet.*): *to be p.*, sublati esse animi. magnos gerere spiritus. inani superbia tumere; *of althg*, superbiere qd re.—qd re inflatum esse, tumere, elatum esse (*to be puffed up by althg*): *to grow or become p.*, magnos spiritus or magnam arrogantiam sibi sumere: *to be intolerably p.*, haud tolerandum sibi sumere arrogantiam: *to make aby p.*, qm superbum facere; ci spiritus afferre (*both of things*): *to make aby intolerably p.*, inflare cs animam ad intolerabilem superbiā (*L. 45. 31*). [*(In surgery)*, *p. flesh*, caro fungosa (*Plin.*); caro supercrescens (*Cels. 5. 22*).

PROUDLY, superbe; insolenter; arroganter; magnifice. *To behave p.*, elatius se gerere; insolentius se efferre; magnifice se jactare: *to behave p. in prosperity*, prabere se superbum in fortuna: *to act p.*, superbiie, fastidire.

PROVE, [*TRANS.*] 1) *To show, manifest, evince, significare*; ostendere (*to show*).—declarare (*to declare, publish; both stronger than the first, Cf. C. Ferr. 2. 60, 148; ad Div. 5. 13. 4*).—probare, comprobare (*so as to convince others of the truth or excellence of a thing*).—praestare (*to fulfil an obligation*): *to p. one's obliging disposition to althg*, probare ci officium suum: *to p. althg by act and deed*, qd praestare re; qd comprobare re: *to p. oneself, i. e. to show, &c.*, se praestare, se prabere, as aby, qm; exhibere qm (*not se exhibere qm*); *e. g. to p. oneself the friend of the people*, exhibere virum civilem. 2) *To show by arguments, docere, espely with arguments*.—demonstrare (*to give full proof*).—firmare, confirmare, espely with argumentis (*to confirm by arguments*).—probare ci qd (*to p. the possibility of a thing; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1. 3*).—efficere (*to make out by strict logical proof*).—vincere, evincere (*to p. irresistibly; see Cort. C. Ep. 11. 28, 4*): *to p. to aby by examples*, cum qd auctoritatibus agere (*Plin. Ep. 1. 20, 4*): *this will p. that &c.*, ejus rei testimonium est, &c.: *that is difficult to p.*, hoc difficile est probatu: *that p.'s nothing at all*, nullum verum id argumentum est: *the event proved it*, exitus approbavit. 3) *To try, put to the proof. See TRY.* —[*INTRANS.*] ferri; esse; se ostendere; ostendi.

PROVERBER, pabulum.

PROVERB, proverbium (*v. pr.*)—verbum. *adagio, adagium never occur in Class. prose. To pass into a p.*, in proverbium or in proverbii consuetudinem venire; in proverbium cedere; proverbii eludi (*to be the subject of a jesting p.*; Scytharum solitudines Graecis proverbii eliduntur, *Cur.*). *To be a common p.*, proverbio increbuit *with acc. and inf.* (*e. g. rem ad triarios rediisse—proverbio increbuit, L.*).—proverbii locum obtinere; qd in communibus proverbii versatur. *This has passed into a p. amongst the Greeks*, hoc Graecis hominibus in proverbio est: *as the p. says (or, has it)*, ut in proverbio est; quod proverbii loco dici solet; *also*, quod ajunt; ut ajunt; ut dicitur (*as people say*): *there is an old p.*, *uch &c.*, est vetus proverbium; est vetus verbum; vetus verbum hoc quidem est: *according to the old p.*, veteri proverbio.

PROVERBIAL, proverbii loco celebratus (*e. g. versus*).—quod proverbii loco obtinet.—quod in proverbium or proverbii consuetudinem venit. *Althg is p.*, qd proverbii loco dici solet: see *also 'to be a common PROVERB'*. *PROVERBIALS (only p. versus in Gell.) late: to be p.*, in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbii versari.

PROVERBIALY, proverbii loco.—ut est in proverbio.—ut proverbii loco dici solet. *PROVERBIALITER* very late.

PROVIDE, parare, comparare (*for money or otherwise*).—praeparare, providere (*to take care that a thing be ready: to p. the necessities of life, res ad vitam degendam necessarias praeparare: to p. provisions for the winter*, in hilem providere frumentum: *to p. a very great store of corn*, frumenti vim maximam comparare: *that is easily provided*, parabilis).

PROVIDED, *i. e. furnished, supplied, instructus, ornatus, exornatus, armatus, praeditus*, qd re: *well p.*, omnibus rebus instructus, or simply instructus: *to be well or richly p. with althg*, qd re instructissimum or apparatusissimum esse; qd re abundare; qd mihi largissime suppedit (*I am well p. with*).

PROVIDED THAT, dum, modo, dummodo, *with subj. p. that not, dum ne, dummodo ne; modo ne, with subj.; also, by ea lege, ea conditione ut or ne*.

PROVIDENCE, providentia (*foresight*).—cautio, diligentia, cura (*care, circumspection*): *DIVINE PROVIDENCE*, providentia divina; mens divina; or simply Providentia (*C.*).

PROVIDENT, cautus. providus. circumspectus

consideratus.—*Jn. cautus providusque; cautus ac diligens. To be p. in atq., curam adhibere de or in qā re; curiosum or diligentem esse in qā re; diligentiam adhibere ad qd or in qā re; curam conferre ad qd.*

PROVIDENTIAL. quod divinitus accidit. *quod divinum numen instituit.

PROVIDENTIALLY, divinitus (*fm God*).—ducente Deo (*under divine guidance*).—Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante (*with divine assistance, by God's help*).—Deo annuente (*by divine favour*).

PROVIDENTLY, diligenter; provide; caute; to act p., circumspiciat facere qd. cautionem adhibere in qā re. omne cautionis genus adhibere in qā re. diligentiam habere ad qd or in qā re.

PROVINCE, ¶ *Region, tract, regio (g. t. a tract of country)*.—provincia (*a tract of country subdued, and annexed to, or incorporated with the conquering state; never to be used in any other sense*): to divide a country into four p.'s, terram in quatuor regiones describere or dividere; to reduce a country to the form of a p., terram in provincias formas reducere; terram provinciam conficere (L. 27, 5). ¶ *Office, munus; officium; partes; also by the pronoun meus &c.; e. g. non est meum, it is not my p.*

PROVINCIAL, *regionis interioris.—provincialis. A p., *incola regionis interioris (*a dweller in the interior of a country*).—provincialis incola; provincialis (*inhabitant of a provincia, properly so called*).

PROVINCIALISM, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare. To be a p., *regionibus quibusdam magis familiare esse.

PROVISION, copia; apparatus: to make p. = to provide: it is a p. of nature that, est autem a naturā comparatum, ut &c.

PROVISIONS, cibis; cibaria, orum, n.; alimenta, orum, n. (g. t.)—victus (*food, necessities for support*).—~~est~~ victualia s. barbarous.—penus, copiae (*a store of p.'s*).—frumentum, res frumentaria (*corn; forage for the army*).—commestus (p.'s supplied, supply).—*Jn. frumentum et commestus (when commestus is = all other supplies except corn)*.—annona (*a store consisting of the yearly produce of the earth*): p.'s for a year, alimenta annua; copia annua: for ten days, alimenta decem dierum: p.'s begin to fail, alimenta deficiunt; cibis deficit: to furnish oneself with p.'s, res ad victum necessarias parare (g. t.); rem frumentariam providere, comparare; frumentum parare, comparare, conferre; commestum preparare (*for an army*): for the winter, alimenta in hiemem providere, commestum in hiemem parare (*for an army*): to cut off p.'s *fm* aby, qm commestus (or commestibus) intercludere; qm re frumentaria excludere.

PROVISIONAL, quod ad tempus constitutum, edictum, est: p. command, imperium fiduciarium (*Curt.*); thus also, legatus qui fiduciarium operam obtinet, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 17*: I have a p. charge, *ad tempus delatum, demandatum, est mihi munus.

PROVISIONALLY, ad tempus (L., e. g. ad temp. deligere, qui jus dicat).—temporis gratiā (*for the present time or crisis*); e. g. qm regem statuere, *Curt. 5, 9, 8*).

PROVOCATION, By the verbs.—(provocatio in *Class. Latin* = appeal.)

PROVOKE, movēre, commovēre (g. t.).—concitare (*stronger term*).—stimulare (*lit. to spur, to stimulate*).

—stomachum ei facere or movēre, indignationem ei movēre (*to make angry*).—bīlem ei movēre or commovēre, or irritare qm or cs iram (*stronger terms*).—pungere (*to sting, to mortify aby, of things, to cause vexation*).—offendēre (*to give offence, of persons and things*).—qm provocare (*to challenge aby, e. g. to fight*); also qm ad certamen irritare.—concitare ad or in qd (*to p. aby to atq., e. g. ad arma; to violence, ad vim afferrandam; aby's anger, in iram*).—irritare ad qd (*to excite to atq., e. g. ad certamen; to anger, ad iram*).

—stimulare ad qd (*to urge men's minds, animos, e. g. to commotion, ad perturbandam rempublicam*).—acuere ad qd (*lit. to sharpen, hence to excite, e. g. qm ad crudelitatem*).—provocare ad qd (*to challenge, e. g. ad pugnam*).—adhortari ad qd or with ut (e. g. ad bellum faciendum, to go to war).—tentare ad qd (*to be always at aby, to tempt him to do atq., e. g. animos ad res novas, to insurrection*).—qm llicere ad or in qd (*to entice aby, e. g. to go to war, ad bellum; to commit adultery, in stuprum*): atq. p.'s me, qd mihi stomacho est; qd egre fero (qd mihi or meo animo egre est, *Comic*); qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet: *thas has provoked me more than even Quintus himself*, hæc mihi majori stomacho, quam ipi Quinto fuerunt: to be provoked, indignari; stomachari;

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commovēri dolore; irasci [*SYN. above*]: to be much provoked, dolore or irā exardescere; dolore or irā incensum esse: he is provoked that &c., or it p.'s him that, egre ille fert, quod &c.: to p. the people still more, per se accensos animos incitare: to become provoked, (irā) exacerbatum or iratum esse: to be much provoked, iracundiā ardere: to be rather provoked, sub-irasci ei: to be dreadfully provoked, savire. ¶ To provoke a hunger, thirst, famem, sitim facere or signere or afferre. See also TO EXCITE.

PROVOKING, plenus stomachi (*deserving or causing indignation*).—gravis, molestus (*troublesome, annoying*).—quod qm pungi (*that stings aby*): a p. matter, molestia. incommodum: to be p. to aby; see TO PROVOKE.

PROVOKINGLY, moleste, egre.

PROVOST, magister (g. t.).—præses (*a president*).—princeps, caput (*chief, head*).—antistes, præpositus: the p.'s house, sedes, domicilium præpositi, antistitis.

PROVOSTSHIP, *presidis, præpositi, antistitis munus (*office*).—dignitas (*rank*).

PROW, prora (πρόρα)—*or, pure Latin, pars prior navis*.

PROWESS, fortitudo, fortis animus, virtus (*virt. shows itself in energetic action, and acts on the offensive; fort. in energetic resistance and unshrinking endurance, like constantia*).—acrimonia (*very courage*). To be distinguished by personal p., manu fortem or promptum esse.

PROWL, ¶ To rove about, vagari qo loco, præter or circa qm locum (g. t.).—ire per qm locum (e. g. per urbem).—discurrere qo loco (*to rove about all over a place, e. g. totā urbem*).—peragere (*to wander about, e. g. venando peragere circa saltus, to go hunting about in the woods*). ¶ To rove about for plunder, vagari latrocinio facere (*Hist. B. G. 8, 32, 1*).—populabundum in qo loco vagari (L. 3, 5, 13; both of persons).—pervagari qm locum; e. g. prædonum navicula, C., and therefore a good word for prædones themselves).—oberrare (*post. and post-Aug. prose; to wander about. mustela in domibus nostris, Plin.*).

PROXIMATE, ¶ Near, vid. ¶ Proximate causa, causa adjuvante et proxime (C. Fal. 18; opp. cause perfectæ et principales or primæ cause or ipse cause, C.).—adjuvantia (pl. particip.) causarum (i. e. the circumstances and conditions that enable the true causes to produce their effects; C.).

PROXIMATELY, prps *proxime; or *Cred. with proximus: atq. was p. the cause of, *qd proxima fuit causa cs rei or cur &c.*

PROXIMITY. See NEARNESS.

PROXY, ¶ Procuracy, procuratio (g. t.).—cognitura (*in a matter of law, and apply in state affairs; post-Aug.*).—advocatio, patrocinium [*SYN. in ADVOCATE*]: to vote by p., *per procuratorem alterius sententiam ferre. ¶ One who acts for another, procurator (g. t.).—cui rerum agendarum licentia data or permissa est (Cf. C. Ferr. 3, 94, 220; S. Jug. 103, 2).—qui mandata habet ab eo (who has full power of transacting aby's affairs).—*publica auctoritate missus; or legatus simply, if on state business. (MSS. mandataris is a doubtful reading in *Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10*; Cf. *Heinecc. ad Brisson. de verb. signif. p. 782*).—vicarius (who officiates for another person): to act by p., alienā fungi vice, procurare (*to officiate in aby's place as well in private as public business, to act in aby's absence*).—cs vice or officio fungi (*to act in aby's stead*).—cs negotia or rationes procurare, or simply ci procurare (*to take care of aby's affairs, to mind his interests*).

PRUDE, sava (e. pr.); fastidiosa.

PRUDENCE, prudentia.—providentia (*forethought, guarding agst a foreseen danger*, L. 30, 5, 5).—circumspectio (C.).—circumspectum iudicium (*well-weighed judgement; for vch Gell. has circumspectantia*).—*Jn. circumspectio et accurata consideratio (C.)*.—cautio, diligentia.—gravitas (*habit of acting carefully after deliberation*). The thing demands much p., res multas cautiones habet; res est multas diligentiam: to act with much p. in any matter, cautionem or diligentiam adhibere in qā re; omne cautionis genus adhibere in re: with p., See PRUDENTLY.

PRUDENT, circumspectus (*post-Class.*; in Q. Cels., *Suet. &c.*, of persons and things; e. g. circ. iudicium).—consideratus (*both pass. 'well-weighed,' of things [e. g. oons. judicia, C.], and act. 'one who weighs things well,' [e. g. homo, C.]*).—providus, prudens; cautus; *Jn. prudens et cautus; prudens et providus; cautus et providus*.—diligens (*careful; also of things*).—gravis (*one who acts fm sound principles after due deliberation*).

PRUDENTIAL, *Cycl. with subst. under PRUDENCE*.
PRUDENTLY, omnia circumspiciens (pericula, C.).
 —considerate. cogitare (not cogitare. *Sturenburg ad C. Arch. 8, 18*); caute. circumspicere (*Gell.*).—diligenter. attente.—circumspicere iudicio.

PRUDERY, animus ævius; sævitia.

PRUNE, s. prunum.

PRUNE, v. § PAOP. (arbores) putare, interputare (*Col.*); interputare (*Plin.*); collucare, interlucare; amputare; compescere (vitum, *Col. ramos, F.*); to p. a vineam, vineam pampinare; supervacuos pampinos detrahare (*Col.*); vitum purgare a foliis (*Colo*); vitum amputare, depurare, rescindere (*Col.*). § *Fig.* amputare; rescare; circumscribere; coercere.

PRUNER, arbores putator (*Varr.*); frondator (*F.*).
PRUNING, § PAOP. amputatio; putatio (*C.*); rescisio, interlucatio (*Plin.*). § *Fig.* by the verbs.

PRUNING-HOOK, falx arbores or arboraria; falx putatoria (*late*).

PRURIENCE, prurigo, inis; pruritus, ñs.

PRURIENT, pruriens: to be p., prurire.

PRY INTO, speculari; explorare; indagare; rem or in rem inspicere.

PSALM, *psalmus (*Eccl.*); hymnus; canticum or carmen sacrum.

PSALMIST, *psalmista, psalmographus (*Eccl.*); *psalmorum scriptor, auctor.

PSALMODY, *psalmorum cantus.

PSALTER, psalterium (*Eccl.*).

PSALTERY, *psalterium.

PSAUDO, pseud(o); e. g. pseudo-Cato (a would-be Cato; C.); pseudo-Damasippus (C.); pseudanchusa (*Plin.*); or falsus; fictus; simulatus.

PSHAW! apage! phaul! turpe dictu (*expressing dejection*).

PSYCHOLOGICAL, *psychologicus.

PSYCHOLOGIST, *humani animi investigator.

PSYCHOLOGY, *psychologia (s. t.).

PTARMIGAN, *tetrao Lagopus (*Linn.*).

PTISAN, ptisana (*Plin.*); ptisanarius (*H.*).

PUBERTY, pubertas: of the age of p., pubes; pubens: to arrive at p., pubescere.

PUBLIC, publicus (*opp. privatus, domesticus*).—apertus, communis (*for the use of every one*).—celeber (*frequented by all*).—vulgaris (*belonging or accessible to all*): to come before the p., in publicum, in solem or in solem et pulverem prodire (*of a statesman*).—in medium procedere, surgere or aggredi ad dicendum (*of an orator*).—prodire in scenam, prodire (*of an actor*).—se efferre, existerre (*g. t. to raise oneself to eminence*). p. life, vita forensis (*opp. umbratilis*); also by *Cycl.* with rempublicam gerere: to enter upon p. life, ad rempublicam accedere; rempublicam capessere: his first entrance into p. life was, primus gradus fuit capessende rempublicam (*Np. Them. 2*): the p., populus; vulgus (*Eccl.* not publicum). In a p. character or capacity, publicus (*opp. privatus, C.*).

PUBLIC HOUSE, pœpina (a cooking and eating shop, in the neighbourhood of a bath).—caupona (*prop. a wine-house; tavern on the road*).—taberna (a drinking-booth, where a person might likewise find meals and lodging); also taberna diversoria or diversoria, and diversorium or diversorium (*see Dict. of Antiq. 208*). See *lxx*.

PUBLICAN, § *Farmer of the revenue, publicanus*. § *An innkeeper, caupo*.

PUBLICATION, promulgatio: or by *Cycl.* with verbs under **PUBLISH**. *Eccl.* publicatio means 'consecration.'

PUBLICITY, aperta, manifesta, ratio es rei: to obtain p., in vulgus emanare, or simply emanare (*C.*): to avoid p., lucem, oculos, aspectum aliorum fugere; odisse celebritatem; fugere homines: to court p., versari in celebritate (*Np.*); vivere in maxima celebritate (*C.*).

PUBLICLY, § *Openly, manifeste; aperte; palam; propalam*. § *Before all, in publico* (*Eccl.* not public, *see means 'by the authority, or at the expense of the state'*); palam (*C.*); palam populo (*C.*); ante oculos populi; omnibus inspectantibus (*C.*); luce ac palam (*C.*).

PUBLISH, § *To make known, aperte (to disclose)*.—patēfacere (*to discover*).—in medium proferre, also proferre only (*to make althg generally known, in a good sense*).—§ *N.* proferre et patēfacere.—enunciare. divulgare, divulgare (*to bring to the knowledge of the multitude what ought not to be told at all, or, at least, only to confidential persons*).—cum hominibus communicare (*to reveal to men, fm God, Eccl. revelare*). § *To put forth a book, (in lucem) edere; emittere*; oras dare: to p. a work on any subject, librum emittere

de qâ re (*of the author*).—*libri exemplaria dividere dividere (*of the act of publishing*), or *librum impensis, sumptibus, suis edere: *librum typis exscribere curare; *libri ea-nâd sumptus facere (*with regard to the risk, of the publisher*).

PUBLISHER, § *One who proclaims, prædicator (one who proclaims ably's praise aloud and publicly)*.—præco (*a herald*).—buccinator (*the trumpeter, as a contemptuous expression; s. g. ce existimationis*). § *One who publishes a book, *redemptor libri (Erv.)*; *qui sumptibus, impensis, suis librum typis exscribendum curat.

PUCK, larva, æ. f.

PUCKER, rugas or in rugas cogere.

PUDDING, globulus (farina; *Varr., Cat.*).—*globus ex farina Britannorum more factus. *The proof of the p. is in the eating, exitus acta probat.*

PUDDLE, aqua feculenta (fortutina; *Appul.*).

PUERILE, puerilis.—inpuerit (*stronger term*): p. conduct, puerilitas; mores pueriles: to take a p. delight in &c., pueriliter exultare: it is p., puerile est: in a p. manner, pueriliter. P. play, lusus infantum or puorum: p. fooleries, ineptiæ, nugæ.

PUERILITY, puerilitas, mores pueriles. A puerility, *puerile factum or puerile actum (*Cf. Theb. 3, 503, where we find acta puerilia*): to commit p.'s (all manner of p.'s), pueriliter multa et petulantiter agere; pueriliter se agere or facere (*the latter in C. Acad. 2, 11, 33*); pueriliter ineptire.

PUFF, PUFF UP, § *TRANS.* inflare (*prop. and fig.*): to p. up ably with pride, inflare cs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam (*of fortune, L. 43, 31*). § *INTRANS.* se sufflare or inflare; intumescere (*with and without superbia*).

PUFF OFF (goods), venditare; jactare.

PUFFIN (a sea-bird), mergus.

PUFFING, venditatio (*C.*); jactatio circulatoria (*Q. 2, 4, 15*).

PUFFY, turgidus; tumidus; inflatus.

PUG, § *A dog, canis fuscator (Linn.)*. § *An ape, simia*.

PUG-NOSE, nares resimæ (*Col.*): a man with a p.-n., homo simæ nare (*Mart.*); simus (*Plin., Mart.*).

PUGILIST, qui pugnis certat; pugil.

PUGILISTIC (contest), pugilatus (*Pl.*); pugilatio (*C.*).

PUGNACIOUS, pugnans, alacer ad pugandum; fm the context also alacer only; cupidus pugnandi or pugnæ, cupidus bellandi (*rarely*).—certaminis avidus (*fond of, or eager for, battle*).

PUGNACITY, pugnacitas (*Q.*). With p., pugnaciter, pugnacius, alacritas pugnandi; studium pugnandi or pugnæ, or ad pugandum alacritas studiumque pugnandi; pugnandi cupiditas; alacritas ad litigandum (*readiness to quarrel*).

PUISNE, natus minor (younger).—minor § *t. l.* A p. judge, p. judge junior (*af. L. 22, 57, 3; Cf. Eccl. 13, 18, 1999*).

PUKE, See **VOMIT**.

PULE, See **CAY**, **WHINE**.

PULL, v. trahere; attrahere (*to p. towards oneself*). To p. back, retrahere: to p. down, (medicium) destruere (*opp. construere*), demoliri (*with violence*).—evertere (*e. g. a statue*).—disjicere (*e. g. walls, fortifications, statues*).—discutere (*to shatter to pieces; a column, part of a wall, &c.*). To **PULL OFF**, detrahere ei qd, de qâ re; abscindere. *Eccl.* not abscidere; avellere (*to pluck off, p. off*).—abrumper (*to break off*): to p. off fruit fm trees, poma ex arboribus avellere (*C. Cat. Maj. 19, 71, Orrelli*): to p. off bars fm doors, claustra portarum avellere: to p. off clothes, exuere (*opp. induere*; to be distinguished fm deponere, to put off, *opp. amittere*): to p. off any one's clothes, exuere qm veste; exuere or detrahare ei vestem; one's own clothes, se exuere vestibus; vestes sibi detrahare: to p. off any one's shoes, qm excalceare; one's own shoes, excalceari, excalceare pedes: to make another p. off one's shoes, pedes excalceandos præbere ei. To **PULL OUT**, FULL UP, vellere, evellere; revellere (*to tear away*).—intrevellere (*to p. out here and there, to p. out in part*).—exuere (*prop. to dig out; eyes and teeth*).—extrahere (*to draw out*). To p. up by the roots, radicibus vellere, evellere, extrahere; extirpare: to p. out a tooth, dentem evellere (cl); dentem eximere (cl): to p. out one's eyes, oculos ei eripere or eruere.

PULL, a. tractus, ñs; or rather by the verbs.

PULLETT, pullus galinaceus.

PULLEY, trochlea: the first p. (in a system of p.'s), trochlea superior (called by some rechanus, *Vitr. 10, 2, 1*): the third p., trochlea tertio. artēmon (ἀρτέμων)

accord. to Vitr. 10, 2, 9, the right expression): a system of p.'s, to be translated by in many orbiculi; a system of three p.'s, tres orbiculi; orbiculus (round with the rope runs).

PULMONARY, ad pulmones pertinens; pulmonarius; or by the gen. pulmonum. A p. disease, peripneumonia (late; Cels. has the word in Greek; but Pliny has the adjective peripneumonius). — *phthisis pulmonalis (t. i.): that has a p. disease, peripneumonius (of persons; Plin. 20, 17, 68, &c.). — pulmonarius (diseased in the lungs; of animals).

PULP, caro (Plin.); pulpa (Scrib. Larg.).

PULPIT, *suggestus sacer; *suggestum sacrum; in connexion also suggestus only. P. eloquence, *ars de sacro suggestu bene dicendi.

PULPY, mollis; carnosus.

PULSE, || Motion of an artery or vein, arteriarum or venarum pulsus (the beating of the p. in the arteries or veins). — arterie or vene (arteries or veins themselves). Our p.'s beat incessantly, vene micare non desinunt; the p. is weak, arteriarum (venarum) exiguū imbecillique pulsus sunt; beats irregularly or stutters, vene non æquis intervallis moventur; is quick, pulsus arterie est citatus; it is a natural p., vene naturaliter sunt ordinatæ (Cels.); to treat the p., which is very decrepit, venis maxime decrepit, fallacissimæ rei: to make the p. beat quicker, venas concitare or resolvere or movere or turbare (all Cels. 3, 8); a slower, quicker p., vene leniores, celeriores (vene leniores celerioresque sunt et retate et sexu et corporum naturâ. Cels.); to feel ably's p., a) propr., pulsū venarum attingere (T.); qm or cs manum tangere (Plin.); cs venas tentare (Suet.); apprehendere manu brachium (Cels.). ß) improp. = to sound a man, qm tentare. || A leguminous plant, legumen.

PULVERIZE, in pulverem qd redigere (Cels.) or conterere (Plin.).

PUMICE-STONE, pumex. To smooth with p.-s., pumice qd levigare (Plin.); of p.-s., pumiceus (Stat.); full of p.-s., pumiliosus (Plin.); like p.-s., pumiceus or pumicosus.

PUMP, s. || A machine for drawing water, antilla (Vitr.). A ship's p., sentinaculum (Paul. Nol.). || A single-soled shoe, calceolus (C.); socculus (Sew.).

PUMP, v. antilla exhaurire. To p. out bilge-water, exhaurire sentinam (sentinare, Paul. Nol.): fig., to p. ably out ably, qd ex qo exquirere, percutunt, percunctando atque interrogando elicere; qd ex qo sciscitari or sciscitando elicere; qd a ex qo expiscari: to p. ably, (i. e. to try to learn his opinion), animum cs explorare; voluntatem cs perscrutari; degustare qm (faciēte); percutere cs animum; sciscitari quid cogit.

PUN, loci (pl.). — logi ridiuli. Bad p.-s., *logi frigidī (aft. in locis frigidum, Q.). To make p.-s., see PUNNING.

PUNCH, s. || An instrument for piercing, *ferrum in contextu with pertunderē, &c. || A kind of drink, *calda citrea saccharo et vino Indico condita. P.-bowl, *catinus capaxior caldæ citræ: p.-ladle, *trulla caldæ citræ hauriendæ. || A kind of buffoon, mimus.

PUNCH, v. pungere; pertunderē; perforare; fodere, figere (to pierce, trans.).

PUNCTILIO, to stand upon p.-s., *minutus et scrupulosus (Q.) agere or res tractare: don't let us stand on p.-s. with these matters, cum his non magnopere pugnemus; in his rebus non desiderat ejusmodi scrupulositas (Col.).

PUNCTILIOUS, scrupulosus (post-Aug.); argutus; captiosus; subtilis.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS, scrupulositas (Col., in the sense of anxious exactness). — tenuis et scrupulosa diligentia (Q.).

PUNCTUAL, diligens; in rebus suis administrandis diligentissimus (aft. C.). *qui omnia ad tempus diligentissime agit or administrat (in the p. performance of duties, business, &c.). To be p. (as to time), ad tempus advenire.

PUNCTUALITY, diligentia (carefulness); or by Crel. with the adj.

PUNCTUALLY, diligenter; (as to time), ad tempus.

PUNCTUATE, punctis notare, distinguere; interpungere.

PUNCTURE, punctio (the act). — punctum (a point).

PUNCTURE, sub. Firm.; punctus, Appul.; = a point, Plin.

PUNGENCY, acerbitas; aculeus; morus. See the adj.

PUNGENT, acerbus (bitter). — malignus (malignous). — aculeatus, mordax (pointed, biting). — crimosus (reproachful; of a speech, &c.). — acutus (sharp). — saluus

(propr., seasoned with salt; but also improp., having a witty piquancy; of men, speeches, &c.). To be p., mordere; aculeum habere (of speeches, writings). — acerbum esse in vituperando (in blaming), in convictis (in scolding; both of persons).

PUNISH, punire (g. t.). — pena afficere (to inflict punishment). — penam ci irrogare (to settle or fix a punishment). — penas ab qo or in qo (not in qm) petere, expetere, or de qo capere (to bring to punishment). — penas ab qo repetere (to seek satisfaction from). — in qm animadvertere or vindicare (to resent or p. a crime); animadvertere also by blows, verberibus). — exemplum in qm edere or facere (to make an example of; see Ruhnk. Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24). — multare (to p. with sensible or painful loss, esp. with the loss of money or life, when pecuniâ and morte are added). — castigare (to chastise, with a view to improvement; verba or verberibus). — mulcare (with corporal severity). — plectere (usually in the passive, plecti; and esp. of punishment by a magistrate). To p. ably, qd vindicare (to resent), castigare (to punish); qd ulcisci, persequi; Jx. ulcisci et persequi, qd exsequi (to resent or avenge by punishment); exsequi not before the time of Aug.): to p. a person severely, gravissimum supplicium de qo sumere; very severely, quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de qo; most cruelly, in qm omnia exempla cruciatuque edere: to punish a thing most severely, acerrime vindicare qd: to p. one with exile or imprisonment, exilium or vinculis multare: to p. one with death, morte punire or multare; morte or summo supplicio mactare: to be punished, puniri; plecti; penas dare, solvere, pendere, expendere; by any one, ci; on account of ably, cs rei: to be punished with death, penas capite luere.

PUNISHABLE, pena or supplicio dignus (of persons or actions; the latter, of the higher degrees of punishment, death, &c.). — sons (guilty; of persons only). — animadversibilis (only of actions, e. g. facinus). Ably is p. by law, cs rei pena est constituta (e. g. recitantes, C.).

PUNISHMENT, || The act of punishing, punitio (Val. Max. 8, 1, 1). — castigatio (a chastising). — multatio (esp. by a fine, or loss of life; or by the verbs). || That which is imposed or inflicted as a penalty, pena (as that which is to atone for a crime). — noxa (as suffering incurred in consequence of a crime). — multa or (more commonly) multa, multatio (q. considered as a loss, esp. in money; a fine). — damnum (reparation, in money). — lis, lis æstimata (legal damages). — supplicium (severe corporal p.; scourging, death). — animadversio (as a means of manifesting the displeasure of him who punishes). — castigatio (chastisement, designed for the benefit of the sufferer). Jx. animadversio et castigatio. Capital p., pena vitæ or capitis; supplicium capitis; ultimum or extremum supplicium: dread of p., metus pœne or animadversionis: to inflict p., punire qm; pena afficere qm; pena qm multare; penam capere de qo; penam petere or repetere de qo; penas expetere ab qo or in qm; penam statuere or constituere in qm; penam ci irrogare; supplicio afficere or punire qm; supplicium sumere de qo: to suffer p., penam pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere, persolvere, dare, subire, perferre, luere, or ferre; supplicium dare, solvere, pendere, luere, or subire (gen. of the crime for which). To suffer p. fm ably, or at ably's hands, penas ci dare, pendere, or dependere; supplicium ci dare: to suffer merited p., meritam penam or meritas penas accipere; penas merito luere; jure plecti; also penam dignam suo acere suscipere (C.): to be suffering merited p., meritam penam or meritas penas habere (of a continued state). To punish ably in behalf of ably, is pro qo penas capere in S.; but the usual form is cs penas capere, persequi, &c. (Xrbs). To bring ably to p., in penam qm detruhere: to incur or render oneself liable to p., penam sibi contrahere; penam or multam committere: to fix a p., penam constituere, dicere (irrogare, post-Aug.; in earlier times it meant, to propose p. to be inflicted by the people).

PUNNING, annominatio (g. t. for play on words: one species [called by Cornificius, traductio] was the using the same words, or the same words with a different quantity, in different meanings; e. g. a vitum dulcedo ad ævum ducit; so amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit amari, Q. 9, 3). To be guilty of, or have the habit of p., logos dicere (aft. logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, &c., C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18).

PUNSTER, qui logos dicit (aft. C. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18).

PUNT (a kind of boat), lembus; alveus.

PUNY, pusillus, exiguus, perparvus, perparvulus, minimus, minutus. *See* **THE** best writers do not say homo parvus or pusillus, but homo brevi corpore, or statura brevis, or statura humilis (short). *A p. little fellow*, homulus, homunculo, or homunculus.

PUPIL, *A scholar*, discipulus; alumnus. *A ward*, pupillus. *A apple of the eye*, pupula, pupilla; acies (sharp sight); see *C. N. D.* 3, 57, 142; acies ipse, quæ cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur).

PUPILAGE, *Minority*, ætas pupillaris. *State of a learner*, tirocinium; discipulatus (*Ter.*).

PUPPET, νεφέλαστρον (ap. *Gell.* 14, 1, § 23, Gr.).— simulacrum ligneum, quod nervis movetur et agitur (*Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat.* 2, 7, 82).—lignæola hominis figura, in quâ gestus nervis moventur, or cæ membra filis agitantur (see *Appul. de Mundo*, 70, 19, sqq. for a further description). *A p. show*, *theatrum rōv νεφέλαστρον. *pegma, quod simulacra lignæa nervis moventur et agitantur (*Schol. Crug. ad H. Sat.* 3, 7, 82). *You are a mere p.*, duceris ut nervis alienis mobilius latulus (*H.*).

PUPPY, *A young dog*, canellus; catulus (*C.*). *A silly fellow*. See **DANDY**.

PUPPYISM, hoc homo insolens or ineptus; e. g. *this is a piece of p.*, est hominis insolens.

PURBLIND. See **SHORT-SIGHTED**.

PURCHASE, v. emere, redimere (prop. and fig.; also = to bribe).—mercari, emercari (to obtain by purchase; often in a contemptuous sense; prop. and fig.).—corrumpere (fig., to bribe). *To p. one thing with another*, compensare qd cum re (see *C. Fin.* 5, 18, 48; but poet. emere qd re, *H. Ep.* 1, 2, 55); *to p. peace*, pacem redimere (qâ re; e. g. obsidibus, auro).—pacem mercari qâ re (e. g. ingenti pecuniâ; and *this word expresses more forcibly the disgraceful nature of the act*); *to p. peace* *in any one*, pactâ mercede abq. pacem redimere; *to p. victory* with great loss of troops, victoriam damno amissâ militis pensare.

PURCHASE, s. *Act of purchasing*, emptio. *Thing purchased*, meritorium.

PURCHASEABLE, quod emi potest. venalis (that is to be sold).

PURCHASER, emptor, emens (g. t.).—manceps (one who thus acquires property in a thing). *The p. of a thing*, emens qd, qui emit qd (one who buys).—empturus qd or qui qd emere vult (that desires to p.; e. g. equum): *to find a p.*, vendi (to be sold). *Not to find a p.*, *repudiari: good wares find p.'s enough, probera merx facile emptorem reperit.

PURE, *Free from stains*, mixture, &c., purus (without any spot or blemish).—mundus (only of solid surfaces, which are free from dirt or stains). *Jn. mundus* purusque. *P. air*, aer purus: *p. joy*, sincerum gaudium: *p. mathematics*, *mathesis pura: *p. doctrine*, formula doctrinæ incorrupta: *a p. virgin*, virgo casta: *fig., to have p. hands* (= not to have stolen athg), manus abstinere alieno; ab alieno abstinere cupiditatem aut manus: *p. water*, aqua limpida. *See* **FREE**. *Aqua pura is not clear*, but unmixed water. *Free from moral impurity*, purus, integer. *Jn. purus et integer*.—castus. *Jn. purus et castus*. castus purusque (both of body and mind).—impollutus, incontaminatus. *To lead a p. life*, sancte vivere. *Of language*, purus, emendatus. *Jn. purus et emendatus*. *P. Latinus*, Latinitas pura et emendata: *a p. style*, pura oratio pura et incorrupta dicendi consuetudo (*C.*); purus et emendatus sermo (*pp. iniquitatus sermo); purum dicendi genus. *Of metals*. *P. gold*, aurum purum. aurum purum putum. aurum cui obrossa adhibita est: *p. silver*, argentum purum putum. argentum pustulatum (pursued *in any admixture of other metals*, *fm all dross*).

PURELY. See **CLEAN**, adv.; **CLEARLY**; **MERELY**.

PURENESS, munditia (*See* **PURITAS**). *P. of morals*, castitas; castimonia: sanctitas: *p. of language or style*, sermo purus or emendatus. *Jn. purus et emendatus*. See more in **PURITY**.

PURGATION, PURIFICATION, purgatio; purificatio (*Plin., Mart., in a religious sense*).—lustratio (by sacrifice).

PURGATIVE, medicamentum catharticum.—medicina alvum solvens or movens. *To administer p.'s*, cathartica dare: *a p. must be administered*, or *one must take a p.*, dejectione a medicamento petenda est: *to try to give relief by p.'s*, to administer a p., dejectionem alvi ductione moliri: purgatione alvum sollicitare: *to take a p.*, alvum deicere (of the effect); *alvum medicamentum catharticum movere, solvere.

PURGATORY, purgatorium (*Eccl.*): *locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus (*Murel*): *ignis maculas in animis corpore solutis residuas exurens (*Mosheim*). *Fm context*, *purgans ignis.

PURGE, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t.). *See* **AVOID** (purificare).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (to cleanse fm dirt; the two latter words are post-Aug.).—lustrare (by a purifying sacrifice). *To p. the body*, purgatione alvum sollicitare. (1) *Of the medicine*, alvum movere, clere, solvere, ducere, subducere; (2) *of the physician*; see *ADMINISTER* a PURGATIVE. *To be purged*, alvum deicere, or deicere only (*Cels.* 2, 12, 2, seems to show that ducere is by an injection).

PURGING, purgatio (g. t.): (of the body), purgatio; dejectio; detractio.

PURIFICATION, purgatio; lustratio; expiatio *A means of p.*, februum (for an offering).—purgamen ca rei (for expiation).—purificatio (*Plin., Mart. Ep. lib.* 8, præf.).

PURIFIER, purgator (e. g. cloacarum, of the sewers).—qui qd purgat, repurgat, emundat, mundum facit, &c.

PURIFY, purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere (g. t.). *See* **PURIFICATION** (to be recommended).—febrare (by a sacrifice; a religious word).—mundum facere, mundare, emundare (purgare fm dirt; mund., emund., post-Aug.).—eluire (wash or rinse out).—ablueri (by washing off).—tergere, detergere (wipe off, sweep).—extergere (wipe out).—vertere, everttere (sweep, sweep out).—lustrare (consecrate by a purifying sacrifice).—ex-lare (expiate). *To p. the sewers*, cloacas purgare, detergere; the stables, stabula, bubula purgare or emundare; the body fm filth, ablueri corpus illuvie: *to p. the language*, expurgare sermonem; sermonem usitatum emendare; consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purâ et incorruptâ consuetudine emendare: *to p. the forum* fm the marks of crime, explare forum a sceleris vestigiis.

PURISM, in loquendo (or scribendo) non sine molestiâ diligens elegantia (aft. accurata et sine molestiâ diligens elegantia, *C.*); or in loquendo, &c., diligentia nimium sollicita (aft. *Q.* 3, 11, 23).

PURIST, *sermonis (Latinus) expurgandi nimium studiosus (aft. *C. Brut.* 74, 258); *in sermone expurgando molesti diligens; or in expurgando sermone (or in loquendo, scribendo) diligentia nimium sollicita (*Q.* 3, 11, 21).

PURITY, *Cleanness*, munditia, mundities (*See* **PURITAS** does not occur in the best prose). *In a moral sense*, integritas (unspotted character).—castitas, castimonia (chastity).—sanctitas (holiness). *Of language*, integritas (incorrupt sermone integritas; *C.*); munditia or mundities verborum or orationis: castitas; sinceritas. *See* **PURITAS**. *Not puritas; but the adj. purus is used*, pura oratio, &c. See **PURUS** (of language).

PURL, labi cum murmure; murmurare; susurrare (*V.*).

PURLOIN. See **PILVER**, STEAL.

PURLOINER. See **PILVERER**, THIEF.

PURPLE, *The colour*, purpura (g. t.).—ostrum (the liquor used in dyeing).—conchylium (p. colour properly so called).—color purpureus (a purple tint or hue). *A purple garment*, purpura; vestis purpurea; amictus purpureus; pallium purpureum: clothed in p., purpuratus; conchyliatus (*Sen. Ep.* 62, 2): to appear in gold and p., insignem auro et purpurâ conspici. *A dealer in p. garments*, purpurarius (*Inscript.*; also p.-dyer): to sell p. garments, negotium purpurarium exercere.

PURPORT, sententia; e. g. recitatus sunt tabellæ eadem fere sententiâ. See **EFFECT**, s. TENOUR, &c.

PURPOSE, s. consilium, or Crel. id quod volo or cupio (what one intends, the design in a subjective sense).—propositum, or Crel. quod spectro or sequor or peto (that one wish a person has set before him to be attained, a design in an objective sense).—finis (end, ultimate design, objectively, as *C. Off.* 1, 39, in: domus finis est usus. See also **END**): for that p., hanc ad rem, hac mente. hoc consilio. câ voluntate (but ad eum finem not before *T. Ann.* 14, 64, 3, in this sense): for this p., that &c., eo consilio, ut &c.: for what p.? quid spectans? (v. σκοπών; but not quem ad finem?): fm or contrary to the p., alienus a consilio or proposito; non idoneus: to be quite contrary to the p., alienum esse a re propositâ; repugnare consilio: I have not considered it contrary to the p., to relate, &c., haud ab re duxi, referre, &c.: on p., consulto; cogitare; also Jn. consulto et cogitare (with premeditation).—voluntate (designedly; opt. casu, by chance).—Jn. voluntate et iudicio; data or deditâ operâ de industria, or (*L.*) ex industria (stronger terms, quite on p.).—prudens or sciens (knowingly, with consideration): on p. to &c., eo consilio, ut &c. (see also 'in ORDER to': af set p., de

Industria; sedulo; consulto; data; et dedita opera (see above 'on p. r p o s e'): I am doing *anything* of *set* p., prudens ac sciens facio qd: *anything* is done of *set* p., consulto et cogitatum fit qd: with no p., *quod sine consilio fit or accidit (without plan): to no p., inutilis (useless); supervacaneus (superfluous); but supervacuous is not classical); Jm. supervacaneus atque inutilis; cui eventus deest. irritus (to no effect, in vain): to be to no p., successu carere (+): to do a thing to no p., frustra laborem suscipere; saxum sarrire (prov. i. e. to hoe a rock, Mart. 3, 91, 20): things that are to no p., nugae, cassae, orum, inania, tum: to take pains to no p., operam perdere; oleum et operam perdere; see also 'in VAIN': to the p., ad usum accommodatus; conveniens (answering a certain p., s. g. ventis) ei rei or ad qd; utilis (useful, serviceable) ei rei; necessarius (necessary) ad qd: not to the p., alienus ei rei, qd re and ab qd re: it would seem to me to the p., ad rem pertinere videtur: to adopt measures that are more to the p., fortioribus remediis agere: this is nothing to the p., hoc non huius loci est; hoc alienum or hoc seculum est a re proposita: to disappoint *any* of his p., ei conturbare rationes omnes (Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29); omnem ordinem consilii turbare (L. 40, 57, 3).

PURPOSE, v. || To design, intend, spectare qd or ad qd, or with ut (to intend).—querere qd (to try to reach *anything*, to aim at).—propositum habeo or est mihi qd (or with *inf.*, I have proposed to myself).—cogitare qd (or with *inf.*, to think of *anything*).—animo intendere (with acc. of a pronoun, or with ut, or with *inf.*).—animum intendere ad or in qd (to direct one's thoughts to).—tendere ad qd (to be striving after).—id agere, ut (to be actually at work to *etc.*).—He could not accomplish what he purposed doing, quod intenderat, non efficere poterat. || To resolve, see TO DETERMINE.

PURPOSELY, consulto; data; et dedita opera; de industria; ex industria (L.). But instead of an adverb, we frequently find an adjective agreeing with the substantive of person who p. does *anything*, as, prudens, sciens; prudens et sciens; sciens prudenter (e. g. facere qd); or agreeing with the thing which is p. done, e. g. cogitatum; consulto et cogitatum (e. g. fit qd); not p., per imprudentiam.

PURSE, sacculus; marsupium (sacc. properly any little sack or bag; then = marsup., money-bag, puras, which was only a small leather bag often closed by being drawn together at the mouth).—crumena (money-bag, usually worn round the neck, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 67; Truc. 3, 1, 7).—zona (the girdle to which a p. was fastened, or which was so folded as to serve the purpose of a p.: so also cingulum).—loculi arca theca numaria (money chest).—foliis (any leather bag). A full p., marsupium bene nummatum: an empty p., crumena deficiens (+): to put money in a p., numos in crumenam demittere: to empty one's p., exanire: to fill it, implere (both Farr. of fish-ponds, the produce of which fills or empties the p., according to its abundance or deficiency): to empty one's whole p., marsupium extenterare (Com.): to open one's p. (i. e. to draw money out of it), thecam numariam retere (C.): out of one's p., e. peculiaribus loculis suis (e. g. donare qd): privato sumptu (at one's own cost; e. g. bellum gerere); impendio privato (to one's own loss; e. g. fidem publicam exsolvere): de suo (e. g. numerare pecuniam); suis opibus (from one's own resources; e. g. juvare qm). To consider *any* p. one's own, se arca non secus ac mea utor: his p. is open to every body, nulli deat res ejus familiaris: to make a p. for himself, prps *suo privato compendio servire; *suis rebus or rationibus consulere: they have a common p., pecunie conjunctim ratio habetur: a cut-p., sector zonarius (Plaut.).

PURSE-PROUD, pecunie confidens.—pecunia superbus (H. Ep. 4, 5).

PURSUANCE, Crel. with the verbs. In p. of, secundum; ex; pro; ad. See ACCORDING TO.

PURBUE, persequi; prosequi; consecrari; insequi; insectari; inslatere or instare alicui: I will p. the subject, pergam atque insequar longius (C.). See also CHASE.

PURSUIT. By the verb. (Insecutor, late).

PURSUIT, || Act of pursuing, insectatio; consecratio. || That which one follows, an occupation, employment; studium.

PURSY, *obesus atque anhelus.

PURTENANCE, exia, orum, n. pl.

PURULENT, purulentus (Cels.).

PURVEY, obsonari. See also PROVIDE.

PURVEYOR, obsonator (Plaut., Sen., Mart.).

PUS (medical term), pus, puris, n. Pus forms, pus oritur: to turn to p., in pus verti, converti, or vergere: to ripen p., pus maturare, citare: to promote or

assist the formation of p., pus movere: full of p., purulentus.

PUSH, v. pellere; trudere: to p. forward, propellere protrudere: to p. out, expellere; pellere ex: to p. on, see IMPET, EXCITE.

PUSH, a. pulsus; petitus (Aruus): when it comes to the p., ubi ad rem, ad discrimen pervenerit; ubi res in discrimen deducta fuerit (Bac.): to make a p., conari, audere.

PUSHING, importunus; immodestus; molestus.

PUSILLANIMITY, animi demissio or (stronger) infractio; animi contractio, imbecillitas; animus parvus, demissus, fractus, imbecillus (C.); also simply contractio (C.).

PUSILLANIMOUS, qui est animi parvi; qui est animo debilitatus et abjectus; fractus; demissus.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY, animo abjecto, demisso, fracto; demisse; abjecto; timide; humiliter (C.).

PUSTULE, pusula (Plin.); pustula (Cels.).

PUSTULOUS, pustulosus (Cels.); pusulosus (Cod.).

PUT, ponere; collocare. See also PLACE, SET. You will p. yourself out of court, ipse te impedies; ipse tua defensione implicabere (C.).

PUT AWAY, ponere; deponere (to lay down); abjicere (to cast away); exuere (to put off). To p. away childish things, nusquam relinquere (proverb, Pers. 1, 10).

PUT BY, See LAY BY. || Divorce, vid.

PUT IN, ponere in loco (prop.). In locum (Ag., e. g. in historiam (C.); imponere in qd or in qd loco (the *abl.* very rare; in navem, in plaustrum, &c.): in equaleo, Val. Max. See Haase ad Reing. note 573); deponere apud qm (to deposit for safety); ponere, pangere, depangere, plantare, deplantare (to set, plant); infigere (to fix or drive in claws, teeth). To p. windows or doors in a house, fenestras, ostia, in ades imponere (Julian Dig. 6, 1, 9).

PUT OFF, || (prop.) ponere, deponere (to lay down); exuere (e. g. vestem); abjicere (to cast away). To p. off a garment, vestem ponere, or deponere, or abjicere (of a garment thrown or wrapt round one); vestem exuere (of a garment drawn on). || To sell, extrudere (merces). || To defer, procrastinare, differre, proferre, conferre (with this difference, that with differre the term may be def. or indef.; with proferre and conferre, for which we rarely find transferre, the term is always def.): procrastinare, Jm. differre et procrastinare (to p. off to the next day, *esp.* in a dilatory way).—producere, prolatare (to delay, procrastinate).—retere, reservare (to reserve for another time what ought to be done now). To p. off from one day to another, diem ex die ducere or prolatare: to p. off for some days, aliquot dies proferre or promovere; prodere (nuptias) aliquot dies.

PUT ON, imponere, ei or ei rei (e. g. ei coronam); superponere ei rei (e. g. capiti decus); apponere qd re (e. g. lumen mensae); aptare, accommodare ei rei or ad qd (e. g. sibi coronam ad caput): to p. on a hat, casum capiti aptare; caput operire or adoperire (s. i. to cover the head): to p. on his cap again, pileum capiti repone: to p. on a helmet, galeam inducere (H. Inducere is bad; see Hera. Cas. B. G. 2, 31): to p. on a hood, calanticam capiti accommodare: to p. food on the table, cibos apponere; mensam epulis extrudere: to p. on the desert, mensam secundam apponere: to p. on colours (on a picture), (picture) inducere colores: to p. on clothes (on another person), inducere ei vestem or qm veste (opp. exuere ei vestem); on oneself, calceas et vestimenta sumere; inducere sibi vestem; se amictu (vesti of clothes wrapt about one, as the toga, never of those drawn on): he p. on his shoes and his clothes, et calceabat ipse sese et amictibat (Suet. Resp. 21).

PUT OUT, || To expel, movere; removere; submovere: to p. out of office, loco suo qm movere (in general); removere, amovere, or submovere qm a munere (esp. from office of state): to p. a magistratus out of office, abrogare or abolire ei magistratum (both in the Roman sense; abolere with the notion of putting out finally): to p. one out of power, a republica qm removere: to p. a governor out of office, qm provinciam demovere; qm expellere potestate: to be p. out of office, successorem accipere (to receive a successor). || To extinguish (Aru), extinguere (s. i. nocturnum lumen; incendium, &c.): restringere; compescere (incendium). || To dislocate (vid.), extorquere (with or without suo loco); ossa suis sedibus movere; luxare. || To place at interest, fenerari; senore occupare or collocare (to lend out money): to p. out money to any one at interest, pecuniam ei fenui dare; pecuniam apud qm occupare (with or without senore; see Marb. Cic. Man. 2, 4): to p. out one's money

safely, certis or rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare or *expendere numos* (cf. *H. Ep.* 2, 1, 105): *to p. out money at two, four, five per cent. interest*, fenerari pecuniam binis, quaternis, quinque centesimis (see *Cic. Tarr.* 3, 70, 185); *at high interest*, grandi fenore pecuniam occupare; *at higher*, graviori fenore pecuniam occupare. || *To publish*, edere (see *PUBLISM*). || *To disconcert*, perturbare; confundere.

PUT OVER, transmitti; trajicere: *to be p. over*, transmitti, &c. (*Cæs.*)

PUT TO, jungere; adjungere: *to p. to the horses*, equos curru jungere or carpento subjungere: *to p. to the oxen*, juvenecos plaustrum jungere. See also *LAT BY*, *REFER*.

PUT TO DEATH. See *KILL*.

PUT TO SEA,olvere navem, or simply *solvere* (poet. vela ventis dare): *with a fleet*, classe proficisci; classe navigare (*but the latter only when the place to which one sails is named, e.g. in Macedonia*);—*a terrâ solvere* (p. off land);—*portu proficisci* (of the person or ship);—*portu exire*, prodire (*also without e portu*, of the ship);—*naves e portu educere*, classem deducere (of the admiral).

PUT UNDER, supponere (*to lay under*); subicere (*to throw under*); subdere (*to place under*); subternere (*to spread under*); ei rei or sub qd.

PUT UP, || *To start* (an animal), feram excutere cubili (*Plin. Fam.*); excire e cubili (L.); bestiam excitare (C.); (leporum) exagitare (O.); (cervum) nemoreis latibulis excitare (*Phædr.*). || *To expose publicly for sale*, qd venale proponere, or simply proponere. || *To offer oneself as a candidate*, munus magistratum, petere; munus rogare, ambire: *to p. up for*, ambire, petere, expetere; exposcere, orare, qd. || *To build, erect*, vid.

PUT UP AT, devertere, deverti, deversari; *with any one*, ad or apud qm; *any where*, ad or in locum. *Divertere can be used only of several persons, who separate and go one to one place, one to another.* See *Goerenz. Cic. Fin.* 5, 2, 3, p. 534.

PUT UP TO, || *To give a hint of* (in vulgar language), indicare ei qd; docere ei qd. *Not indigere or innuere.* || *To excite*, vid.

PUT UP WITH, equo animo recipere (e.g. injuriam); tacitus habere injuriam (*he puts up with it*);—devorare (*to swallow it*); hominum ineptias stultitias; paucorum diuturn molestiam, &c.): *hardly to be able to p. up with*, æge ferre.

PUT UPON, see *PUT ON*, *IMPOSE*: *to p. honour upon*, honore qm afficere; ei honorem habere, tribuere: *to p. all honour upon*, omni honore afficere, ornare qm; summâ observantiâ colere qm.

PUTREFACTION, putor (*Col.*); putredo (*Appul.*): *to cause p.*, putrefacere.

PUTREFY, putrescere; putrescere (*Col.*); putrefieri (*Lucr.*); vitari (*Plin.*).

PUTRID, putridus, putidus (C.); puter (*Cels.*).

PUTTY, * gluten or glutinum vitreorum.

PUZZLE, v. impedire. turbare. conturbare. obturbare: *athq p's us sadly*, qd nos acriter torquet (*Carl. ap. C.*); *to be puzzled with athq*, impediri, implicari qd re; *to be puzzled to know what to do*, incertum esse, quid faciam: *to be puzzled how to do athq*, qd magnâ difficultate afficitur, quâ ratione qd faciat.

PUZZLE, v. || *State of confusion*, dubitatio (*doubt*);—*angustim. difficultas*. *To be in a p.*, incertus or dubius sum, quid faciam, &c.: *in angustia esse*: *we have got into a sad p.*, incidimus in difficilem nodum (*Carl. ap. C. Fam.* 8, 11). || *Something proposed to try ingenuity*, lusoria questio (*Plin., as problem proposed*);—*lusus ad acuenda puerorum ingenia accommodatus* (as p. t.); or *nodus quidam in lusu oblati or obferendus (qd in lusu offerre, Q.). *Dissecting puzzles*, prps *figure scitiles pueris in lusu offerende.

PUZZLING, obscuro; perplexus; ambiguus.

PUZZLINGLY, obscure; perplexe; per ambages.

PYGMÆAN, PYGMY, pygmæus (O., *Juv.*).

PYRAMID, pyramis, idis, f.; meta (= a cone, conical figure).

PYRAMIDAL, * pyramidis formam habens; * in pyramidis formam redactus, erectus; in pyramidis modum erectus (*Cur.*);—*pyramidalis, once in C., omitted in ed. Ern.*; (collis) in modum metæ in acutum cacumen levigatus (L.).

PYRE, rogos (C.); pyra (F.). See *FUNERAL PILÆ*.

PYRITES, pyrites, m. m. (*Plin.*)

PYROT ECHNIC, * pyrotechnicus (t. t.).

PYROTECHNY, * ars ignium artificiorum fingendorum; * ars pyrotechnia (t. t.).

PYRRHONISM, dubitandi or omnia in dubium revocandi studium; * omnia in dubium incertumque vocandi or revocandi libido.

PYX, pyxis, idis, f.

Q.

QUAB (a kind of fish), gadus loba (*Linna.*).

QUACK, v. || *To cry as a duck*, tetrinnire (*Duct. Carm. ad Phil.*). || *To brag*, se iactare; insolenter gloriari; gloriosius de se prædicare. See also *BRAO*. || *To practise medicine as a quack*, *pharmacopolarum more medicinam exercere; *pharmacopolis negotium exercere. || *To take quack medicine*, *pharmacopolam morbo adhibere; *mala medicamentis uti.

QUACK, s. || *Irregular medical practitioner*, pharmacopola circumforaneus; empiricus (sc. medicus, deriving his knowledge from practice only); medicus artis sum parum peritus. || *An empty boaster*, jactator; ostentator; homo vaniloquus; homo vanus or gloriosus. See *BRAOGAAR*.

QUACKERY, || *Art of irregular medical practitioner*, *circulatoria medicamentorum venditiones. || *Empty boasting*, circulatoria jactatio; of literary men, &c., circulatoria literarum vanitas; ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiæ venditatio.

QUADRAGESIMA, *Dominica Quadragesima; Invocavit (*Ecll.*).

QUADRAGESIMAL, quadragesimalis (*Ecll.*).

QUADRANGLE, quadratum (C.); quadrangulum (*Gloss.*).

QUADRANGULAR, quadrangulus. — quadratus (*square*).

QUADRANT, || *The fourth part*, quadrans; quarta pars. || *An instrument for taking altitudes*, *quadrans (t. t.).

QUADRATE, s. quadratum; figura quadrata.

QUADRATE, v. quadrare ad or in rem, or absol. (C.); congruere cum re or ei rei; convenire ad rem; convenientem, aptum consentaneumque esse ei rei.

QUADRATURE, quadratura (e.g. circuli, *Appul.*).

QUADIENNAL, quadriennalis (*Aurel. Vict. Ecll.*). quadriennalis only in a prob. corrupt transl. of a Gk. passage in *Modestin. Dig.* 50, 12, 10).

QUADRILATERAL, quadrilaterus (*Frontin.*); quatuor habens latera.

QUADRIPARTITE, quadripartitus (C.).

QUADRUPED, quadrupes (C.).

QUADRUPLE, quadruplex (L.); quadruplus (*Suet.*); quadripartus (C.).

QUADRUPPLICATE, quadruplicare (*Plaut.*).

QUAFF, haurire (pocula, *Plin.*; apumantem patetam, F.; and improp. sanguinem, C.).—*potare* (as *trans. it is præ-Class. and post-Aug.*).—*potitare* (to q. often, a *Plautine* word). *One perpotare is absol. in C., copy with totos dies or some other ref. to a space of time*: perpotare laticem (*Lucr.*).

QUAFFER, potor (H., *Plin.*); potator (*Plaut.*).

QUAFFING, potatio; perpotatio; compotatio (of several).

QUAGGY, paludosus (O.); paluster (*Cæs.*); uliginosus (*Col.*).

QUAGMIRE, locus paluster; palus (*Cæs.*); locus uliginosus (*Varr.*).

QUAIL, s. coturnix: q. pipe, * fistula coturnicibus alliciendi, decipienda.

QUAIL, v. pavere; demisso, abjecto, fracto esse animo; animum abjectum, despondisse (C.); trepidare (*when fear is manifested by trembling, &c.*).

QUAINT, captatus (*haunted after*; opp. oblatu, Q.); insolitus: *to say q. things*, captata dicere non oblata tantum (*ajl. Q. non captata sed tantum oblata vox*).

QUAINTLY, miro, insolito modo (O.).

QUAKE, tremere; contremiscere; intremere; horrescere. See *TREMBLE*.

QUALIFICATION. By *Crel. with the verb*.

QUALIFIED, aptus; idoneus; opportunus (see *FIT*): *to be q. to kill game*, jus venationis habere; *jus minores feras venandi habere.

QUALIFY, aptare. Insinuare. aptum or opportunum reddere, facere qm ad qd: *to be qualified for athq*, aptum, idoneum, opportunum esse ad qd: *he is qualified for this post*, par, aptus esse hunc muneris suscipiendo, administrando (= *he is fit for it*); *nulla lex

excepiit eum: nē &c. (e. g. ne ei ea potestas curatione mandetur, *ult. C. Agr. 2, 8, 21, he is not disqualified by any law*).

QUALITY. ¶ *Nature, kind, qualitas* (αὐτοῦτης, only as phil. t. t.).—*natura*; ratio (C.); indoles. Ingenium (*natural, peculiar, essential q.*).—constitutio (*q. as derived from its formation*). Peculiar q., proprietates; (of wine) nota (C. H. Col.), e. g. vini nota optima, acetum primæ notæ, diversæ notæ esse (Col.). ¶ *High rank, claritas generis* (Q.); claritudo famillie (T.): persons of q., homines illustri loco nati: he is a man of q., est vir nobiliore, illustriore loco natus; genere est dignitate conspicuus.

QUALM, animæ defectio, or defectio only. See FAINTING. A q. of conscience, conscientia mala; mens mala sibi conscia. See CONSCIENCE.

QUANTITY, quantitas (Plin.); copia, numerus (C.): a great q., magnus numerus; multum: a considerable q., aliquot (of number).—aliquantum (of q., with gen., e. g. auri): in q., copiosus; ade. copiose: (in prosody) *mensura, *quantitas (gramm.).

QUARANTINE. *tempus valetudinali spectandæ præstitutum: to perform q., *quadragesima dies extra qm locum propter aspectum valetudinem morari; *valetudinali spectandæ causâ in statione retineri.

QUARREL, s. jurgium, altercatio, contentio (passionale and violent, but confined to words).—controversia (between two persons in array on opposite sides).—rixâ (a fray, broil, that threatens to come to blows).—pugna (a fight); see also DISPUTE. To begin or seek a q., causam jurgii inferre; controversiam intendere or struere; jurgium excitare; rixam movere: the q. is ended rixâ sedata est.

QUARREL, v. jurgare, rixari [Syn. in QUARREL, a.]: to q. with aby, jurgio contendere cum qo; jurgii certare cum qo; rixari cum qo; rixâ nihil est cum qo: to q. among themselves, inter se alterari; jurgii certare inter se: rixari inter se.

QUARRELSOME, jurgiosus; rixosus; rixâ cupidus [Syn. in QUARREL, a.]: litigiosus; litium cupidus: altercandi or rixandi studiosus: to be very q., mirâ esse ad litigandum, or ad rixandum, alacritate: a q. fellow, homo jurgiosus (Gell.); homo rixosus or rixâ cupidus (Rex) rixator occurs first in Q. 11, l. 19): a q. temper, rixandi, altercandi, studium, cupiditas.

QUARRY, ¶ A stone mine, lapicidinâ (Rex) not lapicidinâ. ¶ lautumia or latomia, Plaut.; but afterwards only as the name of the famous Syracusan prison, or of other similar prisons; Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42; L. 37, 3, &c.).: overseer or inspector of a q., lapicidinarius (Inscript. Orell. 3246): q. stone, cæmentum; saxum cæmenticium (unknown; opp. quadratum). ¶ Prey, vid.

QUARRYMAN, lapicida (L., Varr.); lapidum emptor (Plin.). Rex not lapidarius, in this sense, wch is late.

QUART, quadrans.

QUARTAN, quartus: a q. fever, (febris) quartana; febris quadrini circuitus (Plin.); quartis diebus recurrent.

QUARTER, ¶ A fourth part, quarta pars; quadrans (e. g. horn): q. of a year, spatium trimestre: a year and a q., annus ac tres menses: every q., tertio quoque mense. ¶ Region of the skies, pars: nor could the wind blow from any q. that &c., neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin &c. (Cæs. Herz. B. C. 3, 47). ¶ Particular region of a town or country, pars; vicus. ¶ Pl. Quarters, habitatio, abode, habitatio (q. t.),—tectum (house).—hospitium (aply in the house of a friend).—deversorium (at an inn).—statio (baiting-house on the road, &c.).—mansio (place of a night's lodging). To take up one's q's with aby, devterare ad qm (in hospitium): to have one's q's with, devtersari apud qm; habitare apud qm; tecto receptum esse ab qo; uti cæ hospitio: to pay for one's q's, pretium mansionis persolvere ei (for the night's lodging). (Of troops) summer, winter q's, æstiva, hi-berna, pl.: to station troops in winter q's, copias in hibernis collocare: to be in q's, per hospitia dispositos esse: in oppido (oppida) collocatos esse: troops in q's, milites per hospitium dispositi (in respect of the soldiers).—milites tecto (tectis) recepti (in respect of the host): to change soldiers' q's, *militum hospitia mutare; *milites in alia hospitia deducere (when they leave a town): to change aby's q's, *in aliud hospitium traducere qm: to change one's own q's, in aliam domum immigrare. ¶ The grant of his life to a conquered enemy, missio: q. l (as exclam.) parce or parcite vitæ mæ: to grant no q., nullius vitæ parcere: q. was neither asked nor granted, sine

missione pugnatum est (Flor.; sine missione also L. 41, 20, of gladiators): to cry for q's, rogare ut q's nihili parcat: to give q., vitæ cæ parcere; victo dare vitam. ¶ Close quarters, pl.: to come to close q., manum conserere; ad manum accedere; cominus pugnare (gladiis); cominus gladiis uti; manu decertare (all these = to fight close together, or to come to close q's with the sword, after the commencement of the fight with javelins, arrows, &c.).—Inter cæ (collatis signis) concurrere: prælium committere (emly of two hostile armies).—(armis) congressi cum qo; manu confingere cum qo; ferrum et manus conferre cum qo; signa conferre cum qo (all, e. g., cum hostibus). ¶ Quarters-deck, prps *constitutum navis posterius. See DECK.

QUARTER, v. ¶ To divide into four parts, quadrarium dividere or dispartiri: to q. the body of a criminal, in quatuor partes distrahere (ast. Sen. de iud. 3, 17, in.); corpus in diversa distrahere (L.). ¶ To station, put into quarters, collocare in loco or apud qm: to q. soldiers, milites per hospitia disponere or in hospitia deducere (with the citizens).—milites per oppida dispartire (to station in the different towns): to have soldiers quartered upon me, *milites meo hospitio utuntur: to have quartered one's army in a town, exercitum in tectis habere: to q. oneself upon aby (as a guest), devterare or devterti ad qm; cæ hospitio uti.

QUARTERING (of soldiers), deductio (e. g. in oppida militum deductio, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62, wch some, however suppose to be settling them there as colonists, with grants of land, &c.); or by Crcl. with verb.

QUARTERLY, adj. trimestria: a q. account or settlement of money, ratio, computatio trimestris: ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: a q. payment, *quarta pars annue mercedis (a quarter's pay).—*pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda (sum to be paid q.).

QUARTERLY, adv. tertio quoque mense.

QUARTERN, *modi quarta pars or quadrans.

QUARTETTO, *quarta quaternarius.

QUARTO, *forma quaternaria; *quarti ordinis forma (Ruhnk.): large, small q., *forma quaternaria major, minor: in q., quaternis: a q. volume, *liber formæ quaternariæ: a q. leaf, *folium, scheda, formæ quaternariæ.

QUARTZ, *quartzum (Linn.).

QUASH, extingquere, restinguere, sedare (e. g. seditioem, tumultum). See also QUENCH.

QUATRAIN, tetrastichon or tetrastichum (Mart.).

QUAVER, s. vox or sonus vibrans (Plin. 10, 29, 45).

QUAVER, v. vibrare (Twinn. op. Fest.); vocem in cantando eripare (Fest. p. 159. Lindem.).

QUAY, crepidines (bank protected with masonry).—lapideus fluvii margo (Farr.).

QUEEN, regina (prop. and fig.): (Rex) regnatrrix is an adj. 'royal,' T.): the q. bee, see BEE. ¶ Queen at chess, compar (i. e. male; of two lovers, &c., as q. at chess, O. A. A. 3, 358).

QUEER. See COMTEAL.

QUEERLY. See COMICALLY.

QUELL, comprimere, sedare. See also QUASH, QUENCH.

QUENCH, restinguere, extingquere (q. t. as well of fire as of lime and thirst).—compescere (to put out of fire).—opprimere (to put out or down, e. g. fire, flame, &c.).—Jx. extingquere et opprimere: explere, sedare, reprimere. depellere (to still, a. g. one's thirst; see also TO EXTINGQUISH, TO ALLAY): to q. one's thirst, sitim explere, &c. (see Syn. above): to q. one's thirst by a drink of cold water, sitim haustu gelidæ aquæ sedare: he is only permitted to q. his thirst with water, potione aquæ tantum a siti vindicari debet. ¶ To destroy, vid.

QUENCHLESS. See UNQUENCHABLE.

QUERIST, Crcl. with verbs in ASK, INQUIRE.

QUERN, mola versatilis or trussailia.

QUERULOUS, querulus, queribundus: to be q., conqueri queri.

QUERY. See QUESTION.

QUEST, ¶ Search: Crcl. with the following verbs, e. g. to be in q. of atq., qd. quærere; aquam quærere (to be in q. of water).—perquirere qm (by making many inquiries).—inquirere (by following aby's traces).—anquirere (to take great pains in finding out).—conquirere (of several objects that one is in q. of, also with the accessory notion of taking much trouble about it): one that is in q. of atq., conquistator; inquisitor (the latter of one who follows the traces of any suspicious person). ¶ Request, rogatio, petitio; libellus supplicis (if couched in writing, Mart. 8, 31, 3). ¶ Inquest or jury sworn to inquire, questio; inquisitio (the accusi

ention of any matter in order to come to the truth, veri). See also EXAMINATION, INQUEST.

QUESTION, s. interrogatio (prop. an asking, in order to gain an answer, or to learn the opinion of another; then, q. t., any interrogative).—quæst'o (implies close and continued inquiry or examination; hence used esp. of scientific and judicial investigation).—peruncatio (close or accurate enquiry into the particulars of a fact).—disceptatio (discussion, debate): a slight or trifling q., interrogatiuncula; rogatiuncula; quæstiuncula; disceptatiuncula: a captious q., captio; interrogatio captiosa; captiosus interrogatiōnis genus: to put a captious q., captiosus interrogatiōnis genere uti: captiose interrogare: to answer a q., ad rogatum respondere; interroganti ei respondere (see also ANSWER); to put a q. = to ask, see ASK: to propose a subject for debate, questionem ponere, proponere, afferre; de quo disceptetur ponere; or in the context ponere only: the q. arises, queritur; or disputatio; existit questio: but here a somewhat different q. arises, whether &c., existit autem hoc loco questio subdilectilla, num &c.: the q. now is, nunc id apitur: here puts the q. may arise, hic fortasse querendum sit: that is not the q., hoc non dubium est; de hac re non dubitatur, dubitatio non oritur: it is a q., res in questionem venit or vocatur; res in disceptationem vocari potest: q. by torture, questio actormenta; questio tormentis habita: a boundary q., controversia finalis; jurgium finale (Leg. Agr. p. 341, 342, Goes.): to debate a boundary q., de finibus ambigere: there is a boundary q., de finibus controversia est: to discuss, move, agitate a q., agere rem or de re (g. t. to treat it, discuss it).—disputare. disserere de q. re (of the discussions of learned men, the latter esp. of a continued discourse).—sermo est de re (of a conversational discussion, whether of two persons or more).—qd in controversiam vocare, deducere, adducere (to make it a subject of dispute). Obs. agitare questionem te, to think it over, weigh it in the mind. To be made a q., in controversiâ esse or versari; in controversiam deductum esse; in contentione esse or versari; in disceptatione versari: to become a q., in contentionem venire; in controversiam vocari, adduci, deduci.

QUESTION, v. || To ask, interrogare, interrogare, rogare, qm qd (or more rarely) de re. See ASK. || To doubt about, throw doubt upon, dubitare, addubitare aliquid or de re (with the acc. usually only when it is a simple neuter pronoun, or pass. with a nominative, as, dubitatus parens; otherwise with de; see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 25).—ponere in dubio (to bring in question).—in dubitationem vocare (to call in question).

QUESTIONABLE, incertus; ambiguus; anceps; de quo dubitari potest.

QUESTIONLESS, haud dubie (indubitate, doubtful; indubitanter, late).—certo, certe. See also CERTAINLY.

QUIBBLE, v. cavillari.

QUIBBLE, s. cavillatio.

QUIBLER, cavillator.

QUICK, adj. || Swift, nimble, celer (swift, fleet, of persons and things; opp. tardus).—præceps (hasty, of persons and things).—citus (swift, often with the notion of great rapidity, usually of things, rarely of persons or animals).—properus, properans (hastening in pursuit of an object).—festinans (poet. festinus, anxiously in haste).—citusus, incitatus, concitatus (set in rapid motion, of things with or without life).—velox (that flies along or away, fleet, fleeting, of things with or without life).—pernix (swift of foot).—alacer (energetic, lively, brisk; opp. languidus).—agilis (nimble; both of living creatures).—promptus (ready, prompt, never at a loss or unprepared).—præsens (speedy in operation or effect).—præsentaneus (is late).—subitus, repentinus (sudden). A. q. pace, incessus citus (opp. incessus tardus): with q. step, citato gradu; cito: a q. pronunciation, citata pronuntiatio: a q. reply, promptum responsum: q.-footed, pedibus celer; pernix (celeripes is poet.): a q. sailer, celox: this vessel was a very q. sailer, hæc navis erat incredibili celeritate velis. || Alive, vivus. || Ready, active, versatile, &c., agilis (nimble, alert, of body or mind).—facilis (that moves with ease).—versatilis (accommodating; versatile, of the mind).—callidus (clever, expert, from practice; [not] versusus, wch = sly, cunning).—sollers (skilful): q. in athg, exercitatus in re (practised).—peritus cs rei (experienced).

QUICK, s. viva caro: to cut to the q., ad vivum resecare (Col. s. g. extrema ipsius ungulis pars ad vivum resecatur): to cut or touch one to the q., to sting athg to the q., quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere ei; (by

one's words) qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere; as animus graviter offendere: athg touches me to the q., valde doleo qd; gravissime fero qd; mordere, quod &c.: that has touched me to the q., meum ille pectus pungit sculeus (Plaut.).

QUICKEN, || To accelerate, accelerare qd; maturare qd, or with inf.; præcipitare qd. SYN. in ACCELERARE || To make alive, animare (poet. also fig.).—vivificare (late, Tertull.). || To excite, excitate, incitare; qm alacriorem ad qd efficere (e.g. ad pugnam); cs animus incitare: to be quickened, accedit mihi animus; alacriorem fieri; magna alacritas studiumque cs rei magnum ci injectum est. [not] animi, except as = ferociter reddi (T. Germ. 29, 3).

QUICKENING, s. acceleratio, maturatio (both in Auct. ad Herenn.).

QUICKENING, adj. Crel. by the verb.—vivificans, late.

QUICKLY, || Speedily, celeriter; cito; festinanter; velociter. || Soon, conestim; illico; extemplo; statim; continuo.

QUICKNESS, || Speed, swiftness, velocitas; celeritas; pernicitas; agilitas. [SYN. in QUICK.] || Readiness, briskness, solertia (dexterity or cleverness in an art; see Hens. Cæs. B. G. T. 22).—exercitatio (practice).—calliditas (skill, adroitness).

QUICKSAND, arenæ pedum vestigio cedentes; (also simply) sabulum (Plin.): the quicksands, syrtis.

QUICKSET HEDGE, sepes viva.

QUICKSIGHTED, SEE ACUTE.

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS, perpicacitas; ingenii acumen or acies. See also ACUTENESS.

QUICKSILVER, argentum vivum (Plin., Vir.; in its natural state).—hydrargyrus (Plin.), mercurius (prepared).

QUID (of tobacco), *globus tabaci manducandus or manducatus.

QUIDDITY, SEE ESSENCE.

QUIESCENCE. See REST.

QUIESCENT (see QUIET): to be q., quiescere.

QUIET, adj. || Denoting a state when one is without motion and without physical exertion, quietus (q. t., being at rest, taking repose, in as far as it implies a notion contrary to that of exertion).—tranquillus (still, without strong motion, epy of the sea, that is not disturbed by any external cause).—J. tranquillitas et quietus, pacatus (at peace, tranquillized, epy of countries in such a war, insurrection, &c., has been waging).—sedatus (without stormy motion, sedate, e.g. step, gradus; time, tempus).—placidus (placid, soft, without disturbance or any violent motion, e.g. river, amnis; fumen [opp. rapidus amnis]; weather, cælum; day, dies; sleep, somnus).—otiosus (at rest, not engaged in any business, idle): a q. life, vita quieti, or tranquilla, or tranquilla et quieti; vita placida; vita otiosa: to lead a q. life, vitam tranquillam, or placidam, or otiosam degere; quiete vivere; otiose vivere: a q. province, provincia quieti (q. t.): provincia pacata (in wch a war has been carried on before).—q. sea, mare tranquillum or placidum: to be q., quietum, &c. esse: to remain q., quiescere (also = to remain neuter); silentium tenere (to observe silence): to remain q. at athg, otiosum spectatorem esse cs rei (to be a q. spectator, e.g. pugne).—se non admiscere or se non immiscere ei rei (not to mix oneself up with athg): be q. favete linguis! silentium teneatis: to make q., see TO CALM. || Relating to a state without mental agitation, and to whatever manifests such tranquillity, quietus (not taking a share or an interest in athg, not moved by athg).—tranquillus (q. disposition of mind or temper, not excited by athg external).—placidus (placid, peaceable, in contradistinction to tempestuous or hasty temper).—placatus (become q. again after violent irritation).—sedatus (pacified, sedate; all these speaking of the 'animus', i.e. the mind).—J. placidus quietusque; placatus et tranquillus; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque: a q. or calm speech, oratio placida or sedata (e.g. manner of delivery, or elocution); temperamentum orationis genus; quietum disputandi genus (in conversation).—to do athg with a q. mind, or in a q. temper, placatiore animo facere qd: to write in a q. disposition of mind, sedatiore animo scribere: to be q., animo esse quieto, or tranquillo, or placato; animo non moveri: one can never be q., nunquam quietâ mente consistere licet: be q. i. bono sis animo or bonum habe animum (be of good cheer).—to be q. by athg, placide or sedate ferre qd (to bear athg quietly): not to be quiet at or under athg, qd ægre ferre (not to bear it with indifference).—solicitus esse de q. re (to be annoyed at or alarmed about athg).

QUIET, *s.* See QUIETNESS.

QUIET, *v.* tranquillare (*prop. mare, fig. animos*).—pacare (*to establish peace, s. g. in a province*).—sedare, placare (*to still, appease*).—permutare (*to soothe*).—lenire (*to cause to abate, mitigate, allay*).

QUIETNESS, *¶* The state of being free from mental agitation or physical exertion, tranquillitas (*prop. the state of the sea, when not agitated by storm; different from malacia, malaxia, i. e. calm; then also of a calm, unruffled life*).—quies (*the state of being at rest, opp. action; hence also = neutrality, state of peace, settled state of things; opp. tumultus*).—requies (*of taking some relaxation after work; opp. labor, i. e. trouble*).—otium (*a being exempt from ordinary occupations; hence also = tranquillity of a state, orace*).—otiosa vita (*a life without occupation*).—pax (*peace; then, lasting repose and security*).—silentium (*when nothing is said or spoken, or no noise made, &c.*): *to live in peace and q.*, in otio et pace vivere (*g. t.*).—mirā concordia vivere (*of man and wife, T. Agr. 6, 1*).—*to live in peace and q. with aby*, concorditer vivere cum qo.

QUIETUDE. See QUIETNESS.

QUILL, *¶* The feather of a goose, penna anserina. *¶* The dart of a porcupine, spina. *¶* The reed of weavers, *distula textoria. *¶* The instrument with which some stringed instruments are struck, plectrum (*for the lyra*).—pecten, inis (*for the cithara: Freund*). *To strike with the q.*, pectine pulsare (*t.*).

QUILT, *s.* *stragulum textile; *stragula vestis; *stratum. *¶* peristroma = a curtain large enough to hang round the sides of a couch or bed.

QUILT, *v.* referre qd re (*to stuff with athy*).—*(vesti) xylum insuere (*if with wadding*).

QUINCE, malum cydonium (*pyrus cydonia, *aff. Linn.*): a *q. tree*, cydonia (*pyrus cydonia, *Linn.*): *q.-coloured*, melinus (μῆλινος, *e. g. vestimentum*): the kernel of a *q.*, *granum mali cydonii: the juice of *q.s.*, succi (malorum) cydoniorum (*Pallad. 11, 20, 2*).—melomeli (*Col. 12, 47, 3*): oil made of *q.s.*; wine made of *q.s.*, &c., vinum ex malis cydoniis factum *¶* cydonites (*Pallad. 11, 20*) does not stand for wine made of *q.s.*, but for the juice of *q.s.* mixed with honey, *see* Schneid. on that passage.

QUINCE-TREE. See QUINCE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, Dominica quinquagesima; quinquagesima penitentiae (*Ecc.*).

QUINQUENNIAL, quinquennalis.

QUINQUENNIALLY, quinto quoque anno.

QUINSEY, *angla.*

QUINTAL, pondus centenarium (*Plin.*); centum (et duodecim) pondo, libræ.

QUINTESSENCE, succus subtilissimus (*prop.*); also by flow, robur, metalla (*fig.*).

QUINTETTO, *cantus a quinque symphoniacis editus.

QUINTUPLE, *adj.* quincuplex (*Mart.*); quinquartus (*C.*).

QUINTUPLE, *v.* quinquiplicare (*T. Ann. 2, 36*).

QUIRE, *¶* A choir, vid. *¶* A bundle of paper, scapus (*Plin. 13, 12, 23*; containing twenty sheets): in *q.s.* (liber) non compactus.

QUIRK, cavillatio (quibble).—aculeus, dictierum (*sharp, witty saying*).

QUIT, discedere, &c. See DEPART, LEAVE.

QUITE, *ex toto* (entirely): *e. g.* tutum esse, to be *q. safe*.—*ex integro* (afresh): *e. g.* qd efficere novum).—*ex omni parte* (in every respect): *e. g.* to be happy, beatum esse).—*omni numero*. omnibus numeris. omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts and details): *e. g.*, *q. complete or perfect*. omnibus numeris absolutus; perfectus expletusque omnibus numeris et partibus: to be *q. perfect or complete*, omnes numeros habere or continere).—*omni ratione* (in every kind of way): *e. g.* qm exinanire).—*longe*. multo (by a great deal, with allus or diversus, different).—*prorsus*, plane, penitus (*SYN. in ALTRIO-THEM*).—*funditus* (from the foundation).—*in or per omnes partes*; per omnia (in every respect).—*totus* (*e. g.*, he is *q. altered*, totus commutatus est). *Numanita was q. destroyed*, Numanita funditus deleta est.—*It expressed by a compound word, or by some other turn of expression; e. g.* to empty the bottle *q.*, lagenam exsiccare: a jug, potare facce tenuis cadum. *To leap q. over athy*, transilire qd or trans qd. *I am q. miserable*, prorsus nihil abest, quin sim miserissimus: he is *q. unlearned*, omnino nimis eruditioris expert est: he is not *q. unlearned*, nec tamen scit nihil: to be of *q. a different opinion*, longe aliter sentire; totā sententiā dissidere: to be *q.*

otherwise, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. *Q. right* (in answer), ita est.

QUITCH GRASS, *tritium repens (*Linn.*).

QUITS, inter, nihil reliquit.

QUITTANCE, *¶* Act of quitting, by the verb. *¶* Discharge, apocha: to give one a *q.*, apocham dare; acceptum referre qd (*C.*); acceptum qd testari.

QUIVER, *s.* pharetra.

QUIVER, *v.* tremere; contremere; intremere. *See* also SHAKE, TREMBLE.

QUOIF. *See* BONNET, CAP.

QUOIT, discus: to play at *q.s.*, disco ludere.

QUOTA, rata pars or portio.

QUOTATION, *¶* Passage quoted, locus allatus or (if with approbation) laudatus (citatus, allegatus, productus, not good).—*¶* Act of quoting (passage, examples, &c.), prolatio (*e. g.* exemplorum)—commemoratio (the mentioning of them)—relatio (*Q.*).

QUOTE, proferre. afferre (*¶* not producere; and it is better to avoid adducere, for *sch. Sen. de Ira, 2, 16, 2*, is the only passage cited, ea animalia in exemplum hominis adducit, quibus &c.—*Krebs* allows citare with or without testes or auctores. *Living* has magistratum libros Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores).—laudare (*to q. with approbation*).—notare (with censure).—memorare. commemorare.—ponere. proponere (of examples). *To q. as authority*, auctorem laudare or memorare (*C.*) or citare (*L.*): a passage, locum afferre; dictum scriptoris commemorare; referre (often, habitually); usurpare: *I like better to q. examples from Grecian history than from our own*, male Græcorum quam nostra proferre: *I will q. this one example*, ponam illud unum exemplum: *to q. the words of an author without naming him*, auctorem ad verbum transcribere, neque nominare (*Phil. H. N.*).

QUOTH, alt; inquit.

QUOTIDIAN, quotidianus (daily); *¶* diurnus = throughout the day, a day long).

R.

RABBIT, *s.* coagmentum; compactura (*Fist.*), conclusura (*Fist. 6, 11*); compages. *See* also JOIN.

RABBIT, *v.* conjungere; committere; coagmentare.

RABBI, *Rabbinus; *magister, doctor, Judaicus.

RABBINICAL, *Rabbinicus.

RABBINICALLY, *Rabbinice; *Rabbinorum more, modo.

RABBIT, cuniculus: *r.-hole*, lustrum, cubile cuniculorum.

RABBLE, vulgus. multitudo de plebe. multitudo obscura et humilis. sentina republice or urbis. fœx populi: one of the *r.*, unus de multis, or e multis.

RABID, furens, furiosus (*furiosus, raving*).—insanus (*mad*).—rabidus (in the best age only in poetry; but rabies, and even rabide, occur in *Class. prose*, so that rabidus is not to be regarded as *non-Class.* in *prose*; *Krebs*). *See* also FURIOUS.

RACE, *s.* *¶* Family, stock, &c., genus (*g. t.*).—gens (all who belong to one stock; then, all who bear the same family names (nomina); opp. familia, which denotes the subdivisions of a gens, distinguished by cognomina (family names).—stirps (the stock of a family as sprung from a gens).—homines qui etate qd vivunt (men living at one time, contemporaries; *e. g.* hujus ætatis homines; qui nunc vivunt homines): an ancient *r.*, genus antiquum; gens antiqua: to be of an ancient *r.*, generis antiquitate florere: one of a very ancient *r.*, homo veteris præcipue et multarum imaginum; ex familia veteris natus. Stirps, genus, and gens, denote the race usually in an ascending line, as abstract and collective terms for majores; whereas proapsia, progenies, propagio, proles, suboles, in a descending line, as abstract and collective terms for posteri (*Dœd.*). *¶* Course, cursus, ūs; curriculum; cursūs certamen (foot-r.).—cursus or curriculum equorum; cursus equester (a horse-r.).

RACE, *v.* cursu certare. certare pedibus. pedibus contendere (on foot).—cursu equestri certare (with horses).

RACE-HORSE, equus curulis (in the Circensian games)—equus pernix or velox (*g. t.*).

RACER, cursor (*C. Dig. 2, 70, 144*).—stadiorōmus (*Plin.*).—certans (*C.*, on foot or with horses)—aggitator (in a chariot-race). *¶* Race-horse, vid.

RACINESS (of style), succus or succus et sanguis (*C. Brut. 9, 36, &c.*).—sapor vernaculus (idiomatic *r.*,

status; cœlum pluvium. *The r. season, mensis, quo* (or menses, quibus) imbres continui deferuntur (*when it regularly r.'s with little or no cessation; ast. Sen. N. Q. 4, 4, extr.*).

RAISE. || *To lift up, tollere, elevare* (*the latter only of things really lifted up: hence elevare manus, but not oculos: and not in the fig. sense, e. g. laudibus qm elevare.* *RAISE* verbis qm elevare is to depreciate a man; *to run him down, the opp. of extolling*).—*subducere* (*to lead or draw fm below*).—*molliri* (*to r. up heavy weights, by pulleys, &c.*).—*To r. the curtain, aulzum tollere* (*with the ancients, at the end of the piece, to draw up the curtain before the stage; opp. aulzum premere* or *mittere, at the beginning of a piece, to let the curtain drop, so that the actors were seen; see Schmid. II. Ep. 2, 1, 189*): *to r. one's hands to heaven, tendere manus* (supplices) *ad cœlum* (*in prayer*). || *To erect, educere, excitare* (*pyramida, lower*).—*exstruere, edificare* (*to build*): *to r. fortificationes, munimenta excitare*: *to r. a dam, aggerem jacere, exstruere; a wall, murum edificare*. || *To ERECT.* || *To excite, arouse, erigere, excitare*.—*firmare, confirmare* (*to confirm, strengthen*).—*relevare, recreare* (*to refresh*): *to r. the spirits of a dejected person, afflictum cs animum recreare* (*Cf. C. Att. 1, 16, 8, ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, unumquemque confirmans, excitans*); *animum cs jacentem or qm abjectum et jacentem excitare; sublevare stratum et abjectum: ad animi æquitatem extollere qm.* || *To give forth, occasion, tollere.* *To r. a shout, clamorem tollere: on the arrival of aby, clamoribus qm exipere: to r. a laugh, cachinnum tollere; in cachinnos effundi.* *Such phrases are frequently expressed in Latin by single words; e. g. to r. a laugh, cachinnari: to r. a charge, accusare qm.* || *To bring forward, proferre, producere.* *In medium proferre: to r. an objection, opponere, contra dicere qd. obloqui, occurrere.* || *To cause to rise* (*fm the dead*), *qm excitare ab inferis; qm a morte ad vitam revocare* (*to recall to life*).—*qm ab Orco reducem in lucem facere* (*to cause to return to the world.* *RAISE* Vivificare is bad Latin). || *To levy, prepare, parare, comparare; conferre, conquerere, conficere, cogere* (*to collect, bring together*): *to r. troops, copias parare or comparare; exercitum conficere: to r. money, cogere pecuniam, fm aby, ab q; pecunias expedire.* || *To augment, increase, efferre* (*to bring forth*).—*augere* (*to increase*).—*maius reddere* (*to render greater, enlarge*).—*exaggerare* (*to make higher or larger*). *To r. the price of a commodity, pretium cs rei efferre* (*to make the price higher*).—*carius vendere qd. (to sell at more): to attempt to r. the price of corn, annonam flagellare* (*of a corn-factor who keeps back his corn, that prices may rise; Plin.*); *annonam incendere, exandefacere* (*Farr. R. R. 3, 2, 16*); *annonæ caritatem inferre.* *Prices have been raised, merces cariores sunt or pluris veniunt: the price of athg has been raised.* *See "prices &c. have risen" in Kisz.* *To r. the pay, stipendium augere: to r. courage, majorem reddere animum; addere animum.* || *To promote, advance* (*to honour*), *augere, ornare* (*g. t.*); *producere ad dignitatem or ad honores, evehere ad honores: to r. to great honour, amplius honoribus ornare or decorare: to r. fm the dust, ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere; e tenebris in lucem evocare; e tenebris et silentio proferre: to the highest honours, ad amplissimos honores or ad summam dignitatem perducere: to r. aby to the throne, regnum et diadema ci deferre* (*H. Od. 2, 2, 22*). || *To raise a stæg, see BIZEX.*

RAISE UP. || *To lift or set up, erigere* (*as a person fallen*). *To r. a person, manu allevare qm. sublevare ante pedes stratum; ag, for up a sick person, ægrum levare* (*to set him on his legs again*).—*ægro dare salutem or salutem et sanitatem, ægro sanitatem restituere* (*to restore to health*); *ægrum levare ex præcipiti* (*fm a very dangerous disease, H. Sat. 2, 3, 293*). || *To arouse, vid.* || *To cause to appear or come forward, afferre, parere, movere* (*to cause*).—*præbere, dare* (*to afford*).—*efficere, pericere* (*to bring about*).

RAISIN. *acinus passus* (*RAISE* not *uva passa*; = *a dr. ed bunch of grapes*): *puel, racemus passus* (*V. Georg. 2, 269*): *r. wine, passum* (*sc. vinum*): *stone of r., nucleus acini passi*.

RAKE. *s. An agricultural implement, rastrum* (*quadridens*), *pl. rastri* (*a garden-rake*).—*irpex* (*a large rake with iron teeth for breaking clods*).—*pecten* (*a hay rake, Ov. Rem. Am. 192*). *port.* || *A dissolute fellow, homo dissolutus, profligatus, perditus.*

RAKE, v. || *To clear with a rake, pectine ver-*

rere (*O. Rem. 192*). *To r. up* (*a crop, &c.*), *pectinibus legere qd. (Col. 2, 21).* || *To scow, stringere, destringere.* || *To rake up = to collect, vid.*

RAKISH, *profligatus, perditus; JN. perditus profligatusque* (*of persons*); *corruptus, depravatus; JN. corruptus depravatusque* (*of manners, &c.*).

RALLY, *TRANS.* (*of troops*), *ordines restituere* (*g. t.*), *recolligere* (*to collect again*).—*reducere, retrahere* (*if by force; e. g. fugitives*). || **INTRANS.** (*of troops*) *e. g. milites in eo loco denuo conserunt. (Mentally, se or animum colligere; ad se redire; se recipere. See also TO COLLECT.*

RALLY. || *To banter* (*vid.*): *aby on alth, per ludibrium exprobrare ci qd.*

RAM, *s. A male sheep, aries. Of ar, arietinus.* || *The vernal sign, *Aries.* || *A battering-ram, machina, quâ muros quantior percutiunt* (*g. t.*); *aries* (*with the ancients*): *to apply the battering-ram to the wall, arietem muro* (*muris*) *admovere: to shake the wall with the r., ariete or arietis pulsu murum quatere: the r. made a breach in the wall, aries percussit murum.*

RAM, v. *fistula adigere* (*Cæs.*). *fistucare, fistucatione solidare* (*Vitr.*).

RAM-ROD, **virga pyrobolaria.*

RAMBLE, *PROF.* *vagari* (*v. pr.*).—*circumcursare* (*to run to and fro*).—*palari* (*to straggle, of several*).—*PIO.* *evagari; vagari; excurrere; a proposito digredi* (*C.*); *exapatari* (*Q.*).

RAMBLER, RAMBLING, vagus; vagans; errans. || *Rambling* (*of style*), *vagus* (*C. with blame; opp. solutus, of an easy step*).—*disipatus, fluctuans et dissolutus* (*unconnected, loosely put together*).

RAMIFY, &c. *See BRANCH, &c.*

RAMMER, *fistula, pavicula* (*used for paving or for levelling the ground*).

RAMMISH, *olidus, hircosus* (*prop. goatish*).

RAMP, v. || *To jump about, circumsilire, also with the addition of modo huc, modo illuc* (*Catull. 3, 9*); *insultare ci loco or qo loco; qâ re or in qâ re persultare* (*to be ramping about, e. g. in a field, to mischievously tread down the fruit: to be ramping about before a place, ante locum persultare.* || *To climb, vid.* || *To creep up* (*as a plant*), *se circumvolvare ci rei; claviculari adminicula tamquam manibus apprehendere atque ita se enigere* (*of vines, C. N. D. 2, 47, 120; cf. Cat. Maj. 15, 52*).—*pererrare* (*ci of plants round the trunk and branches of a tree, truncum et ramos, e. g. of ivy*).

RAMP, s. || *Leap, vid.* || *A spotted plant, *arum maculatum* (*L.*).

RAMPANCY, *Crcel. with verbs, invalescere, convalescere, ingravescere* (*to grow in power in general*).—*increbrescere, percrebrescere* (*to become very frequent*): *r. of vices, vitia prævalida* (*T. Ann. 3, 53, 2*); *the r. of luxury were then first noticed, luxuria pullulare incipibat* (*Np. Cat. 2, 3*).

RAMPANT, || *Exuberant, lascivus, petulans: Crcel. with pres. part. of verbs in TO RAMP: r. vices, vitia prævalida* (*T. Ann. 3, 53, 2*). || *Rearing* (*of animals, in heraldry, præp. Crcel. with exultare* (*as Np. Eum. 3, 5*), or *se arcetum tollere* (*as V. Eum. 10, 392*), or *erigere pedes priores; e. g. erectis pedibus prioribus*).

RAMPART, || *Remp. vallum* (*the whole of that part of fortification, with its palisades, fascines, &c.*).—*agget* (*a mound either of stone, rubbish, or earth*). *To erect or to make a r., aggerem jacere, or facere, or exstruere; vallum ducere: to surround the camp with a r. and ditch, castra munire vallo fossaque: to surround a town with a r. and ditch, urben vallo et fossâ cingere.* || *FIG. A thing serving as a defence; see DEPRECE.*

BOLWARK.

RAMPION (*a creeping plant, see CREEPING*), **phyteuma* (*the common r. growing in fields, Linn.*).—**campanula rapunculius* (*Linn., the r. with eatable roots*).

RANCID, rancidus.

RANCIDNESS, *rancidus sapor.

RANCOROUS, malignus, malitiosus, infestus, infensus, inimicus; SYN. in INIMICAL.—*JN. inimicus atque infestus; infestus atque inimicus; infensus atque inimicus; inimicus infensusque: r. feeling, animus infestus or inimicus; infensus animus atque inimicus.* *To entertain a r. feeling, infensus animo esse in qm, odium occultum gerere adversus qm* (*ast. Plin. 8, 18, 26*).

RANCOUR, odium. Ira, simultas, odium et offensas SYN. and PHR. in HATRED. (*RAISE* *Rancor Hieron.*)

RAND. *See BRIM.*

RANDOM, quod sine consilio fit or accidit (*without any plan*).—in casu positus (*depending on chance*).—fortuitus (*brought to pass by accident*). See also **CHANCE**.

RANDOM (Ar), per imprudentiam. Imprudenter; inconsulte; temere; also Jm. inconsulte ac temere; temere ac fortuito; casu. SYN. in **CHANCE**. To talk at r., aliena loqui; voces insanæ fundere (*stronger term*); delirare (*to talk like a fool*); to fight at r., temere in acie versari; to act at r., temere ac fortuito agere. See also *without* **CONSIDERATION**.

RANGE, s. || Row, ordo (*a row of things that stand in a relative proportion to one another with regard to space or room*).—series (*the successive or consecutive following of several objects, a series*). See also Row. || Class, vid. || Course, vid. || A step of a ladder, gradus scalarum (cf. Cels. 8, 15, *mod.*, where we find the unusual gradus scalæ; also scals simply [cf. Mart. 7, 19, 20]). || A kitchen grate, see GRATE. || A sieve, vid. || A chain (of mountains), see CHAIN. || Reach (of cannon-shot), * tormenti jactus or con-jectus: to be within r. of cannon-shot, ictibus tor-men-torum interfore esse (aft. L. 24, 74): to be beyond r. of cannon-shot, extra tormenti jactus or con-jectum esse (aft. Curt. 3, 10).

RANGE, v. || To place in proper order, see To ARRANGE. || INTRANS. To rove over, per-vagari, peragraré. tota urbe discurrere (*through the whole town*): the mercury ranges (in the barometer), *mercurius (in tubo Torricelliano) ascendit or descendit.

RANGER, || One that roves about, Crcl. with verbs in To RANGE. || In a bad sense, viarum ob-essor (according to Fest.); latro (a robber). || An officer who tends the game in a forest, * rei saltuarie præfectus or magister; * a conciliis rei saltuarie. || A dog that beats the ground, canis vestigator.

RANK, adj. || Strong-scented, graveolens, male olens; foetidus: to be r., male olere. || Gross, coarse, vid. || Also in composition, e. g., r. rogus, trifur-cifer (Com.); caput scelerum (Plant. Pseud. 4, 5, 3); princeps flagitiorum (C. Ferr. 5, 1, 4): r. fool, homo stultior stultissimo (Plant. Amph. 3, 2, 25); stultus bis terque (aft. C. Qu. Fr. 3, 8, *extr.*).

RANK, s. || Row, ordo. See Row. || Line of sol-diers, ordo: the first, second, third r., acies prima, media, extrema: in close ranks, munito agmine (e. g. Incedere, S. Jug. 46, 3): to quit the ranks, ordine egredi (of one or several); ordines deserere or re-lin-quere (of several): to break through the ranks, ordines perfringere: to break the ranks (i. e. to throw the troops into confusion), ordines turbare, conturbare: to march in r. and file, compositos et instructos pro-cedere: to reduce to the ranks, see To DEGRADE. || Class, classis. || Grade, dignity, ordo (station).—locus (by birth or distinction, often = auctoritas, dignitas, gratia; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 44)—gradus (degree, often with honoris, dignitatis).—honos (post of honour).—fastigium, amplitudo, summus locus (high rank). A man of r., vir honoratus: a man of respecta-bility and r., vir amplius et honoratus; vir personæ et dignitate clarus or præstans (aft. C.).—the first r., primæ, priores (sc. partes); principatus: secondary r., secundus locus (Np); sors secunda (L.); secundæ (sc. partes, C.). the lowest r., infimus locus: to be of the first r. in the state, principem esse in civitate, or prin-cipis personam in civitate tuæ (C.): philosophers of the first r., philosophi longe principes (C.): scholars of the first r., literati primum classium (Wytlenb.). * viri docti, qui primas in literis tenent, or qui principatum in doc-trinæ et eruditione obtinent: to be of inferior r., loco, ordine, dignitate esse inferiorum: to be of higher r., honoris gradus esse superiorem: gradation of r., digni-tatis gradus.

RANK, v. || TRANS. (primas, priores, &c.) ci deferre; (principatum, chief r.) deferre, dare: loco quo ponere, disponere (of several). || INTRANS. locum (primum, secundum, infimum) tenere, obtinere.

RANKLE, suppurare (*to fester, prop.*); inflammari, incendi (*to be inflamed, prop. or fig.*).

RANKNESS, || Strong scent, *rancidus sapor (Np). || Rankor, Pallad. || Exuberance. See EXCESS, EXUBERANCE.

RANSACK, || To plunder, vid. || To search thoroughly, perscrutari (C.); rimari qd (Q.). || To violate, throw into confusion, fodiendo disjicere qd.

RANSOM, s. pecunie, quibus qs redimitur (Suet., Cas. 4): pactum pro capite pretium (when one pur-chases his life with it; C. Off. 3, 29, 107): from the

context often simply pretium; pecunia: to restore, recipere without r., sine pretio dimittere, recipere.

RANSOM, v. qm pretio or pecuniâ redimere (o servitute); qm redimere.

RANT, v. (quasi) furere et bacchari (*to be mad, as it were, like a Bacchanalian*; C. Brut. 80, 276, of those quibus oratio altior, actioque esset ardentior).—inanib-ibus locis bacchari (*to r. in empty common-places*, Q. 12, 10, 73; of the speech).—*fanaticum quoddam carmen bacchari (aft. Juv. grande carmen bacchari).—*fana-tica quâdam verborum magnificentia declamare (of fanatical ranting; cf. Q. 3, 8, 61); emugire, multo discursu, anhelitu, jactatione, gestu, motu, capitis furentem (Q. 2, 12, 9).—tumultuari, or omisâ ra-tione, qua tulit impetus, passim tumultuari (*missâ with ref. to a disjointed, wild style*, &c., Q. 2, 12, 11).

RANT, s. oratio, quæ inanibus locis bacchatur, or oratio furiosæ vociferationis similissima (both aft. Q.; see RANTING), or furiosa vociferatio only; sententiarum vanissimum strepitus (Petron.); fanatical r., *fanatica cantilena.

RANTER, clamator, or clamator odiosus et molestus (bawler, opp. orator, C.).—clamator tantum et facundiâ rabi-dâ (Gell. 19, 9, 7); or Crcl. with verbs under To RANT.

RANTING, a. dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur (wœch runs riot on empty common-places, Q. 12, 10, 73).—dicendi genus furiosæ vociferationis simili-mum.

RANUNCULUS, *ranunculus (Linn.).

RAP, s. ictus (g. t. for blow) r. with the knuckles, talitrum (Suet.). You will get a r. on the knuckles, verbera tibi parata erunt; vapulabis: you deserve a r. on the knuckles, dignus es qui vapules: a r. at the door, pulsatio ostii.

RAP, v. plagam ci inferre, infligere; qm pulsare, verberare: with the knuckles, *talitrum ci infringere; with a stick, qm baculo percutere: to r. at the door, pulsare fores, ostium (Ter.), januum (Plant.); pulsare fores, ostium (Plant.); pellere fores (Ter.); pulsare mœdes (Plant.): to r. (at the door) gently, placide pulsare fores (Plant.). || TRANS. Pulsare to præ-Class. according to Q. 1, 1, 4.

RAPACIOUS, rapax, cupidus, avidus.

RAPACITY, rapacitas (C.); cupiditas, aviditas.

RAPE, || Violence, raptus, Æs; raptio (abduction); oblatum per vim stuprum or vitium; vis illata pudici-tias. || Something snatched away, raptum; preda. || A plant, rapum; *brassica napus (Linn.): wild r., *sinapis arvensis (Linn.).

RAPID, rapidus. citus. celer. velox. citatus (Syn. in Quick).

RAPIDITY, rapiditas, velocitas, celeritas, festi-natio (too great r.). SYN. in SWIFTHNESS.

RAPIDLY, rapide, celeriter, velociter, propere, cita.

RAPIER. See SWORD.

RAPINE. See PLUNDER.

RAPTURE, summa voluptas; suavisimus volup-tatis sensus; accessus mentis et animi a corpore; animus abstractus a corpore; mens sevocata a corpore (these three = ecstacy: ecstasis late).—Furor (of a poet, prophet, &c.): to be in a r. of delight, summâ voluptate affici: in a r. of delight, quasi quodam gaudio elatus.

RAPTUROUS, suavisimus: to be in a state of r. delight, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis; totum in læti-tium effusum esse.

RARE, || Of unfrequent occurrence, rarus. —(unusual, uncommon), insolitus; insolens.—(strange), mirus; novus. || Excellent, select, &c., conquisitus, conquisitus et electus, exquisitus, eximius, egregius, præstans: rarest, conquisitissimus (Ras. rarus in this sense is poet.: r. wines, veterrima vina).

RAREFACTION, Crcl. by the verb.

RAREFY, rarefacere: to be rarefied, rarescere (of clouds, moisture, &c.).—extenuari: rarefied air, aer extenuatus.

RARITY, || Rareness, raritas. || A rare thing, res rara; res rara visu or inventu.

RASCAL, nequam; furcifer. See VILLAIN.

RASCALITY. See VILLANY.

RASCALLY. See VILLANOUS.

RASE, || To overthrow, See DESTROY. || To erase, expunge, See ERASE.

RASH, adj. temerarius (both of persons and things; e. g. consilia).—Inconsideratus; inconsultus (Syn. of their opposites in CIRCUMSPECT).—in consiliis præceps (of persons).—callidus (hol, as it were; struck on the spur of the moment; opp. cogitatus, what receives cool deliberation: of things, consilia, Cas.). Hazar-dous and r., temerarius et periculosus (of things, C.); periculosus et callidus (e. g. plans, consilia; opp.

quietus et cogitatus, *Cae.*. Appearing *r.* at first sight, prima specie temerarius.

RASH, *a.* fornicatio (with itching, *Plin.*). *varus; *lonthus (*i. e.*, on the face).—bona (a disease in which red pimples rise on the skin, *Plin.*).

RASHER, (lardi) ofula or segmentum.

RASHLY, temere. Inconsiderate. Inconsulta. temeritate quadam sine iudicio vel modo (*C.*).

RASHNESS, temeritas; Inconsiderantia (*C.*). [*Syn.* in *RAS.*]

RASP, *v.* *scobina polire or persequi. To *r.* off, descobinare.

RASP, *s.* scobina (*Plin.* not radula).

RASPBERRY, *morum idemum: *r.* tree or bush, rubus idemum (*Plin.* 16, 37, 71; and *L.*). *R.* wine, *vinum ex moris idemum factum (*ast. Pallad.* 3, 25, 19). *R.* vinegar, *acētum ex moris idemum paratum.

RASURE, litura (smearing over a wax tablet).

RAT, *mus rattus (*Linna.*); included by the ancients under the general term mus). To smell a *r.*, subolet ei qd (*Plaut.*); qd mali suspicari (*C.*).

RATE, *s.* | Price, value, pretium. A *Rating* of a *r.*, indicatio (*Plaut.*). | Valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, census: money paid as a *tax*, *q.*, census; vectigal (*see TAX*): *r.* payer, homo vectigalis. | *Maner*, modus; ratio: *as* this *r.*, in hunc modum.

RATE, *v.* | To estimate, vid. | To tax property, *q.*, censere (*see TAX*). | To chide, *See CHIDE*.

RATEABLE, *quod aestimari potest.

RATH, *adj.* *See EARLY*.

RATHER, potius (by way of preference).—multo magis (of degree).—quin etiam, quin potius, quin imo (intensive, with reference to something foregoing).—Imo (denotes either correction or complete opposition = *may rather*; hence it is also conjoined with other words, as Imo potius, Imo vero, Imo enimvero, imo etiam): and not *r.*, ac non potius, or simply ac non: so far from this, that *r.*, tantum abest, ut . . . ut (*Plin.*) but not ut potius, for *such* there is no good authority. (*Plin.*) With adjectives, *rather* is usually expressed by the comparative, with or without paullo (*Plin.* not aliquanto); e. g. *r.* timid, paullo timidior; *rather* longer, paullo longior (*in measure*); paullo diutius (*in time*). It is also frequently expressed by the compound sub, modifying the word; e. g. *rather* angry, subiratus; *rather* ugly, subturpis; *rather* obscure, subobscurus; to be *rather* irritated, subiraeti; to be *rather* afraid, subtimere (*Plin.* but not subtimidus). | I had *rather*, malo (*ast.* *wh.* acc. of personal pronoun is sometimes inserted). I would *r.*, malo or malim (mallem if it alludes to the past, the wish being one that cannot now be realized). (*Plin.*) The subjunctive after *malle*, instead of *acc.* and *inf.*, is poet.: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, *Catull.*. I had far *r.*, multo malo; haud paullo malim (*C.*).

RATIFICATION, by *Crel.* with verbs under RATIFY. (approbatio, comprobatio = approbation.)

RATIFY, sancire (to make irrevocable, declare inviolable; e. g. approve; pactum; legem).—ca rei auctorem fieri (to approve of and accept).—ratum facere or efficere, ratum esse jubere (to confirm).

RATIO, *See PROPORTION*.

RATIOCIATION, ratio; ratiocinandi vis; ratiocinatio. *See REASON, REASONING*.

RATION, demensum; cibis or victus diurnus: rationes, cibaria (*pl.*).

RATIONAL (of persons), ratione praeditus or utens; rationis particeps (*Plin.* *rationalis' first occurs in *Sen.* Ep. 113, 114). (Of things), rationi consentaneus, rationi or cum ratione congruus; or simply by ratio; e. g. ratio non est (it is not *r.*).

RATIONALISM, *eorum opinio qui soli rationi omnia tribuenda esse statuunt. *rationalismus (*f. t.*).

RATIONALIST, *qui statuit, omnia rationi tribuenda esse: to be a *stout r.*, *pro rationis humanae dignitate et iure propagare.

RATIONALLY, ratione (*abl.*).—prudenter (*prudently*).—sapienter (*wisely*).

RATTLE, *s.* crepitus (*r.* of a single sound repeated; tapping, stamping, *q.*).—streptus (loud, noisy sound, of bawling, shrieking, *q.*; but also of chains, vinculorum).—sonitus (ringing, clinking sound; catenarum: also of wheels, rotarum).—fragor (crash, *e. g.* of thunder). | An instrument to make a rattling noise, crepitaculum (*q. t.*; hence also of watchmen's *r.*). | A child's *r.*, crepundia, orum, *pl.* (*C.*); puerile crepitaculum (*Q. 9, 4, 64*); or *fm.* context, crep. only.

RATTLE, *v.* crepare. crepitum dare (to make a

clattering noise).—strepere; strepitum dare (to make a loud sharp rattling noise).—sonare (to resound, *g. t.*). To *r.* with their arms, arms concutere: his throat *r.*, faucibus ejus illiditur spiritus (*e. g.* in febre).—interclusus spiritus arte meat (he breathes hard).

RATTLE-SNAKE, *crotalus (*Linna.*).

RAVAGE, *v.* *See DEVASTATE, DEPOPULATE*.

RAVAGE, *s.* *See DEVASTATION*. *R.'s* of time, insects, *q.*, *prps* quae de quo (anni, &c.) praedati sunt (*ast. H. Ep. 2, 2, 55*): to repair the *r.'s* of time, *q.*, *detrimenta ei rei per annos euntes importata reconcinare.

RAVAGER, vastator. populator. eversor. *Ju.* populator eversorque. *See the verb*.

RAVE, tumultuari; tumultum facere (to make a noise or disturbance; of persons).—strepere (to make a loud noise; of persons or things).—baccari (to rage enthusiastically; of persons).—debacchari (to *r.* at *aby* till one is tired, to *r.* one's fill, *Ter.*; of persons; in the poets also of things).—amvire (to storm, be angry; of persons; *Ag.* also of things).—furere, insanire (to be mad; of persons).

RAVEL, implicare (*prop.* and *Ag.*): to *r.* out (intrins.). *evoli or seolvere.

RAVELIN (in fortification), *munimentum exterius.

RAVEN, *s.* corvus.

RAVEN, *v.* *See DEVOUR, FLUNDER*.

RAVENOUS, edax; vorax; cibi avidus.

RAVENOUSLY, by the *adj.* (voraciter, *Macrob.*)

RAVINE, fauces, *pl.*; praerupta, *pl.*

RAVING, furiosus. insanus (*prop.* or *Ag.*).—rabidus (*see RABID*). *See also MAD*.

RAVISH, *v.* To carry off by force, rapere; vi abducere or abstrahere. | To assault criminally, ei stuprum inferre or offerre. ei vitium offerre. ei vim afferre. qm per vim stuprare. qm vitare. pudicitiam ei expugnare or eripere. decus muliebres or pudicitiam ei expugnare. | To charm, attract admiration, capere. oblectare. voluptate perfundere. suavisissime afficere (to delight in a high degree).—animum a corpore abstrahere. mentem a corpore evocare. vim animi a corporis sensibus sejungere (to throw into ecstasies).—retinere. detinere. attrahere. allicere (a person, or the mind). One who ravishes hearts, *ca.* forma rapit (*Propert.*): a picture ravishes the eyes, tabula oculos tenet.

RAVISHER, stuprator (*Q.*); or *Crel.* by the verb.

RAVISHING, suavisissimus.

RAVISHMENT, | Criminal assault, stuprum mulieri illatum; vitium or stuprum mulieri oblatum. | Intense delight, summa voluptas. suavisissimus voluptatis sensus (agreeable sensation in the highest degree).—ecceus mentis et animi a corpore. animus abstractus a corpore. mens evocata a corpore (ecstasy; *Plin.* ecstasy is late).

RAW, *v.* Utripe, immaturus (*v. pr.*).—crudus (*opp.* maturus et coctus). | Not dressed, uncooked, crudus; incoctus; half *r.*, subcrudus. | Unwrought, rudis (in a natural state).—Impolitus (unpolished).—Incultus (not cultivated or adorned): *r.* metal, aurum, argentum) infectum (*opp.* a. factum, wrought). | Rude, unpolished, *fm.* unwisely, rudis (inexperience, unpractised).—incultus. agrestis (clownish).—ferus agrestisque (coarse and unpolite; of persons or manners).—asper (*of persons, rough in manners*).—rusticus (boorish, of persons or manners). | Deprived of skin, attritus. saucius. *R.* places, partes attrite; attrita, orum, *pl.*: to make *r.*, atterere (*e. g.* femora equitum or eundo atterere, *Plin.*). | (Of the weather), asper.

RAW-BONED, macer. strigosus. strigosa corpora.

RAWNESS, By *Crel.* with *adj.* under RAW.

RAY, *s.* A beam of light, radius luminis. lumen. lux (*Syn.* in LIORET): *r.* of hope beamed forth, lux quaedam videbatur oblata (*C.*); lux venisse quaedam et spes videbatur (*ib.*); lux quaedam affulsisse (civitas) visa est (*L.*). | A kind of fish, raia (*Plin.*).

RAZOR, novacula (*v. pr.*).—culter tonsorius. To shave *aby* with a *r.*, radere or abrader barbam *ca.* (novacula): to use its scissore, *sic a.*, modo tondere, modo radere barbam (*Suet. Oct. 79*): to teach *aby* how to use a *r.*, qm tonsorium docere; qm tondere docere.

REACH, *v.* | [INTRANS.] A) (Prop.) 1) To extend, stretch, pertinere. porrigi. attingere. patiare (*C.*). excurrere; procurrere (*Syn.* in EXTEND). 2) To attain by the hand or the body, attingere. contingere. To be able to *r.* with one's hand, manu attingere, contingere, posse qd: I cannot *r.* so far, istum

locum attingere, contingere neque: eo usque manus porrigere non possum. 2) *Fig.* 1) *To overtake, assuequi, consequi*; adipisci (*to arrive with assertion at a point*: *to r. at last*; locum or qm). 2) *To equal, consequi, assuequi* (*to equal a person in any property or quality*; assuequi *usually to attain to the quality or property itself*).—*adsequere*, *-exsequere* (*to attain to a property or quality*).—*Jx.* *exsequere et assuequi*; *sequere* (*to equal a person in a property*; rarely *to attain a property*). *The heaps of arms reached the top of the walls, muri altitudinem acervi armorum adsequant*: *to r. the number of athg, multitudinem cs rei assuequi et exsequere*: *to endeavour to r. a person or thing, qm or qd imitari*: *not to be able to r. aby (by imitating)*, qm imitando consequi non posse: *to r. with words, or a description, oratione assuequi*; verbis *sequere*; dicendo *sequere* (*to make a representation equal to the greatness of a subject*; *Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3*). 3) *To come to a place, pervenire ad or in with an acc. (g. 1.)*—*attingere locum* (*to touch, approach*).—*capere locum* (*to gain a place, espily fm the sea to land*; see *Hern. Cæs. B. G. 4, 26, extr.*). *To r. a harbour, portum capere*; in portum pervenire, *perveli*: *to r. a very great age, ad summam senectutem pervenire*: *to r. the ears of aby, ad cs aures pervenire*; ab eo audiri. || *TRAUS.* porrigere. præbere. suppeditare. suggerere ci qd. *To r. a hand, manum ei porrigere, præbere.*

REACH, *a. || Power of attainment, by Crcel.* with quod manu prehendi, quod contingi, potest (*within grasp, prop.*).—quod adipisci queas; quod obtineri potest (*fig.*)—*capitus (capacity)*. || *Extent, space, vld.* || *Part of a river between two windings, spatium, tractus.* || *A thrust, vld.*

REACT, "mutuo vim exercere in qd. *To act and r., *mutuum inter se vim exercere.*

REACTION, *vis mutua.

READ, *legere (g. 1.)*.—*rectare (to read aloud, recte)*.—*præire, with or without voce (to r. beforehand what another is to repeat*: *to r. prælegere in this sense is not Latin)*. *To be able to r.* legere posse; literas or literarum elementa didicisse: *to teach aby to r.*, qm instituisse ad lectionem (*Q. 1, 7, 17*).—*elementa literarum ci tradere (elementary knowledge)*. *To learn to r.*, primas literas, prima elementa discere: *to r. well, commodè legere (with good emphasis, &c., e. g. a speech, sermon, &c., opp. male legere)*; librum ab oculis legere (*Petron. 75, 4*; *to r. it off, without spelling, &c.*): *to r. athg (opp. to repeating fm memory)*, de scripto dicere; orationem or sermonem ex libello habere (*cf. Suet. Oct. 84*). *Hence* = *to become acquainted with the contents of athg by reading*; *to amuse oneself by reading, &c.*; legere; cognoscere (*ἀναγινώσκω, espily with attention = to study*; see *Np. Lys. 4, 3*; *Dal. 6, 6, sq.*; *Suet. Gramm. 24, init.*; *C. Or. 33, 105*): *to r. athg frequently, lectitare* (see *Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8*, libri non legendi, sed lectitandi); *very frequently, legendo contere* (= *to wear out by reading*): *to r. (a writing, book) carefully, diligenter evolvere*; diligenter repetere: *to r. athg repeatedly, over and over again, repetere (g. 1.)*; crebro regustare (*e. g. epistolam, C. Alt. 13, 13, extr.*); recognoscere, retractare (*to go over again, in order to make corrections, &c.*): *to be r. much (of books which have a large circulation)*, frequenter lectitari; in manibus esse (see *Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6*): *you have r., Demosthenes through; you still read his, and yet also r. our writings, Demosthenem totum cognovisti, neque eum dimittis e manibus, et tamen nostra lectitis*: *to r. a book, legere librum*: *to r. athg in a book, legere qd in libro*. *Hence fig., to r. in or fm athg = to discover signs fm &c.*; *e. g. to r. futurity in the stars, e siderum positi et spatii conjecturam facere de rebus futuris (Cf. T. Ann. 6, 21, 3)*: *to r. aby's mind (i. e. to know his most secret thoughts, &c.)*, consiliorum omnium periticipem esse: *to r. athg in the looks of a person, qd ex ca oculis et vultu cognoscere, pernoscere, perspicere*: *one could r. in his countenance the nobleness of his soul, quos spiritus gereret, vultu præ se ferebat (see T. Hist. 4, 85, 1)*. *To read a lecture, legere, prælegere qd (to lecture upon and explain; espily a poet, of the silo, age)*.—*scholas habere de re (to give lectures on any subject)*.—*schollis præcipere qd or de re (to give instructions or lessons on athg, in single lectures)*: *to r. on the Stoic philosophy, scholam Stoicam explicare*. *Well r.*, qui multa legit et pervolutavit; multa lectione exercitus: *well r. in the writings of the ancients, in scriptis veteribus multum volutus*: *a tolerably well r. man, homo satis literatus.*

READER, *lector (g. 1.)*.—*recitator (one who reads over or recites)*.—*anagnostes (one who reads to persons at table)*.—*pralector (one who reads and explains the*

works of an author. In the silo, age lector was used in this sense: for wch in the golden age the Greek i. l. anagnostes appears to have been employed; see *Np. Att. 13 and 14*). *Also by Crcel. with legere*: *e. g. a r. of the writings of Archimedes, qui Archimedis libros legit*: *I believed that it would not be unacceptable to my r.*; *judicavi non ingratum fore tibi qui hæc legant.

READILY, || *Promptly, with facility, facile, commodè, paratè (e. g. dicere)*. *To speak a language r.*, commodè uti qd linguæ (*Ast. Np. Them. 10, 1*): *he speaks Greek as r. as an Athenian, sic Græce loquitur, ut Atheniæ natus videatur*: *to speak Persian more r. than a native, in Persarum linguâ commodius verba facere, or Persarum linguâ commodius uti, quam hii possunt, qui in Perside sunt nati (see Np. loc. cit.)*. || *Cheerfully, willingly, promptè, prompto or parato animo, libenter.*

READINESS, || *State of being ready, habitus (acquired r. in an art, &c., when one is as it were at home in it; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 36)*.—*facultas (g. 1. power or ability to do athg)*.—*usus (practice and experience in a thing)*. *to r. not facilis, i. e. talent for athg*; see *C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28*; *nor dexteritas, i. e. cleverness, adroitness*. *R. in writing, usus scribendi r. in a language, scientia cs linguæ (thorough knowledge of it; Cæs. B. G. 1, 47)*: *r. in speaking Latin, *prompta atque expedita Latine loquendi facultas*: *to attain a certain r. in athg, quandam facultatem in qd re consequi*: *to possess r. in speaking, expeditum esse ad dicendum (by practice)*.—*promptum esse linguâ (with natural eloquence)*.—*commodè verba facere (by knowledge of a language; Np. Them. 10, 1)*: *to stand in r., paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse (of persons; SYN. in READY)*; *sub manibus esse (of servants, &c.)*; *ad manum esse (to be at hand; of persons and things)*.—*In promptu esse, paratum or provium esse, præ manu esse (to be close at hand; of things)*: *to have or keep in r., habere paratum, in expedito, in procinctu*. || *Willingness, animus promptus or paratus, facilitas (compliance)*.—*officium (r. to serve)*.—*studium (zeal, good-will)*: *with all r., animo promptissimo*; libentissimo.

READING, || *The act or subjects of reading, lectio librorum*; lectio, legendi *usus (practice of r.)*.—*libri quos lego*; libri legendi; lectas literæ (*books which one reads*). *To take pleasure in r., literis delectari*. *librorum lectione delectari mirifice*: *to give one's time to the r. of the poets, tempus in poetis evolvendis consumere*: *to spend one's mornings in r., matutina tempora lectuiculis consumere*: *to amuse oneself with light r., remissius et dulcius qd legere*: *to be a man of extensive r., multa legisse et pervolutasse (to have read much)*.—*multa lectione mentem formasse, multis literis doctum esse (to have formed one's mind by much r.)*. || *A lecture, prælectio. See LECTURE*. || *Words of a passage, *lectio*.—**scriptura (the former the more perspicuous word: since scriptura may also = 'manner of writing')*: *of different r., *lectio varia*; **lectionis varietas*; **scripturæ discrepantia (to r. but not lectio diversa, lectionis diversitas)*: *the common r., *lectio vulgata*; *to depart fm the common r., *a lectione vulgatâ recedere*: *various r.'s (of a passage) in a manuscript, *librorum varietas*: *the true or genuine r. is, *vera Ciceronis (Horatii, &c.) manus hæc est: a corrupt r., *lectio vana*; **scriptura librarum manu depravata*; **scriptura mendosa*; **corruptela*; **mendum*: *to adopt a r., *lectionem recipere, reddere (to r. but not adoptare)*: *to reject a r., *lectionem rejicere*. *Also it is by Crcel. with legere*; *as, the r. of most codices is, *in codd. plerique legitur.*

READING-DESK, *prps pulpitum.*

READY, || *Prepared, paratus (having will and power to &c., ad qd, or the infn.)*.—*promptus (close at hand: quick and willing to &c., ad qd, in qd, or in qd re)*.—*With the dat., post-Aug.*.—*Jx.* *promptus et paratus*; *expeditus (not hindered, actives)*. *R. to do athg, paratus scire qd or ad qd sciendum*: *to be r., ad manum esse*; *præsto adesse, for athg, ad qd*: *to have r., qd expedire (e. g. arma)*: *to make r., parare, instruere qd*; see **PREPARE**: *to keep oneself r., paratum promptumque esse*. || *Well furnished or equipped, able to act promptly, instructus, paratus*. *expeditus (freed fm hindrances)*. *R. for sea, ad navigandum paratus*. *paratus ad navigandum atque ab omnibus rebus instructus, paratus instructusque remigio. To get a vessel r. for sea, navem aptare ad cursum, or aptare velis (t), or parare instructusque remigio*; *navigium instruere armamentis ministrisque*. || *A ready speaker, orator semper ad dicendum expeditus*: *to make oneself r. for athg, seipare, ac expeditu*

ad qd; parare, comparare, instruere qd: to get *r* for a journey, parare iter; parare proficiaci; se comparare ad iter, for the next day, in diem posterum. Hence a) *Abie* to accomplish *athg* easily and quickly, paratus; promptus: *r.* with the *fst*, manu promptus; manu fortis. *R.* disputante, prompti ad disputandum homines (C.): that has a *r.* tongue, promptus lingua; secundus (see *ELOCUTUR*): in a *r.* manner, parate (e. g. dicere). *b)* *Willig*, libens (v. pr.): alacer ad qd (active). —promptus ad qd (at hand). —*JN.* alacer et promptus ad qd. proclivis ad qd (inclined). To be *r.* to do *athg*, prompto ad qd faciendum esse animo. *c)* (of things) *Completed*, finished, perfectus, absolutus. To make *athg* *r.*, perficere; conficere; absolvere: *JN.* conficere et absolvere. *It is r.* rem absolvi (I have completed it). *Immediate* (of money): *r.* money, pecunia praesens or numerata; numi praesentes or numerati; also simply *numus* (copy if in opposition; e. g. praedia locare non numo, sed partibus): payment in *r.* money, representatio, with or without pecunie (Cf. *C. Att.* 12, 29 and 31; ad *Div.* 15, 24, 3): to have *r.* money, numos numeratos habere; in suis numis versari: to pay *r.* money, praesenti pecunia or numerato solvere; pecuniam representare (see *Hers.* *Cas.* B. G. 1, 40); to *abg*, in pecunia ci satisfacere; for *athg*, praesentibus numis emere qd: to sell for *r.* money, praesenti pecunia vendere; die oculatâ vendere (Proc. ap. *Plaut.* *Pseud.* 1, 3, 67): *he pays r. money* for every thing, semper Graeca fide mercatur (*Plaut.* *Asin.* 1, 3, 47). To have a good deal of *r.* money about him, secum aliquantum numorum ferre (*C. Invent.* 2, 4, 14). *Ready sale*, *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a *r.* sale, facile vendi: that finds a *r.* sale, vendibilis.

REAL, verus (true). —germanus (one's own, genuine; e. g. germanus frater; germanus Stoicus, a *r.* Stoic). —solidus (substantial). —certus (certain). —ipse (the thing itself). —qui (que, quod) est (opp. quod videtur esse; e. g. induxit eam, quem videretur esse, non quem esset, repugnantiam, an apparent, not a *r.*, contrariety, C.).

REALITY, quod est seu quod esse potest (in the concrete, that *whch* is or may exist). —res. res vera. verum (in the concrete, things really existing; opp. res fictae). —veritas (in the abstract). —natura (nature, in the abstract). *In r.*, in vero, in veritate. To become a *r.*, fieri. effici. ad effectum adduci.

REALIZE, *To effect*, facere. efficere. perficere qd (C.). ad effectum adducere qd (L.). To *r.* one's plans, consiliorum suorum executorem esse. Not to be able to *r.* *athg*, non parem esse ci rei exsequenda. *To place a notion before the mind as if it were a real thing*, representare qd (e. g. memoriam consulti mei, *C. Sent.* 11, 26; imagines animo, Q. 6, 2, 29). —qm or qd oculis or ante oculis proponere; or only qm or qd sibi proponere (to place it as it were before one's eyes, that one may dwell upon the thoughts of it) —Imaginem rei absentis ita representare animo, ut eam cernere oculis et praesentem habere videamus (Q. 6, 2, 29). *To make money*, pecunias facere or capere; by *athg*, ex qd *re*.

REALLY, re. re vera. reapse. re et veritate (*r.*, not in words only) —sane. profecto (assuredly, words of asseveration). *Sis 'reality' is omitted* (e. g. multis, ut erat, atrox videbatur ejus sententia): so after 'if' followed by 'any' sensus moriendi, si qd esse potest (if there *r.* can be any); and after *quam* following a comparative, proterior quam erat (than *he r.* was). *Ironically*, in a reply, itane vero! (implying that the thing is absurd). —ain tu! (an expression of surprise at an assertion).

REALM, regnum. See *KINGDOM*.
REANIMATE, *PROPR.* vitam cs restituere. vitam ci reddere, qm a morte revocare (P.). *IMPROPR.* To *r.* *abg*, ad novam spem qm erigere or excitare. novam spem ci ostendere. See *REVIVE*.

REAP, metere (to mow). —demetere (to mow down). desecare (to cut) —colligere (to gather, prop. and fig.). percipere (prop. to gather). *IMPROPR.* fructum capere or percipere ex *re* —consequi (fig. to acquire, attain): to be reaping the fruits of *athg*, fructum cs rei ferre: to *r.* the fruits of one's labours, fructum ex laboribus percipere: to *r.* praise, laudem et admirationem consequi; laudem ferre. As you have sowed, so you must *r.*, ut sementem feceris, ita et metes (C.). tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exodendum (Ter. *Phorm.* 2, 2, 4).

REAPER, messor. qui messem facit.

REAPING-HOOK, falx.

REAR, v. *TRANS.* To bring up, educate (see

EDUCATE). *INTRANS.* exsultare (v. pr.: see *Np.* *Eum* 5, 5); erigere pedes priores (to raise the fore feet, L. d. 7). —tollere se arrectum (P. *En.* 10, 392).

REAR, s. agmen extremum or novissimum (Ces.); extrema agminis (L.): *fm the context* also, novissimi (opp. primum agmen). To bring up the *r.*, agmen claudere or coagere. *The foregoing when the army is considered as on a march: of an army in order of battle, we must say acies, not agmen, and then 'the rear' is novissima acies; e. g. ab novissima acie ante signa procedere (L.).*

REASON, s. ratio (faculty *whch* calculates or deliberates). —mens (understanding). —sanitas (soundness of the mind, *whch* displays itself in thinking and acting according to truth and right). —prudencia. consilium (prudence, insight). Sound *r.*, ratio sana or recta or integra, mens sana. sensus communis. naturalis or vulgaris prudentia (common sense). To follow sound *r.*, recte rationari parere. Endowed with *r.*, ratione praeditus or utens. rationis particeps. *Rationalis is first used by Sen.* *Ep.* 118, 14). Without *r.*, ratione carens. rationis experta. To lose one's *r.*, mentem amittere. To recover one's *r.*, ad sanitatem reverti or redire. respicere. ad se redire. ad bonam frugem se recipere. To bring *abg* to *r.*, ad bonam frugem corrigere or compellere. ad sanitatem adducere or perducere or revocare.

Grown up, cause (efficient or final), causa. ratio (see *CAUSE*). To state a *r.*, causam or rationem afferre. To be principally led by such or such a *r.*, qd or nonnihil sequi: (in *athg*, in qd *re* (C. *Offic.* 1, 11, 35, *Beier.* p. 81, sq.; *Rosc.* *Am.* 3, 8, *Matthias*). I have good reasons for *thc*, non sine gravi causâ facio qd. graves causae me impellunt, ut faciam qd (i. e. I am guided by very strong reasons). I will admit your reasons, causam accipio. For no other *r.* whatever than that, nihil sane, nil, ut (as answer to a question why he had done so and so; C. *Leg.* 1, 1). Not without *r.*, non sine causâ. cum causâ. For or from good reasons, iustis de causis, Without any *r.*, nullâ ratione; de nihilo (not C.; without any cause: e. g. hospites corripit; fiducia, quae non de nihilo profecto concepta est, L. 39, 29). Without the slightest *r.*, temere. There is no *r.* for it, or I have no *r.*, followed by 'to' and *infm.*, or by 'why', or 'for' with the participial subst.; non est, nihil est, quod or cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod or cur (e. g. you have no *r.* to put yourself out, nihil est quod te moveat. I have *r.* to, *thc*, est quod (e. g. I have *r.* to be ashamed of myself, est quod me pudeat): what *r.* is there for, (to, or why), quid est, quod, quomobrem or cur (e. g. festines: what possible *r.* is there for *thc*, quid tandem est, cur *thc*. *thc* causa, and *gen.* causa, after nihil, quid, are also found: non fuit causa, cur metueres; quid erat causa, cur metueret? *thc* also, sic est ut is used for *est* or cur: ille erat ut odisset (= he had *r.* to hate) defensorem salutis meae (C. *de Div.* 1, 56). —non est igitur ut mirandum sit (C.: Z. § 562). My *r.* for doing *athg* was, that *thc*, quod qd feci, eo pertinuit, quod, or, if a purpose is involved, ut: my *r.* for naming several, was that, quod plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit quod (C.). I have greater *r.* to congratulate than to entreat you, magis est, quod tibi gratulari, quam quod te rogem (Comp. *Krûger*, § 615, A. 6, p. 833; *Zumpt*, § 562). I can give a *r.* for my belief, cur credam, afferre possum (C.). To find out some *r.* for *athg*, querere causam cs rei, causam confingere. To state *athg* to be *r.* of, *thc*, praeferre qd. To state a *r.* for it, praeferre causam ad qd. For that *r.*, eâ de causâ. ob or propter eam causam. For more than one *r.*, aliquot de causis. For what *r.* quom ob rem? quâ de causâ? *Whc* (e. g. circumstance) is the *r.* that *thc*, quod facit, ut *thc*, (i. e. whence it happens that *thc*). For this *r.*, that *thc*, idcirco ... quod, or quoniam (idcirco ... quia rare); ideo ... quod or quia (not quoniam in the older writers. *thc* The clause with quod, &c., it precedes when more emphasis is to be laid on the cause). —If the 'that' denotes a purpose, ideo or idcirco ... ut or quo (nô or ut nê) are used. Was it for this *r.*, that *thc*, idcirco ...? (in indignant questions). And for this *r.*, ideoque; et ideo; atque ideo (neque ideo = neque eo magis). *thc* not et igitur (On all these particles, see *Pr. Intro.* ii. 682—689). *Argument*, vid. *Ratiocination*, syllogismus (συλλογισμός, used as *i. l.* of the modern logicians; but pure Latin is ratiocinatio or ratiōis conclusio). *Right, equity*, e. g. with *r.*, jure: with full *r.*, iustissime: with the best or according to all *r.*, optimo jure; merito atque optimo jure; jure meritoque; jure ac merito; merito ac jure: for what *r.*? quo jure? according to *r.*, ex æquo; sicut æquum est: it stands to *r.*, æquum, verum (see

L. 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est with *fin.*, or acc. and *fin.* (see *Groef.* § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt.* § 600 and 623). *By reason of*: see 'on ACCOUNT of.'

REASON, v. || To employ the faculty of reason in order to come to a conclusion, ratiocinari. || To discourse by way of reasoning, agere rem and de qâ re (g. t. to treat on any subject; see *Ocham. C. Ecl. p. 230*).—disputare. disserere de qâ re (to hold a dissertation on a subject, espily by way of discussion; see *C. Ecl. p. 12*, and 354).—sermone habere de qâ re (to have or to hold a conversation, of two or several persons); also sermo est de qâ re (see *Ocham. C. Ecl. p. 401*).—See also TO DISCOURSE. || To debate, consider, ponderare (to weigh athg over in one's mind).—reputare (to reckon over, as it were, in one's mind, the probable result of athg, generally with secum or animo or cum animo).—scrutari. perscrutari (to dive into any subject, to find by way of reasoning the truth of it). See TO CONSIDER.

REASONABLE, || Endowed with reason, ratione praeditus or utens; rationalis participes. || Rationalis is not found before *Sen. Ep. 113, 14*. || That manifests reason, sanus (betraying good sense, opp. insanus, insanens).—prudens (prudent, showing natural good sense).—modestus (that does not transgress the limits of what is proper and becoming). || Agreeable to reason, *rationali conveniens, consentaneus. || Not immoderate, æquus (according to principles of equity).—justus (according to natural law; both of things and persons).—modicus (moderate, not too little and not too much, e. g. price, &c.).—meritus (that wch is owing or due to our deserts, e. g. praise): it is r., æquum, verum (see L. 3, 49, *fin.*), par, jus, fas est, with *fin.*, or acc. and *fin.* (see *Groef.* § 236, 5, 6; *Zumpt.* 600 and 623). I consider it r., æquum esse censeo: more than r., plus æquus (†): as is r., ex æquo; sicut æquum est; ut par est: agst or contrary to what is r., contra quam fas est; contra fas: agst what is r. and right, contra jus fasque: to make r. demands, æqua postulare: in a r. manner; see REASONABLY.

REASONABLENESS, || Faculty of reason, see REASON. || Agreeableness to reason, or relating to the proper use of it, usus rationalis—sanitas (soundness of mind wch displays itself in the mode of acting of rational beings).—prudentia. consilium (prudence, insight). || Compliance with reason, *consensus cum ratione. || Equity, moderatæness, æquitas. JUSTITIA. SYN. in REASONABLE—moderatio. liberalitas (r. in thinking or asking, demanding, &c.): to see the r. of athg, æquitate cs rei perspicere.

REASONABLY, merito. jure. non injuriâ. SYN. in REASONABLE: quile r., jure optimo; jure meritoque: to buy r., or at a reasonable price, bene emere. REASONING, ratio (r. used in argument; e. g. eos ... qui ratione nullâ vincerentur, were convinced by no r., C. Tusc. 2, 21; argumentatio = explicatio argumenti, C. Partit. 13; rhetorical t. t.).—ratiocinatio (C.). To establish athg not merely by plausible r., but by strict demonstration, non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessariâ mathematicorum ratione concludere (C. Fin. 5, 4, 9).

REASSEMBLE, recolligere. The troops reassembled in the same place, milites in eo loco iterum conserunt. For the intrans. meaning, iterum with the verbs in ASSEMBLE, INTRANS.)

REASSERT, iterum affirmare, asseverare, &c. To r. athg again and again, etiam atque etiam confirmare qd (C.).

REASSUME, resumere. recipere.

REASSURE, confirmare et excitare (afflictum) cs animum: confirmare qm diffidentem rebus suis (C.) or qm timentem (Cæs.): ad novam spem qm excitare or erigere: novam spem ei ostendere. To be reassured, confirmare se, or erigere se et confirmare; animum recipere. se or animum colligere, erigere, a pavorē, ex timore se recipere.

REBAPTIZE, *anabaptizare (ἀναβαπτίζειν). *Iterum baptizare.

REBATE, || To blunt, hebere qd or aciem cs rei (prop. and fig., e. g. hastas; aciem oculorum).—oblundere qd or aciem cs rei (prop. and fig., e. g. gladios or aciem gladiatorum; aciem oculorum). || To deduct fm the price, on the part of the seller, *remittere de pretio indicato: to r. ten per cent, *remissionem centesimarum denarum facere. [See also BATE.]

REBEL, v. seditionem movere (to get up a conspiracy).—imperium auspiciunq; abnuere (to refuse

obedience, of soldiers).—rebellare. rebellionem facere (to renew the war, to rise or take up arms again, of a nation recently conquered). To r. agst aby, resistere ei (to resist).—imperium cs detrahere (to refuse obedience).—desicere ab qd or ab cs imperio. desicere ab qd (to make a defection, to fall off).—~~REB~~ rebellare not in C. or Cæs., but in *Hirtius* and *L.*, yet always in the sense of renewing a war; *Rebs*.

REBEL, s. turbæ ac tumultus concitator, stimulator et concitator seditionis. novorum consiliorum auctor; seditionis fax et tuba (the leader of a rebellion, in general).—concitator multitudinis. turbator plebis or vulgi (one that inveigles the people to insurrection).—evocator servorum et civium perditurum (one that calls on the slaves and the mob to take up arms, *C. Cat. 1, 11, 27).—concionator (the inveigling speaker, pop. animus vere popularis, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9).—homo seditiosus (he that takes an active part in a rebellion).

REBELLION, || Insurrection agst a lawful authority, seditio.—motus (disturbance in a state).—concitatio (rebellious commotion, e. g. of the people agst the senate, plebis contra patres).—tumultus (by this appellation was denoted any insurrection of the allies, the slaves, or the peasants agst the Roman citizens).—vis repentina (a sudden commotion or revolt).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (of a nation subdued, agst their conquerors; ~~REB~~ rebellum, L., not C.). A r. among the citizens, seditio domestica: to get up a r., &c. seditionem, tumultum facere, concitare: seditionem commovere, concire: to increase the flames of r., ignem et materiam seditioni subdere: to induce, to prompt to r., sollicitare, concitare qm: to quell a r., seditionem sedare, lenire; tranquillum facere; comprimere, extinguere: a r. is breaking out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exardescit: a r. breaks out again, seditio recrudescit: *denovo exardescit or (if it had been quite suppressed) de integro exoritur: the r. decreases, sed. languescit, conticescit.

REBELLIOUS, seditiosus (being in the act of rebelling, or about to rebel).—rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (inclined for the overthrow of the existing order).—rebellans (rising agst the conquerors, of a nation not long since subdued).—turbulentus (revolutionary).—Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus (e. g. civis): to be r., novas res querere; novis rebus studere. To make r. speeches, seditiosa per cretus disserere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3): the Gauls are a r. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterq; excitantur (Cæs. B. G. 3, 10): to make the people r., seditiosissime agitare plebem. In a r. manner, see REBELLIOUSLY.

REBELLIOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente or turbulenter or turbide. SYN. in REBELLIOUS.

REBOUND, v. repercuti. recellere (quickly, or smartly).—resultare (of the voice, and of solid bodies).—resilire. repelli (of solid bodies; resilire also of persons).

REBOUND, s. repercussio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

REBUFF. See REFUSAL.

REBUILD, edificare qd totum denuo (to build; e. g., a house, again entirely, or fm the foundations: ~~REB~~ reedificare is found only in *Eccl. Latin*; in C. Att. 6, 8, extr., and L. 5, 53, 7, all good editions read edificare).—de integro condere (to build afresh; e. g., a town that had been destroyed).—restituere. redicere. renovare (to restore, repair; ~~REB~~ reparare is not found in good prose in this sense). To r. towns and villages, oppida vicoseq; restituere: the city was rebuilt in the next age after it had been destroyed, urbs eâ mutata, quæ exicidium sequuta est, resurrexit.

REBUKE, v. vituperare (qn de qâ re).—reprehendere (qm de or in qâ re).—objurgare (qm de or in qâ re, or qâ re). SYN. in BLAME.

REBUKE, s. vituperatio. reprehensio. objurgatio: a gentle r., lenis objurgatio. SYN. in BLAME.

REBS, *ænigma, quod vocant Rebus.

REBUT, repellere. See REPEL.

RECALL, || To call back, revocare (by word or writing; prop. or fig.).—qm clamitare, ut revertatur (to call out to aby to return).—qm reverti jubere (to command to return). To r. troops, signa receptul dare: to r. to life, qm in vitam revocare: athg to people's memory, memoriam cs rei renovare or redintegrare: athg to aby's mind, ei qd in memoriam redigere or reducere; qm in memoriam cs rei renovare or reducere; qm ad memoriam cs rei excitare.—(to one's own memory), memoriam cs rei repetere or renovare: to r. fm banishment, revocare de

or ab exilio. reducere de exilio; in patriam revocare.—in patriam restituere (to restore to all one's honours, property, &c.). To *r. aby* fm a post, revocare qm e munere; am ambassador, revocare qm e legatione; *legatum reverti jubere: to *r.* (a governor, viceroys, &c.), revocare ex provinciâ (Suet.). In *L. 5, 15*, quæ cœclnerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, it is, to *r. his prophesy*, so that it might be actually unsaid; but revoc. prob. the best single word. || To *recant*, *refract*, *revolve*, vid.

RECALL, revocatio; or by the verb: *past r.*, irrevocabilis. in perpetuum ratus (fixed for ever).—immutabilis (unchangeable). *Atqz* is *past r.*, qd dixi or feci, ut indictum or infectum sit, revocare non possum or revocari non potest (aft. *L. 5, 15*).

RECENT, revocare (post-Aug. in this sense, Freund).—dicta retractare (V.); recantare (H., of withdrawing poetical abuse; of wishing it, not unsaid, but unsung). *Rec.* palinodiam canere, very late, Macrob.; *quod dixi, indictum esse veli, fatēri or profiteri (readily).—sententiam mutasse (declare that one has changed one's opinion).

RECENTATION, palinodia.—*Rec.* not retractatio in this sense. Or by the verbs.

RECAPITULATE, v. res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum cogere et reminiscendi causâ unum sub aspectum subijcere (C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98).—colligere et communire quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter (Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47).—enumerationem subijcere (Quint. 6, 1, 3).—*rerum capita summam repetere; *decurrere or repetere per capita; *summa rerum capita, or potiora, repetere (Krebs).

RECAPITULATION, a. enumerationis, rerum repetitio et congregatio (see C. de Invent. 1, 52, 98; Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47; Q. 6, 1); also by the verbs.

RECAST, || *PROPR.* recogere.—confiare (to melt it down).—|| *IMPROPR.* totum denuo fingere; fingere, or formare, in aliud.—rescribere et corrigere.—crebris locis inculcare et reficere (to introduce many changes, &c., in a writing, book, &c.).—commutare. immutare. novare: to *r.* a work, retractare (Krebs) not denuo elaborare). I send you the work *r.*, idem (opus, &c.) mitto ad te retractatus (C. Att. 6, 16, 8). You will perceive that this has been entirely *r.*, hæc quasi nova rursus et rescripta cognosces.

RECEDE, recedere. decedere (g. t.).—declinare (a little).—deflectere, degerdi (with the will; prop. and fig.).—aberrare (without knowledge or will; prop. and fig.).—discedere ab qâ re (g. t. to depart fm, leave, abandon); not to dare to *r.* a finger's breadth fm alth (Prov.), ab qâ re, non licet transversum, ut alunt, digitum discedere; ab qâ re transversum unguem non oportuit discedere.

RECEIPT, || *Act* of receiving, acceptio (opp. deditio, donatio); or *Orcl.* with accipere: after the *r.* of the money, pecuniâ acceptâ: after *r.* of your letter, literis tuis acceptis or allatis: to certify the *r.* of alth, testor me accepisse qd: to enter the *r.* of alth in a book, acceptum referre qd. || Money received, acceptum (opp. datum or expensum): *r.*'s and expenses are equal, ratio par est acceptorum et datorum. || Acknowledgement of payment, apocha (ὑποχρ., g. i. for *r.*), or accepti latio. *apocha manca sigilloque firmata. *litteræ rei acceptæ or traditæ testes. || Prescription (in cookery), *præceptum.

RECEIVE, accipere (to take something offered).—recipere (to take, admit).—excipere (to catch, take quickly): to *r.* into one's house, recipere, excipere (recipere rather as a benefactor, excipere as a friend).—hospitio accipere or excipere; tecto, ad so, ad domum excipere; tectis ac sedibus recipere. To *r.* one as a guest, tecto ac domo invitare; ad se hospitio recipere domum; hospitalliter excipere: to *r.* one in a friendly, kind manner, benigne or benigno vultu excipere; benigne salutare, alloqui (to address).—benigne audire (to attend or listen to); opp. aspere tractare, male accipere): to *r.* with open arms, amantissime excipere: to be received by all with open arms, carum omnibus expectatumque venire: to *r.* a person coming (by going to meet him), ci obvium venienti procedere (L. 4, 1, 6): to *r.* one as a citizen, accipere in numerum civium; facere civem: to *r.* one into a league or covenant, ad fœdus accipere; into an alliance, in societatem assumere: to *r.* into a family, in familiam assumere: to *r.* into a college, coopare (in collegium et in ordinem): to *r.* into the senate, legere in senatum or in patres: to *r.* a reading, *scripturam or lectionem recipere (Krebs) not coopare; opp. rejicere): the Anassus, wch *r.*'s the Farranus, Anassus, in quem Varranus defuit. || To admit, allow, vid.

RECEIVER, || One who receives, qui recipit &c.; accipiens (opp. dans, tribuens).—receptor (supply of thieves, &c.): the *r.* is as bad as the thief, non tantum qui rapuit, verum is quoque qui recipit, tenetur; quia receptores non minus delinquant quam aggressores (Marcian. Dig. 47, 16, 1): a *r.* of customs, &c., exactor portorii. portitor, qui vectigalia or portoria exigit. || Vessel into wch spirits are emitted fm the still, excipula or excipulum (Plin.); vas exceptorium (Ulp JCI).

RECENT, recens. novus. See FRESH, New.

RECENTLY, recens. nuper: very *r.*, nuperime. modo. See LATELY.

RECEPTACLE, receptaculum (magazine, receptois).—receptus, ñs. perflugium (place of refuge).

RECEPTION, receptio. hospitium (at one's house and table).—aditus (access to aby).—salutatio (greeting).—coopatio (into a college). A kind, hearty *r.*, liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ qe excipitur or accipitur: to meet with a good, a bad *r.*, benigne, male excipi; with aby, ab qo.

RECESS, || Retreat, remote and solitary place, recessus, ñs. secessus, ñs. || Vacation, vid.

RECHARGE, impetum reintegrare or repetere. Also by verbs in CHARGE, with rursus, iterum.

RECIPE, formula (medic.).—mixture (mixture; Cels.).—compositio (e. g. Cels. 5, 26, fm. &c., and the title of Scribonius's work, 'Compositiones medicæ'). The most celebrated *r.*'s, compositiones nobilissimæ (Cels.); see also RECIPIENT: to prepare medicine according to a physician's *r.*, *medicamentum ex medici formulâ diluere.

RECIPIENT. See RECEIVER.

RECIPROCAL, mutuus (when like is repaid by like).—*Rec.* not alterius (one after another).—*Rec.* reciproci is un-Class. *R.* acts of kindness, beneficia ultro citroque data et accepta: *r.* services, merita danda recipiendaque.

RECIPROCALLY, mutuo (when the same thing is done on both sides).—*Rec.* in vicem (by turns).—invicem (in return). See ALTERNATELY.

RECIPROCATE, *ultro citroque dare et accipere (e. g. beneficia).

RECIPROCITY, *mutua ratio.

RECITAL, narratio, rei gestæ expositio, relatio (e. g. in chronicles, &c., post-Aug.). To give a *r.*; see RECITE.

RECITATION, recitatio. lectio (reading).

RECITATIVE, *recitatio notis signisque composita. *episodiorum recitatio tibâ significans.

RECITE, || To read over, repeat, pronunciare (g. t. to pronounce audibly).—recitare (with due emphasis). To *r.* fm memory, qd memoriter pronunciare or proferre: to *r.* word for word, iisdem verbis qd reddere. || To narrate, relate, narrare ci qd or de qâ re. exponere. explicare (fully).—enarrare (fully and in order). To *r.* at length, pluribus verbis exponere. rem ordine enarrare. cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere: to *r.* accurately, with exactness, enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat.

RECITER, by the verbs.

RECKLESS, securus (unconcerned, fm an opinion of safety).—imprudens (fm want of proper foresight; opp. paratus).—socrs (stupidly thoughtless).—incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens). In qâ re (e. g. in re familiari) negligens ac dissolutus, parum accuratus.

RECKLESSLY, sine curâ secure incuriose (post-Aug.).—negligenter. dissolute (in a careless, expensive way).—indoligenter.

RECKLESSNESS, securitas (freedom fm care and fm fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—socrdia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—incuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

RECKON, || To count, calculate; vid. PRA. to *r.* without his host, frustra secum rationes reputare (Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 54); spe frustrari. || To estimate, ponere with in and the abl. To *r.* alth a vice, ponere qd in vitia, docere (with dat. of what one's it; docere sibi qd laudi)—numerare qd in cs rei loco (e. g. to *r.* a thing a kindness, in beneficii loco). To *r.* alth a gain, deputare qd esse in lucro (T. Phorm. 2, 1, 16). || To judge, deem: vid.

RECKONING, ratio, computatio, supputatio (act of *r.*)—ratio subducenda or subducta (account to be made up, or already made up) See more in ACCOUNT.

RECLAIM, || To demand back, repescere (e. pr.).—repetere (with entreaty, &c.). || To cause to im-

provo or *amend*, *mores* *cs* *emendare* or *corrige*. *Jm.* *corrige* et *emendare*. *emendare* et *corrige*.—*revocare* *qm* a *re* (e. g. *ab errore*, a *cupiditate*, &c.); *qm* a *perditâ luxuriâ* ad *virtutem*; *to wch may be added the state to wch a person is reclaimed with ad: e. g. ad mansuetudinem*, *humanitatem*, &c.). *To be reclaimed*, in *viam redire*. ad *virtutem redire* or *revocari*. ad *bonam frugem* *se recipere*. || *To recover*; *vid.* || *To reclaim against*, *frerere adversus* *qd*.

RECLINE, *inclinare* (se).—*recumbere* (to *lie down*). *See also LEAN*.

RECLUSE, *solitarius* (adj. or *subst.*). *A r. life*, *vita solitaria*: *I lead a r. life*, *vitam solitariam ago* (in *solitude*).—*habeo* or *ago* *etatem* *procul a republicâ* (in *retirement* or *privacy*).

RECOGNITION, *By the verb* *recognoscere*, or *agnoscere* *qd*.

RECOGNIZANCE, *sponsio*, *fidejussio*, *vadimonium* (*baill to appear in a court of justice*).—*cautio* (a *security*).—*satisfactio* (*guaranty, security for the performance of a stipulation*). *To enter into a r.*, *sponsionem* or *vadimonium* *facere*; *sponsione* *se abstringere*; *satisfacere*: *to take a r.*, *satis accipere*. *To forfeit a r.*, *vadimonium* *deserere*: *to appear to one's r.*, *sistere* *se* or *vadimonium*. *sisti*.

RECOGNIZE, *recognoscere* *qd*; *also* *agnoscere* *qd*. *There I r. the Greek*, *jam agnosco Græcum*: *to r. one's mistake*, *agnoscere* *erratum*: *to r. one by alth*, *noscitare* *qm* *qâ re* (e. g. *facie*, *voce*); *abjudicare* *ci* *qd* (*not to r. in him*). *See also ACKNOWLEDGE*.

RECOIL, *v.* *recidere* in *qm*. *To r. fm*, *refugere*. *refugere* et *reformidare* *qd*.

RECOIL, *s. by Cret.* *with verbs*.

RECOLLECT, *repetere* *qd* *memoriâ*, or *memoriam* *rel*, or *qd* (but *Cicero rarely employs the last construction*).—*memuisse*, *reminisci*, *recordari*. *See also REMEMBER*.

RECOLLECTION, *memoria*: *to preserve or cherish the r. of alth*, *memoriam* *cs* *rei* *tenere*, *retinere*, *servare*, *conservare*; *memoriâ* *qâ* *custodire*, *sepire*, *tenere*. *To entertain a grateful r. of aby*, *memoriam* *cs* *colere*; *gratissimam* *cs* *memoriam* *retinere*.

RECOMMENCE, || **TRANS.** *integrare*, *redintegrare* (*to begin afresh*).—*renovare* (*to renew*).—*literare* (*to do once more*, *to begin a second time*).—*repetere* (*after an interruption, of long or short duration*). *To r. hostilities*, *bellum novum* *de integro instaurare*. *bellum redintegrare* or *novare*. *rebellare*. *rebellionem* *facere* (*of a conquered people revolting*). || **INTRANS.** *renasci* (*to arise or break out again*; e. g. *a war, calamity*).—*recrudescere* (*of pain, fighting*, &c.).

RECOMMEND, || *To commend*, *commendare* (in *all the senses of the English word*) *qm* or *qd* *ci*. *To r. aby* *to the best of one's power*, *de meliore notâ commendare* *qm*; *earnestly, urgently*, *etiam* *atque* *etiam*, or *magno opere*, *valde commendare*; *most earnestly*, *intime commendare*. *To r. oneself to the love and care of aby*, *se commendare* *cs* *amori* et *fidei*: *to seek to r. oneself to aby*, *querere* *sibi* *apud* *qm* *commendationem*: *to r. itself*, *gratum esse* (*to be pleasant*).—*placere* (*to please*).—*probari* (*to find approval*). *To r. oneself by alth*, *se commendare* *qâ re*: *to r. itself by alth*, *commendari* *qâ re*: *supte naturâ* *gratum esse*. || *To persuade*, *aditise*, *vid.*

RECOMMENDATION, *commendatio* (*commendation*).—*suasio* (*advising*). *To give one person a r. to another*, *qm* *commendare* *ci*; *ad* *qm* *de* *scribere*. *A r. fm* *one person to another is of the greatest service to me*, *maximo adjumento* *mihl* *est* *cs* *commendatio* *apud* *qm*: *the greatest r. of a youth is modesty*, *prima commendatio* *proficitur* *adolescens* *a modestiâ*: *a letter of r.*, *literæ commendaticiæ* (*C. ad Div. 5, 5, 1*). *To give one person a letter of r. to another*, *qm* *commendare* *ci* *per literas*: *to have a letter of r. to aby*, **literas commendaticias habere* *ad* *qm*.

RECOMMENDATORY, *commendaticius*; or *by the verb*.

RECOMPENSE, *v.* *See REPAY, REWARD*.

RECOMPENSE, *s. præmium*, *remuneratio*, *merces*, *pl.* *See also REWARD*.

RECONCILE, || **PROPR.** *aby* *to aby*, *animum* *cs* in *qm* *offensorem* *recolligere*; *placare* *qm* *ci* or in *qm*; *qm* *cum* *qm* (or *qm* or *cs* *animum* *ci*) *reconciliare* or *reducere* or *restituere* in *gratiam*: *also* *qm* in *cs* *gratiam* *reconciliare* or *restituere*; *qm* in *concordiam* or *gratiam* *cs* *redigere* (*Com.*). *To r. enemies*, *inimicos in gratiam reconciliare*; *componere* *gratiam* *inter amicos* (*Com.*): *to r. aby* *to myself*, *reconciliare* *sibi* *qm* or *cs* *animum*, or *cs* *gratiam*: *to be reconciled to aby*,

reconciliari *ci*; in *gratiam* *cum* *qm* *redire* or *reverti*: *to be sincerely reconciled to aby*, *bonâ fide* *cum* *qm* in *gratiam* *redire*. || **PIO.** *To be reconciled to alth*, **qd toleranter* (*æquo animo, sapienter*) *ferre* *didicisse*. *I cannot r. myself to do alth*, *a me impetrare* *nequeo*, *ut* (*faciam*, &c.). || *To bring one thing into agreement with another*: *to r.*, **facere* *ut* *qd* *cum* *qâ re* *conveniat*: *one thing cannot be reconciled with another*, *qd* *cum* *qâ re* *non* *convenit* (e. g. *hæc tua deliberatio non* *convenit* *cum* *oratione* *largi*).

RECONCILEMENT, RECONCILIATION, *reconciliatio* *gratim* or *concordiæ*, or *simply* *reconciliatio* (*C.*). Or *by the verbs*.

RECONDITE, *abstrusus*, *reconditus*. *Jm.* *reconditus* *abstrususque*. *See also ABSTRUSE*.

RECONDUCT, *reducere* (*to lead or bring back again*); or *by rursus*, &c., *with verbs* *under CONDUCT*.

RECONNOITRE, *explorare*, *speculari* (*the former, to obtain information respecting alth*, *qd* or *de re*; *the latter, to spy out, whether fm a higher position or by close observation*; *see* *Cæs. B. G. 1, 47*. *The latter refers rather to information gained by one's own sight, the former to intelligence gained by means of others*).—*cognoscere* *situm* *cs* *loci*; *cognoscere* *qualis* (*sit*) *natura* *cs* *loci* (not *cognoscere*, or *recognoscere*, *qd*)—*situm* *loci* *visare*; *naturam* *loci* *perspicere*; *situm* *loci* *perspiculari*; *visare* *qd* (g. l., e. g. *copias* *hostium*): *to send to r.*, *qualis* (*sit*) *natura* *loci* *qui* *cognoscant* *mittere*; *perspiculatores* or *exploratores* *cognosci* *jubere*.

RECONQUER, *recipere* (*to relaxe a town*; e. g. *Tarento amisso*—*id oppidum* *rec. L.*)—*recuperare* (*to recover, locum*; and *impropr.* *libertatem*, &c.).—*revincere* (*poet.* e. g. *H. Od. 4, 4, 24, and T.*); *iterum* *vincere*.

RECORD, *v.* || *To relate*, *memorare*, *rei mentionem* *facere*, *proferre*, *narrare*, *celebrare*. [*SRM.* in *RELATE*.] || *To register in public monuments*, &c., in *acta publica* *referre*.—*qd* in *tabulis* *consignare*; *qd* in *tabulis* or *commentariis* *referre*: *also* *perscribere* *qd* (*C. Sull. 14, 41*).

RECORD, *s.* || *Relation*, *mentio*, *narratio*. [*SRM.* in *RELATION*.] || *Register*, &c., *of judicial proceedings*, *tabulæ*, *commentarii* (g. l.).—*periculum* (*tablis on wch the verdict agst an accused person is written down*: *Np. Ep. 8, 2*).—*conscriptio* *questionis* (*written report of a judicial investigation*: *in C. Cluent. 67, 191*).

RECORDS, *tabulæ publicæ* (not *acta publica* or *acta are the r.'s of the proceedings of the senate, people, &c.*

RECORD OFFICE, *tabularium* (*archium*; *archivum*, *grammatophylacon*, *post-Class.*).

RECORDE, *A keeper of records, registrar, chartularius* (*Cod. Just.*): *ab actis* (*Inscr.*); *tabularii præfectus* (*Jen.*); *a commentarii* (*Inscr.*). || *A kind of judge, iudex questionis*; *quisitor*.

RECOUNT. *See RELATE*.

RECOURSE, *perflugium*. *To have r. to* = *fly to*, *fugere*, *confugere*, *perfugere*, *refugere*, *ad* or *in* *locum*; *se recipere* *qm* (*to retreat to*: *a person or thing, perfugere*, *confugere*, *refugere* *ad* *qm* or *qd*; *cs* *refugium* *ut* = *apply to*, *se conferre* *ad* *qd*, *animum* *ad* *qd* *attendere*, *adficere*, *applicare*; *cogitationes* *ad* *qd* *dirigere*, *ad* or *in* *qd* *intendere*).

RECOVER, || **TRANS.** *recuperare*, *recipere*, *rediplsci* (*Plaut.*). *To r. my strength*, *vires* et *corpus* *revocare* (*C. Fam. 7, 26*): *one's liberty*, *libertatem* *recuperare*: *to r. losses*, *damnum* or *detrimētum* *sarcire*, *resarcire*; *detrimētum* *reconciliare*; *lacturam* *rei* *familiaris* *resarcire*, *restituere*; *lacunam* *rel* *familiaris* *explere*: *to r. one's influence, wealth*, &c., *auctoritatem*, *opes* *recuperare*: *to r. one's sight*, *oculi* *restituuntur*: *to r. costs and damages*, *litem* *cum* *impensis* *obtinerē*. || **INTRANS.** *se reficere*. *se recreare* or *recolligere*; *refici*, *recreari* (*to r. oneself fm* *loil, sickness*, &c.).—*se* or *animum* *colligere*, or *recipere*, *with* or *without* *ex* (a) *pavore*; *se recreare* *ex* *timore*; *respirare* *a metu*; *respirare* *et* *se recipere*; *ad* *se redire* (*to r. fm* *alarm*, &c.).—*se* or *animum* *erigere* (*fm* *dejection of spirits*).—*se* *emergere*, or *emergere*, *fm* *alth*, (*ex*) *qâ re* (*to r. fm* *some overwhelming evil*: *incommoda* *valetudine*, *re alieno*). *To recover one's health*, *convalescere*, *sanescere* *sanitatem* *recipere* or *recuperare* (not *Reconvalescere* is *not Latin*): *to r. fm* *a disease or sickness*, *convalescere* *e* *morbo*; *morbum* (e. g. *quartanam*) *passum* *convalescere* *viresque* *integras* *recuperare*; *recreari* *e* or *a* *morbo*; *evadere* *e* *morbo* (*to rise*).—*salubriorem* *esse* *infern* (*said of the disease: the others of the person*).—*sanum* *fieri* *e* *morbo*: *fm* *a tedious and dangerous sickness*, *ex* *longinquitate* *gravissimi* *morbi* *revocari*: *a longâ* *valetudine* *se* *recol-*

Agere: *to r. fm the effects of a wound, convalescere de vulnere* (†); *the patient has recovered, agrotus e morbo evasit* (C.); *a person begins to r., melius ci fit.*

RECOVERABLE, reparabilis. *quod recuperari potest.

RECOVERY, recuperatio; or *Cred.* by the verbs.—*restitutio (restitution, restoration; e. g. libertatis, Pal. Maz.; pristinae fortunae, Suet.). (Of health), relectio, recreatio (a recovering)—sanitas restituta; valetudo confirmata; salus; sanitas aegri. To endeavour to effect the r. of a sick person, petere sanitatem aegri: to have no hope of a person's r., qm or ca salutem desperare (cf. C. N. D. 3, 38, 91): all the physicians doubt his r., omnes medici diffidunt; a medicis desertus est: he had no great hopes of r., exigua cum spe trahebant animam: there appears to be hope of r., spes ostenditur sanitatis: to promise a speedy r. to aegri, dicere ci ut perbrevis convalescat. **RECOVERABLE** is *un-Class.**

RECREANT, *|| Apostate, defector* (T.; apostata, Tertull.). *|| Coward, ignavus, timidus.*

RECREATE, recreare, relaxare: *to r. oneself, vires reficere; requiem querere. respirare (to take breath again; C. Fin. 4, 23, 64).—se remittere. remitti.—animam remittere or relaxare. requiescere curamque animi remittere (after long continued mental exertion).—se reficere. se recreare. refici. recreari (to get fresh strength, after labour, an illness, &c.).*

RECREATION, animi remissio. relaxatio. requies: *R. of the mind and body, requies animi et corporis: gentlemanly r.'s, honestae remissiones* (Gell. 15, 2): *for r., animi relaxandi causa; laxandi levandique animi gratia. To seek r. after business, exertion; requiem querere ex magnis occupationibus: to indulge in a little r., aliquantulum sibi parcere* (Com.): *means of r., avocamentum, laxamentum curarum* (see Gierig. *Plin.* Ep. 1, 24, 3): *hour or time of r., remissionis or respirandi tempus; otium (leisure).—RECREATION* only the *eld. Plin.*

RECRIMINATE, crimen ci regere (Sen. *Hippol.* 720): *regere culpam in qm* (*Plin.* Ep. 20, 30): *regere convicia ci* (to return abuse; H.).

RECRIMINATION, accusatio mutua (the charge, counter-charge, of two persons, each of whom accuses the other; T. Ann. 6, 4, 2).—*accusatio contra intentata.

RECRUIT, v. *|| To refresh, repair, vid.* *|| (Of the army), INTRANS.* i. e. *to beat up recruits, scribere, or legere, milites in supplementum; scribere or conscribere milites; delectum habere; militiam cogere* (L.). *A recruiting serjeant, conquistator (militum): to be on a recruiting party, ease or versari in qd urbe ad milites comparandos. || TRANS* i. e. *to restore or supply with r's, supplere. explere supplemento. delectibus supplere; supplementum scribere ci: to r. one's shattered forces, deminutas copias reintegrare* (Caes. B. G. 7, 81).

RECRUIT, s. novus miles. tiro. miles tiro (opp. vetus miles, veteranus): *r's, milites thrones. milites in supplementum lecti; supplementum.*

RECTANGLE, angulus rectus or quadratus.—*figura quadratis angulis (rectangular figure).

RECTANGULAR, orthogonius (Vitruv.); *rectis or quadratis angulis* (**RE** there is no authority for rectangular). *To describe a r. triangle, trigonum orthogonium describere.*

RECTIFICATION, emendatio, or *by the verb.*

RECTIFY, corrigere. emendare. *Jx. corrigere et emendare. emendare et corrigere.* [SYN. and PHR. in CORRECT.]

RECTILINEAR, directus.

RECTITUDE, aequitas (g. t.).—*recta ratio* (**RE** rectitudo very late)—*probitas (probity).—sinceritas (sincerity).—fides (good faith).—simplicitas (open dealing).—integritas (uprightness).—abstinentia (refraining fm taking what belongs to others).—animi candor (ingenuity).* See also HONESTY.

RECTOR, *|| Rector* (e. g. scholarum, gymnasii, academiae). *To be the r. of, praesse or praefectum esse ci rei.*

RECTORIAL, *Cred.* with gen. of rector.

RECTORSHIP, *munus rectoris. *rectoris vices. *To offer abt the r. of a college, &c., offerre ci gubernationem gymnasii. *qm littera invitare ad gymnasium gubernandum.*

RECTORY, *|| Rectorship, vid.* *|| House of a rector, *rectoris sedes.*

RECURER POUR MIEUX SAUTER, *to be formed fm, valida ingenia, quo plus sumunt recessus, hoc vehementiores impetus sumunt* (Pal. Maz.).

RECUMBENT, recubans: *agri atq.* *Cred.* with inclinari in qd; *ci rei or in qd incumbere: to be r., recumbere.*

RECUR, *|| To return; vid.* *|| To come back again to a thought, ca rei reminisci or recordari. || To have recourse, perfugere, confugere or refugere ad qd. ca rei perfugio uti. decurrere ad qd. ad extrema decurrere (to the last): one hope was still left to wch S. Roscius might r., una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio.*

RECURRENCE. See RETURN.

RECURRENCE, with pres. part. of verbs in RECUR.

RECUSANT, imperium detrectans (refusing to obey authority).—contumax (contumacious). **RE** not refractarius or praefractus.

RED, adj. rufus (g. t.).—ruber (like blood).—russus (Lucr. 4, 73).—rutilus (sery r.).—rubicundus (a deep r., like glowing coal).—rubidus (a dull r., brick colour).—purpureus (a purplish r.).—badius (brown r.).—coccineus (scarlet).—melochinus (crimson).—miniaceus (vermilion).—roeeus (rose-colour): somewhat r., sub-ruber. subrussus. subrubicundus. rubicundulus. rufulus (Plin.—russus Petron.). *R. as fire, igneo colore; igneus; flammeus, flammeolus: r. in the face, rubicundus; rubicundo ore; rubida facie: r. with blushes, pudore or rubore suffusus: r. hair, capillus rufus or rutilus; comm rufus or rutilus (**RE** capillus rufus was considered unwhitely; rutilus beautifal): having r. hair, rufus; capillo, or capite, rutilo: the r. sea, mare rubrum: to dye r., rutilum reddere: r. ochre, rubrica (μῑτρος, sc. terra, any r. earth).*

REDBREAST, *sylvia rubecula (Linn.).

REDDEN, TRANS rufare. rutilum reddere (with the colour of a fox).—cocco tingere (to dye scarlet).—miniare (with a sort of dark red).—e nigro rutilum capillum reddere (to dye black hair red). See also TO DYE. **|| INTRANS.** rubescere. rubefieri (prop. of the face, to blush).

REDDISH, rubens. subruber (of the colour of blood).—subrufus. rufulus (Plin.; of the colour of a fox).—subrubicundus. rubicundulus (with a red tinge).—ruber subalbicans (of a light red colour: **RE** russus Petron.). *To look r., subrubere.*

REDDISHNESS, *Cred.* with COLOUR, and the adj. in REDDISH.

REDDLE or RUDDLE, rubrica (sc. terra).

REDEEM, redimere, with or without pecunia or pretio: *to r. fm slavery, redimere e servitute: to r. aby with one's blood, sanguine suo redimere qm; e. g. fm death, ab Acheronte* (Np. Dion. 10, 2). *To r. a captive, captivum redimere ab hostibus: to r. a pledge, repignerare quod pignori datum est* (Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 5, § 12). *To r. the land-tax, agrum eximere de vectigalibus* (C.; g. t.), or *de vectigali publico, or *de estimatione publice probata. See LAND-TAX. *|| To repair; vid.*

REDEEMER, *|| One who redeems, qui redimit, &c.* (**RE** Redemptor in this sense is not *Class.*)—liberator. vindex. *|| The Saviour of the world, Servator (better than Salvator), or ppri it may be necessary to retain the word Redemptor, or Salvator* (Eccl.: mundi redemptor, Fulgent.), as t. t.—*Muretus says Jesus Christus humani generis assertor; or it may be Class. to dy Christus vindex periculi nostri* (af. L. 10, 5).

REDEMPTION, liberatio. redemptio (by purchase). *salus (deliverance); or by the verb. The work of human r., *salus divinitus missa; *humani generis servandi, conservandi, sospitandi opus.*

RED HOT, candens. ardens (prop. and fig.).

RED LEAD, minium: covered with r. l., miniatum.

REDNESS, rubor. color rubens.

REDOLENT, olens ca rei. redolens qd (e. g. situm).

To be r. of, redolere qd.

REDOUBLE, duplicare (e. pr., prop. and fig.).—*ingeminare* (†).—augere (fig., to increase, augment). *To r. one's pace, gradum addere: to r. one's industry and efforts, majorem industriam ac diligentiam adhibere: with redoubled zeal, acriore etiam studio.*

REDOUBT, propugnaculum. munimentum. castellum. *To throw up r's, castella construere, efficere* (Caes.; ad extremas fossas castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare, Caes. B. G. 2, 8).

REDOUBTABLE, See FORMIDABLE, TERRIBLE.

REDOUND, *|| PROP.* reslire. rejcl. *|| FIG.* By esse with a double dat., e. g., *it r's to my honour, est mihi decori. Sis, but rarely, instead of a dat. we find a nom. in apposition; = it r's to our disgrace, est dedecus nostrum; but **RE** we must avoid esse with an abi. (instead of a dat.) of that to wch aby r's; as*

to *r.* to great glory, *not* magnā esse gloriā (for magnae esse gloriā), *weh in Class. Latin is = to have great glory, to be illustrious (see Bremi, Np. Thras. 4, 1).* —*ci* verbi or vertere ad qd, *ci* converti ad qd, *ci* cadere in qd (to turn out to advantage for *aby*, when the reverse had been expected). —*verti* *ci* in &c. (to be impugned to *aby*; e. g. as blame). —*afferre* *ci* qd (to bring *athg* to one; e. g. profit, loss, &c.). —*valere* ad (to contribute to the production; e. g. ad gloriam). —*ad* qm *redundat* (something comes to me *fm* another's superfluity; e. g. laus adulescentis ad meum quendam fructum redundat, C.). —*gloriam* tuam ad me pars *qa* redundat (Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2).

REDRESS, v. || *To amend, repair, corrigere, emendare.* See **AMEND, REPAIR.** || *To assist, find a remedy for, mederi.* consulere, occurrere, succurrere, subvenire, providere. Jn. providere ac consulere. remedium adhibere *ci* rei. sublevare qd. *Tor. grievances, mederi* malis or incommodis: *to r.* an injury, sarcire injuriam (C. Phil. 9, 4; of the person who having committed afterwards repairs it); ulcisci qm; ulcisci qm pro ea, *quam* accepit, injuriā (Cæs.); ulcisci injuriam (C. Cæs., S.).

REDRESS, s. compensatio. satisfactio. expiatio. Unless *aby* has obtained *r.*, nisi *ci* satisfactum sit. [SYN. AND PHR. IN AMENDS.] || *Remedy*; vid.

REDUCE, v. || *To bring again or back, reducere, redigere.* revocare: *to r.* a sum to our money, *ad nostrae pecuniae rationem revocare qd. || *To constrain, force, redigere* (e. g. ad nihilum, in fortiam provinciae, in ordinem, &c.). || *To subdue, vi* subficere. domare. in ditonem redigere. || *To lessen, bring down, *ad* minorem modum redigere (to make smaller). —*contrahere* (to contract). —*minuere*. Imminuere. *To r.* the price of *athg*, pretium *cs* rei imminuere: *to r.* the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare; pretium frumenti minuere; frugum pretia levare; ex hominum milibus LX vix ad D, qui arma ferre possent, fere redactos esse dixerunt (Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; reduced *fm* sixty thousand to scarce *five* hundred). || *To reduce fractions, *fractiones* ad minimos numeros reducere (f. t.). || *To reduce* a dislocation, see **DISLOCATION**.

REDUCIBLE, quod ad minorem modum redigi potest; or otherwise by Crcl. with verbs in **REDUCE**.

REDUCTION, f *A bringing back, reductio, reportatio.* || *A diminishing, lessening, minutio, imminutio, extenuatio (in size or circumference).* —*levatio* (a lightning). —*remissio* (a relaxation). *To suffer* a *r.* in price, villus fieri or venire; see **FALL**. || *A subduing, taking by storm, expugnation; or Crcl. with the verbs.* || *A rule in arithmetic, *reductio* (f. t.). *Other meanings* by Crcl. with verbs.

REDUNDANCY, redundantia, or by the adj.: e. g. *to prune* (an author's) *r. of style*, redundantem qm et superfluentem juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimere (if they are the *r.'s* of a young man's style). —*luxuriantia* (pl. particp.) compescere (H.). or astringere stilo (Q. 10, 4, 1). The *r.'s* of an over-fertile imagination, luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas (Plin.).

REDUNDANT, redundans, supervacaneus, supervacaneus et inutilis (Rox) in the golden age supervacaneus was used only by the poets; superfluous did not come into use at all until the third century). *To be r., redundare* (Q. 1, 4, 9); supervacaneum esse. superesse (opp. deesse).

REDUNDANTLY, redundanter (Plin.); immodice et redundant (id.); nimium.

REDUPLICATION, duplicatio; or Crcl. with verbs.

RE-ECHO, || TRANS. See **ECHO.** || **INTRANS.** resonare. personare, with *athg*, qā re; e. g. vocibus, reptu, &c.

REED, calamus (g. t.). —*arundo* (long and strong). —*canna* (small and thin; see Col. 4, 33).

REEDY, arundineus (reed-like, or made of reed). —*arundinosus* (abounding in reeds, Catull.). —*arundineus* (once in Plin.).

REEF, s. (of rocks), cautes (pl.).

REEF, v. (a sail), velum (vela) subducere (Auct. Bell. Alex.); vela contrahere, &c. (C.); velum subnectere antennis (O.); velum legere (V.).

REEK, fumare, vaporare. vaporem, fumum, emitte.

REEL, s. rhombus. *A r. of thread, glomus lini.* *To wind thread on a r., *fila* deducere in rhombum. **fila* in rhombum glomerare.

REEL, v. || **TRANS.** Wind on a reel, see **REEL, s.** || **INTRANS.** titubare, vacillare (e. g. ex vino).

RE-ELECT, *Iterum creare. See **ELECT.**

REELING, part. adj. titubans. ex vino vacillans. temulentus. crapulæ plenus.

RE-EMBARK, || TRANS. in naves rursus imponere. || **INTRANS.** navem rursus or iterum conscendere.

RE-ENTER, iterum ingredi, intrare, introire, &c. [SYN. IN ENTER.]

RE-ESTABLISH, restituere, reficere. See also **RESTORE.**

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, restitutio. refectio.

REFECTION, See REFRESHMENT.

REFECTORY, cœnaculum (Varr.); cœnatio (Plin. Ep.); conclave ubi epulamur (C.); a small r., cœnatiuncula (Plin. Ep.).

REFER, || TRANS. To direct to another for information, &c., qm or qd delegare ad qm or ad qd (e. g. rem ad senatorem; qm ad volumen). —*relegare* ad qm (e. g. ad auctores; REX) but not ablegare ad qm or ad qd, in this sense). —*revocare* qm ad qm or ad qd (e. g. qm ad Græcorum poetarum fabulas; qm ad philosophos). —*rejicere* or *remittere* qd ad qm (e. g. causam ad senatum): *to r. athg* (to some deliberative body), *referre* rem or de re ad (e. g. ad senatum). But REX ad populum ferre qd, *not* referre, because the people were not called upon to advise, &c.; see **Ruhnke ad Murel. Op. 4, 9.** Hence also *referre* ad concilium, to a council of war): *to r.* a matter to arbitration, rem *cs* arbitrio permittere. || *To reduce* to, *ascribe* to, *referre* ad qd. —*trahere* in or ad qd: *to r. athg* to something else, qd ad aliam rem transferre: *to r. every thing* to sensual enjoyment, omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre. **INTRANS.** To regard, have relation to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse ad qd; attinere ad (Rox) *not* pertinere ad. See **REGARD.**

REFEREE, arbitri. disceptator. [SYN. AND PHR. IN ARBITER.]

REFERENCE, By the verb: with *r.* to, see 'with RESPECT TO.' || The act of sending a cause to an umpire for an extra-judicial decision, Crcl. To submit to a r., arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere. || *Aby* gives a reference to *aby*, **qs* nominat or indicat qm, cui notus sit.

REFINE, || PROF. defæcere (e. g. vinum). —*liquare.* eliquare. deliquare (of liquids). *To r. sugar,* saccharum coquere. || **FIG.** expolire. perpolire. excolere. *Refined habits, &c., politior humanitas: refined life, cultus; vitæ cultus: refined luxury, eruditus luxus* (T. Ann. 16, 18).

REFINEMENT, f Act of refining, by the verbs. **FIG.** politio. expolitio. || *Refined manners, humanitas. politior humanitas. cultus* (vitæ).

REFINER, qui defæcat, &c. *Sugar r., *coctor sacchari.*

REFINERY (of sugar), *officina saccharo coquendo.

REFIT, reficere, restituere. See also **REPAIR.**

REFLECT, || TRANS. To give back a reflection, radios repercutere. radios regere (in speculo): *to r.* as a mirror, in modum speculi imagines reddere (see Sen. N. Q. 1, 11, 3). —*qd* est tanti splendoris, ut imaginem recipiat (Plin. 31, 7, 41; is so bright as to be capable of reflecting): the house is reflected in the water, aqua domūs imaginem recipit: human nature is faithfully reflected in boys, in pueris ut in speculis natura cernitur, or pueri sunt specula nature: the mind is reflected in the countenance, imago animi est vultus.

|| **INTRANS.** To consider, &c., meditari: *to r. upon athg*, meditari (with oneself, secum) de re, or qd (to think how a thing ought to be, or to be done, to devise means for accomplishing *athg*: with an acc. usually = to prepare oneself for *athg*; e. g. orationem). —*commentari* de re, or qd (to meditate upon; to study). —*commentari* atque meditari de re, considerare (secum in animo) qd, or de re (to consider how to choose or decide). —*perpendere* qd (to weigh carefully). —*qd* reputare, with oneself, secum, in or cum animo (as it were, to calculate results; also = to collect). —*cogitare* qd or de re (g. t., to think over or upon *athg*): *to r. much, diu* multumque secum reputare; toto animo or toto pectore cogitare: intendere cogitationem in qd. || *To reflect upon aby*, see **ANIMADVERT, CENSURE.**

REFLECTING, REFLECTIVE, consideratus (considerate). —*prudens* (prudent, wise). —*magni consilii* (intelligent). —*solers* (skilful).

REFLECTIVE (or REFLEXIVE) VERB, *verbum reflexivum.

REFLECTION, || PROP. colorum repercusus (of colours). —*radiorum duplicatio* (of light; Sen. N. Q. 4, 8, acir.). || *Consideration, meditatio, commenta-*

no. Jm. commentatio et meditatio, upon *athg*, cs rei: cogitatio (SYN. in REFLECT) the matter requires some r., res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to require much r., multae cogitationis esse: to be void of r., nullâ cogitatione esse; imprudentem, inconsideratum, inconsultum, or temerarium esse; nullius consilii esse (REF) not in cogitantem or incogitabilem esse: in deep r., defusus in cogitationibus: with r. (considerately), cogitare, considerare (REF) but not cogitare: in C. Off. 1, 8, 27, modern writers read cogitare; not consulto, wch even in C. N. D. 1, 31, in. and Off. 1, 8, 27 = purposely, designedly: without r., inconsiderate, temere; sine consilio: after due r., re diligenter perpensâ or consideratâ; initâ subductâque ratione: omnibus rebus circumspectis; re consultâ et exploratâ. || *Animadversion*, vid.

REFLECTOR, || *One who reflects*, Crcl. with the verbs. || *An instrument for reflecting light*, "quod radios reperit or repercutit.

REFLOW, retro fluere (refluere only in the poets and Plin.).

REFLUENCE, recessus (of the tide).

REFLUENT, qui retro fluit. refluxus (Plin.).

REFLUX, recessus, flux.

REFORM, v. || TRANS. || melius facere or efficere (to make better).—corrige (to correct or improve as a whole something defective, not right, &c.).—emendare (to free *athg* fm fault).—Jm. corrige et emendare: emendare et corrige. To r. one's ways, mores corrige or emendare. (The younger Plin. has corruptis depravatosque mores reformare et corrige.) || INTRANS. || To improve, with respect to morals, mores suos mutare: in viam redire, ad virtutem redire or revocari; ad bonam frugem se recipere.

REFORM, REFORMATION, || *Improvement*, correctio, emendatio. Jm. correctio et emendatio, cs rei (SYN. in REFORM). || *Amendment in morals and conduct*, mores emendatores (vita emendator Ulp. Dig.).

REFORMATION, (ecclesiastical) *sacra in melius restituta (pl.). *discipline Christianae correctio et emendatio. Usually (but not Class.) reformatio sacrorum, or reformatio (f. t.): the Lutheran r., inchoata a Luthero veritatis obscuratae reformatio (Moesheim); *sacrae res Christianorum per Lutherum emendatae, reformatae: a history of the r., *historia rerum Christianarum in melius restituturum.

REFORMED, mutatus, emendatus (C.); reformatus (Plin. Ep.). In a limited sense, as opp. to 'Lutheran', Reformatus (f. t.): *Calvini doctrinam amplexans. *Calvinianæ legis studiosus (off. Amman.): to be one of the r., *probare formulam Calvinianam: to join the r., *amplecti formulam sacrorum a Calvino constitutam. *transire ad sacrorum rationem per Calvinum reflectam.

REFORMER, || Generally, emendator, corrector et emendator cs rei.—veteris cs consuetudinis mutator. A radical r., rerum evertendarum cupidus, or *qui ita est mutandarum or novarum rerum cupidus, ut omnia, quæ nunc sunt, a radicibus velit evertere (in a bad sense), or qui vult non solum ramos miseriarum nostrarum amputare, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere (in a good sense; off. C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13). || Ecclesiastical reformer, *discipline Christianæ corrector et emendator. *melioris formulæ auctor (in ecclesiastical matters); *sacrorum instauratorum, emendatorum, auctor. REF reformator is not Latin.

REFRACT, infringere, refringere (e. g. radii infracti resiliunt, Plin.); solis radii aquæ immixti refringuntur (id. 2, 59, 60).

REFRACTION, *refractio radiorum.

REFRACTORY, contumax, imperium detrectans. REFRACTORIOLUS (= 'contentious' of judicial oratory) occurs C. Alt. 2, 1, 3, in a passage wch Orelli rejects.—refractorius, Sen. Ep. 73. Præfractus has not this meaning; see Dict.).

REFRAIN, || TRANS. || To check, restrain; vid. || INTRANS. || abstinere or se abstinere ab qâ re, se continere ab qâ re (to keep oneself back fm).—temperare sibi, quominus, temperare (sibi) ab qâ re (not to seize upon, to abstain fm: REF) not temperare ei rei, wch is to set measure or bounds to *athg*; see Krüger, § 359: temperare qâ re is not a Latin construction; for in L. 32, 34, 3, riau is the dat.).—parcere ei rei (to spare; e. g. ut neque lamentis neque execrationibus parcetur, L. 8, 7, 21; parco nominibus viventium, I refrain fm mentioning the names of persons now alive, Q. 1, 3, 21). To r. fm food, se abstinere cibo; a (quibundam) cibis temperare: to r. fm fighting, supercedere proelio or pugna: to r. fm tears, lacrimas tenere; tem-

perare a lacrimis († V. En. 3, 8; ubi eas temperare lacrimis, L. 30, 30, 1, = to moderate one's tears): to r. fm laughter, risum tenere or continere: to r. fm intercourse with *aby*, cs additum sermonemque defugere: wad to be able to r., sibi temperare or se continere non posse, quin; a se non impetrare posse, quin: to be scarcely able to r. fm, vix se continere posse, quin &c.; vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c.; vix comprior, quin &c. (Plut. Most. 1, 3, 46).

REFRESH, reficere (to restore lost strength).—recreare (to give fresh life and spirits).—Jm. reficere et recreare; recreare et reficere. To r. *aby* with food, cibo juvare qm; with food and drink, cibo ac potione firmare qm: to r. oneself, se reficere, se recreare; corpus curare (with food and sleep; Curt. 3, 8, 22). To r. oneself by *athg*, qâ re refici, se reficere, or vires reficere (e. g., by victuals and drink, &c.).—qâ re delectari (of the body or of the mind).—qâ re recreari (of the mind).—animo relaxari; animi remissionem querere: to r. one's memory in *athg*, gratiæ memoriæ renovare qd: to r. the courage of soldiers, ardorem militum, qui roederat, excitare rursus renovareque (L. 26, 19).

REFRESHING, reficiens, recreans (see REFRESH).—suavia, dulcis (placant, sweet).

REFRESHMENT, refectio, recreatio (act of refreshing).—id, quod recreat, reficit corpus (vires) or animum (that wch refreshes the body or mind).—oblectatio, oblectamentum, voluptas (delight, mental enjoyment): to find r. in *athg*, qâ re recreari, refici (of body and mind); qâ re delectari, oblectari (of the mind): to take r., *cibum, quo corpus recreatur, sumere (to take food).—*caldam sumere (a warm drink).

REFUG, orbis, orbatus. See BEREAVE.

REFUGE, perfugium (a secure place of shelter, open to all in time of danger; REF) Avoid profugium, wch is of very doubtful authority).—refugium (a place of r. prepared or at least thought of beforehand in case of a retreat; only once in C.; confugium only in the poets; suffugium, in O. and T., is, if not a secret, at least an occasional and temporary place of shelter fm inconveniences; Diod.).—asylum (an asylum provided for refugees).—receptus (a place of secure retirement).—receptaculum (place of retreat, shelter): to afford or offer r., perfugium præbere (C.); refugium dare (L.). to cut off all hope of r., excludere qm e portu et refugio (C.); ultimum ei perfugium claudere (T.); omnium rerum respectum abscidere ei (L.): to betake oneself for r., quo confugere, perfugere, refugere. To take r. in *aby*'s bosom, confugere ad ea sinum (Plin. Jun.).

REFUGEE, profugus (the unfortunate person obliged to forsake his home, &c.; mly considered as a citizen, Diod. REF) not refugus (T.), wch = one who is flying, fugitive). By the verbs, confugere, perfugere.

REFULGENCE, fulgor, splendor, candor, claritas (SYN. in BRIGHTNESS).

REFULGENT, clarus, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, luminosus (SYN. in BRIGHT).

REFUND, reddere (pecuniam): to r. *athg* to the last penny, reddere ad assem (e. g. ci impensum).

REFUSAL, recusatio, detrectatio (e. g. militiæ, to serve): to persist in a r., in recusando perstare: to meet with a r., repulsam pati († O.). || First offer of *athg* to be sold. To give *aby* the r. of *athg*, *rei emendæ optionem ei dare; *ci permittere ut rem, si velit, emat. But mly by the verbs.

REFUSE, v. || To decline accepting, abnuere, renuere (prop., by shaking the head).—recusare (to r., reply for some reason).—repudiare (to disdain, despise, scorn)—deponere (to decline).—deprecari (to excuse oneself).—detrectare (to endeavour to withdraw fm a thing).—contemnere, aspernari, respuere (to reject with contempt).—fastidire (to r., haughtily): to r. an offer, munus or provinciam recusare; honores, munus deprecari: to r. offices in the state, imperia non accipere; honores deprecari: to r. a wife with a large dowry, uxorem cum grandi dote recusare: to r. an inheritance, hereditatem repudiare; also hereditatem adire or cernere nolle (not to enter upon it). To r. one's friendship, amicitiam cs recusare: to r. a triumph, triumphum deponere (L. 2, 47). || To deny a request, negare qd; recusare qd or de re (for sufficient reasons).—renuere qd (by gestures, &c.); also by nolle with an *inf.* (to be unwilling): to r. a request, petenti ei qd denegare, petenti ei deesse, preces cs repudiare: to r. in part, subnegare qd: to r. courteous y, belle negare: to r. positively or decidedly, præcise negare; sine ullâ exceptione, or plane, præcidere: to r. to believe *athg*, si rei fidem abrogare (C.).

REFUSE, *s.* [PROP.] *Shreds, waste, &c., remanent (fm metals, skins, &c.: by filing, or rubbing).*—*scrobs* or *scrobs* (*fm wood, metals; by sawing, fling, boring*).—*intermentum*, *retrimentum* (*by melting*).—*reclamentum* (*chips of wood, &c.*). [FIG.] *The worst of athg, offscouring, purgament (s. g. servorum: urbis, Curs. 6, 11, 2, and 2, 10, 7).*—*sentina* (*qu. the sink; canaille*).—*quisquiliæ* (*qu. the sweepings: all of an entire class of bad or worthless persons*).—*homo ad extremum perditus, homo despectissimus* (*a very depraved and most contemptible individual: the r. of the people, perditissima et fax populi*).

REFUSE, *adj.* *abjectus* (*worthless*).—*vilis* (*mean*).—*malus* (*bad*).—*reiectus, rejiciendus* (*cast away, or fit only to be cast away, C.*).

REFUTATION, *refutatio. confutatio. responsio* (Q. 5, 7, 14).

REFUTE, *refellere* (*to prove by good grounds and convincing arguments that a thing is false; to r. a person or thing*).—*redarguere* (*to convict a person or thing of error or falsehood*).—*refellere et redarguere*.—*convincere* (*to convict a person of error fully, to show incontrovertibly that a thing is false, errores*).—*revincere* (*to show by convincing counter-arguments that the opposite is true; of persons or things; cf. L. 6, 26, 7, crimina revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet*).—*confutare* (*to overbear by argument or disputation: it is only in this sense that it is = r.: a person or thing; e. g. argumenta Stoicorum*).—*refutare* (*to repel: the refutans acts on the defensive; the confutans on the offensive*).—*refutare oratione* (*e. g. contraria, qd magis re, quam verbis*).—*diluere* (*to do away with, to show its nothingness; e. g. crimen; confirmationem adversarium*).—*Jx. refutare ac diluere. diluere ac refellere. diluere qd et falsum esse docere. dissolvere* (*to destroy entirely*).

REGAIN, *recuperare. recipere. redipisci* (Plant.). See also RECOVER.

REGAL. See ROYAL.

REGALE, [TRANS.] *blande, benigne excipere qm hospitio* (L.).—*convivio excipere qm* (C.).—*laute excipere qm* (H.).—*apparatu epulis excipere qm* (T.).—*lautissimas epulas, conquisitissimos cibos apponere ei* (*magnificently*). [INTRANS.] *epulari. convivari*.

REGALE (The), **jus principis proprium*.

REGALIA, *ornatus regius* (*royal ornaments*).—*sceptrum regium* or *regis* (*the sceptre*).—*insigne regium* (*distinctive badge of royalty*).—*Reges* not regale.

REGALITY, *dignitas regis* (*royal dignity*).—*regia potestas* (*royal power*).

REGARD, *s. ratio. respectus*. To pay r. to = To REGARD: with r. to; see *with RESPECT to. [Affection: vid.]

REGARD, *v.* [To respect, pay regard to, est rationem habere or ducere; respectum habere ad qd (to have respect to, &c.).—*respicere* (*to have respect to, &c.: then also to care for athg*).—*cogitare de qd or de re* (*to take thought for*). Not to r. a thing, nihil curare, negligere qd: to r. nothing, nihil pensi habere. [To concern, pertain to, attinere ad. As r.'s myself, quod ad me attinet (Reges) quod ad me pertinet in this sense would not be Latin: pertinere ad qm means to reach any one, to affect any one well or ill, to do good or harm to; attinere ad qm, to belong to, to concern). [To esteem, vid.]

REGARDLESS, *negligens* (*ca rei*). *Incuriosus* (T.; recentium, &c.).—*securus* (*without any anxiety about; e. g. pelagi atque mel, V.; poet. in this sense*). See also CARELESS.

REGARDLESSLY, *negligenter; incuriosè; sine cura*.

GENECY, *regni procuratio* (Cæs.).

REGENERATE, *adj.* *renatus. regeneratus* (Eccl.).

REGENERATE, *v.* [PROP.] *regenerare. revivificare* (Terull.). To be regenerated, renasci, renatum esse (of the state). [FIG.] *renovare. restaurare*. See RENEW.

REGENERATION. By the verbs. *Regeneratio* (Eccl.).

REGENT, *rerum publicarum rector or moderator* (g. s.).—*principes* (*a prince: in the sivo. age*).—*procurator regni* (*one who administers public affairs during a minority or the like*). To be r. (*in the latter sense*), in regni procuracione esse (Cæs. B. C. 3, 104).

REGICIDE, *regis interfector* or *paricida*; *fm the context also percussor* (see Justin. 9, 7, 9). *Reges* Occisor regis only in Plant. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

REGIMEN, *victus*.—*certus vivendi modus* *ac lex*.—*lex quædam laborum* (*diei*).—*exercitatio et lex quædam ciborum* (Q.; *exercice and diet*). See DIET.

REGIMENT. [Government; vid.] A body of soldiers under one colonel, usually rendered by the Gr. *chilias*; better *prps* by *legio*. A r. of cavalry, *turma equitum*: the band of a r., *milites symphonici* (*analogous to pueri symph.*, C. Mil. 21, 55): to ask a r. for *aby, petere* (*ab qd*) *præfecturam* (*s. of cavalry*) *cl.* or *tribunatum* (*both C.*).

REGIMENTAL, **legionarius, or by gen. legionis*.

REGIMENTALS, *ornatus vestitusque militaris* (Np. Dat. 9, 3); also *fm context, vestitus, ornatus only*.

REGION, *regio* (g. t.).—*tractus* (*in reference to extent: a tract of country*).—*plaga*; *ora* (*mly of regions in the heavens, with or without cœli*). *Regiones, regiones* (g. t.; also *tracts of country*).—*partes* (*parts, districts; also of the heavens*).—*loca* (*places, usually with an adj. denoting the physical quality of a place; e. g. loca amœna*): *flat r.'s, loca patenilla*; *campi* (*opp. to mountains*): *in the r. of, &c., regione, with a gen.* (see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 39); *in with an abl. of the name of a town* (*at, near; e. g. in Philippi; see Benecke, Justin. 11, 5, 12*).

REGISTER, *s. commentarii* (Inscr.).—*index* (*list; catalogus, labe*). An alphabetical r., *qm rerum in literis digesta nomine: to set down in a r.*. **in indicem referre*. **in acta publica referre* (*in an official r.*).—*qd* (*in tabulis*) *consignare*; *in tabulis* or *commentariis referre*: *r. of deaths, annales funesti* (L. 4, 20), or *prps ratio Libitine* (*cf. Interpr. ad Suet. Ner. 29*).

REGISTER, *v.* [PROP.] *in acta publica conferre* (*of a public registrar*).—*in tabulis referre, consignare* or *in tabulis consignare*. FIG. *tuêrli. ab oblivione defendere*.

REGISTRAR, *ab actis. a commentariis* (*both Inscr.*).—*commentariensis* (Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45).

REGISTRATION, **actorum publicorum consignatio*.

REGISTRY, *commentarii* (*the thing; Inscr.*).—**actorum publicorum consignatio* (*act*).

REGNANT, *qui nunc præest civitati. Or by Crel. with verbs in REIGN*.

REGRESS, *reditus. redditio*. See also RETURN.

REGRET, *s. dolor* (*sorrow*).—*desiderium* (*the longing after something of which one feels a want, hence mly after what one no longer possesses*)—*pœnitentia* (*penitential r.*). To be moved with r., see TO ROBERT.

REGRET, *v. dolere*.—*egre* or *molesse ferre*.—*lugere* (*to mourn for*). It is to be regretted that, *dolendum est, quod &c.* Hence, a) To rue or repent of athg, *pœnitent* me non pœnitent eorum sententiæ fuisse: I r. that I was not present, *dolet mihi, non a fuisse*. b) To miss an object, *desiderare qd*.—*desiderio* *ca moveri* (*to r. a person who is dead; e. g. Scipionis: C. Læt. 3*): *he made us bitterly r. his prudentissim wisdom, prudentiæ suæ triste nobis desiderium reliquit. I r. town, desiderium me tenet urbis* (C.).

REGULAR, [Well arranged, compositus; bene et ratione dispositus. [Lawful, correct, justus. legitimus. Jx. justus et. egimus. [Bound by a religious vow, *religiosæ vitæ legibus adstrictus. regularis (Eccl. i. t.). [Well formed, omnibus membris æqualis et congruens. bene figuratus (aff. Pitr. 3, 1, 1). [Constant, constans. [Of troops) of the line, pl. (g. s.) *milites* disciplinâ militari assuefacti (aff. Cæs. B. C. 4, 1).—*milites legionarii* (*with the ancients; opp. velites, i. e. light troops*). [Formal, set, complete, solemnis (*festive, solemn*).—*verus* (*true, real*).—*justus* (*due, proper, as it ought to be*).—*legitimus* (*conformable to law*). [A r. will, testamentum nuncupatum (*made before witnesses*): a r. engagement, proellum justum: to meet in r. engagement, prælio justo congressi cum qd. acie concurrere, congressi, confligere, decernere, dimicare.

REGULARITY, *ordo* (*due arrangement*).—*constantia* (*quality of not changing*).—*apta membrorum compositio* (*regular adjustment of the parts of the body*).

REGULARLY, [According to rule, ordine (in order).—*constanter* (*without variation*): e. g. *cursum suum servare, of the plants*).—*ad regulam* (*to a rule*; e. g. *exæquare* or *dirigere qd: also ad normam dirigere qd, e. g. vitam*; *these however are said. used absol. without a gen., though Q. has ad legem ac regulam compositus, 10, 52, r., i. e. by line and rule*). To increase and decrease r., *status auctibus ac diminutionibus crescere decrescereque* (Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2): *r. formed, bene figuratus*. [Rightly, correctly; vid.]

REGULATE, [To adjust, adapt. qd ad regulam exæquare. qd ad regulam or normam dirigere (e. g. vitam). To r. oneself by athg, so accommodate, fingere

or formare ad qd, by aby, cs rationem habere (to r. one's movements or actions according to those of another person).—ad cs voluntatem se conformare. ad cs arbitrium et nutum se fingere (to r. oneself by the will and fancies of others): to r. oneself entirely by the will, &c., totum se fingere et accomodare ad cs arbitrium et nutum; se totum ad cs nutum et voluntatem convertere: to r. one's conduct by althg, cs rei rationem habere. qd spectare (to take into consideration, to regard).—ci rei obsequi (to r. one's mode of acting according to althg)—qd sequi (to take althg as a pattern or model): to r. oneself by the times, or by the circumstances of the times, temporis et temporibus servire or inservire: to r. oneself by time and circumstances, temporis et rebus servire: to r. one thing by another, accomodare qd ci rei or ad rem (e. g. sumptus peregrinationis ad mercedem, suum consilium ad consilium alterius).—dirigere qd ad rem (to r., e. g. to r. one's mode of living by a certain law, vitam ad certam normam; one's opinion by the will of another person, sententiam suam ad voluntatem alterius): to r. one's (mercantile) dealings according to the times, negotia cum tempore commetiri. || To arrange, ordinare, constituere. componere. See ARRANGE.

REGULATION, || Act of regulating, ordinatio, dispositio, constitutio, institutio. || Order, ordo, ratio. || Rule, præceptum, institutum, lex. These are excellent r's, hæc optime instituta or instructa sunt.

REGULATOR, || One who regulates, Crcl. by the verbs. || A part of a watch, *machinatio, quâ horæ tardius aut celerius moventur (ast. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97).

REHEARSAL, || Relation, narratio, commemoratio. || Previous practice, meditatio (the preparatory study or practice; e. g. of a gladiator, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41). || Præexercitamentum is an attempt of Præcians (1329, P.) to translate the Gr. προγυμνασια. R. of a play, *fabulæ agendæ periculum.

REHEARSE, || To relate, narrare, commemorare, pronuntiare. || To practise beforehand (of actors), meditari (μελετᾶν).—To r. a play, *fabulæ agendæ periculum facere. *præludere fabulæ: (of musicians), *præludere concentui.

REIGN, s. regnum (unlimited power in a country, esp. that of a monarch; at Rome, after the expulsion of the kings, it denoted despotic rule).—Imperium (the supreme authority of any commander; at Rome, in the time of the emperors, it denoted their r.; over aby, in qm),—dominatio, dominatus (with ref. to the unconditional subjection of those over whom the authority extended). To begin his r., diadema accipere. Imperium inire or auspicari (post-Aug.).—regnare cœpisse: in aby's r., qd imperante or regnante, qd imperatore or rege: at the beginning of his r., inter initia regni: in the first year of his r., eo, quo regnare primum cepit, anno: shortly before the r. of Dionysius, paulo ante, quam regnare cepit Dionysius: the first year of aby's r., primus imperii dies; of my r., dies imperii mei.

REIGN, v. || PROPRI. Imperium tenere, imperare (g. t., to be a sovereign or ruler).—summæ rerum præesse (L.). sedere ad clavum, ad gubernacula (to be at the head of affairs).—REGERE regere without an object).—regnare (esp. as a despotic prince). To r. over aby, ci imperare. Imperium or dominationem habere in qm: over a country, Imperium cs terræ obtinere (REGERE dominari in qm = to tyrannize over him): the reigning prince, qui nunc præest civitati; qui nunc est in magistratu: the reigning family, regum domus (domus regnatr., T. Ann. 1, 4). || IMPROPR. See RULE.

REIMBURSE, rependere (C.). remunerare ci qd (e. g. pecuniam or aurum ci, Ter., Plaut.).—reddere ad assem ci impensum. To r. himself, impensam (or -as) cs rei reficere.

REIMBURSEMENT, Crcl. with the verbs. To undertake a new war for the r. of his expenses in the former one, impensas belli alio bello reficere (Just.).

REIN, s. habēna. lorum (frenum, usually pl. freni, or frena, bridle). To give the r's, habēnam remittere (prop. and fig.); frenos dare (prop. and fig.; C.): to draw in or tighten the r's, habēnam adducere (prop. and fig.).

REIN, v. || PROPRI. frenare, infrenare equum. frenos equo injicere (to put on the r's). To r. up, habēnam adducere. || FRO. frenare, refrenare. coërcere, continere. comprimere. repræmere; e. g. refrenare, coërcere or repræmere cupititates (libidines), moderari cupiditatibus. frangere cupititates.

REINDEER, *tarandus (Linn.). || (As a constellation), rangifer (s. t.).

REINFORCE, firmare. majoribus copiis firmare. exercitum confirmare (C.), augere (Vell.). incrementum novare (Curt. 5, 1, 39). To r. one's army, majorem manum accrescere. novis opibus copiisque se renovare (C.). novis peditum et equitum copiis sese firmare (T. Ann. 2, 65). See TO RECRUIT.

REINFORCEMENT, || Act of reinforcing, confirmatio; usually by the verb. || Fresh supply of troops, incrementum, supplementum; also auxilia, subsidia (pl.; C.). To send a r., mittere ci subsidium, or mittere subsidio mittere ci. integros milites submittere defensis (in action).

REINS, renes, um, pl.

REINSTATE, restituere (to restore).—qd in suo loco reponere (to put a thing into its former place). To r. a king, in regnum restituere or reducere. regem reducere (of another prince or general who takes him back and restores him).—qm in regnum reducere: to r. aby in aby's favour, reducere qm in gratiam cum qo.

REINSTATEMENT, Crcl. by the verbs; restitutio in integrum (Jct.). Ambassadors came from Porcena to negotiate the r. of Tarquinus, legati a Porcenâ de reduciendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt.

REITERATE. See TO REPEAT.

REITERATION. See REPETITION.

REJECT, (a se) rejicere. improbare. reprobare (to disapprove).—repudiare (to be ashamed of).—respuere (to repel with disgust).—spernere. aspernari (with contempt).—Jm. a se rejicere et aspernari. —REGES abdicare rem chiefly in Plin. To r. entirely, omnino non probare; funditus repudiare: to r. advice, consilium improbare, reprobare, or repudiare: to r. an opinion, sententiam aspernari or contemnere: to r. the terms, conditionem repudiare or respuere.

REJECTION, rejectio (v. pr., e. g., of judges).—improbatio (disapproval of).—repudiatio (with shame).—aspernatio (with disdain); or by the verb.

REJOICE, || INTRANS. gaudere. lætari (to be glad; see JOY).—gestire (to show joy by outward gestures).—subridere (to smile). To r. at althg, gaudere, lætari qd re, de or in qd re (the latter construction when the joy is represented as lasting: the construction with the acc. almost entirely limited to pronouns in the neuter).—delectari qd (to delight in althg): to rejoice very much, gaudere vehementerque lætari. non mediocrem voluptatem animo capere: (in a thing) magnum lætium, voluptatem, capere (or percipere) ex re. magnæ lætitiæ mihi est qd. qd re gaudio exultare (to leap or jump for joy): to r. secretly, secum tacitum gaudere: to r. within oneself, in sinu gaudere (of malicious joy): to r. unspeakably, incredibiliter gaudere: my heart r's, impendio mihi animus gaudet (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39): to r. with any one, unâ gaudere. gaudio cs gaudere (rather poetic: T. Andr. 5, 5, 8, and Cæc. ap. C. Ep. 3, 2, 1). || TRANS. gaudio afficere. See DELIGHT, v.

REJOICING, lætatio. gaudium. lætitia (joy). See JOY.

REJOIN, || To join again, by verbis in JOIN, with iterum or rursum. || To answer to a reply, excipere qm or cs sermonem (to speak immediately after another person).—ci respondere (to respond, to answer in general). He rejoined, inquit (following the quotation of what the person responded).

REJOINER, responsio, responsum (g. t.).—defensio, excusatio, purgatio (answer to a charge).—responsio altera (on the part of the defendant with regard to the accusation of the plaintiff, if couched in writing, according to Roman civil law).

REKINDLE, PROPRI. ignem languentem excitare (V. Moret. 12; cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 24).—ignem extinctum suscitare (ast. O. A. A. 3, 597).—sopitos ignes suscitare (V. O.).—Invalidas flammâs admoto fomite excitare (Lucan.). || IMPROPR. iterum excitare incendium (exc. incend. improp. C. Phil. 7, 1, 3).—refovère (e. g. studia prope extincta, Plin.; studia partium, Suet.; post-Aug. in this sense).—rursus qd, quod jam extinctum erat, incendere (e. g. odia populi in nos, C. Att. 1, 9, 3). To r. a war, belli reliquias restaurare et renovare (C.).

RELAPSE, v. recidere (g. t.). See also 'To have a RELAPSE.'

RELAPSE, s. morbus recidivus (Cels.). febris recidiva (in a fever); also recidiva only (Cels. 3, 4).—novæ tentationes morbi (opp. vetus morbus (C. Att. 10, 17, 2). To have a r., in eundem morbum recidere; a secessu r., in graviorem morbum recidere: test there be a r., ne febris recadat: to fear a r., recidivum timere.

RELATE, || To narrate, narrare ci qd or de qd

re (to deceive and tell of).—referre (to inform, report; whether by word of mouth or in writing; v. pr. of chronicles, annals, &c.).—memorare, commemorare (to mention).—prodere, with or without memorie; posterius tradere; scriptum relinquere (to hand down to posterity; of historians).—cs rei auctorem esse (to declare a thing, and more or less to pledge oneself for its truth).—exponere, explicare (to expound; opp. summam tantum attingere).—enarrare (to r. in order, and with all the circumstances).—persequi (to go through atq. to r. it thoroughly).—garrere (to chatter of atq.; e. g. fabellas, *H. Sat.* 2, 6, 77, sq.). to r. at length, pluribus verbis exponere: to r. in due order, rem ordine enarrare: to r. diffusely, rem paulo altius repetere. To r. the progress of a thing, cuncta, ut sunt acta, exponere; enarrare ci rem, quo pacto se habeat. A thing is related in two different ways, de qâ re duplex memoria est (of traditions) or duplex fama est (of rumours). The event is related (traditionally) in different ways, variatur memoria actus rei: they r. (as a phrase: parenthetical), traditur, fertur. I cannot suffer this to be related, abhorret qd ab aurum approbatione. || To have reference to, spectare ad qd; referri, referendum esse, ad qd: this r's to me, hoc ad me attinet.

RELATED. || PROP. propinquus ci (of near relationship in general).—necessarius (connected by ties of office, &c.; sometimes used with regard to distant relationship).—cognatus (r. on the father's or mother's side).—agnatus (on the father's side).—affinis (by marriage).—consanguineus, consanguinitate proprius (r. by blood, esp'y of brothers and sisters by the same mother).—consobrinus (of the same mother's children).—sobrinus (cf. cousins).—gentilis (of the same clan). To be r. to aby, ci propinquum esse; ci or cum quo propinquitate conjunctum esse (in general).—cognitione qm contingere or cum quo conjunctum esse (on the father's or the mother's side).—affinitate, or affinitatis vinculis, cum quo conjunctum esse (by marriage).—consanguinitate ci propinquum esse; sanguinis vinculo ci, or cum quo, conjunctum esse (by blood). To be distantly r. to aby, qm longinquâ cognitione contingere: to be not at all r. to aby, nullo gradu cs domum attingere. || FIG. propinquus, finitimus, vicinus, ci or ci rei. Jm. propinquus et finitimus; vicinus et finitimus. All the arts are r. to each other, omnes artes quas cognitione qâ inter se continentur. Not to be r. to each other; see 'to have no RELATIONSHIP.'

RELATER, narrator, auctor, rerum gestarum pronunciator (esp'y of historians; auctor so far as the narrator serves as a voucher).—fabulator (, or the amusement of the hearers; see *Suet.* Oct. 78).

RELATION. || A narration, narratio (the act, or the thing)—relatio (notice in chronicles, &c.).—fabella (of the tale, age).—memoria (handed down).—fabella (a tale). Or by the verb. || A relative, propinquus, &c.; see RELATED: a near r., artâ propinquitate, or propinquitate cognitione conjunctus: a distant r., longinquâ cognitione qm contingens: r's, propinqui; genere proximi; necessarii, &c. || Reference, ratio: in r. to, ad. super. quod attingit ad. || Intercourse, commercium: friendly r's, gratia.

RELATIONSHIP. || PROP. propinquitas. propinquitatis vinculum. necessitudo. cognatio. agnatio. affinitas. affinitatis vinculum. consanguinitas. consanguinitatis vinculum. sanguinis vinculum [SYM. in RELATED]. To have r., i. e. to be related, see RELATED. || FIG. i. e. nearness, resemblance. cognatio; conjunctio: to have r. to, cognitionem habere cum qâ re; propinquum, finitimum, or propinquum et finitimum, esse cs rei. est quedam inter has res cognatio Q.). To have no r., non habere qm necessitudinem aut cognationem cum qâ re (C.).

RELATIVE, adj. || (In grammar), relativus (e. g. pronomen, Gramm.).—quod ad alterum qd refertur.—quod sibi aliud qd assumit (weh impies and has ref. to something else; opp. quod simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratur, *C. de Invent.* 2, 33, 102). || (In philosophical language), by Crcl. (665) in this sense relativus and relative are not Latin; e. g. all these are r. ideas, with respect to length or shortness, omnia ista ut cuique data sunt pro ratâ parte, ita longa aut brevâ nominantur (*C. Tusc.* 1, 39, 94).

RELATIVE, s. See RELATION, RELATED.

RELATIVELY, habitâ ratione cs rei; or Crcl. by illud spectare, illius rei rationem habere. Not absolutely but r., "non simpliciter et ex vi suâ sed aliâ qâ re assumptâ, or aliis rei ratione habita.

RELAX. || TRANS. laxare. relaxare. remittere (prop. and fig.).—mollire, emollire (to soften).—frangere; languorem afferre ci (to render [mentally] dull):

to r. the body and mind, i. e. to weaken, frangere vires animi, corpora: to r. the mind, debilitare animum: to r. the mind and body, mentis et corporis nervos frangere: to be relaxed by atq., qd languorem afferit mihi: to r. the mind, i. e. to refresh, animum remittere or relaxare: to r. military discipline, disciplinam militarem resolvere. || INTRANS. laxari, relaxari, remitti. languescere, elanguescere, relanguescere (to become dull, feeble, &c.).—flaccescere (to become loose, of sails; then fig. of speech). See also ABATE.

RELAXATION, || Refreshment of mind, relaxatio or remissio animi. See also RECREATION. || Weakness, debilitas (of mind).—languor (of body).

RELAXED, laxus (opp. strictus, artus).—remissus (opp. adductus, contentus).—flaccidus (opp. rigidus).—languens, languidus (languid).

RELAY, equi recentes. To provide or appoint r's, equos recentes per vias disponere (see *Suet.* Oct. 49); commensare per oppida et pagos disponere (see *Suet.* Tib. 38).

RELEASE, v. exonerare qâ re (fm a burden, weight). levare, liberare qm qâ re (to free fm atq.).—demere ci qd (to relieve fm atq.; as, fm fear, &c.). To r. fm bonde, e vinculis qm eximere; vinculis qm liberare: to r. aby fm fear, exonerare qm metu; metum quo demere.

RELEASE, s. || Dismission fm confinement, &c., liberatio. See DISCHARGE. || Discharge for money received, apocha. See RECEIPT.

RELENT, molliri. leniri. mitigari. animo flecti atque frangi; se molliri or mitigari pati; residit ira cs.

RELENTLESS, durus, crudëlis. sævus, atrox. [SYM. in CRUEL.]

RELIANCE, fiducia.—fides (faith in aby's integrity).—spei firma or certa (firm hope): r. on oneself, fiducia (sibi).—fidencia (boldness).—confidentia (a blind trust; esp'y in one's own strength).—audacia (boldness). To have or place one's r. in aby, fidere or confidere ci and ci rei; fretum esse qd or qâ re (to rely upon atq.). fiduciam habere cs rei (to have r. in atq.); to have r. on oneself, fiduciam in se collocare: to place too much r. on oneself, nimis sibi confidere: to place one's whole r. in aby, se totum ci committere: fm r. in myself, yourself, fiducia mea, tuâ; fm r. in atq., qâ re fretus (objectively; as being protected by it) or confusus (subjectively; as trusting in it, and so making oneself easy, *Did.*). To place r. in oneself, sibi confidere; (great r.), multum in se fiducia certâ cspe collocare: to place no r. in a person, ci diffidere.

RELIC, That which is left, or remains of atq., reliquum; pl. reliqua or reliquæ (also Crcl. quod superest or restat or reliquum est; e. g. quod membrorum reliquum est). || Body deserv'd by the soul, corpus. || That which is kept in memory of a other, prps monumentum. See also REMAINDER.

RELICT. See WIDOW.

RELIEF, || Alleviation, levatio. allevatio. mitigatio (as act or thing; r. administered).—levamen, levamentum, allevamentum (as thing; r. received).—laxamentum (some remission that falls to one's lot).—dolenimentum (not C. or Cæs.).—medicina cs rei (remedy for it).—fomentum (a soothing application; fomenta dolorum, C.). To cause or bring with it some r., habere levationem cs rei (e. g. ægritudinum); levationi or levamento esse: to find or seek for some r., levationem invenire ci rei (e. g. doloribus). || (In military language), obsidionis liberatio (fm blockade).—auxilium, subsidium (help, succour). To come to the r. of, auxilio venire; subsidio proficisci (665) not suppetias ferre, ire, proficisci, venire, advenire, accurrere, in the best writers). 2) Troops which come for succour, auxilia, orum, n.; auxilia subsidaria, orum, n.; subsidia: to send r., mittere, submittere, auxilium. || (In a painting), sublimitas (in picturâ, Plin.). eminentia (C.). asperitas. See CONTRAST. || Relievo, opus cælatum, cælatura (but prps this is = chasing).—toreuma (toreutice seems to have been the art of working in r., properly so called): a work in r., anaglyphum; in bas-r., protypum; in full r., ectypum.

RELIEVE, || To alleviate, lenire (to soften; to make less painful or disagreeable: e. g. dolores, miseria, ægritudinem).—mitigare (to make milder: iram, tristitiam, severitatem, dolorem, labores, febrem, &c.).—mollire (to soften: iram, impetum).—levare, allevare (to lighten; partially remove: lev. luctum, metum, molestias, curam; also levare qm luctu, L.: allev.

sollicitudines, onus).—sublevare (paricula, offensionem, res adversas).—laxare (to lessen the tightness of althg that compresses: laborem, L.).—expedire, explicare (to render the performance of althg easier).—temperare (to temper by an admixture of an opposite feeling; a. g. hilaritatis or tristitiae modum, C.). To r. althg's labour, partem laboris ei minuire: to r. in some degree, qd ex parte allevare: to r. hard work by relaxation, graviora opera lusuibus jocisque distinguere: to r. fm pecuniary difficulties, difficultate pecuniarum exuere. [To take the place of another at a post of duty, &c., subire ei or qm, with or without per vices; succedere ei or in ea locum (to succeed in office). To r. wearied troops by fresh ones, milites integros submittere defatigatis; defatigatis integri et recentes succedunt: to r. soldiers on guard, vices stationum permutare (Curt. 8, 6, 11. 189 vices variare, V. En. 9, 164, is *prope only poetic*). The guards r. each other, succedunt aili in stationem aliorum.]

RELIEVO. See RELIEF.

RELIGION, religio (in its widest sense; reverence for every thing sacred, and any manifestation of this feeling).—pietas erga Deum (the fear of God).—res divinae (things divine or sacred, g. t.).—religiones (the course of religious observances).—cerimonia, caerimoniae (sacred rites).—sacra, pl. (religious worship).—lex (the law or doctrine of a r.; as lex Christiana, the Christian r.). A man of no r., homo impius erga Deum; religionis contemptor; religionum omnium contemptor; religionum negligens: not to be without a sense of r., haud intacti religione animi esse: the r. of a country, cultus deorum ab omnibus fere civibus susceptus (Aft. C. de Legg. 1, 23, 60).—sacra publica, orum, n. (g. t. the public service of God; opp. sacra privata).—formula, doctrina, ratio rerum divinarum or sacrorum (a system of r. or religious doctrine; e. g. the Romish r., sacra Pontificia, pl.): to adopt a r., sacra (e. g. Romana) suscipere: to embrace the Christian r., *sacra Christianorum suscipere: to renounce one's r., *patria sacra deserere: a change of r., *sacra commutata; *sacrorum professio mutata.

RELIGIONIST, *religionis studiosus (g. t.).—qui omnia quae ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractat (a careful observer of religious rites and duties; Aft. C. N. D. 2, 28, 72).—homo religione nimis (excessive in religious observances; Aft. T. Hist. 1, 35, 2).—pietatis erga Deum aemulator (in a bad sense, a hypocrite). A co-r., sacris conjunctus cum eo (Aft. C.).

RELIGIOUS, || Influenced by religion, religiosus, pius, sanctus. Jm. sanctus piusque; religiosus sanctusque; sanctus et religiosus [Syn. in Pious]. || Relating to religion, ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens; de rebus sacris or divinis: a r. book, *liber praecepta de rebus divinis continens; *liber, qui est de rebus sacris: r. zeal, *studium religionis, pietatis: r. literally, *libera quo ritu velle Deum colendi potestas; *sacra omnia libera, n. pl.: a r. peace, *pax de religionibus conventa (not pax religiosa): a r. ceremony, ritus sacer; caerimonia: a r. war, bellum pro religionibus suis susceptum (Aft. C. Font. 9, 20). A r. teacher, *qui tradit praecepta, decreta, doctrinae sacrae: a r. opinion, sententia, opinio, ad res sacras, divinas, attinens: a r. party, *religionis (or legis, e. g. Christianae) studiosi: founder of a r. party, conditor sacri (see L. 39, 17, § 7): a r. matter or question, *res ad religionem, ad sacra, attinens, spectans: a r. system, *sacrorum ratio, formula; or, in a wider sense, *sacrarum caerimoniarum et institutionum divinarum complexus. A r. custom or practice, *usus sacrorum, pl.: quae ad cultum dei (deorum) attinent: r. instruction, *institutio religionis; *institutio ad religionem, ad res sacras, spectans. To give r. instruction in a school, *praercepta legis, religionis Christianae in schola tradere; *praerceptis doctrinae Christianae instructuere discipulos: a r. constitution, *instituta ad res sacras or divinas pertinentia, spectantia: r. truth, *sacrorum, doctrinae sacrae veritas: a r. truth, *praerceptum, decretum, sacrum: r. despotism, *sacrorum jus imminutum, negatum; to exercise it, *dominari velle in sacris: r. toleration or moderation, *animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens. || Belonging to an order of monks, &c., *ordini religioso, sacro, addictus.

RELIGIOUSLY, || Piously, religiose, ple. sancte [Syn. in Pious]. || Strictly, carefully, vid.

RELINQUISH, relinquere (to leave behind in any way, whether deliberately or not).—derelinquere (to abandon it deliberately, and care no more about it).—deserere (to abandon what one ought not to give up).—dimittere (to give up what one cannot retain; a property,

one's freedom, a right, a man's acquaintance).—abjicere, deponere (what one does not find it good or profitable to retain; a plan, intention, opinion, friendship, hatred, hope).—desiderare qd re or de qd re (implies a sudden change of intention).—omittere (to give up; let a thing go; a contest, wrath, sorrow, fear, a plan, an opportunity).—desituere (to desert one in need, just when our assistance is expected).—Jm. relinquere et deserere; deserere et relinquere; desituere et relinquere.—To r. a cause, affligere causam susceptam (abandon and so ruin it); causam cs deponere; a causâ cs recedere.

RELINQUARY, *theca reliquiarum sacrarum. RELISH, v. || TRANS. To give a flavour, saporem admiscere; with althg, qd condire qd re. || To enjoy a flavour, &c., sapere (prop. and fig.): to r. one's food, libenter cibum sumere. || INTRANS. asperere, resipere: to r. well or badly, jucundo or ingrato esmo sapere; jucunde, male, asperere: to r. one's food, libenter cenare.

RELISH, gustus, ns. sapor (both used either actively or passively; but more frequently gustus act. Lute for a thing, sapor, pass. flavour, savor). He has no r. for food, abest desiderium cibi potusque; aspernatur cibum potumque.

RELUCTANCE, animus alienus, aversus, ab qd re. stomachus.

RELUCTANT, Invitus. invito animo: to be r., animus abhorret ab qd re; odium me tenet cs rei; aspernari. ægre ferre qm rem.

RELUCTANTLY, ægre. animo invito, averso, alieno.

RELY ON, fidere or confidere ci or ei rei or qd re (to place one's confidence in any or althg).—fretum esse qd or qd re (to trust in, depend upon).—niti qd re (to lean upon).—fiduciam habere cs rei (to have confidence in althg).—credere, fidem habere or tribuere or adjungere (to put faith in; all four without distinction; see C. de Dicit. 2, 55, 113, 2, 59, 122): not to r. upon aby, ci parum fidere; ci fidem non habere; ci parvam fidem habere; ci diffidere: relying on, fretus qd re; nixus qd re (trusting in althg, leaning on it).—ferox qd re (relying presumptuously, e. g. ex parte virium).

REMAIN, || To continue to be, to last, endure, manere, permanere. durare (to endure).—stare (to stand). As long as the remembrance of Roman affairs shall r., dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: to r. for whole ages, durare per saecula. See also CONTINUE, INTRANS. || To continue to be in a certain state, or to have certain properties, manere, permanere. I am and r. thy friend, *et sum et ero semper tibi amicus; *me semper tui studiosum habebis: to r. lying, non surgere (not to rise): to remain unmoved, immobilem manere (prop.); immobilem se ostendere (T., fig.); moveri or flecti non posse (not to suffer his determination to be shaken): to r. alive, in vita manere or remanere: to r. safe and sound, saluum atque incolumem conservari: to r. in one's habit or custom, in consuetudine perseverare; institutum suum tenere (opp. a consuetudine declinare). To r. firm to one's purpose, in proposito persistere or perseverare (opp. declinare or degredi a proposito). To r. true to one's promise, promissis stare: to r. unhurt, nihil mali nancisci: to r. silent, tacere; tacitum tenere: Is that r. as a secret between us, haec tu tecum habeto: haec tu tibi solum dicta puta; secreto hoc audi, tecumque habeto; haec tibi in aures dixerim; haec lapidi dixerim (189) sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim (not Latin): it r's, manet. Tiberius remained unmoved by those speeches, immotus adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit (followed by an infin., T. Ann. 1, 47, init.). || To continue in a place, manere; morari, commorari (to tarry).—sustinere se in qd loco (to stay any where because it is dangerous to proceed; or waiting for intelligence; see C. At. 10, 2, init.).—consistere (to make a halt).—considerare (to lie any where; espy of ships after a voyage): to r. the night any where, manere (e. g. extra domum, inter vicos or inter vias; see Suet. Oct. 39).—pernoctare (e. g. apud qm, in publico): to r. in bed, se continere in lectulo: to r. in the camp, castris se tenere (of all who are there); in castris subsidere (of some, while others go away). Remain a little longer, mane paulisper: to invite one (who is about to go away) to r., invitatione familiari retinere qm: to r. at a distance fm aby (i. e. to avoid his society), cs aditum sermonemque defugere. Hence fig. || Not to come at the time when one is expected, to remain behind, morari (to stay away too long).—cunctari (to delay).—non venire (not to come). || To be over and above, manere. reliquum esse, relinquere (to be left).—superesse

(to be over).—superstitum esse (to have survived).—*tria si subduxeris a tribus (or tria de tribus detracta) nihil faciunt reliqui (nothing r.'s).

REMAINDER, reliquum, reliqua, *pl.*; quod restat; *pl.*, quae restant. quod reliquum restat (Plaut.); quod reliquum esse ei rei (C.); residuum (C., Suet.); residua (*pl.*, e. g. residuum cibarium; residua vegetalia). The *r.* of the money, pecunia residua: all the *r.*, quicquid reliquum est or reliquum restat.

REMAINS, reliquae (the rest).—fragmenta, *pl.*; ruinae (fragments, ruins). Mortui *r.*'s, cadaver. quod memorum reliquum est.

REMAKE, iterum facere. See also RESTORE.

REMAND, remittere (to send back).—compendinare (e. g. reum; to call on him to appear again on the third day). Sis amplius dicere (i. e. to adjourn the cause).

REMANDING, compendinatio.

REMARK, s. notatio (a marking down).—annotatio (critical; post-Aug.).—dictum (a short or well known saying or observation: *sis omitted*, e. g. praclarum illud Platonis, the celebrated *r.* of Plato).—scholion (an explanation, note, for learners; in Greek, C. Att. 16, 7, 3).—nota (the Censor's mark of disapprobation). *Moderna* use this word incorrectly; as also admonitio and animadversio, instead of annotatio). A *short r.*, annotatuncula (Gell. 19, 7, 12): explanatory (grammatical) *r.*'s, commentaria (Gell. 2, 6, in.): *r.*'s on language, observationes sermonis (Suet. Gramma. 24): a severe *r.*, nota censoris severitatis; animadversio. To escape unpleasant *r.*'s, effugere animadversionem (e. g. neque enim effugere animadversionem possemus, si semper tibi pedibus uteremur, C.). To make severe *r.*'s on *alq.*, notare qd.; reprehendere et exagitare qd. on *aby*, notare ac vituperare qm. I made this *r.* amongst others, tum multa, tum etiam hoc dixi.

REMARK, *v.* I To observe, note, animadvertere. observare. notare qd. II To express in words, notare. denotare. observare. dicere. *not* monere.

REMARKABLE, notabilis, memorabilis, commemorabilis. In aperto positus (conspicuous, attracting observation).—distinctus et notatus, *for alq.*, qd *re* (distinguished).—conspicuus (striking): very *r.*, insignis; insignitus: to render *r.*, conspicuum facere; in lucem proferre: a *r.* thing or circumstance, res insignis (something notable); res memoratu or historiâ digna (a circumstance worth mentioning or recording); res memoriâ digna (worthy of record): *r.* things, ea quae visenda sunt (C. Verr. 4, 59, 132): *r.* sayings or actions, dicta factaque ca. Too *r.*, ad reprehensionem (T.) or in pejus (Q.) notabilis.

REMARKABLY, notabiliter (Plin. Ep.). Insigniter; manifesto (C.). significanter (Q.).

REMEDIAL, sanabilis; quod sanari potest. *Remedialis* is poet., curabilis is not Latin in this sense.

REMEDILESS, insanabilis (prop. of things; e. g. diseases, wounds). *Remediless* is poet.).—irremediabilis (post-Aug. and Plin.).—quod curationem non recipit (Cels.).

REMEDY, s. remedium (prop. and fig.).—medicina (prop. and fig.).—medicamentum (prop.).—antidotum (an antidote). To apply a *r.* to a disease, morbo medicinam adhibere: to seek a *r.* for *alq.*, medicinam ei rei quaerere (prop. and fig.). To find a *r.*, auxilium (or medicinam) reperire, or remedium invenire, ei rei; res adversus qd. praesenti remedio est (i. e. a quick *r.*); si peritus sit, qui laborat, nisi temerari quoque via fuerit adiutus.....satiatus est anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum (Cels. 2, 10; desperate remedies must be tried in desperate cases).

REMEDY, *v.* mederi ei or ei rei (prop. and fig.).—sanare or sanum facere qm. or qd. (to make a person or thing sound or whole, prop. and fig.). See also CURS, *v.* remedio esse, *alq.*, ad qd. (to serve as means agst *alq.*; of medicine).—utiliter esse, *alq.*, contra qd., ei rei (to be useful or serviceable; of medicine and other things).—prodesse, *alq.*, adversus qd., ei rei (to be good *for* *alq.*; of medicine and other things).—salutarem esse, *alq.*, ad qd. (to be wholesome; of medicines and other things).—posse ad qd. (to operate in or agst *alq.*; e. g. ad morsus serpentum).—valere adversus qd., efficacem esse contra qd. (to be good or effectual agst *alq.*); to *r.*, a want of provisions, rei frumentariae mederi; rem frumentarium expedit. To *r.* quickly and effectually (of a medicine), res adversus qd. praesenti remedio est. To discover how to *r.* a thing, auxilium reperire or remedium invenire ei rei: that cannot be remedied, insanabilis (*Remedialis* is poet.).

REMEMBER, meminisse, commeminisse. remi-

nisci, recordari (with this difference, that meminisse, μνησθαι, is, to know *alq.* without having forgotten it; reminisci, ἀναμνησκειν, to *r.* a thing which had escaped the memory; recordari, ἀνυμνησθαι, to call *alq.* up in one's mind, and to dwell upon it). *Meminisse* and *recordari* are followed by a gen., an acc., or by *de*; reminisci only by a gen. or acc.: meminisse generally takes the infn. of the present, the speaker placing himself as it were at the time of the occurrence, and describing it as going on; the perf. however is also found, when a fact is to be represented as completed, or simply a result stated. Thus, meministi me ita initio distribuisse causam, C. Rosc. Am. 42, they were to *r.*, not how he distributed it, but the simple fact that he did so distribute it. The present is however the prevailing usage; cf. Krüger. 473. Obs. 3. Haase ad Reistg. Obs. 452).—Jn. reminisci et recordari, memoriâ tenere (to bear in mind, e. g. plures turres de caelo esse percussas, C.). To *r.* *alq.*, memoriâ ei rei tenere or habere; memorem or haud immemorem esse ei rei (= meminisse); memoriâ ei rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memoriâ repetere qd. (*Memor* Cicero rarely says simply repetere qd.); subit animum ca rei memoriâ; res mihi redit in memoriâ; venit mihi in mentem res, ca rei, de *re* (all = reminisci). I cannot *r.* a thing, memoriâ qd. excescit, delapsum est; e memoriâ qd. mihi exiit, exiit; ex animo qd. effluxit; fugit or refugit qd. meam memoriâ; not to desire to *r.* a thing (purposely), nullam ca rei adhibere memoriâ (Np. Epam. 7, 2). To *r.* well, very well, bene, preclare meminisse: to *r.* a person or thing with gratitude, grato animo ca nomen prosequi; gratissimam ca memoriâ retinere; gratâ memoriâ prosequi qd. to *r.* with affection and kindness, memoriâ ca cum caritate et benevolentia usurpare: to *r.* *alq.* with pleasure, recordatione ca rei frui (C. Lael. 4, 15). I will always *r.* a person or thing, numquam ex animo ca or ca rei discedet memoriâ; ca or ca rei memoriâ nulla umquam delebit oblitio; semper memoriâ ca rei meis erit influxu mentibus: I *r.* having read, memini me l-ger: as far as I *r.*, ut mea memoriâ est; quantum memini; nisi animus or memoriâ me fallit.

REMEMBRANCE, memoria. recordatio (the former = memory; the latter, recollection).—Jn. recordatio et memoria. A constant, perpetual *r.*, memoriâ sempiterna, aeterna, or immortalis; memoriâ diuturna: a fresh *r.*, memoriâ recens: to keep in *r.*, memoriâ custodire, tenere qd.; memoriâ ca rei servare, conservare, retinere (of *alq.*); memoriâ ca colere (of a person): to retain a grateful *r.* of *aby*, gratissimam ca memoriâ retinere: to keep *alq.* fresh in *r.*, recenti memoriâ tenere qd.: to have or keep *alq.* always in *r.*, immortalis memoriâ retinere qd.: to keep a person always in *r.*, aeternam or sempiternam ca memoriâ servare: he will every where be had in everlasting *r.*, in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hæretic numquam ullâ de eo obmutescet vetustas: to bring *alq.* again into *r.*, to renew the *r.* of a thing, memoriâ ca rei revocare, renovare, redintegrare, repræsentare: to destroy the *r.* of *alq.*, tollere memoriâ ca rei; qd. e memoriâ evellere: to erect a statue in *r.* of *aby*, laudis ut maneat memoriâ statuum ei ponere. See also MEMORT.

REMEMBRANCER, monitor, admonitor.

REMIN, monere, admonere. ci qd in memoriâ redigere, reducere. qm in memoriâ ca rei reducere. qm in memoriâ ca rei excitare. This *r.* me of Plato, hæc res affert mihi memoriâ Platonis: to *r.* one of a debt, qm appellare de nomine.

REMINISCENCE, *Remembrance*, vid. *A* thing remembered, res, quae mihi in mentem venit, res, cuius memoriâ animum subit.

REMISS, negligens, indiligens, incuriosus (negligent).—lentus, tardus (slow).—remissus (inactive). To grow *r.* in one's studies, studia remittere (C.).

REMISSION, remissio (a remitting the payment of a tax, punishment). R. of taxes for three years, remissio tributi in triennium: to pray for *r.*, remissionem petere: to pray for *r.* of past offences, veniam praeteritorum precari: to obtain *r.* for past transgressions, impunitatem peccatorum assequi.

REMISSLY, negligenter, indiligenter, incuriose.—lente, tarde, remisse (Col.). See the adj.

REMISSNESS, negligentia, indigentia, incuria (negligence).—lentitudo, tarditas (slowness, sluggishness).

REMIT, solvere, exsolvere, liberare qd. *re* (to free fm an obligation).—remittere, condonare qd. qd. gratiam ca rei facere ei (to *r.* the payment of money, a punish-

ment, &c.; gratiam facere, *S. Cat. 53, 8; Jug. 104, 5. L. 3, 56, in.*—ignoscere ci rei or ci qm rem; *ci rei veniam dare (to pardon for a fault). To a debi to aby, pecuniam creditam condonare or remittere; creditum condonare; debitum remittere ci: to r. taxes, vectigalia omittre; tributa remittere: to r. a portion of the rent to aby, qm parte mercedis relevare: to r. nine parts of a fine, detrahere multae partes novem: to r. punishment, poenam remittere; multam condonare; delicti, criminis gratiam facere: to r. sins, peccata or delicta ci ignoscere; peccata ci concedere. [To send (money), (pecuniam) mittere ci or ad qm.*

REMITTANCE, *[Money sent, pecunia ci missa.*

REMNANT, reliquum. quod restat. See REMAINDER.

REMODEL, totum denuo fingere (*prop. to begin to make it over again; aft. Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36.*)—fingere or formare in aliud (to make it into some other shape)—recoquere (*melt it down again; then fig. = r., make new; see Heind. H. Sat. 2, 55. Q. 12, 6, 7.*)—commutare (*to alter; e. g. rempublicam.*)—immutare (*to make a complete change; give althg quite a new shape, qd de Institutis priorum.*)—n-vere (*to make althg new, give it a new form; qd in legibus.*)—transfigurare or transformare (*in qm or qd: to r. a work, &c., retractare (not denuo elaborare). [Remodelled, retracator.*—*cebris locus inculcatus et reffectus (of a literary work; both C.).*

REMODELLING, transfiguratio. — immutatio (change).

REMONSTRANCE, admonitio. monitus. To make r.'s, see To REMONSTRATE: not to produce any impression by mild r.'s, leniter agendo nihil proficere: *to bring back to allegiance by mild r.'s, oratione reconciliare qm (e. g., a people; opp. ci reconciliare): to listen to aby's r.'s, qm monentem audire; ci monenti obsequi.*

REMONSTRANT, *Arminianus. *dissentiens a formula Batavorum.

REMONSTRATE, monere. admonere.—agere cum qd de qâ re (*to treat or speak with aby on any subject*). To r. earnestly, diligenter qm monere; *agere his doing althg, nê &c. with subj. See also To REPROVE.*

REMORA (a fish), *echineus remora (Linn.).

REMORSE, conscientiae angor, sollicitudo. angor conscientiae fraudumque cruciatus. moraus, stimuli, cruciatus conscientiae (*aff. C.*). To be stung with r., conscientiam angore et sollicitudine agitari, vexari (C.); conscientia exanimari (C.); conscientia maleficii (orum), sceleris (um), vitiolorum, qm stimulat (C.); conscientia scelerum agitari animus cs (S.); excruciarî conscientia delictorum, peccatorum, scelerum; conscientia stimulis vexari, morderi (*aff. C.*); conscientia ictum esse (L. 33, 28).

REMORSELESS. See CRUEL.

REMOTE, amotus (removed).—disjunctus (*separated, not in connexion with, prop. or fig.*)—remotus (*that lies far off, or at a distance, prop. or fig.*)—longinquus (*at a great distance*).—ultimus (*that lies at the extreme end; see Held. Cæs. B. G. 3, 27*): to be r., distare; abesse (ab) &c. (*with this difference, that distare, to stand or be apart, or asunder, gives the idea simply of the interval wch separates two objects; but abesse, to be away, signifies either that the r. object went away fm another, or that the distance between the two is measured. Both are used of persons or of things; and with an acc. of the distance.*)—alienum esse, abhorre (a) ab) &c. (*fig., to be strange to, not to have.*)—dissentire; dissidere; discrepare ab qd (*not to agree with*). To be far r. fm a person or thing, longe distare a loco; longo intervallo or procul disjunctum esse a (ab) &c.; *not far, parvo spatio disjunctum esse a (ab) &c.; rather far, satis magno intervallo remotum esse a loco: a r. place, longinquus et reconditus locus; latebra (a hiding place): a r. part of a house, abdita pars sedium.*

REMOTENESS, longinquitas (C. Fam. 2, 9, in this sense).—distantia. Fm the r. of its situation, propter longinquitatem (C.).

REMOVAL, ablegatio. amandatio (*the sending a person away, in order to get rid of him*).—rel-gatio (a banishing).—amotio (a putting away).—remotio (a removing, fm oneself).—abitus. diacessus (a removing oneself, a going away; e. g. fm a company, &c.).—abcessus (separation of persons, imply implying change of residence). Or by the verbs.

REMOVE, s. [Removal, vid. [Course of dishes, see COUSAGE. [Degree, gradus (e. g., of consanguinity).

REMOVE, v. [TRANS.] PROP.) amovere. removere. abducere. deducere (*to lead away; the latter usually followed by a (ab) or de with an abl. of the place whence*).—ablegare (*to send away in order to be quit of aby, under some pretext*).—amandare. relegare (*to banish the latter to a definite place; both with the idea of the disgrace affecting the person sent away*).—amolari (*to r. a person or thing with pain or effort*).—avertere (*to turn away a thing unpleasant to the sense; see C. N. D. 2, 56, edit.*).—subducere. submovere (*to r. gradually and unobservedly*).—depellere. repellere. propulsare (*to drive away by force; fm a place, ex loco expellere, ejicere: to r. the cloth, mensam tollere (in the Roman sense): to r. one fm an office, loco suo qm movere (g. t.).—removere, amovere, or submovere qm a munere (esp. fm an office of state). To r. a magistrate, abrogare or abolere ci magistratum (both in the Roman sense; and abolere with the notion of total and final removal): to r. a senator, movere qm a or de senatu; movere qm loco senatorio. To r. aby fm a public office, a republicâ qm removere: to r. a governor, qm provinciâ demovere; qm expellere potestate: to be removed, successorem accipere (*to receive a successor*). [FIG.] demere, adimere (*to take away, deprive of a thing, so that a person has it no longer*).—auferre (*to take away*).—tollere (*to take away entirely. r. wholly, destroy*).—eripere (*to snatch away, to take away by force*).—detrahere, subtrahere (*to withdraw: subtrahere, secretly*).—privare qm qâ re (*to deprive*).—intercludere. praecludere (*to obstruct, stop; e. g. spiritum or animam, vocem*).—levare, liberare qâ re (*to r. a burden, free fm althg oppressive*).—abstergere. abigere (*to shake off, drive away althg unpleasant, esp. fear, &c.*).—evellere, excutere (*to pluck out, shake off, entirely to r.: to r. hope, spem adimere, auferre, incidere, tollere, praevidere (quite to cut off).* To r. mountains, montes sede sua moliri (L. 9, 3). To r. fear fm aby, metum ci tollere, abstergere. metu qm levare or liberare. qm metu exonerare. timorem ci eripere. To r. doubt or hesitation, dubitationem ci tollere or erimere; scrupulum ci evellere; religionem ci extrahere ex animo: to r. an error, errorem ci extrahere, eripere, extorquere (*implying the notion of resistance*). [TRANS.] se movere. se amovere. abire. discedere (*to depart, go away*).—ex oculis or e conspectu abire; e conspectu recedere (*to r. oneself out of sight of aby*).—excedere. evadere. erumpere (*out fm a place; the latter = to break or burst out fm; see C. Cat. 2, 1, 1, abilit, excessit, evasit, erupit*).—se subducere (*gradually and imperceptibly; also with clam; e. g. de circulo*). To r. oneself in haste, celerrime abire; e conspectu fugere or evolare; se eripere or propripere: to r. oneself out of the way, de viâ deflectere or declinare; aberrare viâ, deerrare itinere (*to wander fm the way, to wander agt one's will*): to r. oneself too far fm the camp, a castris longius procedere: never to have removed oneself fm a place, nunquam ex loco (urbe) afuisse.*

REMUNERATE, remunerari. remunerari. pensare or compensare qâ re. See also REWARD.

REMUNERATION, remuneratio (the act).—munus quo qm remuneror (the thing itself). To make a fair r. to aby, remunerari qm quam similissimo munere: to make aby, if not an adequate r., at least, one denoting of thanks, qm remunerari si non pari, at grato tamen munere: if you know what r. he would make, si scias quod donum huic dono comparat.

RENCOUNTER, a. concursus. ac concursio.

RENCOUNTER, v. [To meet, fall in with, offendere qm (to meet with accidentally).—incidere in qm (to light upon, happen to fall in with by accident).—incurrere in qm (to come quickly upon).—In in qm incidere et incidere. ci obviam fieri (to meet). [To meet, as enemies or contending forces, (inter se) concurrere (of men or things).—(inter se) congreddi (of armies, or single combatants).—signa inter se conferre. cum infestis signis concurrere (of two armies).

REND, lacerare. dilacerare (r. asunder).—laniare. dilaniare (in pieces).—discerpere. conscindere (e. g., a garment, vestem, Ter. pallium, Plaut.).—findere. diffindere (*to split, e. g., an oak*).

RENDER, reddere. tribuere. dare. præbere (furnish).—tradere (deliver). To r. service, operam ci navare, dare, dicare: to r. gratuitous services to the state, suo sumptu republicæ operam præbere: to r. great services in a war, cs plurima esse in bello qd opera. To r. an account, rationem reddere: to r. good for evil, maleficia beneficia pensare; evil for good, beneficia maleficiis pensare. [To make (with predicative adj), reddere. facere. efficere: *to be in the passive Sen*

hardly ever reddi (nor can every adj. be so used; e. g. not reddere qd verisimile, but qd demonstrare, studere, probare; Krebs. afl. Klotz. ad Sint. p. 162: reddere qm qd or qm ex qd is right; e. g. homines ex feris).
 —mansuetos reddere (fac. and effc. are simply to put ath into a certain state; redd. implies a change of its preceding state). || *To translate, vid.* || *Phr.* *To render homage, in verbs or in nomen cs jurare (to take the oath of allegiance).—in obsequium cs jurare (to vow obedience).—qm venerantes regem consalutare (to salute solemnly or formally as king).*

RENDEZVOUS, s. locus ad conveniendum dictus.
 —constitutio (both the appointment, and the place fixed for meeting).

RENDEZVOUS, v. in locum dictum, constitutum, convenire.

RENDING, laceratio (a tearing asunder).—laniatio, laniatus (a tearing in pieces, of flesh; the former **Sen. Clem.* 2, 4, 2).

RENEGADE, qui sacra patria deserit or deseruit.—*rei Christianae desertor.—apostata (*Ecc.*).—desertor (a deserter; e. g. fm the army, C.).—perfuga. transfuga (perf. as a delinquent who betrays his party: transf. as a waverer, who changes and forsakes his party; *Död.*).

RENEW, || *To make new again, restore to its former state, novare. renovare. reconcinere. reficere (to mend, repair; reficere, esply by building).* || *To begin anew, renovare. renovare et instaurare. instaurare de integro (to arrange, begin anew. But instaurare of itself never means to r., but = to enter upon, &c.; see *Död. Syn.* 4, p. 300).—Integrare. redintegrare (to begin again, go over quite fm the first).—repetere (to repeat, take in hand again).—Iterare (to take in hand for the second time). To r. a war, bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare; rebellare, rebellionem facere (both only of a conquered people, without the idea of rebellion): to r. a battle; see *BATTLE*. To r. friendship, amicitiam renovare; with aby, se restituere in cs amicitiam: to r. pain or grief, dolorem renovare, reficere: to r. a custom, referre consuetudinem, morem; institutum referre ac renovare: to r. itself, recrudescere (of pain, disturbance, war, &c.).*

RENEWAL, *Cmly by the verbs. renovatio (a making new, renewing).—instauratio (a repetition).—redintegratio (rare; ~~not~~ usually in later Latin in the sense of repetition): r. of hostilities, rebellio, rebellum (by a conquered people); or by bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare (g. i.).*

RENOUNCE, decedere qd re or de qd re (e. g. de suis bonis; jure suo or de jure suo).—qd missum facere. mittere (to let go).—deponere qd (to lay down or aside; e. g. omnes curas doloresque; Imperium).—ci rei renuntiare (2. *Plin. Ep.*).—alienare qd (to alienate, sell).—se subtrahere ci rei (to withdraw fm): to r. a post or office, abdicare munus, or (more cmly) se munere; abire magistratu or honore; abcedere munere (*L. 9. 3*); (magistratum) deponere.

RENOVATE, RENOVATION. See RENEW, RENEWAL.

REOWN, fama. laus. gloria. claritudo. claritas. [*SYN. and Phr. in GLORY.*]

REOWNED, clarus. praclarus. illustris. perillustri. inclytus. nobilis. ~~not~~ famosus. [*SYN. and Phr. in CELEBRATED.*]

RENT, s. (fm REND), scissura. scissum.

RENT, s. || *Annual payment (for land, &c.), fructus. redditus (received).—vectigal (received or paid).—pretium conducti (paid).—merces (the payment; annua merces, if calculated yearly): house-r., merces habitationis. habitatio. What r. does he pay? quant habitat? to give a high r., magni habitare: he pays the r. of thirty thousand asses, triginta millibus (understand æris) annuat: to remit, return the house-r., conductoribus annuam habitationem remittere, or annuum mercedem habitationis donare: r. day, *dies vectigalis: r. roll, *index, codex, vectigalis.*

RENT, v. conducere (to take on hire; e. g. hortum, domum).—mercede conducere. A rented house, domus (mercede) conducta: to live in a rented house, habitare in conducto: I have rented a place for him in my neighbourhood, huic ego locum in proximo conduxi (C.).

RENTER, conductor.

RENUNCIATION, *Cmly by the verbs (~~not~~ renuntiatio in this sense).—abdicatio (of an office).—cessio (cession in favour of another). R. of the world, rerum humanarum contemptio ac desipientia (C. *Tusc.* 1, 40, 95): self-r., animi moderatio.*

REPAIR, s. refectio. To need r., refectionem desi-

derare: to keep in r., tueri (tecta, or sarta tecta ædium; vias): in good r., sartus tectus: to keep a house in r., sarta tecta ædium tueri; domum sartam ac tectam conservare. To examine whether a house be in good r., exigere sarta tecta ædium.

REPAIR, v. || *TRANS.* To mend, reficere. renovare (to restore to its former state; ~~not~~ *Arct.* reparare in this sense).—in melius restituere (to put in a better state, to improve).—sarcire, resarcire, reconcinare (e. g., clothes, a house; see C. *Qu. Fr.* 2, 6, 8. tribus oculis medicis, reliqua reconcinno, I am having them sewed).—emendare is = to correct, improve alty written, and retractare, to look through again and correct. || *To supply, make good (a loss), explere. supplere (to supply, fill up).—pensare. compensare; by aby, qd qd re or cum re (to make equal, balance).—sarcire, resarcire (Suet., *Plin.*).—reconcinare, reficere, reparare, restituere (to restore): to r. a loss, damnum explere, pensare, compensare, sarcire, restituere; detrimentum sarcire, reconcinare; quod amisit, reparo; quæ amissa sunt, reficere. || *INTRANS.* To delate oneself, resort to a place, se conferre qd. petere, capessere locum (to make a place the end of one's journey).—concedere qd (to return to a place).—ire, proclivari qd (to travel to a place): to r. to aby, se conferre, accedere ad qm; adire, convenire qm (esply in order to speak with him): to r. in great numbers to a place, in locum confluere; frequenter, frequentare locum. He repaired to Argos (in order to dwell there). Argos habitata concessit: to r. to the interior of the kingdom, petere interiora regni: to r. to a monastery, *capessere monasterium; *capessere vitam monachorum: to r. to a place of safety, in tutum cedere or se recipere; in portum se conferre.*

REPAIRER, rector.

REPARATION, *Usually by the verbs. —refectio (a repairing, *Phil.*, Suet.; reparatio, Prudent.).—restitutio (a restoring, Val. Max.: rebuilding, Suet.).—satisfactio (for an injury; by apology, C.: by punishment, T.). To demand r., res repetere (of a state, propr. demanding restitution of property taken away). To make r., see REPAIR.*

REPARTEE, acute responsum.—*quæ qd contra respondit: quick at r., promptus (C. *Or.* 1, 19).

REPASS, || *INTRANS.* redire. || *TRANS.* iterum transire (over and across).—præterire or prætergredi (at or near).

REPAST, cibus (g. i.).—prandium (at or before mid-day).—cœna (a principal meal): to take a r., cibum sumere or capere. A moderate r., cibus modicus. See also *MEN.*

REPAY, reponere (e. g. nummos).—gratiam referre ci (aby).—referre, reddere, remunerari (aby, in a good sense).—pensare, or compensare qd qd re; rependere qd qd re (~~not~~ not recompensare). To r. good for evil, maleficia beneficiis pensare: to r. evil for good, benefacta maleficiis pensare.

REPAYMENT, By the verbs.

REPEAL, v. tollere. abolere (to do away with altogether).—abrogare (to abolish by the authority of the people).—derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but its with acc. for abrogare, *Oecher.*)—obrogare legi (to r. it wholly or in part by a subsequent enactment).

REPEAL, s. abrogatio (legis, C.); derogatio; obrogatio. See *SYN.* in *REPEAL, v.*

REPEAT, || *To do again, repetere (v. pr. and g. t.).—Iterare (to do a second time).—redintegrare (to do or say afresh).—Iterum legere (to read again).—~~not~~ not relitterare. || To recite, rehearse, recitare. pronuntiare. reddere qd: to r. fm memory, memoriter pronuntiare: to r. word for word, hîdem verbis qd reddere (C.): to r. letters backwards, literas retro agere (Q. 1, 1, 25).*

REPEATED, iteratus (for the second time).—repetitus (more frequently).

REPEATEDLY, rursus (once more, again).—Iterum ac sæpius (again and often).—Idemdem (continually, in succession).—etiam atque etiam (again and again, earnestly). ~~not~~ Repetitâ vice, and iteratâ vice, are bad Latin.

REPEATER, *horologium tempus sonis indicans.

REPEL, amovere (to turn away).—recusare (to refuse).—abnuere (to refuse courteously).—deprecari (to pray to be excused fm). To r. an accusation, culpam a se amovere; crimen diluere or criminationem dissolvere (to prove its falsity).—crimen amoliri, propulsare (to disprove).

REPENT, poenitet me cs rei (~~not~~ rarely res me poenitet), or followed by an infin., or by quod with

subj.—agor ad pœnitendum. subit me pœnitentia. (rarely) ago pœnitentiam cs rei. To be repented of, pœnitendus (L., *præ* not *præ*-Aug.; *mihi* with a negative, non, haud).

REPENTANCE, pœnitentia (g. t.).—*dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus (in the theological sense). R. comes too late, sera qm subit pœnitentia; celeris pœnitentia, sed eadem sera atque inutilis sequitur: where r. is not possible, unde receptum ad pœnitentiam non habes: so deep was his r., tanta vis fuit pœnitendi (Curt.): *to leave room for r., pœnitentia relinquere locum.

REPENTANT. See PENITENT.

REPERCUSSION, repensio (as act).—repercussus (as state).

REPERTORY, *promptuarium.

REPETITION, repetitio (r. of a word, statement, &c., in speaking or writing; in C. only of the rhetorical r. of it = ἀναφορά)—iteratio. redintegratio (e. g. ejusdem verbi; Auct. ad Her. 4, 28. ~~185~~ not reiteratio).

REPINE, pigrē, piget. tædet me cs rei. male me habet qd. est mihi ægre qd.—murmurare, fremere (when one gives utterance to his feelings). To r. at or agst, queri de qā re; non sedate, non æquo animo ferre qd.

REPINING, s. querēla. questus. querimonia. lamentatio (Syn. and PHR. in COMPLAINT).

REPINING, adj. Crcl. with the verbs under REPINE.

REPLACE. † To put back into its place, qd loco suo reponere. † To put one in the place of another, qm substituere in cs locum. † To restore, reparari, vid.

REPLENISH. See FILL.

REPLETE. See FULL.

REPLETION, nimia ubertas. abundantia.—(of the body), plethōra (t. t.); *sanguinis abundantia, redundantia.

REPLEVY (in law), repignorare quod pignori datum est (Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5).

REPLY, s. responsio. responsum (g. t.; the former in Q. a refutation; the latter, also the answer of an oracle).—defensio. excusatio. purgatio (r. to a charge).—oraculum. sors oraculi (oracular response).—rescriptum (written r. of a prince: sile. age). A r. given to oneself to a question put by oneself (of an orator), sibi ipsi responsio, subjectio (ἀνθροποποι.). R. to an objection that might be made, anteoccupatio. præsumptio (προληψις). Sharp, witty r.'s, acute responsa. To read a written r., ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 6). To make a reply, see TO REPLY. To receive a r., responsum ferre, auferre: I receive a r. to my letter, meis literis respondetur or rescribitur: I got a r., responsum mihi est; responsum datum est: to bring back a r., responsum referre, renunciare.

REPLY, v. respondere; to aly, ad qd or ci rei.—responsum dare, edere, reddere.—rescribere (ad qd or ci rei.—exipere qm or cs sermonem (Syn. in ANSWER)). To r. to an objection, referre. reponere. respondere contra qd. id quod opponitur refutare. respondere de jure. responsitare (to r. to legal questions whenever applied to; of lawyers).—respondere. se defendere. se purgare (to r. to an accusation; criminibus respondere). To r. to a question or questions, respondere ad interrogata (rogata) or ad ea, quæ quæstia sunt: motto r. to, non respondere; tacere; obmutescere: to r. to, nullum responsum dare; nullum verbum respondere; omnino nihil respondere: to r. boldly, fiercely, &c., fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondere: to r. cautiously (by letter), rescribere humanissime. It is easy to r. to this, hujus rei facilis et prompta est responsio.

REPORT, s. † Rumor, fama (g. t. = tradition; not = a single narrative or account, uch is rumor: hence fama in this sense is never to be used in the pl.; see Krebs, s. v.).—rumor. narratio. narratuncula (a story).—sermo (the talk of people among each other respecting aly).—opinio (an opinion spread abroad so far as it shows itself; see Interpp. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 35).—auditio (hearsay).—Jx. rumor (or fama) et auditio: a false r., rumor falsus; pl., auditiones falsæ: a widely circulated r., disseminatus dispersusque sermo: an uncertain r., rumor incertus non firmus. There is a r., a r. is current that &c., rumor, fama, or sermo est: sermo datur (L. 2, 2. ~~185~~ not rumor or fama obtinet, t. e. the r. is generally received, it continues to be the general account, &c.; see L. 21, 46, extr.). There is a very general r. about aly, de qā re rumor calet (Cæ. ap. C. Ep. 8, 1, 5): a r.-spread, that &c., rumor oritur

or exsistit or exit, venit. A r. spreads on all sides, rumor differtur; fama differt (Suet. Cæs. 33, Bremi): a r. spreads over the town, fama totā urbe discurrit. The following r. is in circulation, serpit hic rumor (C. Muren. 21, extr.). The r. having been quickly spread abroad that Dion had been killed, celerī rumore dilato, Dionī vim allatam: a r. reaches my ears, rumor (fama) affertur or perfertur ad me, respecting aly, de re: r. says, that &c., fama nūciat: to know aly only by r., famā et auditiōne accipias qd: to hear an obscure r. of aly, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26; Pseud. 1, 5, 48): to spread a r., rumorem spargere; (on all sides), rumorem dispergere or diffundere: to spread evil r.'s of aly through the town, qm per totam urbem rumoribus diffundere: to stop a r., rumorem extinguere. † A relation, narrative, general account, relatio. relatus (intelligence of aly; post-Aug.).—narratio (a narrative, relation).—rel gestæ expositio: conscriptio questionis (law r., in pl. C. Ciceri. 67, 191).—renuntiatio (of an ambassador)—libellus. literæ (g. t. a written r.; libellus in the form of a treatise, literæ in the form of a letter). To make a r., deferre, referre ad qm de re (both esp. to a superior, but with this difference, that deferre is used of one who voluntarily gives a r., referre of one who does this by virtue of his office and duty): to make or render a r., renunciare, to aly, ci (see Held. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10).—referre or renunciare legationem (of an ambassador): to draw up a r. (of a judicial investigation), perscribere (e. g. omnia iudicum dicta, interrogata, responsa perscribere, C. Sull. 14, 41). To give an accurate r. of an event to the senate, ordinem rei gestæ ad senatum perferre: to make a full r. of aly, omnem rem ordine enarrare: to make a circumstantial r., pluribus exponere: to give in a r., libellum tradere (to deliver in with one's own hands) or mittere (to send in). A r. came fm the quæstor, a quæstorie literæ sunt allatæ. † A exact or official account, return, nūcius, of aly, cs rei (prop. oral intelligence by messengers, &c., as opposed to that by writing; then also g. t.).—literæ (written intelligence): by oral and written r., nūciis literatæ: to receive a r., nūcium accipere; nūciatur mihi qd: nūcius mihi perfertur; certiorum fieri, respecting aly, cs rei or de re; accipere, audire, compere: I have received a r. respecting it, mihi allatum est de eā re: he received a r. of all the proceedings, quid ageretur rescit: to receive a circumstantial r. (fm aly) concerning a matter, cuncta edocēdi de re: r. having been brought, nūcio allato, nūciatio, comperto, auditio, uch may be followed by an acc. and infin. (with the historians; therefore not to be rejected fm historical style; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; cf. Zumpt § 647): a r. is brought, arripes, nūcius affertur: to bring a r. to aly, ci nūcium afferre; also simply afferre: to have received a r., nūcium accipere: compere; nūcius mihi perlatu est. † Repeat, reputation, vid. † Loud noise, crepitus; fragor (very loud). There is a r., fit fragor ab qā re: to make a r., crepare, sonare: to make a loud r., fragorem dare or edere; crepitare vehementius.

REPORT, v. † To relate what one has heard, referre (~~185~~ only poet. renarrare). You can r. it after me, *meā auctoritatē hoc referre licet: I merely r. it as I heard it, hæc auditu comperta habeo; hæc auditiōne et famā accipi. † To say aly of a person, de qo dicere, with an adv. (g. t. to speak of one).—Incusare qd in qm (to accuse a person of a thing; see Döderlein, Syn. 2, p. 66): to r. badly of any one, maledice dicere de qo: they r. well of any one, bene auditu qd: they r. of me, you, him, that I, thou, he, &c., dicor, dicieris, dicitur (soll. by a nom. and infin.; see Zumpt § 607; e. g. dives esse dicitur). Reported=alleged, qui (que, quod) dicitur, fertur, editur (~~185~~ dictus, editus are not class. in this sense). † To give accurate intelligence, or an official account, nūciare (to announce).—renunciare (to bring back word, in consequence of a commission received, or as a return for other intelligence; see Held. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10); aly to a person, ci qd.—certiorum qm facere de re (to inform); docere, edocere qm qd or (rarely) de re (to instruct); edocere = to give accurate information on a definite subject; see Hens. S. Cal. 48, 4).—deferre, referre ad qm de re (to give information, &c., esp. to a superior; deferre voluntarily, referre by virtue of office and duty).—per literas significare (by writing).—narrare (g. t. to narrate).—memoria tradere or prodere, or simply prodere (to hand down to posterity; of historians): to r. the whole progress of an event, omnem rem ordine enarrare; ordine edocere omnia (orally).—omnia perscribere (de

writing). **||** To make a sudden noise, crepare, sonare. fragorem dare or edere, crepitare vehementius (when very loud).

REPORTER, A narrator, narrator. **||** One who takes down notes of speeches, and reports them, notarius. (scriptor velox, † Manil. 63) notarius velox is not Latin; see the commentators on *Plin. Ep.* 3, 5, 15.)

REPOSE, v. || TRANS. To place, set, put, vid. *To r. confidence in*, fidere or confidere *ci* and *ci rei*; *frētum esse qd* or *qā re* (to rely upon althg).—fiduciam habere *cs rei* (to *r. in althg*). To *r. one's whole confidence in aby*, se totum *ci* committere; omnia consilia *ci* credere: to *r. no confidence in a person*, *ci* diffidere. **||** INTRANS. To take rest, quiescere. conquiescere. requiescere (*g. i. also of taking rest in sleep*)—quiescenti capere (to take rest in sleep).

REPOSE, s. requies (rest)—quies (freedom *fm* interference and noise, a quiet life)—otium (leisure, freedom *fm* business)—somnia (sleep). *R. of mind*, animi tranquillitas. animus tranquillitas. To *And r. after one's troubles and toils*, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere: to give *aby a little r.*, qm respirare et conquiescere jubere: to allow *aby three hours for r.*, *ci tres horas ad quietem dare: a place of r.*, tranquillitas *an quietem locus (prop.)*; portus otii, or portus only (*fig.*). See REST.

REPOSITORY, receptaculum (any place in which a thing can be laid or kept)—cella. cellula (esp. a store-room)—horreum (a warehouse, store, granary).—apotheca (for wine)—penus (for victuals)—armarium (for clothes)—claustrum (for wild beasts).

REPREHEND, reprehendere. vituperare. culpae. increpare. improbare. (SYN. and CONSTR. in BLAME.)

REPREHENSIBLE, reprehendendus. vituperabilis. vituperandus. reprehensioe or vituperatione dignus (blameworthy). SYN. of repreh. and vitup. under TO BLAME. Not to be *r.*, a reprehensioe abesse (not blamable).—nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit (to be without fault).

REPREHENSION, reprehensio (the censure weh tends to correct a committed fault, or to exhort for the future; opp. probatio).—vituperatio (the censure weh tends to exhort a confession and produce repentance; opp. laus).—vituperium is spurious Latin, introduced (*C. de Legg.* 3, 10, 23) by ignorant copyists. To visit *aby with r.* on account of althg, reprehendere *qm de qā re* or *in qā re*. vituperare *qm de qā re*. objurgare *qm de qā re*, or *in qā re*, or *qā re*. accusare *qm de qā re* or *in qā re* to be visited with *r.*, reprehendi. vituperari. in vituperationem venire, cadere, incidere or adduci. vituperationem subire.

REPRESENT, || To depict or describe the form of a thing, representare (*Plin.*, Q.; to set clearly before the view)—exprimere. fingere. effingere (to express; of an artist)—pingere. depingere (to paint).—reddere et offerre *ci qd (of the memory)*—oculis, sub oculis, or sub aspectum *cs* subjicere *qd (of persons, by description, &c.)*. The artist represents him in the act of sacrificing, artifex eum sacrificantem expressit. **||** To describe mimetically, to sustain the person of, agere. To *r. an individual*, *cs partes agere*. *cs personam* induere, suscipere, or gerere (either on the stage, or otherwise): to *r. a play*, fabulam dare (*nos*) fabulam docere, weh means "to train the actors". **||** To bring before the mind, give notice of, *qm de qā re* monere, or with *ut* or *ne* (to admonish).—*qm qd* docere (to instruct).—ostendere *ci qd (or with an acc. and infm.)*: to *r. to any one the impossibility of a thing*, *ci* ostendere rem fieri non posse: to *r. to one the benefits of a thing*, *qm* docere quanta sit *cs rei* utilitas: to *r. to oneself*, cogitare. animo cogitare. cogitatione sibi fingere. animo sibi effingere. animo concipere. *qm* or *qd oculis* or ante oculos proponere. *qm, qd*, sibi proponere. cogitare de *qo* or de *qā re*.—representare *qd* or *sibi qm* does not occur until the silv. age. **||** To be in the place or act on behalf of any one, agere *qm* or pro *qo* (*nos*) not se agere *qm*).—gerere or sustinere *cs personam* (*nos*) not agere *cs personam*).—vicem *cs* implere (*Plin. Ep.*).

REPRESENTATION, || Act of representing, By the verbs. **||** Exhibition, vid. **||** Image, likeness, vid.

REPRESENTATIVE, s. and adj. qui vice *cs* fungitur or vicem *cs* implet: (of the people) qui personam populi gerit (see *C. Off.* 1, 34, 124). *A r. constitution*, or, *a r. and constitutional government*, "civitas in quā ex eorum arbitratu qui singulorum ordinum personas gerunt, leges feruntur; e. g. civitas quæ convocandis ad comitia civium ordinibus ferendisquæ ex illorum

arbitratu legibus popularem quam formam induit (*ast. C. Off.* 1, 34, 124).

REPRESS, reprimere (to press back, and so prevent *fm* breaking out, lacrimas, fletum, iracundiam).—comprimere (to press together, and so prevent *fm* spreading; e. g. tumultum, seditionem, motus).—supprimere (to press under, and so keep down; egritudine, iram).—opprimere (to press *ogit* althg, and so keep it back; e. g. tumultum, libertatem, rumorem). See RESTRAIN.

REPRIEVE, s. mora mortis (e. g. non modo effugium sed ne moram quidem mortis assequi potuit, C.). IMPROBE. dilatio, &c. To beg for a *r.*, dilationem petere (of a debtor): to grant him a few days *r.*, paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare.

REPRIEVE, v. *moram mortis *ci* concedere or dare (mora mortis, C.). To be reprieved, moram mortis assequi (C.).

REPRIMAND, s. reprehensio. vituperatio. A gentile *r.*, lenis objurgatio.

REPRIMAND, v. vituperare. reprehendere. (verbis) increpare. increpitare. culpae (SYN. in BLAME).—objurgare (to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare)—conviciari (to make railing accusations)—exagitare. destringere (to make sharp attacks on aby).—corripere (to blame with harsh words)—cavillari (to blame with irony).—exprobrare (*ci qd*, to reproach *aby* with something as dishonourable to him). To *r. aby* on account of althg, reprehendere *qm de* or *in qā re*. vituperare *qm de qā re*. objurgare *qm de* or *in qā re*, or *qā re* only: to be reprimanded, objurgari. vituperari. in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci. vituperationem subire (to *r. in gentile terms*, levi brachio objurgare *qm de qā re*).

REPRINT, v. *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare (of the author).—*typis denuo exscribere (of the printer). *Librum* repetere is not Latin.

REPRINT, s. *exemplar typis denuo exscriptum.

REPRISALS, vis vi repulsa. To make *r.*, par pari ferre. vim vi repellere.

REPROACH, s. probrum (*r. weh may be justly made*). opprobrium (*r. actually made*).—maledictum. vox contumeliosa. verbum contumeliosum.

REPROACH, v. objicere (*s. pr.*).—exprobrare (*ci qd*, or *de qā re*).—objurgare (*qm, qm de qā re* or *in qā re*; also *qā re* only, and with quod).—*qd ci* crimini dare. Also reprehendere *qm de* or *in qā re*. vituperare (*qm de qā re*) (SYN. in BLAME). To *r. in mild terms*, levi brachio objurgare *qm de qā re*: to *r. aby* severely, *qm* graviter accusare (when *i was reproached with being almost beside myself*, quum objurgaret, quod pæne desiperem (C.).

REPROACHFUL, contumeliosus. maledicus (SYN. in REVILING).

REPROACHFULLY, contumeliose. maledice. Or by *Crci.* with the subst. or verb.

REPROBATE, adj. damnatus (condemned; hence also *r.*, vite: quis te miserior? quis te damnator? *C. Pis. 40, extr.).—profligatus. perditus (abandoned). Jm. profligatus et perditus. sceleratus.

REPROBATE, v. damnare. reprobare. See CONDEMN.

REPROBATION, damnatio (condemnation).—reprehensio. vituperatio (blame).—reprobatio (Terull.).

PRODUCE, *denuo generare.—denuo ferre or proferre (of the earth).

PRODUCTION, by the verb: power of r. *vis denuo generandi or proferendi.

PROOF, reprehensio. vituperatio. objurgatio. culpa. A mild *r.*, lenis objurgatio.

PROVE, reprobare (ex reus disapprobation; opp. probare. approbare).—damnare. condemnare (condemn; also opp. approbare).—reprehendere. vituperare (opp. probare, laudare. SYN. in BLAME). Jm. reprehendere et exagitare *qd*. To *r. in no measured terms*, vehementer reprehendere *qm de qā re* or *in qā re*. vituperare *qm de qā re*: to be reproved, reprehendi. vituperari. in vituperationem venire. incidere, cadere, adduci. vituperationem subire. See CONDEMN.

REPROVER, castigator (H., L.).—exprobrator (Sen.). Also by the verbs.

REPTILE, *animal or bestia repens (*ast. C. bestium volucres, nantes*).

REPUBLIC, civitas libera. civitas libera et suf juris. respublica libera; also simply respublica when the context fixes the sense: the monarchy is changed into a *r.*, a regia dominatione in libertatem populi vindicator respublica: the *r. of letters*, *prps* we may say civitas erudita or literaria, or respublica erudita, docta, literaria, or doctorum, eruditum hominum; but these phrases denote an actual, rather than

ideal, republic. Some adopt senatus doctorem (fm C. N. J. 1, 34, cum tamquam senatum philosophorum relictare). ~~Rep.~~ Avoid orbis literatus or eruditus. orbis literatorum. eruditiorum, although defended by Nollen. Antih. ii. p. 165. Orbis never denotes a number or body of men. (Krebs.)

REPUBLICAN, adj. must, for the most part, be expressed by a gen.: e. g. a r. constitution, reipublicæ (liberæ) forma: to give a r. constitution to a country, reipublicæ formam civitati dare: to have r. feelings or predilections, reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum. libertatis esse amantem.

REPUBLICAN, a reipublicæ liberæ civis (citizen of a republic). —reipublicæ liberæ amicis. communis libertatis propugnator (a friend of the republican form of government). A zealous o. fierce r., acerrimus reipublicæ liberæ propugnator.

REPUDIATE, || To reject, repudiare (to reject as worthless or bad). —asperrere (opp. concupiscere). —aspermari (opp. appetere). —respuere (with loathing or disgust). —aspermari ac respuere. rejicere (to turn back). —recusare. renuere. abnuere (to refuse). || To divorce; vi.

REPUDIATION, repudiatio (C. seld.; but Class. in prose). Or by the verb.

REPUGNANCE, discordia rerum. repugnancia rerum (contrariety of nature and qualities. Plin. also uses antipathia, ἀντιπάθεια). —odium. fuga. aversans et repugnans natura (natural feeling of dislike: these three imply of persons). —naturale bellum (C., of the consequence of a natural antipathy between animals: est ei cum qo). To feel r. agst alth, abhorrere a re. aversari qd. qd. sperrere, aspermari, respuere. JN. aspermari ac respuere qd. —fastidire qd. or qd (feel disgust or loathing): to entertain a r. agst alth, animorum contentione a qo discrepare: to feel a great r. agst alth, magnum odium cs rei me capit: there is a great r. between two things, res quædam pervicaci odio dissident: without any r. prompto animo. libenter: with r., repugnanter.

REPUGNANT, odiosus (hateful). —alienus (foreign to, &c.). —pugnans. repugnans (contradictory, inconsistent; of things). —aversus. contrarius. See also CONTRARY. Alth is r. to me, me cs rei pertæsum est. tædet me cs rei. res lædium mihi creat. qd. or cs animus abhorret a re.

REPUGNANTLY, repugnanter. animo averso, alieno. invito.

REPULSE, s. repulsa. To suffer a r., repulsam ferre, accipere. repulsam abire: to give a r., petenti ci deesse. qd. cs rei ab qo repulsam fert. cs precibus non satisfacere: you shall not suffer a r., haud repulsus abibis. quidquid me ores impetrabis (aft. Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 14).

REPULSE, v. depellere (to drive away). —repellere (to drive back: see Ocha. C. Ecl. p. 70). —propellere. propulsare (the latter the stronger word). To r. an enemy, hostem or impetum hostium propulsare: hostes rejicere or fugare: hostes terga vertere cogere (Cæs.): to r. force by force, vim vi repellere.

REPULSIVE, || PROP. quod repellit, propulsat. || FIG. quod fastidium or odium affert ci: quod affert ci non fastidium modo sed plerumque etiam odium (aft. Q. 11, 1, 15).

REPURCHASE, v. redimere.

REPUTABLE, REPUTABLE. See RESPECTABLE, REPUTABLE.

REPUTATION, REPUTE, fama. existimatio (good or bad r.). Good r., bona fama. bona existimatio; also simply fama (see Herz. ad S. Cal. 25, 3). —existimatio. nomen: high r., magna fama, existimatio: bad r., infamia. mala fama. mala existimatio: to be in good r., bene audire. bene existimatur de qo (C.). —in famâ esse (T. Hist. 2, 73): to be in bad r., male audire (C.). —in infamiâ esse (Ter.). —esse infamiâ (C.). —infamiâ asperum esse (Np.). —infamiam habere (Cæs.): to be in very bad r., infamiâ flagrare (C.): in bad r., infamis: to bring into r., ad famam proferre (T. Ann. 16, 18). —in famam provehere qm (Plin. Ep. 9, 14): to be in r., esse in numero qo et honore. qm numerum obtinere: to be in very great r., magno honore esse (apud qm): to care for one's r., famam servare (Np.), consulere (S.). —famæ studere (Q.). —existimationi servire (C.): to be tender or careful of another's r., existimationi cs consulere, servire: to injure or detract fm aby's r., famam cs ledere, atterere (S.). —existimationem cs perdere (Auct. ad Her.). —aspoliare qm famâ (C.) —eat qd contra famam cs (C.). —detrahare de famâ cs (C.). obtrahere cs gloriæ, laudibus (L., when the r. is high). —infamiam ci movere (L.), ferre or parare (T.), inferre (C.). —infamare qm (rarely; Nep., Q.: ~~res~~ not dif-

famare qm; late). —invidiam ci facere (Suet.): to lose r., amittere famam. deserit qm fama.

REPUTED, qui (quæ, quod) dicitur, fertur, existimatur (~~res~~ not dictus, editus). The r. author, qui auctor hujus libri fertur, dicitur, existimatur.

REQUEST, s. preces (pl.). —rogatio. rogatus (only in abl. sing.: ~~res~~ not petito). At any one's r., qo rogante, petente: to listen to a r., preces cs audire (not exaudire) or admittere: ci petenti satisfacere, annuere: quod petit qd, dare: to refuse a r., preces cs spernere (O.). aversari (L.). repudiare (C.): ci petenti deesse. What is your r.? quid petis? If you grant my r., si feceris, quod rogo: to make a r.; see the verb.

REQUEST, v. || INTRANS. rogare. petere (g. t. for asking, whether as a request or a demand: in the middle therefore between poscere and orare, but somewhat nearer to a request: petere mihi refers to the object, rogare to the person; hence petere qd a qo. rogare qm qd. || TRANS.) rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare. efflagitare qd a qo (with eagerness and importunity). To r. the gods, precari a diis. precatione vii. precationem ad deos facere: to r. humbly alth fm aby, supplicare ci pro re. petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo. orare qm supplicibus verbis. orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to r. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to r. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to r. the life of a malefactor, petere vitam nocenti: let me r. of you, oratus sis. pl., rogati stitis or estote: let me r. and beseech you, queso. oro. obsecro: to r. the favour of aby's company, qm invitare, vocare: to r. aby's company to dinner, qm ad cenam vocare or invitare: to r. aby's company at one's house, qm domum suam invitare (condicere ci, with or without cenam, or ad cenam, is to invite oneself: to fix to dine with aby).

REQUIRE, || To need, poscere. postulare. requirere, desiderare (to hold as necessary). —esse, with a gen. of a subst. together with an adj.: e. g. it r's much labour, multi laboris est: to be required, opus esse: the times require it, tempus ita fert: if circumstances r. it, si res or tempus postulat. si res cogit (of urgent circumstances): the affair r's great foresight, magnum res diligentiam requirit: as a thing r's, pro; e. g. as his dignity requires, pro ejus dignitate. || To ask, request; vi.

REQUIRE, necessarius. quod requiritur, desideratur in qâ re. quod abesse nequit. To be r., requiri. desiderari. opus esse. See also NECESSARY.

REQUISITION, rogatio (act of requiring or asking). —rogatus (only in abl. sing.). —quod qd petit (subject of an entreaty). —imperatum, quod imperatur (subject of a command or injunction). See also REQUEST.

REQUITAL, par gratia (the same favour in return). —premium. merces (reward, wages; merc. also in a bad sense). To make a r., par pari referre; see also TO REQUITE.

REQUIRE, referre. reddere (g. t.). —gratiam referre ci, or parem gratiam referre ci (see Bentl. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51; in a good or a bad sense). —remunerari (in a good sense). —pensare or compensare qd qâ re (to make even; e. g. benefactions by benefactions, beneficia beneficiis: meritis by benefactions, merita beneficiis: ~~res~~ recompensare is to be avoided). —rependere qd qâ re (lit., to weigh the one against the other: fig., to set off, make up; e. g. damnum, by alth, qâ re). —par pari referre (to render like for like). To r. aby's love, qm redamare: to r. kindnesses, beneficiis respondere or vicem exsolvere: I cannot r. your services, tantum tibi debeo, quantum solvere difficile est: to r. alth badly, malam gratiam referre.

RESCIND, rescindere (to cancel and make void; e. g. decrees, compacts, wills, &c.). —Inducere (to strike out a resolution, a decree of the senate, a contract, locationem). —pervertere (abolish by violence: laws, justice, &c.). —abolere. abrogare. [BYN. in AMOLISH.] —derogare legi or qd de lege (of a partial abolition: but sometimes with acc. for abrogare; Oechm. C. Ecl. p. 85). —obrogare legi (to render it a dead letter, wholly or in part, by a subsequent enactment).

RESCRIPT, rescriptum. libelli (pl.). codicilli (pl.).

RESCUE, a. liberatio. conservatio. auxilium.

Usually by the verb.

RESCUE, v. liberare qm qâ re or ab qâ re. servare, conservare, vindicare, eripere qm. salutem ferre, afferre, ci. ad salutem vocare qm (C.). To r. fm death, eripere qm a morte, ex cæde (C.): to r. fm danger, qm servare, eripere, ex periculo (C.). —eripere qm periculo (Cæs.): to r. one's country, patriam eripere ex hostium manibus (L. 5, 46; fm an enemy). patriam ex sevituto

in libertatem vindicare (*Np. Thras. 1, 2; fm oppression*): *to r. fm prison, qm liberare custodiā, eximere vinculis (C.).*

RESEARCH, questio. inquisitio. cognitio (*inquiry*).—investigatio. indagatio. exploratio (*investigation*). *To make r.*, quærere qd or de qd re. inquirere in qd. investigari, scrutari, perscrutari, explorare qd. *Our r.'s on this subject led to nothing satisfactory*, nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus.

RESEMBLANCE, similitudo. See **LIKENESS**.

RESEMBLE, cs or cs rei esse similem. accedere ad similitudinem cs rei (*C. Att. 7, 2, 3*).—similitudinem speciemque ca gerere (*C. Inf. 3, 4, 16*).—est mihi cum qo quædam similitudo: (*in character*) mores cs referre (*Plin.*): (*in features, &c.*) ea vultuumque cs referre (*id.*): *to r. closely, prope (propius, proxime) accedere ad qd (of internal or outward resemblance).*

RESEMBLING. See **LIKE**.

RESENT, || *To take ill*, qd in malam partem accipere. ferre qd ægre, graviter, moleste, acerbe (C.), indigne (Np.), iniquo animo (C.).—gravius excipere (*Suet.*). || *To avenge*, ulcisci, vindicare qd. ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis. ulcisci or persequi cs injurias. See **AVENGE**.

RESENTFUL, qui succenset ei, qui odium occultum gerit adversus qm. See also **ANGRY**.

RESENTMENT, ira (anger).—ultio (revenge).—odium occultum or inclusum (concealed hatred). *To feel r. agst aby*, odium occultum gerere adversus qm. Often by the verb.

RESERVATION, retentio (a keeping back).—repositio (a laying by for future use). Usually by the verbs. See also **RESERVE**.

RESERVE, v. || *To lay up*, servare. reservare (*to lay by, or keep in store for a particular purpose, to refrain fm using alyg until a certain season or occasion occur*).—conservare (*to keep in good order, let alone, refrain fm injuring*).—reponere. seponere (*to put aside for future use*).—condere. recondere (*to lay by, or in store, e. g., fruit*).—Jv. condere et reponere; reponere et recondere. *To r. for another time*, in aliud tempus reservare or differre. || *To keep back*, retinere (prop.). celare, occultare, tegere, dissimulare qd. comprimerre (*to conceal*).

RESERVE, s. || *A keeping back, retentio; usually by the verbs. To keep in r.*, see the verb. || *Studied silence, tacturnitas (silence)*.—modestia, verecundia (modesty).—dissimulatio (*not telling all that one knows*). cautio (caution). Without r., aperte, ingenue, libere. plane, simpliciter, non timide: *to speak with r.*, verecundius loqui de qd re: *to practise r.*, tergiversari (L., C.). veram animi sententiam celare, premere: *that practises r.*, tectus, occultus, dissimulatus: *they practised no r.*, quid sentirent non retulerunt (*C. Att. 13, 27, 1*). || *A body of troops kept back*, subsidia, orum (n.). copiæ subsidiariæ (militæ) subsidiarii (g. t.).—acies subsidiaria (*drawn up in order of battle*). *To be in r.*, pro subsidio consistere. In subsidis esse: *to appoint a r.*, in subsidio ponere or collocare.

RESERVED, || **PAOR.** repositus, reconditus. Jv. repositus et reconditus. See the verb. || **FIG.** taciturnus (silent, in a good sense).—tectus, occultus. occultus et tectus (*that conceals his true sentiments*).—cautus (careful in speaking and acting).—modestus. verecundus (modest, shy). *R. to aby*, tectus ad qm. cautus (in speaking).—timidus (timid).—frigidus (cold). *To be of a gloomy and reserved disposition*, esse naturā tristi ac recondita (C.).

RESERVOIR, lacus (a large deep tank).—castellum. divitulum (a building in wch water is collected, and thence distributed to other places by pipes).—cisterna (a cistern under ground, in wch rain-water is kept).

RESIDE, habitare (qo loco). domicilium or sedem ac domicilium habere (qo loco). degere or degere vitam, vivere loco (*to live at*): *with aby*, in cs domo or apud qm habitare. apud qm or in cs domo deversari (*for a time, as a guest*).—cum qo habitare (*to live together*).—commorari (*to be stopping at or abiding for a time*).

RESIDENCE, || *A place of abode, domicilium (abode, as far as one is at home there)*.—sedes (as the *æzrd spot where one resides*).—habitatio (*dwell-ing house or chamber, as long as one resides therein; hence also, lodging*). *To choose a place for one's r.*, locum domicilii deligere. qo loco domicilium collocare. qo loco sedem ac domicilium constituere. qo loco consistere (*to take up one's r. at*). See also **HOUSE**. || *Time of one's abode, commoratio, statio, mansio (opp. itio. decessio; implying a stay of*

some length).—habitatio (*the dwelling at a place*). *R. in the country*, rusticatio.

RESIDENT, by the verbs, or **CRCL.**: e. g. *to be r.*, sedem stabilem et domicilium habere: *in a place*, locum sedem sibi delixisse.

RESIDUARY. *R. legatee*, heres will *only suit*. *He left that son (such a sum) and made Oppianicus his r. legatee*, illi filio—legavit, heredem instituit Hortensium.

RESIDUE. See **REMAINDER**.

RESIGN, || *To give up*, cedere, concedere (*to yield*).—abjicere. deponere. omittere (*to let go, abandon*).—desistere qd re or de qd re (*implying a sudden change of purpose*)—renunciare ei re (*to renounce*). *To r. oneself to an occupation or pursuit*, ei rei se dedere, studio cs rei se dedere or se tradere: *to r. oneself to suffering*, æquo animo ferre or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd. || *To abdicate or retire fm an office*, abdicare munus or (*far more emly*) se munere. abire magistratu or honore. abscedere munere (L. 9, 3).—magistratum deponere (*of magistrates*).—missionem postulare (*to demand a discharge of soldiers: to* donare, 'to give up a command,' is of the *silo* age).

RESIGNATION, || *The act of giving up*, renunciatio (g. t.).—abdicatio (*of an office, e. g. dictature*).—cessio (*a renouncing or giving up alyg in favour of another person*). Or by the verbs. || *Submission of mind*, patientia.—æquus animus. *To bear alyg with r.*, qd æquo animo ferre (Np.); accipere (S.) or tolerare (S.); qd patienter ferre: *with perfect r.*, æquissimo animo. *All this I bear with perfect r.*, tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit (C.).

RESIGNED, æquo animo. patientia. tolerans cs rei. placidus (*with good humour*). See **PATIENT**. *To be r. to alyg*, pati. patienter ferre. tolerare. æquo animo ferri or tolerare qd. in se recipere qd.

RESIN, resina: *fused with r.*, resinatus (Plin.).

RESINOUS, resinaceus (of r., Plin.).—resinosus (*full of r.*, Plin.).

RESIST, resistere, obistere (C.); reniti (L.): repugnare: *to r. the enemy*, hosti se opponere, obviam ire, repugnare. hostem propulare, defendere: *to r. alyg*, resistere ei rei. *To r. an attack successfully*, impetum sustinere.

RESISTANCE. Usually by the verbs: e. g. *to make r.*, resistere, obistere, repugnare. For r., ad resistendum: *nature endures no r.*, naturæ nullo modo obisti potest (ast. C.).

RESISTLESS, cui nullo modo resisti or obisti potest.

RESOLUTE, firmus. constans. stabilis. obstinatus. obfirmatus. [*Syn. in RESOLUTION.*]

RESOLUTELY, firme animo atque constanti. obfirmato animo. [*Syn. in RESOLUTION.*] fidenter, confidenter, audacter (*boldly*).

RESOLUTION, || *Firmness of purpose, firmitas, stabilitas, constantia (opp. mobilitas)*.—gravitas (opp. levitas).—animi fortitudo, animus certus or confirmatus. || *Determination, purpose, consilium (plan, design)*; or **CRCL.** consilium captum; quod qs apud animum statuit, in animum induxit (C.).—sententia (*will, opinion*).—voluntas (*pleasure*). *A sudden r.*, repentina voluntas; impetus; consilium repentinum or subitum: *to form a r.*, consilium capere; *to do alyg, qd faciendi*; qd facere (C. Quint. 16, 3n.; *Cæs. B. G. 7, 71*), or ut qd faciam (e. g. subito consilium cepi, ut, antequam lucret, extrem. C. Att. 7, 10).—consilium libere: *to have formed a r.*, in animo habere: *my r. is firm*, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum; also consilium est qd facere (C.). *To adhere to one's r.*, in sententiā manere, perstare; sibi constare; consilium tenere; consilium non mutare; in proposito susceptoque consilio permanere: *to change one's r.*, consilium mutare, abjicere; de sententiā decedere; a sententiā discedere. || *Solutio*, solutio, dissolutio (*both eply of a captious question*).—explicatio, enodatio (*of a perplexed, difficult matter*).

RESOLVABLE, qui (quæ, quod) solvi, dissolvi, potest.

RESOLVE, || **TRANS.** *To dissolve*, solvere. dissolvere. resolvere; *if = liquefy*, liquefacere. liquare. diluere. || *To separate*, dissolvere, sejungere, secer-nere. || *To solve*, solvere (questionem, *Gell.*); dissolvere (interrogationem, C.); solvere (ægnia, Q.); solvere, resolvere (ambiguitatem, Q.); tollere (dubitationem, C.). || **INTRANS.** *To determine*, statuere, constituere, docernere, upon alyg, qd, or followed by an

infin. (to *fix, settle, determine*).—consilium capere (to form a determination or resolution: followed by the person in di or inf. or ut; see in 'to form a Resolution').—inducere animum or in animum (to bring one's mind to; followed by an infin. or ut): decernere (prop. to decree that *aliquid* shall take place; *thūm* = to r.).—apud animum statuere, constituere (to *fix, settle*).—destinare, animo proponere (to propose to oneself. *See* the latter without animo, *emph* in the *silo*, age).—censere, placet ci (of the senate).—sclacere. jubere. Jn. sciscere jubereque (to make a law or ordinance, sclacere *emph* of the plebs, jubere of the populus; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Arist.* 1, 4. *Housing.* C. Off. 3, 11, 1). I am resolved, certum est mihi; stat mihi (sententia); statutum habeo cum animo et deiberatum (to be sufficiently resolved upon &c., satis habere consilium de &c. (C. Att. 12, 50, *extr.*) See also 'my Resolution is firm.' Not to be able to r. on *aliquid*, animi or animo pendere; varie or in diversas partes distrahi; certum consilium capere non posse; certā qā in sententiā consistere non posse; hæreo quid faciam; in incerto habeo, quidnam consilii capiam.

RESORT, v. ¶ (To a place), frequentare (to visit frequently; *ca domum, scholam, &c.*)—celebrare (to come to in numbers, or often; *ca domum, deum, delubra, Lucr. &c.*)—se conferre qo, petere locum, capessere locum; concedere qo (retire).—commear (to travel backwards and forwards, e. g., of merchants, Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commebant, C.). ¶ (To a person), se conferre, accedere ad qm. adire, convenire qm (for protection or aid).—ad *ca* opem confugere, perfugere. ¶ To resort to means, confugere (to fly to, as a resource, e. g. ad preces).—adhibere (to employ; q. i.). To r. to a different treatment or method of cure, aliam quandam ad qm ad-movere curationem (C.). See To EMPLOY.

RESORT, s. ¶ Meeting, assembly, frequentia, conventus. A place of much r., locus celebris (opp. desertus). I wished to be in a place of less r., volebam loco magis deserto esse. Aby distilans a place of so much r., offendit qm loci celebritas. ¶ Refuge, refugium, perfugium.

RESOUND, resonare (prop. and *fig.*)—personare (to sound through; ring with). See SOUND.

RESOURCE, auxilium, subsidium, praesidium, adjumentum (aid).—instrumentum (means): resources = property, &c., facultates, opes, copias, pi.

RESPECT, s. ¶ Account, regard, respectus. ratio: in respect of a thing, *ca rei ratione habita*; *ca rei respectu*. Without r. of persons, nullius ratione habita; delectu omni et discipline omisso: in every r., omnino (claiming general acceptance or assent).—ad omni parte. omni ex parte. in omni genere. omnibus rebus (in all points or particulars). In both r's, utraque in re (see C. Lael. 18, 14); also by the acc. qd (e. g. Cæsar. B. G. 1, 40). In many r's, multis locis, see Klotz, C. Tusc. 4, 1, 1). This can help in no r., hoc nullam ad partem valet: this is troublesome to me in every r., hoc in omnes partes molestum est: with respect to, quod attinet ad (what pertains to; as C. ad Div. 3, 5, 3, quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabit, and C. Fam. 1, 2, 4, quod ad popularem rationem attinet, what concerns; and *See* this is the only sense in *weh* quod attinet ad = with respect to in good Latin)—ad (in reference to, in respect of; as C. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 58, adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatum; and C. N. D. 2, 62, 155, nulla [species] ad rationem sollertiamque praestantior; and C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11, mentis ad omnia cæcitas).—de (in r. of, concerning, about; as, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50, de argente somnium; and Cæsar. B. G. 6, 19, de morte si res in suspitionem venit; and C. Att. 9, 1, 2, recte non credis de numero militum).—a or ab (on the part of; as C. de Or. 3, 61, 229, nihil enim isti adolescenti neque a natura, neque a doctrina deesse sentio). *Sic* this may be rendered by respiciens, in such phrases as, with r. to those things the people chose rather, hæc respiciens populus maluit: or by si judicandum est qā re; in such cases as the following: he had a household, excellent indeed with r. to their serviceableness, but, with r. to appearance, very inferior, usus est familia, si utilitate judicandum est, optimā, si formā, vix mediocri (Np. Att. 13, 3). With r. to what &c., quod with a verb; with r. to your doubting, *fm* the nature of my plans, whether you shall see me in the province, quod itinerum meorum ratio nonnullam in rationem videtur adducere, visurum me *sla* in provinciā (ea res sic se habet, &c.; C. Fam. 8, 5, 3; see also L. 8, 12, 7, &c.): with r. to myself, quod attinet ad me, de me, a

me, per me; out of r. to, i. e. on account of, ob; propter; causā. ¶ High esteem, reverent regard, obsequia (r. shown to aby by waiting upon him, &c.).—verecundia (regard).—reverentia (esteem; these *thm* of r. shown to another).—honor (honor).—dignatio (esteem caused by desert). To possess, enjoy r., habetur ci honor. coli et observari, qm numerum obtinere: in entertain or feel r. for aby, vereri, revereri qm, qm colere, tribuere ci cultum: to show r. to aby, observare, honorare qm; reverentiam adhibere adversus qm or prestare ci: hence also Jn. colere et observare qm: to show due r. to aby, qm prosequi, with or without obsequia (opp. elevare qm).

RESPECT, v. ¶ To regard, *ca rei rationem ducere* or habere: not to r., negligere qm or qd; nihil curare qd: to r. as, ponere with in and the abi.; ducere qd ci rei; numerare qd in *ca* rei loco. See also REWARD, v. ¶ To relate to, ad rem spectare. See also RELATE. ¶ To entertain or feel respect for: see in RESPECT, s. To r. aby's will or pleasure, *ca voluntati obsequi* or morem gerere: to r. aby's commands, ab qo imperata facere.

RESPECTABILITY, bona existimatio, locus numerus. Jn. locus et numerus, dignitas, auctoritas.

RESPECTABLE, colendus, suscipiendus (to be looked up to).—honestus (honourable).—venerabilis (deserving of veneration).—conspiciendus and spectabilis (*See* not before the Augustan age): a r. man, vir honestus, gravis; spectatus et honestus; vir bonæ existimationis (of unblemished reputation).—vir spectabilis (as a title, under the emperors; Cod. Just.).

RESPECTABLY, honeste, decore (creditably).—laudabiliter, cum laude (so as to deserve praise).—ut decet (becomingly).—bene (well). To live or conduct oneself r., decore, honeste, vivere.

RESPECTFUL, observans (towards aby; *ca*).—reverens, venerandus (Syn. in RESPECT). To be r. towards aby; see 'to show RESPECT.'

RESPECTFULLY, reverenter: to speak very r. to aby, qm reverentissime alloqui: to rise r. before aby, in venerationem *ca* assurgere.

RESPECTIVE, proprius, peculiaris et proprius. singularis; *sla* with quisque; e. g. that all might be responsible for their r. portions, ut *sua* quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (L.).

RESPECTIVELY, By ut quisque est; *sua* quisque; hic—ille; tu—ille, alter—alter. They rely on the will, and the claims of relationship r., hic testamentum, ille proximitate nitiatur (Q.); [the orators who pleaded] for Scæurus and his son, r., pro Scæuro hic, ille pro filio; you and he are equally desirous to see your sons r., tuum tu gnatum, ille suum cupit videre (Apl. Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 39). They require r. a bride and spurs, alter frenis eget, alter calcibus.

RESPIRATION, respiratio, respiratus (*See* not respiritus). See BREATHE.

RESPIRE, spirare, respirare. animam recipere. spiritum trahere et emittere. animam or spiritum ducere. See BREATHE.

RESPIRE, mora (Held.; mora mortis = reprieve).—dilatio, prolatio (adjournment, putting off). R. *fm* trouble, intercedo molestiam.

RESPONDENCE, RESPONDENCY, fulgor, splendor, nitor, claritas (Syn. in BRILLIANCE).

RESPLENDENT, fulgens, splendidus, nitidus, nitens, illustris, clarus. (Syn. and Phr. in BRILANT.)

RESPLENDENTLY, splendide, nitide, &c.

RESPOND, RESPONDE. See ANSWER.

RESPONDENT, qui ci respondit (in a controversy).

—qui contra disputatur.—propugnator questionis.

RESPONSIBILITY, By the adj.

RESPONSIBLE, ¶ Accountable, cui ratio reddenda est. To be r., prestare qd. I am r. for that, mihi res praestanda est. To make oneself r., qd in se recipere (to take it on oneself).—periculum in se recipere, rem quam sui periculi facere: to be r. for a loss, prestare damnum: to be r. for charges, sumptus tolerare, suppeditare: you shall be r., tu culpam praestabis: that each might be r. for the safety of his own part, ut *sua* quisque partis tutandæ reus esset (L.). ¶ Able to pay, qui est solvendo or ad solvendum.

RESPONSION, responsio, responsum. See also ANSWER.

RESPONSIVE, ex altera parte respondens. *Sic* alternus. See also ANSWERABLE.

REST, s. ¶ Repose, requies (after activity).—quies (in itself).—otium (leisure). tranquillitas (freedom from disturbance): day of r., dies ad quietem datus: hour of r., hora ad quietem data. You give yourself no r.,

nullum remittis tempus neque te respicias (*Ter. Heaut.* 1, 1, 18). || *Sleep*, vid. || *Prop*, supporti, administrum; *see* *Paor*. || *Remainder*, reliquum; quod reliquum est or restat; quod restat, *pl. quae restant*; reliqui, *pl. of persons*. The *r.*, *e. g.*, part of the orators...the *r.*, pars senatorum,...reliqui: for the *r.*, oeterum, cetera (*in all other respects*). *See* ceteroqui or ceteroquin *is extremely rare*; being found *prae* only in *C. Alt.* 16, 11, 7, and *Plin.* 1, 3, 7).—de reliquo. reliqua, quod reliquum est. quod superest (*as regards the remainder*).

REST, *v.* || *To be still*, non movērī. || *To repose*, quiescere, conquiescere, requiescere (*g. i., of persons and things*).—quieti se dare or tradere (*to take r., of persons*). *For* *fm* all trouble and toil, ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus conquiescere: to recommend *aby r.*, qm nunquam acquiescere sinere. *I will not r.* *usit.*, haud desinam, donec: the land *r.'s* (*i. e. is uncultivated, lies fallow*), ager quiescit or requiescit. || *To lean*, niti, inniti in re or in rem; sustinēri qā re; incumbere in qd or ci rei. || *To depend*, in the phrase *to rest with*, *i. e. to depend upon*, in qd or in re positum or situm esse. *See* *DEPEND*.

RESTING-PLACE, tranquillius ad quietem locus (*C., prop.*); portus otii, or simply portus (*fig.*). *To And* *no r.-p.*, locum ubi consistat, non reperire.

RESTITUTION, restitutio, refectio (*restoring, repairing*).—*See* *Avoid* restauratio (*in this sense*). Usually by the verbs. *To demand r. and satisfactio*, res repetere. *To insist on r.*, pertinacem esse ad obtinendam injuriam (*L. 29, 1, 17*).

RESTIVE, *A r. horse*, *prae* indomitus (*not broken in*; *Plaut.*); or contumax (*obstinate*; *used of animals*; *e. g.*, of *osena*, *Col.*).—*frenis* non parens.

RESTIVENESS, *prae* contumacia (*used by Col. of the obstinacy of oxen*, cont. pervicax boum).

RESTLESS, inquietus, turbatus (*opp. quietus*).—turbulentus, turbatus, tumultuosus (*agitated, stormy*).—perturbatus, commotus, sollicitus (*troubled, disturbed, agitated in mind*).—rerum novarum studiosus, cupidus (*desirous of change or innovation*). *A r. mind* or spirit, animus nunquam agitatione et motu vacuus (*C. de Div.* 2, 62, 128). *To pass a r. night*, noctem perpetua vigilia et cum magno animi motu agere: *to have r. nights*, insomnia fatigari: *to be r. (in mind)*, angī (*to be disturbed with fear*)—sollicitum esse (*to be troubled*).

RESTLESSLY, Usually by the adj. (*See* *not* inquiete, *weh is late*; turbate *is* in disorder, confusely).—turbulente, turbulenter (*C.*); tumultuose (*L., of civil commotion*).

RESTLESSNESS, inquietas (*a state of disquietude, when one cannot rest*; *post-Aug. e. g.* inquietas nocturna, *Plin.*, *r. by night*).—turbidus motus (*unquiet motion, g. i.*; *see C. Tusc.* 1, 33).—animi motus (*disturbance of the mind, e. g.*, in sleep, *as Curt.* 7, 5, 16).—aestas (*unsettled state of mind, when one is at a loss, or does not know what course to adopt*).—perturbatio (*great disturbance, whether in the state, usually with rerum, or of the mind, usually with animi*).—sollicitudo (*excitement with anxiety*).—angor (*disquietude arising from fear of impending calamity*).—turba (*my pl. turbae*), tumultus, tumultuatio (*disturbance*; *STM. and PHA. in DISTURBANCE*).

RESTORATION, restauratio, redintegratio (*renewal*; reparatio, *Prudent.*; restitutio, *Eumen.*). Usually by the verbs. *R. of concord*, reconciliatio gratiae: *to demand the r. of aly*, repeterē, reposcere qd.

RESTORATIVE, adj. vires repētes.

RESTORE, || *To give back*, reddere, restituere: *to r. life*, ab inferis excitare, revocare: *restored to life*, ab inferis excitatus, revocatus (*See* *not* redvivus). || *To put into its former condition*, restituere (*g. i.*).—rursus restituere; reficere (*to repair what was injured*).—reparare (*to renew what had been more completely destroyed*).—renovare (*to renew*). *In a wider sense*, also, revocare (*L.*); reducere (*Plin. Ep.*); referre qd (*C.*).—*See* *Avoid* restaurare; even instaurare occurs but seldom in the best writers: *to r. a picture*, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus illudm quibus fuerat renovare (*C. Rep.* 5, 1, 2).—novā picturā interpolare opus (*to r. with fresh colours*; *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 103).

RESTORER, restitutor (*C., L.*); reparator (*Stat.*). Or by the verbs.

RESTRAIN, || *To confine*, keep in, terminis or cancellis circumscribere, finire, definire. terminis circumscribere et definire. also circumscribere only (*to surround with boundaries, as it were*).—finire, definire (*to keep between certain outlines*).—coercere (*to keep*

within proper limits, to curb or bridle). *To r. a thing within its proper limits*, qd intra terminos coercere: *to r. one's empire within its ancient limits*, antiquis terminis regnum finire: *to be restrained within their own narrow limits*, suis finibus exiguū continēri: *to r. a thing within a narrow sphere*, in exiguum angustumque concludere (*e. g.*, friendship, *C. Off.* 1, 17, 53, *Brier.*): *to r. an orator within narrow limits*, oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere (*C. de Or.* 3, 19, 70): *to r. one's speech*, orationem finire or in angustias compellere (*opp. oratio exultare potest*): *to r. oneself*, certos fines terminosque constituere sibi, extra quos egredi non possit: *to r. oneself to aly*, se continēre re or in re (*of things and persons*). *To be restrained*, certarum rerum cancellis circumscriptum esse: *to r. oneself* (= contain oneself), se tenēre, sustinēre, cohēbere, coercere: *to be hardly able to r. oneself fm doing aly*, vix se continēre posse, quin &c.: vix temperare sibi posse, quin &c. *To r. one's laughter*, risum tenēre, continēre; *one's tears*, lacrimas tenēre, continēre; lacrimis temperare (*C.*); lacrimas cohēbere (*Plin.*); fletum reprimere (*C.*); *one's tongue*, linguam comprimere (*Plaut.*); continēre (*C.*); *one's wrath*, iracundiam cohēbere (*C.*); *one's hands*, *eyes*, &c., manus, oculos cohēbere (a qā re). || *To repress*, coercere, continēre, cohēbere, frenare, refrēnare (*to hold in check*; *all with acc.*).—inhibēre (*to stop*).—comprimere (*to suppress*).—reprimere, suppressere (*to repress*).—obviam ire ci rei (*to take preventive measures*). *To r. the ardour of youth*, juventutem refrēnare or coercere: *to r. one's passions*, cupiditates coercere, continēre, comprimere; cupiditatibus imperare. *To r. by severe laws*, vincere qd severis legibus. circumscribere (*to restrict aly, e. g.*, in his liberty, manner of life, &c.).—in angustum deducere (*reduce to a narrow compass, e. g. perturbations, C.*).—moderari, temperare, modum facere ci rei (*to put a limit or bounds to aly*). *JN.* cohēbere et continēre. reprimere et coercere. *See* also *TO COMPEL*.

RESTRAINT, coercitio, via (*force*).—necessitas (*r. imposed by necessity*).—moderatio, temperatio (*of things*). *To do aly fm r.*, vi coactus qd facio: *to use r. with aly*, qm vi cogere; qm per vim adigere: *to use r.*, vim adhibere. *Without any r.*, non vi coactus: *the right of r. over aly*, coercitio in qm (*see* *Suet. Oct.* 45).

RESTRICT, circumscribere, moderari, temperare, modum facere ci rei (*to set a measure to aly*).—coercere (*to keep within limits or bounds*; *to keep in check*).—reprimere (*to bring back to its former limits*). *To r. to aly*, temperare qd qā re: *to r. aly*, qm coercere, continēre, circumscribere (*in his liberty, mode of living, &c.*).—qm parce habere, qm arte colere (*in diet*; *the latter, S. Jug.* 85, 35).—in breve tempus conleere qm (*in time, Ter. Hec.* 5, 4, 2). *To r. oneself*, parce vivere, sumptus circumcidere, modum facere sumptibus, impensas corripere (*in respect of expense*; *the latter, Suet. Tib.* 34).—modeste or continenter or sobrie vivere; se cohēbere (*in one's mode of living*).

RESTRICTION, moderatio, temperatio (*of a thing*). *See* *not* conscriptio et restrictio (*in this sense*): *with a r.*, cum or sub exceptione (*with an exception, conditionally*). *See* *not* circumscriptio (*in this sense*).—parce (*sparingly*). *With the r. that &c.*, ita quidem, ut &c.

RESTRICTIVE, By the verbs.

RESULT, *s. eventus* (*a consequence*).—exitus (*an issue*).—*JN.* eventus atque exitus; exitus eventusque; emolumentum (*advantage, profit*). *A fortunate r.*, proventus secundus; proventus (*see* *Interp.* *ad Cas. B. G.* 7, 29): *with a r.*, non frustra (*not in vain*).—prosperus (*fortunately*); *without r.*, frustra; nequidquam or incassum: *to be without r.*, irritum or frustra esse; ad irritum cadere; secus cadere: *to have a good r.*, succedere; bene or prospere cedere; prospere evenire: *not to doubt of the good r. of a measure*, rem confici posse non diffidere: *to have the desired r.*, optabilem exitum habere; ex sententiā evenire: *to have not the desired r.*, haud bene, minus prospere evenire. *To have a fortunate r.*, felicem exitum habere; prospere, feliciter evenire: *to have a remarkable r.*, notabili exitu concludi: *to foretell the r.*, de exitu divinare: *to know the r.*, scire quos eventus res sit habitura. *A fear the r.*, hanc quo sint raptura timeo; quorum hoc evasurum sit veror.

RESULT, *v.* sequi, consequi (*to follow upon*).—evenire (*to fall out as a consequence*).—manare, fluere, proficisci (*to proceed fm*), with *ex*.

RESUME, resumere, recipere (*to take again*).—denuo incipere, repeterē, redintegrare, revocare (*to begin again*).

RESUMPTION, *By the verbs.*

RESURRECTION, resurrectio mortuorum (*Lact.*, to be retained as *t. t.*).—excitatio a mortuis, revocatio in vitam do not meet the Christian notion. 'I am the *r.* and the life': *Kraft* gives ego sum vitæ æternæ auctor et parens; but, in quoting the Bible, the literal interpretation must be kept, which is by no means adequately expressed by the substitute recommended. 'The *R.* at the last day.' dies, qui in vitam redibunt mortui (*Kraft*); *better* 'dies, quo corpora hominum in vitam redibunt'; 'dies quo Deus jubebit manes (*better* corpora) exire ex sepulchris (*Ast. O. Met. 7, 206*). 'The day of our Lord's *R.*' 'dies Christo a morte redeuntis sacer.

RESUSCITATE, revocare qm a morte ad vitam.—revocare qm ab inferis or a mortuis. mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.).

RESUSCITATION, excitatio a mortuis. revocatio in vitam.

RETAIL, s. mercatura tenuis (g. t. for a business in a small way). *A r. shop* (for cloth), *taberna, in qua panni ad unam venduntur (C. Off. 1, 42, 151).

RETAIL, v. dividere. distrabere.—ad unam vendere (of stuff, &c.).—mercaturam tenuem facere (*Ast. C.*).—promissua et villa merari (*T. Germ. 5*).

RETAILER, qui (qm) tenuem mercaturam facit, or *merces minutim dividit; in the Roman sense, also, caupo, propalia; institor (a hawket).

RETAIN, *To keep, servare, conservare* (to keep, preserve, not lose; opp. *relicere*)—cs rei detrimentum facere nullum, nullam facere in qâ re jacturam (not suffer or sustain a loss, e. g. in one's credit or authority, consequently to *r. it*): to *r. aby*, qm tenere or retinere (not allow him to go).—hospitio qm excludere or accipere (to take or keep him under one's roof, &c.).—cœnæ adhibere (at a meal): to *r. a custom*, see *CUSTOM*: to *r. the magistracy*, manere in magistratu (opp. magistratu abire). To *r. its colour*, *colorem servare or retinere. *To keep in pay* (e. g. soldiers, &c.), alere (milites, exercitum).—mercedē conducere (to hire, e. g. milites).—mercedē accersere (of soldiers for a different or foreign country, e. g. Germanos; see *Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, init.*).

RETAINER, *One who retains*, *Crci.* with the verbs in *TO RETAIN*. *One that is retained in aby's pay*. See *DOMESTIC*. *A follower*, associator, associat (associ. in a good, associ. in a bad sense; see *CREATURE*). *The retainers of aby* (i. e. his hangers on), qui faciunt or sentiunt cum q; qui stant cum or ab q; our *r.'s*, nostri. qui nobiscum stant: he can depend or reckon on those that are his *r.'s*. habet certos sui studiosos. *If = Client*, vid. *A fee to secure counsel for a trial*, artha or arrhabo (*Plaut. and Gaj. Dig.*).

RETAKE, resumere. recipere. To *r. athg*, ei qd auferre.

RETALIATE, *See TO REQUISITE.*

RETALIATION, *Crci.* by the verbs. *The law of r.*, jus injuriarum illatum ulciscendi; 'jus talionis (h. t.). *In r.* for, ut ulcisceretur (ulcisceretur, &c.).

RETARD, *See DELAY, HINDER.*

RETCH, nausea segnis et sine exitu torquet qm, quæ bilem movet nec effundit (*Sen. Ep. 53*).—'nauseâ segni et sine exitu torquet'.

RETENTION, retentio (as act of retaining). *If = Memory*, vid. *R. of urine*, stranguaria (σπασμωδία, also δυσωπία, used by C. *Attic. 10, 10, 3*, as a Greek word; in later writers it stands as a Latin expression; the pure Latin however is urinæ tormina, n., or urinæ difficultas or angustia).

RETENTIVE, *Crci.* with the verbs in *TO RETAIN*. *A r. memory*, memoria bona (C. *Att.*), tenax: a *moro r. memory*, memoria mellor (C.): a *very r. one*, tenacissima (Q.): to have a *r. memory*, memoriâ valere, vigere. *If preceded by 'so'—(that)*, tantus. *Aby had so r. a memory*, that, ei memoria tanta fuit, ut &c. (e. g. *Hortensio. C.*)

RETENTIVENESS, *Crci.* with the verbs in *TO RETAIN*.

RETICLE, reticulum.

RETICULAR, RETICULATED, reticulatus.

RETINA, *retina (h. t.).

RETINUE, comitatus, ūs. comites (pl.). stiptatio. associatorum turba (*lurge r.*, great number of followers). See also *RETAINERS*.

RETIRE, *Prop.* recedere (g. t.).—migrare, emigrare, demigrare (ex) loco, in locum (to remove *fm*, &c.).—migrare, emigrare domo or e domo (to remove *fm* u dwelling).—necedere in locum (to separate and withdraw to another place; see *L. 2, 32, sq.*). To *r. out of sight*, abdere se in locum (rurily with a dative). *Fig.*

a republicâ recedere or se sevocare. a negotiis publicis se removere, de foro decedere. To *r. entirely fm public business*, ab omni parte reipublicæ se subtrahere (gradually).—a negotiis publicis se removere ad otiumque perfergere: To *r. fm life* (i. e. to die), de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere; (*fm an office*) abdicare munus (weh however is rare) or (more commonly) se munere; abire (magistratu or honore); abscedere munere (*L. 9, 3*).—magistratu deponere.

RETIRED, solitarius (of places or persons). *A r. life*, vita solitaria: to lead a *r. life*, vitam solitariam agere (in solitudine).—In solitudine or æcum vivere; lucem conventumque hominum vitare (C.); tempus solum in secreto terere (L.); vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef. 4, 18, 2*); habeo or ago vitam procul a republicâ (not a public or political life): a *r. place*, locus desertus (opp. loc. celebr.); solitudo; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.).

RETIREMENT, *Act of retiring, by the verbs.* *R. fm office*, abdicatio muneris. *Retired place*, solitudo; locus desertus; locus ab arbitris remotus (C.). *Retired state or life*, solitudo; vita solitaria: otium (freedom *fm business, leisure*). *A person living in r.* in the country, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to live in *r.*, vitam solitariam agere (in solitudine)—habere or agere ætatem procul a republicâ (for *fm political life*): to spend one's youth in *r.*, juventutem procul a cætu hominum agere: to withdraw into *r.*, vitam solitudinē mandare; a turbâ in otium et solitudinem se conferre (to go into solitudo).—a negotiis publicis se removere; de foro decedere (to withdraw *fm political life*).

RETORT, v. referre. remittere. rejicere. regerere (retorquere, e. g. crimen, argumentum, lute). *An argument that can be easily retorted*, contrarium genus argumentationis (Q., but not C.; see *Ern. Lex. Rhetoricum*).

RETORT, s. *A reply*, responsum. responsio; or rather by the verbs. *A chemical vessel*, *vas chemicum curvo collo (*Kraft*); *prps* *lagenâ curvi colli (G.).

RETOUCH, retractare qd (C., with the accessory notion of improving it).—emendare (to amend).—recudere (carmen, Murel.). refingere (orationem, Wolf.). in several places, crebris locis inculcare et reficere (C.). To *r. a picture*, picturam jam evanescentem vetustate coloribus liadem, quibus fuerat, renovare (to freshen an old painting)—novâ picturâ interpolare opus (to put on fresh colours here and there).

RETRACE, revocare. referre. To *r. one's steps*, recedere. reverti. se referre. redire: to *r. in memory*, memoriâ repetere qd; memoriâ cs rei repetere.

RETRACT, dicta retractare (V.); revocare (post-Aug. in this sense): *prps* qd, ut indictum sit revocare velle (oft. L.). See *RECALL*.

RETRACTATION, *Act* not retractatio or revocatio in this sense. Use the verbs. (C. uses *κατάκλησις* in Gk characters in his epistles, e. g. *Att. 7, 7*).

RETREAT, s. *Act of retiring*, abitus. discessus. receptus (of soldiers). To sound a *r.*, receptui canere: to stipulate for a safe *r.*, ut incolumibus abire liceat pæciel: the signal for *r.*, receptui signum. revocatio a bello (C. *Phil. 13, 7, 15*): to provide the means of *r.*, receptui soli consulere (*Cæs. B. C. 3, 11*): to lose the means of *r.*, receptum amittere (*Pomp. ap. C.*): the *r.* being difficult, haud facili inde receptu (L.): let us cut off all the means of *r.*, that our only hope may be in victory, nos omnium rerum respectum præterquam victoriæ nobis abscindamus (*L. 9, 23*). *Place of retirement*, solitudo. locus ab arbitris remotus. (as a refuge) refugium. perfrugium. respectus (*prop.*, place to which one may look back, and fall back upon; place of refuge; C., L.).—(for pleasure) secessus, ūs.

RETREAT, v. (of troops) se recipere. se referre (not common).—referre pedem (*prop.* but not retrahere pedem, weh is poetical).—referre gradum (of retreating *fm actual engagement*). To *r. in excellent order*, quietissime se recipere (*Cæs.*): to *r. to the camp*, se recipere ad castra (L.), in castra (*Cæs.*); se referre in castra (*Np.*).

RETRENCH, circumseribere. finire. coercere. reprimere. modum facere ci rei. To *r. expenses*, sumptus circumcidere (L.); sumptus contrahere, minuire; parce vivere (C.).

RETRENCHMENT, *By the verbs.*

RETRIBUTION, remuneratio (in a good sense).—gratia (in a good or bad sense).—præmium. merces (reward, recompense; merc. also in a bad sense). Or by the verbs; e. g. *par pari referre*. rependere. referre gra-

tiam. In a good sense = *Reverend*, which see. To exact a severe r., ulcisci injuriam a qo illatam.

RETRIEVE. See **RECOVER**, **REPAIR**.
RETROGRADE, adj. [PROPR.] *retrogrādus* (Plin.); usually by the adv. *retro*, *retrogrum*. To have a r. motion, recedere (opp. adire; of the planets): to make a r. movement, se recipere; pedem referre: a r. motion, regressus (opp. progressus, C. N. D. 2, 20, 51; of the planets)—recessus (opp. accessus). [Fig.] Irritus vanus.

RETROGRADE, v. [PROPR.] To go back, retrogradi (Plin.)—retroire (Sen.)—se recipere; pedem referre (to retire, give ground). [Fig.] To decline, vid.

RETROSPECT, respectus, ūs (act of looking back).—præteritum recordatio (opp. expectatio reliquorum, the prospect before us; C. Brut. 76, 266). To take a r. of, respicere qd.

RETROSPECTIVE. To be r., or have a r. effect (of a law), in præteritum valere: not to have a r. effect, prps in posterum valere.

RETURN, [TRANS.] To give back, reddere (g. t.).—restituere (to restore the same thing).—remittere (to send back).—redhibere (to r. a purchase that is imperfect, &c., in wch sense reddere or reddere qd unde emptum est is also found. *Redhibere* also = to take back). [To repay, requite, referre qd. respondere ei rei (in an equal degree).—remunerari qd (as a remuneration). To r. like for like, par pari respondere or referre (*Reddere* not pro pari; see *Bentl. Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 55).—parē gratiam referre ei (*Ter. Eun.* 4, 4, 51): to r. a salutation, salutem referre: to r. the affection of any one, cs amori respondere (*Reddere* redamare is used only once by C. *Lael.* 14, 49; and that with the addition of 'ut ita dicam: 'it should, therefore, not be employed in composition): to r. kindness, beneficia reddere; beneficiis respondere (with services).—officia beneficia remunerari (C. *post Red.* in *Sen.* 12, 30): to r. a present (by giving one similar), qm remunerari quam similissimo munere: I will r. this favour if you require it, and even without your requiring it, reddam vicem, si reposes; reddam et si non reposes (Plin. *Ep.* 2, 9, 6). [To reply, respondere, to atqz, ci rei. referre. reponere (to answer an objection)—sublucere (to answer immediately): the shout was returned by others, clamor exceptus est ab aliis. [To give in an official account of one's property, &c., profiteri. [INTRANS.] To come or go back, redire (to be on the way back or home).—reverti (to turn back).—reducere esse (of a happy return fm a distant country, captivity, &c.).—revenire (to come back, opp. advenire).—recurere (hastily).—revolare (still stronger, to fly back). To order aby to r., qm revocare; qm repetere (urgently): to r. to any place, qo reverti or redire: qm locum repetere (to a place where one used to be).—remigrare (to a place where one lived before; e. g. Romam).

RETURN, s. A coming back, reditus. reditus. R. home, reditus domum. R. of a disorder, see **RELAPSE**. [A giving back, restitutio (Pand.; not redditio). By the verbs. In r., vicissim. [Requital, remuneration (absol., C. *Off.* 2, 20, 69; benevolentia, C. *Lael.* 14, 49); or by a Crel. with referre (for relatio only. *Sen.* *Ep.* 74, 13, and de *Benef.* 5, 11, 1, sq., in the expression relatio gratiæ, i. e. a returning of thanks by an act). [Profit, produce, thing. proventus (of the soil).—fructus (g. t., that wch a thing produces, in fruits, money, &c.).—quæstus (gain).—reditus. vectigal (income fm a thing).—merces (rent). R.'s fm estates, fructus, quem prædia reddunt; prædiorum mercedula (in money).—prædiorum proventus (in fruits).—quod ex qâ re refectum est (cf. *L.* 35, 1; *Papin. Dig.* 26, 7, 39, 8): some clear r. still comes to the proprietor of the land (sc. after deducting tithes, &c.), puri atque reliqui qd ad dominum pervenit (C. *Ferr.* 3, 6, 200): to yield or produce r., fructum ferre; fructum edere ex se; fetum edere: the vineyards yield an abundant r., uberrimus est vinearum reditus: this estate makes an excellent r., hic fundus est fructuosissimus; hic ager efficit plurimum. There is a r. for the outlay, impensam ac sumptum factum in cultum, fructus reficit (Farr. *R.* 1, 2, 8). [Report of property, &c. (under an income tax), professio (with or without bonorum).

REUNION, [Act of rejoining, Crel. by the verbs in **UNITA**, with iterum or rursus. [Reconciliation, reconciliatio.

REUNITE, [To rejoin (trans. or intrans.). By verbs in **JOIN** or **UNITA**, with iterum or rursus. [To reconcile, reconciliare.

REVEAL, detegere. reterege (re. pr., opp. tegere, 165

contegere; to r. secrets, crimes, &c.).—aperire (discover, also of secrets, crimes, &c.).—patefacere (open what was before concealed; rem, odium, &c.).—in medium proferre, or proferre only (to make abqz generally known; in a good sense). Jn. proferre et patefacere.—enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (to declare publicly what ought not to be declared at all, or at all events only to confidential persons).—manifestum facere (*Reve* manifestare nece occurs in good prose)—cum hominibus communicare (to reveal; of God: eccl. revelare).—prodere (to betray). Revealed religion, *religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata: to be revealed, patefieri. patecere: to r. itself suddenly, e tenebris erumpere (C.).

REVEL, v. [PROPR.] commissari. See also **CAROUSE**. [Fig.] To delight; vid.

REVEL, s. commissatio. See **CAROUSAL**.

REVELATION, [Act of revealing; Crel. with the verbs. [A discovery, vid. A divine r., visum a Deo missum. [Revealed religion, *religio divinitus patefacta or cum hominibus communicata. [The Apocalypse, Apocalypse (i. t.).

REVELLER, commissator.

REVENGE, s. vindicta (as an act of justice).—ultio (as an act of anger).—tallo (as an act of retaliation).—pena (satisfaction by punishment inflicted).—ulciscendi cupiditas (the spirit of r.).—ira. Iracundia (anger, wrath). To take r. on aby, expetere penas a qo or in qm: a spirit of r., ulciscendi cupiditas. To glut one's r., see **TO GLUT**.

REVENGE, v. ulcisci qm or qd. vindicare qm or qd. persequi cs penas, or post-Aug. exsequi qm. penas capere pro or cs rei. punire qd. Jn. ulcisci et punire. [For SYN. see **REVENGE**, s.] To r. aby's death, cs mortem (or necem) ulcisci or vindicare or persequi: to r. aby by the blood of his murderer, ci or cs manibus sanguine cs parentate (Herzog. *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 17, estr.). to r. oneself on aby, ulcisci or persequi cs injurias; ulcisci qm pro acceptis injuriis (never ulcisci qm alone in this meaning).—vindicare in qm: penas petere or repetere a qo: oneself on aby for atqz, or to r. a person (by punishing him who wronged him), ulcisci qm pro qâ re or pro qo (the person punished in the acc.).—vindicare qd a qo (to visit atqz upon aby).—penas cs or cs rei repetere a qo.

REVENGEFUL, ulciscendi cupidus (in a single case).—qui nullam injuriam inultam atque impunitam dimittit (that is of a r. disposition).

REVENGER, ultor or vindex cs or cs rei. punitor cs rei (one who revenges aby or atqz. SYN. in **REVENGE**, s.).—ultor injuriarum, punitor doloris (one who avenges himself for injury or wrong done).

REVENUE, vectigal, vectigalia (whether public or private income; in C. freq. in the latter sense; see *Off.* 2, 25, 88; *Parad.* 6, 3).—reditus (always in the singular; that wch comes in, return).—fructus (returns yielded by a thing, as by an estate, &c.).—pecunia. reditus pecuniæ (income in ready money). Public r., fructus publici (T. *Ann.* 4, 6, 3: if consisting of money, pecuniæ vectigales): r. fm mines, pecunia, quæ reddit ex metallis; pecuniæ, quæ facio ex metallis: fm estates, prædiorum fructus; fructus, quem prædia reddunt: to have or derive r. fm atqz, pecuniæ facere or capere ex re: to furnish r., in reditu esse: a fixed r., statum reditum præstare (Plin. *Ep.* 3, 19, 5): the expensiture exceeds the r., reditum impendia exsuperant.

REVERBERATE, resonare. voci respondere (return an echo).—turres septem acceptas voces numerosiore repercussu multiplicanti (Plin. 36, 13, 23; cause to reverberate).—vastis saltibus clamor repercutitur (Curt. 3, 10, 12; reverberates).

REVERBERATION, resonantia (Vitr. 5, 3, 5). sonus relatus (C.). vox reddita (L.). repercussa (T.). There is a r., soni referuntur (C. N. D. 2, 57, 144).

REVERE, venerari. colere. observare. Jn. colere et observare. *Revere* C. uses venerari only with ref. to divine worship, or that wch is allied to it; observare only of reverence towards men; colere of both: observare has respect rather to the feeling of reverence; colere to the act.

REVERENCE, s. reverentia, verecundia, veneratio, admatio. [SYN. in **AWK**.] As a title, *vir reverendus.

REVERENCE, v. See **REVERE**.
REVEREND, venerabilis, venerandus, reverendus (venerable, deserving of respect).—gravis, augustus (espz with ref. to outward dignity). [As a title, *reverendus; when prefixed to a name, add vir; e. g. the Rev. A. B., vir reverendus A. B.; so likewise, Rev. Sir, *vir reverende.

REVERENT, reverens (T., Plin.). verecundus (of the habit or disposition).

REVERENTLY, reverenter (T., Plin., Suet.). verecunde.

REVERIE, somnium (vigilantia).

REVERSAL (of a judgement), destructio sententiae (opp. confirmatio; Q. 10, 5, 12).—rei judicatae infirmitas (C.).

REVERSE, s. [CHANGE, vicis, vices, vicissitudo, commutatio. [SYN. in ALTERATION.] R. of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudo: to suffer a r. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri. [Opposite, contrarium. To do the very r., contra facere (Suet.) not contrarium facere: my opinion is the very r., ego contra puto (C.); nihil contra videtur (S. Jug. 85, 1): to maintain the r., in contrarium, in oppositum, ire or discedere sententiam; contra dicere: whether he is happy or the r., utrum felix sit an contra. [The contrary to the observe in a coin, pars aversa.

REVERSE, v. [To alter, change, mutare, immutare, invertere, variare. [SYN. and PHR. in ALTER.] To overthrow, rumpere, evertere, abolere. To r. a judgement, judicium rem judicatum irritum facere (C. Phil. 11, 5, 11): to seek to r. a judgement, rem judicatum labefactare conari.

REVERSION, [Act of reversing, by the verbs, or by subst. in REVERSE. (In law), spes muneris. *spes succedendi (with ref. to an office).—*spes hereditatis. pecunia mortis est ad quemquam perventura (Afr. C. Top. 6, 29; with ref. to the fut. inheritance of an office). To promise aby the r. of an office, *spem succedendi ci facere.

REVERT, redire. reverti. revenire. [SYN. and PHR. in RETURN.]

REVIEW, s. recensio. recensus (the former as action; the latter as state).—lustratio (celebration of the lustrum).—recognitio (an inspecting, L., Suet.). To hold a r., recensum agere: to pass in r., transvehī (of the cavalry: the action, transvectio equitum).—transire (of infantry).

REVIEW, v. recensere. recensum cs agere (to go through singly in order to satisfy oneself of the proper nature, number, &c.; e. g. of troops, the senate, the people).—inspicere (to inspect; e. g. the legions, &c.; cf. L. 41, 6, arma, viros, equos cum curâ inspicere).—numerum cs inire (to take the numbers).—qd recensere et numerum inire (Cæs. B. G. 7, 76).—lustrare (to make the solemn r., national and religious, every five years by the censor; and with the army by a general every time that he came to the army, or at his departure out of his province, or before a battle): to r. a book, *libri censuram scribere: *libri cs argumentum recensere atque judicium de eo ferre (Wyttenb.).

REVIEWER (of a book), *censor. *judex doctus, literatus. *novi (-orum) libri (-orum) censuram (-as) scribens (Wyttenb.).

REVILE, convicium ci facere. qm conviciis consecrari, incescere. ci maledicere qm maledictis insectari. maledicta in qm dicere, conferre, conjicere. probris et maledictis qm vexare. maledictis or probris qm increpare. maledicta qm agere. contumeliosis verbis qm prosequi.

REVILER, maledicus. Or by the verbs.

REVILING, adj. contumeliosus. probrosus (of persons or language).—maledicus (only of persons).

REVILING, s. maledictum. convicium. probrum. [SYN. in ABUSE.]

REVISAL, REVISION, recognitio (a reconsidering, reviewing). Or by the verbs.—retractatio (Augustin.).

REVISE, recensere. recensere (to sit in judgement on alth critically).—corrige (to correct it).—retractare. recognoscere (to go through it again to remove what faults may remain). To r. and enlarge, crebris in locis inculcare et reficere (C.). All carefully revised and collated, omnia summâ curâ recognita et collata (C.).

REVISIT, revitere. iterum visere or invisere.

REVISAL, renovatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVIVE, [TRANS. PROPR.] See RESUSCITATE. Revived, i. e. restored to life, not redvivus, but ab inferis excitatus or revocatus. FIG. vires reficere (bodily strength or vigour).—animum reddere, renovare, excitare (to give fresh courage or spirits). [INTRANS.] reviviscere (propr.; then fig. to recover, of persons and things).—ad vitam redire (to come to life again).—se colligere, se or animum recipere, respirare et se recipere, ad se redire (to recover oneself; of persons).

REVOCATION, revocatio. Usually by the verbs.

REVOKE, revocare (g. i.).—tollere (v. pr.: e. g. of an office, a law, a command, a judgement, friendship).—

abolere (v. hist., not to suffer to be any longer valid, to abolish, abrogate).—abrogare (to r. by authority of the people a law, a decree; also an office).—derogare legi or qd de lege (to r. part of a law; but derogare is also used with an acc. for abrogate; see Ocksh. C. Ecl. p. 85).—abrogare legi (to repeal one law by another, or at least to deprive it of its full force).—inducere (to strike out, cancel; e. g. a degree, contract).—solvere, dissolvere, resolvere (to dissolve).—rescindere (to render invalid; e. g. ordinances, contracts).

REVOLT, s. defectio (ab qo). rebellio. rebellium (resumption of hostilities by a conquered party, or one who has been compelled to maintain peace). To attempt or plan a r., defectionem moliri, attentare.

REVOLT, v. rebellare. rebellionem facere (to renew a war, to rise again; of a vanquished people).—seditionem movere (g. i. to raise a disturbance).—imperium auspicumq abnuere (to refuse obedience; of soldiers, L. 27, 27). To r. against any one, resistere ci (to oppose).—imperium cs detrectare (to refuse obedience to).—desicere ab qo or ab cs imperio, desciscere ab qo (to fall off from).

REVOLTER, defector (T.). rebellis (F., O.); rebellans. [SYN. in REVOLT.] Or by Crcl.

REVOLUTION, [Rotation, circular motion, circumactio. circumactus. ambitus (solis).—] not revolutio, which is very late; August. [Change in a state or government, rerum publicarum commutatio or conversio. rerum mutatio. res commutatae. civilis perturbatio, seditio (tumult, disorder). To seek or endeavour to effect a r., res novas querere or moliri; novis rebus studere. rerum evertendarum cupidum esse: to promote disturbances and r.'s in a state, novos motus conversionesque republicae querere.

REVOLUTIONARY, rerum evertendarum cupidus. rerum mutationis cupidus. rerum commutandarum cupidus. rerum novarum cupidus or molitor (all of persons).—seditiosus (of persons or things; e. g. voces, colloquia). A r. temper, ingenium ad res evertendas or commutandas proclive (Afr. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51): to hold r. language in the clubs, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (T. Ann. 3, 40, 3).

REVOLUTIONISTS, homines rerum commutandarum cupidi (C.).—rerum novarum molitores (Suet.).—rerum mutationis cupidi (C.). Or Crcl. with rebus novis studere; res novare.

REVOLUTIONIZE, [To overthrow a government by violence, rerum publicarum statum violententer commutare, perturbare, or evertere (Afr. C.).] To excite men to an uproar, tumult, cives ad res novas sollicitare, stimulare, incendere.

REVOLVE, [TRANS.] revolvare. circumagere. circumvertere. To r. a thing in one's mind, rem secum animo volvere (L.); consilium animo volutare (Curt.); rem in corde versare (Plaut.); cogitare or meditari de qâ re. See also CONSIDER. [INTRANS.] se revolvare. revolvī (of stars, seasons, years).—circumvolutari (Plin.). circumagī se circumagere. circumferri. circumverti (of wheels, the heavenly bodies, &c.).—in orbem circumagī or se circumvolvare.

REWARD, s. [The act of rewarding, remuneratio, for alth, cs rei (a repaying).] A thing given as a reward, premium, pretium (Suet.) premium is a prize that confers distinction on the receiver, as a r. opp. to pena; whereas pretium is a price for the discharge of a debt, as a payment).—honos (reward of honour).—merces (pay for services performed).—fructus (produce of pains and exertion: Suet.) premium, common in modern writers, is without authority. To give or receive a r.; see REWARD, v.: to expect a r. for one's services fm any one, pretium meriti ab qo desiderare: to propose a r. for alth, premium cs rei proponere.

REWARD, v. premium ci dare, tribuere, persolvere. premium ci deferre. præmio qm afficere, donare (g. i. to give a reward).—præmio qm ornare or decorare (to distinguish by a reward)—remunerari qm præmio (to remunerate by a reward). To r. with money, præmiū ci pecuniarīe ci tribuere: to r. richly, præmiū ci dare ampliissimū; amplis præmiis qm afficere: to r. merit, virtutem honorare: to r. one according to his desert, meritum præmiū ci persolvere: to be rewarded, præmiū consequi; præmio donari: for alth, præmiū or fructum cs rei capere, percipere, ferre: by any one, fructus cs rei ferre ex qo: I consider myself richly rewarded, magnum rei fructum percipisse videor.

RHAPSODICAL, interruptus (unconnected, of style, &c.).—dissipatus (rambling; of a speaker).

RHAPSODIST, qui poetarum carmina pronuntiat (Q. 12, 3, 1).

RHAPSODY, carmen (Lucr. 6, 9, 38).—rhapsodia (*a name given to each of the books of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey*).—farrago (*a medley*).—cento (*a compilation; Isidor.*)—opus in breve tempus relictum (*a light composition*).

RHETORIC, rhetorica or rhetorice; oratoria sc. ars (Q.).—ars orandi, or bene dicendi scientia. *To write on (r.)*, de oratoribus scribere.

RHETORICAL, rhetoricus. *R. embellishment*, cultus. ornatus. dicendi or orationis cultus or ornatus. dicendi or orationis or verborum lumina (*any conspicuous r. embellishment*).—quasi verborum sententiarumque insignia (*with ref. to expression and thought*). fucus, pigmenta orationis (*of ambitious ornaments used with bad taste*).

RHETORICALLY, rhetorice.

RHETORICIAN, rhetorice. rhetor.

RHEUM, gravædo. catarrhus. destillatio (narium). *See CATARRH.*

RHEUMATIC, rheumaticus (Plin.).

RHEUMATISM, rheumatismus (Plin.).

RHINOCEROS, rhinoceros (Plin.).

RHOMB, rhombus (Frontin.).

RHOMBODAL, rhomboides (Frontin.).

RHUBARB, radix Pontica (Cels.); rha is very late writers; Ammian).—rheum rhapsonticum (Linn.).

RHYME, s. *extremorum verborum similis sonitus. *R. s. veruum clausulæ inter se consonantes* (see Q. 9, 3, 45). *bad r. s.* *extrema verba non bene consonantia: *verso in r. s.* *versus extremis verbis in se consonantibus; *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant. *Fig.* Avoid such expressions as versus similiter destinates or cadentes; for C. employs the phrases similiter destinare or cadere only to denote the similar fall or termination of periods; see C. de Or. 3, 34, 206. *I see neither r. nor reason in this*, hæc quomodo inter se coherent non intelligo.

RHYME, ¶ INTRANS. *in eundem sonum exire. *extremis verbis inter se consonare. ¶ TRANS. *facere at versus cum antecedente consonet extremis verbis.

RHYMER, versificator (Q. Just.).

RHYTHM, rhythmus (ποῦμος or pure Latin numerus, wch C. always uses), or numeri (numeros ποῦμος accipi volo, Q.).

RHYTHMICAL, rhythmicus (ποῦμικός, C. Q.), or pure Lat. numerosus.

RIB, costa. *To break a r.*, costam frangere: *his r. is quite broken*, tota costa perfracta est (Cels.). *to stick a man in the r. s.*, ca latus transfigere, confodere or transfodere gladio (scilicet, &c.). ¶ *Ribs* (of a ship), costæ. statumina (the framework) the keels and r. s. were first made of light timber, carinæ primum ac statumina ex levi materia fiebant. ¶ *Ribs* (on leaves), foliorum nervulæ (Plin.). ¶ *Wife*; vid.

RIBALD, obscenus.

RIBALDRY, verborum obscenitas (C.).

RIBAND, vitta (V.). tenia, fascia (strip or band of stuff for the forehead or hair).—lemniscus (r. of a garland; the best word for the r. of an order); also peps by clavus (the purple stripe or stud worn on the tunic of Roman men). *To trim with r. s.*, *clavia, vittis variare, prætexere.

RIBBED, costatus (prop., Varr.; e. g. boves).—nervosus (of plants; e. g. cauliculi, Plin.).

RICE, oryza. *A r. pudding*, *pulmentum ex oryza confectum. *puls ex oryza confecta (if soft or fluid).—*oryza cocta (baked).

RICH, ¶ PROPRI. dives (possessing much money, = pecuniosus; opp. pauper).—locuples (far above want; opp. egenus, egenus).—fortunatus (in good circumstances; less than dives).—opulentus (wealthy, and thence possessing influence).—copiosus (possessing the necessities of life in abundance; opp. tenuis, exilis).—beatus (possessing abundance of earthly goods; opp. mendicus). Juxta locuples et copiosus; opulentus et copiosus; locuples et refertus. *When there is an expect ref. to money*, pecuniosus. bene nummatus. argento copiosus (C.). nummis dives (H.). pecuniæ opulentus (T.). *Very r.*, prædives (L.); perdives, magnis opibus præditus (C.); *to be very r.*, divitiis diffuere, affluere, abundare; omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere; maxime esse fortunatus; omni rerum abundantia circumfluere: *to make r.*, locupletare (C.); ditare (L.; but chiefly in the poets); opibus, divitiis augere, ornare qm; divitem, opulentum facere qm (C.); pecuniâ augere qm (T.); *to become r.*, divitem fieri (C.); discitescere (H. Sat.); ditari, locupletari (C.); ad divitiis pervenire; opes nancisci (L.); augeri, crescere opibus, divitiis, pecuniis, fortunis (aff. C.). ¶ FIG. 1) *Having abundance of a thing*, copiosus, largus, uber, locuples. 2) *Abundant*, copiosus, largus, plenus, opimus. *R. presents*, munera locupletia, magna (Np); *ampla* (Cæs.). ¶ *Costly*, dives, pretiosus. *A r. cloth*, pannus auro, argento dives, pretiosus.

RICHES, ¶ PROPRI. divitiæ (opp. paupertas; of a private man).—opes (as a means of influence; hence of the wealth of nations).—opulentia (power and greatness with good circumstances).—facultates, pl. (means; private).—fortune (goods, in general).—cupiæ (plentiful means).—abundantia (affluence).—gazæ (royal treasures). ¶ FIG. divitiæ (rarely in this sense).—copiæ. ubertas, crebritas, abundantia.

RICHLY, large, abunde copiose, cumulate (C.); liberaliter (Cæs.); benigne, polixe (Ter.); very r., effuse, uberrime (C.).

RICHNESS, abundantia, copia (abundance).—ubertas, fertilitas, fecunditas (of the soil; sec. also impropr. of the mind). Or by the adj.

RICK, acervus: a r. of hay, meta fœni. *To make r. s. of hay*, fœnum extruere in metas (Col. 2, 19, 2).

RICKETS, *rachitis. *cytonosis.

RICKETY, ¶ Afflicted with rickets, *rachiti laborans. ¶ Weak, crazy, fragilis (not durable).—caducus (inclined to fall or give way).—ruinous, pronus in ruinam (tottering to a fall).

RID, See CLEAR, DELIVER.

RID, (properly past participle) *To get rid of a thing*, qm amovere, removere, amoliri (g. ff.).—qm ablegare or amandare (by sending him away with some commission or errand).—Juxta qm removere atque ablegare (C.).—qm absolvere, dimittere (by satisfying his demands; e. g. creditors (Plin. 8, 4, 2)). *To get rid of one's credit*, by giving them security, creditores interveni sponsoium removere. 2) *To get rid, or be rid of a thing*, solvi qd re (to be freed from an obligation, &c.; e. g., of serving in the army, militiæ).—liberari qd re (to be freed from it).—emergere ex qd re (to escape from what one has been, as it were, sunk in; rem difficult circumstances, &c.).—amoliri, amovere, removere (g. ff., to remove; amol. by great exertions). *To get rid of one's debts*, ere alieno liberari; ex ere alieno emergere; or ere alieno exire: *to get rid of expense*, sumptum removere.

RIDDANCE. See DELIVERANCE.

RIDDLE, s. ¶ A puzzling question, enigma, ænigma, Atis (C.) griphus (an artificial and puzzling combination of words, used by the Greeks at their entertainments; the word is employed with ref. to Greeks, Geli. 1, 2, 4; Appul. Fior.).—ambages (a dark and obscure expression; e. g. L. 1, 24). *To propose a r.*, *qm ænigma solvere jubere; *ænigma cl interpretandum, explicandum, proponere. *To solve a r.*, ænigma solvere (Ruhnck.), interpretari, explicare. griphum dissolvere: *not to understand a r.*, ænigma non intelligere. ¶ FIG. R. s., verba cæcis lateribus obscura (O. Met. 1, 388); sermones perplexi (L. 40, 5). *It is all a r. to me*, hoc vero obscuro mihi est; hoc mihi non liquet; hoc non intelligo: *it is a complete r.*, hoc nemo conjecturâ assequi potest; hoc nemini liquet. *To speak in r. s.*, ænigmatâ loqui (Plin. Ep. 7, 12). ¶ *A coarse sieve*, cribrum (carbonarium).

RIDDLE, v. ¶ *To sift*, cribrare. cribro subcernere.

RIDE, v. ¶ INTRANS. equitare; equo vehi (g. 4.—~~equo~~ equo or super equo ire is poetical).—equo inveli (to r. into).—equo gestari or vectari (to take exercise on horseback). *To teach a boy to r.*, qm equo docere: *to learn to r.*, equo doceri: *to r. away from a place*, avehi or evehi equo: *to r. over or through*, perequitate (to r. through, r. about; e. g. per omnes partes).—equo colustrare (to inspect or survey on horseback; T. Ann. 3, 45, 3). *To r. round*, circumequitare or equo circumvehi locum: *to r. round between the ranks*, interequitare ordines: *to r. a horse round*, equum agitare (for exercise): *to r. round in a circle*, certum equitare in orbem. ¶ *To ride at anchor*, consistere in ancoris or ad ancoras. stare in ancoris (L.).—navem in ancoris tenere, or in statione habere (of a pilot or crew; of whom was also said, in ancoris commorari or expectare; the last with dum). ¶ TRANS. equo vehi, inveli, vectari (Syn. above).—equum exercere (for exercise).—equum tentare (for the purpose of trying a horse): *not to bear to be ridden* (of a horse), sessorem recusare or non pati.

RIDE, s. equitatio. vectatio (for exercise). *To take a r.*, equo excurrere; equo vehi qo. See the verb.

RIDER, [A horseman, eques (as distinguished from a pedestrian; also of a horse-soldier).—*essor* (one who is on horseback).—*rector* (one who guides a horse): to be a good r., equo habilem esse (to sit a horse well).—optime equis uti (to manage a horse well).—equitandi peritissimum esse (to be skilful in horsemanship). A horse without a r., equus sine rectore: to have lost its r. (of a horse), rectorem amisisse. [A clause added, adjunctio.]

RIDGE, [Earth thrown up by the plough, porca (earth between narrow furrows).—*lira* (earth between wide furrows). [The top of a mountain or hill, dorsum, jugum, montis (Cæs., L.; ~~not~~ tergum collis or montis, *weh* means the back or hinder part of a hill or mountain).] A line or chain of mountains, continuum montium jugum (T. Germ. 47); continuum montium dorsum (L. 41, 18); montes continui (H. Ep.), perpetui (L.); juga velut serie coherentes (Curt. 7, 3, 21); perpetuo jugo juncti colles (Mela, 1, 5, 3); jugum, quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit (L. 41, 18); continuatio seriesque montium (Afl. C.; see Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 7, 44).

RIDGE-TILE, Imbrex, icis (Plin.); tegula collicialis (Cat. 14, 4).

RIDGY, jugosus (O.). Or by phrases in RIDGE.

RIDICULE, s. risus (laughter).—*ludibrium* (mockery, sport): to excite r., risum movere, concitare: to expose to r., risui, ludibrio, qm exponere: a subject of r., ridiculus (um).

RIDICULE, v. ludere. ludibrio habere. ludificare (to make an object of sport or r.).—*illudere* (to jest upon, amuse oneself with).

RIDICULOUS, ridiculus. ridendus (C.); deridiculus. ridicularis (Plaut.): extremely r., perridiculus (C.): a r. fellow, homo ridiculus (C.); deridiculus (Plaut.); caput ridiculum (Ter.); homo perridiculus (C.). A r. thing, res ridicula: to be r., risum movere, concitare. To make aby r., ridiculum qm facere (Juv.); risui, ludibrio qm exponere: to make oneself r., ridendum, irridendum se proponere; risui, risui se exponere; also, risum dare (H.) or præbere (Just.).

RIDICULOUSLY, ridicule. Very r. perridiculy. **RIDING**, [(On horseback), equitatio.—*vectatio* (g. H., for being carried, opp. walking; vectatio et iter reflicunt animum).—*vectatio* equi (horse exercise). To give lessons in r., equo docere alios: to receive them, equo doceri. [A district, ager, territorium.]

RIDING-COAT, vestis quam equites gerere consueverunt (Afl. Np. Dat. 3, 1); lacerna, amiculum.

RIDING-SCHOOL, hippodromus.

RIFE. See COMMON.

RIFLE, v. prædari. spoliare. See PLUNDER.

RIFLE, s. *sclopetum striatum.

RIFLEMAN, *sclopetarius.

RIFT, rima (small).—*fissura* (large).

RIG, [PROPR.] navem armare. navigium, navem armamentis instruere. [FIG.] rebus omnibus instruere or armare.

RIGGING, armamenta (pl.; Cæs., L.); instrumenta navalia (L. 45, 23); also simply navalia (Plin. 16, 11, 21); in a narrower sense (of the ropes), rudentes (C.). To arrange the r., armamenta instruere (Cæs.) or componere (Plaut.); rudentes disponere (Q.).

RIGHT, adj. [Opp. to left, dexter: the r. hand, dextra manus, or simply dextra: the r. eye, dexter oculus (Np.). On the r. side, ab dextro latere: on the r. hand, ab dextram; a dextra (C.), or simply dextra (Cæs.). To be aby's r. hand (Afl. C.), consilio et re ita juvare qm, ita adesse ci, ut opéra meâ carere non possit; also, in this sense, Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella (is Antony's r. hand, C. Att. 14, 20, 5; a playful expression).] Straight, in a direct line, rectus (e. g. recta linea, rectus angulus). [Agreeable, according to one's wish, gratus; commodus; exoptatus. [Not wrong, fit, suitable, proper, rectus, verus, idoneus, aptus. To take the r. road (prop.), veram, rectam, ingredi viam: to go the r. way (fig.), rectam, veram, inire viam, rationem, quâ perveniam, deducar ad id, quod maxime volo (Afl. C.). To set r., see RECTIFY. CORRECT. That is not the r. place, non est ille locus quo tendebam: that is not the r. book, non est ille liber quem querebam: to apply the r. remedies, apta, efficacia, remedia adhibere morbo: to hit the r. nail on the head, rem acu tangere (Plaut.). At the r. time, opportune, in tempore, in ipso tempore (C.); ad tempus (S.); per tempus (Ter.). To do aby at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno tempore facere qd (Afl. C.). To come at the r. time, in tempore, opportuno tempore (C.). the r. size, measure, justa magnitudo, mensura (Plin.). To make a r. use

of aby, recte, bene uti qâ re (C.). [True, real, verus (not false).—sincerus, germanus (genuine).] *Tu r. meaning of a word, vera notio, vis ac potestas, significatio, vocis, verbi. I say this in r. earnest, hoc serio, ex animo, dico (Afl. C.): the r. ground or reason of aby, vera ca rei ratio, causa. [Legitimate, regular, justus, legitimus. [Just, equitable, æquus; rectus; justus. It is r. and fair, hoc æquum est et bonum: it is not r., minime convenit: all is not r., fraudis qd subest; hoc monstri simile est (Ter.).] Not mistaken; only by Crel., e. g. you are r., recte dicis, dixisti; recte suades; vera predicas; verum dicis; est ut dicis (Afl. C.); res ita est ut dixisti (Ter.); recte intelligis (C.).]*

RIGHT, RIGHTLY, adv. [Properly, fitly, apte, accommodate. [Truly, not falsely or wrongly, recte; vere: if I understand r., nisi fallor, nisi animus me fallit (C.); nisi quid me fefellerit (Ter.).] Not to understand r., non satis intelligere qd. [Fittingly, completely, accurately, accurate; probe; bene; plane: to hit aby r. in the middle, plane medium ferire. I do not r. comprehend it, non satis, non plane, hoc scilo, novi. [Very (with adjectives and adverbs), valde; admodum; bene; also by a superl., or quam and superl.; e. g., r. often, sæpiissime: r. willingly, libentissime. [Duty, recte; rite (formally).—satis (sufficiently). [With justice or equity, recte; juste; bene; ut par, ut æquum, est; ut decet. It served you r. (colloquial), jure, merito hoc tibi accidit; non immeritis luius pœnas (Afl. C.); haud immerito id tibi accidit (L.).]

RIGHT, s. [Liberty, privilege, claim, jus; potestas; copia: common r's, jura communia. Virces have the same r's as the husbands, uxores eodem jure sunt quo viri (C.). To grant equal r's, in parem jura libertatisque conditionem recipere (Cæs. B. G. 1, 28): with r., jure; non injuria; nec, neque injuria: with full r., jure optimo (~~not~~ not summo jure)—recte ac jure; merito atque optimo jure (C.); ~~not~~ jure legalit; merito, moralit; recte, logically. To defend or maintain one's r. strenuously, omnia pro suo jure agere: jus suum sibi eripi non pati; jus suum tenere, obtinere: to have r. to aby, jus ac potestatem ca rei habere: to yield one's r., (de) jure suo decedere (C., L.): all have equal r's, æquatum est jus omnium (L. 2, 3). All the citizens must have equal r's, jura paria esse debent eorum inter se, qui sunt cives ejusdem civitatis (C. de Rep. 1, 32). [That to each one has a legal claim, jus: to give aby his r., jus suum tribuere ci; jus dare, tribuere ci; reddere ci quod jure suo postulare potest.]

RIGHTEOUS, [Religious, pius, pius, sanctus, religiosus.—pius erga Deum. Jn. religiosus sanctusque: sanctus et religiosus (Syn. in Holy).] Upright, justus, æquus, rectus, integer. Over-r., nimis sancte pius (Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8): to be r., pie Deum colere; pietatem erga Deum colere.

RIGHTEOUSLY, [Religiously, piously, pie, sancte, religiose. Jn. pie sancteque; also religiosissime, sanctissime. [Uprightly, juste, æque, recte, honeste.]

RIGHTEOUSNESS, [Piety, vid. [Uprightness, justitia, honestas, rectum, integritas.]

RIGHTFUL, legitimus, debitus, justus.

RIGHTFULLY, legitime, jure. Justo jure; jure meritoque. Jn. merito ac jure, jure ac merito.

RIGID. See STIFF, SEVERE.

RIGIDITY. See STIFFNESS, SEVERITY.

RIGIDLY. See STIFFLY, SEVERELY.

RIGOROUS, [With regard to enjoyment, durus, A. r. mode of living, duritia (relative to abstinence or hard living, also of hardening the body)—parsimonia victus atque cultus (with ref. to abstinence from all luxury). A man of a very r. mode of living, vir vitâ durus: to lead or live a very r. life, parce ac duriter vitam agere. [Strict, severe, severus (severe in a moral point of view, as well as oneself as agent others, then also of what shows such a character; opp. indulgent, clemens, e. g., judge, iudex).—rigidus (rigid, e. g., censor, censor; disinterestedness, inuocentia).—(not) rigorous, formed from the French, is a barbarism.])—acer (lit. sharp, opp. lenis, mollis, e. g., judgement, iudicium).—acerbus (harsh, opp. lenis). Jn. acer et severus; acerbus et severus.—austerus (austere, e. g., like the Stoics, opp. comis). See also SEVERE.

RIGOROUSLY, severe, rigide, acriter, acerbè, austerè, diligenter. Syn. in SEVERELY.

RIGOUR, [In a physical sense, rigor (e. g. of the cold, rigoris).—asperitas (roughness, asperity, e. g. of the winter, hiemis).—sævitia (e. g. frigoris hiemis,

excessive cold). || *In a moral sense*, severitas. rigor. acerbitas. austeritas. aevitia [Syn. in SEVERITY].

RILL, rivulus. rivus.

RIM, margo (e. g., of a shield, plate, &c.).—ora (broader than margo).—labrum (e. g., of a ditch).—crepidula (a brink, edge). See also EDGE.

RIME, pruina (gelicidium, *Cato*; ~~gelu~~ gelu is frost, ice, cold).

RIMY, pruinosis.

RIND, cortex (outer).—liber (inner) To be covered with r., cortice, libro, obducit: to strip off the r., decorticare (Plin.); delibrare (Col.); delibrare corticem (Col.).

RING, v. || TRANS. tinnire: to r. at a door, pulsare fores or januam (in the sense of the ancients, who always knocked).—agitare tintinnabulum forium (in our sense). To r. the bell for aby, *eris tinnitu qm accersere; digitis concerpere (to map with the fingers, as the ancients did, in calling slaves). || INTRANS. tinnire (only prop.).—sonare (g. t. to strike the ear). The ears r., aures tinnunt.

RING, s. || A circle, orbis, circulus. A r. round the moon, halo (Sen.); round the moon or sun, corona lunæ or solis (Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1). || A circular substance, annulus: a finger r., annulus: a little r., anellus: a seal r., annulus signatorius, or, fm the context, simply annulus: a marriage r., annulus pronubus (Jct.; annulus in fidem conjugii datus): adorned with r., annulatus: a r. chain, catēna annulis conserta (ast. V. En. 3, 467): to exchange r.s., annulos commutare, dare et accipere: to wear a r. on the finger, annulum in digito habere (Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 59); gessitare (Plaut.): to put on a r., annulum digito induere, aptare, inserere. To take off a r., detrachere ci annulum (Ter.): in an ear-r., inauris (Plaut.), or annulus de aure dependens; curtain r.s., velares annuli. || An open place in a town, forum.

RING-DOVE, *columba cauda torquata (Linn.).

RINGER, *campanarum agitator.

RINGING, Crcl. A r. in the ears, murmur aurium (Plin. 28, 7, 3).

RINGLEADER, caput. signifer. fax (r. of a party, a conspiracy, &c.). The r. in a civil war (who gave the signal for its breaking out), tuba belli civilis (C. ad Div. 6, 12, 3).

RINGLET, annulus. cincinnus (Plaut.; artificial). cirrus (Mart.: natural).

RINGWORM, lichen, or pure Latin, mentāgra (see Plin. 26, 1, 2). ~~mentis~~ mentigo, impetigo = scab.

RINSE, eluere. colluere. To r. the mouth, colluere os (Plin. 23, 4, 38).

RIOT, s. || Revelry, comissatio; bacchanalia, pl. (drunken feasts)—bacchatio. || Tumult, uproar, tumultus. seditio. turbæ, pl. [Syn. and Phr. in COMMOTION.]

RIOT, v. || To revel, comissari. bacchari. debacchari. || To be in a state of uproar, tumultuari; tumultus movere; tumultum facere or præbere.

RIOTER, || A reveller, comissator. bacchans. || A turbulent person, seditiosus. turbulentus.

RIOTOUS, || Disorderly, dissolutus. A r. liver, homo violentus ac dissolutus; dissolutus; luxuriosus; potator (fond of drinking). || Seditious, seditiosus. turbulentus. tumultuosus.

RIOTOUSLY, seditiose. turbulente or turbulenter. turbide.

RIP, divellere. scindere. discindere. To r. open a wound, vulnus divellere (Flor.); refricare, exulcerare (C.).

RIPE, || PROPRI. maturus (of fruit that has attained its full size and flavour).—tempestivus (of fruit that has grown quite long enough).—coctus (mellowed by the sun, of grapes, &c.). A r. river, ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. Thoroughly r., permaturus: to become r., maturescere (Cæc.); ematrescere (Plin.); percoqui (Col.); maturitatem adipisci (Plin.), assequi (C.); ad maturitatem venire (Plin.): to be almost r., non multum abesse a maturitate (Cæc.). || FIG. maturus; tempestivus. A r. judgement, iudicium maturum (C. Cæcilia. 3, 7); iudicium firnum, certum, subtile, rectum, verum (C. r. age, ætas matura (Ulp.), firmata (C.). R. in years, in understanding, maturus annis, animo (R.).

RIPEN, || TRANS. ad maturitatem perducere. maturare. To r. an ulcer, ulcus ad suppurationem perducere. || INTRANS. maturari, maturescere. ematrescere. ad maturitatem venire or pervenire (prop. physically).—maturitatem ætatis ad prudentiam assequi (Ag. of the mind; ast. C. ad Div. 4, 4, 4).

RIPENESS, maturitas. tempestivitas (prop. and Ag.).—maturitas tempestiva (prop.). R. of judgement, iudicandi maturitas.

RIPPLE, v. leni murmure delabi, defluere. lenes susurrare (Clavd.). rorare (Col.). A rippling stream, fons lenis sonantis aquæ (O.); jucundo labens murmurante rivus (id.).

RIPPLE, s. *lenis, placidus, lapsus (of the sound).—unda parvula (of the form).

RISE, v. || PROPRI. surgere. exsurgere.—consurgere (esp. of several).—se erigere (to raise oneself up, of little children trying to raise themselves fm the ground): fm a seat, surgere e sellâ: to r. up (when a person appears), assurgere ci (as a mark of respect): fm bed, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or (e) lecto. surgere cubitu (prop.).—ex morbo assurgere, of leaving one's bed after a disease: fm table, surgere a cœnâ; also poscere calceos (asking for one's shoes as a sign of intending to r. fm table). || To mount up on high, se levare (of birds; pennis or alis).—levari. sublime ferri. sublimem abire. Clouds r., nebulae levantur in nubes: the smoke r.s. fm the cottages, fumus evoluitur e tuguria. The barometer r.s., *argentum vivum barometri tollitur. A storm rises, tempestas coortitur. || To swell, vid. || (Of the heavenly bodies), oriri. exoriri.—emergere (of the stars; not of the sun). || (Of thoughts in the mind), subire mentem or animum.—succurrere. A thought r.s. in my mind, subit cogitatio animum. || (Fm the dead), reviviscere. in vitam redire. ab inferis exsistere. ab Orcio in lucem reducem fieri (according to heathen notions).—ab inferis excitari or revocari. || (Of the day), appetere. dies appetit. lucescit. dilucescit. illucescit. As soon as the sun rose, ubi primum illuxit. || To rise in the stomach (of food), ructum efere, movere, or facere. || To rise in blisters, pustulari. || FIG. To come into notice, appear, prodire.—exsistere. se efferre (of eminent men).—exoriri (of remarkable persons or things, whether good or bad; e. g. libido; ferrea proles; Sulla; ultor, &c.). || To advance in rank or dignity, procedere honoribus longius; altiore ascendere gradum; in ampliorem gradum provehi; altorem dignitatis gradum consequi: to r. above others, alios superare, vincere, post se relinquere. To r. to the highest pitch of human greatness, in summum fastigium emergere et attingi. || To rebel, exsurgere contra or adversus qm (T.); cooriri in qm. Imperium se detectare.—consurgere ad bellum, ad bellum cooriri.—rebellare (v. pr. of those who had been subdued). See REBEL. || To r. up, To mount up, become higher, (of prices), cariores fieri. pretium cs rei exandescit. incendi. ingravescere. crescere. augeri (of the price of corn; annona). || To advance to a thing (= to pass fm a lower to a higher point), transire ad qd. To r. fm the necessary arts to the arts of luxury, a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiores defluere (C. Tus. 1, 25, 62). || To flow or proceed (fm), to be generated (by), fluere, manare, proficisci, nasci, gigni, exsistere, erumpere, ex qd re.—oriri (g. t.).—scaturire. excurrere: fm a place, ex (of springs, fountains, &c.: on exc. vid. Curt. 3, 1, 3).—profluere (of streams, fountains, &c.).—originem habere (of streams).—sequi qd (to result fm a thing). || To raise itself (of things), se tollere. se attollere. surgere. assurgere. exsurgere. A hill that r.s. gradually, clementer editus (or assurgens) collis: rising a little fm the plain, paulum ex planitie editus: not to be able to r. higher, se tollere a terrâ altius non posse (of plants).

RISE, s. || (Of the heavenly bodies), ortus, exortus (of all the heavenly bodies).—ascensus, emersus (of the planets or other stars; the former esp. of the moon). The r. and setting of the stars, siderum ortus et occasus; siderum ortus et obitus: at sunrise, sole oriente; sub luce. A little before sunrise, abs ortum lucis. || Rising ground, clivus leniter assurgens. || Source, origin, fons. causa. initium. caput. || To give r. to, efficere; occasionem præbere. See CAUSE.

RISIBILITY, Crcl. by verbs in LAUGH, or subst. in LAUGHTER.

RISIBLE, ad ridendum compositus: there is nothing to excite my r. faculties, non habeo, or non est, quod rideam.

RISING, By the verb, or RISE, s.

RISK, alea. periculum. discrimen (attended with danger): at my r., meo periculo; meo Marte (~~meo~~ not meo proprio Marte). R. of one's life, vitæ or mortis periculum (g. t.). vitæ or salutis discrimen (dangerous situation in wch one is placed, involving r.

of life).—capitis periculum or discrimen (when one is in danger of suffering capital punishment): at the r. of one's life, cum capitis periculo: to run the r. of losing atq, de qā re in dubium venire (e. g. de civitate, C. Cæcina, 7, 18): to run or incur the r. of one's life, adire vitæ or capitis periculum; mortis periculo se committere: to be at the r. of one's life, in capitis or vitæ periculum vocatum esse, ad mortis periculum adductum esse (of an accused person).—in præcipiti esse (of a sick person). To run a r., periculum subire; fortunæ se committere.

RISK, qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam es rei (to peril or r. atq).—qd audere (to dare atq).—periculum es rei or in qā re facere; qd tentare, experiri, periclitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). JN. experiri et periclitari: one's life, committere se periculo mortis. adire vitæ or mortis periculum: to r. one's life on aby's behalf, vitæ or mortis periculum pro qo subire; inferre se in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen pro qo; vitæ dimicationem subire pro qo: not to refuse to r. one's life for aby, pro qo vitæ dimicationem non profugere.

RITE, ritus, ūa. See also CEREMONY: funeral r., see FUNERAL.

RITUAL, adj. ritualis (Fest.); solemnis.

RITUAL, s. liber ritualis (Fest.).

RIVAL, a. æmulus (e. g. glorie, laudis, regni).—rivalis (almost always of a r. in love).—obtrektor (a political r.).

RIVAL, v. æmulari (to emulate).—certare, concertare, contendere cum qo (to contend with).

RIVALRY, æmulatio, obtrektoratio. rivalitas (in love).

RIVE, findere. diffindere. discutere (to strike asunder).

RIVER, flumen, fluviu. amnis (the flumen usually of larger r's, flowing into the sea; fluviu, of smaller fresh water r's, which are its dried up; amnis, a stream, with ref. rather to the flow of the water, or its breadth and depth). Of or belonging to a r., fluvialilis (e. g. piscis); fluvialis, fluviaticus, or by the gen. fluminis, e. g., a r. God, *fluminis nomen. A great r., fluviu magnus, flumen magnum: a small r., amniculus: a rapid r., flumen rapidum, fluviu rapidus; amnis incitator: a slow or gentle r., amnis sedatus; incredibili lenitate flumen est, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest (Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; is so slow): to turn the course of a r., amnem in alium cursum deflectere et contorquere (C. Div. 1, 19, 38). The r. has shady and pleasant banks, amnis multā riparum amenitate innumbrat (Curt.). The r. divides the city, amnis mediam urbem interluit (C.). The r. flows into the sea, amnis in mare evadit (Curt.); flumen in mare influit (C.): the bed of a r., fossa (e. g. fossa Rheni; see C. Pis. 33, init.): down the r., secundo flumine: up the r., adverso flumine.

RIVER-HORSE, hippopotamus.

RIVET, s. clavulus (little nail).—cuneus trajectus (a wedge driven through).

RIVET, v. *clavulo figere qd: to r. one's attention, aures cs tendere.

RIVULET, rivulus, rivus.

RIX DOLLAR, *imperialis, or thalerus imperialis (the term Rix Dollar is a corruption of the German Reichsthaler, i. e. dollar of the empire).

ROACH, *cyprinus rutilus (Linn.).

ROAD, ¶ a way, prop., via (the r. itself).—iter (Journey, route): a made or paved r., via (lapidibus) strata (L. 8, 15, 9; in later writers also simply strata; see Eutrop. 9, 9, 15). To pave a r., viam lapidibus sternere, conternere. ¶ Fia. ¶ a way, means, via: a right r., via; via certa: a wrong r., error (an error).—vitium (a fault): to fall into the wrong r., in errorem induci, rapi (to be led aside, through want of consideration)—a virtute discedere, honestatem deserere (through one's own evil inclination): to be on the wrong r., errare (without knowing it)—vitam deviam sequi (wisely). To bring aby into the wrong r., qm in errorem inducere (to lead into error)—qm transversum agere (to lead fm the path of virtue). ¶ A station for ships, statio navium (any anchorage)—salum (a part of the open sea, opposite the coast): to lie at anchor in the r's, stare in salo, or in salo ante ostium portus, with or without in ancoris (of ships).—in salo esse (of sailors).

ROAM, vagari, palari (to wander about alone).

ROAN, (*equus) albus maculis albis sparuis.

ROAR, rudere (F.). rugire (Spart.; of lions).—rudere, vociferari (of men).—mugire, fremere (of thunder).—immugire (of a storm, a volcano).—mugire, immugire (of the sea).

ROARING, mugitus, ūa.

ROAST, ¶ TRANS. ¶ assare (meat; Apic. 2, 1); co quere (e. g., to bake dry, e. g., bread, time).—torrere, torrefacere, siccare (to dry, scorch, e. g., fruit).—frigere (to broil, fry; as, eggs in oil, ova ex oleo): to r. a little or slowly, subassare (Apic. 4, 2, §c.). To r. on a spit, in veru inassare: roasted, assus. ¶ INTRANS. ¶ assari (Appul.); torrerī. ¶ IMPROPR. To r. aby, calefacere qm (to make him hot by attacking him). To r. aby well, luculente calefacere qm (C.).

ROAST MEAT, assum, caro assa, assa, orum, s. (of several joints). R. beef, assum bubulum: r. veal, assum vitulinum.

ROB, privare qm qā re (to take away atq fm a person, so that he suffers loss).—spoliare, (more strongly) despoliare or expoliare (to strip, deprive of).—JN. detrahare spoliareque; spoliare nudareque; either a person or a thing, qm or qd, or a person of a thing, qm re; adimere (to take away).—eripere (to snatch away), ci qd; detrahere (to draw away or fm), ci qd, or (more rarely) qd de qo; auferre (to carry or take away), ci qd or qd ab qo. depulcrari (to steal fm, to pillage, §c.); JN. spoliare qm qā re et depulcrari.—diripere (to plunder towns, §c.).—expiare, compellare (to rife) qd; the latter also qā re. fraudare qm re (to cheat of).—nudare, denudare, exuere qm re (to deprive or make bare of atq).—orbare qm re (to take atq wch is dear to us, as children, hope, §c.).—multare qm re (to take fm by way of punishment, to amerce). To rob one of a kingdom, regno qm nudare, expellere, multare: to rob one of one's country, patriā qm multare, privare, expellere. In exiliu qm ejicere, pellere (by sending him into exile): to rob one of one's whole fortune, qm omnibus bonis evertere, expellere: qd fortunæ omnibus deturbare: to rob one of one's children, qm orbare liberos; liberos ab qo abstrahere: to rob one of one's senses or understanding, qm deturbare de mente et sanitate: robbed, orbis qā re (and most participles of the verbs already given): robbed of one's children, liberis orbatus: of the use of one's limbs, membris captus: of sight and hearing, of one's understanding, oculis et auribus, mente captus: of hope, eye orbatus.

ROBBER, raptor (one who violently takes away atq specified).—prædo (one who seeks for plunder).—latro (one who robs openly, and with violence).—fur (a thief, one who robs secretly).—pirata (a sea-r., pirate). A band of r's, latronum or prædonum globus (or turba, H.). latrones; prædones.

ROBBERY. See PLUNDER.

ROBE, s. See CLOKE, GOWN. Gentlemen of the long r., homines forenses. Master of the r's, præp vestisep (Inscr.). Mistress of the r's, vestisepica (Plaut.).

ROBE, v. vestem talarem, togam, sibi induere (oneself).—togam induere ci or togā induere qm (another).

ROBIN, *motacilla rubecula (Linn.).

ROBING-ROOM, *vestiarius (although this denoted properly a place where clothes were kept, not where they were put on; see Böttig. Sabiu. ii. p. 91).

ROBUST, robustus. validus. firmus. valens. integer. JN. robustus et valens. firmus et valens (Srs. in HEALTHY).

ROBUSTNESS, robur (corporis). vigor. nervi, pl.

ROCHET, ¶ An episcopal ornament, *rochetum (t. t.). ¶ A kind of fish, erythrinus (Plin.).

ROCK, s. saxum (e. g., any large mass of stone).—rupes (a steep, rugged r.).—scopulus (in prose, a sharp, dangerous r. in the water, a cliff).—cautes (a long narrow bank of sand or r's in the sea; a reef, ridge; saxa et cautes = r's and reefs; Cæs. B. G. 3, 13).—petra is a Greek word, and not used by Latin writers in the best age. That is or lives among r's, saxatilis (e. g. piscis, piscatus): as firm as a r., adamantinus: as hard as a r., saxeus (prop. and fig.): to strike against a r., scopulum offendere (prop. and fig.): to strike or founder on a r., ad scopulum appellere (navem); ad scopulum appellī (the former of persons, the latter of ships; both also fig., after C. Rab. Perd. 9, 25, nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem).—ad scopulum alidū (prop., of ships): to escape the r's. scopulos prærtehi (prop. and fig.).

ROCK, v. TRANS. ¶ movere. To r. a cradle, cunas infantis movere (Mart.): to r. a child to sleep, præp infantem cunis motis sopire, or *cunaru agitatione sopire (prop.); sopire, securum reddere (fig., to render secure and careless: one that r's cradles, canarus motor (Mart. 11, 39, in: fem. cunaris, Inscr.). INTRANS. ¶ moveri. agitari. jactari.

ROCK SALT, sal fossilis (opp. marinus, *Farr.*).

ROCKET, *¶ A plant*, brassica eruca (*Linn.*). *¶ An artificial firework*, missile pyrium. *radius pyrium (*Bas.*).

ROCKY, saxosus (saxens rather = stony).

ROD, virga (g. t., a long thin twig, &c.).—fasciculus virgarum, or only virgae, arum, pl. (when composed of several twigs bound together).—ferula (for punishing children). To beat with a rod, virgis qm cedere (C.), variare (*Plaut.*), militare (L.): to give a boy the r., puerum ferula cedere (H.), castigare: to be under the r. (Fig.), discipline, imperio ca subiectum esse: to use the rod (Fig.), severa disciplina coercere, continere qm; severius adhibere qm: a measuring r., decempeda: a fishing r., arundo.

ROE, caprea, =, f.

ROGATION, supplicatio; see **PRAYER**. R-days, rogationes (t. t.): r-week, hebdomada crucium (t. t.).

ROGUE, nequam, furcifer. An arrogant r., trifurcifer (in the earlier comic writers).—caput scelus (*Plaut. Pseud.* 4, 5, 3).—princeps flagitiorum (C. *Verr.* 5, 1, 4). A r. in grain, homo nequissimus ac sceleratissimus; or, by *Crcel.*, homo qui peribit nequitiam, et ita visceribus immiscuit, ut nisi cum ipse exire non possit (*Sen. de Ira*, 1, 16, 2).

ROGUERY, flagitium, scelus.

ROGUISH, *¶ Bad, wicked*, nequam, pravus. See **BAD**. *¶ Wanton, peevish*, lascivus (e. g. homo, full of r. tricks).—protervus.

ROLL, v. volvere (trans.).—volvi (intrans.). To r. up or together, convolvere: to r. into a ball, glomerare: to r. up in alth, involvere or obvolvere qd re; amicare qd re (e. g. charta): to r. round alth, involvere circum qd; amicare qd re; circumvolvere qd re: time r. a clock, tempus devolvitur, effluit: tears r. down the cheeks, lacrimae per genas ca manant.

ROLL, s. circumactio, circumactus (circular motion), volumen (that which is rolled up).—chartae convolutae (a r. of paper). The r. of a drum, *tympani crebra, continua, pulsatio.

ROLLER, cylindrus (a large cylinder for pressing surfaces and making them smooth).—scapus a cylinde on which paper, ribbon, &c., is rolled).—phalanga (a cylinder put under a heavy body to assist in moving it).—rotula (a little wheel).

ROLLING, volubilis. Or by the verbs.

ROLLING-PIN, *radius, or *cylindrus parvus.

ROLLS = public documents, tabulae (g. t.).—literae publicae (archives).—acta publica, or acta only (records of the proceedings of the senate, magistrates, or people).

ROMAN CATHOLIC, *Romanus sacrorum formulæ addictus. Romanæ legis studiosus (aft. *Ammian.* 25, 10, 15): *pontificis Romani assecla. To turn R. c., sacra Romana suscipere (of a whole church, aft. L. 1, 7).—*doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti (of a church or an individual). To be a R. c., legis Romanæ studiosus esse (aft. *Ammian.* l. c.).—*Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictum esse.

ROMANCE, s. It may be necessary to say fabula Romanensis (t. t.: fabula Milesia is rather = tale, story). See also **FABLE**.

ROMANCE, v. *fabulas or fabulosa narrare. See also **BRAG**.

ROMANIZE. See 'to turn ROMAN CATHOLIC'.

ROMANTIC, fabulosus, fictus (fictitious): see also **FABULOUS**.—gratus, amenus (of place, charming). R. shores and coasts, amenitates litorum et orarum.

ROMANTICALLY, fabulose, ut in fabulis fit.

ROMP, s. *¶ Rude play*, ludus protervus. *¶ A boisterous girl*, *puella proterva or lasciva.

ROMP, v. proterve ludere.

ROOD, *¶ A pole, pertica*; see **POLE**. *¶ An image of the cross*, *crux sacra.

ROOF, s. *¶ Prop.* tectum (g. t., eply the outer part of a r.).—cantheri (the inner part, the rafters).—culmen (the highest line of a r., the ridge; then also the whole r.; see L. 27, 4, ædis culmen Jovis fulmine lectum).—tegula (a r. covered with tiles).—tectum scandulare (a r. of shingle; *Appul. Met.* 3, p. 137, 2).—sugrundium or sugrundatio (a pent-house, eaves). A building (temple, &c.) without r., ædificia hypethra: to have advanced as far as the r., ad tectum pervenisse (of a house in course of building): to keep the r., &c., of a house in good repair, domum sartam et tectam conservare: sarta tecta ædium tucri: to blow off the r., deturbare tecta ac tegulas; de tecto tegulas deturbare (*Plaut.*): tecto nudare. *¶ Fig.* = House; e. g. to live under the same r. with one, una adesse in unis ædibus (*Ter. Eun.* 3, 2, 76): habitare cum qo: to welcome any under one's r., tecto ac domo invitare qm (to

invite).—hospitio qm excipere (to receive).—mœnibus tectisque accipere qm, or tectis ac sedibus recipere qm (of the inhabitants of a town who give shelter to persons in flight, &c.).

ROOF, v. tegere, integere, contegere qd re; with wood, scandula contegere; with thatch, stramento integere.

ROOFLESS, non tectus (not covered in).—apertus (open).

ROOK, *¶ A bird*, *cornix nigra frugilega. *¶ A chess*, *turris.

ROOM, *¶ Space*, spatium (g. t.).—intervallum (space between). There is not r. enough in the house, domus parum laxa est: to have r. for alth (prop.), non capere qd; (fig.) admittere, accipere; locum dare: plenty of room, laxitas (e. g. in a house; C. *Off.* 1, 39, 139). *¶ An apartment*, chamber, conclave (r. that can be locked up, chamber, dining-r.).—cubiculum (r. for lounging or reclining in; but only sleeping r.).—dormit. (any r. in which one lives; e. g. a summer-house with chambers attached).—membrum (chamber, as portion of a house; apartment).—cubiculum hospitale (dining-room).—cubiculum dormitorium, membrum dormitorium (sleeping r.). A side r., cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi; cella minor (a smaller r. in general; *Vitr.*). *¶ Occasion*, opportunity; vid. *¶ Place*, vid.

ROOMINESS, laxitas (C.).

ROOMY, spatiosus (that occupies a large space).—amplus (of great extent).—laxus (not narrow or cramped).—capax (that can hold much). *¶ In* spatiosus et capax. A r. house, spatiosa et capax domus; laxior domus (*Vell.* 2, 81).

ROOST, s. stabulum (avium cohortalium, pavonum, Col.).

ROOST, v. stabulari (Col.).

ROOT, s. *¶ Prop.* radix, stirps (the r. with the whole of the lower part of a tree). A little r., radícula. To take r., pull up by the r.; see the verb. *¶ Fig.* radix, stirps, causa, semen, fons. See also **CAUSE**, **ORIGIN**. *¶ In grammar*, vocabulum primitivum (*Gramm.*).

ROOT (itself), v. radicem or radices agere (also *impr.*, C. *Off.* 2, 12, 43), capere or mittere, radicari (only *prop.*).—in radices exire.—[radices exire only once; *Sen. Ep.* 86, fin.].—insidère, inveterascere (fig., to become inveterate; the former of something suspected; the latter of a custom or evil). To let alth r. itself, favere or alere (fig.): the tree is deeply rooted, radices arboris altius descendunt: to be deeply rooted, altissima radices defixum esse: rooted, radicatus; quod radices egit (*prop.*).—inveteratus; confirmatus: deeply-rooted, penitus defixus (*impr.*; of faults, &c.).—penitus insitus (of an opinion, implanted): there he stood as if rooted in the ground, defixus stabat (†): the Gauls stood as if rooted in the earth by fear, pavor defixerat cum admiratione Gallos. *¶ To root out or up*, a) *Prop.* eradicare, extirpare, radicibus evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere, eruere (dig up).—runcare (hoe up weeds). b) *Fig.* extirpare, delirere, extinguere, excidere. To r. alth up or out thoroughly, ca rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus; omnes ca rei stirpes ejicere; qd funditus tollere. *¶ In* extirpare et funditus tollere (e. g. superstition; the last also of faults, passions, &c.).—e natura rerum evellere (annihilare): to r. out a nation; see **EXTIRPATE**: to r. all human feeling out of any's heart, omnem humanitatem ex animo ca extirpare.

ROPE, funis (a thick r.).—restis (a small r.).—rudens (sail r.).—retinaculum, ora (anchor r., cable). To stretch a r., funem extendere: to dance on the tight r., per funem ingredi (4.); per funem extentum ire (*H. Ep.*); per extentum funem ponere vestigia (*C. Manii.* 5, 652).

ROPE-DANCER, funambulus (*Ter., Suet.*); schœnobates (*Inscr.*); *Crcel.* qui meditatus est (t. e. didicit) per extensos funes ire (*Sen. de Ira*, 2, 13); pœtursia (a vault). A r.-d.'s pole, pertica libratoria. *¶ Halter would be incorrect*; for halteres (ἀντρίπες) were masses of lead held in the hands in leaping, &c., in order to assist the swing of the arms.

ROPEMAKER, restio (*Plaut., Suet.*).—restarius (*Front.*).

ROPEWALK, *locus ubi funes texuntur.

ROPEYARN, *stamen.

ROPY, lentus, tenax, viscosus (*Pall.*).

ROSARY, *rosarium (t. t.). See also **BRAD**.

ROSE, rosa (the plant and the flower).—rose flos (the flower). A r.-bed, area roseis consita: of r.s., rosaceus: oil of r.s., oleum rosaceum or rhodium

(*Plin.*): *r. leas*, rosæ floris folium: *the scent of r.'s*, odores qui afflantur e rosâ (aff. *C. Cat. Maj.* 17, 59): *odor rosarum: *to lie among r.'s*, in rosâ jacere (*Sen. Ep.* 36, 9); vivere in æternâ rosâ (*Mart.* 8, 77). *Of or belonging to a r.*, roseus: *r. colour*, color roseus: *r.'s on the cheeks*, color egregius (*C. Pim.* 2, 20, 64): *oil of r.'s*, oleum rhodinum. oleum rosaceum, or rosaceum only.

ROSEBUD, calix rosæ.

ROSEBUSH, rosæ frutex. rosa.

ROSEMARY, rosmarinum or rosmarinus (*Plin., Col.*) libanotis (*Plin.*).

ROSEWATER, aqua rosata.

ROSIN, resina.

ROSTRUM, rostra, pl.

ROSY, roseus. rosaceus (made of roses). *R. lips*, labra quæ rubent rosâ (aff. *Mart.* 4, 42, 10).

ROT, v. putrescere. putrefieri. putescere or putiscere. viduari. frascere (of fruit, espy of olives). *To cause to rot*, putrefacere.

ROT, ROTTENNESS, putor. putredo. caries. [*SYN. in ROTTEN.*]

ROTATION, rotatio (*Vitr.* 10, 3).—circumactio (a turning itself round, *Vitr.* 9, 8, 15): *in r.*, per ordinem: *r. of crops*, ordo culturæ (e. g. hunc ordinem culturæ experti probavimus).

ROTATORY, *By Crci. with verbs in TURN*, intrans.

ROTE. *To learn by r.*, ediscere. memorise mandare, tradere, committere, infingere. *To say by r.*, memoriter pronuciare, recitare; ex memoriâ exponere.

ROTTEN, putidus (of flesh, fruit, &c.).—putridus (decayed, rotten; of teeth, a house, &c.).—cariosus (eaten away).—vitiatus (spoiled, putrefied; of flesh, fruit, &c.).—marcidus (e. g. asser).

ROTUNDA, *medicilum rotundum, rotundatum; or ædes in modum circuli exstructæ (aff. *Plin.* Ep. 5, 6, 17).

ROTUNDITY, forma rotunda (*C.*). rotunditas (*Plin.*). ROUGE, s. purpurisium. fucus (non fucus illius, sed sanguine diffusus color, *C.*).

ROUGE, v. purpurissare (trans.; *Plant.*).—*purpurissare linere. *To have one's cheeks rouged*, buccas belle purpurissatas habere (*Plant.*): *rouged cheeks*, buccæ purpurissatæ (*C.*).

ROUGH, asper (opp. levnis or lenis; of roughness that causes pain, as of thorns, &c.; also of the sea, and of the voice).—salebrosus (rugged).—confractus (with broken fragments of rock, &c., in wild confusion).—procellosus (stormy).—horridus. horridus et durus. asper animi (*r. in mind*).—incultus. inhumanus. inurbanus (*r. in manners*).—infabre factus, inconditus, non artificiosus (roughly made, not well finished). *The r. breathing* (in grammar), spiritus asper.

ROUGH-CAST, trullissatio (with lime).—arenatio. arenatum (with sand and mortar). *To r.*, parietem trullissare; parietem trullissationem inducere (to cover with coarse mortar).—*parietem loricare opere tectorio (to whitewash).

ROUGHLY, aspere, horride [*SYN. in ROUGH*].—crasse (coarsely). *To live r.*, horride vivere: *to treat aby r.*, aspere tractare qm: *to speak r.*, aspere loqui (with severity, &c.).—horride loqui (in a strong and forcible, though rough manner). *To speak r. to aby*, horride alloqui qm (*T.*): *qm severius adhibere* (*C. ad Att.* 10, 12, 3). [*Rudely, in an unpolished manner*, inurbane. rustice. vaste (e. g. loqui).—In-ficete, illiberaliter. incompotite. [*In an unfinished, unfinished manner*, incute. incommode.

ROUGHNESS, asperitas (e. g. viarum, fauctum, coeli, vocis, opp. lenitas vocis, vini; also naturæ, and of character).—aspredo and asperitudo (*Cels.*).—crassitudo (opp. to fineness). [*Roughness of manners*, &c., inhumanitas, inurbanitas, rusticitas. mores inculti or rustici. *R. of speech*, verba rustica (rough, coarse words).—maledicta. probra. probra et maledicta (abuse, &c.).—contumeliæ (insulting language). *R. of mind*, ingenium incultum (want of cultivation).—asperitas animi (savagery r.).—feritas animi. *A savage or brutal r. of mind*, feritas animi et agrestis immanitas.

ROUND, adj. rotundus (g. s.).—globosus (globular).—orbiculatus (circular).—teres (cylindrical; rounded [not square], said of long bodies). *To make r.*, rotundare. corrotundare. *To take a r. form*, se rotundare, or rotundari; conglobari; conglobari undique æqualiter. *A r. number*, numerus par (equal number).—solidum (a whole). *A good r. sum*, magna pecuniæ summa, or numi non mediocriæ summæ.

ROUND, prep. and adv. (of local surrounding) circum; circa (for the difference between these words, see ABOUT. *See* CIRCUMCIRCA, *r. about*, does not belong to Class. prose, which uses instead of it circum et circa: *r. in a circle*, in gymro: *r. in succession*, in orbem: *all r.*, totus circum.—in circuitu. *Often by circum in composition: to ride r.*, circumequitare or equo circumvehi (locum): *to roll r.*, circumvolvère (trans.). circumvolvi (intr.).—*Sts by per: to wander r.*, pervagari (locum): *to look r.*, circumspicere. circumspicere. oculos circumferre. perlustrare (omnia, &c.): *to look r. in a threatening way*, oculos minaciter circumferre: *to dig a trench r.* a city, oppidum fossâ (vallæ fossâque) circumdare.

ROUND, v. rotundare: *to r. itself*, se rotundare or rotundari; conglobari (spherical). *To r. itself equally on all sides*, conglobari undique æqualiter. [*Fig.*] *To r. a sentence*, sententiam, ordine verborum paulo commutato, in quadrum redigere (*C. Or.* 70, 233). *The rounding of a sentence*, verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio; structura (*See* non circumscriptio in this sense): rounded, rotundatus (made r.).—rotundus (r.).—conglobatus (like a ball): *Fig.*, of speech, quasi rotundus. *A sentence is properly rounded*, forma conninitasque verborum facit orbem suum (*C. Or.* 44, 149).

ROUNDLY, libere. *To deny r.*, ei præcise negare; ei plane sine ullâ exceptione prædicere.

ROUSE, excitare. expurgare (e somno). ex citare (e somno). suscitare somno or e quiete; all may be used without e somno, &c.: also fig. See AMOUSE.

ROUT, s. [*A clamorous multitude*, see CROWD.

DISCOMFUTE, see DEFEAT. *To put to the r.*, fundere fugareque: *to put to the r. with (great) slaughter*, stragem dare or edere or facere. ci cladem afferre or inferre. qm prosternere. ci detrimentum inferre. qm ingenti cæde prosternere. qm ad internecionem cedere or redigere, or delere hostem, or hostium copias occisione occidere or cedere. hostium internecionem facere, &c.: *to be put to the r.*, cladem pugnæ or simply cladem or calamitatem or incommodum or detrimentum accipere. ad internecionem cadi or deleri; ad internecionem venire. Should the army be put to the r., si adversa pugna e venerit. *It may be remarked here, that the Romans, in speaking of their own defeats, or when introducing a person as speaking of his, were in the habit of using the euphemistic terms of adversum prolium or adversa pugna (unlucky fight: L. 7, 29, extr.: 8, 31, 5); or incommodum, detrimentum (misshap, loss; C. Lat. 3, 10; Cæ. B. G. 1, 3; 5, 52; 6, 34, &c.); and obitus (complete defeat: Cæ. B. G. 1, 29).*

ROUT, v. (an army). See To put to the rout, in ROUT.

ROUTE, iter (journey)—via (way, road taken).—ratio itineris or itinerum (plan of a journey, *C. Fam.* 3, 5, 3). *To continue one's r.*, viam or cursum tenere; viam persequi; iter pergere; iter reliquum conficere, pergere: en r. in itinere: *to be en r. to Rome*, iter mihi est Romam: *to take r. for a place*, iter qm movere or dirigere; cursum suum qm dirigere; viam qm habere: *to take different r.'s*, diversos discedere, abire: *to change a r.*, flectere iter.

ROUTINE, usus. exercitatio. habitus. facilitas consuetudine et exercitatione parata (aff. *Q.* 10, 8): mere r. usus quidam irrationalis (*Q.* 10, 7, 11; *Greek* τῆς ἀλογίας). *To be accustomed to the r. of business*, in negotiis gerendis, administrandis bene versatum or exercitatum esse. *This is a mere matter of r.*, hoc vero tralatitium est (*C.*).

ROVE palare. vagari. See WANDER.

ROVER, [*One who wanders about, erro, vagus*, multivagus (*Plin.* *See* vagabundus late).] A pirate, vid.

ROW, s. ordo (e. pr. *See* series rather = succession, series). *In a r.*, ordine. ex ordine. In ordinem. per ordinem (in regular or due order).—deinceps (one after another). *To build a r. of houses*, domos continuare.

ROW, v. TRANS. remis propellere. [*INTRANS.*] remigare; remis navigare; navem remis ducere or propellere. *To r. with all one's might*, remis contendere: *to r. back*, (navem) remis inhibere; retro navem inhibere. *To r. off or away from shore*, navem remis incitare et terram relinquere, or et altum petere (see Cæ. B. G. 4, 25).

ROWEL, [*The points of a spur turning on a little axis*, rotula calcari. *A roll of hair put into a wound*, *funis, funiculus a pilis, crinibus contortus (as to its substance).—fonticulus (f. s., as its use).

ROWER, remex. *The r.'s, remiges, pl., or remigium* (L. 26, 51, § 6).

ROTAL, regius, or *the gen. regia* (of or belonging to a king, that relates to his person or dignity).—regalis (worthy of a king, fit for a king). *This distinction is always observed by good prose writers; in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116, and Np. Eum. 13, 3, ornatus regius is the ornament which belongs to the king; but in C. de Fin. 2, 21, 69, ornatus regalis, is ornament as rich as that of a king; again, cultus regius, S. Cat. 37, 4, is magnificence such as a king has or ought to have; but H. Od. 4, 9, 15, cultus regalis is only magnificence like that of a king; sententia regia is an opinion, sentence of a king, sententia regalis, noble, worthy of a king. The r. family, reges; *domus regia.*

ROTALIST, regi amicus. regis studiosus. faciens cum rege (off. C.).

ROTALLY, regie. regium in morem. regio more. regaliter.

ROTALTY, regnum (a kingdom).—regia potestas (royal power). *The ensigns of r., regia insignia, pl.*

RUB, v. fricare (to clean or smooth by rubbing, also to wear).—conficere (to wear away).—terere, atterere, usutere (to wear). To rub up or into, infricare: to rub oneself, fricari: to rub round, circumfricare: to rub the eyes (so as to bring tears), oculos terere: to rub down, defricare. To rub out, eradere (to scratch out).—inducere (to erase by rubbing the inverted style over).—To rub up or over, see RETOUCH. To r. athg (metallic) bright, deterum qd nitidare, atque rubigine liberare (Col. 12, 3).

RUB, s. *Act of rubbing, tritus, attritus* (so as to wear).—fricatio. fricatus (of the body). *Difficult, vid.*

RUBBER, *One who rubs, tritor* (e. g., of paint, &c.).—fricator (of the body; late). *A cloth used in rubbing, *linum ad detergendum or abtergendum factum. A coarse file, scobina* (Plin.); lima crassa, aspera (Jan.). *Indian rubber, *gummi elasticum. To win a rubber, *ludo bis vincere. To play a r., ludere.*

RUBBISH, *Prop.* rudus; rudera (pl.; rubble, &c.).—ejectamentum (athg cast away).—quisquiliis (refuse). To cover with r., ruderare (Plin.): to clear of r., erudare (Solin.). *Fig.* of worthless persons, quisquiliis, sœx, sentina (C.); qui sunt infra lufinos homines omnes (Ter.); purgamentum (servorum, Curt.).

RUBICUND. See RED.

RUBRIC, rubrica (prop. the title of a law, wch was written in red characters: hence = 'law' itself, e. g. Masuri rubrica, Juv.).

RUBY, carbunculus. 'rubicinus' (f. t.).

RUDDER, gubernaculum, clavus (prop. and fig.). To hold or guide the r., gubernaculum tractare, clavum tenere. See also HELM.

RUDDINESS, rubor.

RUDDLE, rubrica (ex terra, any red earth).

RUDDY, rubidus. rubicundus. rubeus.

RUDE, rudis (unexperienced, e. g., as an artisan).—ineultus, agrestis (unmanly).—ferus, immanis (not tame, wild). JW. ferus agrestis (clownish).—asper (rough, harsh).—inurbanus (not polite). R. manera, mores agrestes or feræ.

RUDELY, aspere. inurbane. Usually by the adj.

RUDENESS (uncivilized state of manners), feritas. Usually by the adj., e. g., mores agrestes et feræ. R. of (their own) manners, (sua) inhumanitas.

RUDIMENTS, initia, elementa, rudimenta (with or without prima). To learn the r.'s, prima elementa discere: to be instructed in the r.'s, primis elementis or literis imbui: to be still engaged in the r.'s, in tirocinii hære: to be but a little beyond the r.'s, paulum qd ultra primas literas progressum esse. To know the r.'s of an art, qd arte imbuitum esse.

RUE, v. See REPENT.

RUE, s. (a plant), 'rûta graveolens' (Linn.).

RUEFUL. See SAD, SORROWFUL.

RUFFIAN, homo nequam. sceleratus. scelus, eris. homo pugnax, manu promptus (quarrelsome).

RUFFIANLY, nefarius (contrary to laws natural and divine).—sceleratus (wicked, vicious).—Improbis (bad). A. r. deed, nefas. facinus nefarium. scelus. (more strongly), scelus nefarium.

RUFFLE, v. turbare. perturbare. agitare (of things, or of the mind).—molestia afficere (of the mind).—auster disturbat freta (r.'s, agitates, Sen. Hippol. 1011). To r. their feathers, inhorrescere (as a hen, when she has laid an egg). See also AGITATE.

RUFFLE, s. *limbus manicæ præfixus.

RUG, stragulum: *pannus crassiore lanâ contextus.

RUGGED, confragosus (prop., also fig. of speech).—salebrosus (prop. and fig.).—inconditus. horridus or (less strong) horridulus (fig. of speech; opp. levîs).—asper (rough, prop.; also of speech, unpolished, opp. cultus). R. places, aspera, sc. loca, pl.; aspreta, pl. salebræ. To complain of r. roads, salebras queri (†).

RUGGEDNESS, asperitas. See ROUGHNESS.

RUIN, s. *Destruction, ruina; excidium* (prop. and fig.).—interitus. perniciës. naufragium. occasus. JN. occasus interitusque (fig.). To avert r., perniciem depellere: to plan aby's r., ci perniciem struere, parare, moliri. To come to r., perire, interire (Syn. and Phr. in DESTRUCTION). *Ruina, fragmenta, orum* (broken pieces, fragments)—reliquiæ (remnants, e. g., of a wreck)—naufragia, orum (prop. the remnants of a wreck; but fig. of persons or things, as we say, r.'s)—ruinæ (of a building, city, &c.; L. 22, 53, Orelli) not in C.).—rudera, um (wall, &c., broken into small fragments; post-Aug.).—vestigia, orum (the site of a ruined town, &c.).—parietina (dilapidated walls; e. g. Corinthi; C. Tusc. 3, 22, 53, Orelli). The smoking r.'s of Thebes, fumantes Thebarum ruine. A town deserted and nearly in r.'s, urbs deserta et strata prope ruinis: to fall to r.'s, frangi; ruinis collabi: to be buried under the r.'s of a house, ruinâ ædium opprimi; or, if followed by death, oppressum interire. Here on one spot the r.'s of so many cities lie before us, uno loco tot oppidorum cadavera projecta jacent (SERV. Sulpic. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4: prps too far-fetched for prose).

RUIN, v. *To demolish, to destroy, vid.* *To injure greatly, perdere. pessumdare. ad interitum vocare. præcipitare* (stronger term).—conficere (entirely, altogether, e. g., a part of the citizens by imposte, partem plebis tributo).—trucidare (lit. to kill, e. g., by high interest, fenore).—profligare (to subvert, also of health, &c.).—JN. affligere et perdere. affligere et prosternere. prosternere affligereque. affligere et profligare (all = funditus perdere or evertere, i. e. to r. completely). To try to r. aby, cv interitum querere. *To impoverish, qm ad paupertatem protrahere. ad inopiam redigere. ad famem rejicere* (stronger term). To r. oneself entirely, se detrudere in mendicitatem.

RUINOUS, *Dilapidated, ruinous; pronus in ruinam* (ready to fall).—vitiosus (injured, damaged).—dilabens (falling to pieces). To be in a r. condition, ruinosus esse, ruinam minari (to be on the point of falling).—labare (to totter). The house is in a r. condition, ædes vitium fecerunt. *Destructive, perniciös, perniciosus, exitiosus, exitialis, exitiabilis, damnosus, funestus, pestilens, pestifer*. (Syn. in HURTUL.)

RUINOUSLY, perniciosè. pestiferè. funeste.

RULE, s. *An instrument for drawing lines and measuring, regula* (for drawing straight lines).—norma (for measuring squares).—ammisus (a carpenter's r.). *A law, regulation, constitution, lex* (a prescribed method of acting or of doing athg; hence *leges dicendi, 'ther's of grammar'*; in wch case regula would not be Latin).—præscriptum, præceptum; cv rei, or with a gerund in di. *Regula* (an instrument for drawing straight line) and norma (prop. a square, an instrument for marking out right angles) can never be employed with ref. to a single r. or prescription, but only when 'the rule' is equivalent to 'a body of rules, a code'; hence these words always take a gen., or there is a circumlocution, as, regula ad quam qd dirigitur, or quâ qd iudicatur; norma quâ, or ad quam, qd dirigitur. *There is no plural regulæ, or normæ, in the sense of 'rules'.* To prescribe a r., legem dare, scribere; præceptum dare, tradere; præcipere; præscribere. To give r.'s concerning athg, præcipere, tradere de qâ re: to observe or follow a r., legem servare, observare; præscriptum servare; præceptum tenere. *Regulæ regulam servare is not Latin.* Made by line and r., ad legem ac regulam compositus (Q. 12, 10, 50). It is to be observed as a r., not to &c., tenendum est hoc cv rei præceptum, ne &c. It is a r. in athg that, hæc lex in qâ re sancitur, ut. It is an exception to the r., hoc exceptio. I depart fm my r., *discedo a more meo: to live by r., dirigere vitam ad certam normam; *vitam severis legibus astringere. *Government, dominion, imperium, potestas, ditio, principatus, dominatio, dominatus, regnum* (Syn. in DOMINION).

RULE, v. *TRANS.* To draw lines with an instrument, lineas ad regulam dirigere, exigere: to r. paper, *chartam lineis signare, distinguere: ruled paper, *charta lineis ex atramento signata. A ruled table, tabula lineis distincta (Gesner). *To govern, imperare, imperitare, cv esse imperatorem, imperio*

regere et imperio tenere qm, qd (to have the command over a person or thing).—dominari, dominationem habere in qm (to exercise unlimited power over; *emph. fig.*).—præesse cl or rei (to preside over). To r. a city, urbem imperio regere: to be ruled by aby, imperio cs teneri; teneri in cs ditione et potestate: to submit to be ruled by aby, imperium cs sustinere; se regi ab qo pati (opp. imperium cs detractare). The mind r.'s the body, animus regit corpus: to be ruled by ambition, ambitio teneri. || To manage, constituere, ordinare, decernere, dirigere. || INTRANS. To be in command, civitatem regere; imperium tractare; regnare; esse in imperio; potiri rerum; potiri sceptra (Lucr.), sceptris (Vell.); regnis (Vell.); imperio uti (S.); regnum (in loco) exercere (Plin.).

RULER, || One who rules, a governor, dominator cs (the governor; C. N. D. 3, 2, 4, dominator rerum Deus)—dominus, of aby, cs (unlimited master, lord; hence the pure Latin term for tyrannus).—moderator, gubernator, rector. Jx. rector et moderator (guide and govt.; *emph. of God*).—tyrannus (one that has raised himself to dominion; a tyrant).—princeps; Imperator (as prince, emperor. *Emph. of the elite age*).—sem, qm imperio regit; dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix. The sovereign or universal RULER, regnator omnium; cuius numini parent omnia (of God; regnator omnium Deus, cetera subjecta et parentia; T. Germ. 39, 5). || An instrument for ruling with: see RULE, s.

RUM, *alcitra e saccharo cocta; *vinum Indicum.

RUMBLE, sonare. crepare. crepitum dare.

RUMBLING, sonitus. crepitus.

RUMINATE, || PAOP. ruminari, and (post-Aug.) ruminare (Col.).—remandere (post-Aug.). || To meditate, vid.

RUMINATION, ruminatio (Plin.).

RUMMAGE, excutere (v. pr.).—scrutari, or (more strongly) perscrutari (to search and examine).

RUMMER, See CUP.

RUMOUR, fama, rumor. See REPORT.

RUMP, os sacrum (s. t., prop.).—nates, chunes (buttocks).

RUMPLE, v. corrugare; in rugas plicare; rugam (-as) figere in re.

RUMPLE, s. ruga.

RUN, cursus (g. t., of bodily motion, &c.).—lapsus (a falling, *emph. of water*).—curriculum (in a race-course).—motus (motion, g. t.). The ordinary r. of affairs, rerum humanarum cursus.

RUN, v. || Of persons, currere (g. t.).—decurrere (sm. a higher to a lower point; sm. a place, a, ab; down sm, de; out sm, e, ex; through, per with an acc, or by a simple acc, to a place, ad; so that whenever the terminus a quo or the terminus ad quem is not mentioned, it must be supplied).—cursu ferri (with haste).—aufugere (to run away)—cursu tendere qo (to run to a place).—accurrere (to run hither).—percurrere (to run to).—procurrere (to run forth or out).—se propiorere (to run forth or out; both e. g. in publicum; fora).—effundi, se effundere (to flow out, of a mass of persons; e. g. in castra).—currere in &c. (to run into aith; but incurere in qm, in qd, means, to run agst, to attack).—transcurrere qd (to run over aith; then absol. = to run over or to sm, e. g. ad qm).—circumcurrere, circumcursare locum (to run about in a place).—pervagari locum (to pass through quickly). To run agst each other, inter se concurrere: to run to aby, currere, cursum capepsere ad qm; transcurrere ad qm (to aby who is or dwells over agst us).—concurrere ad qm (in order to speak to him; see Grav. C. Quint. 16, 53): to run oneself out of breath, cursu examinari: to run for a wager, cursu certare; certatim currere. Run as fast as you can, percurrere curriculo. Run as fast as you can and bring, curriculo eas et afferas; curriculo offer, afferas, &c. (¶ This adverbial use of curriculo is found in the language of common life, in the Com. writers, and in Appul.). Run and fetch him, curte, arcesse eum. Run away, abi fac abeat! to come running, accurrere. Fig., to run after aith (i. e. to solicit or sue earnestly for a thing), ambire (absolutely; not ambire munus). To run after a girl, virginem ambire nuptia (in order to marry her; aft. T. Germ. 17, 2).—circa domum virginis assidue esse (to frequent her house). || Of things moveable, currere (¶ in prose only of such things as move in a circle; e. g., a wheel, a ball; of rivers, &c., it is used only by poets and prose writers of the sile. period; hence, e. g., for flumen per ultima Indus currit, Curt. 8, 9, 9, it ought to be flumen per ultima Indus fertur; for amnes in æquora currunt, V. En. 12, 524, the prose expression would be amnes in

maria influunt, &c. Likewise decurrere ex or in fer defluere, to flow down, is rather poetic).—ferri (to be borne along with rapidity; of the heavenly bodies, rivers, &c.).—labi, delabi (to glide along or down; of water, &c.).—devolvi (to roll down).—fluere, into aith, in qd; through aith, per qd (to flow).—influere in &c., effundi, se effundere, in &c. (to flow into; e. g. in mare).—intrare qd, locum (to enter or go into; e. g., of ships, portum). exire loco, ex loco (to run out sm a place).—ferri, moveri, torqueri circa qd (to turn itself about aith; e. g., of the sun, circa terram).—serpere per &c. (to run or creep itself on or about aith, of plants; e. g. per humum). Running water, aqua fluens (opp. aqua putealis) or aqua fluvialis or viva; flumen vivum (a river). Running brooks, salientes rivuli. Tears run down the cheeks, lacrimæ manant per genas (see H. Od. 4, 1, 34); fluunt per os lacrimæ (O. Met. 4, 581). The candles are running, candellæ diffundunt: to run round aith, i. e. to surround it, cingere qd (e. g. urbem cingit fossa alta). The road runs (leads) to Rome, hæc via fert (¶ non duci) Romam. || Fig. || To r. into debt, se alienum contrahere or confare.

RUN AGAINST, incurere or incuriare in qd (to strike agst in running).—offendere qd (g. t., to strike agst). To run agst aby, in qm incurere atque incidere. To approach violently or boisterously, incurere; incuriare; irruere; impetum facere in qm.

RUN AWAY, fugere, aufugere, effugere. See FLEE, DESERT. || Of a horse, effrenatum incerto cursu ferri (L. 37, 41); *frenis non parere.

RUN DOWN, || INTRANS. defluere, delabi. || TRANS. PROP. peragere qm (to run down without giving any rest, Cael. in C. Ep. 8, 8, 1. Sen. Ep. 58, 1).—defatigare (to fatigue thoroughly). || FIG. || To calumniate, defame, vid.

RUN FROM. See DESERT, ABANDON.

RUN ON, procurere (to run further).—profluere (to flow further; of water).—decurrere (e. g. manus in scribendo, Q. 10, 7, 11): the pay runs on, procedunt ci sara (L. 5, 7, 12). The interest runs on (i. e. at compound interest), centesimæ senore perpetuo ducuntur (C. Att. 5, 21, extr.). Interest that runs on, centesimæ perpetuæ (opp. quotannis renovatæ, ibid. 6, 2, extr.).

RUN OUT, || As liquids sm a vessel, effluere, emanare. stillare. extillare (by drops).—clepsydra extremum stillicidium exhaust (has run out, Sen.). || To project, excurrere, procurere, prominere (in architecture). A promontory that runs out into the sea, promontorium in mare procurans.

RUN OVER, || Peruse hastily, percurrere. || Drive over in a carriage, jumentis obtere qm. Nero whipped his horses and ran over a boy on purpose. Nero citatis jumentis puerum haud ignarus obtrivit (Suet. Ner. 5).

RUN THROUGH, || PAOP. percurrere, percurrare; pervolare (to go through with speed).—discurrere qo loco or per locum (in different directions, = to run about, of several).—decurrere (to leave behind in running).—emetiri (qm, to measure through). || FIG. || To spread quickly, of a report, &c., pervadere locum (e. g. forum atque urbem).—discurrere (in all directions; e. g. totâ urbe). || To pass quickly through in succession, percurrere; decurrere. To run through each post of honour, effari per honorem gradus ad summum imperium. || To wear away by running, usu deterere (the soles of shoes). cursu atterere (the feet aft. Plin. 18, 15, 61). || To pierce, perforare, vid.

RUN UP (a building), constituere repente (ad necessitatem) ædificium (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5); subitaneum ædificium extruere (T. Ann. 18, 39): (as accounts), confare se alienum (S.). || (Of a fit of trembling), perstringere qm.

RUN UPON. See RUN AGAINST.

RUNAGATE. See VAGABOND.

RUNAWAY. See DESERT, FUGITIVE. A r. slave, fugitivus.

RUNDLE, cylindrus (a cylinder).—gradus (a step).

RUPTURE, s. || Breach, ruptum, scissum (prop. violatio (fig.)). || Dissension, falling out, discordia (discord, want of unanimity).—diastidium (dissension, disagreement; not discidium, such a separation): to cause a r., discordiam concitare. There is already a slight r. between them, jam leviter inter se dissident. It comes to a r., res ad discordias deducitur; discordia oritur. || (A disease), hernia; raxem; afflicted with a r., intestinum descendit; raxicosus (¶ herniosus in later writers).

RUPTURE, v. See BREAK.

RURAL, rusticus, agrestis, campestris (C.): r. œcu-

pations or affairs, res rustice. A r. population, rustici. Devoted to r. parvula, rusticis rebus deditus. See also RUSTIC.

RUSE. See ARTIFICE.

RUSH, s. (a plant), juncus.—*scirpus* (γῆσος or γῆσπος, of a grassy nature). Made of r.'s, juncus or juncinus; *scirpeus*: full of or abounding in r.'s, juncosus: a spot grown all over with r.'s, juncetum: to make of r.'s, e juncos texere. *Abg is not worth a r., nihil esse. Not to think abg worth a r., non unius asae aestimare: a r.-light, lucerna cubicularia* (Mart. 14, 39). To use or burn atg instead of a r.-light, qd in usum nocturni luminis urere. (*Abg nocturnum lumen = a light during the night.*) To work by a r.-light, or by candle-light in general, lucubrare. elucubrare.

RUSH, s. (a driving forward), incurulo. incursum. impetus (of an attack) At the first r. or onset, primo incurulo, primo impetu. A r. of waters, auctus aquarum. See also CONCURRERE: to make a r. at abg, incurere or irrumpere in qm. irrure or incurare or impetum facere in qm.

RUSH, v. ferri (to move quickly).—*rapide ferri* (rapidly, e. g., of a river, &c.).—*sublime ferri* (in an upward direction fm below).—*præcitem ire. præcitemari* (down fm a height).—*præcitem devolvi* (down fm or through a rock, per saxa, of a river): to r. at abg, incurere or irrumpere in qm: to r. forth, effundere (of water).—*evomere. eructare* (of flames); also prorumpi. prorumpere (to burst out).—*profundi. se profundere* (to stream forth: all four of men and things, e. g., tears, &c.). To r. out of the gates, se proripere portâ foras: to r. forth fm out of the ranks, equo citato evehi extra aciem. To r. forth fm the ambush, ex insidiis subito consurgere: to r. out, avolare. aufugere. se proripere (impetuously, or in great haste; also with ex, &c.): to r. in, irrure (to run into) or irrumpere (to break into, in, &c., e. g., into the town, in urbem).—*præcitem dare* or *præcitemari* in qd (to precipitate into). To r. into abg, e. g., into the flames, the ranks of the enemy, &c., se inficere in ignem, in medios hostes; also se immittere in qd, equum immittere or permittere in qd; e. g. in medios hostes (the latter if on horseback); also includere in qd or ci rei (e. g., into the open gates, patentibus portis).—*se offerre, se inferre* (e. g., into danger). The crowd that was rushing into the circus, infusus populus.

RUSHLIGHT. See RUSE, s.

BUSHY, juncosus (full of r.'s).—*juncus. juncinus* (made of consisting of r.'s).

RUSSET, fuscus. adustior (brownish).—*ravus* (grayish).—*subrufus* (reddish).

RUST, s. rubigo (e. g.).—*ferrugo* (on iron).—*serugo* (verdigris, on copper or brass). Iron contracts r., rubigo corripit ferrum. Iron is eaten out with r., ferrum rubigine raditur.

RUST, v. [INTRANS.] rubiginem trahere or sentire; rubigine obduci; rubigine lædi or corripi (g. t.).—*in æruginem incidere* (of brass or copper). The mind r.'s with inactivity, incultu atque socordia torpescit ingenium (S.); ingenium longâ rubigine læsum torpet (O. Trist. 5, 12, 21). [TRANS.] rubiginem obducere ci rei.

RUSTIC, adj. rusticus (residing in the country, like 'countrified,' hence in tellectually rough, bashful, ignorant of the conventional laws of decorum. Rusticitas is, in its best sense, allied to innocence; in its worst, to awkwardness).—*agrestis* (residing or growing wild in the fields; hence morally rough, shameless, vulgar; always in a bad sense, like 'churlish'). The rusticus violates only the conventional, the agrest. even the natural laws of good behaviour).—*rusticanus* (still milder, in its censure, than rusticus: rusticus is one who actually lives in a country village; rusticanus, one who resembles those who live in country villages, = rusticorum similia).—*inurbanus* (unmannerly).—*incultus* (without cultivation; ill-bred).—*Jx. agrestis et inhumanus. Somewhat r., subrusticus, subagrestis. R. manners, mores rustici. A r. pronunciation, vox rustica* (broad) et *agrestis* (coarse). In a r. manner, rustice. To speak with a r. pronunciation, rustice loqui. To behave like a r., rustice facere. A r. dress, cultus agrestis, vestitus agrestis.

RUSTIC, s. rusticus (the peasant, as well with ref. to his occupation as to his manners, opp. urbanus).—*agrestis* (the peasant with regard to his dwelling and manners). The rusticus violates merely the conventional, but the agrestis also the common laws of civility. He is a mere r., merum rus est (Cov.).—*homo agrestis, stipes, caudex* (as abusive epithets). See **RUSTIC, adj.**

RUSTICATE, rure (H.), or *ruri* (C.), vivere, degere, vitam agere.

RUSTICITY, rusticitas. inurbanitas. inhumanitas mores inculti or rustici. See **RUSTIC, adj.**

RUSTLE, crepare. crepitare. sonitum dare (o, fames).

RUSTLING, crepitus (e. g., of a silk dress).—*sonitus* (e. g., of fames).

RUSTY, [PROPR.] rubiginosus (g. t.).—*seruginosus* (of brass and copper).—*rubigine obductus* (covered with rust). [FIG.] *Morose, difficilis. natura difficilis. morosus. Jx. difficilis et morosus. tristis.*

RUT, [Track of a wheel, orbita.] Desire of copulation (in deer, &c.), libido; rabies; coeundi ardor, e. g. in rabiem agi to be in r., lascivire in venerem; ineundi cupiditate exerceri; rabie libidinis æsvere (opp. desiderio libidinis solvi).

RUTHLESS. See HARD, STERN, SEVERE.
RUTHLESSLY, inclementer. acerbe. acriter. crudeliter [SYN. in HARD]: to exact money r., acerbissime pecunias exigere.

RUTHLESSNESS. See HARDNESS, HARSHNESS.

RYE, secale.—*secale cereale* (Linn.). *Rye bread, *panis secalinus* (g. t.).—*panis fermentatus* (leavened bread).—*panis cibarius* (common bread, for daily food).

S.

**SABAOOTH, exercitus (pl.); or rather Sabaoth (s. t.).
SABBATH, sabbatum (H. Sab.); dies ad quietem datus, quieti datus (as a day of rest). The celebration of the s., sacra sabbatica (pl., Ban.). A s.-breaker, *sabbatorum negligens.**

SABBATIC, *sabbaticus.

SABLE, s. [The animal, *mustela sibellina (Linn.). The ancients seem to have comprehended it under the general term mus silvestris (see Benecke ad Just. 2, 2, 9). [The skin or fur, *pellis sibellina; *pellis muris silvestris. The hunting of s.'s, captura sibellinarum. A dress of s.'s, indumentum ex pellibus sibellinarum consarcinatum (ast. Ammian. 31, 2, 5). To be dressed in s.'s, tergis sibellinarum indutum esse.

SABLE, adj. pullus. niger. fuscus. ater [SYN. in BLACK].

SABRE, gladius (g. t.).—*acinaces* (Persian, Curt.).—*ensis falcatus* (O.).—*copis, ydis* (Curt., a small knife). A sabre cut or wound, ictus acinacis, gladii. See SWORD. To receive a s. cut, gladio (or acinace) cæsum vulnerari.

SACCHARINE, *saccharinus. *sacchari dulcedinem habens (sweet as sugar).

SACERDOTAL, sacerdotalis. sacerdoti conveniens. sacerdotis dignus.

SACK, s. saccus (g. t.).—*culeus* (espely a leathern s. or bag; such as that in wch criminals were sewn up, and thrown into the sea; C. Inv. 2, 50, 149). A little s., sacculus (Juv., saccellus, Petr.): to put into s.'s, infundere, ingerere, indere in saccos.

SACK, v. vastare. devastare. populari, depopulari (stronger than vastare).—*exinanire* (lit. to make empty, e. g. domos; reges atque omnes gentes, C.).—*evertere et extergere* (lit. to sweep clean; fanum).

SACKBUT, prpe *buccina. Soud of the s., buccinæ sonus; buccinum. The s. sounds, buccinatur; buccinat.

SACKCLOTH, linteum crasso filo (as coarse cloth).—*toga lugubris* (as mourning). To be in s. and ashes, in luctu et aqualore esse (Metell. ap. C.); sordidatum esse (C.).

SACRAMENT, sacramentum (Eccl.).—*mysterium* (Eccl.). For 'to take the sacrament,' see LORD'S SUPPER.

SACRAMENTAL, By Crel.: e. g., s. controversy, *controversia, lis, de sacramentis.

SACRED, [PROPR.] sacer (opp. profanus; lapide, consecrated).—*sacrus* (under divine guardianship, divine, not to be violated or polluted, pure, spotless).—*divinus, religiosus* (to be regarded with veneration). A s. place, locus sacer, religiosus. S. proves, luci sacri or sancti. A s. war, bellum pro religionibus susceptum. [FIG.] 1) *Inviolabile, sanctus* (e. g. fides, officium); sacrosanctus. Inviolabilis (Lucr.). To regard as s., sanctum habere qd (Np., L.). The persons of the tribunes were s. at Rome, tribuni plebis Romæ sancti (C.), or sacrosancti (L.), erant. Nothing is more s. to me than our friendship, nihil est mihi antiquius nostrâ

amictiā. 2) *Venerabile*, sanctus, augustus, venerandus, sollempnis. *A s. day*, dies festus ac sollempnis.

SACREDLY, sancte, religiose, pie sancteque, auguste et sancte.

SACREDNESS, sanctitas; or by the *adj.* See **HOLINESS**.

SACRIFICE, s. || **PROP.** *Athg* devoted and offered to a deity, sacrificium (g. t.); sacrificium piaculari; piaculum (*expiatory*). — res divina; res sacra; sacra, orum, pl. (as an act of religious worship). — hostia piacularis (*a victim*, to be offered as an expiatory s.). To offer a s., sacrificare; sacrificium facere; sacra facere, conficere. To offer the s. of thanksgiving, gratiarum agendarum, persolvendarum, officio satisfacere. || **FIG.** *A thing or person devoted, offered, or given up, victima, praeda* (when the object is represented as standing in the place of an expiatory victim). — jactura (*a loss incurred in order to avert some greater evil*). — damnum (*loss*). To make a s., jacturam facere (*Cas., C.*). Without any s., sine ullo dispendio: to fall a s., to aby, cadit qd ci victima; to aby's avarice, &c., avaritia, malitia ca perire, opprimi (*abf. C.*). The s. of one's life, devotio vitæ or capitis: by great s.s., magnis jacturis (e. g. qm ad se perducere; cs animum sibi conciliare). To endeavour to save aby by great personal s.s., capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro cs salute.

SACRIFICE, v. || **PROP.** *Absolutely*, sacrificare; sacrum, sacrificium facere (C.). sacra curare; sacris operari; res divinas peragere; hostiis rem divinam facere (L.). rem divinam, sacrum, facere (C.). With an acc., sacrificare qd, qd re ci (*Plaut.*); sacra facere qd re (L.); to s. victimas, victimas, hostias immolare (C.), mactare (*Suet.*). cedere (C.). hostias sacrificare (L.); immolare qd (C.). || **FIG.** 1) To devote to destruction, perdere (g. t.). — morti dedere or dare (to give up to death; *Plaut. Asin.* 3, 3, 18; *H. Sat.* 2, 3, 197). To sacrifice one's life for aby, vitam pro qo profundere; (for one's country, &c.) pro patriâ vitam or sanguinem profundere; pro patriâ mori; se pro patriâ ad mortem offerre; pro patriâ mortem occumbere; sanguinem suum patriæ largiri; pro salute patriæ caput suum vovere; se suasque fortunas pro incoluntia reipublicæ devovere; se suamque vitam reipublicæ condonare; pro reipublicâ sanguinem effundere. 2) To give up willingly, concedere (to concede). — permittit (to yield up, resign). — condonare (to give up), ci qd. To s. all to one's own advantage, "omnia posthabere rebus suis; "præ commo sio omnia postponere. To s. all to the advantage of another, præ commo ca omnia post esse putare (*Ter. Ad.* 2, 3, 9). To s. athg to athg, qd ci tribuere (e. g. reipublicæ); one's own interests to the public good, salutem reipublicæ suis commodis præferre. To s. life and property for aby, capitis ac fortunæ periculum adire pro qo: to s. a portion of one's rights, paulum de jure suo decedere; (magnam) facere jacturam juris.

SACRIFICER, sacrificans (g. t.). — immolator (of an animal).

SACRIFICIAL, sacrificus, sacrificialis.

SACRILEGE, sacrilegium (*not præ-Aug.*; Q.). — sacrorum spoliatio (L. 29, 8). — templa violata (*ib.*): to commit s., sacrilegium facere, admittere (Q.; committere, *Just.*). — rem sacram de templo surripere (Q., as a def. of sacrilegium). — templum or templa violare (L.); sacrum or sacro commendatum auferre (C. *Leg.* 2, 16, 40); sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).

SACRILEGIOUS, sacrilegus (C.). To lay s. hands on athg, sacrilegas manus admovere ci rei (L.).

SACRISTAN, prps ædituus (C.); *sacrorum, sacræ suppellectilis, custos.

SACRISTY, sacrarium (L., O.).

SAD, || *Sorrowful*, tristis (of a sorrowful mien; opp. lætus, hilaris). — mæstus, mærens (*cast down, depressed in spirits*). — afflictus (*greatly dejected*). — per-mæstus (*very sad*). Rather sad, subtristis (*Ter.*); tristitulus (C.): to make aby sad, mærore qm affligere; magnam mæstitiam ci inferre: to be sad, in mærore, in mæstitiâ, in luctu esse: to be very sad, mærore affligi, confici. || *Causing sorrow, mournful*, tristis, miser, miserabilis, gravis, acerbus, luctuosus. || *Serious, grave*, vid. || *Dark-coloured*, vid.

SADDEN, dolorem ci facere, efficere, asferre, commovere, incutere; dolore, sollicitudine, ægritudine, qm afficere.

SADDLE, s. sella (*in later writers*). — ephippium, Gr.; atragulum, Lat. (*a housing, caparison, with the accoutre used instead of our s.*) — stratum (e. g. qui æquum non potest stratum cedit, *Prov. Petron.*, also

L. 7, 14, 7). — clittellæ (*pack-s.*). To take off a s., *equo detrudere sellam or stragulum. Some horses are more fit for the s., others for draught, quidam equi melius equitem patiuntur, quidam jugum. To throw out of the s., qm de equo dejicere, deturbare (*prop.*). qm dejicere, depellere de gradu; qm loco movere (*fig.*). Firm in the s., qui hæret equo; qui non facile dejicitur de equo (*prop.*). paratus; firmus; tutus; qui de gradu dejici non potest (*fig.*).

SADDLE, v. (equum) sternere, or insternere (L.); imponere equo sellam: saddled, stratus. — equus illustratus frenatusque (L. 21, 17; saddled and bridled). || **FIG.** To saddle with, imponere, injungere ci qd.

SADDLE-BACKED, (*tectum) in utramque partem fastigiatum.

SADDLE-BAG, hippopœræ (*Sen.*), or pœre Lat. bisacculum (*its original name, Petron.*). — vulga or bulga (*Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non.*; a Gallic name accord. to *Festus*). See **CLOCK-BAG**.

SADDLE-HORSE, equus sellaris (*after jumenta sellaria, Veget.*). *equus ad equitandum idoneus.

SADDLER, *ephippiorum or atragulorum artifex.

SADLY, mæste, misere, miserabiliter. [*Syn. in Sad.*]

SADNESS, miseria (*wretchedness*). — ægritudo, ægritudo (*opp. alacritas; grief or gloom produced by a sense of present evil: the latter implying that it is an abiding sense*). — dolor (*opp. gaudium, a present sense of hardship, pain, or grief*). — tristitia, mæstitia (*natural, involuntary manifestation of grief*). — angor (*passionate, tormenting apprehension of a coming evil: sollicitudo being the anxious unsettling apprehension of it*). — mæror (*is stronger than dolor, being the feeling and its manifestation*). — afflictatio (= ægritudo cum vexatione corporis; C.). ~~Non~~ Not luctus, luctus = mourning: i. e. by conventional signs.

SAFE, || *Not exposed to danger, tutus* (of persons or things). — periculo vacuus (*free fm danger*). — periculi expers (*only of persons*; C.). — incolumis (*void of political safety, or of bodily health*). To be s. fm athg, tutum esse ab qd re, rarely ad or adversus qd. || *Not dangerous*, tutus, certus, stabilis. *A s. road*, iter tutum: a s. horse, equus certus; a s. remedy, exploratum, probatum, remedium: this place is not s., infestus, parum tutus est hic locus: s. counsel, consilium tutum. || *Certain*, vid.

SAFE CONDUCT, emly by fides or fides publica. To apply for a s.-c. fidem publicam postulare: to obtain a s.-c., fidem publicam accipere: to grant aby a s.-c., fidem publicam ci dare; fidem ci dare impune venturum or abiturum: under a s.-c. fide publicâ interpositâ: a letter of s.-c., syngraphum (*Plaut. Capt.* 3, 2, 6): to provide oneself with a letter of s.-c., syngraphum sumere (*ibid.*).

SAFE-KEEPING, fides. I commend my property to your s.-k., bona nostra tibi permitto et tue mando fidel (*Ter.*).

SAFELY, tute, tuto.

SAFETY, tutum (*safe condition; of that which is free fm threatening evil*). — incolumitas, salus (*in a wider sense*). The public s., omnium salus; communis salus: to be in s., in tuto esse; incolumem esse: to counsel one's s., præcavere sibi (T.); salutis suæ prospicere, consulere (*afst. C.*): to seek s., salutem petere (*Nep.*): to put into a place or condition of s., in tuto collocare qm. qd. **SAFFRON**, crocus; crocum. Of s., s.-coloured, croceus: s. colour, color croceus.

SAGACIOUS, sagax (*oft. with ad qd; e. g. ad hæc pericula perspicenda, Planc. ap. C.*). — acutus, acer, subtilis, argutus, perspax. plenus rationis et consilii (C.). Very s., peracutus, peracer [*Syn. in Acute*]: a s. mind, sagax ac bona mens (C.).

SAGACIOUSLY, sagaciter (e. g. pervestigare qd, C.): acute, acriter, subtiliter.

SAGACITY, sagacitas (*power of tracing things to their causes; met. fm hounds*). — ingenui acumen or acies (*the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability*), and acumen (*only*). — perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*). — subtilitas (*fine discrimination*). To possess natural s., naturâ acutum esse: such is his own s., quâ est ijs sagacitate.

SAGE, s. (a plant), *salvia officinalis (*Lin.*).

SAGE, s. (a philosopher), sapiens, plenus rationis et consilii. See **PHILOSOPHER**.

SAGE, adj. sapiens, prudens. See **WISZ**.

SAGELY, sapienter, prudenter.

SAGO, *medulla cyzæ. S. tree, *cyzas, æ (*Lin.*).

SAIL, s. || **PROP.** velum. To set s., vela facere. vela pandere (*prop. and fig.*; opp. remigare, navem

remis propellere: *see C. Tusc. 4, 4 and 5, § 9.*—solvere navem et vela ventis dare (to set all s.s.). To furl the s.s., vela contrahere (also *fig.*, as *H. Od. 2, 10, 23*): to strike s.s., vela subducere (*prop.*); cedere (*fig.* = to give in, to yield) to arrive at a place with all s.s. set, velis passis qo pervēhi (of persons).—velo passo qo pervenire (of ships): to set sail = to loosen the ship, navem solvere: without s.s., vela carens. *Meton.* = the whole ship, navis. A fleet of thirty s., classis triginta navium. *Of a windmill, pps. ala.*

SAIL, v. *To be conveyed, or pass, by sails, vela facere, vela pandere* (opp. remigare or navem remis propellere).—navigare (to pass by ship). To s. to a place, vela dirigere ad qm locum; navem or cursum dirigere qo; tenere locum: he sailed for the place of his destination, cursum direxit, quo tendebat: to s. slowly, tardius cursum conficere: to s. very quickly, esse incredibili celeritate velis: to s. with a full fair wind, pedem aequo or pedibus aequis vehi: to s. with a half wind, pedem sacre or proferre; ventum obliquum captare: to s. about, circumnavigare: to s. over, transvehi, trajicere. transmittere: to s. over with the fleet to Eubœam, classem transvehere, transmittere in Eubœam (to s. transfratere, 'to s. over the sea,' is a late word, for *see* the best writers said mare trajicere or transmittere): to s. through, navigare, pervenire (to s. all over).—enavigate (to pass over by sailing in a certain time; e. g. to s. through the gulf in twelve days and nights, sinum duodecim dierum et noctium remigio, *Plin. 9, 3, 2*). *To set sail, solvere navem, or simply solvere* (poet. vela ventis dare). To s. with a fleet, classe navigare (but only with mention of the point to which one sails; e. g. to Macedonia, classe navigare in Macedoniam): to s. fm land, a terrâ solvere: to s. fm the harbour, e portu solvere: the ship s.s., navis solvit; a terrâ provehitur navis. Ready to s., ad navigandum paratus; paratus ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructus.

SAILCLOTH, *inteum velorum. *pannus ad vela aptus fatusque.

SAILER, i. e. ship that sails. By *Crel.*, e. g., a ship is a remarkably good s., navis est incredibili celeritate velis.

SAILING, navigatio.

SAILOR, nauta, homo nauticus (*mariner, g. t.*).—navigationi addictus (one fond of sailing). The s.s., nautæ; nautici.

SAILYARD, antenna.

SAINT, homo sanctus. The s.s., *see* CELESTIAL: image of a s., *sanctus homo pictus (painted).—*sanctus homo fictus (carved). To regard one as a s., intueri qm ita, ut divinum hominem esse putet.

SAINTED, *in sanctorum numerum relatus. *sanctorum ordinibus ascriptus.

SAKE. For the s. of, ob, propter, per, de causâ, gratiâ. (*SYN. in ACCOUNT.*)

SALAD, acetarium (food seasoned with oil and vinegar).—olus acetarium (herb used for s.).—lactuca sativa (*garden s., Linn.*).

SALAMANDER, salamandra, æ. f.

SALARY, merces, mercedis præmium (C.). salarium (*Suet.*) commodâ, pl. (C., *Vitr.*) A good s., luculentum, largum, salarium: a poor or small s., tenue, exiguum, salarium: to fix a s., salarium ci constituere, decernere (*Pand.*): a public s., publicâ salarium, merces, datur, solvitur.

SALE, venditio mercium. A good or quick s., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good s., *facile vendere: to find no s., *repudiari: that has a good s., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis); for s., venalis. promercedis (that is dealt in, bought, or sold; post-Aug.): goods for s., res venales; res promercedales (post-Aug.): to have for s., qd venale habere; venum dare, vendere, venditare: to be for s., venalem esse; venum ire; licere (to be valued and offered at a certain price): to offer for s., venum dare; venale proponere (to have or expose for s.).—prædicare, clamitare (to call or cry for s.).—rem proscibere (to offer for s. by posting a bill in some public place)—rem venalem inscribere; also simply rem inscribere (to ticket or mark as for s.).

SALEABLE, vendibilis (for sale).—quod emptores reperit (that finds purchasers).

SALESMAN, venditor, qui vendit, or venale habet, qd.

SALIENT, *Pror.* = leaping, saliens. *Fig.* = prominent, vid.

SALINE, salisus, sali similis. A s. flavour or taste, sapor salis. sapor salisus (*Lucr. 4, 223*): to acquire a s. flavour, salis saporem concipere: to have a s. flavour, salis saporis esse.

SALIVA, saliva, humor oris sputum (= spitte). To cause s., salivum movēre, ciēre, facere.

SALIVATE, salivare (*Col.*).

SALIVATION, salivatio (*Coel. Aurel.*).—~~salivatio~~ salivatio, Col. = a medicine for exciting spitte.

SALLOW, s. (a tree) *salix cinerea (*Linn.*).

SALLOW, adj. luridus (O.). cadaverosus (*Ter.*).

SALLY, *Pror.* excursio, eruptio (C.). procuratio (L.). To s., or make a s., erumpere, facere excursionem or eruptionem (e. g. ex oppido); eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere; egredi e portis et hosti signa inferre. *Fig.* impetus, ætus (e. g. ingenii, a s. of wit).

SALMAGUNDI, satura (sc. lanx or res).

SALMON, salmo, onis (*Plin.*). *salmo salar (*Linn.*). S. fishing, captura salmonum: s. colour, *ad colorem salmonis accedens.

SALOON, æcus (*Vitr.*; g. t.). conclave amplius, majus, atrium (for receiving company or giving audience)—exhedra (for assemblies; *Vitr.*).

SALT, s. *Pror.* sal. Common s., sal popularis (*Cat.*): rock s., sal fossilis: sea s., sal marinus: refined s., sal candidus, purus: fine s., i. e. beaten small, sal minute tritum: to turn to s., in salem abire (*Plin.*): to eat bread and s., salem cum pane esitare (*Plin.*; conf. *H. Sat. 2, 17*): to sprinkle s. over athg, sale conspergere qd (*Col.*), or rei salem aspergere (*Plin.*): a s. spring, *fons aque salæ; *fons unde aque salæ proficiunt: a s. pit, salis fodina (*Farr.*); salifodina (*Vitr.*); salina (C., *Cæs.*): a dealer in s., salinator (L.): a grain of s., grumus or mica salis (*Plin.*): the s. trade, negotium salarium; salis commercium (L.): a s. warehouse, *horreum salis; *horreum salibus servandis. *Fig.* The pl. salia, salts, used by some moderns, is not found in any ancient writer. *Fig.* sal. sales, pl.; e. g. Attici sales (C. Fam. 9, 15, 2).—Attico lepore tincti sales (*Mart. 3, 20, 29*).

SALT, adj. salisus. S. flesh, pisces sale conditus or maceratus: s. meat, caro sale condita; also salamenta, orum (n. pl.); s. meat or fish, an article of trade or commerce: to s. taste, sapor salis (*Plin.*); sapor salisus (*Lucr.*).

SALT, v. salire, sale conspergere. salem aspergere ci rei (to strew salt over).—sale condire (to season or preserve with salt).—sale macerare (to dissolve).—sale indurare (to harden with salt). To s. thoroughly, sale obruere.

SALTCELLAR, salinum (H.). concha salis (*H. Sat.*). salinum (a small s.); Catuli.

SALTING-TUB, vas salamentarium (*Col.*, in pl., tubs in which salt fish, &c. are kept).—*cadus salamentarius.

SALTISH, subsalsus.

SALTNESS, salitudo (the permanent condition of a salt substance; *Plin.*).—salsedo (salt flavour of athg; *Pall.*).—salsugo, salsilago (quality of being salt; *Plin.*).

SALTPETRE, nitrum (g. t., *Plin.*).—sal petre (t. t.). Rough s., nitrum erudum (t. t.): refined s., nitrum depuratum (t. t.): full of s., nitrosus; spirit of s., spiritus nitri.

SALUBRIOUS, salutaris, saluber (C.). *Some Gramm.* say salutaria sanitatem, salubria salutem afferunt. S. situations, loci salubres (C.).

SALUBRIOUSLY, salubriter.

SALUBRITY, salubritas (*prop. and fig.*).

SALUTARY, *Pror.* salutaris, saluber (C.). medicus (*Plin.*). *Fig.* salutaris (opp. pestifer). saluber (opp. pestilens). utilis (useful). To be s., saluti esse; prodesse; juvare; ci, rei sal, ut saluti, or ad qd conducere: s. advice, consilia salubria (C. *Cur.*): to adopt s. measures, consilia salubria uti (C. *Att. 8, 12, 5*).

SALUTATION, salutatio, consalutatio (the letter empty of several).—salus (a salute).—appellatio (an addressing, accosting; *Cæs. B. C. 2, 28*). After mutual s., salute datâ in vicem redditâque, salute acceptâ redditâque: to return a s., salutem ci reddere or referre (C.).

SALUTE, s. *Salutation*; vid. *A discharge of artillery, &c., in honour of any one, saluatorius, gratulatorius tormentorum bellicorum et scopetorum strepitus* (*Dan.*). To fire a s., *tormentorum fragoribus gaudium testari.

SALUTE, v. salutare qm. salutem ci dicere. salutem ci impertire or salute qm impertire (*see Zumpt, § 418*). salutem ci nunciare (*fm any one else*). To s. any one heartily, plurimam salutem ci impertire; plurimâ salute qm impertire: to s. in return, resalutare qm; resalutatione impertire qm: our whole family's to you, tota nostra domus te salutât: to s. any one absent, jubere qm salvēre or saluum esse (g. t., to wish him

well).—mittere salutem ad qm, per qm (*to send a salutation through any one*): *to s. a person in the name of another*, nunciare ei salutem; nunciare ei salutem *cs verbis* (*not cs nomine*; see *Interp.* ad *Np. Them.* 4, 3): *to s. one another*, salutem dare reddereque; salutem accipere reddereque; inter se consulare: *to s. (as soldiers)*, militari more colere qm.

SALVE, unguentum (*g. t.*)—collyrium (*eye s.*). *To anoint with s.*, ungere; inungere (*C.*); unguntare (*Suet.*); unguento ungere, oblinere, qd (*C.*): *a box for s.*, pyxis unguentaria.

SALVO, exceptio (*limitation, saving stipulation*).—conditio (*condition*; *g. t.*). *With this s.*, hac lege or hac conditione, or cum hac exceptione, ut. *Without any s.*, sine (ulla) exceptione (*C.*); sine adjunctione.

SAME, ejusdem generis (*of the s. kind*).—idem, eadem, idem, unus et idem (*just the s., one and the s.*); *e. g. of the s. colour*, ejusdem coloris; *at the s. time*, eodem or uno eodemque tempore: *to be the s.*, nihil differre; nihil interesse: *bodily exertion and pain are not the s.*, interest qd inter laborem et dolorem: *it is the s. to me*, meâ nihil interest (*it makes no difference to me*);—meâ nihil refert (*it does not affect me*): *it is not at all the same whether . . .*, multum interest, utrum . . . *to regard as the s.*, iuxta habere or aestimare: *to write always the s.*, nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribere: *to hear always the s.*, semper ista eademque audire: *to be always harping on the s. string* (*Prov.*), cantilenam eandem canere (*Ter.*); *uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere* (*C. de Or.* 2, 39, 162).

SAMENESS, by *Crci.*; *e. g. the s. of a business*, negotium semper istud idem (*ast. L.* 10, 8, 9). *To have a great s. in one's writings*, nihil nisi idem quod sæpe scribere.

SAMPLE, exemplum. *A s. of goods, of wheat*, exemplum mercis, tritici: *to show a s. of sthg.*, exemplum *cs rei ostendere*. See **SPECIMEN**.

SAMPLER, *pannus acu texendi exempla, formas, continens.

SANATIVE, *Crci.* with the verbs in **HEAL**. See also **SALUTARY**.

SANCTIFICATION, || *Act of consecration, consecratio*. || *The making or being holy*, sanctificatio (*Ecl. i. t.*)—sanctitas, pietas erga Deum (*holiness*). Or by the verbs. See also **HOLINESS**.

SANCTIFIER, sanctificator (*Ecl. i. t.*)—sanctitatis, pietatis auctor (*Bau.*). Or by the verbs.

SANCTIFY, || *To make holy*, sanctum facere; pietatis, virtutis, sanctimoniam studio imbuiere; ad vitæ sanctitatem adducere qm. || *To consecrate*; vid. || *To venerate, worship*, sancte, religiose, pie colere; sancte venerari. || *To observe religiously*, sancte observare, colere, religiose colere qd (*e. g.* dies festos).

SANCTIMONIOUS, *sanctimoniam or sanctitatem præ se ferens.

SANCTION, s. auctoritas (*authority, ratification*).—confirmatio, comprobatio. See the verb.

SANCTION, v. firmare, confirmare, affirmare, ratum facere (*to ratify*).—fidem ei rei firmare, addere, auctoritate suâ affirmare rem (*to confirm*). || *To consent*; vid.

SANCTITY, sanctitas (*sacredness, of a place or person; then also = holiness, moral purity, or goodness*).—cerimonialis (*the sacredness of a being or thing with occasions dread and veneration*)—religio (*sacredness of a place or thing, inasmuch as the violation of it is considered a crime*)—pietas erga Deum (*piety*). *S. of a league*, fœderis religio; sancta fides societas: *to lose the s. (of a place, &c.)*, religionem amittere: *to violate the s. of a place*, loci religionem violare; locum religionis liberare: *he utterly disregards the s. of treaties*, apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet. See **HOLINESS**.

SANCTUARY, || *Prop.* occultæ et reconditæ templi sacrarium intimum, penetralis (*pl.*) adytum (*Gr.*). || *Fig.* See **REFUGES**.

SAND, s. arena (*g. t.*). *Coarse s.*, glareæ (*gravel*).—saburra (*for ballast*).—sabulum, sabulo (*such as is mixed with earth or lime*: *vegetables grow in sabulum, but not in arena*).—pulvis scriptorius (*used in writing*): full of s., arenosus, sabulosus: *a s.-pit*, arenaria; specus egrestæ arenæ (*Suet. Ner.* 48): *a s.-bank*, syrtis or (*in pure Latin*) pulvis (*Serv. ad Æn.* 10, 503): *to be left on the s.*, aestu destitui (*Curt.*): *to build on the s. (fig.)*, non certâ spe niti; non firmo fundamento niti; *cs rei fundamenta sua tamquam in aquâ ponere* (*C. Fin.* 2, 22, 72): *consisting of s.*, arenaceus: *a grain of s.*, granum or mica arenæ.

SAND, v. i. e. *To strewn or cover with sand*, *arenâ, glareâ, sternere, conspergere qd.

SANDBOX, *pyxis, theca, pulveris scriptorii.

SANDSTONE, saxum arenaceum.

SANDAL, solea, crepidula (*C.*). *A little s.*, crepidula (*Plant.*): *wearing s's*, crepidatus: *a s.-maker*, solearius (*Plant.*); crepidarius auctor (*Gell.*).

SANDRACH, sandarica (*Plin.*).

SANDY, || *Full of sand*, arenosus, sabulosus (*Syn. in SAND*). *A soil*, solum arenosum, sabulosum (*Plin., Col.*); terra quam steriles arenæ tenent (*Curt.* 7, 4, 27). || *Consisting of sand*, arenaceus. || *Red (of hair)*, rufus, rufulus.

SANDWICH, *offula carnis interjecta duobus crustis panis butyro illitis.

SANI, || *Of the body*, sanus, validus. || *Of the mind*, sanus, integer, animi or mentis integer, compos.

SANGUINARY. See **BLOODY**.

SANGUINE, || *A bounding with blood*, sanguine abundans, plethoricus (*t. t.*). || *Fervent, ardent*, ardens, fervidus, acer, fervidior ingenii, vehemens. || *Bold, confident*; vid.

SANITY, mens sana, ratio integra.

SAP, s. || *Prop.* succus. || *Fig.* succus, vis, gravior.

SAP, v. subruere (*v. pr.*).—suffodere (*to undermine*). **SAPIENT**. See **WISE**.

SAPLESS, || *Prop.* exsuccus (*Sen.*). succo carens. || *Fig.* exsuccus, aridus (*Q.*). *A dry and s. speech*, oratio arida (*Q.*), jejuna, exilis, languida (*C.*).

SAPLING, surculus (*g. t.*)—palmes, Ytis; flagellum (*of the vine*).

SAPPER, qui (moenia, &c.) subruit. *Prop.* cunicularius, *Veget.* = miner.

SAPPHIRE, sapphirus (*Plin.*).

SARCSAM, *dictum aculeatum, mordax; pl. facietis acerbae, acerbae dictorum contumelias, dicteria (*C. Fragm.*). *Prop.* Sarcasmus, in *Gk. characters*, Q. 8, 6, 57.

SARCASTIC, acerbus (*bitter*; *e. g.* wit, facietis)—mordax (*biting*).

SARCASTICALLY, facietis acerbis (*e. g.* irridere qm).

SARCOPHAGUS, sarcophagus (*Juv.*).

SARSAPARILLA, *amillax sarsaparilla (*Lin.*).

SARSENIT, *pannus sericus.

SASH, || *A girdle*, cingulum, cingulum (*Prop.* zona, 'a girdle, constructed for carrying things instead of a pocket'). || *Window-frame*, *margo ligneus fenestrarum; *clathri fenestrarum (*with reference to the divisions*).

SASSAFRAS, *laurus assafras (*Lin.*).

SATAN, Satanas, s. m.

SATANICAL, By *Crci.* with Satanas.

SATCHEL, sacculus, sacculus.

SATELLITE, satelles, itis, m. and f.

SATIATE, satiare (*to cause any to have enough of sthg. propr. and fig.*); with *athg.*, qd re.—saturare (*to fill so that the person is incapable of taking any more, propr. and fig.*); with *athg.*, qd re.—exsatiare (*to satisfy fully*; vino ciboque, *L.*)—exsaturare (*C.*; stronger than saturare). *To s. oneself*, se usque ad nauseam ingurgitare; vino ciboque exsatiari: *I am satiated with sthg.*, satietas *cs rei* me tenet; me tædet or pertæsum est *cs rei* (*am wearied of it even to loathing*).—expiare (*to fill, quench*; *propr. and fig.*)—satietalem or fastidium afferre; satietatem creare; fastidium movere *ci*; tædium afferre; tædio officere qm; nauseam facere (*fig.*).

SATIETY, satietas (*propr. and fig.*; including the idea of excess)—saturitas (*without the idea of excess and disgust*)—fastidium (*loathing, fit excess*).

SATIN, *sericus pannus densus et collustratus.

SATIRE, satira, carmen satiricum (*late*). *To make or publish a s.*, carmen, &c., facere, condere, edere. See also **SATIRIZE**.

SATIRICAL, satiricus (*propr.*). acerbus, mordax (*fig.*).

SATIRICALLY, acerbe, facetis acerbis (*e. g.* irridere qm).

SATIRIST, satirarum scriptor, satirici carminis scriptor (*late*).

SATIRIZE, distringere, perstringere (*to censure*).—carpere, also with vocibus, sinistris sermonibus, or dente maledico (*to rail at*).—vexare, exagitare, peragere (*to disturb with censure, to attack violently*; peragere in *C. in C.* Ep. 8, 1).—conscindere, proscribere (*to cut up*; conscindere also with convicio or conviciis).—lacerare (*qm or cs famam*, = 'to tear one's reputation to pieces'; also with verborum contumeliis,

probris).—*facit illa acerbis irridere qm (to mock aby antithetically). To s. one in a poem, mordaci carmine destringere qm: to s. one publicly, traducere qm per ora hominum: to s. without mercy, vocis libertate qm perstringere.*

SATISFACTION, || Content, satisfactio (g. t.).—*solutio (a paying).—expletio (of a wish, necessity). S. of one's wish, eventus ad spem respondens: to give s., see SATISFY. || A to nement, amends, satisfactio (s. for an injury: e. g. for killing a person).—pena (g. t. for punishment).—piaculum (in religious matters).—placamentum (that by wch s. is made). A sacrifice of s., "mors quā numen placatur or expletur: to require s. fm aby, piaculum s. qd exigere: to make s. for atq, expiare qd: by atq, qd re: to have received s., satisfactio mihi: to receive s. for atq, satisfactionem recipere pro re: to seek s. fm aby, penam ab qo expetere: to demand s., res repetere (of the Petialis, who demanded s. fm the enemy; also of a buyer who claims an allowance for defective goods, &c.).*

SATISFACTORILY, bene. satis bene (well enough).—*ex sententiā (with, or more cmly without, mea, tua, nostra, &c.; as one could have wished). All has ended s., omnia eveniunt ex sententiā: to prove s. that &c., (argumenta) convincere (with acc. and inf).*

SATISFACTORY, in quo acquiescas (that quite answers our wish).—idoneus (fit).—probabilis (C.; good, worthy of approbation). Or by the verbs.

SATISFY, satisfacere ci (v. pr.). *explere qm or qd (copy, like satiare or saturare, to satisfy the desires or passions).—cl probari (to meet with approval).—respondere ci or ci rei (to answer: of persons or personified things). To s. one's creditors, creditoribus satisfacere; creditores absolvere or dimittere (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2): to s. one's wish, voluntati cs satisfacere or obsequi; qm or animum cs explere; optatis cs respondere: to s. the expectations of any one, expectationem cs explere; respondere cs expectationi (opp. decipere cs expectationem): to be satisfied, contentum esse; with atq, qd re (or, aft. the Aug. age, foll. by an inf.: to be content).—satis habere (foll. by an acc. and inf., or by a simple inf.: to hold or esteem sufficient).—acquiescere in re (to rest in atq, not to desire more): to be satisfied with little, parvo contentum esse; parce vivere: to be satisfied with what one has, suis rebus contentum esse. See also SATIATE, PAT, CONVINCERE.*

SATRAP, satrapes, is; or satrapa, sc, m.

SATURATE, SEE SATIATE.

SATURN (the planet), stella Saturni, stella Saturnia.

SAUCE, condimentum (that wch seasons).—jus. liquor. liquamen (gravy).—sorbitio. embamma (poured over food, or in wch food is dipped). Hunger is the best s., cibi condimentum fames est (C. de Fin. 2, 28, 90); malum panem tenerum tibi et alligineum fames reddet (Sen. Ep. 123, 2).

SAUCEBOX. See IMPUDENT.

SAUCEPAN, olla; dim. ollula. lebes, etis, m. (Gr.). SAUCER, scutella (as a stand for vessels, it occurs Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10).—paropsis or parapsis, ydis, f. (a small desert plate).

SAUCY, &c. See IMPUDENT, &c.

SAUNTER, lente incedere. tarditibus uti in gressu mollioribus (of an affected lounging gait; C. Off. 1, 36, 151), or, fm the context, ambulare, ire.

SAUSAGE, farcimen. botulus (the latter, according to Gell., a hot word).—hilla (a small s., highly seasoned).—tomaculum (a kind of s., mentioned by Juv. and Petron., different fm the botulus. Petron. 49, speaks of tomacula cum botulis; and ib. 31, we read fuerunt et tomacula supra craticulam argenteam ferventia). To make a s., farcimen facere; intestinum farcire.

SAVAGE, adj. || Wild, ferus, ferus incultusque. agrestis. S. nationes, feræ incultæque gentes; see WILD. || Ferocius, barbarus, ferox, ferus. sævus, naturâ asper, atrox. Jm. sævus et atrox. A s. disposition, feri mores (Pl.; C.); immanitatum ingenium (O.); he is s. that, asperitate æt eat et immanitate nature, ut (C.). [STR. in CAUEL.]

SAVAGE, s. homo ferus incultusque. S.'s, feræ incultæque gentes.

SAVAGELY, ferociter, crudeliter. sæve. To act s., sævere. See also CRUELLY.

SAVE, || To preserve fm destruction, to hinder fm being lost, servare. conservare (opp. perdere). salutem dare or afferre ci. salutis auctorem esse ci (to s. aby fm ruin).—servare ex qd re (to s. fm or out of atq, to rescue; e. g. navem ex tempestate).—eripere ci rei or ex qd re (to snatch aby, rescue him fm danger, qm periculo or ex periculo). To s. out of the

hands of the enemy, qm ex manibus hostium: to s. fm or out of atq, servare ab qd re (to preserve; e. g. fm death, qm a morte).—vindicare qd re and ab qd re (to protect, to shelter fm; e. g. fm destruction or ruin, qm ab interitu; to s. the state fm great dangers, rempublicam magnis periculis).—liberare ab qd re (to free fm; e. g. the town fm being burnt, urbem ab incendio et flammâ).—retrahere ab qd re (to draw back, to withdraw fm atq; e. g. aby fm perishing or ruin, qm ab interitu).—eripere ab or ex qd re (to snatch, to tear out of; e. g. aby fm death, qm a or ex morte): they had only saved their lives, ipsi præter vitam nihil erat super: to s. the state by exposing one's own person to danger, suo periculo salutem afferre reipublicæ: he cannot be saved, is not to be saved, actum est de eo (it is all over with him).—a medicis desertus est; omnes medici diffidunt (he is given up by the physicians): to be anxious to s. aby, qm servatum velle; qm salvum esse velle: to s. oneself, se servare (e. g. one's life).—in tutum pervenire (to arrive safely at any place; e. g. by swimming, nando).

—qo confugere (to take refuge in a place): to try to s. oneself, salutem petere; saluti suæ consulere (e. g. by flight, fuga): to s. oneself fm a shipwreck by swimming, e naufragio enatare: to be saved or safe, in tuto esse; in portu navigare (the latter, Prov., Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22): to save appearances; see APPPEARANCE. || To spare, cs rei compendium facere (prop. and fig.; for wch the comic writers frequently say qd compendii facere).—comparcere; atq, de re (Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9).—parcere ci rei (to keep back, refrain; a. g. verbis, Sen. Ep. 29, 1). Parce and compare, with an inf. for noli, are poetic. To endeavour to s. time, temporis compendium sequi (Col. 4, 22, 5): to s. time and trouble, tempus et operas compendii facere (ast. Plant. Parn. 1, 2, 138): to s. one atq (trouble, exertions, &c.), ci gratiam facere cs rei: to s. oneself atq, omittre qd (to leave off).—superaddere qd re (to excuse oneself; also with an inf.; e. g. supersedissem loqui.

SAVE, SAVING, prep. See EXCEPT.

SAVING, adj. parvus. præparcus. See FRUGAL.

SAVING, s. compendium (a sparing).—quod qs parsimonia collegit (that wch has been saved).—quod qs de qd re comparit (that wch anyone has put by fm a thing; e. g. quod servus unciatum de demenso suo comparit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9): with a great s. of wood, magno ligni compendio (Plin.).

SAVINGS-BANK, "ærarium in quod conferuntur peculia; "vindemiolæ collectæ; or prps better "mensa publica, apud quam pauperum vindemiolæ occupantur.

SAVIOUR, servator; f. servatrix. THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, Salvator (Ter. iul.). ospiator (Appul.). "nostræ salutis Auctor. humani generis Assessor (Muret.). "Salutis Auctor, or the like, is better, in this sense, than Servator; because, while Servator does mean saviour or deliverer (e. g. servator reipublicæ, C.; servator mundi, Prop.), it was also employed (poet.) to signify merely 'one who watches or tends' (e. g. servator Olympi, Lucan; servator nemoris, Stat.); and hence servator animarum may be = 'one who has the care of souls;' although other renderings of that phrase are preferable, on account of the equivocal meaning.

SAVOUR, s. odor (bouq, scent, g. t.).—nidor (of fat, &c., burning; e. g. of a sacrifice, vivora). Agreeable s., odor suavis; odorum suavis (ævopta): plesant s. arising fm flowers, suavis odorum, qui afflantur e floribus.

SAVOUR, v. sapere or respirare qd (prop.); redolere (fig.).

SAVOURY, s. "saturela hortensis (Linn.).

SAVOURY, adj. boni, jucundi, suavis saporis. quod jucunde sapit (having a good flavour).—bene olens (C.). odoratus (O., Plin.). odoros (O.). odoratus (Plin.; sweet-smelling).

SAW, s. serra (g. t.).—serrula (a little s.).—lupus (a hand-s.). The grating noise of a s., stridor: a grating s., serra stridens (Lucr.): toothed, jagged like a s., serratus: the blade of a s., lamina serræ: the tooth of a s., dens serræ: to cut atq through with a s., serrâ dissecare qd.

SAW, v. || INTRANS. serram ducere. || TRANS. serrâ secare or dissecare qd. To s. off, serrâ præcidere (Col.); serrulâ dissecare; lupô dissecare; lupô rescicare (with a hand-saw): to s. a tree into planks or boards, arborem in laminas dissecare: to s. round, serrulâ circumsecare: to s. marble, marmor secare (Plin.). To s. around, qm medium serrâ dissecare (as a mode of execution, Suet. Cal. 27).

SAWDUST, scoba or scobis (Col.: *H. Sat.*).—serrigō (Cael. Aur.). *The borer makes shavings, not s., terebra, quam Gallicam dicimus, non scobem, sed ramenta facit* (Col. de Arb. 8, 3).

SAW-FISH, *squalus pristis (Linn.).

SAW-PLY, *tenthredo (Linn.).

SAW-MILL, *machina (Sax. not mola) quā robora allarumque arborum trunci in assas dissecantur.

SAW-PIT, *fossa serratoria.

SAWYER, *sector tabularum. qui serram ducit.

SAXIFRAGE, saxifraga (Plin.; Linn.).

SAY, dicere (to speak; g. t.).—loqui (to utter, not to be silent).—fari (not to be speechless; and in the golden age poet. for loqui).—elōqui (to utter aloud or boldly, to speak out).—prolōqui. proferri (to give utterance to thoughts hitherto kept secret).—proferre, afferre qd (to bring forward).—pronuntiare. edicere (to proclaim publicly).—edere (to publish, make known).—alo (to affirm; opp. nego).—memorare (Plaut.).—commemorare (Ter.). and imply in the language of common life).—narrare (to relate). To s. nothing of this, hoc ut omittam, (silently) praefermitam: to s. what one thinks, sententiam suam dicere; dico quid sentiam: I s. what I think, dico quod sentio: have you altho else to s. to me? num qd aliud me vis? (Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101.)—Sax. We often find cede, imply in familiar conversation, in such phrases as —say, what shall I do? cedo, quid faciam? Every thing that we say, omne quod eloquimur (C.): to s. for certain, pro certo dicere (C.), ponere (L.): let them s. what they have done, edant et exponant quid gesserint (C.): what do you s. I quid narraſſi (Ter.) I do not understand what you s., quid narres, nescio (Ter.): they s. (indef.), dicunt; alunt; ferunt; loquuntur; narant; dicitur; fertur; traditur; narratur. It is said that I, you, &c., dicor, dicis, with a nom.; e. g., Aristoteles inventor olei esse dicitur, is said to have been. To s., foll. by a negative, is often expressed by nego; e. g., he said that it was not expedient, negavit utile esse. To s. yes, alio (always denotes the conviction of the speaker); affirmare (to maintain for certain): to s. no, nego. It is commonly said, hæc est una vox omnium; omnium sermone celebratur: not to s. a word, nullam vocem emittare (L.); nullam reddere vocem (Curt.); ne hiscere quidem audere (L., not to venture to speak). Don't s. a word about it, hæc tibi soli dicta puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim; Sax. not sub roſa hoc tibi dixerim, uch is not Latin. I have heard s., or hear it said, audio; audivi; accipio; certior factus sum; mihi nuntiatum, ad me perlatum est; ad aures meas pervenit. I only said so, I said it in joke, per jocum dixi; jocus sum; temere, non serio dixi. Do you really s. so? ain't tu? itane? hem, quid narraſſi? No sooner said than done, dictum factum (Ter.); temporis puncto (Cæſ.): to s. that a thing must, or must not be done, dicere, jubere, ut; dicere, jubere nē; vetare with acc. and inf.: to s. = advise, vid. I do not s., or will not s., non dico, non dicam (when the notion thus suppressed s.'s less than a second).—ne dicam, nedum (not to s., when the notion thus suppressed, but uch might be said, s.'s more than what is said). I will not s....but only, non dicam....sed, non modo....sed (Z. 724). I heard aby s., see under TO HEAR. I s. no more, nihil dico amplius. I will only s. this, unum illud dico; tantum dico. I s., a) when a speaker merely repeats his observation, inquam, dico β) 'say rather' when a speaker corrects himself, quid β)?...imo vero; autem ... Imo (vero, etiam); e. g., we wish to be at Rome on the twentieth; do I s. wish? I should rather s. we are compelled to be there, Romæ a. d. XIII. Cal. volumus esse; quid dico, volumus? imo vero cogimur. What a retinue! retinæ do I s.? I should rather s., what a large army, qui comitatus; comitatus dico? Imo vero quantus exercitus. You must bear with my mistake; bear with it, do I s.? I should rather s., you must lend your assistance, ferendus tibi in hoc meus error; ferendus autem? imo vero etiam adjuvandum. || After a parenthesis, or in resuming a subject, 'I say' is rendered by inquam (after one or more words of a clause).—ceterum (at the beginning of a clause; see L. 38, 55, 4). || As a short parenthesis, 'I say', 'said he', inquam, inquit (not at the beginning of a clause, but always after one or more words; and always before the name of the speaker).—ait. || Inquam, inquit, when the words of a speaker are directly quoted: ait, when the sense only is given, or the quotation is indirect: (as Cicero s.'s), (ut ait Cicero). || To say to athg (= express the opinion one entertains upon the subject), censere, judicare, &c. You

will see what the physician s.'s to it, videbis, qd mēſus placeat. What will people s. to it? quid homines jēſcabunt? qui erit rumor populi? (Com.) What do you s. to it? quid tibi videtur? quid censes?

SAYING, dictum, effatum. This word is often implied in the use of a neuter pronoun, without any subst. expressed, followed by a gen.; e. g. præclarum illud Platonis, an excellent s. of Plato: an old or common s., see PROVERB.

SCAB, scabies (Cels.).—scabities (itch, Col.).—metagra (on the head).

SCABBARD, vagina: to draw a sword out of the s., gladium e vaginā educere (C.): telum vaginā nudare (Np.): to put up into the s., gladium in vaginam recondere (C. Cat. 1, 2, 4); gladium vaginæ reddere (Val. Max.).

SCABBY, scabiosus: to be s., scabie laborare.

SCABIOUS, s. (a plant), *scabiosa (Linn.).

SCAD, *oomber trachurus (Linn.). See also SNAK.

SCAFFOLD, tabulatum (any boards raised in stow: e. g., by builders).—machina (any artificial stage)—pulpitum, catasta (a s. or stage made of boards, for some given purpose; pulpitum, imply for actors and orators; catasta, on which slaves were exposed for sale).

SCAFFOLDING, machina edificationis. tabulatum, or pl. tabulata.

SCALADE, *ascensus urbis scalis tentatus (aft. partim scalis ascensus tentant, L.), or urbis ascensus only (aft. homines ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulsi, C. Dom. 21: so aditum ascensumve difficilem præbere, L. 25, 36): or Cael. with impetu facto scalis capere, &c. See TO SCALE.

SCALD, *aqua calidā or fervidā urere; aquā ferventi perfundere qd (to throw scalding water upon): scalding hot, fervens; fervidus.

SCALE, s. || Of a balance, lanx: s.'s, trutina (γρῦράν: prop. the hole in which the tongue of the balance plays; then g. for balance: trutinæ, quæ statēræ dicuntur, Vitr. 10, 3, 8, 4).—libra (a pair of s.'s).—statera (mly steelyard; said. pair of s.'s): to weigh in a s., pendere; trutinā examinare (C. de Or. 2, 38, 159). Not to weigh in too nice a s., non aurificā staterā, sed populari trutinā examinare: to hold the s. even, binas lances æquato examine sustinere (F., prop.); æquabilem juris rationem tenere (C., Jg.). The s. turns, see TURN. || A thin lamina, squama (as, of a fish): covered with s.'s, squamis obductus or intectus; squamosus: to take off s.'s fm fish, pisces desquamare.

SCALE, v. || TRANS. || To strip off scales, desquamare (g. t.); or desquamare pisces (fishes). || TO pare the surface fm, summum corticem desquamare (of the bark of a tree): also decorticare arborem, or corticem arbori in orbem detrahere (all round). || To climb as by ladders, see TO CLIMB. To s. the wall, scalas mœnibus applicare or admovere (to put the scaling-ladders to the wall).—scalas muros adoriri (to attack it).—scalas erigi jubere (to order the scaling-ladders to be used).—murum or in murum ascendere, in murum (muros), in mœnia evadere (of the enemy, but also of the inhabitants of a town).—impetu facto urbem scalis capere (to take by scaling): to endeavour to s., ascensum urbis scalis tentare. || INTRANS. || TO pare off, desquamari (of bones covered with s.'s)—squamulae ex cute decedunt or a cute resolvuntur: squamæ a cute recedunt or ex cute secedunt (relating to the skin); also *furfures cutis abecedunt.

SCALING-LADDER, scala. Sax. not sambrica.

SCALLION, *allium schenoprum (Linn.).

SCALLOP, s. || A kind of shell-fish, pecten, ins, m.; dim. pectunculus. || A hollow cut in the edge of athg, incisura.

SCALLOP, v. *incisuris distinguere; *serratim scindere (Appul.).

SCALLOPED, serrato ambitu. serratim scissus.

SCALP, s. corium capitis; or, for the skull, g. t., cranium; calvaria (Cels.); calva (L.).

SCALP, v. ci eutem detrahere (to flay), or *corium detrahere capiti.

SCALY, squamosus. squamis intectus, obductus.

SCAMMONY, scammonia (C. Plin.). *convolvulus scammonia (Linn.).

SCAMPER, abripere se. avolare (to hasten away).—proripere se ex loco (to get quickly out of a place).—fugere. fugæ se mandare: in fugam se conicere; fugam capere or capessere (to flee).

SCAN, || To measure verses, pedes verſus syllabis metiri (C. Or. 57, 194; Kraft adds verſum per

pedes metiri; pedes versiculi enumerare, *fm the Gramm.*). ~~scandere~~ *scandere* *versum* is *low Latin* (*Diomed.*). ~~To examine narrowly, expendere; perpendere; pensitare; examinare; ponderare.~~

SCANDAL, *¶ That wch sets a bad example,*
res mali or pessimi exempli. *¶ That wch brings*
discredit, or occasions reproach, res insignis
infamiae. *¶ Reproachful aspersion, calumnia;*
crimination; labe or labecula ci aspersa.

SCANDALIZE. See OFFEND, DEFAME.

SCANDALOUS. ¶ *That sets a bad example, mail or pessimi exempli. exemplo haud saluber.* ¶ *That gives offence, quod offensionis est, offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensione.* ¶ *Disgraceful, insignis infamiae.* ¶ *Desamatory, reproachful, vid.*

SCANDALOUSLY, || *Setting a bad example,*
 pessimo exemplo. || *Disgracefully, badly, vid.*

SCANT, SCANTY, exiguus, tenuis, angustus (narrow; hence insufficient: e. g. res frumentaria). Jx. tenuis et angustus. angustus. contractus. Jx. angustus et contractus.

SCANTILY, exigue, tenuiter, parce (*sparingly*).—
maligne (*e. g.* præbere qd). To be s. supplied with
athq. qd re anguste uti (*Cæs.*).

SCANTINESS. *Use the adj.*

SCAR, cicatrix. Covered with s.'s, cicatricosus. S.'s on the breast, cicatrices adverso corpore acceptæ; cicatrices adversas. To return fm war covered with honorable s.'s, cicatrices ex bello domum referre: to receive s.'s in war, cicatrices in bello accipere or suscipere.

SCARAMOUCH. See RASCAL. SCOUNDREL.

SCARCE, *rarus* (found only seldom, or in small quantities; happening but seldom, &c.).—*angustus* (e. g. *res frumentaria*).—*tenuis* (*opp. amplius, copiosus*).—*Jv. tenuis et exiguus*. See also RARE.

SCARCELY, *vix*. ægre [SYN. in HARDLY].—*Jn.* *vix ægreque*: *s. if at all*, *vix aut ne vix quidem*; *vix aut omnino non*; *vix vixque*: *to be s. able to restrain oneself*, *vix se continere posse*; *ægre se tenere*: *s. thirty*, *vix triginta*: *s. aby*, *vix quisquam*; *nemo fere* (so nullus fere; nihil fere; numquam fere). *I can s. be told*, *dici vix potest*, or *vix potest dici* (*How* *vix dici potest*). ¶ [*With pluperf.*] = *when*: *vix or vixdum*—*quum*: *commodum or commodè*—*quum*: *tantum quod*—*quum* [*see examples under HARDLY*]. *How* *The quum is ete, but rarely, omitted; thus, qui tantum quod ad hostes pervenerat, Datames signa inferri jubet (Np.)* ¶ *Only just now*, *vixdum*; *vix tandem*; *tantum quod*; *modo*. *Marcellus, who had s. ceased to be a boy*, *Marcellus tantum quod pueritiam egressus (Suet.)* ¶ *Scarcely ... much less*, *vixdum*—*nedum* (*s. g. vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice ferre*).

SCARCENESS, SCARCITY, angustiae (e. g. rel. frumentariae, rel. familiaris). — paucitatis (e. g. oratorum). *A time of s., annus sterilis. This year was a time of great s., hoc anno frumentum angustius provēnit* (Cass. B. G. 5, 24): *s. of money, argentaria inopia* (Plaut.); *difficulties nummaria* (Ter.); *difficulties rei nummariae* (C.).

SCARE. & FRIGHTEN.

SCARECROW, formido (†).—linea pennis distincta
(a line with feathers. Sen. de Irá. 2. 12. 2).

SCARF, fascia (militaris, muliebris, funebris).
cingulum = *belt, girdle*.

SCARIFICATION, scarificatio (*Col.*)

SCARIFY, scarificare: scarificationem facere.

SCARLET, *s. coccum* (*the dye*).—color coccineus (*s. colour*): *s. cloth*, coccum (*Suet. Ner. 30; Sil. Ital. 17, 394*). *Adorned with s. and gold*, auro et cocco insignis (*ast. L. 34, 7, 6; Curt. 3, 13, 7*). *Clothed in s.*, coccinatus (*Suet. Dom. 4*).

SCARLET, *adj.* *coccineus* or *coccinus*; *cocco tinctus* (*dye'd s.*). *A s. dress, vestis coccinea* or *coccina* (*Afart.* 14, 31; *Juv.* 3, 283).—*cocceum* (*Suet. Ner.* 30; *Sil. Ital.* 17, 396): *s. garments, coccina, orum, n.*

SCARLET FEVER, *febris purpurea or scarlatina (t. t.).

SCARLET oak, *Ilex* (Plin.). **quercus ilex* (Linn.).
S. convolvulus, **ipomæa coccinea* (Linn.): *s. horse-*
chestnut, **pavia* (Linn.): *s. jasmine*, **bignonia* (Linn.):
s. lobelia, **lobelia cardinalis* (Linn.): *s. lupin*, **lythar-*
us (Linn.).

SCARP, "declivitas valli interior.

SCATE, squatina (*Plin*). *squalus squatina (*Linn.*).

SCATTER, || TRANS.) spargere (v. pr.).—jacere (to throw out).—serere (to sow; all prop. and fig.).—disse-

minare (*fig.*, *s. abstr.*)—dispergere, disalpare (*to s. abroad*, *fig.*, and *fig.*)—differe (*fig.*, *to carry about*, *spread abroad*; *all these, e. g., of conversation and society*); *To s. the enemy*, hostes fugare, dispellere (C.); *disalpare* (Ces.); *to s. the seeds of discord*, serere causam discordiarum; *semina discordiarum* or *odiorum jacere* (spargere); *also simply*, discordias serere: *among citizens*, civiles discordias serere; *civium dissensiones commovere* or *accendere*: *scattered reports*, disseminati dispersique sermones; *sparsi rumores* (disseminationes *in late writers*). | **INTRANS.** spargi; distrahi: *in diversa discedere*.


SCAVENGER, purgator cloacarum (*Firm. Math.* 8, 20). — *purgator viarum (publicarum). *qui vicos (or prps better vias) purgat.

SCENE, scena (*prop. and fig.*); also *fig.*, spectaculum: *s. of action*, arēna (*lit., wrestling-place*).—campus (*lit., field*).—theatrum (*theatre, place of exhibition*). *A noisy s., turba: an unheard of s., miraculum: bloody s.'s, res cruentæ. The various s.'s of war, varium genus bellorum.*

SCENERY, loca, pl. (g. i. for places).—amœnitas locorum (i. e. beautiful s.). Running brooks contribute very much to the beauty of s., ad amœnitatem locorum salientes rivi plurimum conferunt (C.).

SCENT, s. *The power of smell, odoratio (per-*

odoratus, *odorous*. || The power of smell; *olfaction* (perception by means of the olfactory nerves).—*odoratus* (sense or faculty of smelling).—*Odor* instead of *odoratus* and *odor* are poet. only. || The exhalation of a thg, *odour*, *odor* (g. t., both good or bad smell).

-nidor (*kvina*).—spiritus (*s. g. of flowers: to live on the s. of flowers, spiritus florum naribus hausto victi-*
—anñhñtus (*of spirits*). A bad s., odor malus or
teter; odor fœdus. fœtor (*the latter, stronger terms*). A
pleasant or agreeable s., odor suavis. suavitas odoris
a strong s., odor gravis: to have a s., odorem habere,
præstare, emittere (*poet.*, spargere, spirare, diffundere):
to have a fine s., bene or jucunde olere: to have a bad
s., male olere; fœtere. The agreeable s. of flowers,
suavitas odorum, qui affiantur e floribus: to have a
of such and such a thing (= to smell like so and so),
olere or redolere. (*Ath. loses its s.*, ce rei odor non
permanet integer (*Off. Col. 12, 51 [49], 3*): without s.,
odore carens. ex qâ re odor non affiatu'r odores non
affiantur: to have no s., nihil olere (to smell of
nothing). ¶ (*Of dogs*), sagacitas: a dog of good s.,
canis sagax, or canis investigator. To follow the s., see
TO SCENT: to be on the s., odoratu sentire qd., odorari
qd (*prop.*); odorare, sentire (*fig.*): to put upon a wrong
s., a rectâ viâ abducere (*prop.*); inducere qm in
errorem (*fig.*): to get on the wrong s., deflectere a
viâ (*prop.*); errare (*fig.*). To get s. of *ath. e. g.*:
that there is money somewhere, numos olfascere (*as C.*
Rull. 1, 4, 11). Should not I have got s. of this size
whole months ago, when &c., non ex totis mensibus
prius olfascissem quum &c. (*Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42*). 
olet or subolet ci qd Comic only.

SCENT, v. (TRAN.) *To perceive by the smell.* odorari, olfacere (to inhale any s. so as to have the olfactory nerves affected by it; hence to perceive = to get or have a s. of athg; see SCENT, subst.).—conceptum odorem sectari (prop. of dogs, to follow the s. †); also ca or ca rei vestigia persequi, or persequi qm or qd simply. || *To imbue with odour, odoribus imbuiere or perfundere (to perfume).*—unguento perficere (by way of anointing): to be scented, unguenta olere (to smell of s. or perfume).—unguentis affluere (all over): to s. oneself, se odoribus imbuiere (g. †); se ungere. caput et os suum unguento perficere (with unguents): to s. with athg, suffire qā re, e. g. thymo; see TO FUMIGATE: scented, odoratus. || *To perfume.* vid.

SCENT-BOX, vasculum olfactorium (*Isidor.* 19, 31, extr.).

SCEPTIC, qui contra omnia disserit.—qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibet (*both aft. C.*). *If = unbeliever. vid.*

SCEPTICAL, contra omnia disserens. a rebus incertis assentionem cohibens. *A s. turn of mind*, contra omnia disserendi ratio. qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat.—incredulus (*poet. H.*).

SCÉPTICISĀ, SCÉPTICISĀ eorūm, qui a rebus incertis assensionem cohibent (*aft. C. N. D. 1, 5, 11*).—contra omnia disserendi ratio (*of a sceptical turn of mind*).—ratio eorūm, qui contra omnia disserunt. *If = unbelief, vid.*

SCÉPTRE, || PROPRIÉTÉ sceptrum (regium or regis; **not** regale). **|| FIG.** sceptrum. regnum. imperium. *To wield the s.* regnum administrare.

SCPTRED, *scoptrifer* (O.); *scoptriger* (Stat.); *scop-tachus* (T., said of an eastern vicary).

SCHEDULE, libellus, commentarius.

SCHEME, s. See **DESIGN**, PLAN.

SCHEME, v. See **TO DESIGN**, CONTRIVE.

SCHISM, schisma, atis (s. i.).—discidium (not dissidium, *sch is dissent*, &c. [*Madwig however endeavours to prove that no such word as dissidium exists.*])

SCHISMATICAL, schismaticus (s. i.).

SCHOLAR, I. A learner, pupil, discipulus (s. i.).—puer discens (a boy at school).—alumnus disciplinæ (a youthful learner of *athq*).—auditor (one who attends lectures).—tiro (a beginner, novice).—rudis (raw or inexperienced in any art, &c.). My s., alumnus disciplinæ mem: to be still a s., scholæ adhuc operari (see Q. 10, 3, 13). To be *aby's* s., uti qm magistro; uti es institutione; qm magistrum habere (to have *aby* for a teacher).—qm audire (to attend *aby's* lectures).—esse or profectum esse a qo (to belong to *aby's* sect). To become *aby's* s., tradere se ei in disciplinam (to go to learn of *aby*).—qm equi or persequi (to attach oneself to *aby's* sect). I. A learned man, doctus, eruditus, doctrinâ instructus. Jn. doctus atque eruditus: s. s. li qui intelligent; docti atque prudentes. One who is no s., homo rudis (Vell. 1, 13, 4, Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut &c.).—homo imperitus, ignarus; in *athq*, ca re. An *elegant* s., homo elegans; spectator elegans (Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18). A *great* s., perdoctus, pereruditus, doctus atque imprimis eruditus, mire or doctissime eruditus, &c. To be a *great* s., multâ doctrinâ esse. A *great* and *enlightened* s., doctus et intelligens existimator; homo doctus et prudens. A *fine Latin* s., *interioris Latinitatis scientissimus. The *greatest Latin* s., *Latinarum literarum princeps.

SCHOLARSHIP, disciplinæ (the single branches of learning).—literæ (learning, in as far as it is based on written documents)—scientia literarum or honestarum artium (knowledge of written documents, a being well versed in literature, &c., subjective learning or learnedness). *Sci* scientia, alone, would not be Latin; the same may be said of *literatura* = with the ancient letters, as means of conveying *athq* by writing only; its acceptance in the sense of 'learning' originates from an erroneous reading of C. Phil. 3, 45, 116; see Orelli).—studia (studies, of objects of learning).—humanitas (cultivation of the mind, inasmuch as it is acquired by occupying oneself with the sciences). Studies that presuppose good s., studia quæ in quâdam varietate literarum versantur: to acquire profound s., accuratam doctrinam sibi comparare: without any s., omnis omnino eruditionis expert et ignarus. He was more distinguished by his s. than by his dignities, clarior fuit studiis quam dignitate. A man of perfect s., vir perfectâ eruditione: to have or possess no s., literas nescire. *Meton*. A maintenance for the encouragement of learning, *beneficium annuum. *annuus in beneficii loco præbita, or *prps* stipendium: to present *aby* with a s., *qm or es tenuitatem beneficio annuo sustentare.

SCHOLARLIKE, doctus, eruditus. Pretty s., satis literatus. Not particularly s., mediocriter doctrinâ instructus.

SCHOLASTIC, *scholasticus (σχολαστικός). In a s. manner, *scholasticorum more. *ut assentient in scholis.

SCHOLIAST, s. g., of Euripides, *Græcus Euripidis explicator: of Horace, *Romanus Horatii explicator. *Sci* scholastes is now avoided by good scholars.

SCHOOL, s. ludus discendi. ludus literarum (a house for boys, who are compelled to learn).—schola (a higher s. for youths and men, who wish to learn). To go to or attend a s., in ludum literarum ire (ire of a single time). To send *aby* to s., to *aby*, qm es institutioni committere; qm ei in disciplinam tradere: to make a boy attend the public s., qm scholarum frequentiæ et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere (i. e. in a place where public lectures are attended by a boy residing at home; opp. qm domi atque inter privatos parietes studentem literis continere; studia extra limen proferre (Plin.). To be in a s., in scholâ sedere or assidere: not to have left s., scholam nondum egressum esse: to attend *aby's* s., es scholam frequentare (prop.).—in es disciplinam se tradere (resolve to receive instruction for him). To attend s. still (be still a pupil), scholæ adhuc operari (Q. 10, 3, 13). To leave s., scholam egredi (Q.); divertere a scholâ et magistris (Suet. vii. Pers. extr.). To give up a s. (resign the office of teacher), scholam dimittere: to open a s., ludum aperire (C. ad Dir. 9, 18, 1) to keep s., ludum habere (C.), exercere (T.).

Musio s., ludus fidei (Plaut.). A public s., schola publica (late). Military s., ludus militaris. A s.-master, vid. To have known a boy at s., puerum in ludo cognovisse (Np.): to return home from s., ire e ludo domum (Plaut.). To tell tales out of s., dicta foras efferre, proferre. Rules of a s., *leges quæ in scholâ valent or execrunt. Examination of a s., *tentatio scientiæ discipulorum: s. punishment, *pœna in scholis usitata: s. hours, schola. [FIG.] This is a s. of patience, *hac in re tentatur patientia nostra. I have learnt in the s. of experience, multis experimentis eruditus sum (Aft. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16). [The followers of a teacher, schola (s. i.)—disciplina (with ref. to peculiar doctrines; eply of a philosophical sect).—secta, familia (as opp. to other s.'s). The s. of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta or familia. The founder of a s., scholæ princeps or auctor. A philosopher of the Academic s., Academicæ sectæ philosophus. To belong to the s. of Zeno, esse or profectum esse a Zenone: to be of the same s., ex eadem scholâ esse: to be superstitiously attached to a s., scholæ me adixi veli quâdam superstitione imbutus. [School-house, schola. *sedes scholarum.

SCHOOL, v. See **TEACH**, CHIDE.

SCHOOLBOY, **SCHOOLGIRL**, s. puer, puella, in ludum literarum itans (Aft. Plin. 9, 8, 8); puer (puella) scholæ adhuc operatus (operata) (see Q. 10, 3, 13); puer, puella, discens. Like a s., *tironum more. Hardly worthy of a s., *viz throne dignus.

SCHOOL-FELLOW, condiscipulus. To be *aby's* s., una cum qo literas discere or præceptorem audire.—fem. condiscipula (Mart. 10, 35, 15). I have been intimate with *aby* since the time that we were s. f., qo a condiscipulatu utor familiariter (or conjunctus sum, or vivo conjunctissime; cf. Np. At. 5, 3).

SCHOOL LESSONS, discenda or ediscenda, orum, n. (g. i.)—dictata, orum, n. (dictated by the teacher).

SCHOOLMASTER, ludi magister or magister ludi (one who teaches reading and writing).—præceptor publicus (master of a public school). *Sci* scholasticus, late, = a rhetorician; doctor umbraticus = a private tutor. The manners or tone of a s., præcipiendi ratio.

SCHOOL-ROOM, schola, auditorium (lecture-room, post-Aug.).

SCHOOLING, I. Instruction, doctrina, eruditio. *Sci* Money paid for instruction at a school, præceptoris, or magistri, merces; pretium operæ quod præceptor, or magistro, solvitur; simply merces (in the context; see C. Phil. 2, 4, 9; Acad. 2, 30, extr.); so also pretium (see Suet. Gramm. 3). In epistolary style the Greek διδάσκειν may be used; but *sci* not minerval or minervale, *sch* = a present brought by the scholars to the master on entrance; as we say, entrance money).

SCHOONER. See **SHIP**.

SCIATICA, coxæ dolor, dolor ischiadicus. Subject to the s., ischiadicus (ισχιαδικός).

SCIENCE, scientia, notitia, cognitio (in the subjective sense, of the knowledge we have, not of the thing we know).—ars (objective).—doctrina, disciplina (objective; of any particular branch). The sciences, doctrinæ, disciplinæ, disciplinæ studia, pl.; literæ, literarum studia (pl.; *sci* but not scientiæ, *sch* can be used only in a subjective sense). Arts and s., ingenia studia atque artes. The liberal s., liberales doctrinæ atque ingenia; liberales disciplinæ (*sci*) not studia humaniorum or literæ humaniores: to reduce to a s., qd arte concludere, qd artem et præcepta revocare; *sci* not ad artis regulas revocare: to study a s., doctrinâ, or disciplinâ, imbui or erudiri.

SCIENTIFIC, quod in artibus versatur; or by the gen., artis, artium, or literarum. S. precepta or rules, artis præcepta. A s. discourse or lecture, sermo de artium studiis atque doctrinâ habitus. S. training, eruditio, doctrina. To give a s. form to *athq*, ad artem redigere, revocare: arte concludere qd.

SCIENTIFICALLY, in modum disciplinæ or artis, arte, literis. S. taught or trained, literis eruditus; omnibus literis or doctrinis eruditus: to arrange s., arte concludere; ad artem et præcepta (*sci*) not ad artis regulas revocare.

SCIMITAR, acinaces (H., Curt.).

SCINTILLATE, scintillare (Plin.). See **SPARKLE**.

SCINTILLATION, scintillatio (only propr., a sparkling, Plin.).—scintilla (a spark, improper, of the first manifestations of reason, genius, &c.).—igniculi or primi quasi (ca rei) igniculi et semina (C. = scintillæ).

SCIOLIST, semidoctus (C.); leviter eruditus, eruditulus (Cassul.). *Sci* sciolus very late (Arnob.).

SCION, || **PROP.**) surculus. talea (*Varr.*); *dim.* taleola (*Col.*): *of or belonging to a s., surcularis* (*Col.*); *surcularius* (*Varr.*). || **FIG.**) ramus (see **BRANCH**). *S. of the royal stock of Argos*, Argivorum regum de stirpe oriundus.

SCIRRHUS, sciros or schirros, *l. m.*; scirōma or schiroma, atis, *n.* (*Pis.*)

SCISSORS, forfex: *dim.* forficula.

SCOFF, *s.* ludibrium. ludificatio. Irlisio (*C.*): derisus (*T.*): derisio (*Suet.*): *with a view to annoy or give pain*.—cavillatio (*with a view to hurt*). *A bitter s., cavillatio acerba* (*Suet.*), or dīcax et morosa (*C.*).

SCOFF, *v.* cavillari. *To s. at*, deridēre. Irlidēre. Irlisus insectari. cavillari. augurare. Irlidēre qm acerbis facietis: *to s. at things sacred*, *res divinas, libros sacros, in ludibrium vertere; *rebus divinis, libris sacris, pro ludibrio abuti.

SCOFFINGLY, cum qd aculeo. acerbis facietis. acerbe.

SCOLD, *v.* (verbis) increpare. increpitare.—objurgare (*to reproach with a fault; opp. laudare*).—conviciari (*to make railing accusations*).—exagitare, destringere (*to make sharp attacks on aby*).—corripere (*to blame with harsh words*).—exprobrare (*ci qd, to reproach aby with something as dishonorable to him*). *To s. aby on account of alth, vituperare qd de qā re; objurgare qm de or in qā re, or qā re only*. *To be scolded*, objurgari, vituperari; *in vituperationem incidere, cadere, venire, or adduci; vituperationem subire*.

SCOLD, *s.* (mulier) rixosa, rixæ cupida (Jurgiosa, Gell.).

SCOLDING, objurgatio. jurgium.

SCOLLOP, *s.* || *A kind of shell-fish*, pecten; *dim.* pectuncululus. || *A hollow or round at the edge of alth, prpe sinus*.

SCOLLOP, *v.* prps sinuare; or serratim scindere (*of a jagged edge*, Appul.).

SCONCE, *s.* || *A branched candlestick*, lych-nūchus. candelabrum. || *A fine, multa*. See **FINX**.

SCONCE, *v.* multare.

SCOOP, prps haustrum (*g. t.*; cf. *Lucr.* 4, 517).

SCOOP OUT, haurire (*of liquids*).—cavare, excavare (*to s. o. a hollow place in the earth, &c.*).

SCOPE, || *End, aim, propositum*.—Is, qui mihi est *or fuit* propositus, exitus.—finis (*the highest end, whether attained or not*).—*not scopus in this sense; C. uses the Greek σκοπὴ in his epistles: so Macrobius ipsum propositum, quem Græci σκοπὴν vocant. To propose to oneself a s., finem sibi proponere spectare qd or ad qd: to miss one's s., a propositio aberrare; propositum non consequi. || Room, space, spatium. locus. latitas* (*SYN. in SPACE, Room*). || *Field for atq, campus; s. g., s. for a speech, in quo oratio exultare possit* (*l. s. where it can display itself*). *There is large s. for his activity, latissime manet ejus industria: he has free s., libero egressu memorare potest* (*of an historian, relative to his subject*). See also **FIELD**.

SCORBUTIC, *scrofulosus (*s. t.*).

SCORCH, urere. adurere. See **BURN**.

SCORE, *s.* || *A mark of number, nota*. || *An account, ratio*. || *The cost of an entertainment, sumptus commissationis* (*not computationis*). *To pay s., commissationis sumptus facere* (*prop.*); quod alii intriverunt exedere (*fig.*). || *An individual's share of the whole expense, symbola: to pay one's s., symbolam solvere: pro hospitio solvere* (*at an inn*). || *Twenty, viginti; viceni* (*distrib.*). || *In music, *summa omnium vocum. *vocum* (*musicarum*) omnium designatio.

SCORE, *v.* Incursari distinguere. *To s. or mark a line under*, *lineam ducere subter qd; *lineā conspicuum reddere qd. (*not lineā subnotare qd in this sense, vch = to write alth upon a line, Appul.*)

SCORN, *s.* See **CONTEMPT**.

SCORN, *v.* See **DESPISE**.

SCORNER, contempitor. spreitor.

SCORNFUL. See **CONTEMPTUOUS**.

SCORNFULLY. See **CONTEMPTUOUSLY**.

SCORPION || *A venomous reptile*, scorpio. nepes (*also as sign of the zodiac*, &c.). scorpis likewise for a machine used in war). *The sting of a s., ictus scorpionis* (*the sting as inflicted*).—plaga scorpionis (*wound made by the sting*). || *A kind of fish*, *cottus scorpio (*Linna.*). || *Meton. A scourge*, scorpio (*in as much as it had from stings to it; see Isidor. Orig.* 5, 27, no. 18).

SCOT. See **TAX**. *To pay s. and loi, vectigalia pensitare*.

SCOT-FREE, || **IMPROPR.**) *To escape s., impune*

abire or dimitti. *To let aby go s.-f., qm impunitum or incastigatum omittere*. See **UNPUNISHED**.

SCOUNDREL. See **RASCAL**.

SCOUR, || *To cleanse by rubbing*, defricare et diligenter levare; diligenter mundare levareque (*Col.*). *To s. a ditch, fossam detegere or purgare*. || *To range about*, percurrere, pererrare, pervagari regionem.

SCOURER, qui mundat, &c. (mundator, Jul. Firm.)

SCOURGE, *s.* || **PROP.**) flagrum, flagellum (*v. pr.*; consisting of single thongs).—scorpio (*armed with prickles; see Isidor. Orig.* 5, 27). || *The severest punishment was the flagellum, s.; next was the milder scutica, or the lora, orum, n., whip of thongs; and after this the ferula, i. e. rod of the plant vīpōn; see H. Sat.* 1, 3, 119, sq. || **FIG.**) pestis. perniciēs. verba (*pl.*): *to hold the s. of criticism over aby*, *acerbe or severe reprehendere qm. *A s. of God*, *immissus a Deo, ut æsiret in omne flagitium voluptatibus liquefacti generis humani. *The s. of a country*, reipublicæ or patriæ pestis.

SCOURGE, *v.* || *To beat with rods, &c.*, flagris or flagellis cedere; flagellare (*post-Aug.*); virgis verberare, cedere, multare (*L.*); verberibus accipere or excipere (*C.*). || *To punish*, vid.

SCOURING. By the verbs

SCOUT, *s.* emissarius, explorator, speculator (*SYN. in SRY*): *to place s.'s at various places*, speculatores spargere. See also **SRY**.

SCOUT, *v.* || *To act as a scout*, explorare. speculari (*the former to find out alth, qd and de qā re; the latter to spy in all directions, in order to find out; see Cæs. B.* 6, 1, 47). See also **To SRY**. || *To repel*, reject, vid.

SCOWL, *s.* See **FROWN**.

SCOWL, *v.* See **To FROWN**.

SCRAMBLE, *v.* || *To attempt to seize hastily*, involare in qd; manus afferre ei rei (*to stretch out the hands towards alth in order to obtain it*).—rapere, arripere qd (*to snatch at*).—qd diripere (*Sen., Suet., to be anxious or eager to attain alth*). || *To ascend a place, using one's hands and feet*, niti, eniti in qd.—evadere in qd (*to reach alth by scrambling, s. g. in vertice or in jugum montis*).

SCRAMBLE, *s.* Crcl. with the verbs in **To SCRAMBLE**. *There is quite a s. for that article*, permulti gentium, concupiscunt, illas merces emere.

SCRAP, frustum. frustulum: *s.'s of learning, docta dicta* (see *Lucr.* 2, 287). *Be off with your s.'s of learning*, *habeas tibi dicta tua docta. See also **CRUMB**, **FRAGMENT**.

SCRAPE, *v.* || *To rub the surface of alth by an edge*, scabere (*fm κάβω, to rub, to scratch*).—radere (*to s. with a tool, in order to remove any extraneous matter*).

—fricare (*to rub, in order to make smooth*).—abradere (*to s. off*).—deradere (*to make a smooth surface by scraping*).—subradere (*to s. fm below*).—circumradere (*all around*).

|| *To clean by rubbing*, see **To CLEAN**. || *To act on the surface with a grating noise*, see **To GRATE**. || *To collect by penurious diligence*, corrādere, *s. g., some money*; convertere (*to sweep together, then to collect, bring together with a great deal of trouble, s. g. hereditates omnium, C. Off.* 3, 19, astr.). || *To play badly* (*on the fiddle*), *strepere fidibus; chordas misere radere (*Bau.*). || *To make a noise with one's feet*, (pedibus) strepitum edere; pedibus terram radere (*of birds*). || *Phn.* || *To scrape acquaintance, insinuare so ci or insinuare ci; insinuare se in familiaritatem ce*.

SCRAPE, *s.* Crcl. with the verbs in **To SCRAPE**. || *A perplexity, angustia: to get aby into a s., in angustias adducere. in angustium compellere. To get (oneself) into a s., in angustias adduci; in angustium venire: to be in a s., in angustias esse or hærere; angustius se habere. To get the money-lenders out of a s., ex obsidione feneratoris eximere* (*C. Fam.* 5, 6, 5, Cortie). || *A bow*, vid.

SCRAPER, *s.* radula. rallum.

SCRATCH, *s.* vulnus leve (*a slight wound*).—summa cutis laceratio. Usually by Crcl. *He received a slight s. on his arm*, cutis brachii leviter perstricta est.

SCRATCH, *v.* radere (*v. pr.*).—scabere (*to scrape*).—scalpere (*to scrape, shave*).—fricare, perfricare (*to rub gently*).—leviter perstringere (*to wound slightly*). *To s. the head*, caput scabere or scalpere; caput perfricare: *to s. behind its ears with its hind feet*, aures posterioribus pedibus scabere (*fig.*) but radere aures or auricularas, in *Q.* 3, 1, 3, and *Pers.* 1, 107, is = *to offend the ears of a speech, &c.*). *The pen scratches*, *penna radit chartam: *to s. out*, radere. eradere. exscalpere. *To s*

out one's eyes, oculus ei effodere. *I will s. out your eyes, unguibus involabo tibi in oculos.*

SCRAWL, s. *scriptio mala.

SCRAWL, v. See SCRIBBLE.

SCREAM, SCREECH, s. clamor. vociferatio.

SCREAM, SCREECH, v. clamare (maximā voce, with all one's might).—lugubrem edere clamorem; truce tollere clamorem.

SCREECH-OWL, s. stryx flammea (Linn.).

SCREEN, s. [PAOR.] prae umbraculum. [FIG.] praesidium. tutela.

SCREEN, v. tegere, protegere, qm or qd. munire qd ab qre. tutari, tutari, defendere qm, qd, ab qre. *To s. aby fm punishment, poenae eripere qm. poenam a qo avertere.*

SCREW, s. cochlea.—epitonium (ἑπιτόνιον: s. to tighten the strings of a musical instrument). *The threads of a s., rugae per cochleam bullantes (Plin. 18, 31, 74). A female s., *cochleae matrix. Archimedes's s., cochlea (for drawing up water). Cork s., *instrumentum extrahendis corticibus.*

SCREW, v. [To use a screw, *cochleā adigere or astringere qd. *To s. athg into athg, cochleā affigere qd ci rei: to s. athg in athg, cochleae ore inserere qd. [To twist, contorci, detorquere (g. t.).—distorquere (e. g. oculus, os). [Prov.] To screw athg out (fig.), elicere qd.—eblandiri qd (by flattery or wheedling).—explicari qd (to fish it out).—extorquere qd (by violence). *To s. oneself into athg, se insinuare in qd (e. g. in familiaritate) cs; in causam, &c.).—se immiscere or inserere ci rei (into a crowd of persons, or into a thing). *To s. athg too tight, qd (nimis) intendere (e. g. leges, Plin.). *To s. oneself up to athg, intendere se ad qd (e. g. intendere se ad firmitatem, C.).****

SCRIBBLE, qd illinere chartis (H. Sat. 1, 4, 36).

SCRIBE, scribe.—actuarius (in silo. age was a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in a court, Suet. Caes. 55).—a manu (sc. servus, a private secretary; an amanuensis: in time of Emperors, amanuensis).—librarius (a writer [not author] of books; also employed for copying, &c.; hence private secretary, s., &c.).—ab epistolis (sc. servus, the slave who wrote fm his master's dictation).—notarius (a short-hand writer; post-Aug.). *To be aby's s., a manu ci esse; ab epistolis ci esse.*

SCRIP. [A purse, marsupium. crumēna. See PURSE. [A written paper or list, libellus, commentarius.]

SCRIPTURE, litterae sanctae, divinae; libri divini; arcae sanctae religionis litterae (Lact.); biblia (pl., modern).

SCRIVENER, numularius (Suet.). numulariolus (Sen.).

SCROFULA, *scrofula (med. t. t.).

SCROFULOUS, *scrofulosus (t. t.).

SCROLL, volumen (of paper).—qd in cylindri speciem convolutum.

SCRUB, s. homo pusillus; frustum hominis (Com.; a little man, short in stature, &c.).—homo malus, improbus, nequam (man of bad character).

SCRUB, v. tergere, detergere. abtergere. tergere et purgare.

SCRUBBY, pusillus (small, diminutive).—malus, improbus, nequam (bad).

SCRUPLE, s. [Doubt, difficulty, dubitatio. cunctatio (a delaying).—hesitatio (hesitation).—scrupulus (a disquieting doubt).—religio (n. s. of conscience). *To make, raise, or cause a s., dubitationem afferre, inferre, injicere, dare; scrupulum ci injicere, incutere: to make a s. about athg, qd in religionem trahere; qd religioni habere. *I make no s. about th, nulla mihi religio est (H. Sat. 1, 9, 70). *I make no s., have or feel no s. in doing athg, religio mihi non est quominus &c. (see C. Cat. 3, 6, 15). Without any s. (you can do so and on), sine sollicitudine religionis (Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 62, in.). *To remove a s., dubitationem ci praedecere, tollere, expellere; scrupulum ci eximere or ex animo evellere; religionem ci evellere; religionem ci eximere. *I have still one s., unus mihi restat scrupulus. *I am disturbed by a s., scrupulus me stimulat ac pungit. *There is a s. whether or not, consultatio tenet, no &c. (L. 2, 3). *If the slightest s. should seem to exist, si tenuissimus scrupulus residere videbitur: without s., nulla interposita dubitatione; sine ullā dubitatione. [As a weight], scrupulum or scrupulus, and its scrupulus: of a s., weighing a s., scrupularis, scrupularis: by s's, scripulatim, scrupulatim.********

SCRUPLE, v. dubitare. hesitare. cunctari. See HESITATE.

SCRUPULOUS, anxius, anxius et sollicitus, religiosus, scrupulosus (post-Aug. in this sense; or by the subst.). *Over-s. care, *minuta et anxia diligentia.*

SCRUPULOUSLY, religiose, sancte, severe (conscientiously).—diligenter, caute, curiose (carefully).

SCRUTINIZE, rem excutere (C.); scrupulos expendere, discutere; minutus et scrupulosus omnia scrutari (Q.). See also EXAMINE.

SCRUTINY, probatio, examen, exploratio, tentatio. *To subject to a s., sistere, mittere, qm spectandum, tentandum: to conduct a s., spectare, explorare, examinare qd.*

SCUD, s. imber subitus.

SCUD (along), praeperare (g. t., to hasten).—accurrere, advolare ad or in qm locum, contento cursu petere qm locum.

SCUFFLE, s. rixa, pugna, jurgium (quarrel). See FIGHT.

SCUFFLE, v. See FIGHT.

SCULK, delitescere in qo loco, se abdere in qm locum. *To s. away out of aby's sight, se occultare ci or a conspectu ca. *To be sculking somewhere, additum latere. In occulto se continere, additum et inclusum in occulto latere. *Animals s. away to their retreats, sece latibulis se tegunt. *Sculking-hole, latibulum, latebra.****

SCULL, s. calva, calvaria (v. pr.).—caput (the head).—ossa capitis (the head considered as a bone; a s., to drink out of s's, in ossibus capium bibere).

SCULL, v. cymbam impellere (remis brevioribus).

SCULLER, cymba (unius remigia), or diss. cymbula.

SCULLERY, *lixarum officina.

SCULLION, lixa.

SCULPTOR, sculptor (in raised or half-raised work; ~~not~~ not sculptor).—fictor (g. t., one who forms or fashions).—statuarum artifex, qui signa fabricatur (a statuary).

SCULPTURE, s. [The act of sculpturing, celsatura, sculptura, sculptura (Str. in the verb). [A thing sculptured, coelamen (O.).—signum (any plastic work: opp. tabula, pictura). See STATUE. [The art of sculpturing, ars pingendi, ars signa fabricandi, ars et status et simulacra fingendi.]

SCULPTURE, v. coelare (fm κοῦλον: to work figures in relief on metals, copy silver, ivory, &c.; also in wood; Virg. Friend writes coelare).—scalpere, sculptare (the former of work but little raised, like ἔχειν; the latter like ἡλίσσειν, of works in half or whole relief. So Müller, Archæol. 108).—insculpere, scribere, inscribere (of cutting inscriptions). *To s. athg in gold, qd auro or in auro coelare: to s. in stone, qd e saxo sculptare or exscalpere: to s. in marble, scalpere marmora (C.): to s. flowers, scalpere flores (Virg.).*

SCUM, s. spuma (g. t.). scorium (of metals). *S. of the earth, homo ad extremum perditus: the s. of the state, sentina republicae; labes et cluvis civitatis: thou s. of the earth, o lutum! o sordes!*

SCUM, v. despumare (e. g. carmen, Plin.).

SCURF, ulceris crusta (of a wound, an ulcer, &c.).—furfur (a disease of the skin, common with children on their heads).—porrigio (a cutaneous disease or eruption on the head, of a malignant nature). *Having the s., porriginosus (Plin. Vol. 1, 4).*

SCURFY, crustā obductus (of wounds, covered with scurf).—porriginosus (one that has the scurf; Virg. Vol. 1, 4). *A s. head, caput porriginosum (Plin. Vol. 1, 4).*

SCURRILITY, scurrillitas (T. Dial. 23, extr.).—dicacitas scurrilis (C. de Or. 2, 60, 244). See also GROSSNESS.

SCURRILOUS, scurrilis, jocularis, ridiculus (jocose). See also GROSS.

SCURRILOUSLY, joculariter, ridicule, scurrilliter. See also GROSSLY.

SCURVILY. See CONTEMPTIBLY.

SCURVY. See SCROFULA, SCROFULOUS.

SCUTCHEON, *clypeus insignis, insignis generis (cf. C. Sull. 31, 88). See also COAT of arms.

SCUTTLE, s. [A wide shallow basket; see BASKET. [A coal-scuttle, *corbis carbonaria.]

SCUTTLE, v. prae pertendere per fundum (Cat.). *navem pertendere, perforare.

SCYTHE, falx, falcia, f.

SEA, mare (g. t.). *The Greek pelagus and pontus are poet. only).—oceanus, mare oceanus (the ocean). *The high sea, altum (opp. coast or harbour): the open sea, salum (αἶον, opp. harbour): at sea, mari: both on land and at sea, terrā marique; terrā et mari: et terrā et mari: et mari et terrā; mari atque terrā. [The usual expression is terrā marique; the others are used only in cases where more stress is laid on either, or**

where the style is more emphatic: but aqua et terra de nos Latin.—To go to sea, mare ingredi; navigationi se committere (opp. vim se committere, to set out on a road; see C. Fam. 16, 4, in.); to be at sea, mari navigare: to put to sea, see To set SAIL; also altum petere; in altum prohi (to the high sea); the Mediterranean sea, *mare Mediterraneum (182) the ancients called it, by way of distinction, mare nostrum): the Black sea, pontus Euxinus; or simply Pontus (also = the country about it): the Adriatic sea or gulf of Venice, mare Adriaticum: the Tuscan sea, mare Etruscum: the Caspian sea, mare Caspium: the Red sea, sinus Arabicus: the Dead sea, lacus Asphaltites: that is situated or takes place upon the sea, maritimus: in the sea, marinus: beyond the sea, transmarinus: to be on the level of the sea, locus pari librâ cum æquore maris est (Col. 8, 17). Empire of the s., imperium maris (182) imperii maritimi summa, in Np. Arist. 2, 2, = the chief command at sea): command at sea, imperium maritimum: adventures at sea, *quæ eveniunt in navigatione: dangers of the sea, periculum navigationis.

SEA-CALF, phoca (F., O). *phoca vitulina (Linn.). pure Lat., vitulus marinus, or, fm the context, vitulus only.

SEA-COAST. See COAST.

SEA-FIGHT, prælium navale. pugna navalis.

SEA-GREEN, glaucus (182) poet. thalassinus; caruleus is of a watery blue.

SEA-SICKNESS, nausea. To make a voyage without suffering s.-s., navigare sine nausea: to suffer s.-s., nauseare (Plaut.); in mare nauseare (Sen.); nausea tentari; nauseam molestiam suscipere (C.): to be suffering dreadfully fm s.-s., nausea premi (Cels.); nausea qm torquet (Sen.); nausea confectum ease.

SEA-WEED, alga.

SEAL, s. || A sea-calf, vid.

SEAL, s. || PROPRI. Impression, signum, sigillum. To break a s., resignare. || A stamp, *forma quâ signatoria utimur. A s. ring, annulus quo signatorio utimur (Val. Max. 8, 14, 4). || FIG. fides. To tell a thing to aby under the s. of secrecy, taciturnitas et fidei cæ clam concedere qd (see Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 104; not, as Ruhnck. writes, dicere ci qd sub fide silentii, hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto: hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; hoc lapidi dixerim (182) non sub rosa tibi hoc dixerim).

SEAL, v. signare. consignare (182) not subsignare in this sense.—oblignare (to s. up).—signo imprimere qd. sigillum imprimere in re (to imprint the mark of a s.; e. g. in cera, on wax). To s. despatches, signo suo tabellas imprimere: to s. a letter, literis sigillum imprimere: sealed up, obsignatus.

SEALING-WAX, cera (weh the ancients used), or lacca signatoria. To use red s., signare cerâ ex milto (Virg. 9, 3).

SEAM, s. sutura.

SEAM, v. consuere. suere.

SEAMSTRESS, *femina acu opus faciens or acu victum quæritans.

SEAR, adj. See DRY.

SEAR, v. || PROPRI. urere. ustulare. amburare. || FIG. durare (e. g. animum or se). To be seared, durescere. obdurescere. indurescere.

SEARCH, s. indagatio. investigatio. Often by the verbs.

SEARCH, v. quærere (by asking).—exquirere. perquirere (to inquire or examine strictly).—scrutari. perscrutari (to s. out or investigate thoroughly).—percunctari (to inquire after althg; reply with ref. to public news, &c.).—sciscitari (to desire to know, endeavour to learn; de qâ re)—sciscitando elicere (to elicit by inquiry).—percunctando atque interrogando elicere (by various inquiries).—explorare (to spy out).—expiscari (= to fish out).—odorari (= to smell out).—indagare. investigare (= to track out); also, for emphasis, Jn. investigare et scrutari. indagare et perverstigare. indagare et odorari. percunctari et interrogare.—tentare (e. g. vulnus, to s. a wound).—penetrare (to penetrate, enter deeply into).—se insinuare (to find its way into). To s. aby, excutere qm (to see if he has althg contrabâ d about his person). To s. aby's house, see HOUSE.

SEARCHER, explorator. indagator. scrutator (post-Class.). Class., by the verbs.

SEASON, s. || Time of year, anni tempus. anni tempestas (with special ref. to the weather). The four s.s., quatuor anni tempora (C.); commutationes temporum quadripartitæ (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 89): Lælius commodiore anni tempore ad hævigandum usus est (a bet-

ter s.; Cas.). change of s.s., annuum commutationes. || Time, fis time; see TIME, OPPORTUNITY.

SEASON, v. condire (prop. and fig.).—sale cs rei spargere qd (fig.; e. g. epistolæ—humanitatæ sparare sale).—qâ re tamquam sale perspergere qd (fig.; e. g. orationem lepore). To s. one's discourse, sermonem condire: to s. a discourse with wit, facetiarum lepore tamquam sale perspergere orationem: no man is better able to s. his conversation with refined wit and the graces of style, nemo lepore, nemo suaviatè conditior est: well-seasoned, = inured to toil, duratus; ab usu cs rei duratus.

SEASONABLE, tempestivus.

SEASONABLY, in tempore. tempestive.

SEASONING, conditio (as action).—conditura (as method of preparing; Sen. de Ird, 3, 15, 1).—condimentum (condiment).—aroma (foreign spices; cinnamon, ginger, &c.).

SEAT, s. || Place in wh one sits or may sit, sessio. sedile (place in wh one may sit).—sedes (place in wh one sits). To take the highest, lowest s., supremum, ultimum, capere locum. || That whereon one sits, sedes. sella. A raised s., sollum: s's in the circus, fori (pl.): s's of the senators, subsellia (pl.): to take one's s., sedem capere (L. 1, 18): s. of justice, tribunal. || Place of abode, sedes. domicilium. habitatio. deversorium (an inn).—cubile. lustrum (lair of a wild animal).—latibulum. receptaculum (a hiding-place; the first cely of animals).—refugium. perflugium; Jn. portus et perflugium. portus et refugium: receptus tutus (a place of refuge). S's of the gods, sedes, spatia immortalium: to change one's s., sedem allo transferre: s. of government, sedes, domicilium, imperii, regni: s. of war, locus belli gendi (C.); sedes belli (L.): to change the s. of war, bellum (sedem belli) in alias terras transferre (L. 21, 21). || Country-home, villa.

SEAT, v. sede locare, collocare, ponere. To s. oneself, sedem capere, considere (prop.); considere. residere (C.). subsidere (F.). sedem ac domicilium collocare qd loco (C.; fig. = to settle): to s. oneself at table (after the manner of the ancients), accumbere. decumbere. recumbere; (according to our custom), ad mensam consistere.

SECEDE, secedere. decedere (to depart).

SECEDER. By the verb.

SECESSION, secessio. decessio (departing).

SECLUDE, secludere. Secluded, solitarius: a man who leads a s. life, solitarius homo et in agro vitam agens: to lead a s. life, habere or agere vitam procul a republica; statem procul a cõtu hominum agere.

SECOND, adj. secundus (next to the first).—alter (the other, when only two are spoken of; and those two things of the same kind, and present at the same time). The s. each time, or every s., secundus quisque: to love aby as a s. parent, qm sicut alterum parentem diligere: for the s. time, iterum (again); 182 not secundum or secundo in this sense; Döderl. Syn.). of the s. sort or quality, secundarius: the s. part, secundæ, sc. partes: a s.-rate state or power, *civitas secundi loci: to be pronounced s. best, to come off s., *proximum iudicari; *secundas laudis partes ferre: althg is not the best, yet at all events the s. best, est hoc, ut non optimum, sic tamen secundum (Cels.): s. male, qui pro gubernatore operas dat (ast. C. Fam. 13, 15, 1); s. time; see above: every s. day, year, &c.; see ALTERNATE: upon s. thoughts, or on a s. consideration, re consulta et explorata; Initia subductæque ratione; circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis: to be s. to none (of persons), non inferiorum esse qd re; parem esse ci qâ re; non multum aut nihil omnino cedere ci: of s. quality, secundæ notæ (e. g. wine, vinum); s. hand, see HAND: s. rate, secundarius. secundi loci. Second teeth, see TOOTH. Second class in school, classis secunda.

SECOND, s. || An assistant, adjutor. socius; see ASSISTANT. || The sixtieth part of a minute, punctum temporis (a moment).

SECOND, v. || To come in the next place; see TO FOLLOW. || To support, back, assist; see TO AID, HELP.

SECONDARY, secundarius (second in order; also inferior).—secundi loci (second in rank, second rate). S. causes, causæ adjuvantes et proximæ (opp. perfectæ et principales).

SECONDLY, secundo. Iterum (again, the second time).—tum, deinde (when the division is not so strict or precise).

SECRECY. || Close silence, taciturnitas; or by Crel. with arcanum or secretum. We must have s.,

opus est fide ac taciturnitate: *to preserve s., secretum tacitum premere (C.); commissa tacere (H.); arcana celare (Curt.); to violate s., arcanum aperire (L.), proferre (Plin.), prodere (Curt.); commissa enuntiare (C.)*

SECRET, adj. arcanus (*that one keeps hidden or un-revealed*).—secreta (*that one keeps separate*).—abditus, occultus (*removed fm sight*); abditus, hidden by being put away; tectus, by being covered; occultus, veiled).—ab arbitris liber (*free fm eye-witnesses; e. g. locus*).—reconditus, absconditus, abstrusus (*deeply hidden, abstruse; reconditus of things difficult to reveal, absconditus and abstrusus of things altogether unknown*).—interior (*not exposed*).—latens (*that lies in obscurity*).—clandestinus (*that takes place without the knowledge of another*).—tacitus (*that acts or takes place without noise or show*).—furtivus (*by stealth*). Jm. arcanus et secretus. secretus et arcanus. occultus et abditus. occultus et quasi involutus. reconditus atque abditus. Interior et reconditus. abditus et ab arbitris liber (e. g. locus). *A s. writing, litteræ secretores (the characters, ciphers, &c.).*—furtum scriptum (*athq written with private characters, &c.; Gell.*). *s. power, tacite vis (that works in silence; see C. 3, 5, 9, and 9, 4, 13).*—occulta vis (*that is not observed or known; see C. 1, 10, 7*). *s. counsel, consilia arcana, interiora (private consultations; different fm consilia clandestina, = s. tricks or artifices; see Np. Hannib. 2, 2).*—sanc-tuarium or consistorium principle (*the place in wch the prince held his counsels; under the emperors: s. con-versations or negotiations, occulta colloquia; clandes-tina colloquia; with any one, cum qo: to hold s. con-sultation with any one, to consult with any one in s., cum qo colloqui arcano (when the subject of consultation is a secret), or secreto (when the parties meet in private; i. e. so that their deliberations are not overheard), or in occulto (when the parties meet secretly; i. e. so that their meeting is not known): to speak with any one in s., sine arbitris loqui cum qo: s. arts, artes secretæ: in s. (or secretly, as an adv.), arcano (so that that tech takes place must remain unknown).*—secreto (*not in the presence of unwe/come persons; see Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; B. C. 1, 19. Nearly = secreto is sine arbitris or ar-bitris remotis; i. e. without witnesses or persons present; but with this difference, that secreto implies that a per-son removes himself fm witnesses, while sine arbitris merely affirms that no witnesses are present, and arbitris remotis implies that the witnesses have been removed*).—occulte (*in a hidden manner; opp. aperte; in occulto, in a hidden place; ex occulto, fm a hidden place; ex insidie, fm an ambush*).—tecte (*covertly*).—latenter (*in a hidden manner, when we do not perceive how a thing happens*).—clam (*without the knowledge of others; opp. palam or ante oculos cs or coram qo; [?] clanculum is Com.*).—obscure (*in the dark; of one who shuns the light*).—tacite. silentio (*in silence, without noise; si-lentio always subjective, = without speaking of a mat-ter*).—furtim (*by stealth; of one who desires not to be caught in the act; opp. palam et libere; see C. N. D. 2, 63, 157*).—furtive (*unobserved; of one who would have what he does not to be seen by others*). Latin writers also frequently express 'in secret' or 'secretly' by sub in composition with verbs, to which, however, they sts add clam for emphasis; e. g. *to carry away in s. or secretly, subtrahere: to lead away in s., subducere; clam subducere or abducere; furto subducere (e. g. ob-sides): to withdraw oneself in s. or secretly, se sub-ducere: to rejoice in s. or secretly, in sinu gaudere (to laugh in one's sleeve): to keep athq secret, tacitum tenere, habere; tacite habere (not to speak of it).*—secum habere (*to keep it to oneself*).—tacere, reticere (*to observe silence*).—continere (*opp. proferre, enunciare; see C. de Or. 1, 47, in.*).—celare (*to conceal what one ought to make known; opp. palam facere*). *to keep a thing s. fm any one, celare qm qd or de re; occultare (opp. aperire; pass. oculi, opp. apparere).*—occultare, occulte ferre (*opp. palam facere*). *not to keep athq s., qd haud occultum habere or tenere; qd non obscure ferre; qd proferre, enunciare (to blab).*—qd præ se ferre: *keep this s., I tell you this in s., hoc tibi soli dictum puta; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidi dixerim* ([?] not sub rosâ tibi hoc dixerim, *which is not Latin*) (*I can keep nothing s., plenus rimarum sum, hæc atque illac perliuo (Comic; ap. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25): a s. order or command, "nuncius per litteras secretores or per notas scriptus (written with s. characters): a s. mes-senger, nuncius clandestinus (a messenger despatched in s.; Cæs. B. G. 7, 64).*—"nuncius de rebus arcanis mis-sus (*that has s. commands*).

SECRET, s. res arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita

(Syn. in SECRET, adj.).—res silenda (*of wch one need not speak*)—mysterium, *emply in plur. mysteria (v. mysteria, the celebrated Greek mysteries or s.'s; C allows himself to use mysterium g. t. for a s. only in epistolary style; in de Orat. 3, 17, 64, he qualifies it by tamquam in the words tacitum tamquam mysterium tenent).* S's, arcana, secreta, occulta, recondita, p. [Syn. in SECRET, adj.].—commissa (*things entrusted in secret*).—silenda (*concerning wch one should be silent; e. g. a secret society; see L. 39, 11, mod.*).—s's of the heart, animi secreta; occulta pectoris (*the s's of a conspiracy, occulta conjunctions: this is no great s., hæc res sane non est recondita; hoc in vulgus emanavit, u no longer a s.; something is a s. to me, qd me non præ-terit or me non fugit* ([?] there is no sure authority for qd mihi or me latet; in C. Cat. 7, 6, 15, and C. Sull. 23, 65, the best Codd. have a different reading: ut Orelli) *to make a s., no s. of a thing: to keep, not to keep secret, in SECRET, adj.: I tell you this as a s.; see SECRET, adj. sub fm.* they have no s. between each other, nec quidquam secretum alter ab altero habent. *To be in the s., scire.*

SECRETARY, scriba, qui est ci a manu or ab epis-tolis (see SCRIBE).—*secretarius (*as modern t. t.*). *A prince's private s., quem princeps ad manum habet scribæ loco (see Np. Eun. 1, 5); scriba principis or regis (Plin. 12, 14, 32).* [A sort of cabinet, ar-marium.

SECRETARYSHIP, scribæ munus. *secretariatus (*as modern t. t. for the sake of distinction*).

SECRETE, ¶ *To hide, abdere qd in locum or in loco; occultare qd loco or in loco (very arid. in locum, see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, extr.). To s. athq under athq, abdere qd sub qâ re or intra qd (e. g., a knife, a sword under one's robe, cultum sub veste, ferrum intra vestem).* To s. oneself, delitescere, se abdere in occultum (*to s. oneself in a lurking-place*). To s. oneself in any place, delitescere in qo loco or in loco; se abdere in locum; se occultare loco or in loco. To s. oneself fm aby, se occultare ci or a conspectu cs: *to keep oneself s., abditum latere; in occultum se continere; abditum et inclusum in occulto latere: to be s., latere.* [To separate, secernere, separare.

SECRETION, ¶ *Act of secreting, by the verb.* ¶ *That wch is secreted in the body, humor: qd = excrement, stercus (of man and beast).*—excre-menta, pl. (*post-Aug.*); also alvus (e. g. liquida, pal-lida).

SECRETLY, occulte, secreto (*opp. aperte*).—clam, clanculum, clandestino (*Plaut.; opp. palam*).—furtim (C.). furtive (O.; *by stealth*). See 'in secret', under SECRET, adj.

SECRETORY, *secretorius (t. t.; e. g. vas).—*secre-tionem efficiens.

SECT, secta (*the disciples of a philosopher*).—schola a school founded by a philosopher).—familia (*an independent society*).—disciplina (*a society, with ref. to its tenets and principles*). To belong to a s., sequi or per-sequi sectam; profiteri sectam (*to profess one's attach-ment to a s.*); to be attached to a philosophical s., sequi philosophiam; esse a qâ disciplinâ: *to go over to a s., ad sectam transire: to found a s., novam sectam instituere; sectam condere: to incline to the s. of (the Stoics), auctoritatem (Stoicæ) sectæ præferre.*

SECTION, pars; dim. particula, portio.
SECULAR, ¶ *Of an age, secularis.* [Not spir-itual. *a rebus divinis alienus ([?] not munda-nus).—profanus civilis. A s. office, munus civile. ¶ Temporal, evanescent, fluxus, caducus, vanus. ¶ Devoted to worldly pleasures, vanus, rerum inanum amans, voluptatibus deditus.

SECULARIZATION, Crel. with the verb.
SECULARIZE, pp. exaugurare (*opp. inaugurare*).—profanum facere (*opp. sacrum esse velle*). See Con-SECRETAT.

SECURE, adj. ¶ *Safe, tutus, securus; see SAFE.* ¶ Careless, securus, negligens, imprudens (Syn. in CARELESS).

SECURE, v. ¶ *To make safe, put out of dan-ger, tutum reddere, facere, or præstare. In tuto col-locare qd (e. g. one's reputation, famam).*—munire (*to provide with a defence*).—confirmare qd or spem cs rei (e. g. spem successionis, Sue; pacem, regnum, &c.). To s. oneself agst danger or casualties, corpus tutum reddere adversus pericula (Cels.). *to be secured agst athq, tutum or munitionem esse a qâ re.* ¶ *To appre-hend, comprehendere; in custodiam tradere. To be secured, comprehendi; in custodiam tradi: (of a per-mament state), in custodiâ haberi or servari; custodiî teneri or retineri.*

SECURELY, tuto. tuto (*safely*).—secure. indiligenter (*carelessly*).

SECURITY, ¶ *Freedom from danger*, incolunitas. salus; see **SAFETY**. ¶ *Protection*; vid. ¶ *Pledge, guarantee*, cautio (g. t.).—satisfactio (*at law*). To give s., cautionem interponere; cautionem cavere; satisfactio (pro re); satisfationem interponere, prestare, or dare: to ask or demand s., exigere a qo satisfationem; satisfactore a qo: to receive s., satis accipere: to offer s., cautionem offerre; satis or satisfationem offerre: to give *aby back* his s., cautionem ci remittere [*all fm legal writers*]: to give s., prædibus cavere (*Dict. Antiqu.*). To give s. to twice the amount, cavere in duplum: to have given s. for *aby* to a large amount, intercessisse pro qo magnam pecuniam. One who gives s., sponsor; fidejussor; vas, vadia, m.; pries [*SYN. in Bail.*].

SEDAN, sella. lectica (*lectica = palanquin, the person being recumbent*).—sella gestatoria (*Suet.*). To ride in a., lectica or sella vehi; gestamine sellæ pervehi (*to a place; e. g. Baias, T.*).

SEDATE, lentus (*without emotion*).—ab animi perturbatione liber (*free fm passion*).—tranquillus (*calm*).—quietus. sedatus (*composed, collected*).—placidus (*of an even temper, mild*). Jn. quietus placidusque; sedatus et quietus; sedatus placidusque; placidus et sedatus.

SEDATELY, lente. tranquille. quiete. sedate. sedato animo. placide. Jn. sedate placideque. placide et sedate.

SEDATENESS, lentitudo. animus ab omni perturbatione liber [*SYN. in SEDATE*].—animi æquitas, æquabilitas. animus æquus (*equanimity*).—animus sedatus (*composed*).

SEDATIVE, mitigatorius (*Plin.*)—mitigatorius, late). Or by *Crcl.* with dolore sedare, compescere.

SEDENTARY, sedentarius (e. g. opera sedentaria; C. (?) ap. Col.).—selliarius (*of a mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture; C., L.: sedentaria ars, App.*). To lead a s. life, vitam sedentariam (not vitam domiædam) agere; domi (desidem) sedere. Domiæda is the epith. of a woman who stays at home; *Orsch. Inscript.* 4639. For a person of s. habits, *Krebs recommends reconditus, but this is 'reversed'*.—umbraticus (homo; opp. to reges; *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 3, 24) is one who stays at home, avoiding public life and public duties—qui in totum aut certe plurimum domi moratur (*C. ap. Col., but this may include the idea of activity and movement in the house*).—*qui inter parietes libenter se confinet.

SEDGE, carex. ulva palustris.

SEDGY, ulvulus (*Sidon.*). ulvâ abundans or obductus.

SEDIMENT, subsidentia, pl.; sedimentum. crassamentum. quæ in qâ re subsidunt (e. g. in urinâ). To deposit a s., habere quædam subsidentia (*Cels.* 2, 5). S. of wine, fæx vini.

SEDITION, seditio. motus (a disturbance in the state).—tumultus (with the Romans any sudden disturbance, sudden war).—vis repentina (a sudden s.).—rebellio. rebellum. rebellatio (rising of a vanquished people agst their conquerors). To raise or cause a s., seditioem, tumultum facere, concitare; seditioem commovere, concire: to inflame s., ignem et materiam seditioi subdere: to endeavour to stir up s., sollicitare, concitare qm: to suppress a s., seditioem sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a s. arises, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit; breaks out again, seditio recrudescit; abates, seditio languescit; dies away, conticescit.

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiosus (*engaged in a disturbance*).—rerum evertendarum or rerum novarum cupidus; rerum mutationis cupidus (*disposed to overthrow the existing order of things*).—rebellans (*that rises agst a conqueror*).—turbulentus (*restless, unquiet*). Jn. seditiosus ac turbulentus; e. g. civis. To be s., novas res querere; novis rebus studere (*seditiously disposed*). In seditioe inter se esse (in a state of seditio): to make s. speeches agst any one, seditiosis vocibus increpare qm: to hold s. language, seditiosa per cœtus disserere (*T. Ann.* 3, 40, 3); the Gauls are a s. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque exultantur (*Cæs.* B. G. 3, 10).

SEDITIOUSLY, seditiosè. turbulente. turbulenter. turbide.

SEDUCE, a rectâ viâ abducere (*prop., to mislead*) qm transversum agere (*fig., to draw fm the path of virtue*).—corrumpere cæ animum et mores, or simply corrumpere qm (*to corrupt*).—qm ad nequitiam adducere, of fenestras ad nequitiam patefacere (*to entice to*

debauchery or a dissolute mode of life).—in stuprum illicitum (*of illicit amours*).—in errorem inducere (*to deceive*).

SEDUCER, qui qm ad nequitiam abducit. corruptor. auctor flagitii, fraudis. (*with ref. to female chastity*) qui qm in stuprum illicitum.

SEDUCTION, corruptiô. illecebæ. Or by the verbs. *Arts of s.*, ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata.

SEDUCTIVE, omnibus libidinis illecebris repletus (e. g. regio).—captivus (*dangerous, e. g. societas*).—corruptrix (*of persons and things, fem.*).

SEDULITY, sedulitas (*indefatigable bustling activity in small matters*).—assiduitas (*continued, uninterrupted exertion*).—diligentia (*careful and close application*).—industria (*industry of a high and elevated kind*). See **INDUSTRY**.

SEDULOUS, sedulus (*busily active, bustling; opp. piger*).—assiduus (*constantly active*).—industrius (*restlessly active in high matters; opp. segnis*).—diligens (*carefully and closely applying one's thoughts and exertions to the attainment of an object*). To be s. in any business, in re agendâ acrem et industrius esse.

SEDULOUSLY, sedulo. assidue. industrie. diligenter. *SYN. in SEDULOUS*.

SEE, s. pædes (episcopi).

SEE, v. ¶ *Perceive or distinguish by sight*, videre (idæiv, to possess the faculty of vision; *tuerti, in the same sense, is poet.*).—cernere (epiveiv, to discern, distinguish by the sight), or oculis cernere qd. oculis percipere. spectare (*to look at attentively or anxiously, to survey closely or narrowly*).—aspicere (*to turn the eyes to, to look at*).—conspicari (*to see at a distance; usually in the perf. pass. part. and in Cæs.*). To go to see, visere: to see well, bene, acute, acriter videre; acres et acutos habere oculos: to see to a great distance, longe videre: not to see, carere sensu oculorum (*not to possess the faculty*).—cæcæ esse (*to be blind, to have lost or been deprived of the faculty*): to be able neither to see nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse: not to see so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro oculo non æque bene uti (*Np.*): opp. sinistro oculo minus videre (*Suet.*): to see well with one eye, altero oculo bene videre (*C.*): to see clearly, clare videre oculis (*Plaut.*): videre perspicue, diligenter, recte: not to be able to see athg, fugit qd aciem, obtutum oculorum; effugit qd sensum oculorum (*opp. cadere in conspectum*): not to endure to see athg, vultum cæ pati non posse; oculi mei qd ferre non possunt: worth seeing, visendus; spectandus; conspiciendus; visu or spectatu dignus: it is worth seeing, qd dignum est, quod spectetur: see! = BEHOLD; vid. *See*. After 'to wait, &c.' a dependent interrogative clause often follows immediately, 'to see' being omitted: 'when all were waiting to see who would be so &c.' expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset &c. ¶ *Fia*. To observe, perceive, notice, videre; videre animo; cernere (mente); also percipere; animadvertere; intelligere: to see in a dream, videre qd in somnis (*C.*); per somnum, per quietem (*Just.*): the enemy saw himself obliged to retreat, hostis se recipere conatus erat: to see through, perspicere, animo videre: to see through a plan, quid agat q, quid moliat, sentire et videre. ¶ To consider, videre, considerare. I will see presently, mox videro (*less commonly videbo*). *Math. Excurs. de fut. exact.*. ¶ To take precaution, be on one's guard, videre. cavere. ¶ To provide, videre. providere. curare. ¶ To conjecture, conclude, videre. intelligere. conjicere. colligere.

SEED, ¶ *Proper*. semen. To sow s., semen spargere (*C.*); semen jacere, scriere (*Plin.*); semen solo ingerere, or terræ mandare (*Col.*); semen jactare, demittere in terram (*Varr.*). S. is apt not to come up, semen difficulter animatur: s. comes up, semen prodegit or prodit. To go to s., in semen ire or abire in semina crescere. ¶ *Fia*. semen. causa: Jn. semen et causa (*C.*). stirps. igniculi ac semina. To sow the s. of athg, sementem cæ rei facere; velut semina jacere ei rei (*e. g. bello*).—nova semina ministrare ei rei (*of sowing the s. of another, war, &c. bello*). To sow the s. of political troubles, civiles discordias serere.

SEED-CORN, semen. sementis.

SEED-PLOT, seminarium (*Col., Varr.*).

SEED-TIME, sementis (*Col.*). sationis tempus (*C.*) tempus satûs (*Plin.* 19, 8, 40).

SEED-VESSEL, vasculum seminis.

SEEDSMAN, *qui semina vendit.

SEEDY, granosus, or by *Crcl.* with semen. *See* seminosus is late.

SEING THAT, siquidem: (*implies something known*

and granted; Zumpt, § 315).—quum: (relating to time as well as stating a reason).—quia. quod. quoniam. quandoquidem (implying also a reason, with this difference, that 'quum' alleges a simple reason merely, our 'since'; 'quia' and 'quod,' of which the former is the stronger, allege a reason founded on necessity, our 'because'; 'quoniam' alleges a reason deduced from the accidental occurrence of circumstances, our 'whereas'; 'quandoquidem' gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstance).

SEEK, [Trans.] To search for, querere. || To desire and pursue, petere. appetere. expetere. sequi. persequi. sectari. consecrari. captare. aucupare. studere or servire ci rei. To s. a livelihood, victum queritare (Plaut.). to s. one's own interests, rebus et commodis suis servire; omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare (C.). || To ask in order to receive, petere. || To endeavour, studere (with an inf., or more rarely ut); operam dare, ut; capere (with an inf., to s. to; ~~sed~~ but querere with an inf. or ut is not found in the best prose). To s. one's life, i. e. to compass one's death, insidias vitae moliri. || **INTRANS.** To make search, querere. indagare. vestigare. investigare. || To endeavour to do or effect, conari. moliri. machinari.

SEEKER, by the verbs. See also **SEARCHER.**
SEM, vidēri. The impersonal form 'it seems' is my translated personally; 'it s. that our friends will not come'; amici nostri non venturi vidētur. To s. in ab's eyes, iudicio cs esse; a quo existimari; vidēri ci; esse apud qm: it seems to me that you are a passionate person, stomachosus esse vidēris: it does not s. to s. to me, non ita mihi vidētur: it does not s. to me that &c., non mihi vidētur (with acc. and inf.): to s. to oneself, sibi vidēri.

SEEMING See **APPARENT.**

SEEMINGLY, ut vidētur.

SEEMLY, decorus. decens (becoming; opp. indecorus).—honestus (honorable; opp. inhonestus, turpis). To be s., decorus, honestum esse ci; decēre (with an acc. of the person to whom althg is s.): it is s., æquum est, par est (followed by an inf.): it is s. that &c., convent (followed by an acc. and inf.; see Benecke, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4): it is not s., non decet: it is not at all s., &c., minime decet (both followed by an acc. and inf.; e. g. oratore m'raci minime decet). 'It is s. for,' may frequently be rendered by est with a gen.; e. g. est juvenis, 'it is s. for a young man.'

SEER. See **PROPHET.**

SEETH, See BOIL.

SEGMENT, [Part of a circle,] segmentum (l. i.; not in this sense in Pliny). || **A part, portion, segmentum, pars, portio.**

SEGREGATE, See SEPARATE.

SEIGNIOR, dominus.

SEIZE, [Prop.] To lay hold of with the hand and apprehendere. apprehendere. comprehendere. arripere (to snatch to oneself, to s. hastily). To s. the hand of any one, dextram cs compelli (as a suppliant, &c.): to s. any one by the hand, manu prehendere (g. t.); manu reprehendere (in order to bring him back): to s. a pen, calamus sumere; stilum prehendere; ad scribendum se conferre (q. t.): to s. a person, qm prehendere, comprehendere; qm arripere. || To take, catch, capere (to get possession of a thing in order to keep it).—sumere (to remove a thing in order to use it).—prehendere (to take hold of a thing in order to hold it; all with an acc.).—tangere qd (to touch).—manus adhibere ci rei; manus afferre ci rei (q. t.); to endeavour to get a thing into one's own possession; e. g. vectigallibus, alienis bonis).—descendere ad qd (to have recourse to, when other ways and means do not succeed): to s. althg violently, eagerly, rapere, arripere qd (hastily).—Involare in qd (q. t.) to fly or pounce upon; e. g. in alienas possessiones). || **[Fig.]** To fall upon suddenly (of things without life), arripere. corripere. occupare (to take possession of).—Invadere. incescere (to fall upon, esp'y of fear): the fire s. althg, ignis or flamma comprehendit, corripit qd: a disease s. me, I am seized by a disease, morbo tentor or corripior; morbo implicor; In morbum incidō: a panic s. me, pavor me occupat; metus, pavor mihi incutitur; timor me incescit: to be seized by fear or a panic, metu affici; In timorem dari; timore percelli: to be seized with compassion, misericordia capi or corripri; with astonishment, stupor, admiratio me incescit: to be seized with anger, irā incendit; (irā) exandescere; irā exacul (of the most violent anger): to s. the mind, animum commovere, per-movere.

SEIZURE, [Prop.] A laying hold of, pre-

hensio (Farr. ap. Gell.).—captus (Val. Max.). Usually by the verbs. || **[Fig.]** Attack (of a disease, &c.), tentatio (ac. morbi; C. Att. 10, 17, 2). A slight s., commotuluncula (C. Att. 12, 11, extr.).—levis motuluncula (Suet. Vesp. 24): to suffer under the s. of a disease, tentari morbo: to experience a slight s., levi motuluncula tentari (~~sed~~ not accessio febris, which is = 'a paroxysm').

SELDOM, raro (opp. vulgo, sæpe, &c., and distinguished from interdum). Very s., admodum raro (C.); raro admodum (Q.); perquam raro (Pila.); rarissime (Suet.).—frequently...now and then...but s., frequenter...interdum...raro autem: so s., ita raro (C.); sic raro (H.); Jm. insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo; C.): not s., non raro (Q. 9, 4, 74): this is s. found, hoc rarum est inventu: it s. happens, raro fit (ut &c.). ~~sed~~ Rare (Plant.), rarerer (Cat.) are ante-Class.

SELECT, adj. electus. selectus. delectus (electus improp. = excellent); Jm. conquisitus et electus—exquisitus (searched out, = excellent)—eximius. egregius. prestans (excellent). A s. band, delecta manus: s. letters, selectæ epistolæ.

SELECT, v. eligere (g. t., to choose from several things, without ref. to any particular object).—deligere (to choose what is or appears to be most suitable; Cæs. B. G. 7, 31, huic rei idoneos homines deligebat).—seligere (to choose and set apart). To s. a place for a camp, locum castris capere; locum idoneum castris diligere: to make or let ab's s., lacere ci potestatem optionemque ut eligat utrum velit.

SELECTION, [The act or right of selecting, electio. delectio. selectio (Syn. in SELECT).—optio (free choice, option). To make a s., delectum habere, facere: with a s., cum delectu: electe; diligenter (with care); eleganter (with good taste); without any s., sine ullo delectu; promiscue. || Things selected, by the adj. selectus; e. g. a s. of letters, epistolæ selectæ.

SELF (as a def. pron.), ipse. ~~sed~~ When 'self' is combined with a pers. pron. (myself, himself, &c.) observe carefully whether it be as an active (subject) or a passive (object); in the former case ipse is put in the nom. or in the acc. (only when connected with an acc. and infm.); in the latter, ipse is in the case of the pers. pron., whatever it may be; e. g. se ipsum irridet (he laughs at himself, and at no other; he laughs at himself alone); se ipse irridet (he laughs at himself, and no other laughs at him; he alone laughs at himself) qd sibi ipsi inimicus est (is an enemy to himself). 'Self' is also denoted by the appendage of met to the pers. pronouns ego, tu, sul, and their cases; sis with the addition of ipse in the same case as the pron.; e. g. myself, memet, memet ipsum (~~sed~~ but never memet ipse). Of my (your, him, or it) self, ipse; meā (tuā, suā) sponte (without external impulse or cause).—ultro (of free will, voluntarily).—per se (by oneself).—a se (self-originating).—sine magistro (without a teacher): his other s., alter idem for nominal; for another case, se, &c. alterum: Pompey said I should be his other s., me alterum se fore: a friend is like one's other s., tamquam alter idem: like your other s., tamquam ipse tu; sis tamquam exemplar mei, tui, sui, &c., may be used: e. g. he who has a friend looks up to him as his other s., is tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui: the door opened of itself, valvæ se ipse aperuerunt: to recover himself, ad se redire: for itself (= for its own sake), propter se or sese (e. g. amicitia propter se expetenda); naturā (e. g. honestum)—naturā est laudabili; C.). ~~sed~~ With gen. sui = themselves, the sing. gerund is used; e. g. sui colligendi (not colligendorum) causā. Many pass. verbs have a purely reflexive meaning; as, falli (to deceive oneself); cruciari (to torment oneself); see Krüg. § 471. || (As an intensive) ipse, vel adeo; e. g. virtute ipsa est despicit, virtus ipsa contemnitur: the enemy themselves could not refrain from fear, vel hostes lacrimis temperare non potuerunt: go yourself are angry with me, tu adeo mihi succenses. See also **ALMS.**

SELF CONCEIT, vana or arrogans de se persuasio. To have no little c. (of oneself), multum sibi inbuere; se qm esse putare; magnifice de se statuere; magnos sibi sumere (i. i. ut de conceited): to have a great deal of s.-c., tumescere inani persuasioe (Q. 1, 2, 16); sibi placere: full of s.-c., arrogantia plenus.

SELF CONCEITED, arrogans (assuming).—superbus (proud, haughty). A s.-c. person, homo opinionibus inflatus (C. Off. 1, 26, 91); homo nimium amatus ingenii sui (Q. 10, 1, 88).—qui sibi prae ceteris sapere videtur.

SELF-CONFIDENCE, SELF-CONFIDENT. See **CONFIDENCE, CONFIDENT. Blind s.-c., stollida sul**

aducia: reasonable s.-c., haud vana de se persuasio (aft. Q. 2, 12).

SELF-CONTRUL, temperantia (opp. libido).—moderatio (opp. effrenata cupiditas).—modestia (opp. petulantia).—continentia (opp. luxuria, libido). *To exercise s.-c.,* sibiomet ipsi temperare; in se ipsum habere potestatem; se habere in potestate.

SELF-DEFENCE, contra vim defensio (C. Mil. 5, 14). *To practise s.-d.,* ipse me contra vim defendo: *to carry arms for s.-d.,* sui defendendi causâ telo uti (C. Mil. 4, 11).

SELF-DENIAL, animi moderatio, dolorum et laborum contemptio, rerum humanarum contemptus ac despectus. *To practise the most rigid s.-d.,* omnia quæ jucunda videntur esse, ipsi naturæ ac necessitati denegare (aft. C. Ferr. 5, 14, 35).

SELF-EVIDENT, ante oculos positus, manifestus. apertus, evidens.

SELF-EXAMINATION, *spectatio vitæ nostræ. *Sis meditatio* (Q. 10, 1, 17) or sermo intimus (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 51) *may suit.* *To institute a s.-e.,* in sese descendere (Pers.). me ipse perspicio totumque tento (C. Legg. 2, 22, 59).

SELF-GOVERNMENT, imperium sui. See **SELF-CONTRUL**.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE, *we may say* cognitio sui, conscientia factorum suorum; or, *by a turn of the expression*, nocere semet ipsum; e. g. *Pythius Apollo enjoinis s.-k.,* jubet nos Pythius Apollo nocere nosmet ipsos; monet Pythius Apollo, ut se quisque noscat.

SELF-LOVE, cæcus amor sui (poet.). *To possess s.-l.,* se ipsum amare: *all men possess s.-l.,* omnes sibi esse melius quam alteri malunt (in bad sense; in good sense, see **SELF-PRESERVATION**): *s.-l. betrays itself,* est se ipsum amanti.

SELF-POSSESSED, suus (e. g. semper in disputando suum esse, like himself; C.).

SELF-PRAISE, de se prædicatio.

SELF-PRESERVATION, ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus (C. Fin. 5, 9, in.).—conservandi sui custodia (C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.).—corporis nostri caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1). *The instinct of s.-p. belongs to all living creatures,* omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet (C. de Fin. 5, 9, 24); omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit, ut se conservet (ib.); generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se, vitam corpusque tueatur, declinetque ea, quæ nocturna videantur, omniaque, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et parat (C. Off. 1, 4, 11); omni animal in seita est corporis sui caritas (Sen. Ep. 14, 1); omnibus ingenuit animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam (C. N. D. 2, 48, extr.).

SELF-SATISFACTION, admiratio sui (aft. Np. Iph. 5, 1).—immodicus sui æstimatio, vana or arrogans de se persuasio, nimius sui suspectus (Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1).

SELF-SATISFIED, sibi valde placens (Petr. 126, 9).—immodicus sui æstimatio (Curt. 8, 1, 22).

SELF-TAUGHT, qui artem literis sine interprete et sine quâ institutione percepit (aft. C. ad Fam. 9, 19, 5). *Epicurus used to boast that he was entirely s.-t.,* Epicurus gloriabatur, se magistrum habuisse nullum.

SELF-WILL, animus obstinatus, obstinatio (in athg) *ce rel (determined perseverance in one's own way, without listening to advice, &c.)*.—pervicacia, animus pervicax (like same, in order to carry a point or achieve a triumph).—pertinacia (doggedness in maintaining an opinion, &c.).—animus præfractus (obstinacy).—contumacia (intractableness).

SELF-WILLED, obstinatus, pervicax, pertinax, præfractus, contumax (Syn. in **SELF-WILL**). *A s.-w. man,* homo qui nimium sui juris sententiaque est.

SELFISH, suo commodi or privæ (domesticæ) utilitati serviens, qui suis commodis metitur omnia, qui suis commodis inservit, qui sui cupiditate, non utilitate communi, impellitur (C. Off. 1, 19, 63). *To be s.,* suo privato commodi or privæ (domesticæ) utilitati servire; ad suum fructum or ad suam utilitatem referre omnia; id potius intueri, quod sibi, quam quod universis utile sit: *to be completely s.,* nihil alterius causâ facere, et metiri suis commodis omnia; *without any s. motive,* suorum commodorum oblitus; nulla utilitate quæstâ; innocenter; sine quæstu.

SELFISHLY, propter sui commodi (or lucri) studium, ob aliquod elemolum suum, illiberaliter, avarè. *To act s. in athg,* ad suam utilitatem referre qd; *lucris facere qd; to be acting s. under the mask of patriotism,* bonum publicum simulantem pro suâ potestate certare (see S. Cat. 88, 3; of ministers and public men).

SELFISHNESS, respectus privatarum rerum (L.). *privatæ utilitatis studium. *suorum rerum studium, avaritia (avarice). *From s.,* commodi or quæstus sui or utilitatis suæ causâ; respectu rerum privatarum, or (with ref. to pecuniary advantage) pecunias causâ: *to do athg for s.,* referre qd ad utilitatem domesticam: *to love aby without s.,* amare qm nulla utilitate quæstâ (C.): *without s.,* integre; innocenter; suorum commodorum oblitus (C.).

SELL, [TRADE] vendere, dividere (to s. in parcels or lots, to s. single articles).—venum dare (to expose for sale).—venditare (to offer for sale). *To be sold,* vendi; venire (to go for money); venum ire (to be exposed for sale). *To s. oneself,* se venditare (to undertake a service or burden for pay); se auctore (to bind oneself, by receiving money, to the performance of a service; as in the case of a gladiator contracting with the lanista, ad qm, ad qd): *to sell oneself to any one,* se vendere (ci. *propr. or fig*); pecuniam accipere ab qo (to receive a bribe): *to sell one's country,* ci. patriam venditare: *to be selling off,* dividere; distrahere; foras, quidquid habeo, vendo (Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 67).

[TRADE] vendi, venire.

SELLER, venditor, qui, quæ vendit, &c.

SELLING, venditio. See **SALE**.

SELVDGE, limbus.

SEMBLABLE, similis. See **LIKE**.

SEMBLANCE. See **LIKENESS**, **PRETENCE**.

SEMI (in composition), semi-, or the Greek hemi-, ἡμι-.

SEMICIRCLE, hemicyclius (ἡμικύκλιος) and hemicyclium (ἡμικύκλιον), or pure Lat. semicirculus. semi-orbis, dimidia pars orbis or circuli (g. ii.). dimidia circuli forma (as to its form). *To describe a s.,* hemicyclium describere: *the rainbow forms a s.,* arcus fit dimidia circuli formâ.

SEMICIRCULAR, hemicyclius (ἡμικύκλιος), or pure Lat. semicirculus (not semicirculus); in semicirculi speciem.

SEMI-DIAMETER, dimidia pars orbis (Sen.).—radius (line drawn fm the circumference to the centre of a circle, C. Um. 6).

SEMINAL, Crcl. with gen. of semen.

SEMINARY. See **SCHOOL**. *Kyōgō* Seminarium = nursery-garden (propr. and fig.).

SEMITONE, semitonium (Macrob. Somn. Scip. 2, 1).

SEMPITERNAL, sempiternus. See **ETERNAL**.

SEMPSTRESS, puella or mulier quæ acu victum querit (aft. Ter. And. 1, 1, 48).

SENATE, senatus, ōs. *In speaking of this assembly, C. says,* summum consilium orbis terræ (Phil. 7, 7, 19); publicum orbis terræ consilium (Fam. 3, 8, 4). *A decree of the s.,* senatūs consilium (when formally sanctioned by the tribunes of the people, and so having received the force of law); senatūs auctoritas (properly, a measure proposed but not carried, yet its used for senatūs consilium); senatūs or patrum decretum (a decree of the s. investing magistrates with authority for the discharge of some special duty, or ratifying and giving force of law to decrees of the people): *a sitting of the s.,* conventus senatūs; *senatus: to call a s.,* senatum vocare or convocare (to summon); *senatum cogere* (to send for individual members); *to dismiss the s.,* mittere or dimittere senatum: *a full s.,* senatus frequens.

SENATE-HOUSE, curia.

SENATOR, senator. *The s.'s,* ordo senatorius; *patres conscripti: the youngest s.,* minimus natu ex patrum concilio.

SENATORIAL, senatorius. *S. duties,* senatoria munera.

SEND, [TO DESPATCH] fm one place to another, mittere (g. t.).—legare (to s. on public business). *To s. away,* ablegare (Ter.); *dimittere qm (C.): to s. for,* accersere (implying that the party comes and appears); *accire qm; qm evocare or excire (of magistrates; to summon aby to appear before them): to s. help to aby,* auxilium submittere ci: *to s. forth,* emittere: *to s. forth, i. e. publish, a book,* librum emittere, edere: *to s. out,* mittere; *dimittere:* circummittere (with or without in omnes partes); *mittere* (only as a military term, of the sending out a division of an army against an enemy; as Cæs. B. G. 5, 19, 2, essedarius ex sylvâ emittebat). [TO GRANT; vid. [TO TRANSMIT, vid. [TO] In English 'to send' must be scribe in ref. to sending news &c. by letter. I hear a somewhat different report fm what I sent you in my last, nescio qd aliter audio atque ad scribam. To s. me (all the news), perscribere (omnes res urbanas, &c.).

SENIOR, major natu, or major only (opp. minor natu).—prior, superior (the one who lived first).

SENIORITY, *etatis privilegium* (Just. 2, 10, 12, = *primogenitura*, *sed* *not* *primogenitura*). Or by *Crel.* with major natu.

SENNIGHT. See **WEEK**.

SENSATION, [*PROP.*] *Effect produced on the bodily organs, sensus. An agreeable s., corporis voluptas: a painful s., corporis dolor: to experience agreeable s.s., suavitati affici; fm atq., qd re; voluptate quādam perfundi: atq. occasio a painful s., dolore affici ex qd re; dolorem percipere ex qd re (C.): to have a s. of atq., sentire qd; sensus cs rei commoveri: to be deprived of s., sensu carere; callus sensui obductus est (e. g. of a limb): to have no s. of atq., qd re non moveri: to have no s. whatever, omni sensu carere; omnes sensus exuissae: to have lost all s. (of limbs, &c.), torpescere; obtorpescere; torpore hebetari (Val. Max. 3, 8, extr. 6): to lose the s. of atq., sensum cs rei amittere: no s. remains in the body, in the soul, nullus residet in corpore or animo sensus: all s. ends with this life, pariter cum vitā sensus amittitur; post mortem sensus nullus est; mors omnes omnino sensus aufert: when s. is at an end, sensus perempto. [*FIG*] *Emotion of the mind, animi motus. [*POP.*] Popular excitement, turbē, pl.: motus: to produce a s. (of a person who is admired), culvis injicere admirationem omi (Np. Iph. 3): to create a s., turbas dare, facere, effuere.**

SENSE, [*The faculty of perception, sensus, ūs* (e. g. oculorum: vident. cernendi; aurium, audiendi). *To make any impression on the s.s., sensus mōvere: to soothe the s.s., sensibus suavitati blandiri (C.): to be deprived of s., sensu carere; sensibus captum esse: beyond the reach of the s.s., quod in sensum non cadit; quod nullo sensu percipi potest: pleasures of s., voluptates corporis (C. Fin. 1, 18); corporales voluptates (Sen. Ep. 78); *not* corporee, *uch would be corporee, consisting of a body, ex corpore constantes; Frotscher, ad Murel. 1, 143).* [*UNDERSTANDING*, mind, mens, animus: pl. sententiae; e. g. to be in one's s.s., competem esse animi (Ter.), mentis (C.); apud se esse (Ter.); esse sanā mente; mente constare; mente bonā prādictum esse (C.): to be out of one's s.s., mentis non competem esse (C.); animi non competem esse; non esse apud se (Ter.): to lose one's s.s., a mente deorari; mente capli (C.): to be hardly in one's s.s., dubie sanitatis esse: to have lost one's s.s., mente captum esse; de or ex mente exisse; mente alienatā esse: to recover one's s.s., ad sanitatem reverti, respicere: are you in your s.s.? satim sanus es? I am in my s.s., mens mihi integra, or sana, est. [*WILL*, animus, mens, voluntas, sensus. *To take the s. of the country, populum in suffragium mittere. [*OPINION*, sententia. [*TASTE*, *relatū, perceptio, gustus* or *voluntas cs rei* (e. g. of beauty): *fig. by the verb*, e. g. *fm a s. of their superiority, quum se superiores esse sentiant* or *sentirent: impressions on the s.s., see IMPRESSION.* [*MEANING, signification*, sententia, vis, ratio (C.). sensus (Q., Phaedr., Sen., Gell.); *not* sententia is the best word; see Klotz ad C. Tusc. 1, 36, 87). *To attach a certain s. to a word, sententiam sub qā voce subijcere (C.): to ascertain the s. of every passage, cuiusque loci sententiam assequi (Wyttēb.): these words furnish a good s., *verborum sententia satis bona est (Gell.) but not verba fundunt sensum satis bonum, *uch is not Lat.*: the word *emulatio* is used in a good or bad s., dupliciter dicitur *emulatio* (C.): this name is found in both a good and a bad s., nomen in laude et in vitio est (C.).***

SENSELESS, [*Without (external) senses, sensation, &c., sensu carens. sensibus orbatus. attonitus (thunder-struck)—sensus expers. a sensu (or sensibus) alienatus. nihil sentiens (prop., without sensation, e. g. to lere qm sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, L. 42, 16). To be s., sensu carere; nihil sentire; nullius rei sensu moveri; a sensu abesse or alienatum esse (without sensation); durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumano esse ingenio (fig., unfeeling). [*IRRATIONAL*; vid. [*FOOLISH, silly, insulzus* (= in-salsus)—absurdus (foolish, s.).—ineptus (= in-aptus, without tact and propriety)—infectus (opp. factus: all three of persons or things).—fatuus (weak, foolish; of persons). In. ineptus et absurdus. Very s., perabsurdus: to be s., ineptire; nugari, nugas agere: a s. expression, verbum inane (non omni sensu carens).*

SENSELESSLY, inepte, stulte, stolidē, insulse.

SENSIBILITY, [*Faculty of perception, see SENSE.* [*Tenderness of feeling, see SENSITIVE-NESS.*

SENSIBLE, [*That falls under the cognizance of the senses, sensibus or sub sensu sub-*

*jectus sensibus perceptus. quod sentire or sensibus percipi potest. sensibilis (not in C., but as carry on Vir. 5, 3, 6). S. objects, ea, quae sub sensu subjecta sunt; res quae subjectae sunt sensibus (both C.). [*SENSITIVE*; vid. [*Of good sense, intelligens, sapiens, prudens. [*Persuaded, convinced, see CONVINCED.***

SENSIBLY, [*Perceptibly*, ita ut facile percipi possit. [*Greatly*; vid.

SENSITIVE, [*Quick of sensation, *facile sentiens (not sensibilis in this sense). The eye is a very s. organ, oculi facile laeduntur. [*Alive to emotion, mollis; qui or cs animus facile movetur. The s. plant, *mimosa sensitiva (Linn.). [*Irritable, mollis ad accipiendam offensionem* (e. g. animus; C. Att. 1, 17, 2).—irritabilis (excitable).—iracundus, facile exarscens. iram in promptu gerens (irritable; the latter, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 33). To be (over) s., animo esse molliore; in qd est animus mollis.**

SENSITIVELY, animo molliore.

SENSITIVENESS, animi or naturae molliūtia (C.). *animus molliores sensus facile concipiens. *animus mollior.

SENSUAL, ad corpus pertinens, or by the gen. corporis (of the body; of things).—voluptatibus corporis deditus (given to s. pleasure).—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to s. pleasure; of persons). S. pleasure, corporis voluptates; voluptates ad corpus pertinentes; res venerem (with ref. to love): s. love, amor veneris: s. desires, libidines: to be s., voluptatibus plurimum tribuere; omnia ad corporis voluptatem referre: to have a s. effect (of things), sensum movere or pellicere.

SENSUALITY, voluptas or voluptates corporis, corpus (the body or flesh, as the seat of sensual desire).—temeritas (opp. ratio).

SENSUALLY, molliore; or by the adj. To be s. inclined, corpori servire; voluptatibus corporis deditum esse; servum libidinum esse.

SENTENCE, s. [*Judgement, iudicatio* (C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26).—arbitrium (the decision of an umpire; then any decision).—decretum (a legal opinion).—responsum ac decretum, iudicium (sentence of a judge).—decisio (the decision of a person conversant with a matter).—pronuntiatio (the pronouncing of a judicial s.; C. Cluent. 20, 56; Petron. 80, 7). S. of condemnation, damnatorum iudicium; *sententia, quā qd capitis condemnatur (of death): to pronounce s. of condemnation on any (i. e. of condemnation to death), capitis or capite damnare qm; capitis condemnare qm; supplicium constituere in qm: to give or pass s., respondere; responsura dare or edere (q. t.); decernere (to give a decision on any subject; of magistrates or private persons); oraculum dare, edere, fundere (of an oracle); iudicare: sententiam dicere (of a judge); discipare; arbitrar (as an umpire; the latter, Scav. Dig. 4, 8, 44, and Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 35): to reverse a s., rem iudicatum revocare (C.): to leave or refer to the s. of any one, arbitrio cs permittere; subijcere; conferre ad arbitrium cs a definitive s., *sententia, quā omnis controversia dirimitur, or quā lii djudicatur (Gell.) in the late Latin of the lawyers, sententia terminalis; Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14): to pass a definitive sentence, item djudicare (see H. Od. 3, 5, 64). [*Opinion*; vid. [*Period*, sententia (e. g. sententiam detornare; Gell.).—periodus; see PERIOD.

SENTENCE, v. damnare or condemnare qm (with either gen. of the crime, if that is mentioned, with or without nomine or crimine, or with de and abl.: the punishment, however, is generally put in the gen., *scilicet in the abl., or with ad or in with accus.*; see Zumpt, § 447). To s. aby to death, qm capite or capitis damnare or condemnare; qm perne capitalis damnare; qm morti addicere: to s. aby to eightfold damages, qm octupli damnare: to s. aby to hard labour, qm damnare ad or in opus publicum: to s. to pay the costs, damnare in expensas: to s. aby without trial, or unheard, qm indictā causā damnare or condemnare.

SENTENTIOUS, sententiosus (C.).

SENTENTIALLY, sententiose.

SENTIENT, sensu praeditus; also patibilis (e. g. natura; C. N. D. 3, 12, init.).

SENTIMENT, ingenium, natura (natural character or disposition).—animus (mental or spiritual power or energy).—sensus (inclinations and feelings).—ratio (manner of thinking).—voluntas (will or inclination).—mens (mind). Also *Crel.*; e. g. quum animo volvo, cogito (what I think), or quum sentio (what I feel). Kind, friendly s., animus benignus, benevolus, amicus; towards aby, in qm; also studium cs; benevolentia erga qm; hostile s., animus infestus; towards aby, in qm or ci; odium cs or in qm (hatred); noble s., mens

liberalis: to find out *aby's* s., in *cs* sensum intrare: to endeavour to find out *aby's* real s., *cs* animum tentare: to discover *one's* s., *cl* sensus suos aperire: to conceal *one's* real s., sensus suos penitus abdere: to adhere to *one's* s., in sententiâ suâ permanere; sententiam suam non mutare; de sententiâ suâ non decedere: to change *one's* s., animi iudicium, or consilium, or sententiam mutare: these are *our's* s., hæc mens nostra est. ¶ In rhetoric, thought (in contradistinction to expression), cogitatio (the act of thinking; and also that which is thought in concreto).—cogitatum (that which is thought). ¶ Opinion, opinio (in as far as it rests on *athg* presumed).—sententia (opinion either kept to oneself or expressed; *esply* if founded on certain reasons; then also = memorable thought).

SENTIMENTAL, *qui, quæ, animi motibus nimis indulget. To be s., animo esse molliore.—*nimia animi molliâ laborare; *animi motibus præter modum indulgere.

SENTIMENTALITY, *nimis molles animi sensus; (*nimia) animi or naturæ molliâ.

SENTINEL, excubitor (Cæs.). miles stationarius (Ulp.). statio (Cæs.; s. placed at the gates as out-post).—excubias (T.; *esply* before a palace, as guards of honour, &c.).—vigil (by night, L.; collectively vigilæ). To place s., disponere excubias (T.), stationes (Cæs.). Also, in a wider sense, custos, speculator.

SENTRY, ¶ A sentinel, vid. ¶ Watch guard, excubias (pl.). statio (Syn. in SENTINEL).—vigilias (pl., by night). To keep s., excubare (C.); excubias agere (Suet.). in statione esse (Cæs.); stationem habere, agere (L.).

SEPARABLE, dividuus (that can be divided into separate parts).—separabilis (that can be disjointed or disconnected from some other thing). To be s., dividi or separari or disjungi posse (Syn. in SEPARATE).

SEPARATE, adj. separatus (apart).—privus (single, alone).—disjunctus, sejunctus (disjoined). Each has his s. seat and his s. dish, separatæ singulis sedes et sua culque mensa: to conclude a s. treaty (of peace), suum consilium ab reliquis separare (see Cæs. B. G. 7, 63).

SEPARATE, v. ¶ TRANS. dividere (to divide, so that the parts may be distinguished from each other).—dirimere (to dissolve the connexion between things, to break a line of continuity).—separare (to part one thing from another, so that it ceases to have any connexion with it; opp. conjungere).—sejungere, disjungere (to cause those things to be distinct, which otherwise would be united; ~~opp.~~ abjungere for sejungere is Class., but very rare, C. Att. 2, 1; Cæs. B. G. 7, 57, Krebs).—segregare (prop., to take out of a flock; hence, to remove, part).—secernere (*esply* what is pure or good from the impure and bad).—semo-vere (to put aside).—secludere, discludere (to s. by *athg* placed between; e. g., of mountains or rivers with s. countries).—JN. semovere et discludere: to s. oneself from *aby*, se sejungere ab eo: to s. oneself from human society, ab hominum consuetudine se removere; hominum consuetudini se exerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2). That can be separated, separabilis. ¶ INTRANS. solvi. dissolvi. sejungi. discedere. JN. discedere ac sejungi.

SEPARATELY, separatim (apart; opp. conjunctim).—seorsum (singly; opp. una).—singulatim or singillatim (one by one).—singulariter (alone before others). Frequently, however, the English adverb, when used in ref. to persons, is expressed by the adjectives solus (alone; opp. to several) and singuli (each one singly, one after the other); e. g., to ask each s., de quo solo quærere. I will answer each s., singulis respondebo. If 'separately' be = 'apart, aside,' and belong to the verb, it is usually expressed by a verb compounded with eo; as, to place s., seponere: to shut up s., secludere.

SEPARATION, sefunctio (ab qâ rei); disjunctio (ca rei); separatio (ca rei); discessus, digressus, digressus et discessus (of persons). [Syn. in SEPARATE.]

SEPARATIST, *qui secreta or privata sacra colit, sequitur.

SEPTEMBER, mensis September (C.); September (Farr. L. L.). The Calends (Nones, Ides) of S., Calendæ (Nons. Idus) Septembres.

SEPTENARY, numerus septenarius.

SEPTENNIAL, septennis (Plaut.); septem annorum.—septimo quoque anno factus (or other suitable particp. of what is done every seven years).

SEPTUAGINARY, septuaginta annorum. annos septuaginta natus (septuaginta, Pand.).

SEPULCHRAL, sepulcralis (O.); sepulcro similis, or otherwise by Crcl. with the subst.

SEPULCHRE, sepulcrum (C.); conditorium (Plin. Ep., Suet.).—tumulus (a mound, barrow). [Syn. and PHR. in GRAVE.]

SEPULTURE, sepultura, humatio (interment).—funus, exsequia (funeral rites). To refuse s., qm sepultura prohibere.

SEQUEL, exitus. eventus (differ nearly as our 'event' and 'result,' C. Invent. 1, 28, 42, eventus est *cs* exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quaquâ re eveniret, eveniat, eventurum sit; hence also exitus eventusque; eventus atque exitus).—finis (the end).

SEQUENCE, ordo. series (sequela, late). See also ORDO.

SEQUESTER, SEQUESTRATE, ¶ To set aside from the use of the owner, apud sequestrem or sequestrem ponere or deponere; in sequestro or in sequestri ponere or deponere; sequestro dare (goods or merchandies).—*in usum creditorum administrandum curare (an estate). ¶ To set aside, qd seponere: to s. oneself, hominum consuetudini se exerpere (Sen. Ep. 5, 2); *ab hominum consuetudine se removere.

SEQUESTRATION, sequestratio (Cod. Theod. 2, 28, 1).

SEQUIN, *numus aureus Venetus. *sequinus (L. L.).

SERAPH, seraphus (Ecl., l. i.).

SERENADE, s. *concentus nocturno tempore factus.

SERENADE, v. qm fidum ac tiliarum cantu honorare (with a full band).—*qm vocis ac fidum cantu honorare (when a single singer accompanies himself on an instrument).

SERENE, serenus (clear, cloudless, of the sky and weather; rarely fig. in prose; as C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31, frons tranquilla et serena).—sodus (not damp or rainy, of the atmosphere and weather).—clarus, pellucidus (clear, transparent, of glass, &c.).—tranquillus (of internal tranquillity).—lætus, hilaris or hilarus (cheerful; opp. tristis, of persons). A. s. sky, serenum. serenitas, sudum. In a s. sky, sereno; serenitate; ubi serenum, sudum est. S. Highness, Serenitas (as a title of the emperors, Veget.).

SERENITY, serenitas (only prop.).—hilaritas (gaiety). Imperturbable s. of disposition, *immota animi tranquillitas. See also the adj.

SERF. See SLAVE. VASSAL.

SERGE, *pannus crassior.

SERGEANT, apparitor. accensus (an inferior officer, of magistrates).—prps optio; or princeps decurionum; instructor cohortis (in the army).—causidicus; patronus; actor causarum (at law). S. at arms, accensus.

SERIES, series (a succession of things).—ordo (a row of things, with ref. to their local relation to each other).—tenor (an unbroken line, continuity). A. s. of defeats, continuus clades.

SERIOUS, severus. serius (severus, that causes no mirth; serius, that contains or has no mirth). The former is used, by Class. writers, of persons, and then fig. of things, e. g., when things are represented with ref. to the impression which they make, as, severa oratio; whilst seria oratio would be, a speech seriously meant: severus also refers to seriousness of disposition).—gravis (of dignified gravity; said of persons or things).—JN. gravis seriusque (e. g. res, C. Off. 1, 29, 103).—austerus (austere; s. in countenance or deportment; opp. iucundus).—JN. austerus et gravis; tristis (gloomy, sad). To write *athg* s., gravius qd scribere: to assume a s. look, vultum ad severitatem componere; vultum componere: to talk in a s. tone to *aby*, severe sermonem cum qo conferre (cf. Titian. ep. Non. 509, sq.).

SERIOUSLY, severe. serio, extra jocum (without joke).—ex animo (from the heart).—graviter (with dignity or gravity).

SERIOUSNESS, severitas, gravitas, austeritas (Syn. in SERIOUS). A. gloomy s., tristis severitas, tristitia. JN. tristitia et severitas.

SERMON, *oratio quæ de rebus divinis habetur; *oratio de rebus divinis habita (but not conelo sacra). A. s. on a gospel, or an epistle, *ratio, quâ explanatur pericope evangelica, epistolica: to preach a s., see To PREACH: to attend or hear a s., *orationem, quæ de rebus divinis habetur, audire: to attend s. constantly, *numquam a Christianorum sacris abesse. ¶ IMPROPR. *oratio severa, aspera, or acris.—verborum castigatio. To preach *aby* a s., qm verbis castigare; graviter invehi in qm; qm graviter monere (i. e. to rebuke severely).

SEROUS, serosus (of serum).—*sero similis (like serum).

SERPENT, [PAOR.] serpens (g. t.).—anguis (a large, formidable s.).—coluber (a small s.).—draco (poet.).—angulculus (a little s.). A s.'s cast off skin or slough, anguina pellis (Cat.).: spoliū serpentis (Plaut.); exuviae serpentis (V. Aen. 2, 473). The sting of a s., ictus serpentis: bite of a s., morsus anguis (C.). [FIG.] A crafty or treacherous person, homo versutus, astutus, fallax, fraudulentus. [A kind of firework, *draco volans igneus.

SERPENTINE, anguineus, colubrinus (only fig., Plaut.); or by the gen., anguis, draconis, serpentis, anguim, &c.; in modum serpentis (serpentinus, Ambrós.).

SERUM, serum (Plin.).

SERVANT, servus (a slave; opp. dominus).—puer (esp. a young slave).—famulus (one who serves in the house, a domestic).—minister (a helper).—stator, apparitor (a magistrate, officer; the former in the provinces, the latter at Rome).—pedisequus, a pedibus (a lackey, footman). Your most humble and obedient s. (in letter-writing), tui studiosissimus or observantissimus. A female s., famula (g. t., a female domestic).—ancilla (a maid).—ministra (an assistant).—ministra et famula. A good s., famulus bonae frugis (Plaut.). The s.'s, a set of s.'s, ministerium, or pl. ministeria (of the s. illo. age).—famuli, ministri (the s.'s; familia is the whole household): my, thy servants, mei, tui, &c. (see Plin. 1, 4, 3): s.'s of state, public s.'s, ministerium aulicum (courtiers, late).—qui publicis muneribus funguntur; qui publica munera administrant (ministers of state).

SERVE, [I] To render service, servire ci or apud qm (esp. as a slave).—ci famulari, ex cs famulatu esse, in famulatu or in ministerio cs esse, ministerium ci facere (as a servant for hire).—in cs operis esse, operam suam ci locavisse (to be a day-labourer).—ci apparere (as a secretary, or magistrate's officer).—ci or cs rebus adesse (in a court of justice, as an advocate; opp. ci abesse).—qm colere, venerari (to s. with reverence; as, God).—militare, merere; stipendia facere or merere (mereri); stipendia merere in bello (to do military service). To s. on horseback, on foot, equo (equis), pedibus merere; equo (equis), pedibus stipendia facere (merere). To s. for pay, mercede apud qm militare: to s. under aby, qm imperatore or imperante, sub qo merere; sub qo or sub signis cs militare; cs castra sequi. To s. with aby, militare cum qo; cum qo in castris esse: we have served together, eum commilitonem habui; simul militavimus. He had served thirty-five years, quinque et triginta stipendia fecerat: to s. out one's time, emereri (g. t.).—stipendia conficere or emereri (of soldiers): to have already served out his year, annum tempus jam emeritum habere: to have served out one's time, rude donatum esse (prop., of gladiators; then fig. and factit ad alios, H. Ep. 1, 1, 2, Schmid.).—stipendia or militiā functum esse (of soldiers). [To show favours or civil attentions to aby, ci servire, deservire, inservire; ci adesse, praesto esse (to assist, to be ready to help in time of need).—ci gratum facere, gratificari (to show kindness to aby): to s. one in athg, qm juvare qā re (to help with athg).—commodare ci qd (to lend). [To be useful to or for athg, esse (with a dat.; also with a gen. of the partic. future passive, and of a subst.).—prodesse (to be good for athg).—usui or ex usu esse, utilem esse (to be useful or serviceable).—utilitatem habere or afferre (to have or bring advantage).—conducere, juvare (to be conducive, to aid).—valere contra qd, mederi ci rei, facere ad qd (to be of service as a remedy agst athg; of medicines): to s. as an alleviation, levationem facere; levamentum praestare.

SERVICE, [I] Duty or benefit rendered, work performed, opera, & f.; officium (fm politeness or kindness).—beneficium (a kindness, act of friendship, &c.).—usus, utilitas (advantage accruing fm an act of s.): to perform or render s. to aby, operam ci navare, dare, dicare (to work for).—ci gratum facere, gratificari; officia ci praestare, in qm conferre (to show kindness to).—ci prodesse (to be useful to; also of medicines): to do s. to the state, republicam operam praebere. A person does me excellent s., optima cs datur opera; mirabiles mihi praebet utilitates: to offer one's s.'s, offerre se si quo usu operae est; to or in athg, ad qd operam suam proferri. To be always ready to render aby important s.'s, utilitatibus cs parere. To be able to dispense with the s.'s of aby, cs utilitatis carere posse. I am quite at your s., cupio omnia qum vis (poet.); ad omnia qum velis praesto adero (cf. C. ad Pac. 4, 8, 3). Every thing I have is at your s., 'omnia mea tibi patent, parata sunt. [The work or duty of a soldier, militiā (g. t.).—res militaris (g. t., every thing that belongs

to the soldier and his duties).—munus militiæ (the obligation under wch one lies to serve as a soldier).—munus belli, munus militare (a single duty belonging to s. in war, or in the field; hence munera belli or militaria, military s., as denoting the single duties of a soldier). To learn military s., militiam or rem militarem discere; militiam edoceri: capable of military s., homo etate militari (in respect of age; T. Ann. 3, 60, 8; cf. L. 22, 11).—qui arma ferre or qui munus militiæ sustinere potest (in respect of strength; cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 18; L. 1, 44): not to be capable of s., ad arma inutilem esse: to call out all who are capable of s., omnem militarem etatem excire (L. 7, 7). To declare aby capable of military s., qm probare (cf. Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 42): to enter upon military s., militiam capessere (to undertake).—nomen dare militiæ, or, fm the context, simply nomen dare (to enlist. [not nomen profiteri] to enter military s. as a volunteer, voluntariam extra ordinem profiteri militiam (L. 5, 7): to enter military s. under aby, ad qm militatum ire or abire: to be in the s. of aby (as a mercenary), apud qm (e. g. apud Persas) mercede militare: to do military s., see To SERVE (as a soldier): to release or dismiss aby fm military s., militiā solvere qm (T. Ann. 1, 44, 1). To be free fm military s., militiā immunem esse; militiā or munere militiæ vacare; militiæ vacationem habere: to quit s. (of soldiers), *discedere ab armis; *missam facere militiam: (of servants), *divertere ab hero. [Office, business, ministerium (as, of a scribe, lictor, &c.).—munus, officium, provincia (a public office). To discharge a s., ministerio, munere fungi. [Condition of a servant, servitus, servitium, famulatus (of a domestic s.).] [Benefit, advantage, lucrum, fructus, commodum, emolumentum, utilitas, usus. [Srv. in GAIN.] To be of s., utilitatem or usum afferre or habere or praebere: usui esse, prodesse, conducere (to be advantageous), ali with ci, to aby; also ex usu esse (to be of use) or usui esse: to be of great s., magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little s., non multum prodesse: to be of too little s., parum prodesse: to be of s. to aby, esse ex usu cs; esse ex qā re or in rem cs (to be profitable to aby).—ci prodesse (to be in favour of aby, of persons and also of things, profitable to aby)—qm juvare (to help aby on).—ci adesse (to assist aby by advice and by deed, both of persons). To be of little s. to aby, longe ci abesse (of a thing). To try to be of s. to aby, ci non deesse (not to leave aby in the lurch).—ci favere (to assist him by one's influence). To make aby to be of s. to us, cs animum conciliare et ad usus nostros adungere. To be of s. to others by one's own knowledge, and the insight one has of things in general, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre. To be of s. to the state by the experience one has acquired, consilio et prudentiā rem publicam adjuvare: to be of no s., nihil prodesse. See also 'to no PRAESTARE. [Public office of devotion, Dei cultus, divinus cultus (divine worship, in general).—res divina (athg relating to that worship).—sacra, m. pl. (every thing respecting the outer worship, sacrifices, &c.). To read the s., sacra procurare. sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare (in the sense, at least, of the ancients); also facere sacra publica: to be at the s., sacris adesse (of the people).—rebus divinis interesse (of the minister): belonging to the s., ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas or ad sacra) pertinere. [The table set of dishes, &c., synthesis (Stat. Sffo. 4, 9, 44; Mart. 4, 46, 15).—ferculum (a course of dishes; Petron., Suet.; missus, a course, late Latin).

SERVICE-TREE, sorbus. *sorbus aucuparia (Linn.). **SERVICEABLE, utilis (useful; not conduci-** bilis in good prose).—saluber, salutaris (wholesome).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus, accommodatus, aptus (fit): to be s., adjuvare qm, adjuvatore (sem. adjuvtricem) esse ci, adjuvamento esse ci (g. t., to help, support); auxiliari ci, auxilio esse ci (to aid or help one in need); sublevare qm or qd (prop., to raise one up); consulere ci (to consult the good of aby). To be serviceable to a person in any matter, adjuvare qm or adjuvatore (adjuvtricem) esse ci in qā re or ad qd (g. t., to assist).—commodare ci operam suam ad qd (to lend one's help to athg).—in re ci non deesse (to lighten or render easy, e. g. fugam cs pecuniā). He has been s. to me for that purpose, ejus operā consecutus sum, quod optabam.

SERVICEABLENESS, See UTILITY.

SERVICEABLY, See USEFULLY.

SERVILE, [PAOR.] servilis. [FIG.] humilis, milt- berralis, abjectus (g. e. animus): s. imitator, servum

pecus imitatorum (H. Ep. 1, 19, 19): *s. imitation, servilis imitatio (Ruhnk.)*.

SERVILELY, || *PROF.* serviliter. || *PRO.* humiliter. illiberaliter. abjecte.

SERVILITY, humilitas. illiberalitas. Or by the adj. SERVITUDE, servitus. servitium. jugum (*oppressive s., a yoke*). To deliver *fm s.*, qm ex servitute in libertatem vindicare: jugum servitutis ci demere: to free oneself *fm s.*, servitium or jugum exuere: jugo se exuere: jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere.

SESAME, *sesamum orientale (Linn.).

SESSION, sessio (a sitting).—consecus (the same, of several). A *s. of the senate*, senatus (not sessio senatus).

SET, v. || To put, place, rem in loco ponere. locare. collocare. statuere. constituere. To *s. on*, imponere in: to *s. on the table*, ponere, collocare qd in mensâ: to *s. foot into a place*, pedem inferre in qm locum: never to *s. foot in abys's house again*, numquam postea limen cs superare, subire. You are not suffered to *s. foot in your province*, prohibiti estis in provinciâ vestrâ pedem ponere (C.): to *s. one's foot upon athg*, pedem imponere ci rei: to *s. up a trophy*, tropæum ponere (Np.). statuere (C.). To *s. a boundary or limit*, terminum ponere (T.), pangere (C.). See also PLACE. || To appoint, constitute, statuere. constituere. See APPOINT. || To prescribe, præscribere. || To plant, vid. || To replace (a limb), in sedem suam compellere or reponere: reponere, in suas sedes (or in suam sedem) excitare (Cels. 8, 10). To *s. a broken hip*, coxam fractam collocare (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5). Not to *s. it well*, parum apte collocare qd (e. g. coxam fractam, Plin. l. c.). || To enclose (in gold, &c.), circumdare: circumcludere qd qâ re: marginare qd (to put in a frame). To *s. in gold*, auro includere (e. g. smaragdos, Lucr.): qd a labris circumcludere auro or argento (to surround with gold or silver at the edge; e. g. cornu, Cas. B. G. 6, 28). To *s. a stone in a ring*, fundâ claudere or includere gemmam. || To variegate by something placed or fixed in athg, instruere, exstruere qd qâ re (to furnish copiously or sufficiently with).—ornare, adornare qd qâ re (furnish, adorn with athg).—distinguere (to *s. with things* which attract observation by their colour and brilliancy).—JN. distinguere et ornare. || PHR. To *s. bounds* to, terminis circumscribere: terminos statuere ci rei: terminos, modum, ponere ci rei: to *s. fire* to, succendere: to *s. one's mind on athg*, ad qd animum adficere: to *s. to music*, aptare: to *s. a net*, rete ponere: to *s. a dog on aby*, instigare canem in qm: to *s. in order*, disponere: see ARRANGE: to *s. a price on*, pretium imponere ci rei: to *s. sail*, see SAIL. To *s. to*, see APPLY, FIGHT. || In composition: to *s. about*, see BEGIN, UNDERTAKE. To *s. agst*: see OPPOSE. To *s. aside*: see OMIT, REJECT, ABROGATE. To *s. by*: see REGARD, ESTEEM. To *s. down* (= put down by a severe speech), verbis castigare: see REGISTER, FIX, ESTABLISH, DEGRADE. To *s. forth*: see PUBLISH, DISPLAY, REPRESENT, SHOW. To *s. forward*: see ADVANCE, PROMOTE. To *s. in*: see BEGIN, COME. To *s. off*: see ADOBN, COMMEND. To *s. on*: see INCITE, ATTACK. To *s. out*: see ADOBN, DISPLAY. To *s. up*: see ERECT, ESTABLISH, APPOINT, FIX. To *s. upon*: see ATTACK, PUT.

SET, v. || *INTRANS.* (Of the heavenly bodies), occidere. obire. abire. The sun is near his setting, jam ad solis occasum est: the sun *s.*, sol occidit. nox appetit (night draws on). SET IN (as a tide), se incitare. (as the spring), appetere. See COME. S. out; see DEPART.

SET, adj. || *Formal, regular*, vid. A *s. speech*, oratio bene commentata: oratio meditata et composita: oratio apparsa, or apparsa et composita.

SET, s. || Number of things suited to each other, ordo (or may by Crel., e. g., a *s. of horses*, equorum jugum; equi juncti, jugales). A *s. of asides*, synthesis. || Preparation for an attack, saltus; impetus; see ATTACK. || A layer, propago.

SETLING, talia. clavilla (Varr.). vivildrix (C.). surculus. malleolus (Col.).

SETON, fonticulus. To make or open a *s.*, fonticulum aperire quo corruptus humor exeat: fonticulo aperto evocare corruptum humorem (corruptum humorem evocare is found in Cels. 2, 17).

SETTEE, sedes. sedile.

SETTER (dog), canis avem faciens (aft. Sen. Erc. Controv. 3, p. 397, 24, ed. Bip.).—canis avicularius.—canis venaticus (g. t.).

SETTING, occasus (of any of the heavenly bodies).—

obitus (of the moon and stars). At the *s. of the sun*, sole occidente; primâ vesper: fm the rising to *s. of the sun*, ab ortu solis ad occasum: the sun is near its *s.*, jam ad solis occasum est.

SETTLE, v. TRANS. || To fix, establish, statuere. constituere. componere. || To adjust amicably, e. g. differences, &c. componere.—dirimere. cum bonâ gratiâ componere. controversias componere, minuire (the latter in Cas. B. G. 7, 23, Herz.). || To calm, tranquillare (e. g. animos).—sedare (to make quiet, to appease, e. g. anger, &c.).—placare (to assuage).—permulcere (to appease by caresses, &c.).—lenire (to cause to abate, e. g. anger, fear, &c.): to *s. abv's mind by exhortations, remonstrances, &c.*, cs animum verbis confirmare: by consolations, qm solari: qm or animum cs consolatione lenire, permulcere: to become settled, acquiescere: consolatione se lenire (by consoling oneself). || To arrange finally (a business), finire qd, finem facere or imponere ci rei (to end or finish athg).—conficere qd (to effect, accomplish, complete; but conficere cum qd de re, to finish a business with aby, to close with aby about a thing).—negotium procurare (on behalf of another).—qd transigere, decidere, transigere atque decidere (with any one, cum qd, eply by agreement).—disceptare qd (to decide, eply after a previous examination of proof on both sides). To *s. an account*, rationem expedire, solvere, exsolvere. To *s. one's family accounts*, rationes familiares componere. To *s. a dispute*, controversiam dirimere, discutere, dijudicare (to adjust, as a judge); componere litem (to come to an arrangement, of the contending parties): to *s. athg amicably with a person*, qd cum qd sub voluntate decidere: qd cs voluntate transigere: not to *s. a matter*, rem in medio or integram relinquere. || To occupy with colonists, &c., colonos or coloniam deducere qd (in one's own person).—coloniam mittere in locum (to send out a colony): to *s. oneself as a colonist*, domicilium or sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare: domicilium constituere: locum qm sedem sibi deligere (not consider qd loco, i. e. to remain fixed in a place). INTRANS. || To subside, residere; subsidere. || To light or fix oneself upon, assidere in qd loco. considerare qd loco. devolare in qm locum (of a bird).—in terram decidere (O.). || To become fixed, in re adhærere or manere. || To take up one's abode, domicilium collocare or constituere qd loco (not consider qd loco in this sense). || To marry, vid.

SETTLE, s. sedes. sedile.

SETTLED, part. a. certus (sure, certain).—exploratus (found sure).—perspectus, cognitus et perspectus (fully perceived).—confessus (confessed, placed beyond all doubt). A *s. thing*, res confessa: it is a *s. point* with philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: it was spoken of as a *s. thing*, constans fama erat: as if it were a *s. thing* that &c., quasi id constet: the matter is not yet *s.*, adhuc sub judice lie (H.). It is a *s.*, exploratum, certum, manifestum et apertum est: constat inter omnes: omnes in eo conveniunt: to consider as *s.*, pro explorato habere.

SETTLEMENT, || Arrangement, constitutio; institutio; ordinatio (act of settling).—constitutum, institutum (matter adjusted or settled). || A adjustment of an account, rationes confectæ et consolidatæ (if the *s. has taken place*), or conficiendæ et consolidandæ (if it be yet to take place): after a *s. of accounts*, rationes subducit; rationibus confectis et consolidatis. To have a *s. of accounts* with aby, putare rationem cum qd; calculum ponere cum qd: ci rationem reddere (of the debtor).—qm vocare ad calculos (of the creditor). || A colony, colonia; coloni, pl. (the colonists).—colonia (the place): to establish a *s.*, coloniam condere, constituere, collocare. || Dregs, fæx. crassamentum (Col.).—subsidentia (pl., partic.). See SEPTIMENT.

SETTLER, colonus.

SEVEN, septem. septēni, æ, a (distributedly: also = seen at once; eply with subit. that are only used in the pl., e. g. boys of *s. years*, pueri septennium annorum. s. letters, epistolæ, litteræ septenæ: not litteræ septem, i. e. seven letters of the alphabet): consisting of *s.*, septenarius (e. g. numerus = number *s.*; versus = consisting of *s. members*; statura = a tube which measures *s. feet* in diameter): *s. feet* long, large, &c. septempedalis: *s. twelfth* parts of the whole, septuix (e. g. jugeri): lasting *s. years*, septennis: a course of *s. dishes*, synthesis septenaria (Mart. 4, 46, 15). A committee or commission of *s. members*, septemviri: athg relating to such a commission, septemviralis: a space of *s. years*, septem anni (septennium late): once in *s.*

years, septimo quoque anno: *s. and a half*, septem et semis.

SEVENFOLD, septuplus: *the s.*, septuplum (*later*). Also by Ctesias tantum, quam quantum, &c., *e.g. they have raped s.*, septies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab his (*aff. C. Ferr. 3, 43, 102*). *Not to be mistaken for septemplex (i.e. divided into seven parts)*.

SEVENTEEN, septemdecim (*very often in L.; only twice in C.*; decem et septem (*L.*); septem et decem (*C.*); decem septemque (*Ap.*); decem septem (*L. 24, 15*); (*if with a subst. that is used only in the pl.* septēni deni; (*distrib.*) septēni deni: *s. years old*, septendecim annos natus; septendecim annorum: *s. times*, septies decies.

SEVENTEENTH, septimus decimus.

SEVENTH, septimus. *Every s.*, septimus quisque: *for the s. time*, septimum. *One s.*, (*para*) septima: *two s.*, dum septima.

SEVENTIETH, septuagesimus.

SEVENTY, septuaginta: (*with a subst. that is used only in the pl.*) septuagēni; (*distrib.*) septuagēni: *a man s. years old*, homo septuaginta annorum; septuaginta annos natus (*C.*); septuagenarius (*Pand.*). *S. times*, septuagies.

SEVER. See **SEPARATE**.

SEVERAL, *More than one*, plures, *n. plura*. complures, *n. complura* (*of wch places always implies comparison with a smaller number; it may be with two only: compl. = an indefinite number of several individuals considered absolutely as forming a whole*).—nonnulli. *Different*, diversus. See **SEPARATE**.

SEVERALLY. See **SEPARATELY**.

SEVERE, durus; molestus (*troublesome*).—*gravis* (*oppressive*).—*acer* (*violent, severe*).—*acerbus* (*sour, peevish*).—*iniquus* (*unjust; hence oppressive, hard*).—*aus-tērus* (*grave*).—*severus* (*rigid, strict, harsh*): *very s.*, atrox (*Arce*); *sevus* (*cruel*). *A s. battle*, praelium durum (*L. 40, 16*); *certainen acre*; pugna; or praelium atrox (*very s.*): *there was a s. battle*, acriter or acerrimo concursu pugnabatur: *s. loil*, labor gravis or molestus: *a s. disease*, morbus durus, gravis, or periculosus: *to have a s. complaint or disease*, gravi morbo laborare or conflictari; *graviter egrotare* or *jacere*: *a s. winter*, hiems gravis or acris: *very s.*, hiems atrox or *seva*: *a s. government*, imperium grave, iniquum, or acerbum; *imperi acerbitas*: *if I should experience a s. stroke* (*of misfortune*, &c.), ei mihi qd acerbitalis acciderit; *ei durior acciderit casus*. See also **HARSH**, **STRICT**.

SEVERELY, *Not gently, harshly, severely*; acriter; acerbē; asperē; restrictē: *to judge s.*, severē iudicare: *to treat s.*, severitatem in qm adhibere; *severiter adhibere qm* (*C.*): *to rule s.*, acerbiorē Imperio uti (*N.*). *Carefully, accurately, diligently*; accurate; diligentissime; accuratissime; severē (*C.*). *Parasitiously*, parce ac duriter.

SEVERITY, *Harshness, rigour, severitas* (*opp. facilitas*; *humanitas*; *indulgentia*).—*rigor*, rigor et severitas (*opp. clementia*).—*duritia*, asperitas (*roughness*).—*acribitas* (*with the infliction of injury*, &c.).—*as-putia* (*despotic, tyrannical cruelty*).—*Accuracy, extreme care, diligentia*. *Fig.* (*Of the weather*, &c.) *severitas*, asperitas. *duritia*: *s. of the winter*, sevitia hiems (*T.*); *rigor hiems* (*Just.*): *s. of the cold*, vis frigorū (*C.*); *asperitas, rigor frigorū* (*T.*): *s. of the climate*, duritia cœli (*T. Ann. 13, 33*).

SEW, suere. *To s. on*, assuere ei rei: *to s. in*, in-suere in qd: *to s. together*, *s. up*, consuere (*to s. together*): *to s. up a wound*, vulnus fibulis consuere; *vulneris oras fibulis* or suturis inter se committere (*but vulnus alligare is = to bind up a wound*); *obuere* (*to stop up by sewing*).

SEWER, *One who sews*, qui sult, consult, &c. *Sutor = a cobbler, shoemaker*.

SEWER, *A drain, &c.*, emissarium (*simply for water, i.e. a gutter, conduit*).—*latrina* (*for filth*; the latrine lead into the cloaca, main sewer).—*cloaca* (*i.e. receptaculum purgamentorum*, *L. 1, 56*). *To clear out the sewers*, cloacas purgare or detergere.

SEWING, *s. suendi ars* (*the art of s.*). Usually by *Crel.* with the verb.

SEX, sexus, ōs. *The male s.*, sexus virilis: *the female s.*, sexus mullebris; *sexus femineus* (*Suet. Calig.*); *genus femineum* (*V.*); *mulleres, pl. (Plant.) Children of both sexes*, liberi utriusque sexūs (*Suet.*); *liberi virilis ac mullebris sexūs omnes* (*aff. L. 31, 44, 4*). *Without any distinction of s.*, sine ullo sexūs discrimine (*Suet. Cal. 3*). *To forget their s. (of a woman)*, sexum egredi (*T.*). *To make separate baths for the*

two sexes, lavacra pro sexibus separare (*Spart. Hadr. 18, An.*).

SEXAGENARY, sexagenarius. sexaginta annos natus.

SEXTON, *prps* medius. editimus.

SEXUAL, by *Crel.* with sexus. *S. desire*, desiderium naturale; *conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causā: s. intercourse*, coitus.

SHABBILY, sordide, misere (*prop. and fig.*). *To be s. dressed*, male vestiri.

SHABBINESS, *Fig.* (*with adj.*) *Fig.* See **MEANNESS**, **ILLIBERALITY**.

SHABBY, *Fig.* *Mean in dress or appearance*, male vestitus, sordidus, pannosus; *pannis oblitus* (*rugged*). *Fig.* *Mean in disposition or conduct*, sordidus, vilis, levis.

SHACKLE, *v.* See **CHAIN**, **FETTER**.

SHACKLE, *v.* (*PAOR.*) catēnas vincire or constringere qm. catēnas ei indere or injicere. *Fig.* See **FETTER**.

SHADE, **SHADOW**, *s.* (*PROP.*) *Want of light, place not lighted by the sun*, umbra (*opp. lux*); *opacitas* (*opp. lumen*; *e.g. umbræ platani, terræ*; *opacitas ramorum*). *To afford or give s.*, umbram facere (*V.*), præbere (*Sem. Trag.*); *umbrare* (*once*, *Col. 5, 7, 2*). *To repose in the s.*, in sub umbrâ requiescere: *to cast s.*, umbram jacere, ejaculari (*Plin.*), asserere (*e.g. colles asserunt umbram valibus*, *C. de Rep. 2, 6*). *A thick s.*, umbra densa (*H.*), nigra (*Lac.*). *To be afraid of s.*, umbras timere (*C.*). *To be afraid of one's own s.*, suam timere umbram (*Q. C. Pet. Cons. 2*). (*Prov.*) *To throw obj into the s.*, obstruit qs luminibus qs (*C.*): *to cast atq into the s.*, removere et obstruere qd (*opp. in luce ponere qd*, or *insigne facere qd*, *C.*). *Fig.* (*in painting*) umbra (*e.g. ars pictoria invenit lumen et umbras*, *Plin.*; *lumen et umbras custodiri, id. in umbris et in eminentia, C.*). *To throw atq into the s.*, *qd in imagine ita ponere, ut recedat* (*prop.*); *qd removere et obstruere* (*fig. opp. qd in luce ponere or insigne facere*). *A slight or faint trace of sth*, umbra (*e.g. gloriæ, juris, libertatis*); *adumbrata imago*; *imago*; *stimulacrum*; *species* (*opp. effigies eminens*; *res solida et expressa*). *A departed spirit*, umbra; (*pl.*) umbræ (*the shades*; *also manes*). *Leisure, ease, umbra*; *otium*. *Protection, umbra*; *tutella*. *Difference or degree of colour, discrimen*: *there are many shades even in white*, in candore ipso magna differentia est: *to have a s. of black*, nigrescere (*to be blackish*).—*nigrescere* (*to become black*): (*of violet*) in violam vergere, violam sentire, in violam desinere (*Plin.*). *White with a s. of violet*, candidus color violam sentiens (*Plin.*). See **HUE**. *Fig.* (*Of meaning, &c.*) *discrimen*. *To distinguish the nice shades of meaning in words*, tenuissima discrimina significationum verborum definire. *In painting, umbræ* (*pl.*). See also **SHADING**. *Protection* (*for the eyes*), *umbraculum oculis a luminis splendore tuens.

SHADE, *v.* umbram facere (*g. s.*).—*umbrare* (*to make a s. when none ought to be*).—*umbram præbere* (*to furnish s.*) *to s. a picture*, in picturâ umbras dividere ab lumine.

SHADING (*in painting*), umbræ, umbra et recessus, transitus colorum (*t.*). *Delicate or soft s.*, tennes parvi discriminis umbræ (*O. Met. 6, 62*).

SHADOWY or **SHADY**, opacus, umbrōsus (*the distinction between which, perhaps, is like that of shadowy and shady, but which prob. was hardly observed or noticed*; *umbrifer*, *however*, = *throwing a shade over, or affording shade, in poet.*).—*This s. plane-tree*, platanus, quæ ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis. *Fig.* *Unsubstantial, vid.* *Typical, vid.*

SHAFT, *Something rising upward*: *hence, s. g.*, the spire of a steeple, fastigium turris. *The shaft of an arrow*, &c., hastile (*opp. spiculum, i.e. the iron point*): *of a gun*, *lignum (*lit. the wood*): *of a tree*, truncus; *sapinus* or *sappinus* (*of the fir tree*). *Of a column*, acapus. *The handle of an instrument*, see **HANDLE**. *The pole of a carriage*, *prps* brachium, or, as we may say, temo bifurcus (*the temo was prop. a single pole*). *A narrow perpendicular pit*, (*from the context*) puteus or specus fodina (*a pit in general*).

SHAG, villus, pannus villosus (*shaggy cloth*).

SHAGGY, villosus (*full of shag*).—*hirsutus*, hirsutus (*rough*).

SHAKE, *s. quassatio* (*e.g. captis*).—*jactatio* (*e.g. cervicum*). Usually by the verb. *A s. of the voice*, vox or sonus vibrans (*see Plin. 10, 29, 43*).

SHAKE, *v.* **TRANS.** [**PROP.**] quater. quassare. concutere. agitare. To *s.* the head, caput concutere, quater, quassare: to *s.* the head at alth (i. e. to show unwillingness or hesitation), renuere qd; dubitare; hesitare; nolle qd facere; rem improbare: to *s.* hands with aby, manus cs quassare (C.): and *prps* prenare manus cs (L.): to *s.* out or down, excutere; decutere: to *s.* oneself, se concutere (of animals, Juv.). To *s.* one's clothes, excutere vestem; excutere pulverem e veste: to *s.* the voice, vibrare (Tiliam., *ap. Fest.*, who explains it by vocem in cantando crispare). [**FIG.**] quater. quassare. concutere. conquassare. labefacere; labefactura. convellere. Jm. labefactura convellereque; percutere, percellere (to make a violent impression upon). To *s.* the kingdom, regnum concutere, labefactura; imperium percutere: to *s.* the credit of aby, fidem cs moliri: creditus was shaken, fides concidit. **INTRANS.** quati. concuti. quassari. To laugh till one's sides *s.*, concuti cacinno: to *s.* with fear, cohorrere, inhorrescere. See **TREMBLE**.

SHAKE OFF, decutere (prop.). excutere (prop. and fig.). To *s.* off dust from clothes, excutere vestem: to *s.* of the yoke, excutere jugum (prop. and fig.).

SHAKING, [**Act of shaking**, quassatio, jactatio. See the verb.] Tremulous motion, tremor, motus.

SHALL, often only the sign of the future, *s.* of the imperative; but it convey also the idea of a duty, and may be rendered by debere. b) Necessity, oportet, necesse est. c) Compulsion, cogi; or the part. fut. pass., *s.* g. hodie et abundum est. d) Command, jubere. praecepere. e) Desire, entreare, jubere velle (e.g. quid me facere vis, jubet quid hic mihi faciendum est?). f) Possibility, by the subjunctive, *e. g.* si forte tibi occurrat; si quispiam dixerit. See **SHOULD**.

SHALLOP, lembus (Curt.). celox (L.). scapha navi annexa (C.).

SHALLOW, *s.* vadium; locus vadosus (Cas.). [**Fig.**] Brevia vada, or simply brevia, are poet.

SHALLOW, adj. **PROPR.** tenuis. vadosus (full of shallows, Cas.). *S.* water, aqua languida, tenuis. **FIG.** tenuis. aridus. jejunus. levis. *S.* knowledge or learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina: *s.* wit, ingenium jejunum, aridum, tenue.

SHALLOWNESS, **PROPR.** vadosa tenuis cs loci natura, ratio. **FIG.** jejuna levitas, tenuitas.

SHAM, *s.* simulatio (v. pr., a pretending that a thing is, which really is not). — dissimulatio (is a pretending that a thing is, which really is not; concealment of truth or fact). — fallacia (trickery). — praestigia (sleight of hand).

SHAM, adj. falsus (g. t.). — simulatus. — fucatus, fucosus. — adulterinus. subditus, suppositus. fallax. alienus. [**SYN.** in **FALAX**.] *A s. fight*, decursio. decursus. decursio campestris or camp. decursus ludicrus (the two former, *g. t.*; the latter, as an exercise, or for amusement; decursio always denoting the action, decursus the state). — simulacrum ludicrum; simulacrum proeli voluptarium; certamen ludicrum; imago pugnae (as a contest between troops for exercise and amusement, *af. L.* 26, 51, in.; 40, 6, & 9; Gell. 7, 3, p. 273, Bip.). — meditatio campestris (as a preparation for a battle, *Plin. Paneg.* 13, 1). *A naval s. fight*, simulacrum navalis pugnae: to appoint a *s. fight*, militibus decurionem or certamen ludicrum indicere (see **Suet. Ner.** 7). To enter upon a *s. fight*, milites in decurionem or in certamen ludicrum educere (to march out troops to a *s. fight*, *af. Veget.* *Mil.* 2, 22). — certamen ludicrum committere.

SHAM, *v.* simulare. fingere. mentiri. See **FRIGN**.

SHAMBLES, laniena (= butcher's stall). — macellum (market). [**Fig.**] Carnarium = a place where meat is kept, a safe, larder.

SHAME, *s.* pudor (sense of *s.*). — verecundia (respect for others). — pudicitia (modesty; opp. impudicitia, libido, cupiditas). Jm. pudor et verecundia; pudor pudicitiaque; pudicitia et pudor. To have lost all *s.*, pudorem dimisisse, projecisse; pudor me non commovet (Ter.); pudor mihi detractus est (Curt.). To be alive to a sense of *s.*, est pudor in aliquo; pudore affectum esse, moveri: to do alth out of *s.*, verecundia adductum, impulsu facere qd (opp. pudore refugere ab qd re; pudore prohiberi ab qd re): to feel *s.* on account of alth, pudet me cs rei: for *s.* I prohi pudor! o indignum facinus! It is a *s.* to do so or so, turpe est, &c. [**Part of the body which modestly conceals**, pars pudenda, verenda.] Disgrace, dedecus. opprobrium. ignominia.

SHAME, *v.* ruborem ci afferre; pudori esse.

SHAMEFACED, pudens. pudicus. verecundus. **SYN.**

in **SHAME**. [**Fig.**] Pudibundus is foreign to the prose of the gold. age.

SHAMEFUL, turpis. — scelus (stronger term, both in a moral and physical sense). — Jm. turpis et scelus. — obscenus (creating disgust when seen or heard). — spurcus (of a disgusting nature, disgustingly dirty, both with regard to the sight and the smell). — ignominiosus (bringing disgrace upon the person, ignominious, *e. g.* fight). — inonestus (dishonest, immoral, of persons and things). Jm. turpis et inonestus. — flagitiosus (full of or abounding in disgraceful actions, vile, of persons and things). — scelere contaminatus (stained with crime, of persons). — nefarius (acting contrary to divine and human law, detestable, of persons and things). *S.* things, res turpes. flagitia. nefaria (the last a stronger term). To lead a *s.* life, turpiter or flagitiose vivere: it is *s.* to say, turpe est dictu: shameful! o indignum facinus! in a *s.* manner, turpiter. sceler. flagitiose. nefarie. **SYN.** above.

SHAMELESS, impudens (of one that has no shame, in general). — confidens (bold, in a bad sense). — impudicus (of one who has no natural shame, unchaste). — Inverecundus (immodest). *A s. fellow*, or without shame, homo quem libidinis infamiae neque pudet neque tædet: he is a *s. fellow*, verèri perdidit (he has lost all shame or proper feelings, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 2, 50). To turn quite *s.*, pudorem ponere; omnem verecundiam effundere (to strip oneself of all feelings of decency).

SHAMELESSLY, impudenter. confidenter. [**SYN.** in **SHAMELESS**.]

SHAMROCK, trifolium (*Plin.*).

SHANK, crus. (of a column) scapus. (of a plant) scapus.

SHAPE, *s.* figura. forma. species. Jm. figura et forma; forma figuraque; figura et species; forma atque species; species atque figura or forma. [**SYN.** and **FORM** in **FORM**.]

SHAPE, *v.* formare. conformare. figurare. fingere. confingere. Jm. fingere et formare. formam cs rei facere. [**SYN.** in **FORM**.] To *s.* one's course, cursum dirigere qd.

SHAPELESS, figurâ carens (prop. without form). — horridus. inconditus (unsightly, ill-formed).

SHAPELINESS, formositas. forma.

SHAPELY, formosus. formâ præstans.

SHARD, testa.

SHARE, *s.* [**Portion**, part, pars (considered simply as a portion of a whole). — portio (a part of a whole, so far as any one has a right to it, a share, portion; [**Fig.**] in Classical Latin, only in the expression pro portione). Each according to his *s.*, pro ratâ parte; pro portione (C. *Verr.* 5, 21, 55). To receive one's *s.*, pro ratâ (parte) accipere: to have a *s.* in alth, participem esse cs rei (g. t., to be partaker). — venire in partem cs rei, habere partem in re (a share considered as property). — socium or adiutorem esse cs rei, venire in societatem cs rei (to co-operate with): to have no *s.*, expertem esse cs rei: to take a *s.* in alth, societatem habere cum re: to give a *s.*, qm facere participem cs rei; qd communicare, participare cum qd: to have had a *s.* in a crime, accleri affinem esse; cs in scelere consortem esse. [**Part of a plough**, vomer or vomis, éris, m. *S.* beams, dentalia.

SHARE, *v.* [**INTRANS.**] To take a share; **TRANS.** To give a share; see the subst. To *s.* the command with aby, equato imperio uti (L.). [**Share** with, i. e. to give up a part to any one, partem cs rei cedere ci. See also **PARTAKE**.]

SHARER, qui partitur, &c. (one who gives a share). — participes (one who takes or has a share). Sharers, socii.

SHARK, [**A kind of fish**, squalus (Linn.).] *A cheat, rogue*, homo ad fraudem acutus (*af. Np. Dion.* 8, 1); homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus; fraudator; praestigiator. *A thorough s.*, homo qui totus ex fraude et fallacia constat; qui totus ex fraude et mendacis factus est.

SHARP, [**PROPR.**] Of the senses, acutus. — sagax (having a fine sense of hearing or smelling, sagacious). — Oculi acuti; oculi acres et acuti; visus acutus; acris videndi sensus: nares acutae; nasus sagax: aures acutae. [**Of the mental faculties**, acutus (quick). — acer (vigorous, penetrating). — subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately). — argutus (over-acute, making too fine distinctions). — perspicax (clear-sighted). *A s.* understanding, ingenium acre or acutum; mens acris: very *s.*, peracutus, peracer: to be very *s.*, acutissimus, acerrime esse ingenio; ingeni acumine valere. [**Fo** — lent, severe, acerbus; gravis. *S.* want, summa egestas, mendicitas; *s.* haired, acerbum odium: *s.* cold, frigus acerbum. [**Biting, cutting, reproach** —

*ul, acerbus, amarus, mordax, aculeatus. *S. words*, voces contumeliosae, contumeliarum aculei: *a. s. letter*, littera aculeata: *to use a. language to aby*, qm gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere.

SHARPEN, praecurare (*to make pointed at the end or in front*).—acuer, exacuer (*to make sharp or pointed in general*).—acuminare, cuspidare (*to put on a point at one end or in front, to fix a pointed head*).—cuneare (*in the shape of a wedge*). *To s. on a whetstone*, cote acuer qd.

SHARER, veterator, fraudator, praestigiator, homo ad fraudem acutus, or ad fallendum paratus or instructus, homo totus ex fraude factus.

SHARPLY, || **PROP.** acies || *Of the senses, acute (cernere, audire)*.—acriter (intuēri qd). *Of the mental powers, acute, acriter, subtiliter*. [Syn. under **SHARP**.] || *Severely, severe, amare, acerbē, asperē, graviter. To accuse one s., acerbē or graviter accusare qm: to reproach one s., asperē vituperare qm.*

SHARPNESS, **PROP.** acies. *The s. of an axe, acies securi*. **FIG.** || *As opp. to mildness, a) Of taste, acritudo (as a lasting property)*.—acrimonia (*as felt at any time, e. g. of mustard, sinapi*). *b) Of character, severitas*.—acribitas. '*To use s., severitatem adhibere (agst aby, in qo): to s., seve*. || *As a penetrating power, a) Of the senses, acies: s. of sight, acies oculorum; of smell, nasus sagax; of hearing, aures acutae. b) Of mental powers, ingenii acumen or acies (the former implying more of depth; of original and inventive ability) or acumen only*.—acies mentis.—ingenium acre.—judicium acre et certum.—perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax (*insight, taking in all at one glance*).—subtilitas (*fine discrimination*).—sagacitas (*the power of accurate investigation*). *Ons acrimonia is 'life, 'energy, &c.* || *acrimonia judicii (Muret.) incorrect.*

SHARP-SIGHTED, || **PROP.** acies cernens, acrivisu. *To be s., acute cernere: to be very s., acerrimo esse visu*. || **FIG.** perspicax (*that sees things at a glance*).—sagax (*that has a thorough insight into things: e. g. sagax ad suspicandum; sagax ad pericula perspicienda*).

SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS, || **PROP.** acies oculorum, visus acer. || **FIG.** perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax.

SHATTER, || *To break in pieces, frangere, confringere, quassare. To s. oneself, barbaram radere or tondere: to be shaved, tondēri; tonsori operam dare (Suet. Oct. 79): to be shaved for the first time, primam barbaram ponere (for wch Petron. 74, catr., in the language of rustics, says, barbariorum facere): to be shaved every day, faciem quotidie rasitare (Suet. Oth. 12): fig., to s. one, i. e. to cheat, impose upon, qm attēdere (Plant. Bacch. 5, 1, 9). To s. closely, qm admūtillare ad cutem (Plant.). || (With a plane, &c.), radere; radere et levare: to s. off, abraderē, deraderē (also to make smooth)—subradere (fm below)—circumradere (all round).*

SHAVE, || (With a razor, &c.) radere or abraderē barbam cs (with a razor, faveiv).—tondēre cs barbam (with scissors, keipeiv; see Suet. Oct. 79, modo tondēre, modo radere barbam). *To s. oneself, barbaram radere or tondere: to be shaved, tondēri; tonsori operam dare (Suet. Oct. 79): to be shaved for the first time, primam barbaram ponere (for wch Petron. 74, catr., in the language of rustics, says, barbariorum facere): to be shaved every day, faciem quotidie rasitare (Suet. Oth. 12): fig., to s. one, i. e. to cheat, impose upon, qm attēdere (Plant. Bacch. 5, 1, 9). To s. closely, qm admūtillare ad cutem (Plant.). || (With a plane, &c.), radere; radere et levare: to s. off, abraderē, deraderē (also to make smooth)—subradere (fm below)—circumradere (all round).*

SHAVE, tonsor. *A female s., tonatrix: of or belonging to a s., tonsorius. See also BARBER.*

SHAVINGS, ramenta, orum (e. g. abietis).

SHAWL, *amiculum muliebē.

SHE, fem. of pronouns in Hē.

SHEAF, fascis (bound together in order to be carried, e. g. stramentorum, Cēs.).—dim. fasciculus, manipulus (*a bundle not too large to be carried by hand*). *To bind sheaves, fascēs colligare, vincire.*

SHEAR, tondēre (v. pr.).—recidere, praecidere (*to cut short, or too short; e. g. capillum*).

SHEARS, forfex (Hē: forceps = long or pincers).

SHEATH, thēca (Hē: e. g. of a razor).—vagina (*for a long sharp instrument; also of plants*).—involutum (*covering, wrapper; e. g. of a shield, for papers, &c.*).

SHEATHE, in vaginam recondere: *to s. again, put up again into a s., vaginā reddere.*

SHED, v. effundere, profundere. *To s. around, circumfundere: to s. tears, lacrimas effundere, profundere, or projicere; lacrimare; flere: to s. blood, sanguinem effundere, profundere (one's own blood, e. g. pro patriā).—eodem or sanguinem facere (the blood of others): to s. the blood of aby, cs sanguinem haurire: to s. teeth, primores dentes amittere, mutare. To have*

s. all one's teeth, omnes dentes habēre et renatos et immutabiles (Plin. H. N.): to s. a coat, villos mutare (of a horse, &c.): to s. horns, cornua deponere.

SHED, s. turgurium. dim. turguriculum. officina (*as a workshop: subgrundum = the eaves of a house*).

SHEDDING, effusio, profusio. *S. of tears, letus (weeping); lacrimae (tears): s. of blood, cædes. Usually by Crel. with the verb.*

SHEEP, ovīs (prop. and fig.). dim. ovicula (Hē: laniger, bidens, poet.).—pecus, ūdis, f. (*a single head of s.; pl., oves*); pecus, ōris, n. (oviarium, ovilum, or lanigerum). *A flock of s., grex ovium: a s. dog, canis oviarius, pecuarius, pastoralis: s. shearing, ovium tonsura (Col.).*

SHEEPCOT, SHEEPFOLD, ovile, is, n.

SHEEPHOOK, pedum, baculum pastorale.

SHEEPISH, timidus, demissus, pavidus.

SHEEPISHLY, timide, pavidē.

SHEEPISHNESS, timiditas, animus timidus, pavidus.

SHEEP-SHEARING, tonsura ovium. *To have one's s., tondēre oves.*

SHEEPSKIN, pellis ovilla (Plin.).—corium ovillum (prepared). *S. s. cloak, mastruca.*

SHEEPWALK, *pasuum oviarium.

SHEER, purus, merus. See **MEAN**.

SHEER OFF, (clam) se subducere, cedere loco. *dicedere de or ex qo loco, se amittiri (Ter., Plant.).*

SHEET, || (Of a bed, &c.) ppas. lodix. (toral is = counterpane; linteum, a linen cloth, g. t.) || *A thin plate, lamina, bractea; bracteola (dim.): s. copper, s. iron, lamina, lamella, ænea, ferrea. || A piece of paper, plula.*

SHEET-ANCHOR, ancora ultima; also fig., e. g. fessis (Sil. 7, 24).

SHEET-LIGHTNING, fulgetrum (Plin.).

SHEKEL, siclus (Ecc.).

SHELF, || *Board to lay things on, pluteus (when covered over, or when one s. is above another in a set)*.—tabula (*as a single board*). *Book-shelves, (librorum) foruli, loculamenta; pluteus. || Sand-bank, syrtis: Lat. pulvinus.*

SHELL, s. cortex (e. g., of nuts).—crusta (*a crust; hard, thick coat*).—corium (*a leather-like covering; e. g., of chestnuts*).—cutis (*a thin covering, skin*).—putamen (*of eggs, nuts, beans, laticuleous animals*).—testa (*of animals, and eggs*).—folliculus (*of pulse and corn*).—tunica (*husk of corn*).

SHELL, v. || **TRANS.** putamen ci rei detrabere: *desquamare (to take off the scales)*. || **INTRANS.** cutem, corticem, &c. deponere, exuere, desquamari (*in scales*). *To s. teeth, dentes cadunt, exidunt.*

SHELTER, s. || *That wch covers or defends, tectum (roof)*.—perflugium (*place of refuge, or offering a s.*).—deversorium (*a place to put up at, on the road*).—hospitium (*if in the house, or under the roof of a friend*).—asylum (*an asylum*). *To afford a s., tectum præbere; also hospitio accipere, tecto, ad se or ad se domum, recipere (under one's roof, in one's house); tectis ac sedibus recipere; mœnibus, tectis, recipere (of the inhabitants of a town, with regard to fugitives); asylum aperire (to give an asylum). To find a s., hospitium nancisci. At some places I cannot even find a s., multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio. || Protection, praesidium. || Protector, acutum (fig., i. e. shield). || A protection agst rain, &c., subgrunda, subgrundum.*

SHELTER, v. || *To give or to take shelter, see SHELTER, subst.; see also the SYN. in TO DRESS, TO GUARD. To s. agst the heat of the sun, contra solem protegere (e. g., one's head). To s. agst the cold and the heat, contra frigorem æstusque injuriam tuēri. The harbour was sheltered fm the south-west winds, portus ab Africā tegebatur. To be sheltered by one's post as ambassador, legationis jure tectum esse: to be sheltered, tectum or tutum esse.*

SHELVING, declivis, acclivis, proclivis (*sloping; decl. if looked at fm above, and accl. if fm below, procl. if gradually*).—fatigatus (*in the way of a roof*).—deruptus (*rather steep; e. g. derupta ripa, of the bank of a river*).

SHEPHERD, opilio (Col.). ovium custos (C.). ovium pastor, or pastor (g. t. for one who feeds herds or flocks). *A s.'s life, vita pastorum (the life of s.'s)—vita pastorica (also, a life like that of a s.). A s. boy, *puer pastoris. A s.'s staff, pedum, pastorale baculum: s.'s pipe, flutula pastorica or pastoralis. A s.'s dog, canis pastoralis or pastoricius; canis pecuarius: of or belonging to a s., pastoralis, pastoriū, pastoriū: s.'s weather-glass (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.).*

s. a. purse (a plant), **thlaspi bursa pastoris* (Linn.): *s. a. needle* (a plant), **scandix pecten* (Linn.).

SHEPHERDESS, **feimina pastoris*.

SHERBET, *prps* *sicera* (late).

SHERIFF, *The nearest word is prps* *prætor*; but the English term must often be retained for the sake of perspicuity.

SHERIFFALTY, *prps* *prætura*.

SHEW. See *SHOW*.

SHIELD, [PROPR.] *clipeus* (a large *s.*, round or oval).

—*scutula* (large, oblong). —*parma* (small, round).

—*pelta* (small and light, of various shapes, usually with a semicircular indentation on one side, *pelta lunata*).

[FRO.] *Defence*, vid.

SHIFT, *s.* [ARTIFICE, TRICK, DOLUS, ars (artificium, techna, Com.).] *Expedient*, ratio, modus, remedium. *To put one to his s.'s*, multum negotii ei facessere; negotium facere ei; qm torquere. *I am put to my last s.'s* for money, consilia rerum domesticarum sunt impedita (C.): *to make the best s. one can*, mollit tantum salis litant, qui non habent thura (Procr., Plaut.). [CHEMISE, INDULGENCE;] *or by Crcl.* Imum corporis velamentum (aft. Curt. 5, 1, 38).

SHIFT, *v.* [TO CHANGE, VID.] *To use expedient*, consilium a presentī necessitate repetere (Curt. 6, 4, 10).

SHILLING, **schellinus* (in the Latin of the middle ages). —**schellinus* (s. l.). *To pay twenty s.'s* in the pound, solidum suum cuique solvere (i. e. the whole amount, C.): *to pay ten s.'s* in the pound, dimidium ex eo, quod debebat, qd solvit (Q. 5, 10, 105).

SHIN, *thibia*.

SHINE, *s.* *claritas*, splendor, nitor, candor, fulgor. [SYN. IN BRIGTHNESS.]

SHINE, *v.* [PROPR.] *splendēre*, *fulgēre*, *nitēre* [SYN. IN SPLENDOR]. —*micare* (to sparkle, twinkle; of bodies wh. shoot forth beams suddenly at intervals).

—*glāre* *rutilare* (to *s.* with a gold colour). —*radiare* (to beam, cast beams). —*conscare* (to dart forth, of flames) and *candēre* (to *s.* brightly) are only poetic. *To s.* with ivory and gold, ebone et auro fulgēre. [FIG.] *splendēre* (to make a show). —*fulgēre* (to *s.* forth, in aby, in qo; of good qualities). —*nitēre* (to be illustrious; c. g. recenti gloriā). —*enitēre* or *elucēre* (to be conspicuous; c. g. in bello, in foro; of persons and things, as virtues, &c.). *By aly*, qd re. *To endeavour to s.* with aly, se ostentare (esp. externally, and in speech). —*honoris* or *gloriz* cupidum esse (to strive after honour and glory).

SHINE FORTH, *elucēre*, *enitēre*, *effulgēre* (prop. and fig.). —*fulgēre*, *exsplicēscere* (fig.). *The sun s.'s forth between the clouds*, sol inter nubes effulget; fig., even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indeoles virtutis. *The good and beautiful s.'s forth* from the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex illis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus perluceat.

SHINE THROUGH, *translucēre*, *perlucēre*, *interlucēre*. *The moon s.'s through the windows*, luna se fundit per fenestras (P. ÆN. 3, 152).

SHINE UPON, *luce collustrare*. *The moon s.'s upon the earth*, luna mittit lucem in terram.

SHINGLE, *scandula* (not *scindula*). *To be roofed with s.*, *scandulis tectum esse*; *scandulā contectum esse*.

SHINGLES, [Loose stones on a beach, prps lapilli litorales or (poet.) litorel.] *A kind of disease*, **zona morbus* (s. l.).

SHINING, [PROPR.] *lucidus* (s. with a bright, pure light; opp. obscurus). —*pellucidus* (transparent, pellucid). —*illustrius* (existing in light; of a road, star, &c., C. Verr. 3, 94, 219). —*luminosus* (having abundant light). —*nitidus*, *nitens* (s. beautifully, with pure brightness). —*splendidus* (s. with dazzling, splendid brightness). —*fulgens* (blazing with fiery brightness; c. g. of a comet; opp. sol nitidus). [FRO.] *Illustrious*, vid.

SHIP, *s.* *navis* (g. l.). —*navigium* (a smaller *s.*; in later Latin as g. l. for *navis*: *carina*, *puppis*, *ratis* in this sense are poet.). *The several kinds of s.'s* with the ancients were the following, *navis oneraria* (g. l. for any *s.* carrying heavy freight). —*navis mercatoria* (a merchantman). —*navis frumentaria* (for carrying corn). —*corbita* (a slow-sailing vessel, laden with goods). —*gaulis* (γαῦλος, a Phœnician merchantman, of an oval form, **Gell.* 10, 25, and *Fest.*). —*cercurus* (κέρκυρος, a light sailing-vessel, with oars only in the fore part, peculiar to the Cyprians). —*hippagogus* (ἵππαγος, a horse transport, **L.* 44, 28, § 7). —*actuaria*, *actuarium*, *actuarium* (a small light sailing vessel, provided with sails and oars). —*navis longa* or *rostrata* (a *s.* of war, long,

armed with a strong head or beak; if with two banks of oars, *biremis*; with three, *triremis*; with four, *quadriremis*; with five, *quinqueremis*). —*navis prædatoria* or *piratica* (a pirate). —*myopæro* (μυωπαῖρον, a pirate, of smaller size). —*celox* (a light, fast-sailing vessel, with two or three oars). —*lembus* (λέμβος, a low, sharp-built vessel, adapted for very fast sailing, skiff, yacht). —*lennunculus* (a little skiff, or fishing-boat). —*priasis* (πρισις, a long small sailing-vessel, like the lembus). —*phasælus* (φασῆλος, a small fast-sailing vessel in the shape of a kidney-bean, such as was in use among the pirates of Phæsis, on the borders of Lydia and Pamphylia). —*aphractus* (ἀφρακτος, a long vessel, without deck; in use among the Rhodians). —*dicrôtum*, *dicrôta* (δισκροτος, ἡ, a kind of galley with two banks of oars). Of or belonging to *s.*, *navalis*, *nauticus*. *To build a s.*, *navem construere*, *edificare* (C.), *facere* (Cæs., L.), *fabricare* (Curt.). *To repair a s.*, *navem reficere*, *reparare*. *To fit out a s.*, *navem instruere*, *ornare*, *adornare* (L.), *armare* (Cæs.): *to dismantle or unrig a s.*, *navem exarmare* (Sen.): *to go on board a s.*, *navem ascendere* (Ter.), *conscendere* (C.): *in navem ascendere* (C.). *A s. lies at anchor*, *navis stat*, *constitit in ancoris*. *To sink a s.*, *navem deprime* (Cæs.), *demergere* (L.). *A s. is ready for sea*, *navis apta est instructaque omnibus rebus ad navigandum* (Cæs.). *A s. is driven out of its course*, *navis tempestate discedit suo cursu* (Cæs.). *S.-timber*, *materia navalis*; *arbores navales*.

SHIP, *v.* in *navem* (naves) imponere. *To s. goods for a place*, *qo merces devehendas dare*.

SHIP-BUILDING, *By Crcl.* with *edificare* *naves*; c. g., *the art of s.-building*, *ars edificandi naves*, or **architectura navalis*.

SHIPMATE, *socius* or *comes navigationis* (C.).

SHIPMENT, *By Crcl.* with the verb.

SHIPPING, *naves*, *navigia* (pl.), *classis* (a fleet).

SHIPWRECK, *s.*, *naufragium*. *To suffer a s.*, *naufragium facere* (C., Np.); *navem frangere* (Ter.). [naufragium pati, Sen. Trag. 1025 not to be followed.] *To perish by a s.*, *naufragio perire*, *interire* (C., Cæs.); *naufragio intercepti* (T.). *One who has suffered a s.*, *naufragus*, *qui naufragum fecit*; also *ejectus* only. *Also fig.*: c. g. *if these men remain at the helm of affairs, there is reason to fear a general s.*, qui nisi a gubernaculo recesserint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est (C.). *In the s. of the state*, in *naufragio reipublice*.

SHIPWRECK, *v.* See *TO WRECK*.

SHIPWRIGHT, **architectus navalis* (*naupēgus*, *Pand.*).

SHIRE, *provincia*; some say **comitatus*.

SHIRT, *tunica intertilla*, *intertilla*, *subcucula* (with the ancients, the under tunic, made of linen or cotton; the upper tunic was called *indulum*; see *Bekker's Gallus*, vol. 2, p. 89, sqq.). —*sindon* (a fine *s.* worn by young slaves in attendance, lucked up at the knees): *wearing a s.*, in a *s.*, *subcuculatus*; *linteo succinctus* (with a sindon; *Suet. Cal.* 26). *PROV.* *Near is my s.*, but *dearer is my skin*, *tunica pallio propior* (Plaut. *Trin.* 5, 2, 30); *proximum egomet sum mihi* (Ter. *Andr.* 4, 1, 12).

SHIVER, *v.* [TRANS.] *frangere*, *confringere*. See *BREAK*. [INTRANS.] *horrēre*, *horrescere* (to shudder with cold, &c.). —*tremere*, *contremicare* (to tremble). *To s. all over*, *totum tremere* *horreque*; omnibus artibus *contremiscere*.

SHIVER, *s.* [A broken piece, fragmentum, fragmen (poet.).] —*frustum* (a little bit).

SHIVER, *s.* [A shuddering, horror: cold *s.*, februm frigus; frigus et febris (aft. *metus* et febris, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31); fm the context, frigus only; c. g., to be attacked with cold *s.*, corpus frigore tentatur (H. Sat. 1, 1, 80). To have cold *s.*, frigore et febris jactari (aft. C. l. c.).

SHIVERING, *horror* (opp. febris, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28). *SHOAL*, [A multitude, copia, multitudo, vis.] *A sand-bank*, *syrtis* (Lat.); *pulvinus*.

SHOCK, *s.* [Collision, concussion, vid.] *Conflict* (of enemies), *vid.* [Offence, offensio, injuria, contumelia. [SYN. IN OFFENCE.] *A pile of sheaves*, **acervus*. *A shagged dog*, **canis aquaticus* (L.).

SHOCK, *v.* [To shake, vid.] *To offend*, *vid.* *SHOCKING*, [Offensive, quod offensum est; quod offensionem habet or affert. quod offendit. quod non vacat offensione. quod displicet (that gives offence). —*exemplo* *baud saluber*. *mali* or *peccati* *exempli* (that sets a bad example).] *Atrocious*, *durus* (of things that excite horror). —*atrox* (exciting fear; c. g. facinus). —*foedus* (foul). —*abominandus*, *detestandus*

detestabilis (detestable).—nefandus, nefarius (the former of actions; the latter of men, their thoughts and actions).—immanis (shocking; of actions).—teter (hideous, shocking; abominable in character and conduct).—odiosus (hateful, abominable). A s. villain, homo omni parte detestabilis, homo impurus, monstrum hominis.

SHOCKINGLY, atrociter, immaniter, fœde, tetre.

SHOE, s. calceamentum, or (post-Aug.) calceatus, ſis (collectively, for all that covers the foot).—calceus (if of a small size).—calceolus (the s. wch covered the foot up to the ankle, made of black leather, and laced with a leather strap; it was worn only together with the toga).—crepida (κρηπίς), or, pure Latin, solea (the sandal only protecting the foot-sole, worn by the Greek women; by the Romans only in the house and on a journey. The crepida differed fm the solea inasmuch only as it might be worn on either foot; compare Geil. 13, 21, s. sq.—

THE gallica (sc. solea), introduced shortly before the time of Cicero, were also sandals of that description made after the fashion of the Gauls).—sandalium (συνδάλιον, a high sandal, made of wood, cork, or leather, tied to the foot by means of a leather strap, worn at Rome, especially by the rich ladies, who had them enriched with all manner of ornaments; with the Greeks they were worn also by the men).—calliga (the s. of the common soldier, a sole simply with iron nails, laced with leather thongs up to the middle of the leg).—sculponea (sc. solea, wooden s.'s worn by slaves and rustics).—pero (a large s. of untanned leather, generally with the hair of the animal on it, that covered the foot up to the ankle, and was fastened with leather thongs like the calceus. It was worn by the most ancient Romans, with exception of the senators; in later times it was worn by slaves and peasants).—soccus (σώκος, a low, thin, light s., worn by females and actors of Greek comedy).—cothurnus (κόθουρος, the s. of the huntsman in Crete, introduced by Æschylus on the stage, with soles four inches thick. Females of a short stature used to wear it, for the sake of making themselves look taller): wide s.'s, calcei laxi; tight s.'s, calcei pedibus minores (aft. H. Ep. 1, 10, 43). easy s.'s, calcei habiles et apti ad pedem. One that has s.'s on, calceatus; soleatus. One that has taken off his s.'s, without s.'s, discalceatus: to wear s.'s, calceis uti; to change one's s.'s, se or pedem calceare; calceos sibi induere; calceos sumere. To put on other s.'s, calceos mutare. To assist aby in pulling on his s.'s, qm calceare; calceos inducere ei; calceare qm soccis (see above). To ask aby to put on one's s.'s, committere ei pedes calceandos: to take off one's own s.'s, excalceare pedes: to take off aby's s.'s, excalceare qm: to make aby take off one's s.'s, or to have one's s.'s taken off by aby, præbere ei pedes excalceandos: the right, left, s., dexter, sinister calceus (Suet. Aug. 92): a horse s., solea ferrea: to cast a s. (of a horse); see HOMINIS: to patch a s., laciniam assuere calceo. The s. pinches, calceus urit (†). Prov. Every one knows best where the s. pinches him, * sua quisque incommoda optime novit.

SHOE, v. qm calceare. calceos inducere ei. To s. a horse, equo induere soleas ferreas, equum calceare (both in the sense of the ancients, who employed s.'s that could be put on and off at pleasure).—equo ferreas soleas clavis suffigere (after our manner).

SHOE-BLACK, * calceos detergens.

SHOE-BRUSH, * peniculus quo calceamenta deterjuntur.

SHOE-HORN, * cornu quo calcei pedibus or in pedes inducuntur.

SHOEING-SMITH, * faber ferrarius, qui equis soleas ferreas suppungit.

SHOEMAKER, autor (g. t.).—sandallarius (one that makes sandals; see SYN. in SHOE).—crepidarius (one that made soles). A journeyman s., * autor operas præbens. A s.'s apprentice, tabernæ sutoris alumnus (T. Ann. 15, 34, 3).

SHOESTRING, obstragulum crepidæ (* Plin. 9, 35, 36).—habena, corrigia (if of leather, see STRAP).

SHOOT, s. virga (twig, g. t.).—surculus, talea (such as will serve for settings, &c.).—sarmentum (a useless s.).—atolo (a hurtful sucker, Dôd.).—germen (shoot, eye, that would serve for grafting).

SHOOT, v. (TRANS.) To propel a weapon, &c., mittere, emittere, conjicere (of weapons hurled; sagittas, &c.).—permittere (so as to hit the mark). To s. arrows, sagittas mittere, sagittas conjicere (e. g., into a castle, in castellum, Cas.). also poet., sagittam arcu expellere (O.): telum trajicere (fm one point to another): with a gun, * glandes e scopetolo mittere (if loaded with ball): to be going to s. (at a thing), ictum intentare. To s. at aby or a thing, telo petere qm or qd; tela in qd conjicere; telum

in qm immittere (C.). To s. as a mark, destinatum petere. He shot with so sure an aim, that he could hit birds flying, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebant, ut aves quoque exciperet (Curt. 5, 41). [See AIM.] PROV. To s. with a long bow, gloriöse mentiri; gloriolus da se predicare (of one whose tales magnify his own deeds). || To hit with a missile, qd ictu ferire. To s. aby dead, qm telo occidere (g. t.). qm sagittâ conjicere (with an arrow). To s. game, &c., bestias venabulo (&c.) transverberare (C.). To s. oneself, suâ manu cadere: to s. off aby's arm, leg, &c., ictu teli auferre ei brachium, pedem, &c.: to s. a bolt, obdere pessulum otio is the nearest expression. || INTRANS.) To move rapidly, ferri.—rapide ferri. To s. up into the air, sublime ferri: to s. down, præcipitari, præcipientem ire (g. t.).—præcipientem devolvi (e. g. per saxa, of a river).—propere se (F., to s. or dart away).—emicare (of the heart, lightning, flame, water, blood). A vine s.'s, vitis in jugum emicas (Col.). || To grow quickly, prosilire (of plants, e. g. frutex, Col.).—adolescere (of corn)—avide se promittere (to grow large; of trees).—herbescere (of corn in the blade). || To prick, smart (of wounds), pungere (me, te, eum, &c.). || To shoot ahead, prævehi (præter qm or qd).

SHOOT FORTH, (i. e. to bud, &c.) gemmare, gemmascere, progeminare (to put forth buds).—germinare, egerminare, progeminare (to get twigs or branches).—pullulare, pullulascere (afresh).—fruticare or fruticari (to form a stalk, of some plants, as cabbage, &c.: then of bushy trees, as the willow, &c.). The trees s. forth, gemmæ proventunt, existunt.

SHOOT THROUGH, (TRANS.) trajicere, transigere (with an arrow or javelin).—transverberare (with a javelin or the like). || INTRANS.) FIG.) transcurrere, transmittere.

SHOOT UP, || To dart up (as water fm a fountain, &c.), emicare, with or without alte or in altum; sublime ferri. || To grow rapidly, adolescere (of persons; also of corn)—excrecere (of persons).—avide se promittere (of trees).—herbescere (to grow in the stalk, of corn).

SHOOTING-GROUND, jaculatorius campus (Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9).

SHOP, taberna (v. pr.); diss., tabernacula, pergula (a building in wch goods were exposed for sale, and works of art for inspection, &c., see HARD. Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 12, § 84).—officina (a workshop). Bookseller's s., taberna libraris: to keep a s., tabernam habere: to shut a s., tabernam claudere.

SHOP-BOY, tabernæ mercatoris minister (aft. T. Ann. 15, 34, 3).

SHOP-KEEPER, tabernarius.—(faceté, of goods that do not find sale), merx invendibilis, merx quæ emptorem non reperit.

SHOP-PRICE, * pretium quo qd in tabernis venditur.

SHORE, s. litus (as the line of coast).—ora (as a more extended space, bordering on the sea). To lie at anchor off a s., in salo navem tenere in ancoris. (Suet. acta (= litus) should not be used except with ref. to Greek history, &c. [according to Dôd. 'coast as presenting agreeable views, a pleasant residence,' &c.])—Towns on the s., urbes maritimæ. To keep close in to s., litus or oram legere: to sail along the s., litus prætervehi; as closely as possible, quam proxime poterant, litus tenere (L. 44, 12, 6): to set aby on s., qm in terram exponere: to bring a vessel to s., navem ad terram appellere, applicare, ad litus appellere.

SHORE, v. See PROP. SUPRA.

SHORELESS, || PROP. sine litore. || FIG.) Boundless, terminatus, infinitus, immensus.

SHORT, || Of small extent in space, brevis (g. t., opp. longus, latus).—curtus (cut short; too short).—contractus (narrowed, limited in extent).—strictus (drawn tight; short in breadth or width). Jm. contractus et strictus, artus angustus (tight, narrow).—minutus (made very small).—præcursus (broken off, abrupt; e. g. conclusions).—pressus (compact). Very s., perbrevis; brevissimus: s. of stature, statura brevis; brevis; brevi corpore: a s. way, via brevis or compendiaris; viz compendium (post-Aug.): s. hair, capilli breves (opp. capilli longi); capilli tonsi (cut; Juven. 9, 149): s. sight, oculi non longe conspectum ferentes: we have s. sight, oculis non satis prospicere: to be s. (in speaking or writing), breviter or paucis or præcisè dicere (opp. copiose, plene et perfectè dicere); brevis prædicare: paucis or breviter scribere or perscribere: to be s. (in narrative or description), breviter exponere or paucis abolvere qd; in pauca conferre qd; breviter astringere qd (e. g. argumenta): be s., in pauca conferre;

verbo dicas; praecide; id, si potes, verbo expedi: *I will be as s. as I can*, in verba conferam paucissima: *in s.*, to be s., ut in pauca conferam; ne longum faciam; ne longum sim; ut ad pauca redeam; ut pauca dicam; ne multis te morer; de quo ne multa disseram; ne multa; ne plura; quid multa? quid plura? quid queris? ad summam; denique (denique *empty* when a conclusion is added to a series of enumerations); uno verbo (in one word); *only* when no more than one word follows; see Cato, R. R. 157, 5; C. Phil. 2, 22, 54). Also *quo* (affixed) is used to express 'short' (in order to resume; see Interpp. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; ad C. Catil. 3, 8, 28; ad C. de Legg. 1, 18, 48, § 2, 7, 16). *S. and west*, paucis quidem, sed bene. *Of brief extent in time*, brevis, exiguus (unimportant, inconsiderable). —contractus (contracted, shortened; e. g. noctes). The shortest day, dies brumalis (opp. dies solstitialis); bruma (the winter solstice; opp. solstitium: the shortest night, nox solstitialis (opp. nox brumalis, in O. Pont. 2, 4, 26); solstitium (the summer solstice; opp. bruma). *The writers of the best age, and even Sen. N. Qu., 1, 1, 3, use solstitium only in this sense; and hence it is unclassical to say solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma, or solstitium aestivum for solstitium alone; see Ruhnck. Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28; Och. C. Eccl. p. 284).* A. s. syllable, syllaba brevis: to mark a syllable as s., syllabam corripere (opp. producere): to pronounce s., breviter dicere syllabam: in incillitus the first letter [syllable] is short, incillitus dictum [dictur] brevi prima littera: a. s. memory, memoria hebes: in a. s. time, brevi tempore; brevi spatio, or more cōmly, brevi, celeriter (quickly): in a. s. time, perbrevis: a. s. time before, brevi ante, paulo ante, proxime; modo (just now, not long since); nuper (lately; but of a point of time more or less remote; see C. Verr. 4, 3, 6, quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante). *Recens for modo or nuper is not classical: a. s. time after, brevi post or postea; paulo post or post paulo (see Interpp. ad L. 22, 60, 16); non ita multo post; brevi spatio interfecto: a. s. time before (a person's death, &c.), haud multum ante (mortem cā): a. s. time after (a person's death, &c.), haud multum post (mortem cā): a. s. time before day, paulo ante lucem; plane mane (early in the morning): to cut s. a conversation, sermonem incidere (sermonem abruptum belongs to the silver age and the poets): to cut s. an acquaintance, friendship, &c., societatem, amicitiam dirumpere, discindere; amicitiam repente praecidere (opp. sensim dissolvere): to be s. with aby, qm severius adhibere (C. Att. 10, 12, 3).*

SHORT-HAND, ars dicta or dictata velocissime exscriptum (aft. Suet. Tit. 3.) —tachygraphia (f. t.). —scriptum compendium. To write in s.-h., notare (opp. perscribere): to take down in s.-h., per compendia excipere qd (e. g. cursim loquentis voces, C. Manil. 4, 198); notis excipere qd. (Prudent. uses punctis dicta praepositis sequi, and notare verba fictis signis). *Abbrevisare is low Latin: per notas scribere has a different meaning.* A s.-h. writer, notarius (one who takes down a speech, &c., by the use of certain contractions, notae; called poet. by Manil., Astron. 4, 180, scriptor velox: *Notarius velox is not Latin, Cf. Interpp. ad Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Gesser. Chrestom. Plin. p. 11, sq.*) —actarius (one who takes notes of speeches delivered in a court; see Suet. Cæs. 55). —scriptor velox, cui littera verbum eat (†).

SHORT-SIGHTED, ¶ Procr. myops (μῦψ, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 3). —(in pure Latin) qui oculis non satis prospicit, or cujus oculi non longe conspectum ferunt. To be s.-s., oculis non satis prospicere. ¶ Frig. Unwise, silly, stultus (opp. intelligens, sapiens). *Impudent, in this sense, is not classical.*

SHORTEN, curtare, decurtare (with the idea of mangling or mangling). —detrahere qd (in respect of number). —contrahere (e. g. orationem). —in angustum cogere (to contract, abridge; e. g. commentarios, Sen. Ep. 39, 1). —amputare (e. g. t. to cut shorter; s. g. orationem). —imminuere (to abridge the number of syllables in pronouncing a word, as, audisse for audivisse, C. Or. 47, im.). —notare (to abbreviate in writing).

SHORTLY, ¶ Briefly, not at length, breviter (e. g. t.). —arte, anguste (narrowly). —paucis (sc. verbis), breviter (with few words). —strictim, cartim (superficially; opp. copiose). Jn. breviter strictimque; praecise (abruptly, with few words; opp. plane et perfecte; there also, roundly, flatly; e. g. negare). —presse or pressius (briefly, but thoroughly; e. g. definire). ¶ Soon, vid.

SHORTNESS, brevitās (e. g. t. in space and time). —exiguitas (limited extent). S. of stature, brevitās cor-

poris: s. of time, temporis brevitās (e. g. t.); temporis exiguitas or angustia (in respect of a business, &c.). s. in speaking, brevitās dicendi (e. g. t.); brevitatitas (as a property, C. ap. Gell. 12, 2, med.); celeritas dicendi (quickness). To study s., brevitate servire; brevitate adhibere; (in athg) in qā re (e. g. in interpreting).

SHOT, s. ¶ The act of shooting, tell jactus or connectus (of a weapon, as discharged) —ictus (of a weapon, as having hit the mark). —sclopeti or tormenti fragor (in as far as it caused a report). To fire a s., "telum e sclopeto emittere (but by no means sclopetum dispendere or explodere); "tormentum mittere or emittere. ¶ That which is discharged, (in the sense of the ancients) telum (thrown either with the hand or by a machine). —sagitta (an arrow. *sclopetum is poet. only*). —pl. tela missilia, and missilia simply (but emissalia, cf. C. de Legg. 3, 9, 20, is a doubtful reading). —globus (any round mass, e. g. of lead, thrown by a sling). —glans (a ball of clay or lead, which was made hot and thrown by a sling; see Interpp. ad Cæs. B. G. 5, 43; hence a proper expression for our 'musket-ball'; also telum will suit for the latter three; compare FIRE). —telum tormento missum (aft. Cæs. B. G. 3, 51, extr.). —globus tormento missus (after the preceding passage). —grando plumbus (small shot). —globus ferro secto et pulvere pyro completus (grape shot). ¶ Reach of missiles, tell connectus. To come within s., ad telli connectum venire: to fight within s., eminui pugnare (opp. cominus pugnare).

SHOULD, A) Implied duty, propriety, &c., 1) debeo. oportet (oportet denoting objectively the moral claim that is made upon aby; deb. subjectively the moral obligation that he is under). The perf. inf. after 'should' is usually translated by the pres. inf., debuit facere = 'he should have done it'. The pupil also observe, that before the Engl. perf. inf. a past tense of debeo, oportet should be used. 2) The gerundive or participle in dus. 'Friendship s. be desired for its own sake', amicitia propter se expetenda est. 'Should' is translated in this way to denote general truths. B) Should (as the past tense of shall) is often a future (being the form which the Engl. future assumes after a past tense). He said that he s. sail, &c., dixit se navigaturum esse. C) Should is often a conditional form, to be translated by the present or imperfect subjunct. (the imperfect only, but not exclusively, when it is implied that the condition is not realized; the present is by far the more common when this is not to be implied). It occurs both in the conditional and in the consequent clause: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem—mentiar (if I s. deny, &c., I s. tell a lie). —si forte quereretur &c., putarem (if it s. be enquired, &c., I s. think). D) Sometimes 'should' is used as a modest expression of what one does not really doubt, as, I s. think, &c., putem; where, for the present subj., the perf. is also used, crediderim (I s. imagine). Velim, nolim, malim, are very common forms. E) Sometimes 'should' after 'that', has no potential, future, or conditional meaning, and is translated by the pres. inflex. It is strange that you s. say so, mirum eat te haec dicere.

SHOULDER, s. humerus (of men). —armus (in old Latin and the poets denotes the upper arm of the shoulder, but in Class. prose it is used only of animals). S.-blade, scapula (usually pl. scapulae). s.-bone, os humeri; pl., scapula, orum, n. pl. (Cels. 8, 1, but ed. Almel. reads scutula). S. of mutton, "armus vervecinus: broad over the s.-s., latus ab humeris: to carry on the s.-s., humeris portare or gestare (prop.); humeris gestare (prop. and fig.; e. g. universam rempublicam): to carry burdens on the s.-s., onera humeris portare (e. g. t.); bajulare (as a porter): to take aby on one's s.-s., qm in humeros suos efferre (in order to raise him up so as to show him to others); qm humeris sublevare (in order to carry him when weary): to take atq upon one's s.-s., tollere qd in humeros (prop.); suscipere or recipere qd (to take atq upon oneself; rec. with the accessory notion of being responsible for it): he was turned out neck and s.-s., foras deturbatus est (Plant.); turpiter ejectus est (O.). These burdens are removed fm the s.-s. of the poor to those of the rich, hæc onera in ditēs a pauperibus inclinata sunt.

SHOULDER, v. qd in humeros tollere. To s. a gun, "sclopetum humero acclinare.

SHOULDER-BELT, balteus or balteum.

SHOUT, s. clamor (freq. in pl., if it means the s. of several persons). —convicium (of a turbulent assembly of persons). Jn. clamor conviciumque; clamor atque convicium. —voces (of a turbulent mass of people). —vociferatio. vociferatus (loud vehement cries fm diapla-

sure, pain, anger, &c.)—streptitus (*din*).—fremitus (*hollow murmuring of a multitude*).—clamor incoaditus; clamor dissōnus; clamores dissōni; clamor dissōnus in diversa vocantibus (*some shouting one thing, some another*). *A dreadful s.*, clamor ingens; ardens, fit or oritur ex exortitu: *to raise a s.*, clamare; vociferari (*violently*): *s. of joy*, clamor et gaudium (*T. Hist. 2, 70, 3*); clamor lætus (*P. Æn. 3, 524*). *To receive or greet ably with a shout of applause*, clamor et vocibus ci astrepere; *with s. of applause*, cum plausibus clamoribusque: *to receive ably with s. of applause*, plausu or plausu et clamore prosequi qd: *to receive with s. (e.g. ably's arrival)*, clamoribus excipere qd or qm: *with s.*, cum clamore; cum vociferatu: *to proclaim or call out ably with s.*, clamare qd.

SHOUT, v. clamare (*g.t.*, intrans & trans., of a loudly-raised voice in speaking, shouting; also to proclaim clamorously, &c.).—conclamare (intrans & trans., to s. together; of a multitude of persons).—vociferari (intrans. and trans., to s. violently, passionately, with exertion, *sm pain, anger, dissatisfaction, &c.*).—clamorem edere or tollere; streptum edere (to s. so that it resounds).—streptum facere (with ably, qd re).—tumultum facere. tumultuari (*s. turbulently; the former also in a camp, at the approach of the enemy*).—clamitare (loudly): *to s. against ably*, acclamare ci (C); clamore qm sectari; ci obstrepere, ci reclamare, conciliis lacessere qm: *to s. after ably*, clamare or inclamare qm; clamore qm insequi; clamoribus qm consecrari.

SHOVE. See PUSH.

SHOVEL, s. pala (g.t.).—batillum or batillus (*espaly a shoveler*).—ventilabrum (*for shovelling corn, &c.*). *S. full*, pala plena.

SHOVEL, v. batillo tollere (to s. away coals, &c.).—*pala tollere (to s. away ably).

SHOW, s. || *Appearance*, vid. || *Pretext*, species. imago. simulacrum. *its color* (Q.). *Under the s. of specie*, in speciem (opp. reapse); verbo. verbo et simulatione (opp. revera, re ipsa); nomine (in ordo to polliate); per simulationem (opp. sub pretextu, or sub obtentu, not to be recommended). || *Spectacle*, spectaculum. See also SIGHT.

SHOW, v. significare (to declare, make known).—indicare (to point out).—ostendere (to exhibit).—proffiteri (to profess, declare publicly)—præ se ferre or gerere (to have the appearance of)—promere. depromere. expromere (to produce, bring forward). *To s. one's sentiments*, sententiam suam promere, expromere, depromere, prodere, aperire; sententiam suam ostendere; quid velin or sentiam dicere, ostendere, proffiteri: *to s. one's joy openly*, lætitiā apertissime ferre: *to s. one's haired or hostile disposition*, odium indicare, expromere; (openly) proffiteri et præ se ferre odium in qm: *to s. attention to ably*, observare qm; colere et observare qm (C); officium et cultum ci tribuere; (marked attention) qm præter ceteros or perofficiose observare; diligenter observare et colere qm; significare studium erga qm non mediocriter; (marked and affectionate attention) perofficiose et permanenter observare qm (C): *to s. good will to ably*, benevolentiam ci declarare (to manifest) or præstare (to prove): *to s. contempt for ably*, qm habere contemptu: *to s. pity to ably*, coram aium dolore ci declarare.

SHOWER, v. fundere. effundere. superfundere (prop. and fig.).

SHOWER, s. || *Profr.* imber (g.t.).—nimbus (*a sudden s.*).—pluvia (*rain*). *A heavy s. fell*, magnus imber ruebat celo (densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi, O.). *a sudden and heavy s.*, nimbus effusus (L.). *April s.*, *pluvia cui sol interfulget. || *Fig.* imber. nimbus. copia. vis.—velut procella (*e.g. of missiles, L. 37, 41*). *There fell such a s. of stones, that &c.*, tanta vis lapidum creberrime grandinis modo effusa est, ut &c.

SHOWER-BATH, balneæ pensiles (Sprengel, Geschichte der Medic. 2, 23). *To take a s.-b.*, aqua perfundi (vid. Auct. ad Heren. 4, 9 & 10).

SHOWERY, pluvius (C. &c.).—pluvialis (post. and post-Aug.).—nimbovus.

SHOWILY, splendide. magnifice. laute.

SHOWINESS, splendor. apparatus. magnificentia.

SHOWY, splendidus. magnificus. lautus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus. magnificus et lautus.

SHRED, s. segmentum. segmen. resegment (g. tt.).—reiciamentum (panni, of cloth, Plin.).—ramentum (Jm metal, by scraping, &c.).

SHRED, v. concidere in partes, or simply concidere. consecrare. minutatim secare.

SHREW, mulier jurgiosa (Gell., of Xanthippe).—mulier rixosa (rix, Col. 8, 2, 5).—mulier litium et rixæ cupidula (aff. H.).

SHREW-MOUSE, sorex, vels, m. (Ter., Linn.).—mus araneus (*a kind of s.-m.*, Plin. 8, 58, 83).

SHREWD, prudens. prudentie plenus (*well-versed and experienced in practical life*).—sapient (*skilled in the nature and value of things*).—acutus; peracutus (*penetrating*).—dexter (*clever, possessing tact*).—multarum rerum peritus in doctrinā (*practised*).—callidus (*clever fm experience or practice*).

SHREWDLY, prudenter. sapienter. callide.

SHREWDNESS, prudentia (*skill and experience in practical life*).—sapientia (*insight into the nature and value of things*).—dexteritas (*cleverness, and tact in one's conduct towards others*).—calliditas (*practical talent*).

SHRIEK, s. vociferatio. vociferatus. ejulatus (*howling*).—ululatus (*of the war-cry of the Gauls, and the wild s.'s of the Bacchanals*).

SHRIEK, v. vociferari. clamare. clamorem edere or tollere.

SHRILL, canōrus (*clear, loud; opp. fuscus*).—~~clarisōnus~~ clarisōnus is poet.—acutus (*high; opp. gravis*).—clarus (*distinct, loud; opp. obtusus*).—exilis (*slender, squeaking, as a fault, of the voice; whereas the former words imply rather commendation; opp. plenus, full, or gravis, deep*).

SHRIMP, || *PROP.* *cancer pagurus (Linn.). || *A dwarf*, vid.

SHRINE, || *A sacred place, sacrum* (g.t.).—sacellum (*a small chapel with an image in it*).—ædicula (*a small temple*). || *A reliquary*, *sacrorum reliquorum capsula. || *Altar*, vid.

SHRINK, || *To contract*, se contrahere. contrahi. se stringere. || *To withdraw*, se retrahere or removere. retro cedere. recedere. regredi. *To s. fm vitare*, declinare. fugere; defugere. *He exhorted them not to s. fm openly* declaring, &c., hortabatur, ut sine retractatione libere dicere auderent, &c. (C. Tusc. 3, 29, 83).

SHRIVE. See CONFESS.

SHRIVEL, || *TRANS.* corrugare. || *INTRANS.* corrugari.

SHROUD, v. See SHELTER. LOP. PRUNE.

SHROUD, s. vestimentum mortui. ferale amiculum.

SHROUDS, See SAILS.

SHRUB, || *A low tree, frutex*. *A little s.*, frutex pusillus. || *A kind of liquor*, by Cret. vis potus. *Is (e.g. *potus saccharo et vino Indico conditus; or retain the word for sake of perspicuity*).

SHRUBBERY, fruticetum (Swed.).—frutectum or frutūm (Col.).—locus fruticosus (Plin.).

SHRUBBY, fruticosus. frutecosus.

SHRUG, s. humerorum allevatio atque contractio (Q. 12, 3).

SHRUG, v. *humeros allevare (aff. supercilia allevare, Q., and humerorum allevatio).

SHUDDER, s. horror. *A secret s.*, terror arcanus.

SHUDDER, v. horrescere. exhorrescere (at ably, qd; the latter also followed by an inf.). *To s.*, horror me perfundit; (very much) toto corpore perhorresco: *I shudder at ably*, me qd stupidum detinet (cf. C. Parad. 5, 2, 37).

SHUFFLE, || *To agitate tumultuously, so that one thing is thrown into the place of another; see To CONVEX*. *To s. cards*, prpe paginas miscere or permiscere. || *To evade fair questions, &c.*, deverticula or deverticula flexionesque quærere (but in C. this is *prop.*).—tergiversari (*to twist and turn oneself; not to face ably fairly; to shirk ably*). *Without shuffling*, directe or directo (in a straightforward manner): *he answered the question in a shuffling manner*, alto responsonem suam derivavit. || *To play mean tricks*, fabricam fingere ad qm. tragalum in qm conficere. technia qm fallere (all Com.).—fraude qm tentare. *There is some shuffling in the matter*, qd doli subest: *there is no shuffling in it*, nihil doli subest.

SHUFFLER, fraudator.—homo ad fallendum paratus or instructus.—circumscripitor.—præstigator. veterator (*a practised deceiver*).

SHUFFLING, s. dolus. dolus malus.—doli atque fallacie. ars. artes. machine. fraud. [Srv. in DECEIT.] *A s. disposition or character*, multiplex ingenium et tortuosum (C. Læl. 18, 63).

SHUN, fugere. defugere (*to fly from, and so keep out of the way*).—vitare. devitare (*to go out of the way of*).—declinare (*to turn aside fm*). *To s. a battle*, prælium defugere: *a danger, periculum fugere*, defugere (*not to expose oneself to it*); vitare (*being exposed to it, to get out of the way in good time*): *to s. ably's society*, defugere qm; defugere cs aditum sermonemque: *to s. hurtful things*, ea, quæ nocitura videantur, declinare.

SHUNNING, vitatio. devitatio. evitatio (Q.).—fuga (cs rel.).—declinatio (cs rel.).

SHUT, || TRANS. claudere (g. t. fores; oculos, of a dying person closing them for ever).—occludere (*shut agst a person*; e. g. ostium, januam, tabernam, aedes).—obdere (by a bar or bolt; e. g. fores).—operire (opp. aperire, s. by a covering, or s. up by a door; e. g. oculos, fores, ostium, domum).—obturare (block up; e. g. foramina).—comprimere (press together, often an act of the will; e. g. the mouth, the eyes). To s. the eyes, pupulas claudere. **SHUT** oculos claudere (prop. to s. the eyes for ever; i. e. to die); oculos operire (to s. the eyes on going to sleep). To s. one's eyes agst alyh (i. e. to avoid the necessity of noticing it), connivere in qā re (C.): to s. one's ears to alyh, aures claudere ad qd (e. g. ad doctrinā vocēs): to keep alyh s., qd clausum tenere; (with one's hand) manum opponere ante qd (e. g. ante oculos, O.): to s. one's hand, i. e. to double one's fist, manum comprimere pugnūque facere: to s. one's hand fm or agst the poor, pauperes or egenes non sublevare or sublevare nolle, &c. **SHUT** in, includere (in qā re). To s. in with a wall, muro (muris) sepire; mōnibus cingere: to s. in the enemy, hostem circumvenire; hostem locorum angustias claudere (in defiles, &c.): to be s. in by alyh, qd re cingi, circumdārī, contineri: to s. a river in by banks, amnem coercere ripis. **SHUT** up, **SHUT** up in, claudere; concludere; (in alyh) concludere, includere in re. To s. oneself up at home, se includere domi; alyh up in prison, qm in custodiam includere: the soul is s. up in the body, animus in corpore conclusus est; animus in compagibus corporis inclusus est: to s. up between two walls, parietibus continere or cohibere. **SHUT** out, excludere (prop. and fig.); fm the city, mōnibus excludere qm; fm an office, excludere qm honore magistratū: to be s. out fm all honours, omnibus honoribus exemptum esse; fm the inheritance of a brother's property, ab hereditate fraterna excludi.

SHUTTER, foricula (Varr. 1, 59, 1).—fenestrarum lumina valvata, pl. (Vitr. 6, 3, 10).

SHUTLE, radius.

SHUTTLECOCK, *pila pennata. To play at battledoor, &c., *pila pennatā ludere or se exercere: to strike the s.-c., pilam pennatam reticulo fundere (O. A. 4, 3, 6).

SHY, adj. **|| Timorosa**, pavidus. pavens. timidus. timens. A s. horse, equus pavidus (by nature); equus terrore pavens; equus consternatus (frightened): to be s., pavēre, in pavore esse. **|| Bashful**, pudens. verecundus.

SHY, v. saltum in contraria facere (O. Met. 2, 514, of a horse).

SHYLY, pavidē, timide (with fear).—pudenter. verecundē (bashfully).

SHYNESS, pavor. timor (fear).—pudor. verecundia (bashfulness).

SIBILANT, sibilans. sibilus.

SIBYL, sibylla, & f.

SIBYLLINE, sibyllinus.

SICK, æger (of body or mind; opp. sanus, valens).—ægrotus. morbidus (s. of a disease, and thereby unable to act; the former of persons, animals, and things personified; as also of the mind, disordered by passion; e. g. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 22, and Heaut. 1, 1, 48: morbidus only of animals).—affectus valetudine. invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (unwell; frequently euphon. for æger or ægrotus). Jñ. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger. Dangerously s., gravi et periculoso morbo æger: to fall s., morbo or valetudine affici, tentari, or corripī; morbum nancisci (to be attacked by a disease); in morbum cadere, incidere, or delabi; in adversam valetudinem incidere: implicari morbo; in morbum conjici; morbum or valetudinem contrahere (to contract a disease): to be sick, ægrotare (opp. valēre); ægrotum esse; in morbo esse; morbo laborare, affectum esse; valetudine affectum esse; morbo vexari or confictari; ægro corpore esse; infirmā atque ægrā valetudine esse (to have a sickly body); (very s.) graviter or gravi morbo ægrotum esse; (dangerously s.) periculose ægrotare; (mortally s.) ægrotare mortifere; mortifero morbo affectum esse; novissimā valetudine confictari; (slightly s.) leviter ægrotare or ægrotum esse: to be on a s. bed, in lecto ægrotare or esse, or, fm the context, simply jacere or cubare; lecto tenere or affixum esse: to be or lie s. of alyh, ægrotum esse aliqū re (e. g. vulneribus; gravi et periculoso morbo); ægrotare ab or ex re (e. g. ab or ex amore; ex cupiditate glorie); cubare ex re (e. g. ex duritie aliy); laborare qā re, ab or ex qā re (to suffer in any part; e. g. ex pedibus, ex rebus); to be s. at heart, ab animo

ægrotum esse; animus ægrotat; miserum esse ex anima (Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6): to pretend to be s., ægrotum simulare; valetudinem simulare. Attendants on a s. person, ejus curā custodiāque (ægrotus) qā mandatus est (Plin. Ep. 7, 19); assidens (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11).

SICK-BED, grabātus (see Bed).—fm the context, simply lectus. To lie upon a s.-b., cubare ex morbo; to attend the s.-b. of alyh, to watch and attend on him, ei assidēre (v. pr.; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11); assidēre ca valetudini (T. Agr. 45, 5). To rise fm a s.-b., assurgere ex morbo. A physician attending the s.-b. of a patient, medicus assidens. See also SICK.

SICK-CART (in time of a pestilence, &c.), arcēra (Leyg. XII. Tab. Gell. 20, 1, § 25).

SICK-CHAMBER, SICK-ROOM. See Crcl. in SICK-BED.

SICKEN, || INTRANS. in morbum incidere. morbo corripī. adversam valetudinem contrahere. **|| TRANS.** See DISGUST.

SICKLINESS, ad ægrotandum proclivitas (C. Tusc. 4, 12, 48).—valetudo tenuis, incommoda, infirma, infirma atque ægra, mala. valetudinis imbecillitas; or, fm the context, simply valetudo (a weak state of health).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily infirmity). **NOT** in valetudo, for wch Orelli has restored valetudo fm Codd. in all passages of Cicero, where it occurred in old edd.; see his remarks on C. Att. 7, 2, 1.—Freund marks the word as doubtful.

SICKLY, morbosus. valetudinarius. ad ægrotandum proclivis (only of persons; respecting the latter, cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, 28).—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus **NOT** imbecillitas late).—affectus valetudine. Jñ. invalidus et æger. æger et invalidus. infirmus atque æger (of persons, also of the body or the health). To have a s. body, et valetudine et naturā esse imbecillum: to be always s., semper infirmā atque etiam ægrā valetudine esse.

SICKNESS, morbus (disease of body or mind).—ægrotatio (a diseased condition or state, so far as it shows itself, of body or mind).—causa (i. e., as an obstacle to the due operations or functions of the body).—valetudo (state of health, mly with adversa, infirma, ægra, or with s. implied fm the context). **NOT** Ægrotudo, in classical prose, is only = disorder of the mind; it denotes bodily s. only in later writers. A contagious s., contagio; lues: an epidemic s., pestilentia (**NOT** only poet. pestis): a light s., morbus levis: a heavy s., morbus gravis: a dangerous s., morbus periculosus: not dangerous, but tedious s., non periculosus, sed longus morbus: s. attacks a person, morbus qm opprimit; vis morbi qm invadit or incessit: to die of a s., morbo mori; a morbo perire; in morbum implicitum mori or decedere: to be snatched away by s., morbo absumi or consumi or confici: to cure a s., morbo mēdēre; morbo curationem adhibere (to wait and attend upon it): to remove a s., morbum depellere; morbum evellere: to recover fm s., ex morbo recreari; vires recolligere; ex morbo convalescere: to get through a s., morbo defungi; ex morbo evadere: a s. increases, morbo or valetudo gravescit, aggravescit, or ingravescit; morbus crescit; morbus or valetudo increscit; morbus fit amplior: a s. abates, morbus minuitur, senescit; morbus levior esse cēpit: a s. is unabated, morbus consistit or subsistit or quiescit: a s. returns, morbus repetit.

SIDE, s. || PROP. In a wide signification, surface of a body (except the upper and under), part, pars (g. t.). **NOT** not latus in this sense). On all s.'s, undique; in omnes partes; ab omnibus partibus: on both s.'s, utrimque; ultro citroque: towards every s., quoquo versus: on this s., ab, ex hac parte: on that s., ab istā parte: on this s. and on that, hinc illincque; hinc atque illinc: to this s., to that, in hanc partem, huc; in illam partem, illuc: to different s.'s, in diversas, contrarias, partes: s. of a hill, latus collis. If = part wch alyh takes, or ought to take, see PART. A Part of the body, latus (of persons, animals, or things; opp. frons, tergum). A pain in the s., dolor lateris, -um: to be always at alyh's side, nunquam a latere ca discedere: to walk by the s. of alyh, a latere ca incedere: the s.'s of a ship, stamina (pl.): costæ (Cæs.). A s. of bacon, pars lardi suilli: the lying on one's s., cubitus (pl.) in latera (Plin.). **|| FIG.** Partly, pars. partes (pl.): to be on alyh's side, cum qo esse (C.); stare ab or cum qo (opp. facere adversum qm, L., Cæs.); stare et sentire cum qo (L., Np.); facere cum qo; studēre rebus cs; esse partium cs; studiosum esse cs; sentire cum or pro qo (C.): to have alyh on one's s., est, facit, sentit qm mecum; suum habere qm: to draw over to one's s., qm in suas partes ducere, tra-

here (T.); trahere qm in suam sententiam (L. 5, 28); suum facere qm; qm ad se perducere (magnis pollicitationibus (C.): to go over to *aby's* s., in partes ca transire (T. Hist. 1, 70) or transgredi (ibid. 4, 39); ad causam se adiungere (C.); accedere ad qm (Cael. ap. C.): on the s. of, a, ab. || *Of consanguinity*, latus. *genus*. On *my's* s. and *yours*, a meo tuoque latere (Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3): the father's, mother's side, paternum, maternum *genus*: on the father's s., a patre; si spectas *genus* patris; ratione habitū paterni *generis*: on the mother's s., materno *genere* (S. Jug. 11, 3).

SIDE, *adj.* lateralis. *lateralis* (on the s., lateral).—*obliquus* (*oblique*).—*transversus* (*transverse*). *S. looks*. oculi obliqui, oculi limi. *To cast s. looks at alth*, oculis limis or obliquis aspicere or intueri qd. || *Side-room*, cubiculum continens, or junctum et continens, conclavi cella minor (g. t., a smaller room, Virr.).

SIDE-BLOW, **SIDE-THRUST**, *plaga obliqua*. *ictus obliquus* (*prop.*, H. Od. 3, 22, 7).—*obliqua oratio*, *lectus sententia* (Ag., a covert or incidental allusion). *To give one a s.-b.*, *ci oblique plagam injicere or infligere (*prop.*, *ensem obliquare in latus*, O. Met. 12, 486, is *post.*).—*qm carpere obliquis orationibus*, qm oblique perstringere, *jaculare in qm obliquis sententia* (Ag.).

To SIDE WITH, *ab qo stare*, *partibus ca favere*, *ci studere*. See also *To be on aby's SIDE*.

SIDEBBOARD, *abacus* (*for display*).—*Tabula lateraria* (a board or table placed at the side of althg for convenience).

SIDELONG, *obliquus*, *transversus* (*across*). *To cast a s. glance*, *limis oculis aspicere*, *intueri*, *ci* (Ag.); *mentionem ca rei inchoare* (Ag., to mention cursorily).

SIDEWAL, *sideralis*; or by *Crcel*, with *aliderum*.

SIDEWAYS, **SIDEWISE**, || *PROP.* oblique, obliquus (*obliquely*).—*transverse*, *per transversum* (*transversely*). || *FIG.* tecte, furtim, clam, clanculum (*Com.*). See **SECRETLY**.

SIDLE, *pprs* procedere oblique (in latus). *To s. up to aby*, ad qm se applicare. *ad ca latus se applicare.

SIEGE, *obsessio*, *obsidio*, *circumessio*, *conclusio* (a shutting in, blockade; *obsessio* also *fig.*). *Obsidium* is not found in classical prose;—*oppugnatio* (a storming; *not to be confounded with expugnatio*; i. e. a taking by storm). *Of or belonging to a s.*, *obsidionalis*; *oppugnatorius*: a protracted s., *longinqua obsidio*; *diuturna conclusio*: *to make preparation for a siege*, *administrare quæ ad obsidionem or oppugnationem pertinent*: *to commence a siege*, *obsidionem or oppugnationem loco inferre*; *oppugnationem incipere* (*not*) *obsidia urbium capessere*, T. Ann. 13, 15, *extr.* is *post.*: *to lay s. to*, *obsidare*; *circum sedere*; *obsidionem* (urbis) *inferre*; in *obsidione habere* or *tenere*; *obsidione claudere*, *premere*; *operibus cingere*; *operibus claudere omnique commatu privare* (all these, *to shut in, blockade*, *κατασκευάζειν*; the first two also *fig.*); *oppugnare*; *oppugnatione premere*; *opera* (urbis) *admovere* (*to storm*, *κατασκευάζειν*, *ποσειδάλλειν*); *circum-sistere* (Ag. *to lay s. to aby*); *to lay s. to on all sides*, *coronâ cingere*, *circumdare*; *coronâ* (*mœnia*) *aggredi*; *circumvallare* (*to surround with a line of circumvallation a town, &c.*; the latter also an enemy); *to maintain a s.*, in *obsidione urbis perseverare*: *to protract a s.*, *obsidionem in longius trahere*; *haerere circa muros urbis*: *to raise a s.*, *obsidionem* (oppugnationem) *omitte-re* or *relinquere*; *obsidione* (oppugnatione) *desistere*; *ab oppugnatione discedere*; *oppido abscedere*: *to deliver or relieve* *fm a s.*, *obsidione liberare* or *solvere*; (ex) *obsidione eximere*: *to endure or stand a s.*, *obsidionem tolerare*, *ferre*, *pati*: *to take a town by s.*, *urbem obsidione capere*; *obsidione expugnare oppidum*: *after a long and fruitless s.* *they retired fm the citadel*, *ab arce*, *quum diu nequidquam oppugnata esset*, *recessum est*: *the town was taken after a s. of seven months*, *urbs septimo mense*, *quam oppugnari cepta est*, *capta est* (Curt. 4, 1, 19): *to turn a s. into a blockade*, *consilia ab oppugnandâ urbe in obsidendam vertere*.

SIESTA, *meridiatio* (*the taking of a nap at noon*, C. Divin. 2, 68, *extr.*).—*somnus meridianus* (*sleep at noon*, as Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2). *To take a s.*, *meridiari* (*not*) *meridie* (*is late*); *meridie conquiscescere* (*not*) *diffundere diem instatio somno meridie* is a *conjectural reading*, Farr. R. R. 1, 2, 5).

SIEVE, *cribrum*. *Sieve* *Colum* = *colander*, *strainer*. *A fine s.*, *cribrum tenue*: *a very fine s.*, *cribrum angustissimum et tantum transmittens* (Plin.).

SIFT, || *PROP.* *cribrare* (*post-Aug.*) *cernere* *cribro* or *per cribrum*. *cribro succernere*, or *succernere only*, *excernere cribro* (*to separate by sifting*). || *FIG.* *To investigate*, *rem excutere*, *scrutari*, *perscrutari*. See **EXAMINE**, **INVESTIGATE**.

SIFTINGS, || *Things sifted out*, *excreta*, *æ* (Col. 8, 4, 1). *excrementum* (Col. 8, 5, 25).

SIGH, *a*, *suspirium*.—*suspirius* (*sighing*).—*gemius* (*groaning*). *With s's and groans*, *cum crebro suspiria et gemitu*: *to utter a suppressed s.*, *occulte suspirare* (C.): *to suppress s's*, *gemitus compescere* or *comprimere*: *to heave a s. or s's*; *see the verb*.

SIGH, *v*, *suspirare* (*g. pr.*).—*gemere*; *gemitus edere* (*to utter a loud s.*, *to groan*). *To s. deeply*, *ab imo pectore suspirare* or *suspiria ducere* (O. Met. 2, 156; 18, 402); *suspiria trahere* (O. Met. 2, 753); *suspirium alie petere* (Plant. Cist. 1, 1, 18): *to s. over or on account of althg*, *gemere qd*; *ingemere* or *ingemiscere ci rei*: *on occasion of althg*, *ingemiscere in qâ re* or *ad qd*; *ingemere in qâ re*: *to s. under an oppressive burden*, *qâ re oppressum esse*.

SIGHT, || *Power of seeing*, *visus*, *sensus videndi*, *cernendi*, *sensus oculorum*. *A short s.*, *oculi non longe conspectum ferentes*: *a good s.*, *oculi acres et acuti* (*such see clearly*); *acies incolum*, *inoffensum oculorum lumen* (*as good as ever it was*); *a bad s.*, *oculi hebetiores*; *obtusior* or *hebes oculorum acies*: *to lose one's s.*, *aspectum* or *oculos* or *oculorum* *lumina amittere*; *oculos perdere*; *oculis capi*: *to recover one's s.*, *oculi ci restituntur*: *aby's s.* *is growing bad*, *visus or oculorum acies hebescit* (See **EXE**). || *As a sensation*, *conspectus* (*also*, *the sphere of our view*). *To get a s. of althg*, *qd conspiciere*; *cadit* or *datur mihi qd in conspectum*: *to lose s. of land* (*of ships*), *e conspectu terra auferri*: *to vanish out of aby's s.*, *abire ex oculis*; *recedere e conspectu ca* (*by removal to a distance*: *to shun or avoid the s. of aby*, *ca oculos* or *aspectum vitare*; *fugere ca conspectum*; *ca aspectu se subtrahere* (*not draw fm*; *not choose to be near*): *get out of my s.*, *ago illuc*, *abscedo procul e conspectu meo* (*Com.*): *to fly fm aby's s.*, *evolare e conspectu quasi fugientem* (*of a fast sailing ship*): *to come in s.*, *sub oculos cadere*; *in oculos cadere*, *incurrere*; *sub aspectum cadere* or *venire*; *aspectu sentiri*; *in aciem prodire*: *beautiful to the s.*, *pulcher* or *venustus* *ad aspectum* (C.): *as far as our s. reaches*, *quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt* (L.): *to be in s.*, in *conspectu esse*: *to be within s. of the town*, *esse in oppidi conspectu* (C). || *Act of seeing*, or *state of being seen*, *aspectus* (*actively*, *the act of seeing*).—*conspectus* (*passively*, *the state of being seen*; *hence*, *also*, *appearance*, *and the sphere of our vision*).—*obtusus* (*in a nether sense*, 'the look'). *Oss. Intuitus is late*. *To know aby by s.*, *qm de facie nosse*: *not to know aby by s.*, *ignorare qm* (Np. Arist. 1, 4): *the frequent s. of althg*, *consuetudo oculorum*: *at first s.*, *primo aspectu*; *primâ specie*: *althg wins our affection at first s.*, *qd statim conspectum voluntatem concillat amoremoreq adjuñgit* (Muret.): *to decide a question or form an opinion on any subject at first s.*, *uno aspectu et quasi præteritis judicare de re* (C.); *ex primâ statim fronte judicare* (Q.): *at s.* (*in 'payable at s.'*, *pprs* *die præsentii; *die oculatâ* (Plant. Pseud. 1, 3, 67): *'with pay-day definitely before one's eyes'*, *for ready money*; *opp. die cactâ*); *cognitis his litteris* (*on reading this instruction or mercantile advice*); **cognitâ hâc syngraphâ*, *qd althg seen*, *species* (*appearance*).—*aspectus*, *ûs* (*how althg looks*).—*spectaculum* (*an exhibition*, *also a theatrical spectacle*).—*objectus*, *ûs* (Np.: *coming upon us suddenly*). *A pleasant s.*, *aspectus jucundus*; *spectaculum gratum*: *to present a melancholy s.*, *triste spectaculum præbere ci*; *tristem esse aspectu*: *to bear the s. of pain*, *terrore*, &c., *speciem doloris*, *terroris*, *ferre* or *sustinere*: *it was a pleasant s. to the populace*, *gratum id spectaculum multitudini fuit* (L.): *a very interesting s.*, *conspectus jucundissimus* (C.): *a magnificent s.*, *spectaculum magnificum* (Curt.): *a sad or pitious s.*, *miserabilis facies* (Curt.): *miserabilis* (*rei*) *aspectus* (C.): *a sudden or unexpected s.*, *repentinus aspectus* (Np.): *to present a hideous s.*, *deformem turpemque aspectum habere*: *to see a sad s.*, *luctuosum spectaculum videre* (C.): *what sadder s. have we ever seen?* *quid miserius*, *quid acerbius vidimus?* *there is no s. more beautiful than that of a well cultivated field*, *agro bene culti nihil potest esse specie ornatius* (C.): *what a s.!* *quale spectaculum!* *quæ facies!* *o spectaculum magnificum!* *o speciem miseram tristemque!* *at this unexpected s.*, *quo repentino objectu viso* (Np. Hann. 5, 2). || *In a trigonometrical instrument*, *dioptra* (*dioptra*).

SIGHTLY, *formosus*, *pulcher*, *venustus*, *speciosus*, *specie venustâ*, *formâ pulchrâ* (SYN. is **BEAUTIFUL**). **SIGN**, *a*, *mark*, *token*, *signum* (g. t.).—*insigne* (*a characteristic mark*).—*nota* (*mark made on althg to distinguish it*).—*indicium* (*indication*); *Jv.* *indicium* *atque insigne*.—*vestigium* (*track*); *Jv.* *nota* *et ves-*

tigium: of *athg*, *cs* rei: the proper *s.* of *athg*, *cs* rei insignis proprium et peculiare; proprium *cs* rei: to mark with *s.*, notam apponere ei rei; qd notare; with *athg*, qd re (*s.* columnas creta): are these the *s.* of a rich, or of a poor man? hæc utrum abundantia, an egentis signa sunt! the *s.* (criterion) of true and false, veri et falsi nota; insignis veri: to bear the *s.* of *athg* on oneself, vestigia *cs* rei notatum esse; qd præ se ferre (*e.g.* mærorem), *s.* of the cross; see CROSS. || *Præ-sage*, portens, signum. Indicium (an indication). || ostentum, prodigium. portentum (ostentum, *s. t.*, any uncommon appearance interpreted as significant of the future; prodigium and portentum referring to the distant future; prodigium, any extraordinary appearance of nature; portentum, *athg* wech portende, espily misfortune).—omen (*athg* heard or seen accidentally, fm wch one forebodes good or evil).—augurium (drawn fm the flight of birds). A good *s.*, omen bonum, dextrum, secundum, faustum; a bad *s.*, omen triste, sordidum, funestum: to accept a *s.*, be satisfied with it, omen accipere; placet omen. || *Athg* hung out at a door, &c., *prps* titulus. The *s.* over your door is, *superpositus est cellæ tue titulus. || Constellation; vid. || Signature; vid. || Miracle; vid.

SIGN, *v.* || To signify, to be a sign or token, significare, declarare. || To mark with characters, with one's name, qd subnotare (to mark at the foot of *athg*, *e.g.* one's name).—nomen suum notare ei rei (to put one's name to *athg*: *e.g.* to a letter, epistolæ, Flor. 2, 12, 10).—subscribere (to *s.*, to confirm by one's signature; with acc. and dat.; with the latter if = to accede to *athg*). To *s.* one's name, nomen subscribere, or subscribere simply: to *s.* a document; see DOCUMENT.

SIGNAL, *s.* signum. To give a *s.*, signum dare (*s. t.*).—signum canere (with the trumpet): to give the *s.* for an attack, classicum canere (if with the trumpet): the *s.* for an attack is given, classicum canit: to give or make a *s.* by fire, ignibus significationem facere: a *s.* at night, insignis nocturnum (*e.g.* of three lights, trium luminum, L. 29, 25, § 11, on board the flag-ship): a *s.* of distress, *periculi signum: to give or fire a *s.* of distress, *tormento significationem periculi facere: to fire a *s.* gun, *tormento significationem (periculi) facere (if in a case of distress): a-ship, navis speculatoria; navigium speculatorium.

SIGNAL, *adj.* See DISTINGUISHED. A *s.* defeat, calamitas, obitus (as euphemistic expressions used by the Romans; see the remark in ROUT).

SIGNALIZE. See TO DISTINGUISH.

SIGNATURE, || A sign or a mark impressed, in general; see SIGN. || A person's name signed, nominis subscriptio (as act).—nomen subscriptum (the name that has been signed). To put one's *s.* to *athg*, qd subscribere: a return verified by a person's *s.* respecting the number of acres he possessed, subscriptio ac professorio iugurum. || With printer's (to distinguish the sheets), *prps* nota, since we say creta notare qd (to mark with chalk).

SIGNET, || A seal, annulus, quo signatorio utimur (Val. Max. 8, 14, 4, or only, fm the context, annulus only. This was also called by the Romans symbolum, fm the Greek σύμβολον, see Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10, inasmuch as it answered to a ticket to be admitted in certain assemblies).—forma, quâ signatoriæ utimur (a seal used instead of signing one's name; aft. Val. Max. 8, 14, 4). A counterfeited *s.*, signum adulterinum: a collection of *s.*, dactylorhœca (δακτυλοῤῥήα, Plin. 37, 1, 5).

SIGNIFICANCY, || Meaning; vid. || Weight, importance; vid.

SIGNIFICANT, significans (of words, &c.).—efficiens (of words; see Q. 10, 1, 6).—argutus (expressive of a person's air, mien, &c.); or by Crel. with words under SIGNIFY. See also EXPRESSIVE.

SIGNIFICANTLY, significanter.

SIGNIFICATION, || Act of signifying; by the verbs. || Meaning, significatio. vis; see MEANING. A word of wide *s.*, vox late patens: the original *s.*, ea verbi significatio, in quâ natum est (Gell. 13, 29, in.).—naturalis et principalis significatio verbi (see Q. 9, 1, 4).—vera atque propria significatio verbi (Gell. 12, 13): this is the original *s.* of this word, huc verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc: to depart fm the original *s.*, ab ea verbi significatione, in quâ natum est, decedere.

SIGNIFY, || To denote, mean, significare, declarare (speak, declare).—sonare (to sound).—valere (to avail, contain this or that sense). What does this word *s.*? quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est huius vocis? sub hæc voce quæ subiicienda est vis? to *s.* one and the same thing, idem significare, declarare, or valere; idem

significare ac tantumdem valere: to *s.* nothing, omni vi carere. || To denote, point out, significare (to denote).—indicare (to point out) ei qd; docere ei qd (with a view to teach: see INDIGITARE and innuere in this sense are not Latin; see Ruhek. Murel. 2, p. 117). To *s.* by words, voce significare: by Crel. qd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere. || To portend, significare, portendere. That *s.* no good to us, id nobis triste futurum est; in omen ea res vertitur: the dream *s.* unlimited dominion, somno portenditur orbis terrarum arbitrium: that *s.* something, ominosus. || To be of moment, valere; vim or auctoritatem habere; qd case numero (of persons).—grave esse; *cs* momenti esse; qd momenti or discriminis habere (of things). To *s.* nothing, nullo esse numero; nullum numerum obtinere; nihil posse or valere (of persons).—leve esse; nullius momenti esse (of things).

SILENCE, *s.* silentium (stillness, when every thing is still; *e.g.*, the *s.* of the night, silentium noctis).—taciturnitas (*s.*, as natural disposition, or as the result of a determination to be silent; taciturnity, forbearance of speech; see C. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: 'Lupus ex præsentii silentio, quid senatus sentiret, se intelligere dixit. Tum Marcellinus, Noli, inquit, ex taciturnitate nostrâ, Lupe, quid aut probemus hoc tempore, ad improbum, iudicare').—intermissio, cessatio (*s.*; *e.g.* literarum, in answering a letter): *s.* gives consent, *qui tacet, consentit: to keep *s.*, silere; silentium tenere or obtinere: to keep a lasting *s.*, diuturno uti silentio: to observe *s.* respecting *athg*, tacere de qd re; silere de qd re; reticere de qd re or qd (the latter more in the sense of concealing): to pass over in *s.*, silentio or taciturnitate prætere: to order, or to enjoin or impose, *s.*, silentium fieri jubere; silentium imperare; by nodding, or waving one's hand, manu poscere silentium: they ordered the most profound *s.* to be kept respecting the circumstance, rem summâ opo taceri jubent: in *s.*, silentio; per silentium; cum silentio: to look at *athg* in *s.*, qd silentio transmittere: to put to *s.*, *cs* linguam retundere (of a person who complains with a loud voice; see L. 33, 31, extr.).—comprimere (to quell, to make quiet; abq, qm; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81, &c.): one's conscience, conscientiam animi (C. de Fin. 2, 17, in.); confutare (to check, to stop, to suppress; *e.g.* *cs* audaciam; then also to confute, to beat by argument; *e.g.* *cs* abq's proofs, *cs* argumenta).—refutare (to make altogether invalid, to refute, to cause to fall to the ground; *e.g.* tribunos) libels, maledicta; opprimere (to oppress, to put down, *e.g.* abq's complaints, *cs* querelas). Silence! quin tace! tace modo! silite et tacete! favete linguis! or simply, favete!

SILENCE, *v.* || To oblige to hold peace; see 'to put to SILENCE', *subst.* || To still, sedare (propri., to cause *athg* to settle; hence to quell, to subdue, &c.: discord, discordias; abq's complaint, lamentationem).—tranquillare (to tranquillize, to quiet; *e.g.* *cs* animum, opp. *cs* animum perturbare)—comprimere (to still rather by force, to check; *e.g.* *cs* seditionem, opp. seditionem exstinguere).—compscere (not to allow to grow, or to get the better of abq or *athg*; *e.g.* pain, complaints, dolorem, querelas).

SILENT, *adj.* silens (of things; propri. and fig.).—tacitus (of persons and things; propri. and fig.).—taciturnus (of persons habitually *s.*). To be *s.*, tacere (not to speak).—silere; silentio uti; silentium tenere or obtinere (not to make a noise).

SILENTLY, silentio, cum silentio (without noise, quietly).—tacite (secretly).—sedate (calmly).—quiete (quietly).

SILK, sericum. bombyx (the silk worm; also silk; Plin.). Clothed in *s.*, sericatus: *s.* threads, fila bombycina: *s.*, serica; bombycina, orum, *n. pl.*: a *s.* garment, vestis serica, holoserica, or bombycina: a piece of *s.*, panniculus bombycinus: the *s.* trade, negotium sericarum (aft. Aurel. Vict. Vir. Ill. 72): a *s.* weaver, textor sericarius (late): a *s.* mercer, negotiator sericarius (late): a *s.*-dyer, *infector sericarum: a ball of *s.*, *glômus serici.

SILKEN, sericus, bombycinus.

SILKWORM, bombyx (Plin.).

SILKY, *serico similis, bombycius (like silk).

SILL, limen inferum (Plaut. Mrc. 5, 1, 1).

SILLILY, fatue, stulte, stolidè, inepte, inficete. Insulæ, absurde, pueriliter. Rather *s.*, subabsurde: very *s.*, perabsurde. [SYM. in SILLY.]

SILLINESS, fatuitas, stultitia (foolishness).—insultitas, absurditas (Cland. Mamer. 8, 11).

SILLY, fatuus, desipiens (naïve).—vecors (senseless; these three only of persons).—stultus (foolish)—stolidus (dull, stupid).—ineptus (awkward).—insulsius

(without good taste).—absurdus (absurd).—subabsurdus (somewhat absurd).—perabsurdus (very absurd; these seven, of persons or things).—puerilia (trifling; of things). To be s., desipere; ineptire (easily in one's conduct).

SILVAN, silvestria. silvaticus (Varr.). silvicola (poet.).

SILVER, s. argentum. Good, real s., argentum probum: wrought s., s. plate, argentum; argentum factum; supellex argentea: s. money, argentum; numi argentei: how much s. do you want? quantum opus est tibi argenti (Ter.): to pay in s., argenteo solvere: of s., argenteus: set in or adorned with s., argentatus: a s. mine, metallum argenti; metallum argentarium; argentaria (sc. fodina): a s. sound, sonus argenti (prop.); sonus purissimus, suavissimus (Fig.): white as s., argenteus: colore argenteo, or coloris argentei.

SILVER, adj. argenteus (of or like silver).—argentatus (covered with s.). S. locks, crines argentei (poet.).—capillus canus (grey hair).

SILVER, v. argenteo inducere qd; bractea argenteas inducere ci rei.

SILVERSMITH, faber argentarius (Jabot. Dig. 34, 2, 39).

SILVERY, argenteus. S. hair, crines argentei (poet.).—capillus canus (grey hair).

SIMILAR, similis. See LIKE.

SIMILARITY, similitudo (similitude).—convenientia. consensus. consensio. concentus (agreement; suitableness).—congruentia (so far as the similitude depends upon or rests in the symmetry of the component parts; the latter, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11).—congruentia morum (of manners, character; Suel. Oth. 2). S. of name, nominis vicinitas: there is some s. between persons, est similitudo inter quos: to bear a s. to aby or atq, similitudinem habere cum qo or cum qâ re; similitudo mihi est cum qo: there are certain points of s. between the body and the mind, sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore.

SIMILE, SIMILITUDE, similitudo. simile (g. t., any comparison nearer or more remote; to be distinguished fm exemplum, i. e. an example, with which it is frequently found in conjunction; e. g. C. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Auct. ad Her. 2, 29, in.).—parabole (παραβολή), or pure Latin, collatio (of things different from or opposed to each other; see Q. 5, 11, 23). To use or employ a s., similitudine or simili quodam uti: to make s., similitudines comparare: to keep to the same s., ut in eodem simili verer.

SIMMER, See BOIL.

SIMONY, *simonia. *munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio. To practise or be guilty of s., *munera ecclesiastica nundinari.

SIMPLE, || PROPE. simplex (like ἀπλούς, in almost all the senses of the English word).—attenuatus. nudus (without ornament; of a speech). S. food, cibis simplex (not artificially prepared): s. dress, vestis non pretiosa: the soul is a s. substance (i. e. not compounded), natura animi simplex est; nihil in animis est mixtum atque concretum. || Plain; vid. || Artless (as praise rather than not), simplex, sine affectatione (of persons).—apertus (open-hearted; homo, animus, &c.).—nullo cultu (without ornament or polish; of things).—(as blame rather than not), non artificiosus. Inconditus. || Wanting art, unskilful, artis non peritus. artis ignarus. || Silly, stupidus. hebetioris ingenii. I am not s. as to think &c., non is sum, qui credam &c.—~~not~~ not simplex in this sense.

SIMPLES, herbæ medicæ or medicinales. herbæ medicinales idoneæ. See also DAUGES.

SIMPLETON, homo stultus. stipes. See also FOOL.

SIMPLICITY, simplicitas (g. t., propr. and imprpr.).—ἀπλεια, or pure Latin nulla ars (see Q. 2, 20, 2; artlessness).—natura (nature itself; e. g. mentis; see Q. 10, 2, 5).—veritas (the truth, or the simple truth; also simplicitas in this sense). S. of expression, pressa et tenua (w. pl.): s. in dress, vestis non pretiosa: rural s., rusticitas (i. e. sincerity, straightforward conduct of the peasant). || In a bad sense = silliness, stupiditas (stupidity).—ingenium hebes (slowness, dullness). See also SILLINESS.

SIMPLIFY, *simpliciter qd reddere.

SIMPLY, || Without art (as praise), sine arte. nullo cultu. simpliciter (without any else). || Merely, solum. tantum. modo (~~not~~ Avoid solum modo). || Foolishly; vid.

SIMULATION, simulatio (i. e. a pretending what is not; dissimulatio is dissimulation, i. e. a concealing what really is). See also PRETENCE.

SIMULTANEOUS, ejusdem temporis. temporis ejus (of that time).—eorum or eorundem temporum (of those times).—qui (quæ, quod) uno or uno et eodem tempore est or fit (that happens at the same time).—æqualis ci or cs (living at the same time).

SIMULTANEOUSLY, simul. uno et eodem tempore (at one and the same time).—eodem tempore (at about the same time; e. g. qo to happen or occur s., eodem tempore, quo aliud, ease or fieri; e. g. bellum Volscorum eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit, broke out almost s., or at the same time when &c.). The battle was fought s. in all parts, pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis.

SIN, s. peccatum (opp. rectum, virtus).—delictum (opp. recte factum).—~~not~~ C. uses peccatum and delictum as synonymous; letatur quæ peccasse, et ejus delicti veniam petit, Mur. 30, 62)—flagitium (a base deed).—nefas (an unnatural, impious, horrible offence). To commit a s., peccare; delinquere; peccatum, delictum, nefas admittere; delictum committere: to live in s., imple or flagitiose vivere: s. is the fruitful source of misery, nihil est, quod tam miseros faciat, quam impietas et scelus (C.).

SIN, v. See the subst., ad fin.

SIN-OFFERING, sacrificium placulare. piaculum (as a remedy agst sin).

SINCE, prep. || Because, forasmuch as, quia. quoniam. quod. quum (subj.). quando. quandoquidem; also by qui, quippe qui (Syn. in BRACUUS). S. these things are so, quæ cum ita sint. || From the time that, e or ex (when an intimate connexion is implied).—a or ab post (from, denoting the point of commencement). S. that time, ex eo tempore, or simply ex eo; ex quo tempore, or ex quo (at the beginning of a sentence): s. the time when, ex quo (in L. and later writers; but cum is the more classical, and should be preferred in writing Latin; e. g. not est annus ex quo, or duo sunt anni ex quibus, but est annus, &c. cum; Krebs).

SINCE, adv. abhinc (with an acc., when interrupted duration is implied; with an abl., when there is reference merely to the time in or during which a thing is done; the abhinc preceding): sta ante with hic. Three years s., abhinc annos tres or tribus annis: six months s., ante hos sex menses: [~~not~~ sta the abl. only: paucis hic diebus (a few days ago); and ante is found for abhinc without hic; e. g. qui centum millibus annorum ante occiderunt.] Long s., pridem (opp. nuper, marking a distant point of time).—dudum (opp. modo, marking a space, but only of some minutes or hours; all often used with jam): he died long s., jam pridem mortuus est: you ought to have been executed long s., ad mortem te duci jam pridem oportebat. [~~not~~ not diu, weh goes with the perf. def.: jam diu mortuus est, 'he has been long dead.')

SINCERE, sincerus. simplex. candidus. A s. man, homo apertæ voluntatis, simplicis ingenii, veritatis amicus. [Syn. in SINCERITY.]

SINCERELY, sincère. vere. candidè. simpliciter. genuinè. sine dolo. sine fraude. I will speak s. what I think, quid ipse sentiam vere, ingenue, ex animi sententiâ dicam: to speak s., ut ingenue or aperte dicam.

SINCERITY, sinceritas (purity or probity of mind: without admixture, falseness, or malice).—anici candor (spotless purity of mind: openness, true-heartedness).—simplicitas (natural, straightforward frankness; without any double dealing).—integritas. justus sine mendacio candor (Pell.).—tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor (Plin. Paneg.). 'With s.,' see SINCERELY.

SINECURE, *munus sine armis, or prps *munus curæ et negotiis vacans. *munus ab opere vacans, or munus quod curâ, &c. vacat.

SINEW, nervus (prop. and fig.). Money is the s. of war, nervi belli pecunia (C.).

SINEWY, nervousus.

SINFUL, pravis cupiditatus deditus (of persons).—impius (in deos; of persons).—improbus. flagitiosus (of persons or things). To regard a thing as s., nefas esse ducere.

SINFULLY, acceste. imple. nefarie.

SINFULNESS, nefas. scelus. impietas.

SING, canere. cantare (espely according to rules of art).—cantilare (to s. often). To s. a song, carmen canere, cantare: to s. well or in tune, præclare, modulate canere: to s. badly or out of tune, absurde canere: to s. to an instrument, ad chordarum sonum cantare: (of poets) canere, cantare: also, versus scribere, canere; carmina facere: to learn to s., cantare doceri: to learn to s. of a master, *cantare or cantum discere a

qo: a good voice for singing, vox ad cantandum egregia: *singing-bird*, avis canora: *to s. at sight*, ab oculo canere (aft. Petron. 75, 4): *to s. often*, cantitare: *to s. again*, recanere (C.): *reciner* (H.): *recantare* (Mart.): *to s. well*, canere suaviter et modulate: *to s. in parts*, or in concert, concinere: *concertum facere* (C.): *to s. without accompaniment*, assa voce canere (Farr.): *to s. with an accompaniment*, vocem sociare nervis (O.). || **TRANS.** *To celebrate in song*, qm carmine celebrare. cs laudes or de cs laudibus canere; cs facta canere (of praising his achievements): *aby's name in one's writings*, nomen cs celebrare scriptis: *memoriam cs scriptis prosequi* (the latter if the person is dead).

SINGE, adurere, ambrure (all round). *To s. the beard with a hot coal*, barbam adurere candente carbone: *to s. a pig*, suem, ex tenuibus lignis flammula facta, glahrare (Col. 12, 45, 4).

SINGER, cantor (Mart.). *f. cantatrix* (Claudian). *qui, quæ c-ntit*, &c.

SINGING, cantus, ūs (the act of s.).—ars canendi (the art of s.).

SINGLE, || **Sole**, alone, unus. solus (propr.). unicus, singularis (in genere); also fig. = distinguished, unique. *Not a s. one*, nemo unus; nemo fuit omnino militum quia vulneraretur (there was not a s. soldier but &c., Cæs.): *a s. time*, semel: *not a s. time*, ne semel quidem: *for this s. reason*, hæc unā de causā: *s. combat*, certamen singulare. || *Not double*, simplex. *In (a) single line* (of ships, &c.), simpliciter directā acle; simplicibus ordinibus (cf. B. Alex. 37, 3. B. Afr. 13, 2; 59, 2). || **Unmarried**, coelebs (of a man).—innupta (of a woman).

SINGLE OUT, v. See CHOOSE, SEPARATE.

SINGLY, singulatiim or singillatim (C.); *its sigillatim* (Sueton.).

SINGULAR, || **Of wch there is but one**, unus. solus (propr., alone, only one).—unicus, singularis (also imprpr. = distinguished). || **Excellent**; vid. || **Strange**, surpius, mirus. mirabilia (that causes astonishment).—novus (new, that did not exist or was not seen heretofore).—singularis (strange in its kind). *A s. mistake*, novus error: *many of them have s. ideas*, quibusdam miserabilia quædam placerunt: *it seems or appears very s. to me*, periculum mihi videtur: *that saying seems rather a s. one*, hoc dictum est difficilior (see C. Ecl. p. 199); or hoc nescio quomodo dicatur (see C. Tusc. 2, 20, 47): *it is s. how &c.*, mirabile est, quam, with subj.: *Singular!* mira narras or memoras! (you are telling us strange things).—*in a s. manner*, mire: *mirum in modum*: *a s. thing*, *res mira or nova: *he has many s. ways or habits*, *in multis rebus ab aliorum more plane discedit: *it would be a s. thing*, if &c., mirum (est) si nisi &c.: *it is s. that &c.*, mirum est, quod &c.: *is it not very s. indeed?* nonne monstri simile est? *a s. fellow*, *mirum caput: *a man of a s. character*, *homo mirabiliter moratus.

SINGULARITY, *singularis ratio or natura. On account of the s. of the case, quum res in suo genere sit singulari.

SINGULARLY, unice (with ref. to one case and no other).—mire. mirum in modum (in a singular or strange manner).—singulariter (in a singular mode, peculiarly).

SINISTER, (lit. 'to the left,' hence =) Unlucky; *see CALAMITOUS*. || **Bad**, perverse; *see CORRUPT*. || **Deviating fm honesty**, unfair; *see DISHONEST*.

SINK, s. latrina (for impurities).—emissarium (for water). See also SEWER.

SINK, v. || **INTRANS.** **PROPR.** *sidere* (to go to the bottom).—*consider* (to s. down together).—*desidere* (to go downwards).—*residere*. *subsidere* (to go down gradually).—*mergi*. *demergi* (to go down in water; *to be sunk*, as ships, &c.). *To be sunk in a deep sleep*, somno mergi (L. 41, 3); *artus somnus qm complicitur* (C. Somn. 2). || **FIG.** *To fall*, qm to ruin, cadere. concidere. corruiere (quickly, violently).—*labi*. *exatui*. *demergi*. *inclinari*: *one's courage s.*, animus demittere or submittere; *animo cadere* or deficere: *he is sunk deeply in depravity*, est moribus admodum corruptus; *prout a virtute desclvit*: *to s. below the level of the brutes*, omnem humanitatem ita exuere, ut vix bestiam æquiparandum sit q: *sinking* Latinitas, Latinitas labens (opp. florens; Ruhnck.). || **TRANS.** *demittere*. *submittere*. *To s. a well*, puteum fodere (Plaut.), effodere (Col.), imprimere (Pallad.). *To s. a ditch*, fossam deprimere: *to s. a ship*, navem deprimere (v. pr. sommergere †): *he sank a ship at the entrance of the harbour* (i. e. to block up the entrance), faucibus portus navem (onerariam) summersam objecit (Cæs.

B. C. 3, 39, 2): *the cheeks s. in*, genæ labuntur (Sen. Hipp. 364): *sunk eyes*, oculi concavi, conditi, additi, or latentes.

SINLESS, insons. accleris purus; or by Crcl.

SINNER, qui (quæ) peccavit or deliquit. homo impius, improbus, or flagitiosus. mulier impia, improba, or flagitiosa.

SIP, v. || **PROPR.** *sorbere*. *sorbillare* (Ter., App.). *sumnum poculum libare* (aft. F. Georg. 4, 54). *To sip a little wine* (in order to taste it), degustare vinum. || **FIG.** *primis or primoribus labris gustare* or attingere qd (C.).

SIP, s. sorbitio, or by the verb.

SIPHON, siphō, ōnis, m.; *dim.* siphunculus (see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 10, 35, 2).

SIPPET, frustum (panis).

SIR, || **Common title of respect**, domine (under the emperors; see Ruhnck. ad Sen. Ep. 3, 1). || **Title of a knight**, eques; *of a baronet*, baronetus.

SIRE. See FATHER.

SIREN, siren, ōnis, f. *A s. song*, sirenum cantus (propr.); illecebri (fig., alluremt): *to be deceived by the s. song of pleasure*, ireturi corruptelarum illecebris; *delenri illecebris voluptatis*.

SIRNAME, cognomen (propr. not cognomentum in C.; see Orelli, C. Fin. 2, 5, 15). *To take a s.*, cognomen sumere or trahere (ex qā re): *to have a s.*, cognomen habere; *cognomine appellari*; *est ci cognomen* (with the s. following in nom. or dat., rarely in the gen.). || **FIG.** *In Roman names*, cognomen was the family name, which was joined or added to the nomen, or name of the gens or clan; e. g. M. (prænomen), Tullius (nomen), Cicero (cognomen). The cognomen was sometimes followed by an agnomen, or additional title, as Scipio Africanus.

SIROCCO, atabulus (see Heind. H. Sat. 1, 5, 78).—auster (poet. H. Sat. 2, 2, 41).

SIRRAH! furcifer! scelus!

SISTER, soror. dim. sororecula; soror parva. *S.-in-law*, glos (JC.): *a father's s.*, &c.; *see AUNT*.

SISTERLY, sororius. *A s. kiss*, osculum sororium (†).

SIT, || **PROPR.** *sedere*. *To s. long*, persedere: *to s. at or near athg*, assidere ci rei (C.): *to sit on a horse*, in equo sedere (C.); *insidere* (L.); *hædere* (C., to s. firmly): *to s. at table*, accubare, accumbere in convivio (in the Roman sense): *to s. still*, quietum sedere; *se non movere loco*: *to s. in the senate*, or on a bench (of magistrates), sedere. sedem or locum habere in senatu, in judicio. || **FIG.** *sedere*, hædere (to be at rest, or to remain long in a place): *to s. closely at or long over athg*, occupatum esse qā re; *assidue*, studiose tractare qd: *to s. before a place* (of beggars), ad urbem sedere: *to s. upon eggs*, incubare ovis or ova; *fovere ova*: *to s. apart*, in different places, non una sedere (see C. Mil. 20, 54). || **FIG.** *Dissidere* is not found in this sense). *To s. out a play*, *fabulam ad finem usque spectare.

SIT DOWN, considere. residere. subsidere. assidere (to s. d. by the side of others already seated). *To s. d. at table*, recumbere (to recline, acc. to the ancient custom).—*discumbere* (to recline, said of several): *to s. d. by the side of aby*, propter qm considerare: *to hid aby s. d. by the side of aby*, qm propter qm assidere jubere.

SIT DOWN TO PLAY, ad talos (tesseras, &c.) se conferre.

SIT UP, non ire cubitum (not to go to bed).—vigilare. pervigilare noctem (to pass the night awake). *To s.-up to the last*, postremum cubitum eo (opp. primus cubitus surgo).

SITE, situs, ūs (situation).—area (place to be occupied with building).

SITTING, || **Act of sitting**, sessio. consessus (of several). || **Assembly for deliberation**, &c. sessio (used by Ulp. of the s. of the prætor).—consensus. concilium (of a deliberative assembly). *A s. of the senate*, senatus (not sessio senatus). *A s. of a learned society*, &c., acroasis: *to hold such a s.*, acroasin facere: *s.-up* (for study), luebratio.

SITUATE, || **Having a certain position**, positus. situs. *To be s.*, jacere (g. t. of countries and places, of natural or artificial localities; espily of those in low positions).—*situm esse*, positum esse (the former of both natural and artificial localities; see C. Verr. 4, 48, 106; the latter only of artificial localities, and espily the more elevated): *to be s. at or near a place*, qm locum adjacere; *qm locum tangere*, attingere, contingere (g. it.); *ci loco applicatum*, appositum esse (of artificial localities): *to be s. in a place*, in qo loco jacere, situm esse, positum esse: *to be s. over against a place*, e regione or ex adverso cs loci jacere, situm esse: *to be s. towards*

a place, jacere, situm esse ad qm locum versus (g. l.); prospicere qm locum; prospectum dare ad qm locum (in have a prospect towards): to be s. round about a place, circa qm locum in orbem situm esse: qm locum ambire (both, e. g., of islands): to be s. under a place, ci loco subjacere; jacere sub qo loco: to be s. above, &c., jacere supra &c.: to be s. before or in front of a place, jacere, situm esse ante qm locum. [In certain circumstances, comparatus. affectus. or by Crci. with res. See CIRCUMSTANCES.]

SITUATION. See POSITION.

SIX, sex, seni, s. a (distrib.), six at each time, six to each; e. g. senos viros singuli currus vehabant; *exply with sublt. used only in the pl.*; e. g. senas litteras uno tempore accepi, s. letters; æstus maris senis horis recipi, every s. hours). Consisting of s., senarius: at s. o'clock. hora sexta: e. or seven, sex septem; sex aut septem: twice s., bis sex: s. years old, sexennius: the number s., numerus senarius (Macr.): the s. on dice, senio (Suet.): s. times, senies: s. hundred, sexcenti; (with sublt. found only in pl.) sexcenti; (distrib.) sexcenti: one of a body or committee of s. seviri: s. years after the taking of Veli, sexennio post Velos captos: every s. years, sexto quoque anno; transacta senis anni: a. tuel/like, senis: to drive s. horses, sejugibus vehi: he did not do it till he had been reminded s. times, senies admonitus fecit: s.-fold, senies tantum (see C. Ferr. 3, 43, 102; &c.) not sextuplus): s.-fingered, sex or senis digitis; seditigit; cui in manibus digiti senti: a s.-powder; *tormentum globis senium librarum mittendis aptum: s.-oared, hexeris (L.); sex remis instructus: a house s. stories high, domus sex tabulationes habens (Afr. Pir. 5, 7, 7): consisting of s. parts, sex partibus constans; sextantarius (Plin.).

SIXTEEN, sedecim (Ter.).—sexdecim. decem et sex; (distrib.) seni deni. S. times, sedecies: s. hundred, sedecies centum: s. years old, sexdecim or decem et sex annorum: boys of s., pueri senium denum annorum.

SIXTEENTH, sextus decimus. A s. part, pars sexta decima.

SIXTH, sextus. Every s., sextus quisque: one s., a s.-part of alth, sextans; sexta pars: for the s. time, sextum.

SIXTHLY, sexto.

SIXTIETH, sexagesimus.

SIXTY, sexaginta. (distrib.) sexageni, æ, a. S. years old, sexagenarius: sexaginta annorum; sexaginta annos natus: s. times, sexagies: s. thousand, sexagies mille; sexaginta millia.

SIZAR, *sizar, quem vocamus or qui dicitur.

SIZE, s. 1 Bulk, amplitudo, magnitudo, moles (mass).—sle forma. In a smaller s., minore charta (on smaller paper); minore tabella (on a smaller tablet, of pictures; see Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 5, § 72, pinxit et minoribus tabellis libidines): of the s. of a memorandum book, ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli (Suet. Cæs. 56). 2 Glutinous substance, gluten, glutinum.

SIZE, v. 1 To make of due size, cause to fit, accommodare qd ei rei or ad qd. 2 To besmear with size, glutinare (e. g. chartas, Plin.).—glutine tgere (Prudent, glutino).

SIZEABLE, by Crci. with justa magnitudo or amplitudo.

SKATE, v. in soleis ferreis currere (Wyttenb.).—*soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKATER, *soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.

SKATES, 1 A kind of shoes or pattens used for sliding on the ice, *soleis ferratis. 2 A fish, *squalus squatina (Linn.).

SKATING, *soleis ferratis per glaciem decurrendi exercitatio, studium.

SKELETON, corpus nudis ossibus coherens (in pl. also nudis ossibus coherens; see Sen. Ep. 24, 17).—o-sa, lum, n. (the bones); s. g. bellus, lacertarum et serpentium. 2 Sceletus, osseus, ita = a dried body, a mummy; cf. Appul. Met. 315, 2 & 3, with 314, 34, q. He is a mere s., vix ossibus hæret (F. Ecl. 3, 102); ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28). ΙΜΟΡΟΝ. homo (e. g. senex) macie et squore confectus.

SKELETON-KEY, clavis adulterina (g. l. for false key). Some think clavis Laconica was a skeleton-key; see Dict. Antig. 238.

SKETCH, s. adumbratio (whether with pencil, &c., or in words).—forma ca rei adumbrata (C.). Kraft gives delineatio; brevis descriptio. Ichographia in Plin. only. To give a mere s. of alth, formam ac speciem ca rei adumbrare: to give a mere s. of history, tantummodo summas attingere (opp. res explicare; see Brem. Np. Pelop. 1, 1).

SKETCH, v. formam ca rei lineis describere. spe-

ciem or imaginem ca rei lineis deformare. Imaginem ca rei delineare (prop.).—adumbrare qd (prop., of a sketch partly shaded; see Freund. sub voc.; also inprop. of graving tools or words).—partes ca rei disponere (to arrange the separate component parts).—delineare qd (to draw an outline of it).—breviter pancia describere qd: to merely s. alth, see 'to give a mere sketch': to s. figures, &c., in outline, extrema corporum facere or pingere et desinentis picture modum includere (of mere outlines, Plin. 35, 10, 36): to s. out, delineare, designare (to draw in outline; designare also fig. verbi); prima velut lineis designare (in a speech, Q. 4, 2, 120); describere (to describe in outline); adumbrare (to represent with a due mixture of light and shade; fig. to represent in due manner, dicendo): to s. out a work, *rationem operis describere: to s. out a speech, prima velut lineas orationis ducere; orationis partes disponere: to s. out a plan of alth, rationem ca rei describere or designare (e. g. belli).

SKETCHING, *ars delineandi or desummandi.

SKEWER, s. *acus (ligna).

SKEWER, v. *acu (ligna) transigere.

SKIFF, s. scapha (esp. a ship's boat).—cymba (a small boat to navigate a lake, for fishing, &c.).—alveus: lembus (flat-bottomed).—linter (canoe).—navicula, navigium, acturarium, lenunculus. Ss navis, navigium.

SKIFF, v. *scapha or cymba navigare.

SKILFUL, bonus (as one ought to be).—qui qd commodè facit (that does alth well or properly).—qui qd scienter facit (that does alth with skill or knowledge of the art).—arte insignis (distinguished in the practice of an art; e. g. medicus arte insignis).—peritus ca rei (that has knowledge of a thing; ~~see~~ always with a genitive of that in which a person is skilled).—exercitatus in qd re (practised, well versed; ~~see~~ always with in and an ablative of that in which one is skilful; e. g. homines in rebus maritimis exercitati).—eruditus (learned, trained).—dexter (adroit, dexterous; ~~prop. post-Aug. in prose~~).—ingeniosus (inventive, fertile in expedients or new ideas).—sollers (possessing inventive power and practical genius). In a skilful manner; see SKILFULLY.

SKILFULLY, dextre (L.).—sollenter. Ingeniose commodè. scienter. perite. docte. More s., dexterius (H.): he managed affairs so s. that, rem, remissa dexteri egit, ut (L.). [Syn. in SKILFUL.]

SKILL, habilitas (esp. bodily dexterity).—habitus (when one is, as it were, at home in an art, &c.; see C. Invent. 1, 25, 86).—ars (s. in an art).—usus ca rei (practice and experience).—exercitatio (readiness, or knowledge acquired by exercise; see Q. 10, 5, 19).—facultas (ability, power of doing alth).—ingenium ad qd aptum or habilis (natural talent for alth). ~~see~~ Ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, ad qd = dexterity, address, worldly wisdom; see L. 28, 18; 37, 7, ~~rest. Gril.~~ 13, 16; in the sense of 'skill', g. t., it is not Lat.).—sollertia (cleverness, talent).—docilitas, ingenium docile (aptness to learn, docility).—peritica ca rei (insight into a thing).—scientia ca rei (acquaintance with a thing).—eruditio, doctrina (scientific education and knowledge). To have or possess s. in alth, habilem or aptum esse ad qd; natum esse ad qd: with s., acite; scienter.

SKIM, 1 Prop. deumpare (Cels.). To s. a pot, deumpare carnes (Plin.). to s. milk, *sorem lactis tollere. 2 Fig. leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere. celeriter or leviter perstringere atque attingere (of touching on a subject lightly). For 'to read cursorily,' see CURSORILY. To have skimmed alth, leviter imbutum esse qd re; leviter attingere qd.

SKIMMER, cochlear (g. l. for spoon: to web *deumpandis carnis, *flori lactis tollendo, &c., may be added, if necessary).

SKIN, s. cutis (of men).—tergus (of animals; both, the skin without hair).—pellis (brutally, with pill).—vellus (woolly, with villi). Men have cutis; elephants, elephas, &c.; torgora; lica, goats, dogs, &c.; pelles; sheep, vellera, Död.). Skin, when taken off, pellis, corium (thick hide).—exuvie (poet.). A thin or fine s., membrana; membrana (e. g. a fine membrane). Prov. He is all skin and bones, ossa atque pellis totus est (Plaut. Aut. 3, 6, 28); vix ossibus hæret (F.). I should not like to be in his s., *nolim esse eo, quo ille est, loco: to come off with a whole s., integrum abire; salvum evadere; latere tecto evadere (Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 3, Ruhak.); the s. of a horse, pelles; his s. is harsh and dry, aret pellis (F.); a harsh, dry s., pellis dura ac frigida: to cast its s. (of the serpent), pellem exuere; verna-tionem or senectam exuere. 3 S. of certain vegetables (e. g. the onion), cutis (thin covering of soft vegetables; e. g. of berries, of the kernel of a nut).—

membrana. tunica (membr. of chestnuts, walnuts, &c.; tunica of mushrooms, wheat, bark, &c.).—corium (thick outward skin; e. g. of grapes).—callus. callum (of apples, &c.).—folliculus (husk of corn).

SKIN, v. || To take off a skin, pellem detrahare ci. or cs corpori (not deglubere). || To cover with a s.: *athg* (e. g. a wound) is skinned over, obducta est ci rei cicatrix.

SKINFLINT, *Crci.*; e. g. pumex non est aequo aridus, atque hic est senex (*Plaut.*); *prps* *homo vel pumice aridior.

SKINNER, pellio. pellionarius (*Inscr.*).

SKINNY, macilentus. macie torridus (C., homo vegrandi macie torridus). See also LEAN.

SKIP, v. salire. exsilire (to s. high).—exsultare. assultim ingredi (*Plin.*, to s. about, often). To s. over; see OMIT, OVERLOOK.

SKIP, s. saltus. exsultatio (*shipping*).

SKIRMISH, s. proelium leve or levius. proelium parvum or minutum (a slight or trifling engagement).—pugna fortuita (a fortuitous engagement, as distinguished from a regularly planned battle).—concuratio (an engagement of short duration; e. g. meliorem concurratione quam comminus militem, *Curt.* 8, 14, 24.

Concuratio pugna is late).—procuratio (an engagement of light troops, in advance of the line).—levia armaturæ prima excursio (C., of a s. of the light-armed troops; see quotation in s. IMPROPR.). To fight in s.s., parvulis proelium cum hoste contendere; minutis proelium inter se pugnare; hostem levibus proeliis lacerare (also veltari, *ast. manner of the velites*); in the s.s. the Gabinians usually had the best of it, parvis proeliis Gabinares plerumque superior erat. || IMPROPR. prolium.—tantum levium armaturæ primæ cs rei excursio (the preparatory s.: opp. ignea pugna; e. g. sin necum in hac proliatione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsâ pugna cum acerrimo adversario fore putemus? *Dis. in Cæcil.* 14; compare hæc tamquam levium armaturæ est prima orationis excursio—nunc comminus agamus, *De Divin.* 2, 10, 26).—veltatio (*Plaut. Asin.* 2, 3, 41). Nothing took place but a few s.s., levium proelia fiebant (*ast. L.* 26, 27).

SKIRMISH, v. veltari (*propr. and impropr.*).—procurrere cum quo (*propr.*). See also SKIRMISH, *subst.*

SKIRRET, *sium asiarum (*Linn.*).

SKIRT, s. limbus (on a garment).—ora (*fig.*; e. g. Galli oram extremam silvæ circumdissent, *L.*, the outer skirts).

SKIRT, v. finitimum, vicinum, confinem esse ci loco. adjacere ci loco (to be near).—langere, attingere, contingere locum (to touch upon).

SKITTISH. See FISKY.

SKITTLE, *prps* conus (C.). To play at s.s., *conis globis petere: to set the s. up, *conos statuere.

SKY, cælum; see HEAVEN. *ast.* Altum (*neut. adj.*) is poet. (*Enn.*, *F.* &c.). To praise *ady* to the s.s., qui ad cælum (or ad astra) tollere or ferre; cs laudes in astra tollere: *athg*, qd ad cælum laudibus efferre.

SKYLARK, *alauda arvensis (*Linn.*).

SKYLIGHT, *fenestra, quæ est in tecto (domûs).

ast. Fenestra (in) tecto is not Latin.

SLAB, s. quadra (a square s., as used in the base of a pillar).—crusta (e. g., a marble s., crusta marmoris. *Freund* says that lamina may also be applied to marble). To cover with marble s.s., crustis marmoris operire qd: to cut into s.s., in crustas secare (e. g. marble).

SLAB, v. crustis cs rei operire (e. g. crustis marmoris).—pavire (to pave; e. g. terram, aream).—pavimentum facere.

SLABBER, by *Crci.* with sult, madet, os cs salivâ. There is no safe authority for salivare, *intrans.*

SLACK, laxus (not tight, loose; e. g. strictus, artus; also *Fig.* = not strict; e. g. imperium laxius).—remissus (not strained; e. g. adductus, contentus; also *Fig.* of the mind = relaxed).—flaccidus (hanging down loose; e. g. of tails, ears of animals, &c.; opp. rigidus).—pendulus (hanging down, not firm).—fluidus (not fast or firm in its component parts; opp. compactus).

ast. Thus, according to *L.* 34, 47, § 5, 'corpora fluida' are bodies whose fleshy parts are not firm; according to *C.* (*Tusc.* 2, 23, 54), however, they are bodies whose nerves are in a relaxed or languishing state). To make s., laxare; relaxare; remittere; cessare; mollire; emollire (e. g. the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also *impropr.* to weaken, to effeminate): to become s., laxari; remitti; flaccescere; languescere (*Syn. above*): to be s. (of business, trade, &c.), lacere; cessare.

SLACKEN, || TRANS || To make slack, laxare (e. g., to lessen the tension of *athg*).—relaxare (to relax, to unbind; e. g., of a bow or its string †).—remittere (to

lessen the tightness, to let go to some degree; e. g. the reins, a bridle; then of the string of a bow; also of the latter, arcum tendere †).—mollire. emollire (*propr.*; e. g. of the thong of a spear, jaculi amentum emollire; then also *impropr.*, to s. *aby's* energies, to weaken or effeminate); see also 'to make SLACK.' || To loosen, solvere. resolve. relaxare (to relax, to make rather loose).—expedire (to set free *athg* that was entangled). || To mitigate, mitigare. mitiorrem facere. mollire. molliorrem facere (to cause to become more yielding, to cause to give way).—levare (to alleviate, to cause some relief). || To weaken; see DEBILITATE. To s. the energies of the mind, frangere vires animi; debilitare animum: to s. both the bodily and mental energies, corporis et mentis nervos frangere: to s. *aby's* mental energies, languorem afferre ci. || To dissolve lime, macerare (i. e. to soak). The slackening of time, maceratio calcis. || INTRANS. || To be freed fm tension, laxari. relaxari. remitti. (*Syn. above*). || To languish, to become weak, languescere. elanguescere. relanguescere. || To become rather loose, flaccescere (of sails; then *impropr.*, of a speech). || To abate, remittere. remitti (e. g. rain, fever, pain, &c.).—minui. minuire (to lessen, to be lessened; e. g. of the violence of waters, &c.; see *HERZ. Cæs. B. G.* on the *intrans.* minuire).—deferrescere (to subside; e. g. passions, anger, &c.).—residere (to cool, to abate, to go off; e. g. anger, impetuosity, &c.). To s. for a time, intermittere (e. g. of a flame, of rain, &c.): *aby's* activity is slackening, languescit industria: the seal of *aby* for *athg* s.s., languidior studio est in qâ re: to allow one's seal to s., studium cs rei deponere; friendship, amicitiam sensim dissuere (*C. Læl.* 21, 76): you never s. in your work, nullum tempus remittis: to s. for a while, qd intermittere.

SLACKLY, By the *adj.*

SLACKNESS, *Crci.* with the past partic. of the verbs in TO SLACKEN or SLACK.

SLAG, scoria.

SLAKE, extinguere. sedare. To s. one's thirst, sitim explere (C.). extinguere (O.), restinguere (V.). sedare (O.), depellere (C.). To s. lime, macerare glebas calcis (*Vitr.*); calcem extinguere (*Id.*).

SLANDER, s. calumnia (false accusation).—criminatione (the traducing *aby's* character).

SLANDER, v. calumniari (to accuse falsely and with malignant intention).—falso criminari qui apud qm. de famâ or existimatione cs detrahere. male dicere ci. absente rodere (H.). de qd absente detrahendi causâ maledice contumeliosæque dicere (*C. Off.* 1, 37, 134). ci absenti male loqui (*Ter. Phorm.* 2, 3, 25). I am slandered, detrahitur de meâ famâ.

SLANDERER, calumniator. *fem.* calumniatrix. obrectator.

SLANDEROUS, calumniosus (late).—falsas criminationes continens (of things).—qui calumniatur, &c. (of persons).

SLANT, || TRANS || obliquare. || INTRANS. || obliquari; or by *Crci.* with obliquus, in or per obliquum.

SLANTING, obliquus.

SLANTINGLY, oblique. ex or ab obliquo (sidelong).

—in or per obliquum (sideways).

SLAP, s. alapa (*ast.* colaphus = a blow with the fist).

SLAP, v. ci alapam ducere.

SLASH, v. cædere. incidere.

SLASH, s. incisura; or by the verbs.

SLATE, s. saxum fissile (in masses).—*lapis fissilis (in smaller pieces). A s. quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina: a s. roof, tectum cui tegulæ e lapide fissili impositæ sunt: a s. colour, *color lapidis fissilis; color nigricans: a s. (for writing on), *tabula e lapide fissili facta: a s. pencil, *stilus e lapide fissili factus.

SLATE, v. *tegulas e lapide fissili tectis imponere.

SLATER, *contegulator (*Georges*; but without authority).—scandaliarius (*Dig.* = one who covers a roof with planks or boards). *Crci.* with the verb.

SLAUGHTER, s. cædes (e. g. t.). trucidatio (a slaying, as of cattle).—jugulatio (only of persons; *ast.* Avoid laniena in this sense). A dreadful s., cædes atrox: there was no battle, but a s., as of cattle, non pugna erat, sed trucidatio velut pecorum: the s. is general, cædes omnia obtnet: to breathe forth s., cædem eructare sermonibus: to commit s., cædem or stragem edere, facere.

SLAUGHTER, v. cædere. trucidare. jugulare. mactare (as a sacrifice). (*Syn.* in SLAY.)

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, *cædes mactandis bestiis destinata, extructa. *ast.* Laniena, a butcher's stall, according to *Freund* and others; but *Krebs* says that it is the *Class.* term for a s.-h.

SLAVE, *servus*. *verna* (born-s.).—*mancipium* (s. by purchase, or prisoner taken in war).—*famulus* (as attendant).—*puer* (as waiting-boy).—*minister* (as waiter). The s.'s, *servi*: *servitia*; also *servitium*; *corpora servilia*; *mancia*: *young s.'s* (i. e. recently bought), *venales novitii*: the s.'s of a family, *familia*: to be a s., *servum esse*; in *servitute esse* (*servitutum servire rare and forced*): to be *aby*'s s., *servire ci* or *apud qm*: to make *aby* one's s., *qm* in *servitutum redigere*; *ci* *servitutum* *inungere*; *qm* *servitute afficere*: to sell *aby* for a s., *qm* sub *coronâ* vendere: to be sold for a s., sub *coronâ* vendi: a runaway s., *fugitivus*. [Fig.] The s. of *lust*, *servus libidinum*: to be the s. of *aby* or *athy*, *servum esse cs* or *cs rei*; *servum esse potestatis cs*: *ci* *rei* obedi: to be the s. of *sexual pleasures*, *voluptatum esse ministrum*: *corporis voluptatibus se dedisse*; *voluptatibus obedire* (C.).

SLAVE-DEALER, *negotiator mancipulorum*. *venaliciarius*. *venalicius* (g. th.). *mango* (who tries to conceal their defects, &c.).

SLAVE-MARKET, **locus*, quo *mancia* or *corpora servilia* proponuntur *venalia*. Bought in the s.-m., de lapide emptus (according to Roman custom).

SLAVERY, *servitus*. *servitudo* (the former the condition of a slave, the latter the manner of being in that condition, inasmuch as it is connected with debasement, pressure, work, &c.; but *servitium* is = the service or work of a s.).—*jugum servitutis* (the yoke of s.); also *jugum servile*. To reduce *aby* to s., *jugum ci* *imponere*: to free *fm* s., *jugum ci* *solvere* or *demere*; *qm* *eximere servitio*: to keep *aby* in s., *qm* *servitutum oppressum tenere*: to hate s., *odisse conditionem servitutis*: to shake off the yoke of s., *jugum decutere* or *excutere* or *exuere*; *jugo* *se exuere*; *jugum servile* a *cervicibus* *deleicere*; *servitutum* or *servitutum exuere*: to reduce or put *aby* to the yoke of s., *ci* *jugum servitutis inungere*: to deliver *aby* *fm* the yoke of s., *jugum servitutis a* *cervicibus* *cs* *depellere*.

SLAVERY. See **SERVILE**.

SLAVERY, *servititer*.—*vernilititer* (also in a sneaking manner).

SLAY, *trucidare* (in a barbarous or horrible manner).—*jugulare* (to cut the throat).—*macrare* (prop., to kill as a sacrifice; all three of men or animals).—*deleicere* (to strike to the ground; an animal or person).—*cadere*, *occidere* (to cut down enemies, &c.).—*interficere*. *interimere* (to kill).—*conficere* (to kill those who offer resistance). To s. many enemies, multos hostes concidere. See also **KILL**.

SLAYER, *cs* *interfector* (never without a gen. of the person slain; *hæc* *occlor* *cs* only in *Plaut.* *Mil.* 4, 2, 64: *interemptor* and *peremptor* are late, and to be avoided). Or *Crol.* with the verbs. *Man-s.*, *homicida*.

SLEDGE, [A heavy hammer, malleus ferrarius, fabrilis. [A kind of vehicle, traha (Col.). To drive a s., trahâ vehi.

SLIDDING, *s. prps* *traharum vectiones* (aft. quadrupedum vectiones, C. N. D. 2, 60, 151).

SLEEK. See **SMOOTH**.

SLEEP, *s. somnus* (natural, healthy s.).—*sopor* (a heavy s., unnatural, as of persons intoxicated, sick, or weary).—*quies* (s. considered as repose, rest *fm* exertion).—*A sound, deep s.*, *gravis* or *artus somnus*; *artus* et *gravis somnus*. I am seized or overcome with s., *somnus me opprimit*; *somno* *opprimor*. To fall into a deep s., *arte* et *graviter dormire cepisse*; *arto* *somno* *opprimi*; *arto* et *gravi* *somno* *opprimi*: to cause s., *somnum facere*, *gignere*, *afferre*, *conciliare*, *concitare*, or *arcescere*: to endeavour to get some s., *somnum querere*, *allicere*, or *moliri*: to drive away s., *somnum fugare* or *aufferre*; *somnum adimere* or *avertere*: to be overcome with s., *somno vinci*. I have not been able to get a wink of s. all night, *somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis* (*Ter. Heaut.* 3, 1, 82). I get no s. at night, *somnum innoxiam ago* (I am unable to s.); but *hæc* *noctem pervigilio* means 'I do not attempt to go to s. all night'. If I could but get some s. after I am *somnum capere* *possem*. I cannot get any s. after I have been once awakened, *ego somnum interruptum recuperare* *non possum*. To arouse out of s., *e* *somno* *excitare* or *expergefaccere*: to awake *fm* s., *expergescere*. *expergefieri*; *somno* *solvi*. In or during s., *per somnum*; *per quietem*; in *somno*; *somno*; *dormiens*: to put or call to s., *sopire*, *conspire*; *ci* *somnum* *afferre*, *parere*, *conciliare* (prop.); *securum* or *lentum* or *negligentem* *reddere* or *facere* (Fig.). To go to s. (prop.), *obdormire*, *obdormiscere* (also = to die gently).—*somnum capere* (to take s.).—*somno* *opprimi* (to be overcome with s.). I go to s., *somnus me arripit* (agst my inclination, *Justin* 11, 13, 1). To have gone to s., *somno* *sopitum*

esse: to have fallen into a deep s., *arto* et *graviter dormire cepisse*: to go to s. again, *somnum repetere*. To go to s. at or over a thing, *indormire ci rei*; *obdormiscere in re* (e. g. in *mediis vitæ laboribus*, C. *Tusc.* 1, 49, 117, there = to die). To go to s. (Fig.), *torpescere*, *refrigescere* (to grow cold).—in *oblivionem ire* or *adduci* (to fall into oblivion).—*industriam remittere* (to shake one's diligence). To have gone to s. (i. e., to be forgotten), *jacere*; in *oblivione jacere*; *oblivione obrutum esse*; *oblitum esse*.

SLEEP, v. [PROPR.] dormire (g. t.).—*dormitare* (to be in a deep s.).—*quiescere* (to be at rest after exertion).—*somnum capere* (to fall asleep). To prevent *aby* *fm* sleeping, *qm* *somno prohibere*. To cause *aby* to s., *sopire*, *conspire*. *ci* *somnum* *afferre*, *parere*, *conciliare*. To s. soundly, *arte* et *graviter dormire* (*hæc* *altum dormire* is poet.). To s. sweetly, *sine omni curâ dormire*; *dormire in utramvis aurem otiose*: to s. but little, *minimum dormire* (on a single occasion, *Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 11).—*brevisimam esse somni* or *brevisimo somno uti* (habitually; *Suet. Claud.* 33. *Sen. Ep.* 83, 6; but *hæc* *parcissimi esse somni* is a false reading in *Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 3, for *erat somni paratissimi*). To s. or have slept enough, *somno*, or *quiete*, *satiari*. To s. upon *athy* (i. e. to take a night to consider of it), *noctem sibi sumere* ad *deliberandum rem*, or *simply* ad *deliberandum*: to s. off or away (i. e. to get rid of by sleeping), *edormire* (e. g. *vinum*, *crapulam*). To s. through, *edormire* (e. g. *litionam edormire*; i. e., to s. through the part he should be acting). [Fig.] *securum*, *lentum* or *negligentem esse*: *dormitare*. To s. over a business, *indormire ci rei* (C.), also in *qâ* *re faciendâ* (e. g. in *hominie colendo*, C.). To s. away, *edormire qd* (e. g. *tempus*). See also **SLEEP**, s.

SLEEPER, [One who sleeps, dormiens. qui dormit, &c.; dormitor (Martial). [(In architecture), see CROSS-BEAM.

SLEEPILY, [PROPR.] *Crel.* with the *subst.* or *verb.* [Fig.] *Negligently*, *tarde*, *lente*, *segniter* (*somniculose* only in *Plaut.*).

SLEEPINESS, [PROPR.] a) As a temporary state, *somni necessitas*, *ocitatio* (*yawning*). b) as a characteristic quality, *veternus* (*hæc* *not* *somnolentia*, *æta* occurs for the first time in *Sidon.* Ep. 2, 2). [Fig.] *Slowness*, *tariditas*, *segnities*.

SLEEPING-ROOM, *cubiculum dormitorium*; or *simply* *dormitorium* (*Plin.*); *cubiculum noctis* et *somni* (*Plin. Ep.*); *zotheca*, *zotheca* (a small chamber). The s.-r. (as a part of a house), *dormitorium membrum*.

SLEEPLESS, *insomnis* (that cannot sleep).—*ex-somnie*, *vigilans* (that does not desire to sleep). To pass a s. night, *noctem innoxiam agere* (*involuntarily*).—*noctem pervigilare*; *noctem perpetuis vigilis agere* (*voluntarily*).

SLEEPLESSNESS, *insomnia* (*involuntary*).—*vigilia* (*voluntary*).

SLEEPY, [Drowsy, a) as a temporary state, *dormitans* (*beginning to sleep*).—*somni plenus*; *somno gravis* (*overcome with sleep*).—*somni indigena* (*needing sleep*).—*ocitans* (*yawning*). To be s., *dormitare* (to be falling asleep).—*somni indigere* (to want sleep).—*somno urgere* *ultra debitum* (to be unusually drowsy). b) As a characteristic or permanent state, *somniculosus*; *somno deditus* (*hæc* *somnolentus* is found only in later writers). [Fig.] *Slow*, *tardus*, *lentus*, *segnis*. [Soporific, qui *somnum* *affert* or *conciliat*; *soporificus*.

SLEET, *pruinâ*; *nix* *concreta pruinâ* (Saporius). **imber niveus*; **pluvia grandinosa* or *nivea*.

SLEEVE, *manica* (s. pr.).—*manulea* (a sort of long s. covering the hand, *exipis*, as a defence agst the cold): having s.'s, *maniculatus*, *manuleatus*, *chiridatus* (*Geil.* 7, 12). To wear no s.'s, *partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendere* (*T. Germ.* 17, 3). To shake *athy* *fm* the s. (i. e., to speak or write with ease or without preparation), *qd* *effundere* (*with ease*).—*extempore dicere* (*without preparation*). To laugh in one's s., *furtim cachinnare* (*Lucr.* *hæc* *not* *cachinnari*); *sensim* atque *susmisim* *ridere* (*Geil.*).

SLEIGHT (of hand), *prestigie* (*circulatorie prestigie*, *Ter. Apol.* 23).—*tallacia* (*trickery*, g. t.).—*vana miracula* (*false miracles*, L. 7, 17, 4). To practise s. of hand, *prestigias agere*: one who practises s. of hand, *prestigiator*; *fem.* *prestigitrix*.

SLENDER, [Thin and long, *procerus* (*tall*, *opp.* *brevis*).—*gracilis* (*thin*, *opp.* *obesus*).—*tenus* (*thin*).—*Ju.* *procerus* et *tenus* (e. g. *collum*, *neck*). *hæc* *terribilis* *membris*, in *Suet. Cas.* 45, is said of a well-proportioned stature or shape). [Slight, parvus (*small*, *not* *grown up*).—*paulus*, *pauillus* (*small*, *opp.* *magnus* or *multus*; e. g. *equi hominesque paululi gracilesque*, L.

35, 11, 7).—pusillus (*stunted in its growth, very small, —minutus (of the smallest size).*)—humilis (*low, not high, of the stature or shape of men, animals, plants.*)—humilis staturæ. humilī staturā (*of short size, small in stature.*)—parvulus. infans (*quite young.*)—exiguus (*inconsiderable, small, short, relative to quantity, number, &c.*)—macer (*lean, opp. pinguis.*)—strigosus. strigosus corporis (*esp. of animals, produced by want of food, opp. obesus.*)—exilis (*not full, that has not its usual fullness, s. g., the thigh, &c., opp. plenus; then also of no value, s. g., production of an author, speech, &c.*)—*Jx. exilis et macer.*

SLENDERLY. See **SLIGHTLY.**

SLICE, v. See **TO CUT.**

SLICE, s. *Any piece cut off, frustum. A s. of bread, frustum panis. A s. of bread and butter, panis butyro illitus. A spatula, spatula. A spoon, cochlear ovis utile (Mart. 14, 121).*

SLIDE, s. lapsus. *A s. upon the ice, iter glaciale; stadium glaciatum, or per glaciem (of the act of sliding).*

SLIDE, v. labi (o. pr.).—fallente vestigio cadere (*Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5.*) *To s. on the ice, per glaciem currere et decurrere.*

SLIGHT, adj. tenuis (prop. thin, opp. crassus; then impropr. small, inconsiderable, &c., e. g. spes, hope; suspicio, suspicion).—exilis (not strong, weak, opp. plenus, s. g., voice, vox).—parvus, non magnus (small, not great, s. g. non magna signa ei rei, a s. proof only of athg; hope, spes; faith, fides).—exiguus (small, trifling, of no note, e. g. force, manus; hope, spes; credibility, fides).—levis (light, without intrinsic value, opp. gravis, e. g. munus leve; suspicion, suspicio; proof or argument, argumentum).—infirmus (not firm, weak, not able to undergo or bear athg, of persons and things; glimmer, lumen; taste, sapor; proof, argumentum).—invalidus (not powerful, inefficient, e. g., poison, venenum; medicament, medicamentum).—iners (without life, dull, e. g., colour).—imbecillus (imbecillitate: opp. fortis, e. g., pulse, imbecillitate venarum pulsus).—levidens (prop. lightly wrought, of a light texture, Isidor. Orig. 19, 22, § 19: hence meton. = without value; e. g. munusculum, C. Fam. 9, 12, 2; Orelli, N. Cr.)—nullus (odious, next to none; see C. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Np. Phoc. 1, 1).—vills (without worth, according to quality, mostly as term of contempt).—dictu parvus (hardly worth mentioning; e. g. accident, res).—tener. mollis (tender, delicate).—gracilis (slim, thin, of shape; delicate; s. g. legs, crura).—Negligent, neglectus (not taken care of).—parum accuratus (on which no pains have been bestowed).—negligens. dissolutus (of the person).—Small (of number), numerus exiguus, parvus, pauci (a few).—paucitas (fewness). With s. trouble, sine negotio; nullo negotio: not in the slightest doubt, ne minima quidem dubitatio: not in the slightest degree, nihil (in no respect); ne minima quidem re (not by the least thing; e. g. to offend aby, offendere qm); minime (in the least; s. g. quod minime putabat: to consider as very s., parvum, parvi, &c. ducere; parvi aestimare; contemnere; despiciere (to look on with contempt); *Jx. contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2): all = not to make much of, to disregard, pass over); elevare (to deprive of credit, respect, &c.; qm or qd, to condemn with words). To be slighted, præteriri (s. g.); repulsum ferre or accipere (to be refused a post or office). For stronger terms, see 'To treat with CONTEMPT.'*

SLIGHT, v. *To pass over unnoticed, to disregard, præterire silentio or taciturn; or, fm the context, præterire simply.*—repulsum dare ci, fm giving aby a place or post applied for).—parvum or parvi ducere; parvi aestimare; pro nihilo ducere; vile habere; leve habere or in levi habere (the latter, T. Ann. 3, 54, 4, and Hist. 2, 21, 2): all = not to make much of, to disregard, pass over); elevare (to deprive of credit, respect, &c.; qm or qd, to condemn with words). To be slighted, præteriri (s. g.); repulsum ferre or accipere (to be refused a post or office). For stronger terms, see 'To treat with CONTEMPT.'

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SLIGHTING, Y. contemptum (contemptuously, with contempt).—male (ill). *To speak s. of aby, contemptum or male de qo loqui: to think s. of aby, male de qo opinari (see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 51): to treat aby s., *qm contemptum tractare; qm contemnere: to look down on aby s., qm or qd despiciere or despiciatui habere or despiciatui habere: to think s. of, parvum or parvi ducere; parvi aestimare; pro nihilo ducere; leve or in levi habere. See **TO SLIGHT.***

SLIGHTLY, ¶ To a certain degree = a little, paulum, and with a compar. paulo; nonnihil, aliquid (in a certain measure; e. g. it s. comforts me when I come to think that &c., nonnihil me consolatur quum recordor).—leviter (e. g., saucius, eruditus, inflexus, ægrotare). To differ s. fm athg, qd differre: to be s. vexed with aby, qd succensere ci: s. incensed agst aby, subratus: to be s. incensed, subrasci. If = slightly, vid.

SLIGHTNESS, exiguitas. levitas. vilitas [SYN. in SLIGHT, adj.]

SLILY, See SLILY.

SLIM, gracilis (thin, of shape); see also SLENDER.

SLIME, pituita (in the body of men or animals).—mucus (when thick).—saliva (of snails, &c.).

SLIMY, pituitosus. mucosus (full of s.).—pituitæ similis (like s.).—lubricus (slippery).

SLING, s. ¶ An instrument for throwing stones, funda. To put athg into a s., in fundam indere qd: to throw athg with a s., fundā librare or excutere qd; fundā mittere. ¶ A throw, a fling; see FLING. ¶ (From its resemblance) = a hanging bandage, vinculum. mitella (as t. chirurg.). To use a s. for one's arm, or to have one's arm in a s., brachium mitellā excipere; also brachium suspendere ex cervice (if it hangs down fm the neck): the broader part of the s. is intended for the arm, and its ends are tied to the neck, mitella latitudine ipsi brachio, perangustis capitibus collo injicuntur.

SLING, v. ¶ To throw with a sling, fundā mittere or librare or excutere. ¶ To hurl, jaculari (e. g. a lance, &c.).—mittere. emittere (to throw with the hand, &c., in general).—jactare (to throw repeatedly, e. g. lances; hence also of 'throwing out one's arms,' brachia).—Torquere or con torque re, for jaculari, only poet.; see **TO FLING. ¶ To hang as in a sling; see **TO HANG.****

SLINGER, funditor (one that throws by means of a sling).

SLINK, ¶ To steal out of the way, clam se subducere.

SLIP, s. ¶ A false step, (PROPR.) vestigiū lapsus. To make a s., vestigio falli: to make a s. and fall, vestigio fallente cadere. ¶ IMPROPR.) lapsus (departure fm what is right).—error (a mistake).—peccatum (an offence): to make a s., labi; peccare: 'there's many a s. 'twixt the cup and the lip,' iuter us et offam (sc. multa intervenire possunt; a prov. of Cato's, Gell. 13, 17); multa cadunt inter calicem supremæque labra (a trans. of πολλά μεταφ' ὅλεος κύλικος καὶ χειλέος ἀκροῦ: see Facciol. in ΑΚΡΩΣ): a s. of the memory, offensatio memoriæ (labentis); or by Crcl. with memoriā labi (e. g. to do athg fm a s. of the memory, memoriā lapsum facere qd, or perperam edere qd). ¶ A branch set in the ground, aurculus. ¶ A long thin board, &c., *pala. ¶ A noose: vid. ¶ PRU. To give the s., excidere, elabi. *Jx. excidere atque elabi.*

SLIP, v. INTRANS.) vestigio falli. vestigio fallente cadere (when one s. and falls). My foot s., me instabilia gradus fallit (Curi. 7, 11, 16); vestigio fallit (Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5): one's foot s. on the ice, glacies vestigium non recipit (L. 21, 36): to slip on the steep rocks, prærupta saxa vestigium fallunt (Curt. 4, 9, 18); se subducere (on earth s.): to let an opportunity s., occasionem amittere (Ter.), omittere (C.): to s. out, excidere; elabi (both prop. and fig.); *Jx. excidere atque elabi: a thing s. out of my hand, qd de manibus excidit, delabitur, fuit; qd mihi exiit atque elabitur: a word s. out fm me, verbum (or vox) excidit or elabitur (ex ore): a thing s. fm my memory, excidit or effluit qd ex animo; elabitur qd memoriā; exit res memoriā: the name has slipped fm me, nomen perdidit: to s. through or away, perlabi per &c. (to s. through entirely, &c.); elabi (to give the slip; with custodie, of a prisoner); evadere (to escape); se subducere, subtrahere, surripere (to get out of the way quickly and imperceptibly). ¶ TRANS.) To s. a knot, nodum solvere, expedire.*

SLIP INTO, v. TRANS.) rem in re inserere or in-floere.

SLIPPER, crepida, dim. crepidula; pure Lat. solea (see Gell. 13, 21, 5). In s., soleatus: a maker of s., crepidarius (Gell.).

SLIPPERY, ¶ That does not afford firm footing, lubricus. ¶ FIG.) Uncertain, fickle; vid. I said he was a s. fellow, dixi volatium esse ac levem, et to non pedem ejus tenere, non pennam ¶ Dangerous, vid.

SLIT, v. incidere (to make a slit in athg).—scindere. discludere (to s. up or open).

SLIT, s. scissura. fissura. *Or by the verb.*

SLOE, *prunus sylvestris (Linn.)

SLOOP, lembus. celox. *See SHIP.*

SLOP, *poor drink*, *potus vilior et tenuior.

— *Water, &c. spilt*, lacuna. lacuna lutosā. — *Ready-made clothes for sale*, vestes promercales.

SLOP-BASIN, labrum elusacrum (Cat.; *but the reading is doubtful*).

SLOP-SHOP, officina vestium promercallium (Suet. Gramm. 23).

SLOPE, s. declivitas (downwards).—acclivitas (upwards).—proclivitas (a sloping position).—locus declivis, acclivis, proclivis (a sloping place).—ascensus (of ascent; *see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 21*). *To go up a great s.*, ascensu ingredi arduo: a hill with a gentle s., collis leniter editus or clementer assurgens; molle et clementer editum montis jugum: a town on the s. of a hill, urbs applicata collis.

SLOPE, v. *INTRANS.* declivem, devexum esse (Cæs. C.). proclinari (Vitr.). *TRANS.* *declive reddere qd.

SLOPING, declivis. acclivis. proclivis (declivis, as seen *fm above*; acclivis, *fm below*; proclivis, s. gradually and stretching out to some length). A hill s. in front, collis frontem fastigatus (*see Herz. Cas. B. G. 2, 8*).

SLOPPY, lutosus. uvidus. madidus.

SLOTH, *Idleness*, ignavia. pigritia. segnitias. inertia. accidia. desidia (SYN. in IDLENESS). fuga laboris. *To be sunk in s.*, desidâ marcescere; marcescere otio et inertia sopiri. *See IDLENESS, LAZINESS.* *The animal so called*, *bradypus, ôdis (Linn.).

SLOTHFUL, ignavus. piger. socora. deses. desidiosus. segnis. fugiens laboris. (SYN. in IDLENESS: PHRASES in IDLE, LAZY.)

SLOTHFULLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (L.). (SYN. in IDLENESS.)

SLOUGH, s. *A deep miry place*, locus cœnosus. *Cast off skin*, pellis exuviz (poet.). *To cast a s.*, pellem exuere; vernationem or senectam exuere (of serpents).

SLOUGH, v. (Med. t.) crustâ obduci.

SLOVEN, SLOVENLY, squalidus. disinctus (in dress).—negligens (g. t.; e. g. in cultu; in re familiari).

SLOVENLINESS, squalor (in person and appearance).—cultus corporis parum accuratus (in person, &c.).—negligentia (carelessness in general).

SLOW, tardus (opp. celer, velox; also of the mind). lentus (opp. citus; and of the mind, opp. acer).—segnis (opp. promptus). *According to Diderlein*, tardus denotes slowness with ref. to the great length of time spent; whereas lentus with ref. to quietness of motion (Handbuch, p. 209). *S. in transacting business*, tardus in rebus gerendis: to be s. in writing, cessatorem esse in literis: s. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; s. in discendo; ingenio tardus; piger (slothful): s. of apprehension, hebes, hebes ad intelligendum, tardus (stupid); stupidus (dull, stupid); Jm. stupidus et tardus; mente captus (without understanding): s. poison, venenum lentum.

SLOWLY, tarde. lente (also of the mind).—tardo pede. tardo gradu or passu (with slow pace).—leniter (genly).—paullatim. pedetentim (gradually); Jm. lente et paullatim.—segniter (only of the mind; sleepily, sluggishly). *To walk s.*, tarde ire or ingredi; tardo pede or gradu incedere; lente incedere: to move s., lente moveri.

SLOWNESS, tarditas (bodily or mental, of persons or of things).—segnitia. segnitias (sluggishness, of character).—*lentitudo was not used in this sense during the best age*. *S. of pace*, tarditas in incesu: s. in transacting business, tarditas in rebus gerendis. SLUG, *A kind of snail*, limax (Col., Linn.). *A kind of shol*, *massa or massula plumbi, ferri.

SLUGGARD, dormitator (Plaut.). somniculosus. somno deditus.

SLUGGISH, ignavus. piger. deses. desidiosus. segnis. socora. iners (SYN. in IDLENESS). fugiens laboris. *For phrases, see IDLE, LAZY.*

SLUGGISHLY, ignave. pigre. segniter. socorditer (L.). (SYN. in IDLENESS.)

SLUGGISHNESS, ignavia. pigritia. segnitias. socordia. desidia. inertia (SYN. in IDLENESS). fuga laboris. Jm. tarditas et ignavia; socordia atque ignavia: languor et desidia. *See LAZINESS.*

SLUICE, catarracta. *To form s.'s (for the purpose of breaking the force of water)*, catarractis aquæ cursum temperare (Plin. Ep. 10, 69).

SLUMBER. *See SLEEP.*

SLUR, macula. labe. nota turpitudinis. *To cast a*

s. on aby, labem or labeulam aspergere ei or ei rei: d. ignominiam inuere; infuscare, deformare, infamem facere, fœdare, oblinere.

SLUT, mulier disincta or negligens.

SLUTTISH, disinctus. negligens. dissolutus.

SLY, callidus. versutus. vafer. astutus. subdolis. Jm. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus. (SYN. in CUNNING.)

SLYLY, astute. callide. vafre. subdole.

SLYNESS, astutia. vafritas. versutia. calliditas. dolus.

SMACK, s. *Taste, savour, sapor; see TASTE.* *A loud sound*, crepitus. fragor. sonitus fragilis (Lucr. 6, 111). *A loud kiss*, basium. *They gave each other a hearty s.*, osculo (occulia) collata labra crepitabant (Petr.). *A small sailing-vessel*, scapha.

SMACK, v. *INTRANS.* *To make a cracking noise*, fragorem dare. crepare. sonitum fragilem dare (after Lucr.). *To taste*, vid. *TRANS.* *To slap*, ci alapam ducere.

SMALL, parvus. exiguus. minutus. *Fery s.*, parvulus. perexiguus (SYN. and PHR. in LITTLE): s. letter (i. e. not a capital), litera minuta (*see Plant. Bacch. 4, 9, 69: C. Ferr. 4, 21, 74*).

SMALL-BEER, *cerevisia dilutor. *Not to drink s.-b. of himself*, asece qm or qd esse putare.

SMALL-CLOTHES, femoralia (pl., Suet.). braccæ (pl., T.). *Wearing s.-c.*, braccatus, braccis indutus: to wear s.-c. and stockings in winter, hieme tunari feminalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Oct. 82).

SMALL-POX, variolæ, pl.

SMALL-TALK, garritus (late).—or Crel. with garrire quicquid in buccam.

SMALLAGE, *apium graveolens (Linn.).

SMALLNESS, parvitas. exiguitas. *Or by the adj.* *S. of stature*, statura brevitas, or, *fm the context*, brevitatis only (Cæs. B. G. 2, 30).

SMART, s. dolor. cruciatus. angor.

SMART, adj. *Sharp in flavour*, acer. acidus. *Quick, vigorous*, acer. vehemens. *Willily, clever*, acutus. salutus. mordax (pungent). *Pine, gay, ornatus*, comptus.

SMART, v. dolorem capere ex qâ re. dolore affici ex qâ re or ob qm rem. *I will make him s. for it*, hoc non impune fecerit; hoc non impunitum omittam.

SMART-MONEY. *See PORKEIT.*

SMARTNESS. *See SHARPNESS, SEVERITY.*

SMATTERER, rudis et tiro. tiro. semiductus. mediocriter doctus. leviter eruditus. qui primoribus ut aiunt, labris literas attigit (C.). *Avoid sciolus, such occurs first in Anob.*

SMATTERING, Crel. with leviter eruditus. *To have a s. of learning*, primoribus, ut aiunt, labris literas attingere.

SMEAR, linere. oblinere. perlinere. ungere. perungere.—*With linere*, to cover with a sticky, adhesive substance; ungere, to cover, &c., with a greasy, oily substance.

SMELL, s. *Sense of smelling*, odoratio. odoratus (C.). olfactus, both for odoratus and for odor, is not found in Class. prose. *Scent*, odor (g. t.). nidor (xvica, of roast flesh and fat things prepared on the fire).—anellitus (of spirits). A bad s., odor malus or teter; odor foetidus; factor (a stench): a pleasant or agreeable s., odor suavis; suavitatis odoris: a strong, penetrating s., odor gravis: to take a s., odore imbui (*see H. Ep. 1, 2, 69: odorem ducere or ad se ducere is not Latin*); alieno odore infici (aft. Plin. 15, 3, 4): to have or emit a s., odorem habere, præstare, emittere (C.). *poet.*, spargere, spirare, diffundere): to have or emit a good, agreeable s., bene or jucunde olere; a bad, disagreeable s., male olere, foetere: to have the s. of sth., olere or redolere qd: a thing loses its s., cs rei odor non permanet integer (aft. Colum. 10, 49, 3): without a s., that has no s., *odoratu or odoris sensu carens (that has not the sense of s.); odore carens, ex qâ re odor non afflatur or odores non afflantur (that yields no s.).

SMELL, v. *TRANS.* olfacere. olfactare (to s. sth.: olfactare also = to try or examine by smelling).—odorari (to try or examine by smelling).—ad nares admovere (to hold to the nose for the purpose of smelling): e. g. fasciculum florum. IMPROPR. *To s. out sth.*, quodam odore suspensiois qd sentire (C.). *INTRANS.* olere (to have a scent; emit a bad scent).—fragrare (to s. sweetly).—redolere (to have a strong s., good or bad)—perolere (to have a strong bad s.). *To s. sweetly*, bene or jucunde olere (C.); suavem odorem reddere (Plin.): the flowers s. sweetly, odores e florum afflantur: to s. badly, male olere; reddere foetorem.

SMELLING, *adj.* *oldus* (*emply with a bad smell*).—*odorus* (*with a good smell*).

SMELLING-BOTTLE, *olfactorium* (Plin.)

SMELLT, *v.* *liquefacere*, *liqueare*, *conficere*, *excoquere*.

SMELT, *s.* *salmio eperlanus* (Linn.).

SMERK, *subridere*.

SMERLIN, *scobitis sculeata* (Linn.).

SMILE, *s.* *risus lenis* (Mart.). *With a s.*, *subridens*: *to force a s.* *fm aby.*, *excuteere* *ci risum*.

SMILE, *v.* *subridere*, *renidere* (*when a smile is considered as lighting up the features*). *To s. upon*, (*leniter*) *arridere* *ci* (*prop.* and *fig.*); *blandiri* *ci*; *affligere* *ci* (*fig.*): *fortune s.'s upon him*, *fortuna ei arridet* or *affligit*; *fortuna blanditur* *ceptis suis*.

SMILINGLY, *risu leni*; *subridens*.

SMITE, *see* **STRICK**, *PROP.* and *FIG.* *Smitten with love*, *amore captus* or *incensus*; *amore perditus* (Plaut.): *to be smitten with love of aby.*, *furere* or *invasare* in *qā*; *amore ca mori* (*Propert.*), *perire*, or *deperire*.

SMITH, *faber* (*ferrarius*, *argentarius*, *aurarius*).—*opifex ferri*, &c.

SMITHY, *officina ferraria* (B. Afr. 20).—*fabrica ferraria* (*see* *if for the purpose of forging arms*, *officina armorum*, *Cass.*; *fabrica armorum*, *Veget.*).

SNOCK, *indusium* (*chemise*).

SNOCK-FROCK, **amiculum agreste*. **amiculum* *linteum*.

SMOKE, *s.* *fumus*. *To make a s.*, *fumare*: *full of s.*, *fumosus*: *to cure or dry by s.*, in *fumo suspendere* (Cato, R. R. 162, *estr.*); *fumo siccare* (Plin. 19, 5, 24); *s. rises*, *fumus evoluitur* *ex &c.*; *also fumat qd* (*e. g.* *domus*, *culmen*: *see* **SMOKE**).

SMOKE, *v.* *TRANS.* *To dry in the smoke*, *fumo siccare* (Plin. 19, 5, 24).—in *fumo suspendere* (Cato, R. R. 162). *To burn* (*to tobacco*), **herbæ Nicotianæ fumum ducere*. *To jeer*, *vid.* *TRANS.* *fumare*, *vaporare*. *The house s.'s*, *domus fumat*; *culmen fumat* (*i. e.*, *s. ascends* *fm the chimney*); **ventus in conclave fumum regerit* or *refundit* (*a room is filled with smoke*).

SMOKY, *fumidus*, *fumosus*. *To have a s. taste*, **fumum sapere*: *to have a s. smell*, *fumum redolere*.

SMOOTH, *adj.* *PROP.* *Not rough*, *lævis* (*g. t.*, *opp. asper*; *see* *but in the sense of 'without hair, it is only poet.*);—*lævigatus*, *politus* (*rendered s.*, *polished*). *To make s.*, *lævigare*, *polire*. **Slippery*, *lubricus*. *With out hair*, *bald* (*by nature*), *sine pilo* or *pila*. *pilo carens*: (*by artificial means*), *deplatus* (*g. t.*, *deprived of hair*).—*rasus*, *tonsus* (*shaven*, *shorn*; *opp. intonsus*).—*glaber* (*prop. naturally s.*, *without hair*; *opp. pilosus*; *then*, *also*, *rendered s.* *by shaving* or *plucking off the hair*). *FIG.* *Bland*, *mild*, *blandus* (*e. g.* *words*, *a tongue*).—*mendax* (*lying*). **Flowing*, *soft* (*of style*), *fluens*. **Easy*, *vid.*

SMOOTH, *v.* *PROP.* *To free from roughness*, *lævigare*, *more rarely lævare* (*g. t.*).—*polire* (*so that the thing smoothed receives a polish*; *also* *of the smoothness of style*, &c. *see* *Both lævigare and polire are used of making s. with a knife, a file, pumice stone, or in any other manner*).—*lilmare* (*to file*).—*runcinare* (*to plane*).—*fricare* (*to smooth by rubbing*; *e. g.* *pavimentum*).—*radere* (*to scrape*, *rub with pumice stone*; *see* *Mart. i, 118*). *To level*, *vid.* *To facilitate*, *vid.*

SMOOTHLY. *Not roughly*, *by Crcl.* *with the adj.* (*see* *læviter does not occur*). *With soft language*, *leniter*, *blande*, *comiter*, *benigne*. *See* **GENTLY**. **SMOOTHNESS**, *lêvor* (*smooth quality*; *e. g.* *chartæ*).—*lêvitas* (*quality of being smooth, also of gentleness in expression*).—*mollitia* (*softness*).—*mollitudo* (*as lasting quality*). *Mildness*, *see* **GENTLENESS**.

SMOTHER, *PROP.* *To suffocate*, *suffocare*, *animam* or *spiritum intercludere*.—*strangulare* (*to strangle*). *To s. aby* by *throwing a number of clothes over him*, *opprimere qm* *infectu multe vestis* (*T.*): *to smother aby with blankets*, *infectis lodiebus* in *caput* *faucesque spiritum intercludere* (*ast. L. 40, 24*, *where it is infectis tapetibus*): *to s. oneself by putting one's pocket handkerchief into one's mouth*, or *by stopping up one's mouth with a pocket handkerchief*, *sudario coartatis ore* et *faucibus spiritum intercludere*: *to be smothered*, *suffocari*; *spiritu intercluso exstingui*: *to be smothered by alkā*, *q. re suffocari*. *IMPROPR.* *To put down or out*, *exstinguere*, *restinguere* (*e. g.* *of fire*, &c.); *then to quell*, *to suppress*, *e. g.* *an insurrection*, &c.).—*aufferre*, *tolle* (*to strike*, &c.; *e. g.*, *all sense of honour*). *To s. in the very birth*, *nascens qd* *opprimere*. *See* *also* **CONCEAL**.

SMOULDER, *fumare*.

SNOGGLE, **inscriptas merces clam importare*, *ne*

portorium dem (*ast. Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 19*).—*merces sine portorio importare* (*ast. C. Ferr. 2, 70, 171*). *Smuggled goods*, **inscriptæ merces*.

SMUGGLER, **inscriptas merces importans*.

SMUGGLING, **inscriptarum mercium importatio*. **SMUT**, *s.* *Blackness*, *nigritudo*.—**macula ex rubigine concepta*. **Obscenity in expression*, *obscenum verbum*, *canticum obscenum*, *obscena dicere*.

SMUT, *v.* *TRANS.* *rubiginem obducere* *ci rei*.—*denigrare* (*to turn black*). *TRANS.* *To gather mould*, *rubiginem obduci*, *rubiginem infestari* or *lædi* or *corrupti*, in *eruginem incidere* (*the latter of copper*).

SMUTTILY, *sordide*.—*obscene*. *See* *the adj.*

SMUTTINESS, *Crcl.* *with the adj.* *See* *also* **SMUT**. **SMUTTY**, *fumosus* (*sooty*, *soiled with smut*).—*fumidus* (*of the colour of smoke or smut*; *also*, *smelling of it*).—*rubiginosus*, *eruginosus* (*covered with rust*, *rusty*).—*colore nigro* (*of a black colour*).—*cineraceus* (*of the colour of cininders*).—*pullus* (*of a dirty black, either by nature or fm soil*).—*sordidus* (*black in general*). *Obscene*, *obscenus*. *S. language*, *obscenum verbum*: *to make use of it*, *obscena dicere*.

SNACK, *PROP.* *a share*, *a part taken by compact*, *portio* (*the part of a whole, inasmuch as it forms one's share*, *used only with 'pro'*; *see* *also* **SHARE**). *A meal taken in haste*, *a slight repast*, *cenula*, *gustatio*. *To have a s.*, *cenulam facere*.

SNAPPLE. *See* **BIT**.

SNAIL, *cochlea* (*g. t.*).—*limax* (*without a shell*). *A s. in its shell*, *limax conchæ implicitus* (C.): *like a s.*, *cochleæ speciem habens*, *refertur*: *a s.'s shell*, *domus cochleæ* (Suet.); *cochlea* (Mart.): *a s.'s pace* (Ag.), *incessus tardus*, *lentus* (C.): *gradus testudinum* (Plaut. Aut. 1, 1, 10): *people who travel at a snail's pace*, *homines spissigradissimi*, *tardiores quam corbitæ* *sunt* in *tranquillo mari* (Plaut. Pam. 3, 1, 4).

SNAKE. *See* **SERPENT**. *The bearded s.*, **coluber naja* (Linn.).

SNAKY, *angulinus*, *angulinosus*, or *by Crcl.*

SNAP, *s.* *A sudden noise*, *frigor*, *crepitus*. *A bite*, *mersus*, *us*. *A catch*, *captus*, *us*.

SNAP, *v.* *TRANS.* *To break*, *frangere*; *diffingere*; *see* **BREAK**. *TRANS.* *frangi*, *confringi*.—*disillire* (*e. g.* *of the blade of a sword*). *See* **BREAK**, **INTRANS.**

SNAP AT, *hiante ore captare qd* (*prop.*).—*inhiare* *ci rei* (*to open the mouth at aby*; *also*, *fig.*, *to seek eagerly*).

SNAP-DRAGON, **antirrhinum* (Linn.).

SNAPPISH, **SNAPPISHLY**, &c. *See* **CROSS**, **ILL-TEMPERED**, &c.

SNARE, *PROP.* *Ath set to catch an animal*, *a gin*, *a noose*, *laqueus* (*a sling*, &c.). *To lay a s.*, *laqueum ponere*, *also* *with 'venandi causâ'*: *to fall or get into a s.*, in *laqueum* or *laqueos cadere*: *to have fallen into a s.*, in *laqueis hære* (*to fall three also impropr.*). *IMPROPR.* *insidiæ* (*trap*).—*laquei* (*snarcs*, *traps*). *see* *Decipula* or *decipulum* = *'gin, trap'*, *never occur in the proper meaning*, *and they are either ante- or post-Class.* *To lay a s.*, *insidiari*: *for aby*, *insidias* *ci* *tendere*, *ponere*; *insidias petere* *qm*; *dolum* *ci* *nectere* (*to deceive*, *to defraud*): *to entice aby into a s.*, in *fraudem pellicere* *qm*: *to get or fall into a s.*, in *insidias incidere*: *I am falling into the s. which I have laid for others*, *eâdem capior* *viâ* *quâ* *alios captabam*: *to have fallen into the s.*, *laqueis irretitum teneri*: *to catch as it were in a s.*, *velut indagine capere*.

SNARL, *gannire* (*also* *IMPROPR.* *of men*).

SNARLER, *canis*, *qui gannitu lascivit* (*ast. Appul. Met. 6, p. 175, 30*).—*homo*, *qui allatrat omnes*, *et gannitibus improbis lacescit* (*ast. Mart. 5, 61, 2*).

SNARLING, *s. gannitio* (*Fest. p. 74 and 109*).—*gannitus* (*also* *fig. of men*).

SNATCH, *s.* *Act of catching hastily*, *captura*, or *by the verb*. *By matches* (*i. e.* *at intervals*), *per intervalla* (Plin. 8, 42, 66): *præ carpitim*; *per intermissa spatia*. *S.'s of sunshine*, **sol interdum nubibus interfulgens*.

SNATCH, *v.* *rapere*. *To s. at*, *captare*, *prehendere*: *to s. from*, *eripere*, *adimere*; *aufferre* (*to take away unjustly*); *avellere*, *divellere* (*to tear away*); *extorquere* (*to wrest from the hands*, *prop.* and *fig.*; *e. g.* *ci regnum*); *ci* *eripere* (*de* or *e*) *manibus* (*prop.* and *fig.*): *to s. from the mother's arms*, *qm* *de amplexu matris avellere*, or *de complexu matris abripere*: *to s. one's life*, *fm death*, *eripere* *ex periculo*, *a morte*; *fm destruction*, *servare* *qm* *ab interitu*.

SNEAK, *v.* *repere*, *serpere*. *To s. off or away*, *clam se subducere*.

SNEAK, *s.* *homo occultus*, *tectus* (C.).—*tenebrius* (Farr.).

SNEAKING, abjectus. humilis. villis.

SNEER, s. See GIBB.

SNEER, v. *To s. at aby, qm ludificari or deridēre. qm irridēre et vocibus increpitare. qm irrisu insectari. qm cavillari. To s. at the misfortune of others, aliens mala ludificari: to s. at aby in his misfortune, adversis rebus cs insultare: to gibe and s. at aby in all possible ways, qm omnibus contumeliis eludere.* [SW. in GRASS.]

SNEEZE, v. sternuere. sternutare. *To s. agnū, sternutationem iterare: to s. repeatedly, sternutationes frequentare: to hear aby s., sternutationis sonum accipere: the elephant utters a noise as when any one is sneezing, elephas sternutationem similem elidit sonum; to say 'God bless you!' when aby is sneezing, sternutationis salutare; salutem ei imprecari: to cause to s., to make aby s., sternutamentum movēre or evocare or excitare: to cause frequent sneezing, ei crebras sternutationes commovere.*

SNEEZE, s. sternutatio (as act).—sternutamentum (the state in which one is when sneezing).—sternutationis sonus (the sound or noise produced by sneezing).

SNIFF, v. ¶ *PROV.* and ¶ *FIG.* anhelare (to draw breath audibly up the nose). ¶ *To draw in with the breath, spiritus (spirando) ducere. (spiritu) haurire. As language of contempt. To s. about, odorari et pervestigare (prop. of dogs, then melon. of men; see C. Ferr. 4, 13, 31). To be sniffing about in all corners, in omnibus lateribus perperare.*

SNIFF, s. anhelitus.

SNIP, s. ¶ *Act of cutting, sectio. sectura.* ¶ *An incision, incisura (Plin.).* ¶ *A piece cut off, segmentum. recisamentum. particula. A s. of paper, re-segment chartæ (aff. Plin., res. papyri, 13, 12, 23).*

SNIP, v. secare. dissecare qd.

SNIPPE, scolopax (Nemesian).—*scolopax gallinago (Linn.).

SNIVEL, s. mucus (μῦκος), or pure Lat. narium excrementa, orum, pl.

SNIVEL, v. ¶ *propr.* mucum resorbere.

SNIVELLING, mucosus. muculentus.

SNORE, v. sternere.

SNORE, or SNORING, rhonchus (ρόγχος), or pure Lat., stertentis (or stertentium) sonitus.

SNORED, stertens.

SNOT, fremere (as a horse).—vehementius anhelare. Imo de pectore spiritum trahere (so felch breath forcibly).—fremere. ævire (to rage).

SNOTTING, fremitus.

SNOUT, rostrum. An elephant's s., proboscis. See NOSE.

SNOW, s. nix, gen. nivis, f; usually in pl., nives (of a great fall or quantity of.). Consisting of s., nivalis: full of s., nivosus: white as s., niveus: s. falls, nives cadunt (Sen.); delabuntur (L.): to be covered with s., nivibus obrui, oppleri: the s. is deep, nix alta jacet (V.); altæ nives premunt terram (Curt.): there is a deep fall of s., plurima nix e cœlo delabatur (L.): plurimæ nives cadunt (Sen.): to make one's way through the s., nives eluctari (T. Hist. 3, 59): mountains covered with perpetual s., montes perenni nive rigentes; montium juga perenni nive obruta (Curt. 7, 11, 8); montes in quibus nives ne aestus quidem solvit (aff. Sen. Ep. 79, 4): a s.-ball, *globus ex nive compactus; glebula nivis (Scrib. Larg.); globus nivalis (Macrob. Sat. 7, 12): a fall of s., nivis casus (L. 21, 35): a flake of s., floccus nivalis: a s. storm, nives volantes; tempestas nivosa: a s. drift, *agger niveus; *vis nivis exaggeratæ; moles, magna vis nivium (aff. C.): a s. boot, *calceus nivibus trajiciendis aptus factusque: s.-water, aqua nivalis (Gell.): *aqua ex nivibus resoluta; nives ex montibus prolutæ (Cæs. B. C. 1, 48); nives de montibus solutæ (O. Met. 8, 556). To cut a road through the s., nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere.

SNOW, v. It snows, nungit; nives cadunt (Sen.), delabuntur (L.).

SNOW-DROP, *leucolum vernum (Linn.).

SNOWY, nivalis (consisting of snow).—nivosus (full of s., covered with s.).—niveus (white as snow).

SNUB, v. ci convicium facere, qm conviciis or contumeliis consectari.

SNUB-NOSE, nasus simus. nares resimæ (turned up).—nasus collisus (fat). That has a s.-n., silus or simus; homo sima nare (Mart. 6, 39, 8); homo narius resimilis.

SNUFF, s. ¶ *Burnt wick of a candle, fungus candæle; or, fm context, simply fungus (V.).* ¶ *Powdered tobacco, *pulvis sternutatorius (Krafft).*—medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficax (aff. Cels. 8, 18, p. 157, ed. Bip.; Georges). To take s.,

*ducere pulverem sternutatorium (Bas.); *medicamento ad sternutamentum movendum efficaci us (Georges). ¶ *Anger, scorn, vid.*

SNUFF, v. ISTRANA. ¶ *To inhale, haurire narius. As To scent, smell, vid.* ¶ *FIG.* To turn up the nose, fastidium ostendere, præ se ferre. To s. at qm suspendere naso (H.). ¶ *TRANA.* To crop the wick of a lighted candle, *fungum candæle demere (SW. not emungere).

SNUFF-BOX, *theca sternutatoria.

SNUFF-TAKER, *qui utitur pulvere sternutatorio.

*qui ducit pulverem sternutatorium. A great s.-t.

*qui crebro utitur &c.

SNUFFERS, emunctorium (Bibl. Vulg. Esod. 25, 38).—*vorlex candelarum.

SNUFFLE, de nare loqui (Pers.).

SNUG, SNUGLY. See CLOSE, CLOSELY.

SO, adv. ¶ *Referring to a subject already indicated, a demonstrative; in this manner, in this degree, sic (in such wise; used only subjectively, or with reference to a fact as conceived in the mind of a speaker, not implying the actual existence of the thing).*

—Ita (used subjectively, and also with reference to a fact as actually existing = under these circumstances).—tam (in so high a degree).—tam (so very; espily with advs., adverbs, and participles, followed by another clause with ut or qui; and with verbs in comparisons, followed by quam, quasi, &c.: sic and ita are more rarely found with adj.).—adeo (up to that limit; places two things on an equality in point of intensity, &c., followed by ut: adeone esse hominem—inferencem quemquam, ut ego sum! Ter.). b) relative; in such manner or degree, ita, sic. It is so, sic est; ita res se habet: sic not so, non ita res se habet; sic res non est; aliter factum ac narras. ¶ *Referring to something which follows; e.g. Be so good as to come to me, da mihi hoc, ut convenias; me velim convenias: be so good as to pardon him, eâ sis liberalitate, ut ei ignoscas. who is so rich as you? quis tantas, quantas tu, habet divitiar? (O.) Not so...as; see As. ¶ *Comparative; by constr. with æque, ac, or atque, non minus, quam. ¶ Conditional; by Crel. (e.g. quod si feceris, gratum mihi erit, so you will oblige me). ¶ Consecutive; ita (= and so, thus): e.g. deus vester...expers...virtutis, ita (= and so) ne beatus quidem est. [After detailing the various opinions of philosophers], ita [and e] cogimur disensione sapientum dominum nostrum ignorare; Pr. Intr. ii. 778, n.).—Itaque (= and so, accordingly; e.g. itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat). ¶ *How so? why so? quid ita? (ri dai); ¶ Comparative; as...so, ut...ita, or inverted, ita...ut (Ita sicut, prout, ut al., quomodo, quo pacto, quemadmodum: ita quam, quasi, tamquam, veluti, atque act...ut...sic; sic...ut (less frequently the correlative ita is quemadmodum, tamquam, quasi; Pr. Intr. ii. 779, 2).—tam...quam (with adj. &c.: nemo tam multis ascriptis, quam multa &c.).—adeo (in such a degree; with adj., adverbs, and verbs, or absolute; e.g. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 92, unam aspicio vultu adeo m' dæsto, adeo venusto, ut nihil supra; or C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 5, rempublicam funditis amissimus; adeo, ut Cato adolescens nullius consilii, sed tamen civis Romanus et Cato, vix vivus effugeret). For 'so' with an adj. in the positive degree, e.g., so good, so great, &c., the Latin employs a superlative, e.g., so fine a city, urbs pulcherrima; or (adj.) talis, is, hic (of such a quality; of persons and things).—tantus (of such quantity; of things only), or (adv.) ita, sic; e.g. itaque et Siciliæ amissum et Lacedæmoniorum victorias culpæ sume tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate expulissent (so illustrious or so excellent a man, Nep. Alc. 6, 2).—celeri rumore dilato, Dionii vim allatam, multi concurrerunt quibus tale facinus displicbat (so atrocious a deed, Nep. Dion. 10, 1).—non id tempus esse ut merita tantummodo exolverentur (not so good, L. 2, 29, § 8).—jam Latio is status rerum erat, ut (so sad, L. 8, 13, § 2).—quoniam Ariovistus hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut (was so ungrateful, Cæs. B. G. 1, 85).—senatus consultum tantam vim habet (it is of so little worth, C. Fam. 1, 7, 4).—Hegestas re ita putat Attium (so good, C. Brut. 83, 286). By Crel. (e.g. quales pueri, teneris annis assuefacti sumus, tales adulti manemus, so we are in manhood). SW. sic, like our 'so'; it is = 'such'; 'a good man, for so he was,' vir bonus, sic enim fuit. ¶ *So so = but moderately or indifferently, sic [e.g. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95. Dav. Quid rigerit? Gel. Sic, tenuiter. Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 9. Cri. Quid vos, quo pacto hic sit satie recte? Mys. Nosce! sic, ut quimus, aiunt]. So much for to-day, in hunc diem hactenus; reliqua differamus in crastinum.****

So CALLED, quem, quam, quod vocant, dicunt, qui, quae, quod dicitur. *ἑστὶς* Not sic, ita dictus, nominatus, appellatus.

So FAR, LONG, MANY, MUCH, SOON, TRUE, WELL ... *As*. See *As*.

SOAK, *v.* || **TRANS.**] *inacquare* (to put a thing in water, in order to soften it, as *flax*, *fish*).—*aquā* perfundere (to wet well with water, as *corn*).—*inadefacere* (*g. t.*, to make quite wet). To be soaked with rain, pluviā imbre madefieri. || **INTRANS.**] *madefieri*, *madere*, *madescere*.

SOAKING, *maceratio* (by sleeping in water).—*perfusio* (by pouring water on).

SOAP, *s. sapo, ōnis* (*Plin.*). A piece or ball of *s.*, *bullā saponis*.

SOAP, *v. saponē linere* or *oblينere* *qd.*

SOAP-BOILER, **saponis coctor*. **qui saponem coquit*.

SOAP-HOUSE, **officina saponis*.

SOAP-SUDS, **aqua saponis infecta*.

SOAR, *sursum* or *sublime ferri*, *subvolare* (to fly up, of birds and things). To *s. aloft* to heaven, in *cœlum* ascendere; *sublimem abire*; ad deos *abire* (of persons dying): to *s. aloft* to a higher region, in *cœlestem locum* subvolare.

SOB, *v. singultare* (*Cels.*).—*singultare* (*Q.*).

SOB, *s. singultus, ōs*.

SOBBINGLY, *cum singultu* (with a sob, *C.*).—*modo singultantium* (as those who sob, *Q.*).

SOBER, || *Thāt avoids excess in drinking*, *sobrius* (*C.*).—*qui crapulam vitat*, *qui modice bibit*. || *Moderate*, *sobrius*, *temperans*, *temperatus*.

SOBERLY, *sobrie* (*prop.*). *temperanter*, *temperate* (*fig.*).

SOBRIETY, || *Abstinence from excessive drinking*, *Crcl.* with *sobrius*. || *Moderation*, *sobrietas* (*Sen.*).—*temperantia* (*C.*).

SOCAGE, *servitūs servitium*. In *s.*, *servus*; or by *Crcl.*, *s. g. Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendis dedit* (*in s. C. Rep. 3, 9, 16*).

SOCIABLE, *commodus* (suiting his manners to those of others).—*affabilis* (ready to speak, condescending in conversation).—*sociabilis* (inclined to intercourse with others).—*congregabilis* (apt to unite in a flock or herd).—*facilis* (as a quality of character). Not *s.*, *in sociabilis*, *morosus* (*salten*).

SOCIABLENESS, *socialitas* (as prevailing in a society, *Plin.*).—*mores faciles* (as a person's character).

SOCIABLY, *socialiter*.

SOCIAL, *socialis* (inclined to union and companionship).—*sociabilis* (capable of or inclined to union and companionship with others).—*congregabilis* (also capable of being easily united with others in a herd or set; *e. g.* *apum examina*, *C.*).—*facilis* (easy of access, companionable). *S. life*, *vītās societas*; *societas conjunctionis humane*; *caritas atque societas humana*: to bring uncivilized men to the habits of *s. life*, *homines dissipatos congregare*, *et ad* (or *in*) *vītā societatem convocare*: to lead a *s. life* (*i. e. life of friendly intercourse*) with one's companions, *societatem caritatis coire cum suis*: *man* is a *s. animal*, *homo est animal sociale*; *natura nos sociabiles fecit*; *natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vītā societatem: the s. union, civilis societas*; *hominum inter homines societas*; *societas consortio humana*; *consociatio hominum*; *societas generis humani*; *conjunctio congregatioque hominum*; *societas hominum conjunctioque*; *convictus humanus* (*all C.*).

SOCIETY, || *Union, societas*. To *live in s.*, *congregatos esse* (*eply of animals*; *opp. solivagos esse*; see *C. Tusc. 5, 13, 38*); *societatem caritatis coisse inter se* (*fm mutual inclination*): *man* is *born for s.*, *homines naturā sunt congregabiles*; *natura nos sociabiles fecit*; *natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vītā societatem*; *natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit*. || *Companionship*. To *give one's s. to aby*, *esse cum qd. to be with him*; *qm comitari*; *ci comitem se addere* or *adjungere* (*to accompany aby as an attendant*): *in the s. of aby*, *cum qd. to shun the s. of aby*, *cs aditum sermonemque defugere*: to *seek the s. of aby*, *cs consuetudinem appetere*: *bad s. spoils good manners*, *malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat* (*Sen. Ep. 7, 6*). || *Union of several persons for a common end*, *societas* (*eply of literary societies, trading companies, &c.*).—*sodalitas* (*of colleagues*; *e. g. of certain priests at Rome*; then, *g. t.*, of any *s. in which any secret exists*; *e. g. of freemasons with us*).—*factio* (*a party, eply for a bad purpose*; see

Trajan ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 36 [43], 1).—*collegium* (*a corporation*; *e. g. of merchants, artisans, priests, &c.*). To *enter into s. with aby*, *societatem cum qd. facere*, *inire*, *coire* (*g. t.*); *rationem communicare cum qd. to make common cause with aby*; *societatem contrahere cum qd. to enter into a partnership*; *to receive aby into a s.*, *qm in societatem assumere* or *ascribere* (*g. t.*); *qm in collegium cooptare* (*into a corporation*): *to dissolve a s.*, *societatem dirimere*: *human s.*, *societas humana*, *hominum*, or *generis humani*: *civil s.*, *societas civilis*. || *A body of persons united for one object*, *cœtus*, *conventus hominum* or *amicorum* (*g. t.*, an assembly of friends).—*circulus* (*a social circle*).—*congressus* (*an assembly which meets together for some purpose*).—*acrossis* (*an assembly of learned persons in which a/s is read*).—*sodalicium* (*an assembly of colleagues, eply of certain priests and others, in order to celebrate the private worship of a deity with feasting*): *a s. of friends*, *congressio familiarium*: *a large s.*, *frequentia*, *celebritas*; *celeberrimus virorum mulierumque conventus*: *to be fond of attending s's and meetings*, *circulos et sessulunculas consectari*.

SOCK, *soccus* (*worn by comic actors, Plaut.*).

SOCKET, *myxus* (*in a candlestick or lamp, i. e. the part in which the wick stood*; *Mart. 14, 41*).—*tubus* (*a tube*).—*vagina* (*a sheath*).—*theca* (*a case*). *S. of the eye*, **cavum oculi*.

SOCKLE (*in architecture*), *podium* (*Vitr.*).

SOD, *cæspes* (*gleba = a clod*). To *cover a roof with s.*, **cæspite tegere* or *conterege*.

SODA, *soda* (*i. t.*, prepared).—*nitrum* (*in its natural state*).

SODALITY. See **SOCIETY**.

SOEVER, *cunqne* (added to a word; *e. g.* *quiscunqne, whosoever*).

SOFA, *lectus* (*g. t.*).—*lectulus*, *lectica*, *lucubratoria* (*eply for reading or study*).—*grabātus* (*a low couch*).—*hemicyclium* (*of a semicircular form, for two or three persons, eply for conversation, &c.*).—*stadium* (*Plin. Ep.*).—*sigma*, *stis* (*Mart.*, of a semicircular form). *Arms or side of a s.*, *pluteus* (*e. g. plutei fulcra, Propert.*). *S. cushion or squab, torus lecti*.

SOFT, || *Paor.* *mollis* (not hard; *opp. durus*).—*tener* (*tender*; *opp. asper*).—*mitis* (*gentle, mild*). *Very s.*, *præmolis*: *s. boiled eggs*, *ova mollia* or *sorbilia*. *A s. hand*, *manus mollis* (*O.*). *A s. voice*, *vox lenis*: *a s. air*, *as tepidus*. See also **GENILE**, **MILD**. To *grow s.*, see **SOFTEN**. || *Fig.* *mollis*, *tener*.

SOFTEN, || *Prop.* *mollire*, *emollire*, *mitigare* (*trans.*).—*emolliri*, *molliescere*, *emollescere*, *mitigari* (*intrans.*). || *Fig.* *mollire*, *emollire*, *commovere* *animum* *cs*; *qm, cs animum*, *lenire*, *deletere*, *mitigare* (*trans.*); *molliri*, *leniri* (*intrans.*). To *s. down atig in the telling*, *ad qm in mollis referre* *qd* (*T. Ann. 14, 39*).

SOFTLY, *molliter* (*g. t.*).—*leniter*, *placide*, *elementer*, *pacate* (*gently, mildly, quietly*).

SOFTNESS, *mollitia*.—*mollitudo* (*as an abiding quality*).

SOHO, *heus! eho! heus tu!* (*Ter.*)

SOIL, || *Ground, earth, terra, (terræ) solum* (*surface of the ground*).—*ager*: *soli natura, ingenium*; *solum* (*in respect of its natural quality and its produce*). *A rich s.*, *solum plue*. *A thin s.*, *solum macrum* *et exile*. *A loose or close, moist or dry s.*, *solum solum vel apissum, humidum vel siccum*. || *Dung, sterus* (*of men and animals*).—*excrementum*, *usually pl. excrementa*, *orun, n.* (*of men and animals; post-Aug., but Class.*). || *A spot, stain, vid.*

SOIL, *v. qd qd re inquinare* (*to cover with dirt; the strongest term*).—*contaminare* (*to s. more slightly, eply by use or frequent handling*).—*turpare* (*to lake off the freshness of a thing; qd non deturpare*).—*maculare* (*with spots*).—*spurcare*, *conspurcare* (*so as to make foul or loathsome*). To *s. one's fingers* (*fig.*), *se accleribus contaminare* (*C.*); *flagitius se dedecorare* (*S.*); *contaminare*, *inquinare*, *polluere* (*C.*).

SOJOURN, *s. and v.* See **ABIDE**, **ABODE**; **DWELL**, **DWELLING**.

SOLACE, *v.* See **CONSOLE**.

SOLACE, *s.* See **CONSOLATION**.

SOLANDER, **scabies*.

SOLAR, *solaris*, *solarius*, or by *gen. solis*. *A s. eclipse*, *solis defectus* or *defectio*; *soli deficiens* (see **ECLIPSE**). *The s. year*, *annus qui solstitial circum-agitur orbem* (*L. 1, 19, extr.*).—*annus solstitialis* (*Serv. V. Æn. 4, 653*). *The ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, the latter a s.*, *Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum, et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt*.

SOLD, *part. of TO SELL*.

SOLDER, *s. ferrumen* (*Plin.*). 'Soft s.' (*Sam Slick*),

palmum (e. g. mihi obtrudere non potes palmum, *Plaut. Pseud.* 4. 1. 35).

SOLDER, v. ferruminare. conferruminare (to s. together, *Plin.*).

SOLDIER, miles (v. pr.; *sic collective* for milites).—armatus (an armed man, usually pl. *[S]* bellator, pug-nator, proclator, a warrior, poet.).—homo or vir militaris (as when we say 'a good s.', 'a distinguished s.', in speaking of a veteran or general: *[S]* only the poets and later prose writers employ militaris for miles). Of or belonging to a s., militaris. A raw or fresh s., miles tiro, or tiro only (*C. Cas.*); miles trunculus (*Suet.*). An old or veteran s., veteranus: s.'s (with respect to their profession), homines or viri militares. A common s., miles gregarius, or miles only. The common s.'s, milites gregarii; militum or armatorum vulgus. A brave or good s., miles fortis, strenuus, bonus, acer (*C.*); ad pugnandum alacer or paratus; studio pugnae ardens, incensus atque incitatus (*C.*). A cowardly, bad s., miles ignavus, timidus (*C.*), pavidus (*S.*). S.'s of the line, (milites) legionarii: to turn s., to enlist as a s., nomen dare, or proficere, militare (*L.*); sponte militiam sumere (*T.*). To go out as a s., militatum abire (*Ter.*); in militiam disciplinam proficisci (*C.*); *[S]* these phrases are not to be employed in the sense of 'to turn s.' 'enlist as a s.' 'become s.'). To be, serve as a s., militare; militare munus sustinere; stipendia merere, mereri (*C. L.*); militiam tolerare (*V.*), colere (*O.*). A s.'s wife, uxor militis: a s.'s child, puer (puella) militaris: a s.'s life, vita militaris. A s.'s cloak, sagum: a s.'s dress, vestitus militaris; habitus gregalis (of the common s., *T. Ann.* 1, 59): s.-like, militaris: in a s.-like manner, militum more, modo (*C.*); militariter (*L.*).

SOLDIERY, milites, pl.; miles. armati, pl.
SOLE, adj. solus. unus.—unicus (e. g. filius, filia, &c.—illa villa solus tua, you have s. possession of). See *ALONE, ONLY*.

SOLE, s. *The bottom of a foot, planta.* *[S]* not solus in this sense. To find no place for the s. of one's foot, locum, ubi consistat, non reperire. *The bottom of a shoe, solea.* *A fish, *pleuronectes platissa* (*Linna.*).

SOLE, v. *calcels soleas suffigere.

SOLECISM, vitium, error.—*[S]* barbarismus, a fault in single words, as though one should say Mæconum for Mæcenatem, or should use an outlandish word, e. g. canthus, for ferrum quo rotæ vincuntur; solecismus, a fault in grammar or construction, e. g. non feceris, for ne feceris; acyrtologia, Gr. or Lat. improprium, an erroneous combination of words, as, hunc ego si potui tantum sperare (for timere, dolorem; *Q. 1, 5, 6*).

SOLELY, solum, tantum. See *ONLY*.

SOLEMN, solemnis (festive, ceremonial).—gravis, severus (grave, serious). To take a s. oath, per sancte jurare or de jure; jurare per plures (or omnes) deos.

SOLEMNITY, solemnitas (grave, seriousness, by Crcl. with the adj. *A festive or formal celebration, solemnitas* (*[S]* solemnitas is late).—cerimonia (a solemn religious ceremony).—pompa (a solemn procession). To keep a festival with great s., *diem festum magno cum apparatu celebrare (*cf. T. Hist.* 2, 95, 1).

SOLEMNIZE, solemnizare, agere, agitare (v. pr., festivals, birth-days, holidays, &c.).—celebrare (to assist by one's presence in making a numerous assembly; e. g. birth-day, marriage-feast: less frequently of a festival). To s. a day as a festival, diem prosequi (*Np. Att.* 4, extr.). To s. a festival for three days, diem festum agere triduum or per triduum; public games, ludos facere or committere. To s. divine service, sacra procurare; sacra operari; res divinas rite perpetrare: but, in the modern sense, better *rebus divinis interesse (of the officiating minister).

SOLEMNLY, solemniter (in a festive or ceremonial manner).—graviter, severe (gravely, severely).

SOLICIT, sollicitus (to seek for, ask, petere, expetere) (to petition for);—querere (to seek with pains and exertion).—consectari (to pursue zealously); capere, aucupari (to snatch eagerly at sth.; all these with an acc.). To s. the favour of the people, auram popularem capere; gratiam ad populum querere: one who s.'s (for an office), petitor; candidatus (see *CANDIDATE*). The act of soliciting, petitio, ambitio (canvassing).—precatio (taking others by the hand, in order to gain their favour).—ambitus (by unlawful means; whereas ambitio, in the best age, was only by lawful means). *To attempt a boy's mind, sollicitare qm or cs animum* (e. g. pretio, pecuniâ);—pellicere qm.

SOLICITOR, sollicitor (One who sollicitus, qui petit &c.; petitor; and see the verb. *A legal assistant or adviser, causidicus* (in a depreciating sense). See *ATTORNEY*).

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, advocatus fisci (legal assistant of the treasury in judicial proceedings; *Entrep.* 8, 18 [19], init.).

SOLICITUDE, sollicitudo. See *ANXIETY*.

SOLID, densus, condensus (consisting of compressed parts; opp. rarus).—spissus (consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible; almost impervious, impenetrable; opp. solutus).—solidus (consisting of a firm mass, massive; opp. caesus, pervius).—confertus (pressed together, crammed, as it were; opp. rarus).—artior or arctior (compressed into a small space).—pressus (of an orator's style, coarctus, nervous).—brevis (also of style, &c.). S. food, cibis plenus: s. learning, doctrina or eruditio accurata, subtilis, recondita, exquisita (*[S]* not solida; get solida gloria, solida utilitas are correct). To make s. (according to the above distinctions), densare, condensare. spissare, conspissare. solidare: to become s., densari, &c. (pass. of the above verbs); spissescere, solidescere.

SOLIDLY, solide, dense, apise. See the adj.
SOLILOQUY, soliloquium (sermo secum ipso habitus (comp. C., sermo intimus cum ipse secum [qs loquitur], of a purely mental s.). *[S]* Soliloquium fuit in Augustina. Sic meditatio (Q.) or sermo intimus may be used for a mental s. To hold a s., ipsum secum loqui: intra se dicere (Q.); also secum loqui; solum secum colloqui: he held the following s., hac secum colloquutus est: ipse secum hac locutus est.

SOLITARY, solitarius, vid. *[S]* Lonely, remote from others, solitarius, solivagus (living alone, of men and animals).—solus, desertus (without inhabitants, of places; opp. celebrer, frequens). A s. life, vita solitaria (g. t.); vita inculca et deserta ab amicis (friendless): to lead a s. life, vitam solitariam ago; in solitudine vivere; tempus solum in secreto vivere; vitam agere segregem (*Sen. Benef.* 4, 18, 2); hominum conventus fugere (to avoid society); solitaria natura esse (of animals which frequent s. places, *Verr. R. R.* 3, 16, 4): a s. place, locus solus or desertus (opp. locus frequens or celebrer); locus ab arbitris remotus (where one has no witnesses).

SOLITUDE, solitudo (state and place).—orbitas (loss of children).—viduitas (widowhood).—solitudo liberum, viduarum (the condition of orphan or widows).—locus solus or desertus (a solitary place; opp. locus celebrer or frequens); locus ab arbitris remotus (private and retired): to live in s., see 'to lead a SOLITARY life': to retire into s., se conferre or se recipere in solitudinem; vitam solitudini mandare (g. t.); a publicis negotiis se removere; de foro decedere; se ab omni parte republicæ subtrahere (to retire from political life): to seek s., solitudinem capere: to wander about in s., full of deep sorrow, in locis solis mæstum errare.

SOLO, unus, cantus. To sing a s., solus qs cantat. To play a s., *solus qs fidibus canit; on the flute, solus qs tibis cantat.

SOLSTICE, solstitium (at the beginning of summer).—bruma (at the beginning of winter).—*[S]* It is useless, to say solstitium æstivum, for solstitium, or solstitium brumale or hibernum for bruma. At the s., solstitiali die (in summer).—brumali die (in winter).

SOLSTITIAL, solstitialis.

SOLUBLE, quæ (quæ, quod) solvi or dissolvi potest; dissolubilis (*C.*).—solubilis (*Artemia*).

SOLUTION, solutio (The act of dissolving, &c., Crcl. by the verb. *A answer, solutio, dissolutio* (both apply of a captious question).—explicatio, enodatio (of a perplexed or obscure matter). See *ANSWER*).

SOLVE, solvere (a riddle, a question).—dissolvere (a question).—enodare (perplexed or captious questions; for such we may also say, [captiosus] solvere; [captiosus] explicare, discutere). To s. a doubt, ambiguitatem solvere, resolvere; dubitationem tollere; dubitationem ci eximere.

SOLVENCY, solvendi facultas; or Crcl. by the adj. SOLVENT, solvens (Able to pay, qui est solvendo (*C.*).—qui est ad solvendum (*Phil.*).—idoneus (e. g. debitor). To swear that one is not s., bonam copiam ejurare. *Able to dissolve*, qui corpus qd solvere, dissolvere, potest.

SOME, aliquis (any, indefinite).—nullus (opp. nullus, empty after negations).—quispiam (nearly = aliquis, but always implies a number, out of which any indefinitely may be supposed: only used substantively; but

not always: si agricola quispiam &c., C.; see the word in **SOMEbody**.—quidam (a certain one, without specification).—aliqui (indefinite).—nonnulli, or nonnemo, sing. (in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, C., several).—aliquot (more than one).—plerique, complures (&c.), and, indeed, several or many).—often aliquid with gen.; e. g., s. indulgentia, qd veniat. It is s. consolation to remember, in qd re nonnihil me consolatur quum recorder &c.: s. progress has been made, nonnihil est profectum (C.). S. ... others, alii ... alii: quidam ... alii: s. ... others ... others, quidam (alii) ... alii ... alii (and thus alii may be used successively five times or more; but Cicero also varies it by partim, &c.; see C. N. D. 2, 47, extr.): s. in one direction, others in another, alii alio, &c.: s. in one manner, others in another, alii aliter, &c.: s. few, pauci: s. twenty days, alii viginti dies: in s. measure, aliquo modo; aliqua ex parte (partly); aliquid (in s. respect; see Cæ. B. G. 1, 40, Heid.). **§ 5.** Avoid quadamtenus.

SOMEbody, aliqua. quispiam. aliquispiam. quisquam. nullus. (1) aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, subst.: aliquis or aliqui, aliqua, aliquid, adj. (2) aliquispiam, quispiam (subst. and adj.; but usually quispiam is found as a subst., and aliquispiam as an adj.; S. § 129). relate to a multitude, intimating that it is immaterial wch individual of that number is thought of. Quispiam often in objections, e. g., s. will say, dixerit quispiam).—quidam (a certain one, whom it is not necessary to specify).—**§ 6.** Aliqua, indef. and affirmative; also like **somebody**, used for 'a person of consequence': si vis esse aliqua: ego quoque sum aliquid (C.).—quispiam (subst.) and ullus (adj.) are indef. and negative; therefore also in interrogative clauses, where a negative is implied.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER, nescio quo modo. nescio quo casu. nescio quo pacto.

SOMETHING, **§ 1.** Opp. to 'nothing', aliquid (usually with a gen. of the subst. joined with it; e. g. aliquid nummulum; after the particles al, ne, quo, ut, num, we find simply quid, unless there be a particular emphasis; see Kühner, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; Hermann, Viger, p. 731).—paullum aliquid (some little thing, a trifle).—nonnihil (a pretty good deal, also followed by a gen.).—quidquam (in negative propositions).—quidam, quidam, quoddam (certain, wch one cannot or may not mention; e. g. singularis est quedam natura atque vis animi).—numquid, equid (in questions, ath). A s., nescio quid: to reckon one as, aliquem magni facere: that is s., but far from being ali, est istuc quidam aliquid, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia: to think s. of oneself, putare se esse aliquid: he seems to be s., aliquid esse videtur. **§ 2.** Opp. to 'not', somewhat, in some measure or degree, paullum (with comparatives, paullo). nonnihil, aliquid (e. g. nonnihil me consolatur, quum recorder). **§ 3.** Aliquantum, aliquanto, always mean 'in a considerable degree.' Sit this is implied in a comparative adj.; e. g. soror meliuscula est, 'is something better.'

SOMETIMES, aliquando (g. s.).—interdum (now and then).—nonnumquam (rather frequently).—umquam (in interrogative clauses, where a negation or doubt is implied).—quandoque (Cels.). S., though not often, etiam si raro, non tamen numquam (Q.).

SOMEWHERE, alieubi, uspiam, usquam (with the same difference of meaning as between aliqua, quispiam, and ullus; see **SOMEbody**).

SOMNIFEROUS. See **SOPORIFIC**.

SON (with reference to parents), filius (opp. puella).—(with reference to sea) puer. sexus virilis (also of several s., Np.).—stirps virilis (also of all the s. of a family collectively, L.).—so also suboles virilis (T.). **§ 2.** In the poets, and also in Q., we find natus or gnatus for filius, but it is never thus used as a subst. by the best prose writers; so that we cannot say natus meus, tuus, &c., for filius meus, tuus, &c.; or nati parentum for liberi parentum. In O. Amic. 8, 27, and De Fin. 5, 25, 65, natus is used as a participle. A young s., little s., filiolus; filius parvus: to have a s., another s., filio, filiolo augeri (C.); sexu, stirpe virili augeri (aff. L. and Aug.).: to be abys's son, quo natum, prognatum esse (L.); quo ortum esse (C.): to lose a s., filium amittere, perdere: to leave no s., sexum virilem non relinquere (Np.).

SON-IN-LAW, gener.

SON OF MAN (a title assumed by our blessed Saviour), 'mortalis matris natus.

SONG, carmen (g. s.).—cantus (act of singing or the thing sung, as an effect of talent or art).—canticum (that wch is or may be sung).—cantilena (a s. adapted to a well-known air. Döderlein remarks, that cantica and cantilena

are only s's adapted for singing, in which, as in popular ballads, the words and melodies are inseparable, and serve to excite mirth and pleasure, in opp. to speech and that wch is spoken: indeed canticum means a favourite piece, still in vogue; cantilena, a piece which, being generally known, has lost the charm of novelty, and is classed with old s's).—canto (a s. sung, espily as a form of enchantment). It is the old s., cantilenam eandem canis (you are always singing the same thing, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10); nihil nisi idem quod sepe scribis (you are always writing the same); semper ista eademque audio (I am always hearing the same thing); uno opere eandem incudem die nocteque tundit (he is continually doing the same thing, C. de Or. 2, 39, init.).

SONGSTER, cantor.—vocis et cantus modulator (Col. 1, præf. 3).

SONGSTRESS, cantrix.

SONNET, carmen (tetradcastichum).

SONOROUS, sonans (C.).—canorus (C., sounding well).—sonorus (Tibull., poet. and post-Aug. prose). A s. voice, vox canora.

SOON, **§ 1.** In a short time, brevi tempore, or simply brevi (denoting the short space of time in which ath happens).—mox (very s. afterwards, immediately after, always supposes a comparison between circumstances or points of time, of which the one follows after the other).—jam, more strongly jamjamque (in a moment, represents the time of an action as present, which one indicates as impending).—pro: ediem (as s. as possible, to-morrow, denotes a definite point of time up to wch any thing may happen). Very s., prebrevi: s. afterwards, or thereupon, paullo post or post paullo; brevi postea; non ita multo post; brevi spatio interjecto: I will s. be here, jam hic adero. **§ 2.** Quickly, immediately, celeriter, cito; see **IMMEDIATELY**. As s., statim; post (e. g. Germani statim e somno lavantur, as s. as they get up): as s. Feii was taken, post Velas captos; or by an abl., e. g. cs adventu, discessu, as s. as one had come, gone: solis occasu, as s. as the sun had set. **§ 3.** At an early period, mature, mane (early in the morning). Too s., ante tempus; mature or maturus (see Bremi, Suet. Cæs. 26): to do ath s., maturare qd facere: as s., simul ac or (when a vowel follows) simul atque: as s. as possible, simul; simul ut; ut primum; quum primum; quum maturime: as s. as I came to Rome after your departure, ut primum a tuo digresso Romam veni: as s. as the meeting was over, ambasciatores were sent, ab illa concione legati missi sunt. **§ 4.** Easily, facile. facili negotio. It is s. said, proclive dictu est (C. Off. 2, 60, 69).

SOONER, **§ 1.** Rather, potius. citius. prius. S. than, potius quam; citius quam; prius quam; also non tam cito ... quam (putting, of course, the epithet that is preferred after the quam; e. g. quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses, quam ... voluticem, i. e., would sooner call a voluticem than a rhetorician): I would s. die than &c., mori malo, quam &c.

SOOT, fuligo.

SOOTHE, qm or cs animum placare (to pacify, calm).—mitigare (to moderate, alleviate).—lenire or delinire (to soften, make less painful or disagreeable). Jm cs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare. To s. one's anger, cs iram lenire, mollire, permulcere, placare, sedare: to s. pain, dolorem mitigare: to s. grief, levare luctum. See also **ALLEVIATE**.

SOOTHSAYER, vates. divinus (an inspired prophet; C.).—vaticinans (O.; very rare, = vates).—fatidicus (one who foretells the destiny of man; C.).—fatiloquus (poet. = fatidicus).—sortilegus (one who divines by lots; C.).—haruspex (one who foretells events fm the appearance of the entrails of victims).—augur (one who foretells fm the flight of birds).—fem., vates. mulier fatidica, fatiloqua. interpretes divum (L.). saga (C.).

SOOTY, fuliginosus (full of soot; late).—fuliginosus (looking like soot).

SOP, s. 'frustum in aquâ (embammate, lacte, &c.) intinctum. A s. to Cerberus, *quasi Cerbero offam oblicere (the prod. being taken fm V. Æn. 6, 420).

SOP, v. intingere qd in aquâ, lacte, &c.—macerare in qam rem (Cat. qd rê).

SOPHISM, sophisma, atis, n. (or Lat., as rendered by C., conclusiuncula fallax, cavillatio; wch does not, however, obtain currency).—captio dialectica or sophistica, or simply captio, when the context fixes the sense. To detect or expose a s., sophisma diluere; captionem refellere or discutere.

SOPHIST, sophistes (C.); also by Crcl. qui ostentationibus aut quæstibus causâ philosophatur (C. Acad. 2, 23, 73).

SOPHISTICAL, *sophisticus* (Gell.). captiosus (of things; e.g., a question; C.).—ad captiones repertus (Gell.). *S. conclusions, conclusionum fallaces* (C.; vid. in **SORISM**): *s. questions, interrogationes fallaces et captiosae* (C.).

SOPHISTICALLY, *sophistarum modo, more* (aft. C.). *sophistic* (Appul.).

SOPHISTRY. *A false argument; see SOPHISM.* *The art or practice of using sophisms, captiosae. interrogationes captiosae* (Gell.). *sophistic, captiosus, very late* (Appul.).

SOPORIFIC, *somnifer* (Plin., O.). *somnificus* (Plin.). **medicamentum somnum concilians. A s. (medicine), sopor* (Np., Sen. 825) *medicamentum somnificum is not Class.; potius somnificus is altogether without authority: to administer a s., ei soporem dare: to take a s., soporem sumere* (Sen. Ep. 83, An.) *or potare.*

SORB, *sorbula, s. f. (frer)*—*sorbum* (frut.).

SORCERER, *magus, veneficus. Incantator* (late).

SORCERESS, *maga, venefica* (O.). *saga* (C.). *strix* (O.).

SORCERY, *ars magica* (L.). *magice* (Plin.). *veneficia, pl. (C.)*. *Jn. veneficia et cantiones (sorceries and incantations)—magica* (Appul.). *S's, sacra magica* (V.): *superstitiones magicae* (T. Ann. 12, 59).

SORDID, *humilis* (low-minded: opp. altus, excelsus).—*abjectus* (despicable).—*illiberalis* (ungentlemanly).—*sordidus* (base and mean).—*turpis* (disgraceful; opp. honestus).—*impurus* (vicious; opp. castus).—*improbus* (vile, bad).—*caedus* (disgusting). *A s. spirit, sordes.*

SORDIDLY, *humiliter. abjecte. illiberaliter. sordide. turpiter. Jn. turpiter et nequiter. sine dignitate.* [Syn. in **SORDID**.]

SORDIDNESS, *humilitas. illiberalitas. improbitas. animus abjectus or humilis. sordes. mens sordibus oppleta. indignitas.* [Syn. in **SORDID**.]

SORE, *s. ulcus, eris, m. See ULCER.*

SORE, *adj. [PROPR.] saucius, attritus* (made sore by rubbing). *S. places, attrita, m. pl.; attrite partes: to rub s., atterere; atterendo sauciare.* *[FIG.] Painful, distressing, gravis; acerbus.*

SORELY, *graviter. egre. moleste.*

SORREL, *s. [A plant], "ruxem pratensis* (Linn.; common s.).—*"oxalis acetosella* (Linn.; wood s.).—*"andromeda arborea* (Linn.; red s., s. tree).

SORREL, *adj. "equus albus subrubeus.*

SORRILY. *See POOLY.*

SORROW, *tristitia, maestitia. mæror* (great s.). *Feigned s., tristitia simulata: to give way to s., se tradere tristitiae: to cause s., tristitiam ci afferre or inferre.*

SORROWFUL, **SORROWFULLY**. *See SAD, SADLY.*

SORRY. *[Sorrowful; vid. To be sorry for; 1) To repent, regret, poenitet me ea rei. I am not s. that I held the same opinion as they did, me haud poenitet eorum sententiae fuisse: I am s. that I was not there, dolet mihi non adfuisse. 2) To grieve over, dolere, egre or moleste ferre. lugere* (to mourn for). *To be s. for any one's lot, vicem ea dolere: one ought to be sorry that &c., dolendum est-quod* *[Poor, mean, vid.]*

SORT, *s. [Kind, genus; see KIND. S'ts a sort of may be expressed by quidam; e. g. non perspicitis aleam eandem esse in hostiis deligendis? (C.) or by omnis; e. g. omnes ægritudines, metus, perturbationes; omnia pericula: sts by nota (prop. a mark put on althg); hence, e. g. vinum bone, malæ note (of a good or bad s.); quæcunque vini nota (wine of every s.); vini nota optima (the best s. of wine; Col.); cuscusque notæ caseus (cheese of every s.; Col.); secundæ notæ mel (of the second s.; Col.).* *[Manner, vid.]*

SORT, *v. in genera digerere* (aft. C. de Or. 1, 42, 190). *digerere. In ordinem digerere; accernere, rejicere* (to reject in sorting).

SORTIE, *excursio. eruptio* (a violent s.). *To make a s., erumpere; facere excursionem or eruptionem: to make a s. fm a town, excursionem or eruptionem facere ex oppido; eruptione ex urbe pugnare; portis se foras erumpere: to make a s. upon the enemy, egrēdi e portis et hosti signa inferre.*

SOT, *homo ebrius, præter modum vino deditus* (aft. C.). *homo in vinum effusus* (Curt. 5, 1, 37). *vinolentus. potator* (Plaut.).

SOTTISH, *ebrius. temulentus.*

SOTTISHNESS, *ebriositas. vinolentia.*

SOUL. *The spirit of man, anima* (the principle of life; also the s. apart fm the body, the spirit; *hæc* not = 'the intellect' in the best prose).—*spiritus* (the

breath of life).—*animus* (the living power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, *ὁ θυμὸς*; then the whole spiritual nature of man, opp. corpus).—*mens* (the intellect; *ὁ νοῦς*). *To believe the immortality of the s., censere animum semper permanere; censere animum immortalem esse: fm my s., ex animo; vere: with all my s., toto animo.* *[A living being, a person, anima, caput, homo. Not a s., nemo: there was not a s. re the house, nemo natus in ædibus fuit* (Com.); *hominum numerus caputim xxx milium erat* (30,000 souls; Cæs.). *[FIG.] A principal actor, leading principle or power, auctor, princeps* (leader)—*fundamentum* (groundwork). *He was the very s. of the undertaking, dux, auctor, actor rerum gerendarum fuit* (aft. C. Sext. 28, 61); *principes erat agendæ rei* (L. 1, 48, § 8); *piety is the s. of virtue, pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.*

SOUND, *adj. A wise, sonus* (the thing).—*sonitus* (a sounding, the giving of a sound).—*vox* (voice).—*tinuitus* (clang, tinkling, ringing).—*clangor* (clappings, flapping).—*strepitus* (rustling).—*crepitus* (clear, sharp, crashing, rattling).—*tonus* (a tone, in music; *hæc* modulatio is the melodious combination of s's in music, not s. itself). *To have a s., sonare: to give or emit a s., sonum or vocem, &c. edere: empty s. of words, inanum verborum sonitus; tinnitus* (T. Dial. 26, in.). *[A probe; vid.] A shallow sea, fretum. [A cuttle-fish, sepio.]*

SOUND, *adj. sano. validus* (healthy).—*rectus. integer* (right) *I am safe and s., salvus sum et incolomis: s. sleep, somnus artus, plenus: a s. constitutio, firma corporis constitutio; corpus bene constitutum: a s. mind in a healthy body, mens sana in corpore sano* (Jur. 10, 336); *to get a s. beating, vehementer vapulare: to give a s. beating, verberibus or flagris implere; male mulcare; verberibus subigere or irrigare; verberibus mulcare* (all comic); *to give a s. scolding, to, graviter increpare qm; acerbe et contumeliose in qm inveni.*

SOUND, *v. [INTRANS.] To give a sound, sonare. sonum edere or reddere* (prop.). *That s's well, hoc bene sonat* (prop.).—*oratio honesta est* (Ag.). *[TRANS.] To s. a signal, canere classicum: to s. a retreat, receptum canere; signum receptum dare* (L.); *milites tubâ revocare: to s. (a trumpet, &c.), inâre* (buccinam, &c.); *to s. the praises of althg, magnifice prædicare qd; buccinatorem ea rei esse* (C. Pil. Fem. 16, 21).

[PROPR.] To try the depth of water, "cataproratâ uti; "maris altitudinem cataproratâ tentare (aft. Isid. Orig. 19, 4; see **FRAUD, **CATAPRORES**). *[FIG.] To try, voluntatem ea perscrutari* (C.); *animum ea scrutari* (C.) *or explorare; degustare qm* (used playfully, *to see what is in him*); *peritare ea animum; sciscitari quid cogitet* (to try and find out his sentiments).**

SOUNDING, *sonans. canōrus* (rich in tone; *hæc* sonōrus is poet.). *A s. speech, oratio verbis sonans.*

SOUNDING-LEAD, *cataprorates, æ, m. (Isidor)*

SOUNDLY, *probe. valde. vehementer. graviter. To beat s., acida s., see the adj. To sleep s., arte [is acerte; et graviter dormire.]*

SOUNDNESS, *sanitas* (of body or mind; opp. morbus, ægritudo).—*integritas* (of body or mind; also, completeness, unimpaired condition of althg).

SOUP, *s. Hoi s., jus fervens, fervidum: s. warmed up again, jus hesternum.*

SOUR, *adj. [Not sweet, acerbus* (opp. mitis).—*amarus* (opp. dulcis: according to Dôd, acerb. of a biting, amarus of a nauseous, bitterness: acerbis is far more emly used fig. of s. in words, character, &c.).—*acidus* (opp. dulcis; s. to taste or smell).—*acer* (sharp).—*Jn. acer acidusque. Somewhat s., acidulus, subacidus. Very s., acidissimus. peracribus. acerbissimus. peracer. acerrimus* (*hæc* malum acidum is an apple s., though ripe; m. acerbum, an apple s., because unripe). *To be s., acere; acidum or acerbum or acrem esse; gustatu acido or acri esse sapore. To be turning s., acescere, coacescere: s. milk, lac acidum* (Plin.); *very s. vinegar, acetum acidissimum* (Plin.). *A s. grape, uva acerba* (*hæc* not austera). *[Cross, ill-tempered, difficult, morous. tristis: s. looks, vultus acerbi* (O.), *severi* (Mart.). *To put on a s. look, acerbos sumere vultus* (O.); *severos ducere vultus* (Mart.); *frontem contrahere* (C.); *frontem attrahere, adducere* (Sen.). *To make a s., acidum facere.*

SOUR, *v. [TRANS.] PROPR. acidum facere. [FIG.] qm exacerbare. [INTRANS.] acescere. coacescere.*

SOURCE. *[PROPR.] fons* (the water wech rises, and the spot fm which it springs).—*cataguri* (the springing water).—*caput* (the place where a spring rises). *[FIG.] fons* (g. t.).—*caput, principium* (beginning).—*Jn. fons*

et caput; principium et fons; origo (*origin*).—causa (*cause*).—*Jm.* causa atque fons. *Fm* a good s., i. e. *author*, bono auctore: *fm* an authentic s., certo, or haud incerto, auctore. *S. of profit*, see PROFIT. *They were the s.'s*, inde ducenda (repetenda); eo referenda; inde originem trahunt.

SOURNESS, aciditas (*late*).—acidus sapor (*acid taste*). [Of temper, acerbitas. morositas. tristitia. severitas. asperitas.]

SOUTH, s. meridies. plaga or regio australis. *To look to the s.*, in meridiem spectare; aspicere meridiem (*the latter*, Col. 8, 8, 2).

SOUTH, SOUTHERN, *adj.* meridianus (see meridianalis, or meridialis, only in late writers); in meridiem spectans; australis. *The s. wind*, auster. ventus meridianus.

SOUTH-EAST, regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *To the s.-e.*, inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans: *s.-e. wind*, euronotus (*south s.-e.*).—vulturus (*s.-e. by south*). [Libonotus, or Lat. austrofricicus, south-west by south.]

SOUTH-WEST, (regio) inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans. *S.-w. wind*, africanus: *s.-w. by west wind*, subvesperus.

SOUTHERNWOOD, abrotinum, i. s.; or abrotinus, i. f. (*Lucan.*); *artemisia abrotinum (*Linn.*).

SOUTHWARD, in meridiem (e. g. spectare).—ad meridiem (e. g. vergere).

SOVEREIGN, *adj.* supremus. summus (*supreme, highest*). *A s. prince*, rex sui juris. *A s. people*, natio dominatrix, or penes quam est summa rerum; populus sui juris: *s. power*, summa potestas; summum imperium (C.); summa rerum; omnium rerum potestas (Np.).

SOVEREIGN, s. dominus. rex. tyrannus (C.). princeps (*of the emperors*).—ad quem unum omnis potentia collata est (*ast. T. Hist.* 1, 1); penes quem est omnium summa rerum (C. de Rep. 1, 26); penes quem est summa potestas.

SOVEREIGNTY, dominatio. dominatus. principatus. summum imperium. summa imperii omnium summa potestas. omnium rerum potestas. [Syn. in DOMINION.]

SOW, s. porca (*Cat.*). sus (*Varr.*). femina sus. scrofa (*for breeding*; *Varr.*). or by *Crel.*, sus ad partus edendos idonea (*Col.*).

SOW, v. [TRANS.] seminare (*prop.*).—serere (*prop. and fig.*). *To s. land*, agrum seminare: *to s. (seed)*, (semen) spargere (C.), jacere, serere (*Plin.*). *To s. barley, wheat*, seminare hordeum (Col.), serere triticum (C.). *To s. with athy*, serere, conserere qd re (*prop.*); obserere qd re (*prop. and fig.*). *To s. discord*, civiles discordias serere. *The sky sown with stars*, totum cælum astris distinctum et ornatum. [INTRANS.] sementem facere; semen spargere (C.), jacere, serere (*Plin.*); semen terræ mandare: sulco deponere semina; semen ingerere solo (Col.); semen jacere, demittere in terram (*Varr.*). *Prov.* As a man s's, so shall he reap, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (C. de Or. 2, 65, 261). *To reap where one has not sown*, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare (*Auct. ad Her.* 4, 3, 5). *To s. to the flesh*, pravus sequi cupiditates (*opp.* virtuti, sanctitati studere, *Bau.*).

SOW-BANE, *chenopodium rubrum (*Linn.*).

SOW-BREAD, *cyclamen europeum (*Linn.*).

SOW-PENNEL, *peucedanum officinale (*Linn.*).

SOW-THISTLE, *onchus (*Linn.*).

SOWER, sator (*Col.*). seminator (C.). qui semina spargit.

SPACE, intervallum. spatium interjectum (*either of place or time*).—tempus interjectum (*of time*). [We seldom find distantia of local s., as in *Vitr.* 6, 1, 7). *To leave a s.*, spatium relinquere, or intermittere: *after a brief s.*, interjecto haud magno spatio. *A s. of two years*, biennium.]

SPACIOUS, amplus; latus, spatiosus (*roomy*).—capax (*able to hold much*). *A s. mansion*, ampla domus (C.).

SPACIOUSLY, ample. spatiose.

SPACIOUSNESS, amplitudo (e. g., of a city, urbis).

—laxitas (e. g., of a house, C.).—capacitas (C.).

SPADE, pala (*Plaut.*). bipallum (*with a cross-bar in the lower part of the handle, just above the broad part; it means of wch, a person using the s. could dig more easily into the earth*; *Varr.*, Col., *Cat.* [Ligo = a voe, mattock]. *Prov.* To call a s. a s., qd it appellat ut appellat il qui plane et Latine loquuntur (*ast.*); rem quamque suo nomine appellare.

SPALIERS, adminicula, orum, n.; palli. *To fasten in*, to s., vites jugare or adjugare. *To furnish with s.*, vites adminiculare; palare et alligare arbores.

SPAN, s. palmus (*Varr.*); splthama (*Plin.*); dodrans (*id.*, three-fourths of a foot). *A s. wide*, palmaris (*Varr.*); dodrantalis (*Plin.*): *fig. life a s. long*, exigua vitæ brevitatis (C. *Tusc.* 4, 17, 37).

SPAN, v. *palmā metri qd.—*palmā amplecti qd (*to s. round it*).

SPANGLE, s. *bracteola. *bracteola micans.

SPANGLE, v. *bracteoilis [micantibus] distinguere. *The spangled sky*, cælum astris distinctum (C.).

SPANIEL, *canis avicularius (*Linn.*).

SPAR, s. ¶ *A kind of stone*, lapis specularis (*Plin.*); argyrolithus (t. i.).

SPAR, s. ¶ *A round piece of wood*, canterius (*Vitr.*). *A little s.*, capreolus (*Cæs.*).

SPAR, v. [PROPR.] se exercere or (*pass.* in mid. sense) exerceri (*to practise; it being understood fm the context that the persons are boxing; athlete se exercentes; athlete, quum exercentur*).—*se exercere pugnis certo (*ast.* se exercere saliendo, *Plaut.*, and pugnis certare, C.). [Fig.] (de doctrinā) gladiari inter se, cum qd; certare.

SPARE, *adj.* [LEAN, vid.] Superfluous, abundans (see SUPERFLUOUS). *S. time*, see LITURAE.

SPARE, v. [To reserve, servare. reservare. condere. recondere, qd. [Not parcare, comparcere, qd in this sense. [To use or apply carefully or parsimoniously, parcere ci rei. To s. pains, expensae, parcere labori, impensae: *to s. no pains about athy*, graviter, strenue laborare; elaborare in qd re; sedulo agere qd (*ast. C.*). To s. one's praises, maligne laudare (*opp.* non maligne, plenā manu, laudare). To s. the better, parce uti butyro: *to s. one's words*, parcere verbis (*Sen.* Ep. 29, 1). To s. no enreaties, omnibus precibus petere, contendere; etiam atque etiam rogare (*ast. C.*). To have no time to s., vacui temporis nihil habere. [To leave off, omit, superscedere qd re; omittere qd. [To refrain fm severity, parcere ci (g. t.).—temperare (to be moderate or gentle).—indulgere (to be lenient), cl.]

SPARING, [Of things], angustus, tenuis. Jm. tenuis et angustus. exiguus. parvus. Jm. tenuis et exiguus (see parvus, in this use of it, only in the poets; the best prose writers apply it exclusively to persons). [Of persons], parvus (e. g. pr.). restrictus. Jm. parvus et restrictus. tenax. Jm. parvus et tenax. restrictus et tenax. frugi (*comp.* frugalior, superl. frugalissimus; the positive frugalitas was not in use).—malignus. To be s. of athy, parce dare qd (e. g. civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, *Suet.* Oct. 40). So s. was he of time, tanta ci erat parsimonia temporis (*Plin.* Ep. 3, 5, 12).

SPARINGLY, [Of things], exigue (see tenuiter). [Of persons], parce, maligne.

SPARK, ¶ *A particle of fire*, scintilla (*prop. and fig.: the smallest part of athy weh appears first or remains to the last*; see C. de Rep. 2, 21; ad Pam. 10, 14, extr.).—igniculi (beginnings, small appearance at first; see Q. 6, Proem. 7; cf. C. Att. 15, 26, 2).—qa significatio ca rei (some sign or symptom of a thing; as, C. Off. 1, 15, 46, puto neminem omnino esse negligentem, in quo qa significatio virtutis appareat, in whom some s's of virtue appear): s's of virtue, igniculi virtutum; virtutum quasi scintillulae (C. Fin. 5, 15, ext.). *A s. of hope*, spes exigua; see GLIMMER of hope. Every s. of hope has disappeared, omnes spes mihi erepta, praecisa est. If you have the least s. of feeling, of honour, nisi omnem humanitatem, nisi omnem pudorem exultis. If you have a s. of love for me, si quid in te residet amoris erga me. [A showy man, homo elegans; or prps, homunculus bellus (*Varr.* ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3).—trossulus (a dandy; Pers. 1, 82).

SPARKLE, scintillare (*Plaut.*); radiare (*Plin.*); micare, fulgere, nitere [Syn. in GLITTER]. His eyes s., oculi ardent (are, as it were, on fire; C. *Verr.* 4, 66, 148).—vultus ejus ardore animi micant (C. *Perr.* 1).

SPARKLING, ardens. scintillans. micans.

SPARRING, [PROPR.] pugilum exercitatio. [IMPROPR.] What s. there is amongst the learned, quanta pugna est doctorum hominum (C.). There is a constant s. between the Stoics and Epicureans, pugna perpetua inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos (C.).

SPARROW, passer.

SPARROW-HAWK, *falco nisus (*Linn.*).

SPASM, spasmus (*Plin.*).—distentio nervorum (as a translation of the Greek word, Cels.). To be seized with s., spasmo convelli, tentari, corripri. To suffer fm s., spasmo vexari (*Scrib. Larg.*). jactari, laborare.

SPASMODIC, spasticus (*Plin.*, affected with spasms).—convulsus (convulsed, *Suet.*).—spasmo similis (like spasms).

SPASMODICALLY, *quasi spasmo vexaretur.

SPATTER, aspergere qd re, or aspergere qd ci.

SPATTERDASHES, *scortea, pl.; pænulas scortem (Jan).

SPATULA, spatula (Cels.).

SPAVIN, *vitiolum suffraginum. A spavined horse, equus suffragineus (Col.).

SPAWN, s. ova piscium.

SPAWN, v. ova parere, gignere (C.: fetificare, Solin.).

SPEAK, ¶ To utter articulate sounds as expressions of thought, loqui (to express one's thoughts; opp. tacere or reticere; *exply in familiar conversation*).—dicere (to enunciate, utter in words; more formally, as in a set speech).—fari (rare in prose; used by poets of solemn or set speech).—fabulari, and (of several) confabulari (almost exclusively Com.).—verba facere (of a set speech, by an orator). To learn to s., loquendi facultatem consequi (Cels.). To s. together, or with one another, colloqui. sermocinari. sermonem conferre: to be always (often) speaking of sth, usurpare qd sermonibus; in ore habere qd: to s. of sth, narrare qd: to s. good Latine, bene, or scienter, Latine loqui: to s. plainly, loqui plane, dilucide: to s. generally, loqui generatim. universe: to s. quickly, rapidly, linguis celeritatem incitare; volubili esse lingua (C.); præcipitare sermonem (L.). Not to s. of all of them, remotis his omnibus: not to s. of this, that &c., ut tacemus, ut siliam, followed by an acc. and infin.; ut prætermittam, followed by quod or an acc. and infin.; præterquam or præter id, quod &c.: to wish to s. with aby, qm velle: to s. out of aby, secus de qd dicere (C.). loqui (T.); ci male dicere, probra dicere: not to s. a word with one, non unum verbum commutare cum qo (Ter.). To s. to a person, alloqui, appellare, compellere qm. To finish speaking, dicendi or loquendi finem facere (g. t.).—sermonem conficere (to end a conversation).—perorare (to come to a conclusion in a speech). Not to suffer aby to finish speaking, qm or cs orationem interpellare (not occupare). Let me finish speaking, sine me pervenire quo volo; sine omnia dicam; sine dicam quod cept. ¶ To deliver an oration, orationem habere, agere, or dicere: to s. before the people, orationem dicere ad populum; verba facere apud populum: to s. in public (to an assembly regularly convened), concionari; concionem habere (C.). ¶ To be very expressive, to bear witness, &c., by Crcl. (e. g. huius rei testis est pugna Marathonica, s. s. for): a speaking argument, ex ample, manifestum, apertum, promptum argumentum, exemplum. A speaking image or picture, imago viva. The thing s. for itself, res loquitur ipse (C.); si res verba postulare, ac non pro se ipse loqueretur (C. Fam. 3, 2). ¶ Speak to; see ACCOST, ADDRESS.

SPEAKING, ¶ The act of speaking, locutio (opp. silentium, taciturnitas).—sermo (*exply in conversation*).—dictio (delivery of a speech). ¶ That which one says, speech, sermo. oratio. verba, dicta (pl.): much s., multa verba; loquacitas; verborum intemperantia (Bau.). To avoid much s., ut rem paucis absolvam, dicam; ne multa; ne longus sim: mode of s., verba; dicendi genus: modern writers say, loquendi genus (Muret.); loquendi forma (Ruhnck., Ern.), or formula (Wolf); Avoid the Grecian phrasia; also loquendi ratio).

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, *tubus qui vocem longissime fert.

SPEAR, hasta (v. pr.).—lancea (Λογχι, the lance or comparatively slender s. of the Greek; used by the cavalry, and also by huntsmen: Iphicrates added greatly to its dimensions: it was used also by the Spaniards; and in the time of the emperors was the ordinary weapon of the Praetorian guard).—pilum (baco, the javelin, much thicker and stronger than the Grecian lance: its shaft, often of cornel, was partly square, and five and a half feet long; the head, nine inches long, was of iron. It was used to thrust with; was peculiar to the Romans, and gave the name of pilani to the division by which it was used).—hasta velitaria (the lighter s. of the light-armed).—verutum (the s. or spit of the Roman light infantry).—gesum (properly a Celtic weapon, but adopted by the Romans: it was given as a reward to any soldier who wounded an enemy).—sparus (a rude missile, used when no better could be obtained).—jaculum. spiculum (g. ti. for dart resembling the lance and javelin, but smaller; used by the jaculatores, and in hunting).—sarissa (the long s. of the Macedonians).—rompheus (the Thracian s. with a long sword-like blade).—silvina (an Illyrian s. like a hunting pole).—framen (a German s., with a short, narrow, but very sharp head).—falarica or plularica (a large s. of the Sogun-

lines, impelled by twisted ropes: it had a long iron head and a ball of lead at the other end, and often carried flaming pitch or tow).—matara, tragula (s. s. used in Gaul and Spain: the trag, probably barbed). The Acha and Cateia were much smaller missiles).—[Chiefly in Dict. of Antiqu.: compare the account under MISSILE, which is in Ramahorn.] To hurl a s., pilum conijcere. also torquere; missile (telum, &c.) mittere. The shaft of a s., hastile: the head of a s., acies. crispis. spiculum: to be wounded by a s., hastâ vulnerari: to transgress aby with a s., hastâ transgredi; oneself, inducere se hastâ: to brandish a s., hastam vibrare. A little s., hastula.

SPEARMAN, hastatus (Cicero once uses doryphorus δορυφόρος: but only of a status by Polygnetus, known by this name).—sarisophorus (one who carries the sarissa: see under SPEAR.—not lancearius in his and badly formed).

SPECIAL, singuli (e. g. singulas lites; opp. generales cause, &c.).—singularum partium (relating to separate parts, not to the whole of sth; e. g. index singularum partium cs rei).—singularis (peculiar).—proprius (only for a particular case or &c.).—intimus (intimate; of friends and friendship).—&c. specials, opp. generalis, is common in Q., Sen. &c. C. nam Crcl.: thus to generale quoddam decorum he opposes aliud huic subiectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis.—Ulp. esse definitus: et generales questiones et definitus.

SPECIALLY, singulitim. separatim (apart).—nominatim (by name; expressly).—proprie (individually; opp. communiter; &c. not specialiter). ¶ Especially, vid.

SPECIES, pars (opp. genus: C. de Invent. 1, 23, 42. genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quae subest generi, ut amor; more rarely, species (in logic).—species (C. Top. 7, 31; in natural history).—forma.

SPECIFIC. See SPECIAL.

SPECIFICATION, *index singularum partium.

SPECIFY, singulitim enumerare.

SPECIMEN, (artis) specimen (exhibited in order that one may judge).—documentum (*exply as an example or pattern, fm which one may copy*).—exemplum (as example, sample).—experimentum (by way of proofs or trial). To give a s., (artis) specimen dare, edere (aff. C.), ostendere (L.).

SPECIOUS, speciosus (having a fair appearance).—simulatus. fictus. fucatus. fucosus (C.); coloratus (Sen., shows, but false). S. virtus, virtutis species (C.); virtus simulata, non vera (C.).

SPECIOUSLY, in or per speciem. specie. simulate. simulate. ficta.

SPECK, SPECKLE, parva macula. labeccula (if it disfigures).

SPECKLE, v. maculare (Plaut.). Speckled, maculosus (Col.); maculis sparus (L.). To be speckled, maculari (Plaut.); commaculari (T.); maculis spargi (L.); maculam trahere (aff. Plin.).

SPECTACLE, species. aspectus. spectaculum. [Srv. and PHR. in SIGN.]

SPECTACLES, *perspicillum; or by Crcl., e. g., s. s. were not yet invented, *nondum oculi arte adjuvi erant.

SPECTATOR, spectator (C.). To be a s. of sth, ci rei se immiscere (L.), or admiscere (Ter.). To be an idle s. of sth, otiosum spectatorem ci rei se præbere (C. Off. 2, 7, 26; opp. non otiosum, non lento animo, spectare qd). A female s., spectatrix (T.); quæ spectat. quæ spectatum venit.

SPECTRAL, larvalis (Sen.). *larva similia.

SPECTRE, species (any appearance, e. g. mortui, Appul.).—simulacrum vanum (O., deceitful appearance).—umbra (shadow, e. g. mortui, Suet.).—larva (disembodied soul, as an evil spirit of the night).—&c. Spectrum is not Lat. in this sense: εἰδωλον only in the sense of the Stoics: mostellum found only in the second (spurious) argument of Plaut. Mostellaria.—Appul. has also occuracula noctium.—bustorum formidamina. sepulchrorum terribilissima (terry &c. s. s. haunting graves). To fear s. s., simulacra vana timere: to be disturbed by s. s., umbris inquietari. I see s. s., obvise mihi sunt species mortuorum.

SPECULATE, ¶ To think, cogitare de qd re: studium in contemplatione rerum collocare (philosophically).—de exitu rei divinare (to hazard a conjecture). ¶ To make an adventure for gain, lucrari, quæstui servire (to be an habitual speculator, aff. C.).—spe et cogitatione rapi a domo longius (C. de Rep. 2, 4; to go abroad on a speculation).

SPECULATION, *Thought, imagination, &c.*, cogitatio: *s.*, studia cogitationis (*C. Off.* 1, 6, 19); studia scientiarum cognitionisque. *¶ A plan or adventure for gain*, spes et cogitatio questus. *To be fond of s.*, emendi aut vendendi questu et lucro duci. *A turn for s.*, solertia (*fm contesi*).—merandi studium or cupiditas, merandi cupiditas et navigandi (*see C. Rep.* 2, 4, 7; *for mercantile s.*).—questus studium (*desire of gain*). *To undertake or be connected with foreign mercantile s.*, aleam maris et negotiationis subire (*ast. Col.* 1, *praf.* 8). *To lose all one's money in mercantile s.*, pecuniam omnem in merationibus perdere (*Gell.* 3, 3); *fm a loss of s.*, merandi cupiditate; merandi causa; questus studio. **SPECULATIVE**, (philosophia) quæ contemplatione rerum continetur; or simply (philosophia) contemplativa (*Sen. Ep.* 91, 10). *A s. genius*, ingenium sollers, acutum; or, *fm the context*, solertia (*C.*).

SPECULATOR, quæstuosus. qui quæstui servit. *A s. in corn or provisions*, fenerator or tociusse ex annonæ caritate lucrans (*Suet. Ner.* 45). *A s. in corn*, dardanarius (*Ulp.*, &c.).

SPEECH, *Faculty of speech, vox (voice; g. f. for power of utterance; of beasts or men)*.—oratio (*power of expressing one's thoughts and emotions in articulate s.*).—lingua (*the tongue; also s.*).—linguæ or sermonis usua. *To be without the faculty of s.*, mutum esse; orationis expertum esse (*not to possess the faculty at all*); elinguum esse; linguæ usu defectum esse (*to be unable to utter any articulate sound*): *one who has been deprived of the faculty of s.*, cui sermonis usus ablatu est: *to deprive any of the faculty of s.*, see 'to render SPEECHLESS': *to lose, recover, the power of s.*, linguam usum amittere, recipere (*ost. O. Met.* 14, 99). *¶ Manner of speaking, vox, lingua. An impediment in his s.*, linguæ hesitantiā. *¶ An address, harangue, allocutium (address of a persuasive, consolatory, or warning kind: a soft s., blandum or lenè allocutium, L.)*.—allocutio (*speaking to*).—appellatio (*addressing a man quietly; e. g. to request althg.*).—compellatio (*direct address in a s.; rhet. term*).—oratio (*formal studied s.*)—concolo (*address to a popular or military assembly, harangue*).—sermo (*s. of an unpremeditated, conversational kind*). *A set or studied s.*, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparata or apparata et composita: *to make a s.*, orationem habere, agere, or dicere (*g. it.*); concionem habere, concionari (*to the people, troops, &c.*): *to make a s. before any (i. e. to him)*, verba facere apud qm; *to the people*, verba facere apud populum: *to compose a s.*, orationem facere or conficere: *to prepare a s.*, orationem meditari or commentari: *to learn a s. by heart*, orationem ediscere: *to read a s.*, orationem de scripto dicere; orationem recitare (*to read any's s. before an audience*): *an extempore s.*, oratio subita et fortuita (*opp. commentatio, a prepared s.*); *a little s.*, oratunculā: *to end a s.*, perorare; dicendi finem facere. *¶ A thing said, dictum, vox, verbum. Cutting s.'s (= sayings, words), verborum aculei: unkind or abusive s.'s, maledicta, pl.*

SPEECHLESS, mutus (*dumb*).—elinguis (*deprived of the faculty of speech; e. g., fm fear*). *To render any s.*, qm elinguum reddere; ci usum linguæ auferre (*of a thing*; *O. Met.* 14, 99): *to be or become s.*, elinguum esse; linguæ usu defectum esse: *I am or become s.*, vox me deficit; qd mihi vocem intercludit or præcludit (*althg deprives me of the power of utterance*). *S. fm amazement*, stupidus.

SPEED, *s. festinatio, properatio (C.)*, properantia (*S. T.*), maturatio (*ducl. ad Her.*). *With s.*, festinanter; properare; raptim; properanter; cursim; curriculo: *with the utmost s.*, præproperare; properantius; maturius; quam celerrime (*C.*); quam ocissime (*S.*); velis remis; remis velisque (*C.*): *to make all possible s.*, omni festinatione properare (*C. Fam.* 12, 25, 3); ventis remisque festinare (*C.*); nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliquum facere (*Cæs. B. G.* 2, 26): *more haste worse s.*, sat celeriter fit, quicquid satis bene (*Suet.*); sat cito si sat bene.

SPEED, v. INTRANS. *To hasten, festinare (to do a thing in a hurried and imperfect manner)*.—maturare (*to take care to be in good time*).—properare (*to take care that an opportunity does not pass*; *C.*).—festinationem adhibere (*Np.*).—celeritatis studere (*Cæs.*).—accelerare, currere (*to make haste*; *C.*).—se incitare (*Cæs.*).—properare tendere, contendere (*qo (to hasten to a place; L.)*). *¶ TRANS.* *To hasten, accelerare qd (to endeavour to bring althg about quickly)*.—maturare qd, or with inf. (*not to put off althg wch should be done now; but admaturatione is only = to bring althg to maturity,*

Cæs. B. G. 7, 54).—representare qd (*to execute althg without delay, even before the time*).—præcipitare qd (*to accelerate it too much*). *¶ To prosper; vid.*

SPEEDILY, See QUICKLY.

SPEEDY, See QUICK.

SPELL, s. carmen (*Plin., H.*). cantio (*C.*). cantus magicus (*Col.*). incantamentum (*charm, incantation; Plin.*).—cantium (*Appul.*). *To pronounce a s.*, carmen incantare (*Plin.*): *s. bound, (fig.) defixus (T.)*.

SPELL, v. ordinare syllabas literarum (*Prisc.*; *to arrange the syllables and letters*)—litteras in syllabas colligere. *To s. correctly (in writing)*, recte ordinare syllabas literarum: *to know how to s. a word*, nosse quibus quæque syllaba literis constet.

SPELLING, Crcl. with the verb.

SPELT, far (Ida, wch Pliny also writes in Latin, zea).—*triticum spelta (*Linn.*).

SPEND, ¶ To lay out, apply, convertere qd in qm rem. conferre qd ad qm rem. ponere, collocare, consumere, conterere qd in qd re. adhibere, impendere qd ci rei. erogare qd in qam rem (*g. y not ci rei; e. g. in ludos, not ludis*). *¶ To pass (time), degere, agere, transigere (e. g. diem, vitam, or etatem)*. *To s. (time) in althg or with any one*, (tempus) ducere qd re (*e. g. noctem jucundis sermonibus*); consumere or conterere qd re or in qd re (*to consume, bestow upon althg, or, in a bad sense, to throw it away*).—absumere qd re (*to s. uselessly, to waste; e. g. tempus dicendo, diem frigidis rebus*).—extrahere qd re (*to wear out, to protract, without any result; always used of spending time in talk, &c., instead of action*). *To s. one's whole life in study*, totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere, absumere, or consumere; etatem ducere in literis: *to s. one's life in idleness and entertainments*, vitam in otio et conviviis agere: *to s. one's life in travelling*, etatem suam consumere in perpetua peregrinatione: *to s. whole days over the fire*, totos dies juxta focum aque ignem agere: *to s. the whole day in running about*, totum diem curando atque ambulando conterere: *to s. a day with any one*, diem cum qo ponere (*C. ad Fam.* 5, 21, 3). *I spent three days with him*, triduum cum eo fui: *let us s. this day merrily*, hilare hunc consumamus diem (*ast. Ter. Ad.* 2, 4, 25, where sumamus is only poetic; see *Ruhn.* in l.). *to s. the night in a place*, pernoctare qo loco (*to pass the night*); manere qo loco (*to remain anywhere during the night; e. g. in tabernaculo; inter vias et vias; usually with the idea that one cannot travel further or find a lodging elsewhere; see Ruhn.* *Suet. Cæs.* 39): *to s. the night with any one*, pernoctare cum qo or apud qm.

To SPEND ITSELF, absumi, consumi.

SPENDTHRIFT, homo prodigus, profusus, effusus. heluo. gurgis; Jx. gurgis atque heluo. nepos (*a young s.*).

SPERM, semen (Cels.), sperma (*Sulp. Sever.*).

SPERMATIC, spermaticus (L. t.); or by gen. seminis.

SPEW, vomere. evomere. vomitum vomere (Plin.). **SPHERE, ¶ PROP.** sphaera. *The celestial s.*, coelestia loca, n. pl. *¶ Fto* munus, munia, lum, pl. *To keep within one's s.*, se rerum suarum finibus continere.

SPHERICAL, by Crcl. with sphaera. *Sphaericus, sphaeroides, late.*

SPHINX, sphinx, gls, f. (Auson.)

SPICE, s. condimentum (*g. t.*, althg by wch food is rendered savoury; also fig., e. g. condimentum amicitiae).—arōma, atis, n. (*foreign s., as cinnamon, ginger*).

SPICE, v. (elbos) aromatibus condire. *aspergere aromata cibis.

SPICERY, *omne aromatum genus. *omnia aromata.

SPICY, aromaticus (Spartian.); or by Crcl. with aroma.

SPIDER, arānea (Linn.), araneola. *Of a s.*, araneus: *a s.'s web*; see *CONWEB*: *the s. orchis*, *ophrys aranifera (*Linn.*): *s.-wort*, *anthericum liliastrium (*Linn.*).

SPIGOT, obturamentum. embolus. epistomium (Varr.)

SPIKE, s. *¶ A ear of corn, &c.*, spica. *¶ A long nail*, clavus spicatus. *¶ A javelin, spiculum. ¶ A kind of lavender*, *lavandula spica (*Linn.*).

SPIKE, v. spicare. spiculare. *To s. cannon*, tormenta clavibus adactis inutilia reddere.

SPIKENARD, spica nardi (Plin.), spica (*Scrib. Larg.*).

SPILL, s. *¶ A thin shiver of wood, assula.*

SPILL, v. effundere. profundere.

SPIN, ἰ τῶν **SPIN** nere. **SPIN** Stamina nere. stamina ducere versato fuso, stamina torta ducere manu, are found in the poets, but are admissible in prose; but fila deducere, stamina torquere digitis or pollice are purely poetical.—lanam tractare (as a business)—pensum facere or peragere (as a task). To s. a web (of the spider), textere telam: to s. off, deducere stamina colo (Tibull. 1, 3, 86): to s. out, deducere (to s. to the end; propr. or fig.); excogitare; comminisci (to think out): to s. out a thing, i. e. to unfold it copiously, uberius or fusius disputare de re; pluribus docere, exponere qd. **INTRANS.** = To turn round quickly, in orbem agi, circummagi, or circumferri (**SPIN** rotari is rather poetic); gyros variare (to make circles, as birds do in the air).

SPINACH, **SPINAGE**, *spinacea oleracea (Linn.).

SPINAL, spinæ (gen.).

SPINDLE, ἰ in a spinning wheel, fusus. To work a s., fusum versare (O.). **Any slender pointed rod made to turn round, cylindrus, cylindrus axis.**

SPINE, spina. One of the vertebrae of the s., spondylus; vertebra (Cels.).

SPINNER, *qui. quæ net, fila or stamina deducit.

SPINNING, florum deducendorum opus (Bau.). S. of wool, lanificium: to live by s., lanā victum querere (Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): the art of s., ars nendi, stamina or fila deducendi: a s. machine, *machina staminibus nendis utilis: a s. wheel, *rhombus cuius ope stamina nentur.

SPINOUS, spinosus (prop. and fig.).

SPINSTER, virgo. inupta, æ.

SPIRACLE, spiramentum. spiraculum. lumen (any opening that admits light and air).—To open s.'s, spiramenta laxare, relaxare (†). If 'spiracles' = pores, foramina invisibilia corporis (Cels. 1, præf. p. 14, Bip.). *pori (f. t.).

SPIRAL, quasi in cochleam serpens. in cochleam retortus. muricatum intortus (Plin. 9, 33, 52). A s. line, spira; linea tortuosa (not spiralis): a s. pillar, columna cochlea (P. Viet. de Regg. urb. Rom. 8, 9): a s. staircase, *gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes or extructi. **COCHLEA** is without authority.

SPIRALLY, *in cochleæ speciem. in cochleam (Cels. 8, 10).—muricatum.

SPIRIT, ἰ **Ath** eminently refined, inflammable liquor raised by distillation, prope spiritus (f. t.).—*liquor acrior (Georges).—liquor tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus (Bau.; Plant. says, flos vini). Hence **Essential quality**, flos, medulla. The s. of Luther's works, flores e Lutheri scriptis decerpit (qst. Plin. 14, 1, extr.).

Fig. **Livelessness**, vivacity (of style), spiritus; sanguis (freshness): to borrow from poets the art of giving a subject s. and life, a poetis in rebus spiritum petere (Q. 10, 1, 27): in Archilochus we find great s. and life, in Archilochus plurimum sanguinis atque nervorum (Q. 10, 1, 80). **The soul, powers of the human mind, animus (the vital power, the sensitive and appetitive nature, τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν, ὁ θυμὸς; then the whole spiritual nature of man; opp. corpus).—mens (the intellect, ὁ νοῦς).—anima (in the best writers, denotes the principle of life = spiritus, ψυχή; it is only in later prose writers that it obtains the meaning of animus).—spiritus (almost = anima, the breath of life; then also those properties of the mind which answer to our 'high s.' energy, inspiration, &c.).—ingenium (intellectual powers, talent, imply the creative or inventive faculty). Jn. animus et mens. A great or lofty s., animus magnus, excelsus, altus; ingenium magnum, excelsum: a man of great s., animus magnus; vir magni ingenii: noble or choice s., clarissima ingenia: an inferior s., ingenium parvum, pusillum; homo parvi ingenii (of a person): a philosophical s., subtilitas (in disputando); vir subtilis, sagax (of the person): to have great s., magno ingenio esse; ingenio abundare: to show s., signa dare ingenii. **The prevailing opinion or constitution of mind, also that which principally guides the actions, animus, mens. studium** as rei (inclination to athg). A serie s., animus servilis: a s. of contradiction, obloquendi studium: a s. of novelty, ingenium novarum or novandarum studium: a s. of private gain, *privatæ utilitatis studium: a warlike s., gloriæ bellicæ studium; studium bellicum. **Peculiar manner of thinking and acting, ingenium (peculiar turn or constitution of mind).—natura (natural quality or state).—proprietas (property).—ratio (peculiar manner and way).—mens (the peculiar mode of thinking; hence, also, the sense attached by a writer to his words, opp. verba; see Taut.****

Fig. 19, 4, 19).—voluntas, or (ad Her. 2, 10) scripta voluntas (that which a writer means to say, that as he had in his mind when he wrote; opp. scriptum, verbum or litteræ = literal meaning, the letter; see C. Cæcæ 23, 65; de Invent. 1, 4, 19). also voluntatis conjectura (opp. verborum proprietates)—sententia (idea contenta in what is said, &c.; opp. verbum ac littera; see C. Cæcæ 27, 77).—id quod ex verbis intelligi potest (opp. to words themselves). **Genius**, in this sense, is Latin. Whether the s. should be followed or the letter, verbis standum sit an voluntate (Q): to follow the s. agat the letter, a voluntate et contra scriptum judicari de re (ad Herenn.). the letter agat the s., verba et litteras sequi, negligere voluntatem: to obey the letter, not the s., of a law, command, &c., ad verba et litteras non ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi potest, obtemperare: to preserve the s. of an author without tying oneself down to a strictly literal translation, non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omne verborum vimque servare. The s. of eloquence among the Greeks in each successive age can be learnt from their writings, ex Græcorum scriptis cujusque ætatis quæ dicendi ratio voluntasque fuerit, intelligi potest: to comprehend the s. of a writer, mentem (not genium) scriptoris assequi; ad voluntatem scriptoris accedere: the s. of Lælius seems also to breathe in his writings, videtur Lælii mens etiam spirare in scriptis: the s. of the Græc language, *Græcæ lingue natura: s. of the age; see Agx. **A simple incorporeal being, with the power of thought and will, prope spiritus** (Sen. Ep. 4), i. sacer intra nos spiritus sedet)—anima quæ relicto corpore errare solet (after death, acc. to Plin. 7, 32, 33). The Holy S., Spiritus Sacer; Deus (e. g. Deus tecum est, intus est, with Sen. l. c.): God is a s., Deus est mens soluta quædam et libera, segregata ab omni concretione mortali (with C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66): as evil s., demon (Lact. 2, 14, eqq.): the s. of the dead, lemure (g. t.); manes (souls of the dead regarded with awe, as being no longer connected with matter, but like shades); lares (good spirits, worshipped as domestic gods); larvæ, manes (bad spirits, supposed to wander about at night as ghosts); pii (the pure spirits; see C. Phil. 14, 12, 22); umbræ, epy with infernæ (shades of the departed in the lower regions): the world of s.'s, *quidquid sine corpore viget (every thing incorporeal).—celestia, lum. s. (in heaven).—piorum sedes et locus (habitation of the pious, blessed). To enter the world of (happy) s.'s, piorum sedem et locum consequi.

SPIRITED, alacer (brisk, lively, in body or mind).—acer (full of fire and energy).—vividus (lively, energetic)—vegetus (of the mind, lively, quick).—vigens (fresh, strong, in body or mind).—concitatus (impassioned)—animosus (full of high courage; of men, of horses, O.). A s. speech, oratio fervidior: a s. orator, orator agens; calens in dicendo: to give a s. account or representation of athg, ca rei imaginem exprimere quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur (qst. Q. 4, 3, 123): a s. contest, contentio acris; certamen acris (fight): the battle is s., fit pugna acris certamine.

SPIRITLESS, alacri animo. acriter. **SPIRITLESS**, imbecillus. tardus. tard or pinguis ingenii (of weak mind).—frigidus. inanis. Jn. frigidus et inanis (without vigour or life).

SPIRITUAL, ἰ **That consists of spirit, incorporeal, corpore carens**; In quo nihil est mixtum atque concretum, aut quod ex terrâ natum atque fictum esse videatur; or ab omni concretione mortali segregatus (see C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66). **Incorporeus and incorporealis are not found in Classical prose.** Pure s. existences, animi per se ipsos viventes (C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37). **That concerns the mind or spirit, by the gen. animi, ingenii (e. g., s. joys, animi voluptates).** **Avoid the barbarous spiritualis.** S. goods, animi bona: the s. welfare of mankind, eterna animi felicitas: s. excellences, animi virtutes: with s. eyes, animi oculi. **Not secular, ecclesiasticus (ecclesiastical, Eccl.).—sacer (sacred).—clericorum (gen. pl. of or belonging to the clergy, e. g. ordo clericorum). A s. person, clericus, ecclesiasticus.**

SPIRITUALLY, animo. ingenio. mente (opp. sensu).

SPIRITUOUS, *fervidus.

SPIT, s. veru, n. verum (Plant.). To turn a s. veru versare.

SPIT, v. **To fasten on a s., * (carnes) vera transfigere. To eject from the mouth, spere, expuere.** To s. blood, sanguinem vomere, ejicere, extussire; sanguinem per tussim exsiccato or ejicere: tussis sanguinem extundit (Cels.). sanguinem per o redde, sanguinem (ore) rejicere (Plin.). to spit o

*spitting of blood, excretaiones cruentas inhibere: to s. at or on, qd sputo aspergere or respergere; inspuere in qd; conspuere; consputare (g. t., in good or bad sense). **SPUTE** Asperere, *Plin.* 28, 4, 7, and insputare, *Plaut.* *Capt.* 3, 4, 21 & 23, are unusual: to s. in *aby's* face, inspuere ei in frontem or in ca faciem; os es sputo respergere; also consputare qm: to s. forth, out, or up, exsperare (in clearing the throat, or coughing); spuerere, expuerere (to s. out); sallivare (to emit as spittle, of the mures, *Plin.* 9, 36, 60); vomere, evomere; ejicere, rejicere (to vomit; evomere also of volcanoes); per os reddere (to emit from the mouth); to spit forth flames, ex montis vertice ignes erumpunt; mons ignes vomit (!) or flammis emicat: (*fig.*) to s. out venom and gall, acerbissima virus evomere; against *aby*, apud qm: to s. out death and destruction, eadem eructare sermonibus.*

SPITAL. See **HOSPITAL**.

SPITE, s. odium occultum, tacitum, simulas obscura (a secret, suppressed dislike or enmity between two parties or persons, esp. in political matters; opp. simulas aperta; *Död.* and *Hernog.* show that simulas alone does not express our 'spite')—odium inclusum (*C. Fam.* 1, 9, 54). To cherish s., odium occultum gerere adversus qm (*ast. Plin.* 8, 18, 26); occulta simulas mihi cum qo intercedit (*ast. Cæs. B. C.* 2, 25); in s. of, by the prepp. adversus or in; adv. marking opposition and inconsistency between the two things; in expressing the existence of a state, but implying inconsistency between it and the other assertion. Something was done in spite of a treaty, a decree of the senate, adversus indicia, senatus consultum: stultum est adversus statum et capitis canitium (in s. of his age and grey hairs); sed in hac metate utrique animi juveniles erant; tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit qm diu immota acies; or by *abl. absol.* with contemptum, neglectus, &c. (e. g., in s. of *aby*, invito or nolente qo): he proceeds in s. of difficulties, licet tot difficultates obstant, objiciantur, tamen incepto suo non desistit: he retains his opinion in s. of all contrary arguments, contemptis, neglectis, omnibus adversariis rationibus, in sua perseverat sententia: you see how poor it is in spite of its fine name, qui tam tanto nomine quam sit parvus videt.

SPITE, v. || To be spiteful; see 'To cherish SPITE.' || To show spite or ill-will towards *aby*, odium occultum habere es rei or in qm: to be spited by *aby*, esse ei in odio, or apud qm in odio.

SPITEFUL, malignus (opp. benignus).—malevolus. malevolens (ill-natured).

SPITEFULLY, maligne.

SPITEFULNESS, malignitas. malignitas multo veneno tincta (*Sen.*).

SPITTER, sputator (*Plaut.*).—qui spuit, &c.

SPITTING, by sputum (*spittle*); or by the verb. *S. box*, *ciatula or vas sputo excipiendo collocata (*Hor.*); *vas in quod inspuatur.

SPITTLE, saliva. humor oris (whether spit out of the mouth or not).—sputum (only as spit out).—oris excrementa, *pi.* (post-Aug.) To create s., sputum creare, movere, or facere.

SPLASH, aspergere qd re or aspergere qd ci.

SPLAY, v. luxare (e. g. membrum). **SP.** There is no sufficient authority for cluxare).—ejicere (armum, a shoulder, *Veg.* of a horse).—movere sua sede, or de suo loco.

SPLAY-FOOTED, varicus (*O. A.* 4, 3, 304).

SPLEEN, || **PROPR.** splen (*Plin.*).—lien (*Cels.*). Disorder of the s., morbus lienus (*Plaut.*); malum hypochondriacum (t. t.). || **FIG.** Ill-will, bills; indignatio, (cs rei) indignitas, ira. To vent one's s. upon or agst *aby*, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat; iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere.

SPLENDID, splendidus (*propr.* and *improp.*).—spendens. fulgens. nitens. nitidus. [*SYN.* IN BRIGHT]—micans (glittering, bright).—illustris. magnificus (*improp.*); the latter referring more to the real nature of the thing).—*JN.* splendidus et magnificus, præclarus (*illustris*).—*JN.* magnificus et præclarus; lautissimus (very neat and elegant, exquisitely fine).—*JN.* magnificus et lautissimus. The s. passages in a poem, eminentia, lum (Q.): s. achievements, magnificæ res gestæ; facta splendida (!). To gain a s. victory, magnificæ vincere. A s. reputation, nomen illustre. A s. edition, editio et chartæ et literarum formis ornatissima; liber et chartæ et literarum formis ornatissimus (**SP.** non editio splendidissima, or liber splendidissimus).

SPLENDIDLY, magnifice. splendide. præclare. lautissime. egregie. To live s., largiter se invitare (with ref. to food and drink).—magnifice vivere (in respect of magnificence).—luxuriose vivere (g. t., in respect of luxury). The affair went off s., prorsus itat res.

SPLENDOR, || **PROPR.** As a property of a body, splendor (bright lustre; of any colour).—fulgor (strong and dazzling brightness; of light; eplu of the colour of fire, or the like).—nitor (of a polished or glossy surface).—candor (clear brightness; eplu of the sky, the sun).—To give s. to a thing, splendidi or nitidum facere qd. In splendorem dare qd; nitorem induere ei rei. || **FIG.** Magnificence, illustris quality, splendor (of a thing great or imposing).—fulgor (of character or reputation).—claritas (renown).—magnificencia (pomp, magnificence). S. in style of living, vite cultus: s. of diction, splendor verborum: s. of a name, splendor et nomen: to be still in the s. of glory, recenti gloriâ nitere: the s. of a thing is extinguished, cs rei splendor deletur: to lose its s., obsolescere (of things): to show itself in its s., fulgere qd re (of persons); totum splendore (of things); enitiere (of things which attract observation).

SPLENETIC, || **PROPR.** splenicus. spleneticus. llenosus (*Plin.*). || **FIG.** stomachicus. morosus. tristis. ager animi or animo.

SPLICE, jungere.nectere. See **JOIN**.

SPLINT, **SPLINTER**, || A fragment split off, fragmentum. A s. of a broken bone, ossis fragmentum (*Cels.*): to take out s.'s, fracta ossa extrahere (*Plin.*). || A thin piece of wood to keep a set bone in its place, canalis, canaliculus (*Cels.*); also pl. ferulae (the stalks of that plant being used as s.'s), to wch *Cels.* adds, explaining their use, quæ fissæ circumpositæque ossa in sua sede continent (*Cels.* 8, 10, 1). To put on s.'s, ferulas accommodare, or circumponere, or imponere (*Cels.* *ib.*); ferulas circumdare (*ib.*).

SPLINTER, v. **TRANS.** *in assulas tenues findere qd. **INTRANS.** *assulatim abscedere.

SPLIT, **TRANS.** findere (g. t.).—diffindere (asunder).—cædere (with an axe; e. g. lignum).—split (part.), fissus (g. t., as *Suet.* *Cæs.* 61, ungula).—bisulcus (in two parts, = cloven, ungula, pes, lingua). To s. a rock, saxum diffindere: to s. in the middle, medium secare; lectu findere (with a blow). **INTRANS.** findi. diffindi. To s. (of stones), rumpi in testas.

SPLUTTER, s. || **PROPR.** Crcl. with the verb. || **IMPROPR.** To make a great s. about a thing, magno conatu magnas nugæ dicere (*Ter.* *Heaut.* 4, 1, 8); excitare fluctus in simulo, ut dicitur (*C. Leg.* 3, 16); laborare sine causâ (*C. Fam.* 13, 1): what a s. he makes! quas tragedias efficit! (*C. Tusc.* 4, 34, 73.)

SPLUTTER, v. tumultuari (may express the noisy spluttering of one in a passion).—ore confuso loqui or blaterare (os conf. opp. os planum or explanatum).—voce perturbata loqui (vox perturb. inarticulata, opp. vox explanabilis; *Sen. de Irâ*, 1, 3, 5).—*raptum atque perturbate loqui.

SPOIL, v. || To plunder, prædari. prædam or prædas facere or (of living creatures) agere. rapere. rapinas facere. || To devastate; vid. || To corrupt, destroy, **TRANS.** corrumpere. depravare. perdere. pervertere. vitare. The dinner is spoiled, corrumpitur cœna (*Plaut.*), prandium (*Ter.*): the fish are spoiled, pisces corrumpuntur (*Plaut.*): to s. fruit, fruges perdere (*C.*): to s. corn, frumentum corrumpere (*Cæs.*): to s. one's pleasures, gaudium cs contaminare (*Ter.* *Bæn.* 3, 5, 4), acerbare (*Stat. Theb.* 12, 75); gaudium cs turbare; voluptas cs corrumpitur qd re (!): to s. one's character, depravare, corrumpere mores (*C.*): to s. a child, indulgentiâ puerum depravare, or corrumpere; deliciis solvere; molli illâ educatione, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes mentis et corporis frangere (Q.): to be spoiled by a luxurious and indolent life, luxu atque inertia corrumpti (S.): to be spoiled (of children, &c.), remollescere, effeminari. **INTRANS.** corrumpti. depravari. perdi.

SPOIL, s. præda. raptum. S.'s, pl. spolia,orum, n., exuvie (the former, arms, standards, and all trophies taken fm an enemy; the latter, only arms taken off the person); spolia opima, orum, n. (arms taken fm a general); manubie (money obtained fm the s.); then the general's share of them; see *Interp.* ad *Np.* *Cim.* 2, 5); sectio (booty divided into portions; then the share wch fell to the treasury; see *Interp.* ad *Cæs.* *B. C.* 2, 23; *Ernest.* *Clav.* C. s. v.).

SPOKE, radius (*Col.*, *Vitr.*).

SPOKESMAN, qui loquitur. orator.

SPOLIATE. See **SPOIL**.

SPOILIATION, direptio. spoliatio. expilatio (C.).

or by spolia; e. g. allorum spoliis facultates suas augere (C. Off. 3, 5, 22).—peculatus (peculation).

SPONDAIC, spondalcus.

SPONDEE, spondue.

SPONDYL, spondylus (Plin.). vertebra (Cels.).

SPONGE, spongia. To wash with a s., spongiā abetere: to squeeze a s., spongiam exprimere.

SPONGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPONSAL, sponsalia. nuptialis. (sponsalitiis, Cod. Just.).

SPONSOR, [Surety, vid. [At baptism, sponsor (Ter. Bapt. 18). To stand a., *ca baptismi sponsorem interesse.

SPONTANEITY, voluntarius animi motus (C. Fat. 11, 25). The human mind possesses s., animus humanus ex se ipse suā sponte movetur (aft. C. N. D. 2, 12, 32).

SPONTANEOUS, [Voluntary, vid. [Of its own accord, Crcl. by sponte. suā sponte (S. not sponte suā, which is found only in poets and later prose writers: the pronouns are put first for emphasis; see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 1, 9).—ultra, voluntate. suā voluntate, ipse. (S. Seneca introduced the use of spontaneous, ultroneus; these words can be adopted only as t. l.).

SPONTANEOUSLY. See SPONTANEOUS.

SPOON, cochlear (terminated with a point at one end, broad and hollow at another: the pointed end was for drawing snails, cochleæ, out of their shells, and eating them; the broad end for eating eggs, &c.).—ligula (provincial lingua, a flatter s., for eating preserved fruit with; saviillum, for scooping up honey, &c.). S-shaped, *in formam lingule redactus. The handle of a s., *manubriolum cochlearis or ligule.

SPOONFUL, cochlear (= 1-24th of the cyathus; used as a measure of medicine).—ligula (Plin.).—lingua (Plin.), semen lonicitidis duabus linguis equā potum; 26, 11, 73). Two or three s.'s, duarum aut trium ligularum mensura (Plin.): a s. of salt, ligula salis: a large s., cochlear cumulatium. ligula cumulata. To take a s. of, qm in water every day, cochlearis bibere: to take a s. of, qm in water every day, cochlearis mensurā in die sumere or sorbere qd in aquā: to give a s. of, qm, qd cochleari or cochlearis mensurā dare.—cochlearium (Plin., Scrib. Larg.) is another form of cochlear.

SPORADIC, dispersus. diffusus. dissipatus. Jm. dissipatus et dispersus.

SPORT, s. [Play, ludus. jocus. See PLAY. To make s. of, qm ludere, deludere, illudere. In s., per jocum. per ludum et jocum. per ridiculum.—joco, joculariter (e. g. ci obijcere qd). [Mockery, irrisio. derisio. derisus (post-Aug.).—cavillatio. ludibrium. To make s. of, ludibrio (sibi) habere qm or qd: to be the s. of the winds, ventorum ludibrium esse. qd or qm irridere, deridere, cavillari: to make great s. of, acerbia facilius qm irridere: to be made s. of, irrideri. ludibrio esse. [Pursuit of game, venatus. To enjoy field s., *venandi studio teneri. multum esse in venationibus. venandi studiosum esse. Fondness for field s., venandi studium or voluptas or studium ac voluptas.

SPORT, v. [To play, ludere. ludendo tempus terere. ludicrā delectari delectationes. lusionibus delectari. [To pursue some sport, venari.

SPORTFUL, SPORTIVE, hilaris. hilarus. latus. solutus. festivus. To be s., animum explere. animo obsequi. oblectare (C.). hilarum se facere.

SPORTFULLY, SPORTIVELY, hilar. laete. festive. jocose (C.). joculariter (Suet., in jest).

SPORTFULNESS, SPORTIVENESS, hilaris animus et ad jocandum promptus.

SPORTSMAN, venator. S.-like, in a s.-like manner, *venatorum more: of or belonging to a s., venatorius: a s.'s word or term, *verbum venatorium: a company of sportsmen, *cohors venatorum.

SPOT, s. [A stain, mark, macula (with marks a thing otherwise of a single colour; also for labe).—labe (which renders unclear; in prose only fig. = stain, blot, blemish).—nota (a mark used for distinction).—nervus (natural s. on the skin).—ærgo (a s. of rust).—atramenti litura (a blot [so Georgius; but Freund gives no instance of litura in this sense, its meaning being that of smearing over, e. g. in erasure fm a waxen tablet: thus linere atramentum is to cover with a wash of black paint:—better, nota or labe atramenti, aft. tractata nota m labemque remittunt Atramenta, H.).—rubor (a red s.).—livor, agullatio (a blue s. on the body; the former natural, the latter in consequence of a blow).—glaucōma, ōtis, n. (a blue or grey s. on the eye).—sarclon (a vein in precious stone).—vitium (fig. a fault, stain) To

make a s. in alth., maculam facere in qā re: to take away or remove a s., maculam tollere, delere, auferre: fm alth., e de re (g. t.); maculam (atramenti labem) abluere; fm alth., e re; with alth., qā re (to wash out; maculam extrahere (to draw out): to remove a s. fm the body, maculæ corporis mediri: fm the face, maculam e facie tollere: to be without a s., omni vitio cārere. See also BLEMISH, STAIN. [Place, locus. In the right s., suo loco: not to move or stir fm the s., nusquam se vestigio movēre: not to remain in one s., nusquam insistere: to be always looking to one s., eadem contēnēri: not to stir or advance fm the s., nihil promovēre.

SPOT, v. maculare. commaculare. maculis aspergere (esp. to make s's on alth. white).—inquinare (to disfigure by s.'s).—contaminare (to pollute, fig.).—obscure (to besmear).—labem or labeculam aspergere ci rei (to affix a stain of infamy to). See TO STAIN, POLLUTE.

SPOTLESS, [PROPR.] sine maculā or macula pura. [FIG.] integer. castus. candidus. A s. life, vita sine labe peracta (O.); vita pura (H.): s. conduct, more labe carentes (O.).

SPOTTY, maculatus. maculosus. maculis sparsum.

SPOUSE, conjux (husband or wife).—maritus (husband).—uxor (wife).—sponsus. sponsa (betrothed).

SPOUT, s. [A tube from which water springs; forth, siphon, ōnis, m.: os, oris, n. (mouth of a vessel). [A cataract, vid. [Under the eaves (for collecting rain-water), canal, qui exipit e tegulis equum coelestem (Vitruv. 3, 5, 15). [Tegulae colliciales were the gutter-slates down which the rain-water flowed (Cat. R. R. 14, 4). [Water-s., typhon.

SPOUT, v. [PROPR.] prosilire (post. and post-Aug. prose).—emicare (†); se ejaculari in altum (all three of the blood, O. Met. 6, 259).—scaturire (to bubble up; post-Aug., very rare).—exsilire (of water, Lucr. 2, 200) [FIG.] See TO DECLINE.

SPRAIN, s. Crcl. by the verb: luxatura (dislocation, very late).

SPRAIN, v. convellere (e. g. armos, Col.).

SPRAT, *clupea sprattus (Linn.).

SPRAWL, porrige manus et crura. Sprawling. stratus. porrectus. To lie sprawling, supinum jacere porrectis manibus et cruribus: resolutum stratis in herbis porrigi († O. Met. 7, 254); *projectum humi jacere (if one has been struck down); projectus humi (T.).

SPRAY, [A little branch, ramulus, ramusculus. virgula. germen. surculus (sprig). [Foam of the sea, spuma.

SPREAD, v. [TRANS.] tendere. contendere (to a out).—distendere (to stretch apart or arander).—extendere (to stretch out, extend).—pandere. dispandere (to open, s. out).—explicare (to unfold). To s. nets, plagas tendere (C. Off. 3, 17, 68); retia tendere (for an animal, alluci; also fig.). To s. the sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (post.). [INTRANS.] diffundi (of trees and their branches).—luxuriari (to grow luxuriantly, of plants). To s. far, late diffundi (of branches); vastis or patulis diffundi ramis (of trees). manare, serpere (of a calamity, a rumour; the latter also with the notion of gradual, unobserved progress); increbrescere, invalescere (as customs, &c.); diffundi, evagari (of diseases); luxuria s. s., luxus excrevit or palularare cepit: to s. further, longius serpere atque progredi (of an evil): to s. further every day, serpere manareque in dies latius: a rumour s. s. through the whole town, rumor tota urbe manat or discurrit: the doctrine of Pythagoras s. far and wide, doctrina Pythagoræ longe lateque huebat.

SPREAD ABROAD, TRANS. [PROPR.] pandere. expandere. dispandere. explicare (as troops, ships, battle array).—extendere (to stretch out, extend).—diffundere (to s.-s. in different directions, as a tree spreads its branches).—aternere (to stretch out upon the ground).

[FIG.] diffundere. differre. circumferre. disseminare. spargere; dispergere (to scatter).—vulgare; divulgare; pervulgare (among the people).—evulgare. in vulgus edere (to divulge what ought to be kept secret). [INTRANS.] diffundi. se diffundere (of trees and fields).—se spargere (of trees).—vagari per locum; spargi per locum; late vagari (to wander over a place, of persons).—diffundi et patecere (of a road).

SPREAD, s. By Crcl. with the verb.

SPRIG, surculus. germen. virgula. A s. of olive, virgula oleagina (Np.).

SPRIGHT, v. SPURIT.

SPRIGHTLINESS, vigor. animus acer or alacer. hilaritas.

SPRIGHTLY, hilaris, hilarus (either at the moment

or habitually).—alacer gaudio (at the moment). See GAT. *Sis vegetus*; alacer; vigena. [SYN. in ALBERT.]

SPRING, s. || *The vernal season, ver. tempus vernum (the time of s.).* || *At the beginning of s., primo vere; principio veris; ineunte et inito vere (the former when it begins, the latter when it has begun): it is early in s., prævemat (Plin. 18, 26, 65, no. 2, § 239): that happens or is found in s., vernus: the s. of life, flos primus ætatis (R. ver ætatis is poet.): the beginning of s., veris principium; ver primum: a s. day, * dies vernus; * dies veris (R. species verna diei is poet.): s. weather, tempestas vera; * celum vernum: it is s. weather, celum (or aer) quodammodo vernat (see Plin. 2, 50, 51): warm s. weather, * vernus cœli tepor. || *A principle of motion, * elater. * spira e ferro recellente facta; * spira recellens or resiliens. S. of a watch, * elater horologii. || A leap, saltus, ßs. || A fountain, (prop.) aqua saliens (Suet.); saliens (Vitr.). salientes (sc. aquæ, C. Vitr.). || A source, origin; vid.**

SPRING, v. || *INTRANS.* || *To begin to grow, progeminare (Col.).—emergere (C.).—enasci (Col.). || To arise, oriri (q. t.). scaturire, excurrere, at a place, ex (to bubble forth, of fountains).—originem habere (to have its origin any where, of rivers).—profuere (of fountains and rivers).—fluere. manare. proficisci. nasci. gigni. existere. erumpere ex qâ re (ßg.), to have its foundation or ground in althg).—sequi qd (to be the consequence of althg). Injurious consequences s. from that measure, inutiles res sequuntur illam viam consili: to s. from another quarter, gigni aliunde: spring from, natus or prognatus qd (born from); ortus ab qd (descended fm); oriundus ab qd (that derives his origin fm aby of more remote descent): to be spring fm a place, fm a person, ortum esse ex qd loco, ab or ex qd; natus esse qd loco, qd (in respect of the place, the rank, or the person fm whom one is derived); oriundum esse ab qd loco or ab qd (of the place or person fm whom our ancestors were descended; hence freq. opp. to natus; e. g. L. 24, 6, Hippocrates et Epicyles nati Carthagine, sed oriundi ab Syraculis). || To leap, salire. To s. up, subilire; exilire (de); prosilire (a). || To fly with elastic power, dissepilire. rumpi. disrumpi. The door s. open, janua se aperit. || TRANS. || To burst, rumpere. disrumpere. || PHR. || To s. on arch, camerare, concamerare, conforicare, qd. To s. a leak, rimas agere. The ship s. a leak, navis rimis fatiscit (V.). To have spring a leak, (omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere; plurimis locis laxari capisse (in several places). To s. a mine *vi pulveris pyriti cuniculum discutere: to s. a rattle, *insonare crepitaculo (ast. insonitque flagello, V.).*

SPRING-GUN, *sclopetum quod sua sponte disploditur.

SPRING-TIDE, (maritimus) æstus, quem luna plena (or luna nova, as the case may be) maximum efficit (ast. Cass. B. G. 4, 29). *S. t. s.*, maritimi æstus maximus, or quos luna plena maximos efficit (ib.).

SPRINKLE, || To scatter water by drops, spargere, aspergere (e. g., water on the ground). To s. on althg, aspergere qd ci rei. conspergere qd qâ re: to s. the ground before the door, spargere or conspergere humum (ante edes). To s. the roads in order to lay the dust, vias conspergere propter pulverem. || To s. of, maculis variare (R. not maculare): sprinkled, maculosus, coloris maculosi. Sprinkled with white, maculis albis: sprinkled with black, maculis nigris: sprinkled with gold, ex aureole varius; aureis maculis sparvus: sprinkled with blue and yellow, ex cœruleo fulvoque varius. || R. Sparsus alone can never mean 'sprinkled'.

SPRITE. See SPIRIT.

SPROUT, s. germen (as in a bud, &c.).—surculus (shoot of a tree, that may be used as a setting to propagate the species, tree, &c.).—sæmentum (a useless twig or shoot).—stolo (an injurious s. or sucker).

SPROUT, v. germinare. egerminare. progeminare. prosilire (of trees).—herbesco (of grass, &c.).

SPRUCE, bellus (pretty; mly but not always with praise).—nitidus (carefully and strikingly neat, &c., e. g. quos vides pexo capillo nitidos, C. Cat. 2, 10, [Oretis] puto a comma after capillo).—lepidus (used in a bad sense in C. Cat. 2, 10: ni pueri, tam lepidi, tam delicati, alluding to their fine and effeminate dress, appearance, &c.).—lepidus ornatus (Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 84). || R. comptus almost always refers to neatness, &c. of style, composition, as lepidus often does.—Fm a s. man he becomes a rustic, ex nitido sit rusticus (H.). A s. gentleman, bellus homunculus (Varr. ap. Geil. 13, 10).—homo totus de capellâ (as if come out of a bandbox, Sen. Ep. 115, 2).

SPRUCELY, lepidè, nitidè, or lepidè nitidèque. concinne. A s. dressed man, nitidus (H.). S. and neatly dressed, concinne et lepidè vestita (Plaut., of a female). SPRUCENESS, nitor (e. g. in cultu, Q. 8, 5, 34, speaking of dress: Att. ap. Non. has nitiditas).—nitidus or lepidus cultus, vestitus.—cultus justo mundior (L., over-fine attire).—concinnitas (Sen.; non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Ep. 115).

SPUD, s. rastellus.

SPUNGE, v. parasitai (Plaut.): upon aby, ca mensâ vivere (ast. alienâ vivere mensâ, Juv. 6, 2).

SPUNGER, parasitus (one who flatters and flatters for the sake of good cheer, Plaut.).—cœnarum bonarum associator.

SPUNGY, spongiosus (Cels., Plin.).

SPUR, s. calcar (of a boot; also of a fighting-cock: it is only in the poets that it is impropr. = incitement, impulse, &c.; though the whole phrase 'to set spurs to,' 'to need the spur,' &c., is used impropr.).—radius (of a fighting-cock)—stimulus, aculeus, incitamentum (ßg., = an incitement). To set or put s. to s., equo calcaria subdere; equum calcaribus concitare or stimulare (prop.); ci calcaria adhibere or admovere (prop. or ßg.); qm stimulare or incitare (ßg.). To require the s. (impropr.), egere calcaribus (opp. egere frenis, C.). Althg is a great s. to althg (ßg.), est qd maximum es rei incitamentum.

SPUR, v. ci calcaria subdere. qm calcaribus concitare (prop.).—ci calcaria adhibere or admovere (prop. or ßg.). To s. a horse on, (equum) calcaribus stimulare: to s. aby on (ßg.), stimulos subdere ca animo; calcaria ci adhibere or admovere or addere; calcaribus uti in qm incitare ad qd.

SPURGE, euphorbia (Plin., Linn.). S. ßax, *daphne thymelea (Linn.): s. laurel, *daphne laureola (Linn.): s. olive, *daphne cneorum (Linn.): s. wort *iris xiphium (Linn.).

SPURIOUS, || Not genuine, adulterinus (q. t.; opp. probus, verus).—fictitius (fictitious; opp. verus).—fucatus, fucosus (showy, but false; opp. sincerus, probus).—subditiçius (Plaut.); subditus, suppositus, institutus (supposititious, e. g., a child, book, will, &c.). || Illegitimate, see BASTARD.

SPURN, || PHR. || pedibus qm concutere or proculcare. || IMPROPR. || spernere. aspernari. See DESPISE.

SPURRED (wearing spurs), *calcaribus instructus.

SPURRIER, *faber calcarum.

SPURT, v. || TRANS. || spargere. To s. over, spargere or conspergere qd qâ re. aspergere qd ci rei. || INTRANS. || prosilire. emicare. A pen s. s., *penna chartam atramento respicit.

SPUTTER, oris humorem spargere (ast. Q. 11, 3, 56, with anger).—indignatione bullire (Appul.).

SPY, s. explorator (a professed s., espily in war; one who examines every thing closely on the spot, and reports it to his party).—speculator (a scout; one who observes or watches althg fm a high ground at a distance).—emissarius (one who is sent out by another, whose creature he is).—excursor (one who runs far out to spy).—Jn. excursor et emissarius (e. g. istius excursor et emissarius, C.).—delator (one who endeavours to detect dangerous political opinions, &c., and report the holders of them to the magistrates; a police-s.). A female s., speculatrix.

SPY, v. explorare. speculari. To s. into, introspicere: to s. out, perspicere. pervidère.

SQUAB, || A cushion, pulvinus. See CUSHION.

|| A young bird, pullus.

SQUABBLE. See QUABBLE.

SQUAD, manipulus (Cæ.). militum manus (C.).

SQUADRON, || (Of troops), turma: by s. s., turmatim. To divide the cavalry into three s. s., equites dividere turmatim in tres partes (L. 20, 33). || (Of ships), classis (Æet), dim. classiscula (C. Att. 16, 2, 4).

SQUALID, squalidus, sordidus.

SQUAL, v. vagire (like an infant).—vagitum edere. See CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Cry, ejulatio. ejulatus. vagitus. See CRY.

SQUALL, s. || Sudden gust, procella, subita tempestas. ventus turbo, or turbo only. A s. comes on, ventus turbo exoritur (Plaut.).

SQUALY, procelluosus (L.). ventis turbidus (O.).

SQUALOR, squalor, sordes.

SQUANDER, effundere. profundere (to spend lavishly).—conficere. consumere (to consume by lavish expenditure).—Jn. effundere et consumere. dissipare (g. t., to scatter abroad, dissipate).—abligurire (to com-

sume by luxurious or dainty living).—lacerare (to cut up).—perdere (to destroy).—heluati (to lavish upon immoderate feasting).—~~pro~~ prodigere is an old word, revived in the decline of the language; and therefore to be avoided. To s. one's property, rem suam conficere or lacerare: to s. one's time, tempus perdere; tempore abuti.

SQUARE, *adj.* quadratus. quadrangulus. *A s. foot*, pes quadratus.—quadrata cubita soli in quadratum quaternis denariis venundantur (four cubits s.). Ten feet s., deni in quadrum pedes: to build (e. g. a forum) s., in quadrato constituere: built s., in quadrato constitutus. quadratus. *A s. letter*, littera quadrata.

SQUARE, *s.* *The mathematical figure*, quadratum. tetragonum, or pure Lat. figura quadrata or quadrangula. *A thg of a square shape*, quadra. *S. of a chess-board*, prps quadra tabula latruncularis. *In architecture*, quadratum. tetragonum (Gr.). *In military tactics*, orbis (lit., a circle; formed by the Roman soldiers in cases in which modern troops would form a s.: the s., in this sense, was unknown in ancient tactics; for ~~agmen~~ agmen quadratum denotes the whole army marching in battle array in the form of a parallelogram). To form a s., orbem facere or colligere; in orbem coire; in orbem se tutari. *A rule by which workmen form their angles*, norma (Vitr.).

SQUARE, *v.* quadrare (to make s.).—ad acerrimam normam dirigere; rem cum re committiri (to make to fit or agree). To s. a number, in se multiplicare.

SQUARE-ROOT, *r*adix quadrata.

SQUARENESS, *Crci.* by the *adj.* or *verb.*

SQUARING, quadratura. *S. of the circle*, circuli quadratura (Appul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 275, Oud.).

SQUASH. See CRUSH.

SQUAT, *v.* *To sit down on the hams or heels*, conquiniscere (Plaut.). subleidiere (L.). *To settle*, vid.

SQUAT, *adj.* *Sitting low*, humi assidens. sub-sidens. *Short and thick*, obesus.—habitu corporis brevis et obesus (~~non~~ non quadratus, wech = of moderate stature, but wech knit together; corpus quadratum, neque gracile neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1).—ventriosus or ventruosus (corpulent, having a large stomach).

SQUEAK, stridère. *vocem argutam or stridulam edere.

SQUEAKING, stridulus; or by *Crci.* with the *verb.* *A s. voice*, stridula et tenuis vox (Sen. Ep. 56).

SQUEAMISH, fastidiosus.

SQUEAMISHNESS, fastidium. fastidium delicatissimum.

SQUEEZE, premere. comprimere. To s. out, exprimere: to s. out oil, oleam exprimere: to s. out water, &c., fm a sponge, spongiam exprimere: to s. is dry, aquae plenam spongiam manu premere ac siccare: to s. oneself into a corner, compingere se in angulum: to s. to death (hyperbol.), qm complectendo necare (fm affection, as apes their young ones): to be squeezed to death in a crowd, præ turbæ elidi exanimarique.

SQUIB, *A small firework*, *missile pyrium. radius pyrius (Bau.). *A pasquinade*, vid.

SQUILL, *A bulbous plant*, scilla (Plin.). *scilla maritima (Linn.). *A crustaceous fish*, squilla (C.).

SQUINT, *v.* limis or perversis oculis esse. strabonem esse (C., naturally).—limis spectare (in a single case, Ter.). To s. at, limis oculis intueri or aspicere qd or qm.

SQUINT, SQUINTING, *s.* limi or perversi oculi.

SQUINTING, *adj.* limus, perversus (of the eyes).—strabo (of persons, squint-eyed).—qui est limis or perversus oculis (of the natural defect).—limis (oculis) spectans (in a single case, Plaut.).—pætus or pætilus (strictly speaking = looking askance, ogling, but also used as a mild expression for strabo; H.).

SQUIRE, armiger (V.).

SQUIRREL, sciurus (Plin.). The common s., *sciurus vulgaris (Linn.): the flying s., *sciurus volans (Linn.).

SQUIRT, *v.* *TRANS.* spargere. *INTRANS.* pro-sillire.—*poet.*, emicare.

SQUIRT, *s.* *A syringe*, siphon. *Water squirted*, scatebra.

STAB, *v.* *PROPR.* fodere. figere. transfigere. cedere, vulnerare qm. sicā, gladio, pungere, ferire qm. punctum ferire qm: with a dagger, &c., sicā or pugione pungere or compungere. To s. aby to the heart, cultum in corde cs deligere (L. 1, 58); sicam in corpore cs deligere (C. Cat. 1, 6, 16); gladium infigere ei in

pectus (C. Tusc. 4, 22, 50); ictum cs corpori infigere qm ictu vulnerare: to s. oneself, cultro se pungere, vulnerare, ledere. *FIG.* *To injure*, delatere, vid.

STAB, *s.* ictus. plaga. *A s. in the side*, punctio lateris: in the breast, punctio pectoris.

STABILITY, *PROPR.* firmitas. firmitudo (firmness).—stabilitas (power of standing firmly or steadily, Cæc.). To give s. to, confirmare, firmare. *FIG.* firmitas. stabilitas. constantia (opp. mobilitas).—gravitas (opp. levitas). *S. of character*, animi constantia propositio tenacitas (Eichst.). Nos to processu s. of character, non satis firmā animi constantiā munimus esse.

STABLE, *adj.* firmus. stabilis. fixus. See FRAM. STABLE, *s.* equile. equorum stabulum, or stabulum (g. t., for any stall or s.). *S.-door*, janua stabuli (Col.). *S.-keeper*, stabuli magister: *s.-boy*, stabularius (g. t.).—agāso (a groom). To clean out s., stabulum purgare (a stercore), convertere or evertere. *PROV.* To shut the s.-door when the steed is stolen, clipeum post vulnus sumere (O.).

STABLE, *v.* stabulare (Farr.).

STABLING, stabula (pl.).—stabulatio (e. g. hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1, for cattle in winter).—præcepta (pl.).

STABLISH. See ESTABLISH.

STACK, *s.* acervus (e. g. lignorum, stramentorum, feni).—strues (e. g. lignorum).—~~stac~~ fœnile, rather the barn or yard in which the hay was kept for use: meta fœni, = a cock of hay: congeries, in the best writers, denotes a heap of things put together without order or regular form; therefore, not = stack). *A s. of chimneys*, *ordo (fumariorum, fumarolorum).

STACK, *v.* cumulare. acervare (rare).—conacervare, construere (e. g. fœnum).

STAFF, *A stick used for support*, baculum. more rarely baculus (a walking-stick, for use).—ceptra (for ornament; s. of office).—fustis (for striking blow).—sceptrum (a sceptre).—pedum (shepherd's staff). *FIG.* Prop; vid. *In military language*, a number of officers acting together, legati tribunicii (ast. Cæs. B. G. 4, 23).—pretorium (Cæs., L.). *A.-officer*, tribunus militum (colonel).—legatus (general).—legati tribunicii militum (the s.-officers).

STAG, cervus of s., cervinus.

STAGE, *A raised platform*, suggestus, th (L.). suggestum (C.).—catasta (a platform on which slaves were exhibited for sale).—tabulatum (made of boards).—machina. machinatio (considered as an artificial structure).—pegna, ths (Auson). *In Clem. writers* = a book-case [C.], or a machine used in a theatre (Sen.). To prepare a s., machinam comparare; machinationem præparare, instruere. *Place for actors in a theatre*, proscenium (space between the scena, scena, and the orchestra; the pulpitum was the part of the proscenium which was nearest the orchestra). Our word 'stage' may be represented by the more general terms, scena, theatrum. Of or belonging to the s., scenicus, theatralis. To enter upon the s., in scenam prodire, prodire (of an actor). To retire fm the s., de scenā recedere; scenam relinquere (of an actor). To make one's first appearance on the s., see DEBUT. The action is represented on the s., res agitur in scenis: on the s. = theatrically, in fabula: to bring upon the s., novam fabulam in scenam inducere, producere. *FIG.* Place of action or display, theatrum, scena. To go off the s., a publico rerum gerendarum theatro recedere: e sole et pulvere in umbram et otium recedere (ast. C.); so remove a publicis negotiis (C.). To quit the s. = to die, a vitā recedere; vitā decedere (C.). *Degree in a journey*, statio. stabulum (place for changing horses; v. pr. of the sive. age; see Gierig. Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4).—hospitium ac stabulum. stabulum ac deversorium (quarters). *A stage-coach*, i. s. coach that travels by s.'s, vehiculum publicum. *Single step in any progress*, gradus.

STAGE-PLAYER. See ACTOR.

STAGGER, *INTRANS.* titubare (prop., to trip).—vacillare (e. g. ex vino).—labare (so as to fall).—labascere. labefieri (prop. and fig.). To s. home, titubante pede domum reverti. *FIG.* claudicare. fluctuare. fluctuare animi or in animo; incertum esse; hesitare. dubitare. in dubio esse. *TRANS.* *PROPR.* labefacere. labefactare. *FIG.* labefacere, labefactare, claudicare (O.). To s. aby's opinion, labefacere, labefactare qm; labefactare cs opinionem, sententiam; movēre cs sententiam. To s. aby's fidelity, fidem cs labefactare, sollicitare. To be staggered, labascere (Ter.). labefieri, labefactari (C.). *A thg s.'s me* (= make

we almost doubt the conclusion I thought certain), dubitatio mihi movetur or affertur.

STAGGERS, vertigo. To be seized with the s., vertigine corripit: to have the s. vertigine laborare (Plin.). vertiginem pati (Macrob.).

STAGNANT, stagnans (post-Aug.). — reses (e. g. aqua; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8). — lentus. torpens († lacus, Stat.). — piger (stagnans). — Juv. stagnans pigerque (e. g. aqua, Plin.).

STAGNATE, stagnare (Plin.). immotum esse (C.). coagulari (to coagulate).

STAGNATION, Crcl. with the verb. S. of trade, mercatura frigens, jacens, torpens.

STAIN, s. macula (a mark wch variegates). — labes (a mark wch disfigures). — nota (a mark wch distinguishes). All these words prop. or fig.: to denote a s. on the character more distinctly, we may say, macula sceleris; labes turpitudinis or ignominie; nota turpitudinis. A slight s., labecula. parva macula. To get a s., maculam trahere. To take out a s. (prop.), maculam, labem eluere. maculam delere. maculam (e. veste) abluere (Plin.). (de veste) auferre (O.). To wipe out a s. (fig.), labem abolere, maculam delere (C.).

STAIN, v. To mark or disfigure with a stain, maculare (Macr.) maculis variare, to spot, sprinkle). — maculis aspergere. rei labem imponere. To colour, vid.

STAIR, gradus (a single step). — scalae, arum (a flight of steps, s.). — descensio (a flight of steps leading downwards). To lie up three pair of s.'s, tribus scalis habitare (Mart. 1, 118, 7): up s.'s, contra scalas: down s.'s, secundum scalas: to throw aby down s.'s, qm per gradus dejicere: to fall down s.'s, per gradus precipitem ire.

STAIR-CASE, scalae, arum.

STAKE, s. A pale, palus (g. t.). — rudis (Stat. and pointed). — stipes (round, uncut). — vallus (a palisade). To fasten to a s., palare qd.; alligare qd. ad pium (C.). To drive a s. through the body, adigere stiptem per medium hominem (Sen. Ep. 14, 4). Post at wch a (real or pretended) malefactor is burnt, a palus (ad quem nocens alligatur igni comburendus); hence fig., for death by fire, as a punishment, pœna, quâ qd. igni crematur (as Cæs. B. G. 1, 4): sit fm the context, rogus (funeral pile). To die at the s., igni necari: flammis circumventum examinari (voluntarily). The condemned must die at the s., damnatum pœnam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur. A thigh laid down at play, pignus. A thigh is at s., agitur qd. (e. g. caput, one's life is at s.; rarely in this sense agitur de qâ re, wch = a thigh is treated of), cf. Corille, S. Cat. 52, 10). — In discriminate versatur qd. (a thigh is in a dangerous position or situation; e. g. salus mea). — dimico de qâ re (I am running the risk of losing alth; e. g. de vitâ, de famâ, dimico; cf. Interpp. ad Nep. Timoth. 4, 3). Some have their life at s., and others their reputation, alii de vitâ, alii de gloriâ in discrimen vocantur.

STAKE, v. To fasten by stakes, palare qd. To wager, hazard at play, ponere (cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76, pono pallium; ille suum annulum opposuit, staked against it). — in medium conferre (Suet. Oct. 71, in singulos talos singulos denarios in medium conferebat, he staked a denarius upon every throw). — qd. in pignus dare. Say what you will s., dic, quo pignore mecum certes. Hence, fig., to hazard, fortunæ committere (C.). — aleam jacere (Suet.).

STALE, vetus, vetustus (old). — non recens (not fresh). — vapidos (of liquore). S. bread, panis strictus (Juv. 5, 69); panis vetulus.

STALK, s. (of a plant), stipes (the whole lower part of plants or trees; stem, including the roots; of reeds, Plin.). — stilus (of asparagus, Col.). — caulis (e. g. brassicæ). — (of corn), culmus (as bearing the ear); calamus (as hollow). — pediculus (fruit or leaf s.). — petiolus (fruit-s.). — scapus (e. g. lupini, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, An). Bean s.'s, fabalia, um.

STALK, v. Incedere. Ingrêdi. To s. proudly, magnifice Incedere: to s. in purple and gold, insignem auro et purpura conspici.

TALKING-HORSE. See PRETEXT.

STALL, s. Place for cattle, stabulum (g. t.). — cubile (an ox s.). A bench, mensa. A small house or shed used by a tradesman, taberna (as a place of sale). — officina (as a workshop). In a cathedral, *scannum, subsellium, locus (place, dignity) canonicorum.

STALLION, equus mas. equus admissarius; also simply equus or admissarius, fm the context (Col.).

STAMINA, stamen. pl. stamina.

STAMMER, balbutire (intrans. and trans.). — balbum esse, linguâ hæsitare (intrans.).

STAMMERER, balbus (habitual). — blæsus (unable to pronounce the sibilants s, z, mly). — linguâ hæsitans, balbutiens (denoting simply the fact).

STAMMERING, hæsitantia linguæ. There is no authority for balbuties.

STAMP, s. forma (instrument for stamping with). — signum, nota (impression). — species (appearance given to athg). Stamped paper, *plagula signo reipublicæ notata: the price of s.'s (i. e. a stamped paper), *pecunia, quæ pro plagulis signatis solvitur (Macr. not sigillum). With the foot, pedis suppositio.

STAMP, v. To impress with a mark, signare (g. t.). — signo reipublicæ signare or notare (to affix a public or official mark upon, e. g. plagulam). formâ publicâ percutere. publice probare (e. g. mensuram). To s. a thing, fig., ci rei speciem cæ rei conciliare. To strike with the foot so as to make a noise, supplodere pedem. terram pede pulsare or percutere. terram pedibus tundere. To beat; vid.

STAMPER, pistillum.

STANCH, v. (sanguinem) suppressere (Cels.), sistere (Plin.). — (sanguinis profuvium) inhibere (Curt.), sistere (Plin.).

STANCH, adj. firmus, stabilis, constans, certus.

STANCHION. See PROP.

STAND, v. To INTRANS. stare (g. t.). — consistere. resistere (to stand still, halt, not to flee). — collocari (of statues, &c., not stare). — durare. perdurare. obdurare. sustentare (to hold out, eply in a contest). — pererrare (of plants wch endure the cold of winter). — manere. esse ratum (to remain unchanged; e. g., if he wished his measures to stand, si suas res gestas manere vellet, Np. Alcib. 10). Nothing will s. of all that &c., nihil eorum rerum erit ratum, quas &c. (Np. Alc. 10): tears begin to s. in aby's eyes, lacrimæ oboriuntur cæ oculis: to s. by an agreement, stare pacto or conventis; by a promise, promissis stare; by an opinion, in sententiâ sibi manere, permanere, perseverare: to s. by aby, ei non deesse; qm non deserere, destituere, &c.: to s. still, stare in vestigio; consistere in loco (not to walk about, opp. inambulare); consistere, resistere (not to proceed, or to retire; opp. procedere, fugere); subsistere (to halt, stop, of persons, e. g. in itinere; or things, e. g. a clock); insistere (to stop one's course); non residere (not to sit down): to keep aby standing, qm residere non jubere PHL. To s. in = to cost, stare or constare, with an abl. of the price: to s. for = to be bound for, sponsorum esse or spondere pro qd. [see BAIL, SPONSOR]: to s. high in one's opinion or favour, esse in gratiâ, in honore, apud qm; gratissimum esse ci; gratiâ plurimum valere apud qm: to s. on aby's side, stare ab eo; facere ab eo: qm stands in my power, penes me eat; eat in meâ potestate; situm eat in meâ potestate; mea eat potestas; also stat per qm (Macr. but not stat apud qm, which is barbarous): how stand matters with you? quo loco sunt res tue? (Ter.). to s. out, exstare; promovere: to stand out against, resistere; obniti: to s. in awe, see To BE AFRAID: to s. in doubt, see DOUBT, HESITATE: to s. in need, see To NEED, WANT: to s. on end, stare; horrere (e. g. stant arectæ horrore comm. V.: stant comm. ibid.: horrent capilli, Tib.; comm. O.: rigent comm. metu, terrore, horrore, ibid.): to s. up, surgere (to rise): to s. as a candidate, munere candidatoris fungi (C.); petere; ambire: to s. good, manere; valere; ratum esse: to s. upon ceremony, magno apparatu qm accipere, excipere, colere: not to s. upon ceremony, nullo, sine ullo apparatu; simpliciter: pray do not s. upon ceremony with me, ne magno apparatu, quæmo, me accipias: one who does not s. upon ceremony, homo simplex. [TRANS.] pati. perpeti (to endure, suffer; perpeti, to the end). — ferre. perferre (to bear; perferre, to the end). — tolerare. toleranter ferre (to endure with constancy). — perfungi qâ re (to discharge). Juv. perpeti qd. et perfungi. sustinere (to hold out). — parum esse ci rei (to be a match for). To s. pain, dolores perpeti, subire: to s. torture, subire cruciatum: to s. trouble, danger, molestia, periculo perfungi: to s. toil, laboribus perfungi; labores perferre: not to be able to s. athg, vinci qâ re; succumbere or impareem esse ci rei: that am s. athg, patiens, tolerans cæ rei (Macr. of the silver age): to s. fight, in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. fugere, in castra refugere); pugnam non detrectare.

STAND, s. A station, statio. locus. A stop, mora. To be at s., stare; sistere: to come to a s., subsistere. A act of opposing or resisting, Crcl. with verbs in OPPOS. RESIST. A frame or the like on wch athg is placed, statumen, arg. stus

basis. pes. **||** *A set (e.g., a s. of arms), arma, pl. armatura.*

STANDARD, s. *|| That which has been established or stands as a test, a settled rate or measure, mensura (g. t.).—mensura publice probata (as a measure, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32, no. 1).—pondus publice probatum (as a weight, ibid.). || Fig. A model, rule, regula. norma. lex. || An ensign in war, signum militare; or, fm the context, signum only. vexillum (Syn. and Phr. in Colours).*

STANDARD, adj. *ad publice probatæ mensuræ (or ad ponderis publicæ probatæ) normam reductus.

STANDARD-BEARER, signifer. vexillarius (L.).—vexillifer (Prudent.).

STANDING, part. a. stans. *S. upright, erectus: s. water; see STAGNANT: a s. camp, castra stativa, orum, n. pl.: a s. army, (we may say) milites perpetui: a s. festival, festi dies anniversarii.*

STANDING, s. *|| The act of s., status, ōs. || A place where one stands, locus. || Condition, circumstances, status, conditio. || Rank, position, locus (position in civil relations).—dignitas (station according to character, family, &c.).—sors (the state of life to which one has been called or born).—genus: stirps (family, decent). || Ordo never means rank or standing, but the whole number of persons of a certain rank or standing, a class. || Age. Any of the same s. as another, æqualis ei; as myself, æqualis meus.*

STAND-STILL, statio. inastio (g. tt., but eply of the apparent standing still of certain stars, stellarum). To be at a s.-s., consistere: vestigio hærrere (not to be able to walk on); in dicendo deficere (in a speech); in qâ re hærrere or inherere; nescio quid agam or quo me veram (of not knowing what to do); nescio quomodo me expediam: business is at a s.-s., mercatura jacet or friget; negotia jacent: every thing is at a s.-s., omnia tamquam in quodam incill adhæserunt (Cæsar. ap. C. Fam. 8, 5).

STANZA, prps tetraſtichon. A poem arranged in s.'s, *carmen tetraſtichum or tetraſtichōn (gen. pl.); carmen (Q.).

STAPLE, s. *|| A mart. emporium. forum venalium.—receptaculum peregrinorum mercium. || A loop of iron, *hamus (ferreus).*

STAPLE, adj. *S. commodities of a country, *quæ qâ terra gignit or parit (its natural products); cæ terræ opera et artificia (its manufactures, &c.).*

STAR, stella (any single s.).—astrum (any of the larger heavenly bodies, as the sun, moon, planets, or large fixed star).—sidus (a constellation, freq. also astrum; || astrum belongs rather to the style of poetry and science, sidus to common and historic prose). Translated to the s.'s, stellatus (C. Tusc. 5, 3, 8): born under a lucky s., dextro sidere editus or natus; unlucky, malo astro natus: shooting s., trajectio stellæ (C. de Div. 2, 6, 16); stella transvolsans (Sen. N. Q. 2, 14); pl. stellarum discursus (Plin. 2, 36, 36). There is a shooting or falling s., scintilla e stellâ cadit; stella cadit or preceps cœlo labitur; stella volat or transvolat: a fixed s., stella inerrans; sidus certâ sede infixum; pl. sidera quæ certis locis infixâ sunt: the course of the s.'s, stellarum, siderum cursus (C.): brighter than the s.'s, clarior stellis (e.g. oculus): a map of the s.'s, *tabula cœlestis; *tabula complexum cœli exhibens: like a s., in stellæ figuram reductus (Cot. 12, 15, extr.).

STAR-GAZER, see ASTROLOGER, ASTRONOMER.

STAR-LIGHT, sideribus illustris (e.g. nox; T. Ann. 1, 50, 3; 4, 5, 1).—|| stellans and subillustris are poet.

STARBOARD, *latus navis dextrum.

STARCH, s. amyllum.

STARCH, v. *linea amylare or *amylo solidare.

STARCHED, see STIFF.

STARRE, v. torpentibus oculis qd or qm intueri (af. Q. 11, 9, where torp. oc.).—defixis oculis intueri qd. obtutum figere in qâ re. To s. aby in the face, oculos defigere in vultu cæ (Curt.). to s. with astonishment, stupere.

STARRE, s. oculi torpentes defixi. *obtusum in qâ re defixus.

STARKE, see QUITE. S. naked, plane nudus.—omni veste exutus (stript of all his clothing): s. mad, delirius.

STARLING, sturnus (Plin.).—|| sturnus vulgaris (Linn.).

STARRY, adj. stellarum plenus (full of stars).—astra distinctus et ornatus (adorned with stars).—|| stellifer, stellatus, stellans are poetical. A s. night, non sideribus illustris (T. Ann. 1, 50, 3): the s. heavens, cœlum astra distinctum et ornatum (C. N. D.

2, 37, 95); nocturna cœli forma undique sideribus ornata (C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68).—|| cœlum stelliferum or stellans, stellatum or siderum. are poetical.

START, v. || INTRANS. *To startle, concitari terrore et metu. metu concuti. commoveri, percelli re novâ. stupere. stupefcere. To s. back, resiliere; resultare: to s. at aliquid, refugere, timere, vereri, horrere, reformidare qd: a horse s., equus consternatur. || To make a beginning, incipere. initium facere. || To set out, abire. proficisci. To s. fm a certain place, excurrere: e carceribus emitti (in a race). || To burst asunder, dissiliri. rumpli. || TRANS. To arouse, excitare. ciere. || To set on foot, rei initium facere. aggredi qd or ad qd faciendum (e.g. ad hanc disputationem, ad dicendum, C.: eis acc. only, ancipitem causam, C.: in S. always acc. only; in poet. and post-Aug. prose, infin.).—(fundamenta rei ponere or jacere. To s. a question, rem commovere (quæ &c., C. Brut. 87, 297). || To burst, rumpere.*

START, s. || Sudden action of the body in fear, repens terror. || A sudden impulse or rousing, impetus. impulsus. || A beginning, initium. || A setting out, profectus. To have made a false s., ad carceres revocari (effect for cause). || Advance, precedere, plus vix confectum. To have the s. of aby, principio iter ei (L. 3, 46): antecedere, antecessisse qm (to have got before aby): the king had got a considerable s., aliquantum vix rex præceperat (L. 36, 19), or longius spatium præceperat (e.g. fugâ; L. 22, 41): to have scarcely four hours' s. of aby, vix quatuor horarum spatio antecedere (to be hardly four hours' march ahead; Cæsar): Antony had got two days' start of me, biduo me Antonius antecessit (Brut. ap. C. Ep. 11, 13).

STARTING-PLACE, carceres, pl.

STARTLE, || INTRANS. *See START. || TRANS.* territare, terrere, terreſcace, ci terrorem inferre, offensa, injicere, incutere. qm in timorem concitare.

STARTLING, formidolosus (Ter.). s. terrorem injiciens, offensa, inferna, terribilis, horribilis. A s. speech, verbum territans (Plaut.): a s. blow, ictus ad terrendum, terroris causâ, paucius, incusatus.

STARVATION, fames (hunger).—inedia (abstinentia fm food). To die of s., fame mori, perire, absumi, consumi, confici.

STARVE, || TRANS. *To kill by deficiency of food, fame necare, macerare, suffocare. To s. oneself, fraudare se victu suo: fraudare ventrem: to be starved to death, fame mori, absumi, perire, or interire (through want); inedia mori; inedia vitam finire; per inediâ a vitâ discedere (voluntarily, to s. oneself to death); fame necari (either as a punishment or otherwise): to s. out, qm fame enecare, conficere; (urbem) fame domare or suffocare; inopiâ expugnare: starved out, fame enectus, confectus. || To kill with cold, *frigore necare, &c. || INTRANS. To be suffering fm hunger, fame enecari. To be dying of hunger, fame mori, confici, consumi, &c. (See above). || To be suffering fm cold, frigere; plane frigere (C.); frigore frigesce (C.); *frigore extingui. exanimari (to die in consequences of the cold); frigore mori (H.: morietur frigore si non Rettuliers pannum).*

STATE, s. || Condition, status, conditio (cond. is lasting, status transient).—locus (the situation of a person or thing as brought about by circumstances: see HERR. Cæ. B. G. 2, 26).—causa (any unusual, embarrassing s., of which the end is still uncertain)—res (circumstances in the widest sense). A good or flourishing s., bonus status; bona conditio; bonus locus: res bone or secundæ or florentes: to be in the same or in a similar s., in eodem loco esse; in eadem causâ esse; eadem est mea causa: to find oneself in a better s., in meliore conditione or in meliore causâ esse; meliorem loco res mea sunt: to be in a wrecked s., in summa infelicitate versari; pessimo loco esse: to be in a bad s., deteriore statu esse: to keep alth in a good s., qd integrum et incolume servare; qd tueri: to restore alth to its former s., in pristinum restituere; in antiquum statum restituere (g. t.): in integrum restituere (esp. in juridical matters); reficere; restituere (to mend): to remain in its original s., statum suum tenere (to remain as it was); integrum manere (to remain uninjured): a hopeless s., res pessime perditæ: Planius is in nearly the same s., eadem fere causâ est Planii: the s. of affairs, rerum status: the s. of affairs is entirely changed, magna facta est rerum commutatio; versa sunt omnia: the unfavourable s. of affairs, iniquitas rerum or temporum: according to the s. of affairs (circumstances), pro re; pro re natâ; pro rei conditione or

statu; ut res se habet; ut res fert. [*Commonwealth*, civitas (the whole body of persons in the full enjoyment of civil rights and privileges, and lords of the soil).—res publica (with ref. to the public institutions and ordinances, as designed for the common good).—res (with ref. to its power and influence).—regnum (a kingdom).—imperium (an empire). Office of *s.*, munus reipublice; magistratus (of a magistrate): business or affairs of *s.*, publica res; publicum negotium: records of the *s.*, *s. papers*, tabulae publicae: a servant of the *s.*, homo publicus; magistratus: great officers of *s.*, summi honores fungentes or functi: to enter upon the service of the *s.*, rempublicam or magistratus capessere; ad rempublicam accedere: revenues of the *s.*, vectigalia, ium, *n. pl.*; pecuniae vectigales; publici fructus: a *s. prisoner*, qui in custodia publica est: a *s. secret*, arcanum aulicum consilium: it is a *s. secret*, hoc tacitum, tamquam mysterium, tenent aulici (see *C. de Or. 3, 17, 64*): the good of the *s.*, rationes or utilitas reipublice; communis omnium utilitas: for the good of the *s.*, a reipublica: a robe of *s.*, vestis forensis (opp. vestis domestica): a *s. coach*, carpentum; plementum: a minister of *s.*, socius et administrator reipublice regende; amicus regis, qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur participes (see *Np. Eum. 1, 6*): council of *s.*, consilium publicum (*C. Mii. 83, 90*); consilium reipublice (*Flor. 1, 1, 15*): religion of the *s.*, sacra publica, *n. pl.*: the helm of the *s.*, gubernacula reipublice, civitatis, or imperii: to preside at the helm of the *s.*, ad gubernacula reipublice sedere; gubernaculis reipublice assistere; gubernacula reipublice tractare; clavum imperii tenere: the constitutions of the *s.*, civitatis forma or status; reipublice ratio or modus; reipublice genus: to give a constitution to the *s.*, rempublicam instituit temperare; rempublicam or imperium constituere. [*A higher class of citizens*, ordo. *Pomp, splendor*, magnificentia. splendor. apparatus. cultus. supplex ad ostentationem luxus comparata (*C.*).

STATE, *v.* indicare (to point out, disclose).—edere (to *s. publicly*).—proferri qd. professionem *se* rei edere or conficere (to profess, make a public return or declaration).—memorare, commemorare (to mention; of writers, &c.).—auctorem esse *se* rei (to be a voucher for *athg*; likewise of writers).—significare (to give to understand by signs).—monstrare (to show, call attention to). To *s. athg verbally and explicitly*, pronuntiare (see *C. Off. 3, 16, 66*): to *s. his debts*, *se* alienum proferri: to *s. one's income* (to a magistrate), proferri (apud praetorem): to *s. one's property too low*, censum extenuare: to *s. all things accurately*, omnia diligenter persequi.

STATE-PAPER-OFFICE, tabularium or tablinum (place in a Roman house where papers were kept).—tabularium (place where public records are kept: later, archivum, archium, grammatophylacium).

STATELY, magnificus, splendidus, lautus.

STATEMENT, ratio, descriptio, designatio (a description, sketch).—indiciu (in a court of justice).—datio (information, notice).—libellus de quo datus (in writing: *Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11*).—profectio (with or without bonorum, *q. of property*; or nominis, of one's name; *eply before a magistrate*; see *Hera. Cas. B. G. 7, 2*).—argumentatio, confirmatio (in rhetoric, a *s. of the grounds or proofs with which one supports his argument*).—auctoritas (allegation of a writer; see *C. Cargem. 23, 65*). According to the *s. of Livy*, Livio narrante; Livio auctore or teste; si sequaris Livium auctorem or Livii auctoritatem: to make a *s.*, indicare *qm* (as an accuser); nomen *cs* deferre (to give in the name of any one before the judge); accusare *qm* (to make a formal accusation); dare de quo libellum (to hand in a written accusation agt any one; *Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11*): to make a *s. of athg agt any one*, deferre qd ad *qm*: to make a false *s.*, calumniari *qm*: an old woman made this *s. to me*, id indicium mihi aus fecit.

STATESMAN, vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regendae civitatis peritus or sciens (*not* vir politicus). Statesmen, principes rempublicam gubernantes: as great a *s. as a general*, magnus bello nec minor pace: to be a great *s.*, reipublice regendae scientissimum esse.

STATICS, statico (*t. t.*).

STATION, *s.* [*Place, position*, station, locus, sedes (of a thing fixed or quite at rest). [*Rank*, locus, dignitas, ors. (Stv. in STANDING.) [*Office*, munus, partes, pl. [*A place of lodging or rest on a journey*, mansio.

STATION, *v.* locare, collocare. To *s. in several places*, disponere: to *s. troops*, milites constituere (in colle, *L.*; in fronte, *S.*): to *s. guards round the house*,

domum seipre custodibus (*Np. Dion 9, 1*): to *s. guards along the bank of a river*, custodias ad ripam disponere.

STATIONARY, immotus, fixus, stabilis, loco se non movens. *starius* (miles, pugna, orator).—stationarius is low Latin. To *ss s.*, commorari (*e. g. Rome*): to be *s. (of a disease)*, consistere (opp. incrementum et decrecere).

STATIONER, *chartarius. To be a *s.*, *chartas venditare.

STATIONERY, *materia scriptoria. *charta (see *Bremi ad Suet. Ner. 20*).

STATISTIC, *ad civitatum, ad rerum civilium, cognitionem pertinens.

STATISTICS, rerum publicarum scientia, cognitio (*C.*). *Moderna s.*, cognitio regnorum rerumque publicarum nostri aevi (*Wyttenb.*).

STATUARY, [*One who makes statues*, factor (*C.*), statuarum artifex (*Q.*), simulacrorum sculptor (*Jul. Firm.*), statuarius (*Plin.*), qui signa fabricator (*C. Off. 1, 41, 147*). marmorarius artifex, or simply marmorarius (*Vitr. Sen.*; in marble). [*The art of making statues*, ars signa fingendi, fabricandi (*Asf. C.*), sculptura (*Plin.*).

STATUE, signum (any plastic work; opp. tabula, pictura).—simulacrum (image of a god; see IMAGE).—statua (full-sized image of a person, in marble or brass; *never* = the image of a god).—effigies (a bust).—herma or hermes (a *s. of Mercury*; then *g. t.*, a *s. representing only the head with part of the breast of a person, the trunk consisting merely of an oblong stone*). A *s. of brass on horseback, or on foot*, statua aenea equestre or pedestris: to erect a *s. to any one*, ei statum ponere, constituere: he stands like a *s.*, taciturnior est statu (*Asf. H. Ep. 2, 83*): to make a marble *s.*, facere *cs* simulacrum *e* marmore.

STATURE, statura, habitus, corporis statura (*C.*). Great or high *s.*, statura magna, procera: little or low *s.*, statura parva, brevis: middling *s.*, statura media (*L.*). mediocris (*Just. 1, 2*): short of *s.*, brevi corpore (*Suet.*).

STATUTE, lex. According to *s.*, legibus convenienter; legitime. See LAW.

STAUNCH, *adj.* firmus, stabilis, constans, certus. STAUNCH, *v.* (sanguinem) sistere, suppressere, profusum (sanguinem) sistere, cohibere, inhibere.

STAVE, [*Plank of a cask*, *doli lamina. [*In music*, *lines quibus notae musicae rescribuntur, complementum.

STAY, *s.* [*Continuance, mansio* (*C.*; *e. g. in vita*).—commoratio, permanens (continued *s.*; also perseverance in *athg*; *C.*). [*Fig.* Support, columen (of persons).—adminiculum, firmamentum, praesidium, subsidium (of persons or things). See SUPPORT, *fig*) To be the *s. of athg*, fulcire or fulcire et sustinere qd; praesidio or subsidio esse ci rei *ci rei*, &c.; in *qo* salus *cs* nititur; in *qo* omnes *cs* spes sunt sitae. [*Delay*; vid. [*Stand-still*, vid.

STAY, *v.* [*INTRINS.*] To remain at a place or with any one, morari, commorari, versari, at a place, in loco, se tenere, continere *se* (loco), deperere, or deperere vitam, vivere loco (to live anywhere).—habitare, sedem *se* domiciliu habere loco (to dwell anywhere).—considerare loco (to abide any where for a time; *v. pr. of sailors who lie any where*). To *s. frequently at a place*, multum versari in loco; locum frequentare: to *s. idle at home*, sedere desidem domi: to *s. in the country*, ruri se continere (never to go to town); rusticari (to live in the country, *eply for pleasure*): to *s. long in town*, diu in urbe haerere: to *s. with any one*, commorari (to abide), habitare (to dwell, live), devernari (for a short time), apud *qm*: hospitio *cs* uti (as a guest).

TRANS. morari, remorari, moram facere ci rei, moram afferre *cs* or ci rei, moram et tarditatem afferre ci rei (to occasion delay in *athg*).—tardare, retardare (to hinder in the prosecution of a thing; *e. g. the pursuit of an enemy, a journey, &c.*).—tenere, retinere, sustinere (to check the course, of a person or thing).—reprimere (to check or keep back by force; *e. g. fugam hostium, redundantem lacum*).—arce, cohibere (to keep or ward off).—ducere, trahere, extrahere (to protract). To *s. any one*, morari, demorari, remorari *qm* (*g. t.*, to cause to larry); detinere, demorari et detinere *qm* (to delay any one, to keep back *qm* a point at which one aims): to stay the course of a thing, moram et tarditatem afferre rei; morari celeritatem rei (*e. g. bell*).

STAYLACE, *vinculum astrictorium. STAYS, *prps* mamillare (used to confine the bosom; *Mart. 14, 66*), or *thorax.

STEAD, locus. In *s. of, loco or in loco* (in the place

of): vice or in vicem (in the room of), with a gen.; pro (for: with *acc. obl.*). To be or act in s. of, as vice fungi (g. t.); as officio fungi (to discharge the duties of *aby's* office); vicem cs rei prestare (g. t. of things); ad cs rei vicem addi; in vicem cs rei sumi: to come in s. of, in locum cs or pro qd substitui (to be put in *aby's* place); in vicem cs, or in locum cs, or simply ci, succedere (to be *aby's* successor); in cs locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected in *aby's* room); succedere in vicem imperii cs (to succeed in command); qd excipere (of things).

STEADFAST, firmus (firm, resisting any attempt to alter or destroy it; hence unchangeable, of things and persons).—stabilis (not yielding or varying; of persons and things).—constans (steady, consistent; opp. varius, mobilis).—fidus (weh may be confidently trusted; of persons and also of things, *acc.*, pax fida).—Jw. certus et constans: firmus et constans.—status (fixed, not subject to alteration; e. g. cursus siderum; Plin.).—ratus (calculated; hence settled, immutable; e. g. in omni eternitate rati immutabiles siderum cursus). Jw. ratus et certus; constans et ratus; ratus atque firmus.

STEADFASTLY, firme. firmiter. constanter. stabili et firme animo. See the adj.

STEADFASTNESS, constantia. firmitas or firmitudo (animi).

STEADILY, firme. or by Crcl. with the adj.

STEADINESS, stabilitas (e. g. of infantry; opp. mobilitas equitum, C.; and of the s. given to *athg* by a firm support; also of s. in principle, &c.).—constantia (firm continuance in *athg*). Jw. stabilitas et constantia.—firmitas (firmness, strength; of things and persons).—firmitudo (of things or persons; e. g. pontis, Cas., and of the mind, animi). S. of mind, firmitas or firmitudo animi; firmitudo gravitasque animi; firmitas et constantia (with ref. to the steady continuance in *athg*; e. g. friendship, C.; opp. ardor quidam); s. of character, gravitas; constantia (in respect of opinion); constantia morum; mores temperati moderatique (in respect of manners and behaviour).

STEADY, v. firmare. confirmare. stabilire. Jw. confirmare stabilireque qd.—stabilitatem dare ci rei. To support and s. *athg*, qd dat stabilitatem ci rei, quam sustinet (C.).

STEADY, adj. Firm, not moveable, firmus. immotus. fixus. stabilis. Grave, serious, gravis (of dignified gravity; opp. levis).—constans (that acts according to fixed principles, consistent; opp. mobilis, varius). S. old age, *et*as gravior; *et*as constans. Jw. Steadfast, vid.

STEAK, offa (Plaut.). Beefsteaks, carnes bovillæ in carbones superimpositæ (Theop. Prisc. 1, 7).

STEAL, furtum facere ci (g. t.). furari ci qd, or qd ab qo (secretly: elepere ci qd, *basely*, in an old word, but retained in the phrase rapere et elepere).—sublegere ci qd; surripere ci qd, or qd ab qo (g. t., whether really or in jest; e. g. multa a Nævio surripisse, really; puellas suavium surripere, in jest).—furto abigere (of animals *weh* are driven away by the thief). To s. a little time, qd spatii surripere: to s. out of the town, urbe elabi: to s. away fm a company, clam se subducere circulo: stolen goods, oblatum furtum (as offered for sale, Gell. Dig.; actio oblati, an action agst *aby* for offering goods for sale, knowing them to be stolen, Gell.).—res furtiva (Q.), or furtum; furta, pl.

STEALTH, furtum. By s., furtive. clam. clanculum. STEALTHY, furtivus. tectus (secret, hidden).—clandestinus (clandestine).

STEAM, s. vapor. A pipe or flue for conveying s., vaporarium.

STEAM, v. vaporare (trans. and intrans.).

STEAM-ENGINE, STEAM-BOAT, *machina, navis, vaporaria, or vi vaporis impulsa.

STEED, equus. See HORSE.

STEEL, s. chalybs (g. t.). For striking fire the ancients used either a large nail, called clavus, or a second stone; see Plin. 36, 19, 30.

STEEL, v. durare. indurare (to harden).—confirmare (e. g. animum). To have elected oneself agst *athg*, obstinatum esse adversus qd (e. g. adversus muliebres lacrimas, L.).

STEELYARD, statëra.

STEEP, adj. præruptus. deruptus (sheiving).—præceps (precipitous).—arduus (almost perpendicular; hence, difficult of ascent). Jw. arduus et deruptus. A s. place, locus præceps: s. places, prærupta or derupta, orum, s.; præcipitia, lum (Suet.). to have a s. approach, arduo esse ascensu.

STEEP, v. mergere in aquam (C.). intingere in aquâ (Petr.). madefacere (to moisten, soak).

STEEPLE, *turris ædi sacræ imposita.

STEEPLY, prærupte.

STEEPNESS, Crcl. with the adj.

STEER, v. ¶ TRANS. (navem) gubernare, moderari, regere. To s. any where, tendere qo; cursum dirigere qo. ¶ INTRANS. navigare.

STEER, s. juvenens (a young bullock).—bos novellus (somewhat older; see Farr. R. 2, 5, 6).

STEERAGE, ¶ The act of steering, Crcl. by the verb; or scientia gubernatorum (Cas.). ars gubernandi (C.). ¶ The hinder part of a ship, puppia.

STEERSMAN, gubernator. rector navis. The s. is at the helm, gubernator sedet in puppi clavum tenens (C.): the ship has a good s., navis utilis scientissimo gubernatore (C.).

STEM, s. ¶ A trunk, truncus (not caudex or stirps).—arboris corpus (Plin.). ¶ Prow of a ship, prora.

STEM, v. obstare. oblatere. resistere. Jw. repugnare oblatereque. *Athg* may be stemmed, ci rei repugnari oblatique potest: to try to s. the torrent (fig.), obficere qd fluctibus: dirigere brachia contra torrentem (prop. ¶ Jw.). to s. the torrent of public calamities, fluctus (qos) a communi peste depellere (C.). See RESIST. OPPOSE.

STENCH, fætor. See STINK.

STEP, s. ¶ A pace, gradus (a s. taken).—gressus (a stepping).—¶ Passus in the best prose writers always includes the idea of a certain length, a pace. To take a s., gradum facere (prop.); agere et moliri (fig.): to take long s's, magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus: to take short s's, gradum minuire (Q.); parvo procedere passu (O.); not to stir a s. out of the house, domo pedem non offere; domi or domo se tenere: to take a hazardous s. (fig.), *periculosum consilium inire; se in casum dare: to keep s. with *aby*, gradum æquare (prop.); parem esse ci (fig.): s. by s., gradibus; gradatim (up or down, acc. to a certain measure); pedetentim (with great care and caution); minutatim (little by little): to take the first s. in *athg* (fig.), initium facere cs rei; qd facere capisse: to tread with a firm s., certo gradu incedere: to urge *aby* to take a bold s. (fig.), qm ad audendum qd concitare. ¶ A footstep, vestigium. To follow the s's of *aby*, vestigia insistere (C.). vestigia persequi (C.), legere (O.), premere (T.). ¶ A stair, gradus. S's, pl. scalæ (a flight of stairs).—gradus, pl. (single stairs).—descensio (a place for going down): a flight of s's, gradus scalarum. ¶ Fig. A degree, gradus. ¶ Measure, ratio. consilium. via. See MEASURE. To take a s., agere et moliri: to take a rash s., temere or inconsiderate agere.

STEP, v. gradum facere, incedere, ingredi. To s. back, regredi; retrogredi: to s. out = go quickly, pleno gradu tendere; gradum addere, accelerare, corripere: to s. on *athg*, pedem ponere in qâ rei; ingredi qd (to not foot on); intrare qd (to enter); prodire in qd (e. g. in scenam): to s. on shore, exire in terram, in litus: to s. on board a ship, inscendere navem, or in navem: to s. into, inire, introire, intrare, or ingredi qd (e. g. domum inire; domum, or in domum, introire; lumen intrare): to s. over, transire: to s. aside, cedere (g. t.); de viâ cedere (fm the road or path, to make room); viam, locum dare; locum dare et cedere (that *aby* may pass).

STEP-BROTHER, mariti or uxoris frater. levir (husband's brother).—sororis maritus (sister's husband).

STEP-DAUGHTER, privigna.

STEP-FATHER, vitricus.

STEP-MOTHER, noverca; adj. novercalis.

STEP-SISTER, mariti or uxoris soror. glos (Pand.; husband's sister).

STEP-SON, privignus.

STERCORACEOUS, stercorarius. stercorosus (full of dung).

STEREOTYPE, *formæ literarum fixæ. *stereotypus (t. t.).

STERILE, infecundus (in reference to procreative power, also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (in ref. to productive power, that bears no fruit; also of the soil, of the year; opp. fertilis and [in ref. to soil] optimus fig. in ref. to the female sex).

STERILITY, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

STERLING, adj. verus. bonus (e. g. of money, numi; opp. num. adulterini). S. coin of the realm, numus cui publica forma est; numus publicæ formæ (t. e. coin of the realm); numi Anglicâ monētâ percuti (aft. Appl. Apol. '98, the mention of 'sterling' being esp. applied to English money on the Continent). See GAUINE.

STERLING, s. A pound s., prps fm context, libra pondo.

STERN, s. puppis.

STERN, adj. austērus. durus. severus. naturā asper.

STERNLY, dure. severe. torve.

STERNNESS, severitas. duritas. austeritas.

STETHOSCOPE, *stēthoscōpiū (t. f.).

STEWE, v. *inclusio vapores excoquere. *testā testā vapore suo qd mitigare. *in ollā clausā coquere.

STEWE, s. || *Stewed meat*, *carnes vapore suo temperate, mollitas (*Baw.*). || *A brothel*, lupanar. lustrum. fornic. stabulum. (|| *Colloq.*) *Difficulty*, angustia. difficultas. *To be in a s.*, angustus se habere; in angustis esse (*to be harassed with difficulties*); perturbatum esse (*to be perplexed or confused*); incertum et dubium sum, quid faciam; nescio quid agam; nescio quid agam, quo me vertam (*not to know what to do, or whither to turn*); *to put aby in a s.*, qm or cs animum perturbare or conturbare; qm in angustias adducere.

STEWARD, administrator.—procurator (*manager of the affairs of an absentee by commission*).—villicus (*under-steward of a manor*). *To commit the management of an estate to a s.*, villicum fundo familiæque præponere: *a house-s.*, qui res domestica dispensat; dispensator.

STEW-PAN, *olla clausa.

STICK, s. baculum or (*more rarely*) baculus (*a walking-stick for use or convenience*).—scipio (*for ornament, also as a walking stick*).—fustis (*a cudgel*).—ferula (*a little s., rod*). *To lean upon a s.*, inniti baculo; artus baculo sustinere (†): *to use a s. for striking*, fustem ei impingere; qm fuste coercere (*as corrective discipline*): *e. g.* puerum, H.: *a s. of sealing-wax*, *scapus cærm or laccæ signatorius.

STICK, v. || *TRANS.* figere. infigere. *To s. on or to, affigere ad qd*: in front of, præfigere ei rei: through, inserere ei rei or in qd: into, figere or infigere in qd; inserere ei rei or in qd. || *INTRANS.* fixum or infixum esse in qd re. affixum esse in qd re. hære in qd re. *To have something sticking in one's throat*, faucibus qd obstat (Q.): *a bone s.'s in aby's throat*, os devoratum fauce cs hæret (*Phædr.*): *to s. (in speaking)*, in dicendo deficere: *to s. to, inhære ei rei* or *ad qd* (prop.); hære, adhærere rei or ei (prop. and fig.): *to s. close to, se applicare ad qd* (*to apply closely to*); pressare qd (*to seize and press*; *e. g.* cs genus); ei blandiri (*to fawn upon aby*); se applicare ad qm (*in a friendly manner*); se insinuare in cs familiaritatem or familiarem usum, insinuare in cs consuetudinem: *to s. out, eminere*; exstare; see *PROJECT.*

STICKINESS, lentitia.—tenacitas.

STICKLER, rei defensor acerrimus. *To be a great s. for alth.*, *acri studio qd defendere; cs rei esse propugnatorum.

STICKY, tenax (*tenacious*; *e. g.* wax).—resinaceus (*like resin*).—glutinosus (*like glue*).—lentos (*capable of being easily extended or bent*; hence **sticky*).

STIFF, || *Rigid*, rigidus (*also of statues, signa, C.*).—rigens. *S. with cold*, frigore rigens, torpidus, torpens: *to be s.*, rigere, torpere. || *Formal, starched, durus* (opp. mollis).—moribus incompressus. *To have a s. gait*, durius incedere; in incessu durior esse.

STIFFEN, rigidum facere, reddere qd (*to make more rigid*; *g. t.*).—densare (*to thicken*). *To s. with starch*, (vestem) firmare.

STIFFLY, rigide. dure.

STIFF-NECKED, SEE OBSTINATE.

STIFFNESS, rigor (rigidity); *also in painting, sculpture, &c.*.—mores asperi or duri (Q.; *formal and unpleasant manners*).

STIFLE, || *PROPR.* suffocare qm (C.).—intercludere ei animum, spiritum (L.).—interprimere ei fauces (*Plant. Rud. 3. 2. 46*).—strangulare (*to strangle*). || *FIG.* opprimere, extinguere. *To s. genius*, extinguere vires ingenii: *fear, anguish, stifles the voice*, metus, angor, præcludit, intercludit vocem.

STIFLING, Crel. with the verbs. || *Strangulatio* = strangling; suffocatio, Plin., only mulierum.

STIGMA, nota. labe. nota turpitudinis. macula. stigma, atis (*as a branded mark on slaves, &c.*, was used as **a mark of infamy*, by Suet., Mart., &c.).

STIGMATIZE, maculam or ignominiam or notam turpitudinis ei inuere, qm ignominia notare (*of the censor*).

STILETTO, sica. mucro.

STILL, v. || *To suppress*, reprimere. sedare. || *To pacify*, tranquillum qm or cs animum reddere or facere. || *To distil*, (liquores) destillare.

STILL, s. *alembicum (t. f.).

STILL, adj. || *Motionless*, immotus. stabilis. fixus. *To stand s.*, consistere; see *STAND*. || *Tranquil*, quiet, tranquillous. quietus. placidus. sedatus

[*SYN. and PHR. in CALM*]. || *Silent*, silens. tacitus. *To be s.*, silere (*not to make a noise*); tacere (*not to speak*); silentium tenere; quiescere.

STILL, adv. || *Always*, vid. || *Nevertheless*, vid.

|| *Followed by a comparative*, etiam (*in the golden age*; *e. g.* tantum et plus etiam mihi debet, C. still more).—adhuc (*in later writers*; *e. g.* adhuc difficillor obscuratio est, Q., still more difficult; || *to be avoided*).

—also jam (= nōn, when there is a progression implied; *e. g.* non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterraneis quoque, et montanis et ferociore jam populo, C.—Pr. Intr. li. 865). *S. more*, magis etiam; multo etiam magis. || *§ 63 The 'still' is sicut omitted (with diminished emphasis)*; *e. g.* indignum est a pare vinci, indignus ab inferiore; and 's. more' is often plus, amplius, only; *e. g.* plus pecunie poscit.

|| *Of time*, (= yet, up to this or that time) adhuc (up to this time).—(usque) adhuc id tempus, ad id. ad id locum (up to a past time spoken of: on ad id loc. see Cortie and Fabri on S. Jug. 63, 6. Gronov. L. 27, 7, 17).

—etiam (where 'still' is emphatic, implying that it is surprising the thing, state, &c., should even now exist, inasmuch as it might have been expected to have ceased before this; are you s. mulling? multum etiam tū do you still refuse to speak? tacet etiam? when he was s. asleep, quum iste etiam cubaret).—etiamnunc (*a strengthened etiam*; it may be used of the past, eply in oblique narrative of what was the speaker's present; *e. g.* dixisti paululum tibi esse etiamnunc moris, &c., C., and in letters; Brutus erat in Neside etiamnunc, 'is still,' &c., it being the writer's present. Also with verb in imperf. subj. with quum, the principal verb being in the perfect: see Pract. Intr. li. 331—334).

How long s.? quamdiu etiam &c.? *s. at this day*, hodie etiam; adhuc: *do you s. not know me* (= my character)? non satis me pernoti etiam qualis sim et s. more, or s. further (in continuing arguments, &c.), quid vero; verum etiam; et, quod plus est; et, quod magis est: nay, what is s. more, imo; imo enim vero: and s. more if &c., præsertim si.

STILLNESS, silentium (silence).—quies (repose). *S. of the water at sea*, malacia (Cæc.); maris tranquillitas (C.). SEE CALM.

STILTS, grallæ, pl. (Varr. ap. Non. 115, 19; defined by Fest. 'peritæ fureulas habentes'). *The pace of one in s.*, grallatorius gradus: *to go on s.*, *incedere grallis; *super grallis ambulare (prop.); pompam adhibere in dicendo (improp. of an author): *one who walks on s.*, grallator (Varr.).

STIMULANT, STIMULUS, incitamentum. irritamentum (means of incitement).—stimulus (gu. a good).—gloriosi stimuli. *To have no stimulus*, calcaribus egere.

STIMULATE, stimulare. excitare.—incendere; inflammare; extimulare (post. post-Class.).

STING, s. || *PROPR.* aculeus (of insects).—aculeus; spina (of plants). Wound from a s., ictus. || *FIG.* aculeus. morsus. *The s.'s of conscience*, conscientie stimulus; animi morsus; conscientie angor et sollicitudo, cruciatus (C.).

STING, v. pungere; compungere (g. t. for pricking or causing a pricking pain).—ferire (to strike).—mordere (of a biting pain; *e. g.* of a nettle).—urere (of a burning, smarting sting; *e. g.* as that of a nettle, &c.). *To be stung by a serpent*, a serpente pungi or feriri (Plin.); by a nettle, urticæ aculeis compungi: *the stinging leaves of a nettle*, urticæ folia mordentia. || *IMPROP.* mordere (*e. g.* valde me momorduerunt epistolæ tæ); conscientia mordere (C.); pungere or stimulare cs pungere.

STINGILY, tenuiter. parce. Jx. parce ac tenuiter. illiberaliter. sordide. maligne.

STINGINESS, parsimonia. sordes. illiberalitas (C.). STINGY, parcus. tenax. sordidus. illiberalis (L.).

STINK, s. odor malus. fæditas odoris; also, in context, odor only.—factor (common Lat. and post Class., Col., Plin.).—olor (according to Düb., avoided as a too common and coarse word).

STINK, v. male olere.—fætere (less common).—putere [*SYN. in STINKING*]. *To s. of alth.*, olere or obolere qd (*e. g.* of garlic, allium).

STINKING, male olens (g. t.).—fætidus (*foul, giving forth a strong, bad smell*; *e. g.* anima, the breath; os, the mouth).—putidus (*in a state of corruption, putrid*; *e. g.* ulcus).—olidus (*having a strong smell*; *e. g.* capra, H.).

STINT, modum facere ei rei. qm circumscribere. coartare. coercere. *To s. one as to time*, in speaking, in breve tempore concludere qm (T.): *to s. oneself for time*, sibi temperare in dicendo, in scribendo (aft. C.):

to s. *one in food*, arte colere qm (*S. Jug. 85, 35*); parce habere qm; ci cibum subducere or deducere: to s. *one self*, parce vivere; sumptus circumducere; modum facere sumptibus (*to contract one's expenses; also impensas corrumpere, Suet.*); to s. *oneself in food*, parce fraudare se victu suo; fraudare ventrem (*to defraudare genus suum is rather poet.; opp. defraudare nihil sibi, Petron. 69, 2*).

STIPEND, *beneficium annuum. annuus in beneficium loco praebita, pl. (*if necessary, as t. t.*, *stipendium; but in *Lat. authors we find stipendium of the pay of soldiers, not of civil officers.*)

STIPENDIARY, *qui beneficio annuo sustentatur (*not stipendiarius in this sense*).

STIPULATE, paelisci. depaelisci. qd convenit ci cum qo or inter aliquos (*to agree with any about althg, or among another*).—sibi depaelisci (*to reserve to oneself, to s. for oneself*).—sibi expicere (*to exempt oneself*).—stipulari (*to cause formally to be promised to oneself*).

STIPULATION, pactio. stipulatio. conditio. To make a s., conditionem ferre, proponere: to accept a s., conditionem accipere (*opp. conditionem aspernari*).

STIR, v. || TRANS. movere. excitare. To s. the fire, lignem languentem excitare (*cf. Cas. B. G. 7, 24*); lignem extinctum suscitare (*af. O. A. A. 3, 597*): to s. with a ladle or spoon, rudicula peragitare; rudicula or rudiculus miscere: to s. up; see AROUSE, EXCITE. || INTRANS. moveri. se movere.

STIR, s. tumultus. turbe, pl.; see also CONFUSION. To make a s. about althg. about nothing, &c., multum in agendo discursare (Q.); jactare, venditare qd; qd mirifice extollere, or miris laudibus efferre (*to praise highly and officiously*).

STIRRING, sedulus. navus. industrius. laboriosus. strenuus. acer. impiger. A s. life, vita negotiosa. *Key* Actuosus used by C. only as epithet to virtus, and of the part of an oration *we ought to be the most animated, &c.* Sen. says vita actiosa; animus actuosus and agilis C. would have said for the first, operosa, semper agens qd et molens; for the second, qui viget, omnia mo-et, et motu praeditus est semper. —activus is a post *Class.*, philos., and gramm. l. k. (*Krebs*).

STIRRUP, stapla. stapēda (*in the Lat. of the middle ages*).—scala f. *the sixth century*; see *Fogel's Hist. of Inventions*, vol. 1. p. 431). S. leather, *lorum staplae.

STITCH, v. consuere. acu consuere qd.

STITCH, s. || A pass of the needle, *tractus (acus).—ductus (fil.). Or by the verb. || A sharp pain, dolores lateris (or laterum) subtili, qui punctationem affert (*Plin. 34, 15, 44*).

STOCCADO, pettio. lctus.

STOCK, s. || The trunk or body of a plant, truncus. arboris corpus. stirps (*not caudex or stipes*). S. still, immotus; immobilis: to be standing s. still, tamquam in inciliis qd adhaerere (*Proe., Cat. ap. C.*); immotum stare. || A race, lineage, vid. || Great quantity, vis. copia. magnus numerus. || Store, copia. apparatus. A large s., vis magna, maxima: to lay in a large s. of corn, frumenti vim maximam comparare. || Capital, sors. caput. || (In ship building) Stocks, pl. navalia, um, pl. To put a ship upon the s's, navem edificare or extruere (in navalibus): to take a ship off the s's, navem deducere: a ship leaves the s's, navis exit navalibus. || Pl. Stocks, hold for the legs, compedes, pl. || If = funds, vid.

STOCK, v. suppedicare ci qd. instruere. extruere (*rare*).—ornare. Jw. instruere et ornare qm qd re. Stocked, instructus. ornatus.

STOCKADE. See PALISADE.

STOCK-DOVE. See PIGEON.

STOCK-GILLIFLOWER, leucolon (*Col.*). *cheiranthus incanus (*Lin.*).

STOCKING, s. We may say tibiale (*the sing. occurs, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14; the plural, Suet. Oct. 82*). To wear s's, tibialibus munire. *Key* The ancient tibialia were in fact bandages, fasciae or fascioli, which were worn usually by none but the infirm, and in winter by other persons, fasciis vincire pedes, or vestire cura.

STOIC, Stolicus. A complete s., germanistimus Stolicus (*C. Acad. 2, 43, 132*). || Fig. perfectus a Stoica schola sapiens (*Wyttenb.*).

STOICAL, || PROPR. Stolicus. || Fig. lentus. durus. To regard althg with s. indifference, non moveri, non duci, non tangi qd re. durum esse ad qd. animus obduruit ad qd. lente ferre qd. See also APATHY.

STOICALLY, || PROPR. inhumane, lente.

STOLE, stila.

STOMACH, || PROPR. stomachus (*prop. the canal that conveys the food into the belly; then also the s.,*

including all the digestive organs in man and beast—ventriculus, venter (belly; as the receptacle of food, venter also for the whole lower part of the body). [*See BELLY.*] weak s., stomachus infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus (*opp. stom. firmus, fortis*). To have a weak s., stomacho parum valere.—languenti esse stomacho (*a sluggish s., that does not digest properly*). This is not good for the s., hæc stomacho aliena sunt, non apta sunt or non convenient. To overload the s., lapus se invitare: to injure the s. by any (improper) food, stomachum ca rei usu vitare (*af. Suet. Vesp. 24*). Is overloaded s., stomachus marcescit cibi onere (*Suet.*). To have a pain in one's s., torminibus or ex intestinis laborare. torminibus affectum esse. Disorder of the s., stomachi resolutio (*Cels.*); defectus, unum, pl.; dissolutio (*Plin.*). The s. is out of order, stomachus dissolutus (*Plin.*), non consistit. || Fig. Ager, indignation, vid.

STOMACH-ACHE. See BELLY-ACHE, under BELLY.

STOMACHER, strophium (C.). mamillare (*Mart.*) [*These words do not exactly apply; the first was used either to raise or depress the breasts, the latter only for the latter purpose.*]

STOMACHIC, quod stomachum reficit, recreat, corroborat. A s. (medicine), recreantes stomachum succi (*af. O. Post. 4, 3, 53*).

STONE, s. lapis (g. s.).—lapillus (a small s.).—saxum (a large s.).—gemma (a precious s.).—silix (*Swiss*) (cotes is a whet-s.).—os, ossis. granum (in fruit).—saxum scetile, lapis scetilis (*free s.*).—pumex (*pumice s.*).—magnes (lapis) (a loadstone). Full of s's, lapidosus. granosus (*of s's in fruit*). To clear (a field) of s's, elapidare agrum. A heap of s's, acervus lapidum; lapides in unum locum congesti (*not congestus lapidum*); s's throw, lapidum coniectus. Set with (precious) s's, gemmatus. gemmis distinctus: to turn to s., lapidescere. in lapidem (in saxum) verti. || In the human body, calculus (as a disease): to cut for the s., ci calculus excidere: to cure of the s., ci calculus pelere, discutere, or curare. ci lapillum ejicere. *PAUV.* Not to leave one s. upon another, domum, or urbem, diremere alique evertere, solo equare or adaequare. To kill two birds with one s., de eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare (= to dispatch two things at once; *Curio, ap. C. ad Fam. 7, 29, satir.*).—una mercede duas res assequi, or uno saltu duos apris capere (= to obtain a double advantage with one effort; *C. Rose. Am. 29, 86. Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40*). Not to leave a s. unturned, nil intentatum linquere (*H. A. P. 235*); nihil inexpertum omittere (*Cur. 3, 6, 14*); omnia experiri (*Ter.*); nihil reliqui facere (T.); nihil sibi reliqui facere (*Cæc.*). || A certain weight, *octo (or quatuordecim, as the case may be) librae pondi.

STONE, v. || To take away stones, (agrum) elapidare. || To clean with a stone, cote desepare (pavimentum). || To kill with stones, lapides in qm conijcere, qm lapidibus co-operire (*not qm lapidibus obruere, which was a false reading in C. Off. 3, 11, 48*). *Key* qm lapidare is not found in the best prose; which has only the impersonal lapidat, usually with imbrui or de celo, 'it rains s's'.

STONE-BLIND, cæcus. See BLIND.

STONE-CUTTER, STONE-MASON, lapicida, m. (*Varr.*).—lapidarius, sc. faber (*late*).

STONE-PIT, STONE QUARRY, lapicidina (pl.; *C. Varr.*). lautiume (pl.; *C., Plaut., L.*). latomia lapidaria (*Plaut.*).

STONING, s. || The act of destroying with stones; must be expressed by the verbs or phrases mentioned under TO STONE. Lapidatio means 'a throwing of stones.' *Key* Lapidatio ca. is not Latin.

STONY, lapideus. saxeus (of stone).—lapidosus. saxosus (*full of stones*).

STOOL, || A low seat, sellula (T.). sedecula (C.). subsellum. scabellum (a foot-s.). || Natural evacuation of the bowels, alvus. To go to s., alvum exonerare (*Plin.*). necessitati or naturæ parere; secedere ad exonerandum corpus (*Sen. Ep. 70, 17*). To have a s., alvum dejicere (C.). solvere, exinanire (*Cels.*).

STOOP, v. || PROPR. se demittere, caput demittere (C.). caput inclinare (*Prisc.*), se flectere (*Cæc.*). flecti, incurvare (C.). || Fig. To condescend, vid.

STOOP, s. inclinatio, flexus. Or by the verb.

STOP, v. || TRANS. morari. remorari. moram facere ci rei. moram asserre ca or ci rei. moram et tarditatem asserre ci rei (causa a delay in althg).—tardare, retardare (to retard the prosecution of althg; s. g., of a journey, of the pursuit of an enemy). tenere. retinere. sustinere (to s. the progress of something; a thief, a carriage, a

STORSE.—reprimere (to check forcibly; fugam hostium; redundantem lacum).—arcere. cohibere (to hold a thing off, so that it may not approach).—inhibere. sistere (sistere, of persons or things; inhibere, of lifeless objects in motion, currents, or fumes, assistitur; cursus inhibetur). To *s. aby.* morari, demorari, remorari qm (g. t. for delaying him).—detinere, demorari et detinere qm (to draw him back, with ref. to some object pursued by him).—abrumper (to s. abruptly): to *s. aby* on a journey, retardare qm in viâ; remorari qs iter: to *s. aby's* pursuit of an enemy, tardare qm ad insequendum hostem (of a marsh or other obstacle): to *s. the progress of a war*, moram et tarditatem afferre bello; morari celeritatem belli; the onset of an enemy, tardare or retardare hostium impetum: to *s. horses*, equos sustinere (opp. agere, incitare); frenare; refrenare (to bridle; to hold in check): to *s. mischief*, obviam ire ci rei (to meet a difficulty or danger by countervailing measures): *s. thief!* tenete furem! to *s. one's breath*, animam comprimere (Ter.); spiritum retinere (Cels., hold one's breath): to *s. the course of a vessel*, navigium inhibere: to *s. a sedition*, approar, &c., editionem, motum comprimere: to *s. oneself*, se sustinere; se reprimere; se cohibere: to *s. aby's* mouth, linguam ci occludere; ci os obturare; comprimere linguam ci, or vocem ci, or qm only (all Com.): to *s. payment*, non solvendo esse: to *s. aby on the high-road*, viatore invitum consistere cogere (Cæs. B. G. 4, 5; not of itself implying robbery). ¶ **STORMS.** To *stay*, abide, manere, permanere. To *s. on the road*, deviere ad qm (in hospitium): to *s. with aby*, in ca domo or apud qm habitare; apud qm or in ca domo deversari (for a time, as a guest); cum qm habitare (to live together); commorari (to be stopping at, or abiding for a time). See **STAT.** ¶ To *pass*, consistere. insistere. subsistere. quiescere. 1) in speaking, paulum respirare; in lectione spiritum suspendere (Q. 1, 8, 1); intervallo or intervallis dicere (opp. sine intervallis dicere, affl. C. Or. 3, 48, 185; also uno tenore dicere, to speak without intermission). 2) in reading, distinguere (to observe the proper stops). 3) in singing, intermittere. 4) in writing or printing, interpungere. 5) in drinking, intermittere. Without stopping, sine intervallo; ne intervallo quidem facto; sine ulla intermissione; uno tenore: to drink without stopping, non respirare in hauriendo (Plin. 14, 22, 28). ¶ To *cease*, vid.

STORV vr, obturare. obetipare. claudere (shut in).—obstruere. obsepere. intercludere. To *s. up the way*, viam præcludere. viam obstruere (barricade).—iter obsepere. iter intercludere. interrumpere. To *s. up with althq*, qd re pro timento uti.

STOP *s.* Delay, mora. Impedimentum, or by the verb. ¶ *Pause*, intermissio. intermissus (Plin.). or by the verb. ¶ *Point* (in writing), punctum. ¶ (On a musical instrument), by the Gr. *σῆμα* or *δαμα*: some say *epistomium (in a wind instrument); *manubrium, *capulum (in a stringed instrument). To open all the *s.'s*, omnia sonorum itinera aperire (Bac.).

STOPPAGE, By the verbs. *S. of the bowels*, alvus suppressa, obstructa (Cels.).

STOPPING, Interpunctio, or pl. interpunctiones. Interpuncta (pl.) verborum (C.). Interductus librarii (C., as marked by the scribe). In the *s.*, in interpunctionibus verborum (C.).

STOPPLE, **STOPPER**, obturamentum (Plin.). The *s. of a tobacco-pipe*, *obturatorium fumisugii; *pistillus ardentis herbe Nicotiane comprimendæ inseriens.

STORAX, styrax (Plin.). *styrax officinalis (Linn.).

STORE, *s.* Stock, copia. apparatus. To lay in a *s. of provisions*, rem frumentariam providere. A large *s. of althq*, via maxima ca rei (s. g., of corn). ¶ *Magazine*, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, wine, provisions, &c.).—horreum (a granary).

STORE, v. ¶ To provide with necessary, instruere. ornare. Jx. instruere et ornare qd re; extruere (rare). Stored, instructus. ornatus. ¶ To lay up, conservare. colligere. congerere.

STOREHOUSE, receptaculum (g. t.).—apotheca, cella (for fruits, provision, wine, &c.).—horreum (granary).

STORE-KEEPER, promus, cellarius, condus (in a Roman family). Sis promus condus or procurator peni (promus = qui promit: condus = qui condit).—horrearius (Ulp. Dig.).—*horrei administrator (who has the care of such stores as are placed in a horreum, or granary).—*commens administrator.

STORK, ciconia. *ardea ciconia (Linn.). *S.'s* bill, geranium (Linn.).

STORM, *s.* ¶ *A tempest, tempestas* (v. pr.).—procella (a squall or gust of wind).—nimbus (rain).—imber maximus (a heavy s. of rain; e. g., to arrive anywhere in a s., maximo imbro qd pervenire). A thunder-s., tonitrua ac fulgura, m. pl. (thunder and lightning).—tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (bad weather, with thunder and lightning).—tonitrua, m. pl. (thunder). A s. rises, tempestas venit, excitatur, oritur, concitatur, nubilatur (th. clouds collect or gather).—cooritur tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque (a s. arises with a crash and thunder): a s. rages, tempestas, procella, furit, ævit. To dread a s., tonitrua (ac fulgura) expavescere: to wait till the s. shall have passed by, transitum tempestatis expectare (C. Att. 2, 21, p. in., fig.). ¶ **FIG.** tempestas, procella (of troubles, &c.).—impetus (of passion). ¶ *Assault on a fortified place*, oppugnatio, impetus. via. To take a town, &c. by s., vi or impetu capere. vi or per vim expugnare. impetu facto scalis capere. To determine on a s., exercitum ad urbem oppugnandam admovere: to order a s., urbem vi adioris or oppugnare; scalis muros aggredi. See also **SIXOR**.

STORM, v. ¶ **INTRANS.** To rage, vid. ¶ **TRANS.** PROPRI. oppugnare. impetum facere in qd (urbem, castra). vi adioris. aggredi (to approach for attack).—vi expugnare (to take by s.). ¶ **FIG.** oppugnare (of persons; with or without verbs).—vexare. agitare. exagitare. To s. one with prayers, precibus fatigare. precibus expugnare (when the request is gained). To s. one with letters, questions, &c., obtundere literis, rogitando.

STORMILY, tumultuose. turbide. turbulenter. violent (fig.).

STORMY, turbulentus (disturbed, propr., e. g. tempestas; then fig., e. g. tempus, annus, concio).—turbidus (propr., e. g. cœlum, tempestas; and fig., e. g. res, mores).—procellosus (only propr., e. g. ver, celli status, mare, ventus).—tumultuosus (fig., full of disturbance or tumult; e. g. vita, concio; ~~fig.~~ propr., e. g. tumultuosum mare, is only poet.).—violentus (propr., e. g. tempestas, celli status; and fig. = done or attended with noise or uproar; e. g. impetua, ingenium).—vehemens (violent; e. g. ventus, clamor). Jx. vehemens et violens. A s. sea, mare procellosum (in such storms are frequent); mare vi ventorum agitatum atque turbatum (in such a storm rage): to have a weather, tempestate turbulentâ uti: a s. assembly, concio tumultuosa or turbulenta.

STORY, ¶ *A short and amusing narrative*, fabella (C.). narrativula (Q. *Q.* historiola is without authority). To fill one's head with idle s.'s, centones sarcire (Plin.). A mere s., res facta; fabula; fabula ficta. ¶ *History*, vid. ¶ **FLOOR**, see **FLOOR** = story. Of one s., domus, quæ unam tabulationem habet (see **Vitr.** 6, 5, 7).

STORY-TELLER, narrator. A good s.-t., narrator dulcis (Wytténb.).

STOUT. See **STRONG**, **HEALTHY**.

STOUT-HEARTED, impavidus. intrepidus. fidens. audens. audax. [Syn. in **BOLD**.]

STOULTY, audacter. sidenter. confidenter. impavide. intrepide. libere.

STOVE, fornax. dim. fornacula (furnace). ~~fig.~~ furnus, an oven; caminus, a kind of s. for heating rooms; focus, a pan or brazier, for the same purpose. Of a s., fornacalis.

STOW, ponere (g. t.).—disponere; digerere; collocare (to put in place or order).—seponere, reponere qd (to s. away).

STRADDLE, divaricare.

STRAGGLE, palari.—spargi (L.). dispergi; dissipari (Cæs.).

STRAGGLER, **STRAGGLING**, dispersus. dissipatus. Jx. dissipatus et dispersus. disiectus.—palantes, palati, pl. (e. g. palatos aggressus). To collect the s.'s (after a retreat), contrahere ex fugâ palatos (L.).

STRAIGHT, adj. ¶ *Not crooked or curved*, rectus (opp. curvus, pravus).—directus (in a s. line).—libratus (horizontal).—erectus (upright; e. g. incescus).—æquus, planus (even, level). A s. line, linea directa: a s. road, via recta or directa: a s. growth (of a person, tree, &c.), proceritas: to make s. what before was crooked, qd corrigere: to make a s. thing crooked, recta prava facere: to become s., se corrigere. ¶ **Direct**, right, vid.

STRAIGHT, adv. rectâ viâ. rectâ. recto itinere. recto.

STRAIGHTEN, corrigere (Col., Plin.). dirigere, erigere, qd (L.) ad rectum revocare qd (what before was crooked).

STRAIGHTWAY. See IMMEDIATELY.

STRAIN, s. *Force, vis. intentio (the straining; opp. remissio).* *A musical sound, see MUSIC.* *A song, carmen.* *Style, manner, tone, vid.*

STRAIN, v. *To stretch, contendere. intendere. To s. every nerve, contendere nervos omnes; manibue pedibusque obnixi facere omnia (Prorr. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134); in athg, omni virium contentione incumbere in qd. or laborare in re; omni studio incumbere in qd.; rem magno conatu studioque agere; contendere et laborare, or omni opo atque operâ eniti, ut &c. To s. the mind, the eyes, animum, aciem oculorum intendere.* *To force, vid.* *To purify by filtration, deliquare (by pouring off a liquid; Col. 12, 39, 2).—percolare (by passing through a strainer).—defecare (to clear fm the dregs).—desumpare (to take off the scum, to skim).—diffundere (to s. by drawing off, wine; see the Interpp. ad H. Ep. 1, 3, 4).* *To sprain, convellere.*

STRAINER, colum. *To pass athg through a s., percolare, per colum transmittere.*

STRAIT, adj. See NARROW, DIFFICULT.

STRAIT, s. *A narrow part of the sea, fretum. euripus (the former the common and pure Latin word; the latter borrowed fm the Greek; with the Greeks and Romans, also apply the s.'s between Eubœa and Bœotia, hodie Golfo di Negroponte).—fauces angustæ or artæ (a narrow channel); sis bosporus (e. g. bosporus Thracicus, Cimmerius). The s.'s of Gibraltar, fretum Gaditanum or Herculeum.* *Difficulty, vid.*

STRAIT-WAISTCOAT. *To put in a s.-w., constringere qm (C.). Ought not you to have a s.-w. put on you? tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? (J. Phil. 2, 38, 97.)*

STRAITEN. See CONFINED, LIMIT.

STRAITLY. See CLOSELY, STRICTLY.

STRAND, s. litus, ora maritima. See SHORE.

STRAND, v. *To drive on shallows, impingere (navem vadis, saxo); in terram deferre. To be stranded, vado, in vadum, or litoribus illidi; in terram deferri; in litus ejcti (to be wrecked and cast ashore).*

To untwist (a rope), retorqueere, relaxare.

STRANGE, s. *Foreign, vid.* *(Fig.) a) Unacquainted with athg. To be s. (stranger) in a thing, in qd. re peregrinum, hospitem, non versatum esse; in qd. re peregrinum atque hospitem esse; alienum esse in re (not to be trusted with athg)—rudem esse in re (to have no knowledge of athg). b) Unusual, insolitus, insolens; novus (new)—mirus (wonderful, striking). To be s., mirum esse or vidēri. A thing seems s. to us, mirum qd. mihi vidētur; miror, demlor, admiror qd.; admiror de re (it excites my astonishment)—offendit me qd.; egrore or moleste fero qd. (it is very offensive to me); very s., permiurum qd. mihi accidit. This ought not to appear s. to aby, mirabile nihil habet ea res. [Not belonging to oneself or one's family, extrarius, extraneus (the former, that does not belong to one's person, e. g. extrarius canis, a s. dog; Suet. Vit. 4: the latter, that does not belong to the family; opp. domesticus; see Col. 12, præf. § 4. Suet. Claud. 4).—alienus (g. l., that does not concern or relate to one; apply in respect of possession; opp. meus or noster, amicus, &c.). S. persons, extranei (opp. familiares, &c.).—alienissimi (Cæs. B. G. 6, 31). To pass into s. hands, in alienas manus incidere. (Fig.) a) To be s. to a person or thing, i. e. not suited, alienum esse; abhorrere a &c. b) To be s. (i. e. adverse, disinclined), averso or alieno esse in qm animo.*

STRANGE, interj. papæ! (Ter.). nonne hoc mirum est? nonne hoc monstri simile est?

STRANGELY, mirum in modum. admirabiliter. monstruose. miro, novo, insolito modo.

STRANGENESS, Crel. with the adj.

STRANGER, s. *A foreigner, externus (not a citizen; opp. civis, popularis).—alienigena (born in a foreign country; opp. indigena).—advena (that has come into the country, but was not born in it; opp. indigena; but propr. advenas are opp. aborigines, autochthones, the original inhabitants).—peregrinus (propr., one who, as a traveller, stays with us a longer or shorter time, but does not enjoy the rights of a citizen; then g. l., one of a foreign nation residing at Rome; opp. civis).—hospes (the peregrinus enjoying civil rights).—barbarus (not a Roman; apply that does not speak the Roman language or adopt Roman manners; see Daehne, Milt. 7, 1). [Note] All these terms (except hospes) are also used adjectively, and frequently together; e. g. J. N. externus et advena (e. g. rex); alienigena et externus; peregrinus et externus; peregrinus et advena; peregrinus atque*

hospes. [One not of our family, extraneus, alienus. [One not versed in athg; see STRANGE.]

STRANGLE, strangulare, with or without laqueo (to be distinguished fm jugulare = to cut the throat; and suffocare = to suffocate).—laqueo interimere (H. Sat. 2, 3, 131: laqueo gulam frangere, S. Cat. 55, 5, should be avoided as obsolete).—fauces ci interprimere, interstringere (Plant., Suet.). spiritum elidere (Suet.), fauces elidere (O.).

STRANGLES, *panus (s. t.).

STRANGING, STRANGULATION, strangulatio (Plin.). spiritus interclusus (Curt.). fauces interpressæ (Plant.).

STRANGURY, dysuria (Gr. in C. Att. 10, 16; Cel. Aur.).—stranguria (Gr. in Cels. 2, 1, and translated difficultas urinae, C. Plin.).—urinae tormina (Plin. 28, 8, 30). Suffering fm s., dysuriacus (Ferm.); stranguriosus (Marc. Emp.).

STRAPE, iorum, corrigia (a thin s., apply for tying)—taurea (used in inflicting punishment).—habēna, amictum (a thong on a javelin, &c.).

STRATAGEM, belli ars (g. l.).—stratēgema, xis, a (Gr.) or pure Lat. consilium imperatoris (Cic., who adds quod Græci stratēgiam appellant: N. D. 3, 6, 36.). S.'s, furta belli (S. Fragm. ap. Serr. Æn. 11, 515, &c. Cf. furtis incautum decipit hostem, O. Met. 13, 104).

STRATIFICATION, Crel. with the verb.

STRATIFY, in struem congerere, accumulare, extruere.

STRAW, stramentum (Suet. stramen is poet.). Made of s., stramenticius (Suet. stramineus, poet.). To go to s., in culmum or in festucam crescere (culmus, festuca, = the stalk, while standing): a bundle or sheaf of s., fascis stramentorum (Hirt. B. G. 8, 15).

STRAW-BED, lectus stramenticius. The ancients used s.-b.'s, antiquis torus e stramento erat.

STRAW-COLOUR, color flavens, flavescens.

STRAW-YARD, cohors, cohors (chors in the MSS.; Col., Farr.).

STRAWBERRY, fragum (pl. fraga, V., Plin., s. n.). S. plant, *fragaria vesca (Linn.). s. tree, *arbutus unedo (Linn.). its fruit, arbutum (V.).

STRAY, v. errare, errore vagari, vagari et errare. *To s. fm, deerrare, aberrare ab qd. (qā re), or simply (propr. and fig.) qd. re: to stray fm the road, deerrare itinerem; aberrare viā: the child strayed fm his father, puer aberravit inter homines a patre: to s. fm one's design, aberrare a proposito.*

STRAY, adj. errans, vagus.

STREAK, s. linea (a line; apply on paper).—lines (for distinction).—virga (a stripe; apply of a different colour fm its ground).

STREAK, v. virgis distinguere qd. Streaked, virgatus (V.).

STREAM, s. [PROPR.] flumen (e. pr.).—cursus (the flowing of a river).—amnis (large or river).—torrens (mountain-torrent). To flow with a rapid s., rapido cursu ferri: with the s., secundo flumine (=4 fluvio); secundā aquā; secundum naturam fluminis: to swim or flow with the s., secundo flumine or secundā aquā deferri: Proe. numquam dirigere brachia contra torrentem (Juv.): against the s., adverso flumine; contra aquam: to s. against the s., contra aquam remigrare (Sen. Ep. 122, extr.); adversum flumen subire (Curt.): both propr. [Note] not fluminibus se obvium ferre; the true reading in Cæs. Rep. 1, 4, 7, is fulminibus). [Fig.] S. of time, cursus temporis: (of a speech, &c.) flumen (e. g. velut flumen quoddam eloquentiæ); vis (great abundance; g. l.).

STREAM, v. fluere (flow; g. l.).—ferri (to be borne rapidly; of rivers, cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, &c., and of persons in alarm, &c.).—se effundere or effundi (to pour out; propr. of streams discharging themselves into a sea or lake; then also of men, &c.). To s. out of a gate, portā se effundere or effundi.

STREAMER, *vexillum nauticum.

STREAMLET, rivus, rivulus.

STREET, via (having houses on each side).—platea (a broad or open place in a town; opp. to more dense or crowded parts, lanes, &c.).—vicus (a main s., with several by-s., forming a whole quarter or ward of a town). In the s. = publicly, in publico (opp. in privato): to walk in the s., in viā ire: to cross the s., per viam ire: to go out into the s., in publicum prodire.

STRENGTH, s. Force, vis; vires, pl. (power).—robur (physical ability to endure toil, &c.).—nervi, lacerti (muscular powers, for work). Exertion of s., contentio; labor; virium contentio: to possess great s., bonis esse viribus; viribus pollere (S.): with all my s.,

as far as my s. permits, pro meis viribus (S) not pro virili parte; omnibus viribus; viribus; ut possum; ut potero; quantum in me, in mea potestate, sicut est: quantum per vires licet: that is beyond my s., hoc excedit virium mearum modum; hoc superat vires meas; hoc facere, efficere, non possum: to lose s., vires amittere (C.): my s. fails me, vires me deficient (Cae.): to gather s., vires colligere (C., L.); viribus firmari, augeri, crescere (ast. C.): to recover one's s., vires recolligere (Plin.), recuperare (T.), revocare (C.), convalescere (to recover from sickness), to put forth one's s., contendere nervos, vires: to try one's s., vires suas exercere; nervos atque vires experiri: s. of mind, vis, vires, robur animi; nervi mentis || Efficacy, vis, virtus, efficacitas, efficientia. || Civil or military power or influence, vis, potentia, opes; pl. copiae, facultates (for war).

STRENGTHEN, roborare, corroborare, firmare, confirmare. To s. the body by food or exercise, corpus firmare cibo (L.), labore (C.); exercitatio corpus robustum facit (Q. 5, 10, 82): to s. the nerves, nervos confirmare (Cae.): to s. the memory, memoriam confirmare (C., Q.): to s. the stomach, stomachum corroborare: to s. oneself, se corroborare or reficere; vires reficere: a strengthening medicine, remedium quod valetudinem confirmat, or quod valetudini firmandae corroborandae adhibetur (S) not firmamentum in this sense: to s. by arguments or witnesses, confirmare, with or without rationibus or argumentis: probare; comprobare (to declare to others as true, valid, or fit): by athg, qñ re: by examples, exemplis comprobare, firmare, affirmare, confirmare (to s. the truth of athg); fidem ei rei addere (to add confirmation or credit to athg).

STRENUOUS, strenuus, fortis, animosus, acer. STRENUOUSLY, strenue, fortiter, animose, animo strenuo, animo magno fortique, acriter.

STRESS, || Force, vis; see FORCE. || Emphasis, pondus, significatio (emphasis, as t. i. in Q.).

STRETCH, v. TRANS. intendere (that web before was slack: e. g. chordas, arcum)—contendere (that web was already stretched, to draw more tightly: e. g. arcum, tormenta)—extendere (to stretch out, in length)—intendere qd qñ re (to s. athg over another)—producere (so as to lengthen)—nimis extendere, modum excedere in qñ re (to overstrain, outdo: e. g. one's authority). To s. out, porrigere; potendere (before one); tendere; extendere (at full length): to s. out the arms, brachia protrahere (opp. contrahere): to s. oneself out on the grass, se abjicere in herbā (S) not in herbam; see C. de Or. 1, 7, 28, Orelli). || TRANS. porrigi pertinere, patere diffundi excurrere, procurare, tendere, extendi (S) not pertingere). See also EXTEND, REACH. || To stretch, or stretch oneself, = to yawn, particulari (= 'toto corpore oscitantem extendi'; Fest.).

STRETCH, s. intentio (opp. remissio), or by Crel. with the verb.

STREW, spargere, conspergere. See SCATTER.

STRIATED, striatus (Plin.).

STRICKLE, radius, hostorium (Priscian).

STRICT, || Severe, rigid, durus, austērus, severus, acerbus, strictus (Manil., Auson.) || Careful; vid.

STRICTLY, || Severely, rigidly, dure, austēre, severe, acerbē, stricte (Pand.). || Carefully; vid.

STRICTNESS, || Severity, acerbitas, severitas, austeritas. || Carefulness; vid.

STRICTURE, annotatio (a note)—explicatio. interpretatio (exposition). To make s.s., annotare (de qñ re).

STRIDE, magnus gressus, grandis or plenus gradus. To take long s.s., pleno gradu incedere (of a rapid pace); magnos facere gradus; grandibus esse gradibus (Plaut.); to make great s.s., ag., longe progredi; procedere et progredi; processus (S) in the best writers nequa profectum) facere in re.

STRIPE, rixa, jurgium, contentio. To cease from s., rixari desinere (S) not deligare = to weary oneself with s.). See DISCORD, QUARREL.

STRIKE, || TRANS. PROPRI. pulsare qd qñ re.—percutere qd qñ re. To s. one's head against the wall, caput illidere or impingere parieti (with a murderous intention from despair). To s. the lyre, pulsare chordas lyrae (†). To s. with fists, qm pugna cadere; qm colaphis pulsare; with a club, qm fusti verberare; fusti in qm animadvertere; qm verberibus cadere, or in qm verberibus animadvertere. 'To strike athg home,' see HOME, adv. To s. with the fist and on the face, cs on manu pulsare; pugnum ei impingere in os: to s. with the flat of the hand on the cheek, ci alapam ducere: to s. with a stick, qm or qd petere baculo: struck by light-

ning, fulmine lectus, percussus (C.): lectu fulminis attentus (of trees; Inscript.); de caelo percussus (e. g. turres, C.): to be struck dead by lightning, lectu fulminis deflagrare (C., of Phaeton). [PHER.] To s. sail, vela subducere demittereque antennis (prop.); to ably, 'velis subducere se victum tradere ei (prop.); cedere ei (prop.). To s. a balance, conferre, conficere rationes: to s. a bargain with aby, pasci cum qo; pactionem facere or conficere cum qo (S) not convenire cum qo; but we may say, res convenit mihi cum qo; convenimus inter nos). To s. fire, ignem elidere e silice; ignem silici excudere (see P. Georg. 1, 135). || To strike (= coin), percutere numos (e. g., with this impression, hac notā; post-Aug. in this sense). [FIG.] a) To surprise by novelty: a thing's s. me, moveor or commoveor re; percutit qd animum meum (produces a sudden and powerful expression).—res habet qd offensivum (is offensive). || b) To appear unusual, esse notabilem (to be remarkable; of persons and things).—conspici, conspiciuntur esse (to attract the attention; of persons and things; see Bremi, Pr. Att. 13, 5, and Suet. Oct. 45). || TRANS. (Of a clock), 'indicare horas. || To cease from working, opere faciundo cessare; nolle operam suam mercēde collocare.

STRIKE OUT, || To destroy, erase, delēre, extinguere (g. t., to destroy).—inducere (to erase writing with the blunt end of the style)—eradere (to scratch out, erase). To s. aby out of a list, nomen cs eximere de tabulis (of senators); eradere qm albo senatorio (T. Ann. 4, 42, fin.); a name from a book, nomen tollere ex libro. || To invent, find, vid.

STRIKE TOGETHER, collidere (e. g. manus). (S) manus complodere is of the silv. age.

STRIKE UP (a tune), incipere (cantum); (a friendship), pervenire in amicitiam; jungere amicitias; se conjungere, societatem inire cum qo; se applicare ad ea societatem (Np.).

STRIKING, notabilis, notandus (remarkable).—insignis; insignitus (that attracts the attention).—conspicius; conspicendus (worthy of observation; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 45)—mirus (wonderful). A s. dress, dissensions a ceteris habitus: a s. likeness, very proxima imago; indisereta veri similitudo (Plin. 34, 17, 17: to produce s. likenesses, imagines similitudinis indiscretē pingere (Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 14, § 88): s. thoughts, sententiae acutae or concinnae: s. remarks, commode dicta: on this subject there is a s. remark in Plato, de quā re praecise apud Platonem est: a s. example, exemplum illustre or grande.

STRIKINGLY, mirum in modum, admirabiliter, miro modo.

STRING, s. || A thread, line, cord, linea, linum.—funiculus (a little rope, Plin.). PROV. To have two s.s. to one's bow, duobus sellis sedere (Liber. ap. Sen. Controver. 3, 18, fin.). || Of a musical instrument, chorda (χορδή), or in pure Lat. fides (but fides is always used in the plural = 'the strings'; except C. Fin. 4, 27, 75, and in poet.).—nervus (νεῦρον, s. of animal sinews or gut). To touch the chorda, nervos tangere.

STRING, v. Inserere lino (to put on a thread; e. g. margaritas, Tert. Hab. Mul. 9).—resticulum or resticulas perserere per &c. (to put a cord or s. through athg, in order to hang it up; e. g. resticulas per ficos maturas perserere, Parr. R. R. 1, 41, 5).—nervu, nervis aptare (to put a s. or s.s. to a musical instrument). A stringed instrument, fides, ium, pl.

STRINGENT, see STRICT, SEVERE. S. measures, consilia asperiora.

STRIP, s. lacinia (e. g. of cloth, of land).—acidula (chartae), resegment (chartae).

STRIP, v. PROPRI. detrahare rem ei. re qm nudare. exuere qm veste (g. t., to take off one's clothes).—detrahare ei vestem (to draw off clothes).—nudare qm (to s. aby; e. g., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive or rob of clothing). To s. oneself, exuere vestem; ponere, deponere vestem; corpus nudare: to s. a tree (of leaves), nudare arborem foliis; detrahare folia arboris; stringere arborem or frondes. || FIG. qm spoliare (to deprive); qm nudare (to deprive of all his property). To s. entirely, omnibus rebus spoliare; omnibus bonis exuere; evertere fortunis omnibus; ad vivam cutem tondere (Comici), to shave to the very blood, Plaut.); qm emungere argento; qm perfricare (to cheat, defraud of, Com.); to s. (a narrative or fiction) of its ornaments, 'ornatum detrahare, exuere; stripi of his hypocritical disguises, evolutus integumentis dissimulationis.

STRIPE, s. || A line, linea, limes, virga (fascia, a cloudy streak in the sky, Juv.). || A blow, plaga, verber (usually pl. verbera).

STRIPE, v. virgula or lineis distinguere. striare.

STRIPPLING, adolescentulus. See **YOUTH**.

STRIVE, || *To endeavour*, niti or anitit ad qd. petere or appetere qd. expetere qd. affectare qd. aspirare ad qd. immisere in qd. (*not ad qd*) or ci rei. —sequi or persequi, sectari or consecrari qd. studere ci rei. *To s. that*, niti, eniti or id contendere, ut; operam dare, ut; studere, with an *infin.*, or, more rarely, ut; omnibus nervis contendere, ut. || *To contend*, vid.

STRIVING, contentio. appetitio (es rei, after *athg.*) —impetus ad qd. consecratio es rei.

STROKE, s. || *A blow*, ictus, ictus. plaqa. pulsus (remor). *A violent s.*, ictus validus: a s. of lightning, fulmen. || *Fio.* *A loss*, damnum. || *Line with a pen*, &c., linea (lineamentum, Petron.). —limes. *To make a s.*, lineam ducere: s's of letters, litterarum ductus: by a single s. of his pen, una litterarum significatione (C. Man. 3, 7, of a single letter producing a great effect). || *Act of one body on another*. *A finishing s.*, confectio: to give a finishing s. to *athg.*, finire qd; finem es rei or, more rarely, ci rei facere (to make an end). —ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (to bring to an end). —conficere, transigere qd (to accomplish). || *A masterly effort*, facinus. dolus; machina (a s. of crafty policy).

STROKE, v. mulcere. demulcere (e. g. ci caput). —palpare. palpari (ci or qm).

STROLL, v. obambulare (L.). —deambulare. inambulare (C.).

STROLL, s. obambulatio (Auct. ad Her.). —deambulatio (Ter.). —ambulatio (C.).

STROLLER, || *One who wanders about*, qui obambulat, &c. —erro (*a vagabond*). —homo vagus (*a wanderer*). —qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (aft. Plaut., a lounger). || *A wandering player*, *hiatio vagus, paganicus, or rusticanus.

STRONG, || *Powerful, able to resist*, robustus (opp. imbecillus). —firmus (opp. labans, lubricus, scillans). —validus. valens (opp. invalidus, debilis). —stabilis (opp. mutabilis, mobilis). —solidus (opp. fluidus, fluxus). —pollens (possessing internal strength or powers). *Very s.*, praevalidus; viribus ingens; qui est magnarum virium: to be very s. praevalere (L.); maxima esse viribus (Suet.). in body, eximio esse corporis robore (Curt.); virium robore insignem esse (Plin.); corporis firmitate excellere (L.): to grow or become s., convalescere; viribus crescere, augeri; incrementa virium capere: a s. man, vir robustus, validus, valens; magnarum virium: a s. garrison, praesidium firmum (L.): to be s. by sea, in cavalry, classe maritimisque rebus valere; multum valere equitatu. || *Numerous*, numerosus. frequens. magnus. *A s. army*, exercitus magnus; numero amplius. || *Firm, compact (of things without life)*, robustus. firmus. solidus. *A s. door*, fores robustae (H.). firmae, solidae: s. food, cibi robustiores (Cels.), non faciles ad concoquendum (C.). pleniores, valentes (C.). *A s. cloth*, pannus firmior, solidior: s. paper, charta firma, solida, densa: a s. wall, murus firmus, robustus, solidus. || *Fie.* e. g., a s. memory, memoria firmior, tenax (Q.). magna (C.): a s. mind, animus robustus, firmus, confirmatus, fortis: (of arguments, proof, &c.) convincing, ad pervincendum idoneus; firmus ad probandum (st or apt for evidence; e. g. proof, argumentum). —gravis (weighty, and thus also convincing, argumentum; cf. C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36). —argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum (i. e., the most s. proof). || (Of speech) emphatic, nervous, gravis, vehemens. potens, fortis. *A s. word or expression*, vocabulum, verbum, grave, vehemens. || *Of spirituous liquors*, &c. *A s. wine*, vinum validum (Plin.), forte (H., Pall.), plenum (Cels.): a s. medicine, medicamentum validum, potens, praesentissimum, also strenuum (Curt.): the medicine was so s., tanta vis medicaminis fuit (Curt.). || *Vehement, violent*, acer, gravis, vehemens. magnus. *A s. wind*, ventus vehemens (C.), magnus (Caes.): a s. smell, odor gravis, acer, potens (Plin.): a s. voice, vox robusta (Plin.). firm (Q.). plenior, grandior (C.): a s. consolation, solatiu valens (Sen.), magnum (C.): to be in a s. fever, graviore, vehementiore febris jactari (aft. C.).

STRONGLY, valde. vehementer. multum. fortiter. vl. See the adj.

STROPHE, strophæ (Macrob.).

STRUCTURE, structura, conformatio. *The s. of the human frame*, omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura, or corporis figura only; in context also corpus (e. g. maximi corporis; immani corporis magnitudine). *The corporatura is un-Class.*; corporis structura, without authority. *The s. of a period*, (verborum) compo-

sitio (cf. Q. 9, 4); numeri (rhythm): the s. of a speech, *structura orationis.

STRUGGLE, v. || *To strive*, luctari. *To s. with aby*, cum quo luctari; ci congredd: to s. through *athg.*, eluctari qd (L., T.: not C. or Caes.) see also **STRIVE**. || *To contend*, vid.

STRUGGLE, s. || *Effort*, nisus, conatus, contentio. See also **EFFORT**. || *Content*, vid.

STRUT, s. struma (Plin.).

STRUMOUS, strumosis (Col.).

STRUMPET, meretrix, prostibulum. See **HARLOT**.

STRUT, v. magnifice incedere; or simply incedere. se inferre (Ter.): viden' ignarum, ut se inferat? how he strutted? —se jactare (magnificentissime, C.).

STRUT, s. By the verb.

STUBBY, truncus, curtus.

STUBBLE, stipula. *A s. field*, *ager tenuissus; if necessary, add et stipulis horrens.

STUBBORN, pertinax, perversa, obstinatus, offirmatus, contumax (Syn. in **OBSTINATE**). —prae fractus (not yielding) —perversus (perverse, not so as it should be). —difficilis, natura difficilis (obstinata, difficult to manage or to treat). Jn. difficilis et morosus. *Refractarius* and *prae fractus* are entirely foreign to standard prose.

STUBBORNLY, perversa, pertinaciter, contumaciter, praefracte, perversaciter. (Syn. in **FORWARD**). —obstinato animo, offirmata voluntate.

STUBBORNNESS, pertinacia, perversicia, contumacia, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmatoria. (Syn. in **OBSTINACY**.)

STUCCO, opus tectorium, or tectorium only (prop. plasterer's work). —gypsum (plaster of Paris). —opus albarium (Vir.). —marmoratum tectorium, or marmoratum only (a plaster of beaten marble and lime, for covering walls or floors).

STUD, || *A nail with a large head*, clavus. || *Button*, *orbiculus or *fibula. || *A collection of horses and mares*, equaria (Varr.). —equitium (Pand.).

STUDENT, bonarum litterarum studiosus (*not* but not studiosus alone). —doctrinae studiosus. doctrinae studiis deditus. *A s. at the University*, academice civis (Ruhn.). —juvenis bonarum litterarum studiosus: fresh s's, recentes a puerili institutione tirones (Wyttenb.): to be a s., versari inter civis academice (Ruhn.); literis in academici operam dare, navare (Herm.).

STUDIED, meditatus, commentatus, apparatus. *S. spite*, accurata malitia: a s. speech, oratio bene commentata; oratio meditata et composita; oratio apparatus or apparate composita: a s. grace, venustas in gestu (such would make an orator theatrical, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 26).

STUDIO (of a scripior, &c.), officina.

STUDIOUS, || *Fond of study*, studiosus (litterarum, Np.). —litterarum studio deditus or addictus. studiorum amans. *Very s.*, valde studiosus et diligens (C.). || *Attentive*, vid.

STUDIOUSLY, studiosa, attente, diligenter, sedulo. **STUDY**, s. || *Attention of the mind*, meditatio, commentatio. || *Pursuit of literature*, studium. *Studies*, studia, pl.; litterarum studia; humanitatis studia atque litterarum: to give oneself to s., in studio toto animo incumbere; in studiis ac literis omne tempus consumere (C.); studiis se totum tradere; tempus transmittere inter libros (Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1): a plan of s., studiorum ratio (Murel., Ruhn.): to begin the s. of *athg.*, qd attingere: I, though I did not begin the s. of Gk literature till late in life, &c., ego, qui sero Graecas literas attigissem, &c. (C.). || *An apartment set apart for literary employment*, museum, umbra, umbraculum. studium (Capitol.). || *Subject of attention*, studium (Ter., Np.).

STUDY, v. || **TRANS.** meditari, commentari, cognoscere, explorare qd. operam dare ci rei; see also **TO DEVISE**. *To s. a speech*, orationem commentari (*not* studere orationi): to s. a charge, meditari accusationem: to s. men's dispositions, hominum animos explorare, pertentare, scrutari: to s. philosophy, iur., philo sophiam, jus civile, discere (C.): to s. medicine, arti medicæ descendere operam dare. || **INTRANS.** *To pursue literary objects*, studere literis (C.). and simply studere, but not before the silver age (Plin. Ep., Q. Sen.): we may say also studia exercere, ad studia incumbere (to s. hard). —artes studiaeque colere, doctrinae, studia, se dedere. studiis doctrinaeque deditum esse literis et optimis disciplinis studere. versari in artibus ingenuis. *To begin to s.*, se conferre ad studia litterarum (C.): to s. at college, litterarum studia in academia operam dare (Herm.); in academiae scholis

gravioris disciplina percipere (*Wyttenb.*): *litterarum, studiorum causâ versari, vivere, in academia; *versari inter cives academicæ: *to s. under abdy, discere ab qo; audire qm; operam dare ei; scholis se adesse, interesse (aft. C.).*

STUFF, *s.* *||* *Matter, materies or materia.* *||* *Par-misture or goods, supellex, lectilis, f.; bona, pl. (goods).* *||* *A kind of cloth, pannus (laneus, sericus).* *||* *A figured s., *textile sericum floribus distinctum.* *||* *Trash, nugæ, geræ.*

STUFF, *v.* complere. implere. replere (*to fill*).—far-cire (*e. g., a cushion; also in cookery*).—effarcire. refarcire. *To s. with alth, qd re pro tomento uti (to use a thing for stuffing): to s. birds, *avium pelles effarcien-do veris avibus assimilare: to s. a garment (with wadding, &c.).* *vestem linteo munire.

STUFFING, quo farcitur qd. impensa (*in cookery, ingredients for s. a pie*).—tomentum (*espely for cushions, &c.*).

STUMBLE, *v.* *||* *PROPR.* pedem offendere. vestigio falli (*to slip, make a false step*).—labi (*to s. so as to fall*). *To s. against or upon, incurere in qd; offendere ad qd (g. s., to strike against); allidi ad qd (to be dashed against with violence): to s. blindly upon aby, cæco impetu incurere in qm.* *||* *IMPROPR.* *To s. upon alth (= fall upon aby, meet with it accidentally), imprudentem incidere in qd (with adv., huc, &c., C. of stumbling on a word he did not intend to use, Verr. 2, 4, 20); de improviso incidere in qm (C., of stumbling on a person).*

STUMBLE, *s.* offensio pedis. lapsus.

STUMBLER, (*of a horse*) offensator (Q. 10, 3, 20).—compitator (*'a dairy-cutter. Serv., V. Æn. 11, 671*).

STUMBLING-BLOCK, *||* *PROPR.* offendiculum (*only in Plin. Ep. 9, 11, 1; not to be adopted*).—offensio (C.). *||* *PRO.* offensio. impedimentum (C.).—mora (Ter., L.).—quod offensionem est ci. quod qm offendit. *If = 'bad example', exemplum malum, perniciosum. To cast a s. b. in aby's way, in offensionem cs incurere, cadere; by bad example, malo exemplo qm offendere; turpi vitâ ci esse offensionis.*

STUMP, *Crcb. by adj.* truncus (*e. g. manus trunca; candela trunca*).

STUN, *||* *PROPR.* exsturdare (*v. prop.; e. g. aures*).—obtundere (*e. g., the ears, by loud talking, or aby by ask-ing, qm rogitando*).—torporum afferre ci rei. torpore hebere qd (*to deafen, deaden*).—aspirare (*to deprive of consciousness; e. g. of lightning*). *||* *PRO.* cs mentem animique perturbare.—in perturbationem conjicere. conserrare. percutere (*not percellere*). Stunned. stupefactus ne perterritus—afflictus (*deprived of all courage and energy*).—attonitus (*as if struck by a thunder-bolt*). Jn. confusus et attonitus.—spe dejectus (*having one's hopes utterly destroyed*).—fulminatus (*as if struck by lightning, Petron. 80, 7*).—exanimatus (*entirely beyond oneself, annihilated*). *To be stunned, stupere: cs animum stupor tenet.*

STUNT, impedire. morari. *To be stunted, male crevisse.*

STUPE, fovere. fomentis curare. fomenta adhibere.

STUPEFACTION, stupor (*prop. and fig.*).—torpor, *prop. (and fig., T.)*

STUPEFY, in stuporem dare. obstupescere. cs men-tem animique perturbare. in perturbationem conjicere. consternare. percutere (*not percellere*). *To be stupefied, obstupescere; stupescere; torpescere; and the pass. of the verbs above; stupere; cs animum stupor tenet: they are all stupefied, as it were, both in body and mind, by fear, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet (L. 9, 2).*

STUPENDOUS, stupendus.—admirabile (*astomish-ing; e. g. audacia*).—mirus. permirrus (*wonderful*).—ingen-gens. immanis (*immense*).

STUPENDOUSLY, stupendum in modum.—valde. vehementer.

STUPID, stolidus. stultus (stolidus, *of one who is defective in judgement; stultus, silly, inconsiderate: both also of things*).—ineptus (*imprudent, inconsistent; of persons or things*).—fatuus (*silly; only of persons*).—desipiens. insipiens (*wad*).—Inconsultus. imprudens (*inconsiderate, imprudent*).—amens. demens (*without understanding*).—vecora. socors (*senseless*).—bardus. tardus (*slow in intellect*).—stupidus (*dull*).—Jn. stupi-dus et tardus; hebes (*ad intelligendum, dull, heavy*).—hebetatus. retusus. obtusus. brutus (*like a brute animal, without reason: ingenium retusum; opp. acutum, C. Dio. 1, 36*). *S. as a post, stipes. truncus: s. as a breast, æque hebes ac pecus (C. de Dio. 1, 22, entr. fm a poet): he made his pupils half as s. again as he found them, discipulos dimidio reddidit stultiores quam acceperat.*

STUPIDITY, stultitia. tarditas ingenii. vecordia. socordia (*SYN. in STUPID*).—stupiditas. stupor (*want of energy or force*).—vigor animi obtusus. vis animi obtusa (*dullness*). *To do a thing fm sheer s., stultitia facere qd: to act with s., stulte et imprudenter facere.*

STUPIDLY, stolidè. stulte. stulte et imprudenter. insipienter. dementer. (*SYN. in STUPID*.)

STUPOR, stupor (*prop. and fig.*).—torpor (*prop.; fig. in T.*).

STURDILY, sidenter. confidenter. impavide. audacter.

STURDINESS, sidentia. confidentia. audacia. animus audax.

STURDY, sîdens. non pavidus. parum verecundus. audax.

STURGEON, acipenser (C.). *acipenser sturio (*Linn.*).

STUTTER. See STAMMER.

STY, *||* *Pen for swine, sülle. hara.* *||* *A hum-mour in the eyelid, crithe (L. L., Gr., Cels. 7, 7).*—hordeolus (*Marc. Emp.*).

STYLE, *s.* *||* *Instrument used in writing, stilus.* *||* *Manner, mode, genus. ratio. The ancient s. of architecture, antiquum structuræ genus: the old or new s. of the calendar, veterum, recentiorum, spatia temporis finiendi ratio.* *||* *Manner of speaking or writing, dicendi, or scribendi, genus. orationis, or sermonis, genus. oratio. sermo.* *||* *A flowery s., fusum orationis genus: historical s., genus historicum: a book in Xenophon's s., liber conscriptus Xenophontis genere sermonis (not stilus denotes the characteristic manner, or style, of a single writer: therefore stilus Latinus, Græcus, is not good Latin).*

STYLE, *v.* nominare. appellare. vocare. dicere. See CALL.

STYPTIC, sanguinem cohibens, sistens, supprimens. *A s., medicamentum, or (if the juice of herbs) succus quo sistitur sanguis.*

SUAVITY, suavis, dulcedo. Jn. dulcedo atque suavitatis gratia. (*SYN. in AGREEABLENESS*.)

SUB ROSA. See 'IN CONFIDENCE.'

SUBALTERN, alius imperio, or alieno imperio, sub-jectus, obediens; also inferioris loci, gradûs, ordinis. *A s. post, munus inferiori, minoris dignitatis. A s. officer, decanus (one who had the command of ten men): or prps suocenturio.*

SUBDIVIDE, discernere qd in partes (*aft. C.*); (iterum) parti (e. g. genus in species partitur, C.). *The other division is naturally subdivided into &c., altera divisio in (tres) partes et ipsa discedit (Q. 12, 10, 58).*

SUBDIVISION, pars. membrum (*not subdivisio, Cod. Just.*); quæ subjecta sunt sub meum, ea sic definiunt (C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; the s.'s of fear).

SUBDUE, expugnare (*e. pr.; of place or person*).—domare (*to make oneself master of*).—superare (*to gain the upper hand*).—vincere (*to conquer; both implying less than domare; see Flor. 4, 12, 30, Germani victi magis quam domiti sunt*).—subigere (*to bring under the yoke*).—in ditionem suam or in potestatem suam redigere; ditionis suæ, or sui juris, facere; armis subigere atque in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring under one's power*).—continere. coercere. frangere (*to keep within check or limits; espely one's passions*). *To s. thoroughly or entirely, perdomare. devincere. See also CONQUER.*

SUBJACENT, subjâcens (*Plin. Ep.*). *To be s., subjacere.*

SUBJECT, adj. *||* *Under the dominion of another, imperio, or ditioni, or sub cs dominationem subjectus (under the authority of).*—ci parens (*obedient to*).—ci obnoxius (*under the power of: T. has subject, s's*). *To be s. to, esse in cs ditione, or ditione ac potestate; cs juris esse aut haberi; sub dominationem cs, or cs rei subjectum, esse; ci or ci rei obnoxium esse.* *||* *Exposed, liable, obnoxius. subjectus (not subditus).*

SUBJECT, *s.* *||* *A matter, point, res (a thing, in general; e. g., a s. of importance, res magna, res ma-ni momenti).*—argumentum (*for speaking or writing upon, s. matter.*—*not Avoid materia or materias, = only the materials, thoughts, &c., used in working out a s.; and thema, wch Quintilian ventures to use only with velut prefixed; instead of wch he [5, 10, 9] recommends the Class. argumentum: see Spald. in loc.; but C. says, materia ad argumentum subjecta)—causa (the point at issue)—locus (a single point, chief point; espely of a philosophical system, wch forms the s. of discussion; e. g. omnis philosophiæ locus, C. Or. 33, 118; hic locus a Zenone tractatus est, C. N. D. 2, 24, 63).—questio.*

Id quod quaerimus. Id quod positum or propositum est, propositum (*question proposed, s. of investigation, espily of a philosophical one*).—positio (*a proposition defended; Q. 2, 10, 15. [q]d. Avoid the foreign thesis, although it is used by Quint.; see Spald. in loc.*)—sententia, sententia (*principal thought or thoughts*).—summa (*main s.; e. g. of a letter, conversation, &c.*). || *Topic or matter of discussion, questio, controversia*. res controversa. disceptatio. *Often by Crel. with quod cadit in controversiam or disceptationem. To make athy the s. of discussion, rem in controversiam vocare, adducere, deducere: the s. under discussion is, ubi &c., quaeritur, quis &c.; questio est, quis &c.; in quaestione versatur &c.: to change the s., sermonem alio transferre. || In logic, subjectum (Marc. Cap.); pars subjectiva (Appul.). de quo qd declarat (Appul.). || One under the dominion or authority of another, see SUBJEC, adj. || A man, homo. A bad or troublesome s., homo nequam.*

SUBJECT, v. subijcere. obnoxium reddere. SUBJECTION, obedientia (*obedience*).—servitus (*servitude*). To retain aly in s., qm in officio retinere. qm in ditone atque servitute tenere. qm oppressum tenere.

SUBJECTIVE, ~~q~~ not subjectivus; but by Crel., e. g., s. man, homo ipse (*opp. the objective world*), or by meus, ego quidem.

SUBJOIN, subijungere. annectere. adjungere, qd ci rei or ad qd, subijcere, qd ci rei. || [SYN. in ADD.]

SUBJUGATE, subigere. vincere et subigere (*to conquer, subdue*).—donare. perdonare (*to make oneself master of, to tame*).—Jx. subigere et donare; in ditionem suam redigere (*to bring completely under one's power*).—in servitutum redigere (*to reduce to servitude*).

SUBJUNCTIVE, adjunctivus modus (*Diom.*). subjunctivus modus (*Diom., Prisc.*); conjunctivus modus, or conjunctivus only (*Marc. Capell., Sere.*).

SUBLIMATE, *clauso vase qd vi ignis solvere.

SUBLIME, altus. celsus. excelsus. grandis (C.). sublimis (Q.). Very s., magnificus. divinus. augustus (C.). A. s. poem, carmen sublime (O.). A. s. style, genus dicendi sublime (Q.). To place s. images before the mind, imagines cum amplissima dignitate ante oculos constituere (C. Tusc. 5, 13).

SUBLIMELY, e. celsae. sublate. elate (C.). sublimiter (Q.).

SUBLIMITY, altitudo. excelsitas. elatio (C.). sublimitas (Q.); or by the adj. S. of style, orationis elatio atque altitudo. grande dicendi genus: s. in expression, sublimitas in verbis: majestas verborum (C.).

SUBLUNARY, quod infra lunam est (C.). All s. things are transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum (C. Somn. 4).

SUBMERGE, submergere. in aquam mergere. SUBMERGION, Crel. by the verb. (submersio, Jul. Firmic.)

SUBMISSION, Usually by the verba; obsequium (T.). obedience of subjects; sta by officium (e. g. magnam partem Gallie in officio tenere, continere, Cael.). See also OBEDIENCE.

SUBMISSIVE, qui se subijcit &c.; dicto audiens. obediens. obtemperans.

SUBMIT, || INTRANS. se submittere ci. se dedere ci. se subijcere cs imperio. in cs potestate se permittere. in cs ditionem venire. sub cs imperium ditionemque cadere. sub nutum ditionemque cs pervenire. To s. to the laws, se subijcere legibus (Plin. Pan. 65); legibus parere (C.). To s. to an indignity, or = to condescend to athg, descendere, or sua voluntate descendere; to athg, ad qd (v. pr.). se demittere; to athg, ad or in qd, se submittere; to athg, ad or in qd.—dignari qd facere (not C.; but Catull., Lucr., V., Col., Suet., both positively and negatively). To s. to use all manner of entreaties, descendere in preces omnes: to s. to use flattery, se demittere in adulationem (T.): to s. to the disgrace of pleading one's cause as a criminal, submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium (L.). || TRANS. To refer, referre (ad). See REFER.

SUBORDINATE, adj. ci subjectus or obnoxius; cs imperio subjectus, parens (subject).—inferior (lower in rank, &c.).—secundus (second in rank). To act or play a s. part in athg, secundas tantum aut tertias (sc. partes) agere in qd re.

SUBORDINATE, v. subijcere. supponere (e. g. a species to a genus). ~~q~~ Subordinare is not Lat.; and subijungere, subnectere = to subjoin, to make coordinate. To s. one's own interests to the public good, republicae commoda privatis necessitatibus potiora

habere (C.): to be s., ci rei subjectum esse or subesse; inferiorem esse qd re (to be under or lower); satellitem et ministrum (or ministrum) esse ca rei (to be in the relation of servant or assistant); ci rei obedire debere (to be bound to obey).

SUBORDINATION, discriminia (pl.).—gradus ordinum (*gradation, difference of rank*).—disciplina (*discipline*).—obsequium (*obedience*); also in an under sense, modestia (e. g. in milite modestiam desiderare, Cael. B. G. 7, 52). A spirit of s., obsequii amor: want of s. among the troops, immodestia, intemperantia militum (Np.). to maintain strict s., severe regere disciplinam militarem (Suet. Cael. 48).

SUBORN, qm subijcere (Cael.).—subornare (C.).—(homines) comparare (L.).—immittere (S.).

SUBORNATION, By Crel.; e. g. qd instigante, impellente, impulsare; cs impulsu facere qd.

SUBPENA, s. denunciatio testimonii (C. Flacc. 6, 14).

SUBPENA, v. testimonium ci denunciare (C. Ros. Am. 38, 110).—or absol. denunciare (e. g. non denunciavi C. Flacc. 15, 35). Athy is subpennatus, ci denunciatum est (sc. ut adducatur; cf. C. Verr. p. 826, Zumpt. and Q. 5, 7, 9: duo genera sunt testimonii, aut voluntarium aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis leges denunciari solent).

SUBSCRIBE, subscribere, with an acc. or dat. (*prop. to ratify by a signature; hence s. with a dat. only, to approve, g. t.*).—qd subnotare (*to sign one's name at the foot of athg*).—nomen suum notare ci rei (e. g. epistolae).—nomen subsignare; nomen profiteri (*to add one's name to a subscription list*). To s. one's name, nomen subscribere, also simply subscribere; nomen subnotare: to s. for a book, libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione).

SUBSCRIBER, qui nomen subscribit, &c. S. to a book about to be published, *emptorem libri se: proptens or professus. We confidently hope to have a large body of s.'s to that work, *non paucos illud opus patronos nacturum esse confidimus, qui nominis sui subscriptione favoris documenta sint daturi: s.'s names will be received until the end of June, *nomen profiteri poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii.

SUBSCRIPTION, *nominis subscriptio (*the act of subscribing*).—*nomen subscriptum (*a name subscribed*). By s., *subscriptionis lege.

SUBSEQUENT. See LATEN.

SUBSEQUENTLY. See ATTER.

SUBSERVE, ci opem ferre, auxiliari, opitulari, succurrere, subvenire (subservire, Plaut. = to be subject to, serve). || [SYN. in AID.]

SUBSERVIENT, || Subject, vult. || Conducive, utilis, commodus. See CONDUCE, USEFUL.

SUBSIDE, residere. consistere. remittere (*of winds and stormy passions*).—subsidere (*of winds and waves*).—abire, decedere, remitti (*of fevers, &c.*).—decreescere (*aequora, unde decrescunt, O.*; admiratio decrescit, Q.). The wind has already subsided, venti vis omnis cecidit.

SUBSIDIARY, by adiumento, auxilio, &c.; utilis ad.

SUBSIDIZE, pecuniam conferre, dare (*to give a supply of money*).—subsidiium, auxilium mittere (*to send aid*).

SUBSIDY, collatio (*contribution of money to the Roman emperor*).—atips; collecta, m (*a contribution*).—subsidiium, auxilium (*aid*).

SUBSIST, constare. consistere (*to have a continued existence; opp. to non-existence*).—esse (*to be*).—valere (*to avail, be valid*).—exerceri (*to be observed or kept*).—vigere (*to be in force; as when we say 'a law or institution subsists in all its force'*). ~~q~~ Obtinere in this sense is quite unclassical; see Klotz, C. Tusc. 5, 41, 118.

SUBSISTENCE, || Real being, by Crel. with the verb. || Life, vita.

SUBSTANCE, || That which is or has being, res, res creata (~~q~~ Avoid ens and essentia). A living s., animans (*man*); animal: an intellectual s., mens; natura intelligens, mente or ratione praedita. || A essential part, natura (*element*).—corpus (*body*).—natura atque vis. vis et natura. ~~q~~ Substantia is found in Q., Sen., and later writers; often by ease or esse in rerum natura. || Means of life, facultates, res. omnia ad vitam necessaria (C.). || The chief part of a thing, medulla. flos. vires atque nervi. summa. caput rei. || Reality, as opposed to appearance, veritas, or by ipse (e. g. to have the appearance of virtue, but not the s., speciem virtutis prae se ferre, non virtute ipsa praeditum esse). To have some s., stabilitatis qd habere (C., of a philosophical opinion).

SUBSTANTIAL. ¶ *Belonging to the nature or being of things, solid, verus (true, real).*—*principua (chief)*—ad rei ca naturam pertinens, in rei ca naturā positua, situs (*essential*).—*Reus* substantialis, *Recl.*—gravissimus, maximus (*weighty, important*). *A s. difference*, discrimen in ipsa naturā ca rei posuim: *the s. part of a thing, interiora, pl. (opp. to the mere outside); natura (opp. to the accident).* ¶ *Possessed of substance or competent wealth, qui est solvendo, dives.* See *RICH.*

SUBSTANTIALLY, re. naturā. genere. *S. different*, ipsā naturā diversus, separatus.

SUBSTANTIATE, firmare. firmum reddere. See *CONFIRM.*

SUBSTANTIVE (in Grammar), nomen substantivum (*Gramm.*).

SUBSTITUTE, v. qm in locum alterius substituere. qd in locum or in vicem ca rei reponere. *To s. one word for another, aliud verbum reponere* (Q. 11, 2, 49).

SUBSTITUTE, s. vicarius (one who administers an office in the place of another, *eply in the place of one who still retains his office, either in public or in private life*).—procurator (an agent, either in public or in private life, one who acts on behalf of another during his absence). To be or act as a substitute, alienā fungi vice (to be a vicarius); procurare (to be a procurator); ca vice or officio fungi (as vicarius); ca negotia or rationes procurare; ci procurare (as procurator): to procure a s. for aby, ci vicarium expedire (e. g., to serve as a soldier, L. 29, 1, 8); for oneself, vicarium mercōde conducere (e. g., to serve in the militia, &c.).

SUBSTITUTION, Crcl. with the verb.

SUBTERFUGE, latebra (*qu. a hiding-place, a pretext*).—devericulum, devericulum ac flexio (an evasion).—excusatio (an excuse).—causa simulata or speciosa (an alleged specious reason). To seek a s., devericula, or devericula flexionesque querere; tergiversari (to twist and turn oneself in every direction, in order to escape atq;): to find a s., rimam quam reperire (*Prov., Plant. Curc. 4, 2, 24*): to have a s., latebram habere: he answered by a s., alio responsione suam derivavit: without a s., directe or directo (in a straightforward manner).

SUBTERRANEAN, subterraneus. *A s. passage, crypta: to put into a s. cavern, qm sub terrā demittere* in locum suū conceptum (L.): the s. deities, dii inferi or inferni.

SUBTLE, ¶ *PROPR.* Thin, fine, subtilis, tenuis. exilis. ¶ *FIG.* Acute, nice, subtilis, acutus. See *ACUTE.* ¶ *CRAFTY, astutus, astutus, versutus.* Callidus.

SUBTLETY, ¶ *FINENESS,* subtilitas, tenuitas (*Plin.*). ¶ *ACUTENESS,* acies, acumen, subtilitas, acies ingenii. ¶ *CRAFT, astutia, versutia (natural)*.—calliditas (*acquired by practice*).

SUBTRACT, ¶ *TO TAKE AWAY,* subtrahere. detrahere. deducere. adimere. auferre. ¶ (*In computation*) to deduct, deducere (*Reus*) but not subtrahere or detrare (in this sense).

SUBTRACTION, by Crcl. with deducere (e. g. addendo deducendoque vidēre, quae reliqui summa fit, C. Off. 1, 18, 59, by addition and subtraction).

SUBURB, suburbium (C.).

SUBURBAN, suburbanus (C.).

SUBVERSION, SUBVERT. See *OVERTHROW.*

SUBVERSIVE, by Crcl. with evertere or subvertere.

SUCCEED, TRANS. To follow, sequi, subsequi.

See *FOLLOW.* ¶ *To follow another in a post or office, succedere ci or in ca locum (e. g., to take the place of another).*—in ca locum subrogari or suffici (to be elected to an office in the place of a person dead or discharged; the former, of election by the comitia; the latter, of election by the people). To s. one on a throne, succedere regno in locum ca. ¶ *INTRANS.* To have a prosperous issue, succedere, procedere (*Reus*) the former rarely with bene or prospero, the latter rarely without one or the other: cf. *Herm. Cas. B. G. 7, 26*. It has succeeded to my wish, ex sententiā successit (nihil parum processit): a thing s. with me, succedit mihi qd (it has a good result or issue); prospere or ex sententiā evenit qd (it has the desired result).

SUCCESS, successus, us (L., T.).—eventus felix, bonus, or opatus.—often by Crcl. with the verb; eply in such phrases as to meet with s., and the like. Elated with s., successu rerum ferocior (T.): to be elated with s., successu quo tumēre (*Just. 39, 2, 1*); successu exultare (P.).

SUCCESSFUL, felix, fortunatus, beatus, faustus, secundus, prosper, bonus. ¶ *[Syn. and PHR. in FORTUNATE.]*

SUCCESSFULLY, feliciter, fortunate, beate, fauste, prospere, bene (well).—ex sententiā (according to one's wish).

SUCCESSION, usually by Crcl. with the verb (but successio is Class. for 'a following in an office, &c.); or successio in ca locum (*Pseud. C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17*). Order of s., aetatis privilegium (privilege of birth, Justin. 2, 10, 2): the kingdom came in order of s. to Astyages, regnum per ordinem successionalis ad Astyagem descendit: of these (sons), Artamenes, as the eldest in order of s., claimed the throne, ex his Artamenes maximus natu aetatis privilegio regnum sibi vindicabat: to leave a kingdom to aby by the order of s., regnum ci per manus tradere: a war (respecting the order) of s., *bellum propter ordinem successionalis in regno conflatum, gestum, &c.: in s., deinceps; continenter (without interruption; *Reus*) not continue or continuo; ordine (in order); alter post alterum; alius post alium (one after another; the former, of two; the latter, of several); often also by continuo (uninterrupted; e. g. three days in s., triduum continuum; tres dies continuos): to go through all in regular s., per omnes in orbem ire.

SUCCESSIVE, SUCCESSIVELY. See *'In Succession.'*

SUCCESSOR, successor (always, except in connexion, with a gen. of the office to which one succeeds); usually by Crcl., qui in ca locum succedit, sublegitur, substituitur, subrogatur, or sufficitur: a s. on a throne, qui succedit (in ca locum) regno: to give a s. to any one, qm in ca locum substituitur, sublegere, subrogare, or sufficere (by election); ci successorem dare, mittere (by removing him; *Suet. Oct. 88. Dom. 1*): a person receives a s., ci succedunt (e. g., t.); ci successorem accipit (he is removed; *Plin. Ep. 9, 13, extr.*).

SUCCESSOR, SUCCESSIVELY. See *BRIEF, BRIEFLY.* SUCCELY, cichorium (*Plin.*). *cichorium intybus (*Lin.*).

SUCCOUR, s. auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, opa. ¶ *[Syn. and PHR. in AID.]*

SUCCOUR, v. succurrere ci. auxilium ferre ci. auxilium ci. esse ci. auxilium. opulari ci. ¶ *[Syn. and PHR. in AID.]*

SUCCELENCE, succus.

SUCCULENT, succul plenus, succosus (*Col.*). succulentus (*Appul.*).

SUCCUMB, succumbere, cedere rei. See *YIELD.*

SUCH, talis (relatively qualis, a. an one; as: also = Gk. τοιοῦτος, so great, so good, &c.).—ejusmodi, hujusmodi (of that or this kind or sort).—hujus or ejus generis, id genus (of that kind).—often is or hic only (e. g. mater ... ejus ea crudelitas, ut nemo eam matrem appellare possit). And more s., et quae sunt generis ejusdem; et id genus alia: and several s., atque ejusdem generis complura: s. is the nature of man, natura hominum ita est comparata (*Reus*) not instituta) ut &c. s. is the fact, sic res est; ita res se habet: he is just s. as I wished him to be, ut volebam eum esse, ita est (Ter.): in s. wise, tali modo; eo modo; ita; sic: of s. sort, talis; ejusmodi; ejus generis.

SUCK, v. ¶ *TRANS.* sugere (v. pr.).—bibere (e. sp., drink in; e. g. spongia aquam bibit). To s. in, imbibere, bibere (e. g. colorem): to s. in false notions with one's mother's milk, errores cum lacte noticiis sugere: a sucking pump, *antlia aquas sugens, bibens: to s. out, exsugere. ¶ *FIG.* To exhaust, enfeebly, exhaurire; exinanire; expilare (to exhaust the strength of a country); defendere; fenore trucidare (to drain with usury): to s. the life's blood out of any one, cs medullam perbibere; cs sanguinem or qm absorbere (*Com.*). ¶ *INTRANS.* sugere, sugere mammam matris. A sucking (pig, &c.), lactens (with subst.); a sucking: subrum only in the language of peasants): to let aby s., ad ubera admittere qm (of animals); ad mammam matris admovere qm (of a person making a young animal s.: subrum belongs to the language of peasants); mammam dare or præbere ci (of a mother): to s. still, he still s. his mother's teats, adhuc sub mammā (or sub mammis, of several) haberi: a sucking-spoon or boat, *rostrum ad sugendum factum.

SUCK, s. by the verb, or by Crcl. with mamma or uber: e. g., to give s., mammam dare or præbere; uber dare (*Plin.*): nutrire infantem admoto ubere (*Phaedr.*).

SUCKING, s. suctus, us (*Plin.*); or by the verb.

SUCKLE, ci mammam dare or præbere (of women and animals: *Reus*) lactare is without good authority in this sense).—qm ad ubera admittere (of animals).—qm uberibus alere (opp. to feeding in any other way; of women and animals).—qm lacte suo nutrire (of a mother, instead of employing a wet-nurse; *Gell. 12, 1*):

suo mare only (Just.); nutricare (of a sow suckling her piglets; Farr.).

SUCKLING, s. *The act of giving suck; by the verb.* *An infant at the breast, (infans) lactens (S.) subrumus, a term used by the peasants. Romulus, when yet a s., Romulus parvus et lactens.*

SUCTION, suctus, ūs (Plin.), or by the verb.
SUDATORY, adj. sudatorius; or by the verb, or sudatio.

SUDATORY, s. sudatorius (Sen.). sudatio (Farr.).

SUDDEN, subitus (opp. ante provius, of the manner in which a thing comes upon or appears to us).—repens or repentinus (opp. expectatus, meditatus et praeparatus; of the manner in which a thing happens).—non ante provius, improvius (unforeseen).—nec opinatus, inopinatus (unexpected, nearly in the sense of subitus).—inexpectatus, non expectatus (nearly in the sense of repentinus). We often find Jx. subitus et repentinus; subitus atque improvius; subitus inopinatusque; repentinus et necopinatus; inexpectatus et repentinus; improvius atque inopinatus. A s. storm, tempestas subita; tempestas improvio concitata (i. e., which takes one by surprise); tempestas repentina (i. e., which arises hastily; fig. in C. Sezi. 67, 140): a s. arrival, adventus necopinatus: to die a s. death, repentina morte perire, or repentino mori (i. e., s. with respect to the person who dies). Subita morte perire, or subito mori, would mean 'to be carried off unexpectedly, as far as one's friends or relatives are concerned'.

SUDDENLY, subito, repente, repentino, deropente (S.) deropente (i. e., late).—improvio, ex or de improvio, nec opinato, ex necopinato, inexpectato, ex inexpectato, praeter opinionem improvio (C. Ferr. 2, 74, 182), repente ex inopinato (Suet. Galb. 10).

SUDDENNESS, by the adj. or adv.

SUDORIFIC, sudorem ciens, movens, faciens, eliciens (Plin.). diaphoreticus (med. t. t.).

SUDE, aqua saponis infecta.

SUE, ū. *To request, pray for, rogare, orare qm qd. flagitare, emulgare qd a qo (with eagerness and importunity). To s. the gods, precari a diis; precatione uti; precationem ad deos facere: to s. humbly atq. fm aby, supplicare ci pro re; petere, postulare suppliciter qd a qo; orare qm supplicibus verbis; orare or rogare qm suppliciter: to s. importunately and almost with tears, omnibus precibus, pene lacrimis etiam obsecrare qm: to s. in the most earnest manner, qm ita rogare, ut majore studio rogare non possim: to s. for votes, ambire; prearsare (absol., i. e., to go about soliciting votes, to shake hands, &c.). Ambire honores, &c., is not Latin. At law, lege agere cum qo (S.) not in qm ca rei or de re; legibus experiri de re; qm in ius vocare. See To bring an Action.*

SUET, adeps renium (Plin.).

SUFFER, [TRANS.] To endure, bear, ferre, pati, perpeti, tolerare, perferre, sustinere. Jx. ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, pati et perferre, perpeti ac perferre [Syn. in ENOUGH]. To be able to s. hunger and cold, inedia et algoria patientem esse: the heat is so great that one's hand cannot s. it, tam vehemens calor ut manus apposita patiens ejus non sit: not to be able to s. any one, ab qo animo esse alieno or adverso (to be adverse); odium habere or gerere in qm (to hate); ci esse infensum atque inimicum (to entertain hostile feeling): not to be able to s. atq. alienum esse, abhorreere ab qā re (to be disinclined or averse); qm mihi odio or in odio est (to detest). To undergo (an evil), accipere qd (to be affected by atq.); affici ab qā re (to be affected or afflicted with atq.). To s. a defeat, cladem accipere: to s. shipwreck, naufragium facere (not pati): to s. loss, damage, damnum, detrimentum, jacturam facere (not damnum or jacturam pati): detrimentum capere, accipere.—[S.] naufragium pati (only in Sen. Herc. Orl. 118), damnum pati (only in Sen. de Ira. 1. 2. 3, in an amended passage, and Ulp. Dig. 8. 2. 19), and jacturam pati (only Col. 1, praef. 11) are wrong, because in Class. Latin pati is always = equo animo ferre, to bear with patience; e. g. damnum pati (L. 22, 41; Lucan. 8, 749). To permit, pati (to allow).—sistere (not to hinder; see LET).—ferre (to bear).—pati qd fieri (to s. atq. to be done).—permittere (to allow, not to forbid; opp. vetare: [S.] tolerare in this sense would be wrong). I will not s. it at all, non feram; non patiar; non sinam (C. Cat. 1, 5, 10): should I s. this? egone hoc feram? the matter s. no delay, res dilationem non patitur. [INTRANS.] To be sensible of an evil or pain, mala ferre, perpeti, affectum esse qā re (to be affected by).—premi qā re (to be oppressed with). To s. (fm pain), dolores ferre, pati: to s. (fm want),

inopia premi, laborare: to s. (fm injustice), injuriam pati, ferre: (at the hands of aby), qm mihi injuriam facti, inferi: the patient s.'s much (pain), egrotus magnos dolores patitur, or magnis doloribus cruciatur: to s. fm aby = to be sick of, egrotum esse re or ex re; laborare ex re: to s. very much in the eyes, gravi oculorum morbo affectum esse: to have suffered much (of ship), gravis afflictas esse (Ces.): the regiment suffered severely in the engagement, legio vehementer praestio erat attenuata: his honour s.'s. ejus existimatio in e re agitur: the country suffered much in this war, hoc bellum republicae erat calamitosissimum: his health has suffered much, *ejus valetudo valde afflictas est: the ships suffered much fm the storm, tempestas naves afflictavit: to s. (punishment), poenam dare; supplicium pati: to s. for a fault, &c., luere (to atone for); poenas ca rei dare, luere, or persolvere (to give satisfaction for): to make aby s. for a fault, poenas ca rei ab qo expetere (opp. impunitum ci qd omittit [S. Jug. 31, 13], ignoscere ci qd, veniam dare ci ca rei; to pardon): I will make you s. for this, hoc non impunitum feceris; hoc tibi non se abibit.

SUFFERABLE, tolerabilis, tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).

SUFFERANCE, [Endurance, toleratio (act of suffering).—tolerantia (power of suffering; C. Paradox. 4, 1, 27).—perpassio (act of suffering steadily): Jx. perpassio et tolerantia.—patientia (capability of bearing; absol. and ca rei; e. g. frigoris, famis). [Permission; vid.]

SUFFERING, s. [Act of enduring, perpassio (S.) passio is quite un-Class.].—toleratio (C. Fin. 2, 29, 64; both with a gen. of the thing suffered). [Pain, grief, dolor (bodily).—agritudo (mental).—[S.] Later writers use agritudo also of bodily s. (Ramus).] See PAIN. [Misfortune, malum. S.'s, res adversae; mala; calamitas: to be involved in s.'s, in res adversae incidere: to endure s.'s, mala ferre, perpeti: to bring s.'s upon any one, mala ci inferre; qm calamitas afflicto (of things).]

SUFFICE, sufficere, satis esse. See SUFFICIENT.

SUFFICIENCY, quod satis est; see PHRASES in ENOUGH. A s. (of property, &c.), victus (what one can live on); quod satis esse videtur (what is probably enough); to have a s., habere in sumptum (C.); rem habere; *habere, unde commodum vivam: not to have a s., deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus (Gell.).

SUFFICIENT, quod satis esse videtur or visum est (enough).—par (a match for).—satis idoneus (proper, fit, as it ought to be); also by satis (enough) with a gen. [S.] Sufficiens absol. is late. 'Sufficient' may often be translated by is (= such) followed by a relative clause with posse, &c. (e. g. Delotarus non eas copias habuit, quibus inferre bellum populo Romano posset). I am not s. for these things, *non is sum, qui haec facere &c. possum: to leave a s. garrison, praesidium, quod satis esse videtur (visum est), relinquere: a eloquence, satis eloquentiae: s. knowledge of atq., *satis idonea ca rei scientia: to have strength s. for atq., sufficere ad qd: to be s., satis esse; suppetere ci rei; for a person or thing, sufficere ci, ad qd [see ENOUGH]: to have s. to live on, habere in sumptum (C. ad Fam. 9, 20, 1, Manut.). Opp. deest mihi in sumptum ad necessarios usus, Sen. Benef. 2, 10, 1, Gronov.; rem habere (C. Off. 2, 21, 73).

SUFFICIENTLY, satis (S.) sufficienter is late). More than s., plus quam satis est; satis asperque; abunde (abundantly). 'Sufficiently' is also ts expressed in Latin by satiare (to satisfy) or satiari (to be satisfied); e. g. to manure the land s., agrum stercore satiare: to sleep s., somno satiari.

SUFFOCATE, suffocare qm (C.). Intercludere ci animam, spiritum (L.). To be suffocated, suffocari (C.): intercluditur mihi anima or spiritus; intercluso spiritu exstingui (Curt.). Suffocare and suffocari also fig.

SUFFOCATION, suffocatio. spiritus interclusus. Or by the verb.

SUFFRAGAN, suffraganeus (t. t.). chorepiscopus (Ecccl.). *episcopus vicarius.

SUFFRAGE, See VOTE.

SUFFUSE, suffundere. Eyes suffused with tears, oculi suffusi lacrimis: a face suffused with blushes, facies multo rubore suffusa.

SUFFUSION, suffusio (Plin.). Use the verb.

SUGAR, s. saccharum (Plin. 12, 8, 17; of the s-cane) a s.-baker, *sacchari coactor: s.-basin, *pyxis sacchari: s.-candy, *saccharum crystallinum: s.-loaf, *meta sacchari (fig., of a conical hill, collis in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus, L.): s.-paper,

*charta crassior sacchari metis amictendis: *s. plum.*
 *amygdalum saccharo conditum (*a large s. p.*): *spira
 saccharo condita (*a small s. p.*): *a s. house*, *officina
 saccharo coquendo: *a s. cane*, arundo saccharifera
 (*Bow.*): saccharum officinarum (*Plin.*): *sweet as s.*,
 dulcissimus; melleus; *sacchari dulcedinem habens.

SUGAR, *v.* *saccharo condire qd.

SUGARED, *saccharo conditus. *saccharinus;
 *mellitus (*honeyed*).

SUGGEST, suggerere, subjicere ci qd (*to prompt*).—
 monere qm qd; or monere qm, *followed by ut (to give
 warning)*.—ci injicere (*to insinuate, to inspire; to in-
 spire in poet. and post-Aug.*). *To s. to any one the
 idea that &c.*, mentem ci dare, ut &c.; in eam mentem
 qm impellere, ut &c.: *a speech such as anger and dis-
 simulation s.*, sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit
 (*T. Ann. 2, 57, 3*): *to s. what one ought to say or
 answer*, subjicere, quid dicat qs; admonere, quid re-
 spondeat qs.

SUGGESTION, monitum, consilium. *Or by the
 verb. At aby's s.*, qd monente; qd auctore; *to fol-
 low the s's of others*, aliorum consilia sequi. *See also*
 HINT.

SUICIDAL, qui sua manu se occidit.

SUICIDE, *Self-destruction*, mors voluntaria.
 mors accessita (*Plin.*), mors quesita or sumpta (*T.*).
 finis voluntarius (*T.*). *To commit s.*, mortem or necem
 sibi consciscere; mortem or vim sibi inferre; vim afferre
 vitæ suæ; manu sibi exhaurire vitam; manus sibi af-
 fere; se ipsum vitæ privare; vitæ durius consulere;
 esse mortem multare; se ipsum interimere; se interficere;
 ipsum interemptorem sui fieri (*Seff. Ep. 76, 12*); volun-
 taria morte perire (*V. Patere*); de se statuere (*T.*).—
to s. se interficere occurs in *Sulpic. in C. Epp. Fam. 4,
 12, 2, and L. 31, 18, 7*: *C. also has Crassum suapte
 manu interfectum, Or. 3, 3, 10*: se occidere is quoted by
Q. fm a lost oration of C., cum ipse sese conaretur oc-
 cidere: *Q. 5, 10, 69. To drive aby to commit s.*, qm ad
 voluntariam mortem perducere or propellere; qm co-
 gere, ut vitæ se ipse privet: *to dissuade aby fm commit-
 ting s.*, efficere, ut manus qs a se abstinat. *A per-
 son who commits self-destruction*, interemptor
 sui (*Sen.*), or qui sua manu mortem sibi consciscit. *See
 the preceding meaning.*

SUIT, *TRANS.* *To adapt*, accommodare qd ci rei
 or ad rem. facere or efficere ut qd congruat or conveniat
 cum re (*to make athg s. another thing*). *To s. the words
 to the thoughts*, verba ad sensus accommodare; senten-
 tias accommodare vocibus: *a speech to the place, cir-
 cumstances, and persons*, orationem accommodare locis,
 temporibus, et personis. *To dress; to fit*. *INTRANS.*
To fit well, aptum esse or apte convenire ad qd.
 apte convenire in qd (*e. g. calcei ad pedes apti sunt or
 apte conveniunt*).—bene sedere (*to sit well*); *of a coat,
 vestis, &c.*. *To be fit for a person or thing*,
 (= *be suitable for*), decere (*become*).—aptum esse ci,
 or ci rei, or ad qd, accommodatum esse ci rei or ad qd.
 convenire ci, or ci rei, or cum qd re. congruere ci rei
 or cum qd re [*SYN. in AGREE*]. *Not to s. athg*, abhor-
 rere a qd re: *the name does not s. him* (= *is not applicable
 to him*), nomen non convenit or cadit. *To be agree-
 able to*, ci gratum esse (*v. pr.*); ci placere (*to please*);
 ci arridere (*to make a good impression on*): *not to s.*, in-
 gratum esse: *a thing s.'s me*, qd largum juvat (*poet.*);
 delectat me qd or delector qd re: *these things do not s.*
us, æ ingenii nostri non sunt: *this spot exactly s.'s
 my taste*, hic mihi præter omnes locos ridet or arridet
 (*apt H. Od. 2, 6, 13*).

SUIT, *ACTION*, *at law*, litis causa; *see ACTION*.
Costs of a s., litis summa; impense in litem factæ
 (*Paul. Dig. 3, 3, 30*). *A set (of clothes)*, vestimenta,
 orum, pl.: *synthesis (a complete suit, Mart. and later
 writers)*. *Petition*, vid.

SUITABLE, SUITED, accommodatus ci rei or ad
 rem (*adapted*).—aptus ci rei or ad qd (*appropriate*).—
 conveniens. congruens (*to s. congruus is not Lat.*).—
 consentaneus ci rei or cum re (*that agrees with*).—
 decorus ci or ci rei (*becoming*).—dignus qd or qd re
 (*worthy*). *Jn. aptus et accommodatus*, aptus consen-
 taneusque congruens et aptus, aptus et congruens.
 commodus (*in due measure*).—opportunus (*proper, fit;
 apply of situation or position, then of time, of age, &c.*).
 —idoneus (*fit, adapted by nature*). *Jn. opportunus et*
 idoneus. commodus et idoneus. habilis et aptus. *Very*
 s., percommodus; peropportunus; peridoneus (*to athg,
 ci rei or ad qd*): *a s. opportunity*, occasio idonea or
 comoda et idonea; *opportunitas* *not s.*, alienus: *a*
s. punishment, pro modo pœna: *a s. speech*, decora
 oratio: *s. to time or circumstances*, consentaneus tem-
 pori; *ad tempus accommodatus*; ... *and persons*, aptus

consentaneusque temporis et personæ: *to be s.* con-
 venire ad qd; consentire or congruere ci rei or cum qd re;
 respondere ci rei; (*of climate, food, &c.*) salubrem
 esse: *not to be s.*, gravem, parum salubrem esse.

SUITABLENESS, convenientia, congruentia (*Plin.*
Ep. Sen.). *Rather by the adj.*

SUITABLY, apte (*e. g. dicere*; qd disponere).—ad
 qd apte, accommodate, or apposite.—ci rei conveni-
 enter, congruenter. *Jn. apte congruenterque*; con-
 gruentier convenienterque idonee apposite. comode.

SUITE, comitatus, comites (*q. l., attendantes*).—cohors.
 associæ (*esp. of a governor going into a province*).—
 delecti (*chosen companions*).—atipatio, stipatores cor-
 poris (*as a body-guard; also sts by Crcl.*): *e. g. qui sunt
 or proficiantur cum qd*; qui sunt cum qd; quod qs
 secum ducit; qui qm sequuntur, comitantur. *To be
 in the s. of a prince*, inter comites ducis aspicere; ... *of a
 prætor*, associæ esse prætoris: *to join the s. of aby*,
 se comitem ci adjungere: *one of aby's suite*, associæ cs.

SUITOR, *Petitioner*, petitor, supplex. *A*
woor, amasius (*Plant.*).—amator, petitor (*Appul.*).
 nec quiquam, cupiens ejus nuptiarum, petitor accedit).

SULKY, SULLEN, morosus, difficilis. *Jn. difficilis*
ac morosus, durus. *A s. brow*, frons caperata.

SULLENLY, morose, dure.

SULLENNESS, morositas, natura difficilis.

SULLY, inquinare, polluere (*to stain, pollute*).—ma-
 culare, commaculare. maculis aspergere (*with spots*).

See also STAIN.

SULPHUR, sulfur or sulphur. *Sulphureus* (*of s.*),
 sulphureus: *full of s.*, sulphureus: *saturated with s.*,
 sulphureus.

SULTAN, *Imperator Turcicus*.

SULTANA, SULTANESS, *Imperatoris Turcici*
 conjux.

SULTRINESS, æstus fervidus (*H. Sat. 1, 1, 38*).

SULTRY, fervidus, æstuosus (*e. g. dies*). *It is s.*,
 sol æstuat: *the most s. part of the day*, fervidissimum
 diel tempus.

SUM, *s. A s. amount*, summa. *A sum of s.*, sum-
 mula: *a large s. of money*, magna pecuniæ summa;
 pecunia magna or grandis. *Whole contents*,
 summa, caput. *The s. of all*, summa summarum; *see*
 also SUBSTANCE, SUMMARY.

SUM, SUM UP, *v.* cs rei summam facere, rationem
 cs rei intrin, ducere, subducere. calculos ponere, sub-
 ducere.

SUMACH, rhus, *gen. rhois, c.*—*rhus coriaria (*Lin.*).

SUMMARILY, breviter (*shortly, q. l.*).—paucia (*sc.
 verbis*), breviter (*in few words*; *e. g. reddere*, exponere,
 exprimere).—strictim, carptim (*but slightly, not ad
 length; opp. copiose*). *Jn. breviter strictissimeque*.—præ-
 cise (*touching the principal heads, with omissions; opp.
 plene et perfecte*).—prease or preasius (*in a compressed
 form, but fully and sufficiently*; *e. g. definire*).—arte
 (or arte),—anguste (*in small compass*).

SUMMARY, *adj.* brevis, angustus, concisus, astric-
 tus, pressus. *Jn. contractus et astrictus*. [*SYN. in*
SHORT]. *A s. narration*, narratio brevis: *to be s. (of
 a speaker)*, brevem (*opp. longum*) esse; breviteratem
 adhibere in qd re; brevitati servire: *to take a very s. view
 of a subject*, perquam breviter perstringere qd atque
 attingere.

SUMMARY, *s.* summa, epitome, summarium, bre-
 viarium (*the latter word common in Seneca's time, Sen.
 Ep. 39; the former in earlier use*).

SUMMER, *s. and adj.* æstus (*opp. hiems*).—tempus
 æstivum. *The beginning, middle, end of s.*, æstas
 intens, media, exacta: *a wet, dry, hot s.*, æstas hu-
 mida, pluvia carens, perfervida: *towards the end of*
s., æstate summa, præ exacta: *s. is almost over*, non
 multum æstatis superest (*C.*): *it is almost s.*, æstas
 imminet, instat: *to spend the s. at a place*, æstatem
 agere qd loco (*to s. æstivare qd loco, Suet. Galb.*, *is not
 to be recommended*): *of or belonging to s.*, æstivus: *a*
s. evening, vespër æstivus: *a s. quarters* (*for troops*),
 æstiva, pl.: *the s. holidays*, vacationes æstivæ; *ferias*
 æstivæ (*Ruhn.*): *a s. freckle* (*a spot on the skin*), len-
 tigo (*Plin.*); *lenticula* (*Cels.*): *a s. flower*, flos æstivus
 or solstitialis: *s. fruit*, fructus æstivus; *fructus qui*
æstate provenit, frumenta æstiva, pl. (*Plin.*): *a s. house*,
 ædes æstivæ: *a s. residence*, æstivus locus (*C. Qu. Fr.*
3, 1, 1); æstiva, orum, pl. (*prop. s. quarters; hence*
ironic, *C. Verr. 5, 37, 96, of the summer residence of*
an effeminate and indolent person): *Prænesta, a deligh-*
ful s. residence, æstivæ Prænestæ deliciae (*Flor. 1, 11,*
7): *heat of s.*, fervor æstivus (*Plin.*); æstivi solis ar-
 dores (*Just.*): *in the hottest part of s.*, flagrantissimâ
 æstate (*Gell. 19, 5, 1*): *a s. dress*, vestis æstivâ levitate
 (*Plin. 11, 23, 27*).

SUMMER-HOUSE, **sedes æstivæ* (~~est~~ not æstivum).

SUMMIT, [Præf.] *Top of a mountain, &c.*, cacumen, culmen (cacumen = *that which runs up to a point*; hence of the *s.* of a pyramid, of a tree, &c.; culmen = *'the highest part*; both also of the top of a mountain). ~~est~~ fastigium (prop. the gable of a roof, represents the *s.*, as that which is most striking or conspicuous; but never in prose for the *s.* of a mountain). —vertex (crown of the head; hence, top, *s.*, *e.g.* of a mountain). —also freq. by Crcl. with summus: *s.g.*, the summit of a mountain, summum jugum montis; mons summus; (with historians) summum montis or collis. [Fig.] Height, fastigium; or, *mtg.*, by Crcl. with summus, supremus; *e.g.*, the *s.* of glory, gloria summa. To raise oneself to the highest *s.* of human greatness or power, in summum fastigium emergere et attolli: to stand at the *s.*, stare in fastigio. See also HIGHEST.

SUMMON, [To call out or forth, provocare (to challenge to a contest, whether in jest or in earnest). —vocare, evocare ad bellum, &c., also simply evocare (to call out to military service). —appellare (to go to any by way of request, or in a threatening manner). —cohortari (to exhort, encourage to a performance). —appellare cohortarique. deposcere (to press or urge to a performance, also to challenge to a contest). —admonere (to warn with threats; *e.g.* a debtor to payment. To *s.* any as a witness, testem qm citare or excitare: to *s.* a town, an enemy, to surrender, postulare ut urbs tradatur; denunciare urbi ut se dedat (with threats); hostem ad additionem invitare (in a gentle manner); denunciare hosti ut se (urbemque) dedat (in a threatening manner): to *s.* to fight, to battle, lacestrare proelium, pugnam. [To cite (before a court), citare (of the herald; a defendant, reum; a witness, testem; see Ernest, Cl. C. s. v.). —qm in ius vocare or in iudicium adducere (of the plaintiff or accuser himself; the former in civil, the latter in criminal cases). ~~est~~ In iudicium vocare or arcescere is not Lat. [To convene, convoke, convocare; see CONVENE. A summoning of Parliament, *ordinum convocatio (convocatio is used in a similar sense, Auct. Orat. post Red. in Sen. 15, 38).

SUMMONS, [A message to call any to one, accitus (but only in abl. accitus; it may have a gen. of the person who summons, but not an adj. also; thus, 'on a *s.* fm his brother, fratrâ accitus; but 'a hasty *s.* fm his brother, must not be cito fratrâ accitus, Krebs). Crcl. by accire, arcescere, advocare. [As legal form, evocatio (*g. t.* for summoning a person before a court, &c.). —vocatio (before a court; Farr. in Gell. 13, 12). —in ius vocatio.

SUMPTUARY, A *law*, lex sumptuaria (C.). —lex quæ modum faciat sumptibus (L.). —lex cibaria (with ref. to food).

SUMPTUOUS, sumptuosus, magnificus, splendidus, lautus. See COSTLY.

SUMPTUOUSLY, sumptuose, magnifice, splendide, laute.

SUN, *s.* sol (sol, dux et princeps et moderator luminum, C. Somn. Sc. 4, 10; sol astrorum obtinet principatum; sol conficit conversionem annum quinqué diebus et sexaginta et trecentis, quartâ fere diei parte additâ, C. N. D. 2, 19, 49). The *s.* entera Cancer, sol introitum facit in Cancrum (Col. 11, 1, 49); in Capricornum, consistit in Capricorno: fm *s.*-rise to *s.*-set, ab orto usque ad occidentem solem: the course of the *s.*, solis cursus or circuitus; solis lustratio (C. N. D. 1, 31, 12, ed. Orell.); solis anfractus reditusque (C. Rep. 6, 12, ed. Orell.); solis orbis = 'disk of the *s.*' Plin. 2, 3, 21). The light or rays of the *s.*, sol; solis radii: grapes ripen in the *s.*, uvæ a sole mitescent: to be in or to have the *s.*, solem accipere; sole uti; sole positum esse (of places): to put athg in the *s.* (*s.*-shine), in solem proferre (Plin.); in sole ponere qd (Col.); sol or solibus exponere (to lay in the *s.*, expose to the *s.*): to dry athg in the *s.*, qd in sole assiccare (*g. t.*); in sole pandere (to spread abroad in the *s.*, in order to dry): to be dried in the *s.*, in sole siccare: to bask in the *s.*, apicari: to walk in the *s.* (*s.*-shine), in sole ambulare: the villa has plenty of *s.*, villa plurimum solis accipit: the room is very warm in winter, because it has a great deal of *s.*, cubiculum hieme tepidissimum est, quia plurimum sole perfunditur (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24): a room has the *s.* on all sides, cubiculum ambitus solis fenestris omnibus sequitur: a room has the *s.* all day long, cubiculum toto die solem accipit; cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit: a room has the morning and the evening *s.*, sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque: a room has plenty of *s.*, cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur: cubiculum plurimum sol implet et circumit:

without *s.* (= shady), opacus: the path of the *s.*, orbis solis (Q.), or, fm context, simply orbis: linea eclipsiæ quâ sol cursum agit circum terram (Serv. ad P. En. 10, 216): spot on the *s.*, quasi macula solis (Aft. C. Somn. Scip. 6); *s.*-rise, solis ortus (C. Cæs.); sol oriens, ortus (L.); lucis ortus, exortus (Curt.); also simply ortus (C.): at, after *s.*-rise, sole oriente; sole ortu: luce ortâ: about *s.*-rise, sub or circa ortum; sub exortu lucis; appetente jam luce (T.); *s.*-set, solis occasus; sol occidens (C.): he came a little before *s.*-set, paulo ante quam sol occideret, venit (L.); *s.*-shine, solis fulgor, candor, nitor; sol: we had some gleams of *s.*-shine to-day, sol hodie subinde e nubibus emicabat: an eclipse of the *s.*, solis defectio, defectus, obscuratio (~~est~~ Arid eclipsis solis, Plin.); deliquium solis, late: a stroke of the *s.*, ictus solis; also simply soles (Plin.); moras solstitialis; sideratio (as a disease): a *s.*-disk, horologium solarium; or simply solarium (modern); solarium descriptum (opp. solarium ex aquâ, C. N. D. 2, 34, 6; Ernest uses 'solarium lineare'): to be a worshipper of the *s.*, *solem pro deo venerari: in their religion they are chiefly worshippers of the *s.*, in superstitionibus atque curâ deorum præcipuus soli veneratio est (Aft. Justin. 41, 3, 6).

SUN, *v.* in sole ponere (to put out in the sun). —in-solare (to expose to the light or heat of the sun). To *s.* oneself, apicari.

SUNBEAM, radius solis. —pl. sol. soles.

SUNBURNT, adustioris coloris (L. 27, 47, 2; of a person). —adustiore colore (Plin. 2, 58, 59; of a stone).

SUNDAY, *dies solis, dies Dominica (Ecc. 1) —dies Deo sacer (Aft. O. Fast. 3, 52). A *S. service*, *sacra de solis facta (pl.). *S. clothes*, vestis seposita (Aft. Tibull. 2, 5, 8), or dierum sollempnium ornatus (Aft. Col. 12, 3, 1). Of *S.*, *dominicus: every *S.*, *dominicalis.

SUNDER, SEE DIVIDE, PART, ASUNDER.

SUNDRY, varii, diversi. Jn. varii et diversi. *S. ways*, varie, diverse, non uno modo. At *s.* times, sæpe, sæpenumero.

SUN-FLOWER, *heliathanus annuus (Linn.).

SUNNING, insolatio cs rei. —apicatio (of oneself).

SUNNY, apicus; sol or solibus expositus (exposed to the sun). *S. spots*, loca apica or solibus exposita.

SUP, cenare, cenam (in the Roman sense, *cenâ* was an evening meal, though answering rather to our dinner), or cibum vesperitimum, nocturnum, sumere.

SUPERABOUND, abundare, superesse (be in abundance). —circumfluere (qm circumfluere, Curt.). —Jn. circumfluere atque abundare. —(nimis) redundare qd re (exply in something bad). See also ABOUND.

SUPERABUNDANCE, abundantia, affluentia (the having somewhat more than one needs). —uberitas (a large supply, without ref. to what is required). *S. of provisions*, copiam (Cæs. B. G. 1, 30). *S. of goods*, suppeditiatio bonorum; *s.* of all things, omnium rerum abundantia, affluentia, affluenties omnium rerum copiae. Also Jn. saturitas copiarum.

SUPERABUNDANT, abundans, affluens, copiosus.

SUPERABUNDANTLY, abunde, satis superque, abundanter, cumulate.

SUPERADD, SEE ADD.

SUPERANNUATED, ad munera corporis senectæ invalidus (waft for bodily service fm the weakness of old age. But ~~est~~ invalidus alone is simply = without strength or power, weak). —annis et senectæ debilis (that has lost the strength of his limbs through old age). Of soldiers, &c. See INVALID.

SUPERB, magnificus, splendidus, lautus, opiparus. Jn. splendidus et magnificus, magnificus et lautus, magnificus et præclarus.

SUPERBLY, splendide, magnifice, laute, ample, opipare.

SUPERCILIOUS, superbus, arrogans, insolens (Syn. in ARROGANT), alios præ se contemnens, fastidiosus, nimis admirator sui.

SUPERCILIOUSLY, insolenter, arroganter.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS, fastidium, arrogantia, superbia, insolentia, nimia sui admiratio aliorumque præ se contemptio.

SUPEREMINENCE, præstantia; or by the adj.

SUPEREMINENT, eminentissimus (Q., and later writers). —præstans, egregius. Jn. eximius et præstans; singularis eximiusque (*e.g.* virtus); eximius et præclarus. To be *s.*, supereminere. See EXCEL.

SUPEREROGATION, supererogatio (*i. l.*, occurs in Q. in the sense of a paying over and above).

SUPEREROGATORY, supererogatorius (*i. l.*), ex abundanti.

SUPEREXCELLENT, eximius, præstans, egregius ac præclarus (Syn. in EXCELLENT).

SUPERFETATION, *Crcel.*, *af. Farr. R. R. 3, 12*: quæ quum catulos habent recentis, alios in ventre habere reperiuntur; *or by superfetare (e. g. lepus superfetât; Plin. 8, 55, 81).*

SUPERFICIAL, *¶ Propr.* *Crcel.* by superficies, summum, *or adj.* summus. *¶ Fig.* *levis (of persons and things, not thorough; slightly made or done)*; —parum diligens (*acting or done without due care*); —parum accuratus (*of things, carelessly done*); —parum subtilis (*of persons or things, not thorough or complete*). *¶* *Avoid superficialis and perfunctorius.* *¶ A s. author, levis auctor (Q.). A s. scholar, homo leviter eruditus; qui leviter attingit literas (af. C.). To have a s. knowledge of literature, leviter imbutum esse literis (Q.).* primoribus labris literas gustasse, attingisse (C.; *opp.* habitare, bene versatum esse in literis. *af. C.).*

SUPERFICIALLY, leviter, stritum (C.). in transitu (Q.). levi brachio (C.). *¶* *Avoid per transennam; and observe that perfunctorie belongs to later Lat.). To touch or handle atig s., stritum, leviter, extremis ut dicitur digitis attingere, primis ut dicitur labris attingere qd (C.).*

SUPERFICIES. See **SURFACE**.

SUPERFINE, subtilissimus (*the finest*). — longe præstantissimus (*the best*).

SUPERFLUITY, redundantia (C.; *fig.*). superfluitas (*Plin.*). —id quod ei supererat (s. g. de eo, quod ipsis supererat, aliis gratificari volunt (C. *Fin.* 5, 15, 42). See **SUPERABUNDANCE**.

SUPERFLUOUS, supervacaneus (*in the best age supervacaneus was only poet; superfluous was not earlier than the third century*). *JN.* supervacaneus atque inutilis. *It is s., supervacaneum est; non or nihil attingit; alienum est; all with an infm.*

SUPERHUMAN, quod supra hominem, *or supra hominis vires est (exceeding human power); also quod supra hominem est Deoque tribuendum (e. g. ratio)*. —ultra humanæ cæ rei fidem (e. g. ultra humanarum virum fidem, with reference to strength; ultra humani ingenii fidem, with ref. to talents, &c., *af.* ultra humanarum irarum fidem *avire*). *S. size, forma (viri) aliquidum amplior humanâ (L. 1, 7); of s. size, humanâ or mortali specie amplior; —divinus or singularis at pene divinus (divine); —immanis (colossal). S. strength, vires humanis majores; vires majores quam pro humano habitu. He possesses almost s. talents, in eo plus ingenii est, quam videtur natura humana ferre posse; of almost s. talents, ingenio singulari at pene divino (of Aristotle); auditus sunt voces, quasi ex qo numine, supra humanas (s.; see T. *Ann.* 16, 25).*

SUPERINDUCE, addere (to add). —afferre. parère (*cause, bring on*) —ferre, efficere (*produce*).

SUPERINTEND, ei rei præesse (to be or preside over alth). —qd procurare (*for another in his absence*). *To s. the domestic affairs, domum regere, domesticam agere curam (in general)*. —res domesticas dispensare (*with regard to receipts and expenditure*).

SUPERINTENDENCE, cura (*management*); cæ rei). —gubernatio, moderatio (*government, the conducting of state affairs, rei publicæ*). —gestio (*the managing, e. g. negotii*). —curatio procuratio (*management, a taking care of alth*). *To commit the command of alth to aby, ei qd curandum tradere; curam cæ rei ei demandare.*

SUPERINTENDENT, qui rei præest. antistes (*¶* *propr.*, *of a temple and sacred services; seld., and only in the sive. age, for s. in general*). —præfectus (*rei*); *or, for perspicuity, *superintendens (s. t.).*

SUPERIOR, adj. superior (*higher*); *also, more powerful, excellent, or noble*. —inter alios præcellens. excellens. eminens. præstans. virtute superans (*in merit*).

SUPERIOR, s. præses (*president*). —magister (*master*). —præfectus (*not without a gen. or dat. of the office in the best style*).

SUPERIORITY, *By the adj. or Crcel.*; *e. g., s. of numbers, numerus superans; or, fm the context, numerus only (e. g. fretus numero copiarum suarum, relying on his s. in numbers); also multitudo. See EXCELLENCE.*

SUPERLATIVE, eximius. egregius. præclarus (*SYN. in EXCELLENT*). summus. optimus. maximus. *JN.* eximius at præstans; eximius at præclarus; singularis eximiusque. *The s. degree (in grammar), gradus superlativus (Gramm.).*

SUPERLATIVELY, summe.

SUPERNAL, coelestia, supernus (O.).

SUPERNATURAL, divinus (*divine*). —incredibilis (*incredible*). —prope singularis (*almost unique*). —

incredibilis et prope singularis et divina. —*¶* *prædigiosus, portentosus, quod præter naturam existit, means "unnatural". See also SUPERHUMAN.*

SUPERNATURALISM, *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt. *supernaturalismus.

SUPERNATURALIST, *qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicit. *supernaturalista.

SUPERNATURALLY, divinitus. vi superâ et coelesti. supra quam natura potest.

SUPERNUMERARY, adj. ascriptivus, *or ascriptivus (of soldiers; for each later writers said supernumerarius)*. *To be s., postea additum esse, quum jam numerus completus esset.*

SUPERSCRIBE, inscribere (*superscribere, Gell.*).

SUPERSCRPTION, inscriptio. titulus. Index.

SUPERSEDE, *¶ To come in the place of, in locum cæ rei succedere. rem inutilem reddere. (i.) To set aside, cashier, loco suo qm movere (e. t.) Removere, abmovere, submovere a munere (epily fm a public office). —abolere ei magistratum (a magistratre).*

SUPERSTITIO, superstitio. falsa religio. Silly and contemptible s's. superstitiones pene aniles. *To fill with s., superstitione qm imbueri; cæ animum superstitione implere: to deliver fm s., superstitione qm liberare or levare: to destroy or eradicate s., superstitionem funditus tollere; superstitionis omnes stirpes ejicere.*

SUPERSTITIOUS, superstitiosus (*of persons and things*). —superstitio imbutus. superstitiosus obnoxius. capti quadam superstitione animi (*of persons*). —*¶* *Religious in this sense is found only in Gell. 4, 9, fm a poet. S. practices, superstitiones.*

SUPERSTITIOUSLY, superstitiose.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, edificatio (C. de Or. 2, 15, 63, but only *fig. of composition*). *Having laid the foundation of your works, don't grudge us the s., no graveris edificare id opus, quod institisti (C.).*

SUPERVENE, supervenire. de improvviso adesse (*suddenly*).

SUPERVISION. See **SUPERINTENDENCE**.

SUPINE, adj. *¶ With the face upwards, supinus. resupinus. ¶ Negligent, careless, indolent, supinus (post-Aug. Q.). socors. otiosus. JN.* otiosus et supinus; supinus securusque (Q.). —negligens.

SUPINE, s. (*in grammar*). supinum (*sc. verbum*).

SUPINELY, supine. socorditer. negligenter.

SUPINENESS, negligentia. socordia. incuria. supinus animus (*† Catull.*). —soccordia atque desidia.

SUPPER, cena (*in the Roman sense*). *For perspicuity it may be necessary to say cibus vespertinus or nocturnus (af. cibus meridianus, Suet.). ¶ The Lord's supper, *cena Domini. *cena or mensa sacra. eucharistia (Eccl.). To partake of the Lord's s., *sumere cenam Domini; *ex sacra cenâ sumere cibum. To go to the Lord's s., *accedere ad mensam sacram: to celebrate the Lord's s., *celebrare eucharistiam.*

SUPLANT, supplantare (*prop., to trip up the heels*). —vincere (C.). præcurrere qm (Np.). antevertere ei (Ter.). to get the start or upper hand of). —privare qm cæ favore or gratiâ (to displace in the esteem of aby).

SUPPLE, flexibilis. mollis. tractabilis (*prop. and fig.*).

SUPPLEMENT, supplementum (*a fresh supply*). —additamentum (*alth added*).

SUPPLEMENTAL, *Crcel.* with the subst., or with the verbs supplere, supplemento explere.

SUPPLENESS. By the adj. —flexibilitas (Solin.). tractabilitas (Vitr.).

SUPLIANT, supplex. rogator. qui supplicat, rogat, &c.

SUPPLICATE, supplicare. orare supplicibus verbis. obsecrare. obtestari. *JN.* obtestari atque obsecrare. orare et rogare. See also **PRAX**.

SUPPLICATION, obsecratio. obtestatio (*a beseeching by things sacred or dear to aby*). —preces supplices (*humble entreaties*). Earnest supplication, precum constantia (T. Germ. 8, 1). —preces infimæ (*entreaties in the most submissive terms*). —*¶* *supplicatio, with religious ceremonies, = a Litany. See also PRATER.*

SUPPLY, v. *¶ To fill up what is deficient, supplere (to add what is wanting)*. —compleri. explere (*to complete*). —reficere, redintegrare (*to restore, repair*). *To s. a loss, quod perit, deperit, explere: to s. in thought, intelligere, supplere, qd (in sub-audire was used in this sense in the sive. age, but subintelligere is not Latin); to supply the place of aby, obire cæ vices (Plin.); fungi cæ vices (L.). —*

vicularium esse (to act in his stead).—succedere in ea locum (to occupy his room). || To yield, afford, dare. præbere. || To furnish; vid.

SUPPLY, s. || That by which a deficiency is filled up, supplementum. complementum. explementum. (Suet.) complementum rem perficit; supplementum id quod deerat adiecit. || Provision, quod datur ad quod (considered as given or provided). facultates, opes, copiae, res (things considered in themselves, as for the purposes of use). A good s. of althg, copia. viat. s. (of food, &c. for an army), commeatu. frumentum. res frumentaria: to get, or take care of, s. s., rem frumentariam providere, comparare. frumentum conferre. commeatu petere: to furnish s. s., commeatu supportare (Cæs. B. G. 3, 23); subvehere (L.); adducere (Curt.); frumentum subministrare (Cæs.): to be without s. s., re frumentariâ laborare (C.) or premi (Cæs.); rei frumentariæ difficultate affectum esse (Cæs.): to be short of s. s., angustâ re frumentariâ uit.

SUPPORT, v. || To prop, fulcire, statuminare, adminiculâri (e. g. arborem). || To maintain, nourish, alere (prop. of living creatures, to nourish, provide with food; hence fig. of things, e. g. apem, libertatem).—sustinere, sustentare (to preserve from falling; of persons or things). || To aid, assist, befrendi, favere ei, ca rebus or partibus (to s. both in will and action).—ci studere; cs esse studiosum (to s. by affection and kindness).—juvare, adjuvare qm (applicable both to persons and to fortunate circumstances).—esse ci adjumento; afferre ci adjumentum (applicable to persons only).—fovère qm. fovère ac tollere qm. sustinere ac fovère qm; gratiâ et auctoritatē suâ sustentare qm (to s. aby in reference to civil honours).—benevolentia qm prosequi. benevolentiam ci præstare, or in qm conferre (show him kindness, good-will, &c.).—suffragari ci (to give him one's vote, interest, &c.). || To endure, bear, tolerare. sustinere. pati. perpeti. perferre. Able, unable, to s. althg, patiens, impatiens rei cs.

SUPPORT, s. PROPRI. || A prop, fulcrum (copy of the leg of a bed, sofa, &c.).—fultura (Petr. Plin.).—id quo fulcitur, sustinetur, firmatur, &c.—statumen (Col.).—statuminatio (Petr., althg placed by or under something else to s. it, the latter only of the foundation or ground-work of a building).—adminiculum (prop or other s. of a young tree; e. g. a vine).—pedamen, pedamentum (pole, as s. of a tree). To place a s. under althg, qd fulcire or statuminare. Figs. A stay, pillar, column (prop. a round wooden pillar supporting a building; then fig. of a person on whom althg, e. g. the state, a business, a family, rests).—firmamentum (that which makes althg firm; e. g. the state, republic;—firmamen only in O.).—adminiculum (the person or thing on which aby leans for s.).—præsidium (a protection; of persons or things, e. g. præs. generis).—subsidium (the person or thing to which one flies in time of need; e. g. Balbus est præsidium senectutis nostræ). S. in canvassing for an office, &c., suffragatio (C., vote and interest): to be the s. of a person or thing, qm or qd fulcire (e. g. amicum, rempublicam).—ci esse præsidio or subsidio (e. g. cs senectuti). JN. fulcire et sustinere. To be the s. of a family, domum fulcire ac sustinere. Chrysippus is looked upon as the s. of the Stoic sect, Chrysippus fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum. To give aby to aby as a s., dare ci adminiculum qm. 'Support' may also be translated by Crcl. Aby is my only s., omnes meæ spes sunt in qo sitæ; solus qs me sustentat: you will be the only remaining s. of the state, tu eris unus, in quo nitatur salus civitatis (C.). to rest on (or have) more s. s., pluribus munimentis insistere (T.). || Sustainence, food, victus (said of all the necessities of life).—alimenta, pl. (prop. nourishment; hence, in a legal sense, of the necessities of life). To furnish s., ci victum or alimenta præbere. ci vestitum et cetera quæ opus sint ad victum præstare: means of s. (a profession, trade, &c.), questus.

SUPPORTABLE, tolerabilia, tolerandum.
SUPPORTER, A support, vid. || One who supports; by the verbs.

SUPPOSABLE, quod arbitrari, &c. potest.

SUPPOSE, A To imagine, think, arbitrari, putare. vidèri with an inf., or mihi vidètur qd. opinari. rer. animum or in animum inducere. existimare. ducere (SYN. AND PHR. in BELIEVE). || To require as previous, ponere, facere, rem esse. Fac = s. for a moment (of an improbable supposition). S. that the soul does not remain after death, fac animos non remanere post mortem: s. that you could, fac potuisse. For 'supposing that,' 'even supposing that,' see 'granting,' 'even granting that,' in GRANT.

SUPPOSITION, opinio.—conjectura (conjecture): s. by Crcl. with the verbs. A mere s., opinionis commentum: no laid s. is possible or conceivable, tertium nihil inveniri potest; tertium esse quicquam nego. Even on the s. that, see 'even granting that,' in GRANT.

SUPPOSITIOUS, suppositus (Plant.); subdixus (L.); subditicius (Plant., C.); subditivus (Plant. Suet.); suppositivus (Farr.: e. g. filius subdixus, Suet.: libri subditicii, Q.).

SUPPRESS, opprimere. comprimere. reprimere (more or less).—supprimere. extinguere (entirely). qd. To s. a rebellion, comprimere seditionem. tumultum: to s. a rumour, rumorem extinguere (C.): the report was suppressed from fear of the king, suppressa fama est propter metum regis (L. S. 1): to s. the truth, veritatem deprime (O.): to s. grief, ægritudinem suppressimere (C.): to s. tears, laughter, sighs, anger, lachrymas or fletum, risum, gemitus, iracundiam, reprimere: suppressed laughter, repressus risus (Farr. ad Non. 456, 9): to s. books, a name, reprimere libros (Suet.); nomen cs (T. Hist. 2, 96).

SUPPRESSION. By Crcl. with the verbs.

SUPPURATE, suppurare (trans. and intrans.).—in pus verti (to form matter; intrans.).

SUPPURATION, suppuratio (Plin., Cels.); or by the verb.

SUPREMACY, dominatus, principatus, summa rerum, imperium. To hold the s., dominari. summum imperium habere. summa est penes me potestas.

SUPREME, summus, supremus. S. lord or ruler (of man), rerum omnium dominus; (of God), regnator omnium, cujus numini parent omnia: God is s., regnator omnium Deus; cetera subjecta et parentia (T. Germ. 39, 5).

SUPREME, summe, præcipue, potissimum, imprimis, maxime. (SYN. in ESPECIALLY.)

SURCHARGE, *nimium onus imponere ei rei. *nimio pondere onerare qd. To be surcharged with business, negotiis obrutum or oppressum esse: to s. oneself (with eating and drinking), se ingurgitare.

SURE, certus, firmus, stabilis, constans. Sdus. JN. certus et constans, firmus et constans, status, ratus. JN. ratus et certus, ratus atque firmus, constans et ratus, stabilis, fixus, ratus, certus, ratus, firmus, fixus. (SYN. AND PHR. in CERTAIN.)

SURELY, A With certainty, certo, certe (certo objective: certe subjective. Certo rarely occurs in C. except in certo scire, which is more common than certe scire).—liquido (clearly, when the statement is asserted to be manifestly true).—haud dubie. sine ullâ dubitatione. profecto ('assuredly,' a strong assertion that the thing is so: also 'surely,' 'doubtless,' in assumptions).—Næ (= profecto, stands always at the beginning of a sentence, and only before personal pronouns).—sane (in the judgement of every sound mind).—nimium (of an assertion which it would be strange if you did not grant: e. g. nimium recte—omnibus regibus... hunc regem nimium anteponitis, C.). I am s. persuaded, persuasum est mihi; persuasi mihi. I shall s. do, &c., certum est mihi (qd facere); certum est deliberatumque; stat sententia; statutum habeo. — 'Surely' may be often translated by non dubito, quin, &c.; non dubium est (or videtur esse) quia. 'This may s. be accomplished,' non dubito, quin hoc fieri possit, &c. It appeared from this letter that he would s. arrive before that day, propterea ex his literis non videbatur esse dubium, quin ante eam diem venturus esset (C.). || In answers, certe (certainly).—vero (assuredly; an emphatic assent).—recte (a polite form of assent).—ita. Ita est, sic est (just so).—ita plane (exactly so; just so).—etiam. sane. sane quidem (concessive forms).—|| At least, at all events, saltem, certe. certe quidem. sic tamen. If not... yet s., si non... at saltem: si non... certe.

SURENESS, firmitas, stabilitas (steadiness, steadiness); or by adj. certus, exploratus, non dubius, &c.

SURETY, sponsor, fidejussor, vas, vadium, m.; pæns (one who gives security). (SYN. in BAIL.)—obes (a hostage).—vadimonium (security given). To be s. for aby or althg, sponsorem, prædem esse pro qo; intercedere pro qo (also intercedere pecuniam pro qo: to be his s. by consenting to forfeit a sum of money if he does not perform the thing in question).—præstare qm, qd, or de re (to be s. to answer for, in a wider sense).—spondere, fidem interponere pro qo. vadem fieri ejus astendi (to answer for aby's appearance).—prædem fieri pro qo as cs rei; obidem cs rei fieri.—alsv vadem se dare ci pro qo. See more in BAIL.

SURETYSHIP, sponsio, fidejussio.

SURF, locus aestuosus, fluctus in litus saxorum sese illidentes. *The s. runs high, crebri fluctus ex alto in litus evolvuntur* (L. 4, 2).

SURFACE, ~~superficies~~ superficies in this sense is found in *Plin.*, *Col.*, and later writers, but is not *Class.*: the best writers explain the meaning by summus in agreement with a *subst.*; e. g. *summa corpora* (Q. 10, 2, 15); *amphorae summæ* (*Np. Han.* 9, 3); *summa cutis* (*Cels.* 3, 6, p. 137, *Bip.*).

SURFEIT, v. nimis implere, replere qd qd re. rei satietatem parere or creare. fastidium movere. *To be surfeited with food, &c.*, onerari epulis, vino (S.); *epulis refertum esse* (C.).

SURFEIT, a. satietas (too much).—fastidium (loathing).

SURGE. See **SURF**; **WAVE**.

SURGEON, chirurgus. *pure Lat.*, vulnerum medicus, or medicus qui vulneribus medetur.

SURGEY, ¶ *Profession of a surgeon*, chirurgus, or ars chirurgica. ea pars medicinae, quae manu medetur (*Cels. praefat.* p. 13, *Bip.*). ¶ *Place or room for surgical operations*, officina chirurgi or chirurgica.

SURGICAL, chirurgicus (*χειρουργικός*, *Hgg. Fab.* 274). *A s. operation*, curatio, quae manu editur or quae corpori manu adhibetur.

SURGICALLY, chirurgice.

SURLILY, morose, austere, dure.

SURLINESS, morositas, mores austeri, asperi, difficiles, difficultas (C.; rare).

SURLY, morosus, austerus, difficilis.

SURMISE. See **CONJECTURE**.

SURMOUNT, superare or transire qd. defungi or perfungi qd re (~~ex~~ exhaurire qd, e. g. labores, is *poet.*). *To s. difficulties, obstacles, difficulties superare* (*Vell.*); *impedimenta superare, vincere* (C.). See also **CONQUER**; **OVERCOME**.

SURNAME, cognomen. cognomentum (*very rare in C.*—agnomen, *late*). *To give a s. to any one*, cognomen imponere, indere, ci: *to assign a s. to any one*, cognomine qm appellare: *Aristides bore the surname of Just*, Aristides cognomine Justus appellatus est: *to derive a s. fm althq*, cognomen trahere ex re.

SURPASS, excedere. superare. exsuperare. *It s. my power*, id virum mearum modulum superest, excedit. id efficere, perficere nequeo: *it s. s. belief*, hoc excedit fidem (*Vell.*); *est supra humanam fidem* (*Plin.*); *hoc est supra quam cuiquam credibile* (S. *Cat.* 5, 3); *it s. s. all imagination*, supra quam quisquam mente, cogitatione, fingere possit. ne cogitari quidem potest (*ast.* C.).

SURPLICE, vestis lineata religiosaque (*Suet. Otho*, 12).—*stola sacerdotalis*.

SURPLUS, reliquum. reliquiae. residuum (*remainder*).—or by *Crel.*: e. g. *quod redundat ex or de qd re* (e. g. *quod redundat de vestro frumentario quantum*; *ad quos aliquantum ex quotidianis sumptibus . . . redundat*). *Small as my income is, I shall have some s.*, ex meo tenui rectigali qd tamen redundabit (C.): *there is a s. revenue*, ex vectigalibus superest pecunia, quae in arario reponatur (*cf. Np. Han.* 7, 5).

SURPRISE, v. ¶ *To astonish*, qm in admirationem conjicere. In stuporem dare. obstupescere (*to astound*). *Crel.* by mihi mirum videtur, &c. *You s. me by &c.*, mirum mihi videtur, te &c.: *to be surprised*, obstupescere; obstupesceri; stupefieri (*to be astonished*; also stupor me innotat; qd stupidum me tenet); mirari, admirari, demirari qd (*acc. with inf. or quod*): *I am surprised at your not writing to me*, miror te ad me nihil scribere: *I am surprised at your not laughing*, miror quod non rideas, or te non ridere. ¶ *To come upon unexpectedly*, opprimere qm (*with or without incautum*, imprudentem, improvisum). *To be surprised by the enemy*, adventu hostium occupari.

SURPRISE, s. ¶ *Astonishment*, miratio. admiratio. ¶ *To excite s.*, admirationem efficere, movere, habere: *to feel s.*, admirationis affici, admiratio me incendit: *to fill any with s.*, qm in admirationem conjicere: *to throw oneself into an attitude of s.*, in habitum admirationis se fingere (Q.): *to my s.*, mirum mihi videtur; miror. ¶ *Sudden arrival or attack*, adventus repentinus. Impetus repentinus. Incurso subita. *To take a place by s.*, impetu facto capere: *to take any by s.*, opprimere qm; occupare adventu.

SURPRISING, stupendum, admirabilis, mirus, mirificus. mirabilis.—*Sis ingens, immanis* (*huge, immense*). ¶ *A s. amount of money*, immanes pecuniae: *to perform s. mres.*, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (*Plin.*).

SURPRISINGLY, stupendum in modum.—mirum

in modum.—mirandum in modum.—mirabiliter.—valde.

SURRENDER, v. ¶ *TRANS.* *To give up, yield*, concedere qd. cedere qd or qd re: *to aby*, cedere ci qd or qd re. concedere ci qd. transcribere ci qd (*to s. in writing, Dig.*). *To s. a part of a thing*, cedere ci qd de qd re: *to s. one's share in althq*, cedere parte sua: *to s. the possession of a thing to aby*, cedere ci possessione ea rei: *to s. the throne to aby*, concedere ci regnum, imperium. ¶ *INTRANS.* *To capitulate*, arma conditionibus ponere. arma per pactationem tradere.—certis conditionibus hosti tradi.—*de conditionibus tradendæ urbis agere cum qo* (*to treat about capitulating*, L. 37, 12). *To s.*, ad conditiones ditionis descendere: *to refuse to s.*, nullam ditionis conditionem accipere. conditiones rejicere, recusare: *to consent to s. on terms*, ad conditiones accedere; certis conditionibus de ditione cum hoste pactari.

SURRENDER, s. deditio, traditio (*a fortified place or town*).—abdicatio (*of an office, muneri*, L. 6, 16).—or *Crel.* by the verb.

SURREPTITIOUS, ¶ *Done by stealth*, furtivus, clandestinus, occultus, surrepticius (*Plaut.*). ¶ *Fraudulent*, fraudulentus.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, ¶ *By stealth*, furtim, clam, clandestine. ¶ *Fraudulently*, fraude, fraude mala, fraudulenter (*Col.*, *Plin.*).

SURROUND, circumdare ci rei qd or rem qd re.—cingere qd re. circumstare (*stand round*).—circumadere (*sit round*).—circumalistere (*place oneself round, with accessory notion of oppressing*).—circumcludere. *To s. a besieged city*, circumvallare (*s. with palisades*); vallo et fossa munire or cingere; circummunire; munitione seprire (*with works generally*); stipare (*to s. in masses*); seprire or circumseprire (*with a hedge or other defence*). *Carthage is quite surrounded with porte*, Carthago succincta est portibus: *to s. with walls*, mœnibus cingere; muris seprire.

SURROUNDING, qui circa est or sunt.

SURROUT, amiculum (C.).—Q. has epitogium for a garment worn over the toga.

SURVEY, ¶ *To look at attentively*, oculis inspicere or obire. See also **CONTEMPLATE**, **CONSIDER**. ¶ *To measure land*, &c., metiri, dimetiri.

SURVEYING, mensurarum ratio (see *Col.* 5, 1, 3).—geometria (*art of measuring land*; of or belonging to s.).—geometricus. *To understand s.*, mensurarum rationem nosse.

SURVEYOR, mensor (g. t.).—see *Col.* 5, 1, 3).—decempedator (*one that measures a piece of land with a rod*, C. *Phil.* 13, 18, 37).—finitor (*one that assigns and fixes boundaries*; e. g. *in a distribution of land*).—metator (*one that measures out althq*, and fixes marks [metas] at the boundaries; e. g. *the place for a camp, for a town*; see C. *Phil.* 14, 4, 10).—geometres (*a land-measurer, one who measures a country, forest, &c.*, in order to discover the superficial contents, &c.).

SURVIVE, supervetere esse, with a *dat.* (~~ex~~ rarely with a *gen.* in the best writers).—superesse, with a *dat.* (~~ex~~ supervivere in the silver age).—vitâ superare, with an *acc.* *To s. only a short time*, non diu superstitem esse.

SURVIVOR, (alteri) superstes.

SURVIVORSHIP, *Crel.* with the *adj.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY, agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitudoque naturæ (i. e., *aptitudo* to receive impressiones, emotiones, &c. C. *Att.* 1, 17).—*ac res percipiendæ or sentiendæ facultas*. Usually by *Crel.* with the *adj.*

SUSCEPTIBLE, capax (g. t., *able to contain althq*).—docilis ea rei (*that easily learns what he hears*; e. g. *pravi*, H. *Stat.* 2, 52).—natus factusque ad qd (*constituted for*).—mobilis ad qd (*excitable*; see L. 6, 6). *A heart very s. of althq*, mollis animus ad accipiendum qd (*ast.* C. *Att.* 1, 17, 2): *to be s. of althq*, qd admittere or suscipere (*to admit, receive*); qd sentire (*to have a taste for*; *not to be s. of althq*, qd re non moveri or non tangi; qd me non tangit or in me non cadit (e. g., dolor): *to be no longer s. of althq*, omni sensu carere; omnem sensum exulasse: *to render one s. of althq*, qm ea rei sensu imbure.

SUSPECT, suspicari (*althq of aby*, qd de qo).—suspicionem habere ea rei (*to have a misgiving with respect to althq*; e. g., periculi). *To s. that &c.*, suspicari or veniri ci in suspicionem, both followed by an *acc.* and *infm.* *Suspected*, suspectus; suspiciosus (*strongly suspected*): *to be suspected*, suspectum esse; in suspitione esse; suspitione non carere; a suspitione non remotum esse; of althq, suspectum esse de qd re: *to be suspected by aby*, ci in suspicionem venire: *to render or cause to be suspected*, qm suspectum reddere; qm in

suspicionem vocare or adducere; suspitionem in qm conferre.

SUSPEND, *¶ To hang a-thg on a-thg*, suspendere qd ei rei or (de, a, ex) qd re. *¶ To be suspended*, pendere (prop. and fig.); *or fm a-thg*, a (de, ex, in) qd re.—dependere (prop.); *both pend. and depend. denote the hanging loose fm a fixed point, without a support under the thing*; *on a-thg*, (de, ex) qd re. *To be suspended fm the ceiling of a room*, dependere de laquearibus, de camerâ (e. g. a lamp, &c.). *¶ To defer*, differre. proferre. conferre.—procrastinare. *Jm. differre et procrastinare*.—producere. prolatere.—rejicere in or ad. protrudere (Srn. in DZEM). *To s. hostilities*, facere or inire indutias: *to s. one's judgement*, in dubio esse; dubitare. *¶ To check, interrupt*, vid. *¶ To leave off*, intermittere (v. propr.).—omittere, dimittere (= to leave off entirely).—abjicere (not to continue).—desinere (to cease to practise; e. g. artem).—desistere re or a re (to desist fm). *To s. payment*, bonam copiam ejurare (lit., *to declare upon oath that one is insolvent*, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7). *¶ To remove fm an office*, loco suo (ad or in tempus) qm movere.—(ad or in tempus) removere, amovere, summovere qm a munere.

SUSPENSE, dubitatio. *To be in s.*, animo or animi pendere; in dubio esse; dubitare; dubium esse; incertum esse: *to keep aby in s.*, qm incertum habere.

SUSPENSION, by Crci. with the verb. *S. of hostilities*, indutias: *to agree to a s. of hostilities*, consentire ad indutias: *during a s. of hostilities*, per indutias: *after the s. of hostilities*, indutiarum tempore circumacto.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, *pons pensilis or pendulus.

SUSPICION, suspicio. *To excite s.*, suspitionem movere, commovere, excitare, facere, praeberre, dare, or afferre: *to entertain s. of aby*, de qo suspitionem habere; *of a-thg*, suspicari de, or super, qd re. *I have a s. that*, venit mihi in suspitionem (with an acc. and inf.): *to regard aby with s.*, qm suspectum habere: *to fall under s.*, in suspitionem cadere, venire, or vocari; suspicio cadit in me, or pertinet ad me: *to bring under s.*, qm in suspitionem vocare or adducere; suspitionem in qm conferre: *to free oneself fm s.*, suspitione se exsolvere; *injected suspiciones diluere*: *to avoid s.*, suspitionem ex rei vitare: *a s. attaches to or falls upon aby*, suspicio pertinet ad qm; *convenit in qm (from its being natural that he should have done it; C. Roec. Am. 23)*.

SUSPICIOUS, *¶ Apt to suspect*, suspiciosus. suspicax (very seld. L., T.). *¶ That is suspected*, suspectus. suspiciosus (very s.). *T. uses suspicax* (e. g. silentium).

SUSPICIOUSLY, suspiciosus (e. g. dicere qd, i. e., so as to excite a suspicion agst somebody in the minds of one's hearers, C.).

SUSTAIN, sustinere (in nearly all the meanings of the English word, which is derived fm it; onus, causam, se, personam civitatis, qm or necessitatem ex opibus suis, mala, labores; also impetum hostis, Cæsar.).—sustentare (to hold upright).—servare. conservare (to keep, preserve; e. g. rem familiarem conservare).—tueri (to maintain, keep up). *Jm. tueri et conservari alere (by nourishment; then also g. i., to support, maintain).* *Jm. alere et sustentare. sustentare et alere; and (in the sense of propping up, supporting) fulcire et sustinere.* *To s. oneself*, se servare; se conservare; salutem suam tueri; alii, sustineri, se sustentare: *by althg*, qd re (to prolong one's life by, &c.): *to s. aby's life*, qm (integrum) conservare; ei saluti esse; salutis auctorem esse ei (g. i., to save one's life); ei sanitatem restituere (to restore one's life, as a physician): *to s. one's credit*, fidem suam tueri; expendere: *to s. the part or character of aby*, agere qm or pro qo (Srn.) se agere qm is incorrect; see Benecke, Justin. 1, 6, 16); gerere, sustinere ca personam (Srn.) agere ca personam is incorrect; vicem ca implere (to take the place of aby).

SUSTENANCE. See SUPPORT.

SUTLER, lixa, m, m.

SUTURE (with surgeons), sutura (i. t.).

SWADDLE, infantem incunabulis colligare (Plant.

Amph. 5, 1, 52); infantem fasciis involvere.

SWADDLING-CLOTHES, panni. incunabula, pl.

SWAGGER, se jactare. See STRUT, BRAG.

SWAGGERER. See BRAGGART.

SWAIN, pastor; pastor ille Corydon.

SWALLOW, s. *¶ A bird*, hirundo: *a s.'s neck*, nixus hirundineus: *s.-tail (in joinery)*, securicula (Pir.): (if double) subcus, adis: *s.-scort*, *Aclepias

vineetoxicum (Linn.). *¶ The throat*, gula (Plin. fauces, pl. C.).

SWALLOW, v. glutire (prop.; *to gulp down; post-Aug.*)—absorbere (to take down, things dry and liquid).—devorare (prop.; *to swallow greedily, to devour, dry food; also fig. as to put up with it; e. g. molestiam, C.*)—exsorbere (fig.; *to bear a-thg or put it with it; e. g. difficultatem, C.*).

SWAMP, s. palus, adis. locus palustris. uligo. locus uliginosus (Srn. in Fm); stagnum (covered with standing water).

SWAMP, v. *¶ PROPR.* mergere. demergere. corac palude mergere qm (T.). *To s. a vessel*, navem deprimere (Cæsar); suppressere, demergere (L.); navem in alto mergere (L.). *¶ FIG.* malis mergeri qm: *to be swamped*, demersum esse (e. g. quamvis sint demersæ leges ca opibus, emergunt tamen aliquando, C.).

SWAMPY, palustris. uliginosus.

SWAN, cygnus. cygnus (C.); olor (V.); *anas olor (Linn.). *s.-down*, pluma cynea (Ov.): *swan's song*, cantus olorin (Plin.); cantus olorinus (Sedon.); *swan cynea* (C. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Prop.); *extremæ morientis voces*; tamquam cynea vox (C.); *carmen cygnum*. *All his geese are s.'s*, arcem facit e cloacâ; arces facti, or facere solet, e cloacis (ast. C.).

SWARD, cæpes. locus gramineus or gramine vestitus: *the green s.*, cæpes; cæpes vivus or viridis: *to cast oneself upon the s.*, se abjicere in herbâ (C. de Or. 1, 7, 28).

SWARM, s. apum pullities (Col.; of bees).—examen (apum, C.; also of other things).—vis, turba (great number).

SWARM, v. examina condere (V.).—examinare (Col.; of bees).—affluere. abundare (to abound): *to s. about aby*, circumvolitare qm.

SWARTHY, fuscus (C.); dim. subfuscus (T.); ex rubro subniger (Cels.); adusti coloris.

SWATH, striga (Col.).

SWATHE, s. fascia.

SWATHE, v. fascis involvere. ligare.

SWAY, v. See RULE, SWING.

SWAY, s. *¶ Power*, imperium. dominatio. *¶ Motion to and fro*, vacillatio. motus.

SWEAR, *¶ INTRANS.* To take an oath, jurare. jursurandum jurare or dare (that; acc. with infn.). *To s. a-thg*, jurejurando firmare (to confirm by oath).—jurare qd or with acc. and infn. (to s. that a thing really is so; e. g. morbum, to s. that a person is sick, to s. to a sickness).—adjurare, followed by acc. and infn. (to assure upon oath that a thing is or is not so, that one will or will not do a-thg).—jurare in qd (to lay an oath upon a-thg: e. g. in litem, i. e., to s. that a person is really indebted to one, to s. to one's accusation; but imply to bind oneself by oath to a-thg, to undertake upon oath; e. g. in foedus, in legem): *to s. as a witness* to evidence, juro testimonium dicens: *I can s. to it with good conscience*, liquet mihi jurare: *I will s. to it that &c.*, dabo jursurandum. *¶ To use profane language*, diras, impia voces edere: *to curse and s.*, *maledicere ei qm execrari, et diras, impia voces, dira verba, diras exclamations addere. *¶ TRANS.* *To put upon oath*, jurejurando or jursurandum or ad jursurandum qm adigere: jursurandum ab qo exigere (g. H.).—qm sacramento rogare or adigere (a soldier). *Sworn, juratus. A swearing or swearing in*, adactio jursurandi (L. 22, 38).

SWEARER (profane), *dirarum jactator. qui male precatur, male imprecatur ei.

SWEAT, s. sudor. A cold s., sudor frigidus (Cels.) or gelidus (Virg.); frigidus sudor mihi occupat artus (Ov. Met. 5, 632); gelidus manabat corpore sudor (F. En. 3, 175): *to put into a s.*, sudorem movere (Cels.); facere, clere, vocare (Plin.); elicere (Cels.): *in a s.*, sudore madens, diffusus, perfusus: *to be in a s.*, sudare (C.); sudorem emittere: *to be in a great s.*, multo sudore manare (C.), or diffundere (Phædr.): *to check or suppress a s.*, sudorem coercere, inhibere, sistere, sedare, reprimere (Plin.): *earned by the s. of one's brow*, sudore partus; multo sudore ac latore partus.

SWEAT, v. *¶ INTRANS.* sudare. sudorem emittere. sudore manare. *FIG.* The walls s., parietes madent (Plaut.), or asperguntur (ast. aspergo parietum, Cato, Plin.): *to s. blood*, sudare sanguine or sanguinem. *¶ TRANS.* sudorem movere (Cels.), facere, clere, evocare (Plin.), elicere (Cels.).

SWEEP, v. verrere (e. g. pavementum, mædes, vias). *To s. down*, detergere: *to s. off*, abatergere: *to s. a s. (i. e., cleanse by sweeping)*, evertere. evertere et purgas

'En remove by sweeping, as dung fm a stall; and, to cleanse by sweeping, as, a stall).—verrere (to s., cleanse, e. g. a house).—purgare. depurgare. emundare (g. s., to cleanse): to s. clean (Ag., of plunders), evertere et extergere (e. g., templa, of Verres; C.).

SWEEP, || *Act of sweeping; by the verbs.* || *A chimney-sweeper, "caminos detergendi artifex.—* || *Compass of a stroke, ambitus, circuitus, circum-actio.* || *Space, spatium.*

SWEET, || *PROPR.* dulcis (*v. propr; opp.* amarus, austerus, asper). *S. as honey, mellus: clogingly s., languide dulcis (Plin.). ||* *FIG.* *Of sounds, dulcis, suavis, mollis. blandus: a s. voice, vox dulcis, suavis, mollis. ||* *Of smell, suavis, jucundus (C.); mollis (Plin.). ||* *Agreeable, pleasant, suavis, jucundus, dulcis: s. sleep, somnus dulcis or jucundus (C.), mollis (F.), levis (H.): the s. name of liberty, dulce nomen libertatis (C.).*

SWEETBREAD, glandula vitulina (Plin.).
SWEETEN, qd dulce facere, reddere (with sugar).—
*saccharum ci rei incoquere (*aff. Plin. 34, 17, 48*).
*saccharo condire (*asply to preserve*). || *To alleviate, vld.*

SWEETHEART, dilecta (g. s.; e. g. Plin. 35, 11, 37. ~~Not~~ amata does not occur).—amica (in a dishonorable sense). My s., amor noster. deliciae mem. vopulus nostra: to have a s., qm diligere (with ref. to a particular person, in a good sense); amare (in a bad sense): to have many s.'s, multos amare.

SWEETLY, || *PROPR.* *By the adj.; e. g. to taste s., dulci esse sapore. ||* *FIG.* *dulciter, blande, molle, suaviter.*

SWEETNESS, || *PROPR.* dulcedo. (dulcetudo, rare; C.). ~~Not~~ Avoid dulcitas, which is late. || *FIG.* suavitas, dulcedo (*e. g.* dulcedo, suavitas, orationis, dulcedo cantus, glorie, C.).

SWELL, v. || *INTRANS.* tumescere. intumescere. extumescere (~~Not~~ contumescere *very late*); turgescere (~~Not~~ inturgescere *very late*).—crescere. accrescere (to grow).—augeri, augescere (to increase). || *To be swollen, turgere, tumere (Dd. makes turg. denote actual fullness, tumere, apparent fullness, but real emptiness: but this does not always hold: tum. seems, however, to be used asply of unnatural, unhealthy cases; turgere, though not exclusively, of natural, healthy ones: the seed, corn, a grape, &c. s.'s, semen turget; frumenta turgent; gemmae in laeto palmitis turgent; uva turget mero: the body is swollen with poison, corpus tumet veneno). Her eyes are swelled with weeping, lumina turgent gemitu (Prop.): his face is swelled fm a blow, ora turgent ab ictu (O.). ||* *FIG.* *To s. with passion, turgere (Plant.).—turgescere, tumere (C.; of swelling with any vicious passion); (vitrea) bilis turgescit (Pers.). To be swelled (with pride, &c.), inflatum, elatum esse (tumidum esse, in Sen. and T.; but rare). My heart s.'s with joy, laetitia magna perfuor, laetitia or gaudio exulto. ||* *TRANS.* tumefacere (*to cause to s.*)—augere (*to enlarge; e. g.* flumen).—implere (*to fill*).—inflare. inflationem habere, facere, or parere (*to inflate*): *to s. the sails, vela tendere or intendere; vela implere (to fill them): swollen sails, vela turgida or tumida (the former when they have caught the wind, the latter when filled with useless air; so Dd.; but prps with too nice a distinction).*

SWELL, s. (of the sea), mētus (maris).
SWELLING, adj. tumidus, turgidus. *S. words, ampullae, jactatio, jactantia. See also BRAGGING.*

SWELLING, s. tumor (*g. s.*)—tuber (*a projecting tumour, boil, &c.*)—panus (*inflammation of the glands of the neck, under the arm, &c.*) *A s. on the legs, tumor crurum.*—bos (*a s. on the legs fm much walking; Fest. p. 25*).—scirrhus, tūla, m. scirrhus (*a hard s. without pain, but dangerous*). *A s. grows hard, tumor occalescit: a s. goes down, tumor detumescit.*

SWERVE, decedere, declinare. See DECLINE; DEPART.

SWIFT, adj. citus, celer, velox: *s. of foot, pernix, pedibus celer (~~Not~~ celeripes is poet.): a s. horse, equus celer or velox. See QUICK, RAPID.*

SWIFT, s. || *A bird, apus (Plin.); *hirundo apus (Linn.).*

SWIFTLY, cito, celeriter, festinanter, velociter.
SWIFTESS, celeritas, velocitas, pernicitas (Martianus); or by Crel. with the adj. The s. of a stream or river, rapiditas fluminis: s. of time, temporis celeritas.

SWIG, SWILL, v. glutire, haurire.

SWIG, SWILL, s. haustus, potus. *A good s., largus haustus: at one s., uno haustu, potu.*

SWILL, s. || *Wash for pigs, colluvies (Plin. 24, 19, 116).*

SWIM, || *PROPR.* nare, natare. *To s. in or upon, innare, innatare ci rei; at or near, adnare qd (Cæs.); adnatare ci rei (Plin. Ep.); across, tranare; nando transare. To s. with, against, the stream; see STREAM. ||* *FIG.* *redundare, inundari, madere, perfusum esse, circumfluere (e. g. sanguine redundare, madere, or perfusum esse, sietu or lacrimis perfusum esse, lacrimis madere, delictis diffundere, circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere).*

SWIMMER, natator (Varr. L. L.). To be a good s., bene, perite, natare posse: I am not a good s., non valde bonus natator sum (Muret.).

SWIMMING, natatio (Suet.). To save oneself by s., nando in tutum pervenire (Np. Chabr. 4, 4): the art of s., ars natandi: a s. place, natatio (Cels.): a s. school, *locus quo ars natandi traditur.

SWIMMINGLY, facile, prospero.
SWINDLE, fraudare. Imponere ei qm emungere argento, circumducere (Com.).

SWINDLER, fraudator, circumscriptor, prestigator, quadruplatoz.

SWINDLING, fraus, fraudatio, dolus malus, circumscriptio.

SWINE, sus (g. s.).—porcus (considered as tame and kept for food)—pi, pecus suillum (Col.). Of or belonging to s., suillus; porcinus: a s.'s flesh, (caro) suilla or porcina: a drop of s., grex suillus.

SWINEHERD, subulcus (Col.).—suarius (Plin.).

SWING, v. || *TRANS.* jactare (huc illuc). || *INTRANS.* *se jactare (huc illuc), agitari, moveri. || *To enjoy the amusement of swinging, oscillare (Scol. Bob. ad C. Planc. 9).—ocillo moveri (Fest. p. 193).—labuli interpositi pendente funibus se jactare (Hygin. Astron. 2, 4, p. 36, ed. Muncker).—penduli machinā agitari (Scol. Bob. l. l.).*

SWING, s. || *Act of swinging, oscillatio (late), or by Crel. with the verb. ||* *An apparatus for swinging, *oscillum.—laquei penales (Gloss. as explanation of oscillum).—*pendula machina.*

SWINISH, || *PROPR.* suillus, porcinus. || *FIG.* beluinus (brutish).—stolidus, hebes, stupidus (stupid).

SWIPE, tollēno, onis, m.

SWITCH, virgula.
SWIVEL, prps verticula or verticulus. *rota versatilis. *organon versatile. || *A kind of gun, *tortumētum versatile.*

SWOLLEN, tumidus, turgens. A s. style, inflata oratio; verborum tumor.

SWOON, s. subita defectio (Suet. Catig. 50); in more modern Lat., deliquium, syncope (Med. t. i.).

SWOON, v. animus qm linquit, deficit (Curt.).—anima deficit (Cels. l. 17).—animo linqui qd copit (Curt.).—animo linqui (Sen. de Ira, l. 12, 2).—animus qm relinquit (Cæs. B. G. 6, 38).—intermori (L.).—collabi (Suet.).

SWOOP, pulsus, fl. petitio.

SWORD, gladius,—ensis (in poetry, for the sword wielded by heroes; and in L. for that of a gigantic Gaul).—spatha (a long and very broad sword, such as those of the Gauls, Britons, and Germans; not used by the Romans till the times of the emperors).—acinaces (xandens, scimitar of the Persians, Medes, Scythians, &c.).—ferrum (iron; used, like our 'steel,' meton. for sword).—mucro (point of the sword; hence meton. for the whole sword, with ref. to its point and sharpness; but only in the higher styles of composition, and in suitable phrases: e. g., to &c. or plunge one's sword into any's body, mucronem figere in qo, Q.). To have a s. by one's side, gladio (or ense, or acinace, spathā, ferro) succinctum esse: to lay aside one's s., latus gladio (or ense, &c.) succinctum nudare: to draw one's s., gladium (or ensēm, &c.) vaginā educere; or only gladium educere; gladium stringere or destringere (poet. nudare): to sheathe one's s., gladium (or ensēm, &c.) in vaginā recondere: to seize one's s. (for defence), arma capere: to settle a dispute with the s., qd gladio decernere: to let the s. settle a dispute, rem gladio gerere: to perish by the s., hostium gladio or manibus perire: to perish either by the s. or by famine, vel hostium ferro vel inopia interire: with fire and s., ferro ignique, ferro atque igni; ferro flammāque; ferro, igni, quācumque vi (said. in the reverse order; but C. Phil. 13, 21, 47, has igni ferroque): to conquer any s. in hand, qm manu superare: the hilt of a s., capulus: the blade, lamina: the point, mucro: the sheath, vagina: the belt, balteus: a stroke with a s., ictus gladii: s.-bearer, *qui gladium fert.

SWORN, juratus, jurejurando firmatus (established by oath). A s. enemy, ci infestissimus; adversarius capitalis.

SYCOMORE, *sycomorus* (*Cela.*).—**acus sycomorus* (*Linn.*).
SYCOPHANT, *sycoophanta* (*Ter.*).—assentator. adulator (*Auct. ad Her.*).—*To play the s.*, adulari.
SYLLABIC, *by syllabes* or *syllabarum*. **syllabicus* (*l.*).
SYLLABLE, *syllaba*. *The last s.*, syllaba postrema (*Plant.*); *extrema*; *ultima* (*Q.*); *the last s. but one*, penultima (*Gell.*); *to count s's*, syllabas dinumerare *by s's*, *s. by s.*, syllabatim (*C.*); *of one s.*, *of two*, *three s's*, monosyllabus, disyllabus, trisyllabus.
SYLLOGISM, status ratiocinativus (*C.*; cf. *Q. as quoted in next word*).—syllogismus (*Q., passim*).
SYLLOGISTIC, ratiocinativus (*C.*; Cicero... statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, *Q. 5, 10, 61*).—syllogisticus (*Q.*).
SYLPH, **syphilus*. **sypha* (*l. t.*).
SYMBOL, *A sign*, imago, signum. *A confession of faith*; see **CREED**.
SYMBOLICAL, symboliceus (*according to the analogy of symbolice in Gell.*).—*or by Crel.* with imago, signum.
SYMBOLICALLY, symbolice (*Gell.*).—per signum (*or signa*).—sub imagine.
SYMBOLIZE. See **AGREE**.
SYMMETRICAL, *symmetros* (*Vitr.*).—**symmetrice* conveniens, respondens.
SYMMETRICALLY, **symmetrice* convenienter.
SYMMETRY, *symmetria* (*Vitr.*).—*Plin.* 34, 8, 19, *says*, non habet Latinum nomen Symmetria. —*commensus* (*Vitr.*).—*commodulatio* (*Vitr.*).—*congruentia* et *aequalitas* (*Plin. Ep.*).—*convenientia* partium, concinnitas. *To pay the greatest attention to s.*, symmetriam quam diligentissime custodire (*Plin.*).
SYMPATHETIC, **a concordia rerum petitus*. **in convenientia et conjunctione naturae positus, situs*. *S. treatment* (*in medicine*). **curatio a concordia rerum, a cognitione naturae et quasi consensu, ducta, repetita*.
SYMPATHETICALLY, **per quandam naturae conjunctionem et convenientiam*.
SYMPATHIZE, *To have a common feeling, to agree, consentire, congruere, convenire. The mind sympathizes with the body, animus corporis doloribus congruit* (*C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3*); *the loadstone sympathizes with iron, magnes concordiam habet cum ferro* (*Plin. 34, 4, 42*). *To display fellow-feeling with a nother*, *non aucter*, *non aucter* (*in joy*).—*casu* *or* *vicem* *dolore* (*in sorrow*).—*ei* *miseri* *cordiam* *tribuere* *or* *impertire. To profess sympathy with aby*, *coram* *suum* *dolorem* *declarare* *ei*; *to manifest sympathy with aby's misfortunes*, *ei* *miseria* *a se* *non* *alienas* *arbitrari*; *a sympathizing friend*, **amicus* *qui non* *gaudet* (*in joy*). **amicus* *qui* *meum* *casum* *dolet*; **qui* *vicem* *luctum* *amici* *dolet* (*in sorrow*).
SYMPATHY, *A Natural harmony or agreement, naturae quasi consensus, quam sympathetice* *Græci* *vocant* (*C. N. D. 3, 11*).—*concordia rerum, quam sympathetice appellaverunt Græci* (*Plin. 34, 4, 15*).—*also simply, concordia rerum* (*Sen. Ben. 6, 22*).—*sympatheia, Vitr.* *Fellow feeling with a nother* (*in joy and sorrow*), *humanitas* (*Np. Dion 1, 4*); (*in grief or distress*), *miseri* *cordia*, *doloris* *sui* *coram* *declaratio* (*aff. Sulpic. in C. Ep. 4, 5*); *a letter of s.*, *litteræ* *consolatorie*; *to feel s.*, *aeque* *dolere* (*C. ad Fam. 4, 6, in.*).
SYMPHONIOUS, *symphonicius* (*C. has symphonici, ac pueri or servi, musiciani, choristeri*).—*consensus, concinnus, concors, consentiens*.
SYMPHONY, *symphonia* (*C.*).—**concertus musicus*. **opus musicum fidibus tibilibus canendum*.
SYMPTOM, *A sign*, *vid.* *A sign of a disease*; *pl.*, *signa* (*C.*).—*indicia* (*Cels.*).—*ca* *morbi* *proprie* *notæ* (*Cels.*).—*valetudinis* *significationes* (*C.*). *Dangerous, bad, alarming s's*, *terrentia*, *lum*; *if the alarming s's continue*, *si* *terrentia* *manent* (*Cels. 3, 2*); *if any unfavorable s's follow*, *si* *mala* *indicia* *subsecuta sunt* (*Cels.*); *every s. of inflammation*, *omne* *indictum inflammationis* (*Cels.*).
SYNAGOGUE, *synagoga*, æ (*Ecc.*).
SYNCHRONISM, **compositio rerum uno eodemque tempore gestarum*.
SYNCHRONISTIC, *eiusdem temporis*. (*res*) *gestæ* *uno eodemque tempore*.
SYNCOPATE, **litteram, syllabam, detrudere de verbo*.
SYNCOPE, *syncope*, *es* (*-s, æ*), *f*.
SYNDIC, *cognitor civitatis* (*C.*; *in the ancient sense*).—*syndicus* (*Pand.*; *modern*).
SYNDICATE, **munus syndici* (*the office of syndici*).—*syndici, pl.* (*the syndici*).
SYNECDOCHE, *synecdochē* (*Q.*). *By s.*, *per synecdochem*.—*hæc* *synecdochicæ* *is late*.

SYNOD, *conventus* (*C.*).—*synōdus* (*Cod. Just. ad Anm.*).
SYNONYM, *vocabulum idem declarans or significans; usually pl.* *verba idem declarantia, idem significantia* (*Q.*). *To be a s.*, *idem* *declarare, significare*; *valere*; *a number of s's*, *collecta vocabula quæ idem significant* (*Q. 10, 1, 7*).
SYNONYMOUS, *idem* *declarans idem significans*, *quod idem declarat, significat, or valet*; *quo idem intelligi potest* (*cf. C. Fin. 3, 4, 14; Q. 10, 1, 7*).—*cognominatus* (*synonymus*, *e. g. verba; a sure reading, C. Partit. 15, 53*). *Some expressions have the property that they are s. with several words*, *sunt* *alia* *hujus naturæ, ut idem pluribus vocibus declarant*.
SYNOPSIS, *synopsis* (*Pand.*).—*epitome, summæ, brevitarium*. See **COMPEND**.
SYNTACTICAL, **syntacticus*. **ad syntaxim pertinentens*.
SYNTACTICALLY, *grammaticæ* (*e. g. loqui, Q.; who distinguishes it fm Latine loqui*).
SYNTAX, *verborum constructio* (*C.*).—*syntaxis* (*Gramm.*).—*verborum consecutio* (*Gramm.*).
SYNTHETICAL, **per conjunctionem or collationem*.
SYRINGE, *s.* *siphō*; *dim* *siphunculus* (*Phia.*).—*oricularius clyster* (*a s. for injection into the ears, Cels. 1*).
SYRINGE, *v.* *conspargere* *qd qd re*.
SYRUP, **syrops* (*Med. l. t.*). *So Georges*.—*Kraus* *gives* *syrops*.
SYSTEM, *forma, formula, or descriptio disciplinæ* (*outline of a scheme or doctrine*).—*disciplina* (*a doctrine; e. g. of a philosophical sect*).—*ratio* (*the rules or principles of a science or art*).—*ratio et disciplina, ars* (*the theory of an art*). *Jx. ratio et ars, artificium* (*an artificial s. or theory; e. g. memorie*).—*sententia* (*opinion, principle; g. t.*). *The s. of the Stoics, ratio, or ratio et disciplina* *Stoicorum: a good, complete, or well-arranged s.*, *ratio bene instituta*; *ars perpetuis præceptis ordinata*; *accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam extructa disciplina*; *satis et copiose et eleganter constituta disciplina*; *a bad or imperfect s.*, *ratio male instituta*; *to reduce to a s.*, *certain* *quandam* *ca rei formulam componere*; *formam* *ca rei instituisse*; *qd ad artem redigere*; *qd ad artem et præcepta revocare*; *qd ad rationem revocare*; *to compose a s.*, *artificium componere* *de qd re* (*e. g. de jure civili*); *to be reduced to a s.*, *in artis præceptis præceptis ordinatæ modum venire* (*see L. 9, 17*); *to have been reduced to a s.*, *arte conclusum esse*; *s. of government*, *descriptio civitatis a majoribus nostris constituta* (*C.*).
SYSTEMATIC, *ad artem redactus*; *ad artem et ad præcepta revocatus*; *ad rationem revocatus*; *perpetuis præceptis ordinatus*. *A s. compendium or treatise*, *libri in quo omnia artificii et viâ traduntur* (*see C. Fin. 4, 4, 10*); *or* *we may say*, *liber in quo præcepta ordinatæ traduntur*; *liber in quo artis præcepta alia ex aliis nexa traduntur*.—*hæc* *Not liber systematicus*.
SYSTEMATICALLY, *must be expressed by Crel.*; *e. g. ca rei rationem arteque tradere, or qd artificii et viâ tradere* (*to treat of s.*).—*hæc* *Not systematice qd proponere or docere*.
SYSTEMATIZE, *certain* *quandam philosophiæ formulam componere* (*C. Acad. 1, 4, 17*).—*philosophiæ formam instituire* (*ibid.*).—*artem efficere, instituire* (*C. de Or. 1, 41, 183*).—*ad artem redigere qd* (*C.*).—*ad rationem revocare qd* (*Id. de Rep. 2, 11*).

T.

TABARD, **toga loriceam tegens*. **caducatoris vestis*.
TABBY, *maculosus, maculosi coloris*.
TABERNACLE, *v. tabernaculum, taberna*.
TABERNACLE, *s. habitare* (*qo loco*). *domicilium* *or sedem* *ac domicilium habere* (*qo loco*).
TABLATURE, *In music*, **orbis, ambitus mellicus* (*Bæu.*). *Paintings on walls or ceilings*, (*opus*) *tectorium*, *undo tectorio diligenter inducti colores* (*Vitr.*).
TABLE, *A board on wch meals are spread, mensa*; *dim.* *mensula* (*Plant.*).—*monopodium* (*a t. with a single pillar or leg*). *To sit at s.*, *assidere mensam* (*according to the modern fashion*); *accumbere mensam* (*in the Roman manner*); *to sit down to s.*, *assidere mensam* (*according to the modern fashion*); *accumbere mensam* (*in the Roman fashion*); *to cover a t.*, **intestum*

superinſicere menſe (i. e., to lay the cloth): to ſet food on a t., menſam exſtruerē epulis: to clear the t., menſam tollere (according to the Roman cuſtom). ¶ *A meal, entertainment, cena, cenatio, convivium.* epulæ (S.); alio menſe (Curt.): at t., apud menſam (Plaut.); ſuper menſam (Curt.); ſuper menſas (H.); better, ſuper cenam (Plin. Ep., Suet.); inter cenam (C.); inter epulas (S.); ſuper vinum et epulas (Curt.): to purchaſe ſiſh for t., ad cenam piſces emere: to invite to t., qm invitare, vocare, ad cenam: to be at abſy's t., cenare apud qm (C.); cum qd (H.): to riſe fm t., a menſa laurgi (Plaut.); deſurgere cenā (H. Sat.): a good t., laurus victus; epulæ conſuſiſſimæ: to keep a good t., laute, lepide cenare: the pleaſures of the t., d-lectatio conviviorum; oblectamenta convivialia; voluptates epularum: to enjoy the pleaſures of the t., delectari convivis. ¶ Any long or broad board, tabula; teſſera (ſmall). ¶ For writing on, tabula, tabella; codicilli, pugillares (ſmall tablet, memorandum book). ¶ A written liſt, &c., tabula (e. g. tabule hiſtorice, chronologicæ).

TABLE-BEER, * cereviſia cibaria.

TABLE-CLOTH, linteum in menſa ponendum or poſitum (linen): ſee Appul. Apol. 308, 19).—gauſape or gauſapes (woollen, wove on one ſide), or menſe linteum, only. To lay the t.-c., menſam linteo ſternere (aſt. triclimum ſternere, Mart.); * linteum ſuperinſicere menſe.

TABLE-SERVICE, menſe vaſa, orum, pl.; abacorum vaſa, pl. (on a ſideboard). vaſa eſcaria, pl.—repoſitoria (ſupports for plates; waiters). T.-s. of ſilver, argentum eſcarium. argentum eſcarium et potiorum; or ſimply, argentum, when the context fixes the ſenſe: of gold, aurea menſe vaſa, pl.

TABLE-TALK, ſermo natus ſuper cenam.—fabulæ conviviales (T. Ann. 6. 5). Agreeable t.-t., oblectamenta ſermonum convivia (aſt. L. 39, 6); jucundi inter epulas, ſuper cenam, habiti ſermones (aſt. C. C.).

TABLET, s. tabula (of wood).—lamina (of wood or metal).—teſſera (of wood, ſquare).—charta (of any material; e. g. of lead).—tabellæ, pugillares (when conſiſting of ſeveral leaves).

TABOUR. See TAMBOURINE.

TABULAR. By gen. of tabula. ut tabula.

TACIT, tacitus. See SILENT.

TACITLY, tacite. tacito. See SILENTLY.

TACITURNITY, taciturnitas. pectus clauſum.

TACK, v. TRANS. ¶ To join or unite, rem rei or cum re jungere, connectere, conjungere. rem rei or ad rem annectere. ¶ INTRANS. In navigation, ruſum proſum navem pedibus prolatis (aſt. Plin. 2, 47, 48). ¶ pedem facere or proferre, ventum obliquum captare, &c., are = to ſail with a half wind.

TACK, s. ¶ A ſmall nail, clavulus. ¶ The act of turning about ſhips at ſea; by the verb.

TACKLE. See IMPLEMENTS.

TACKLING, s. armaimenta, orum, n. pl. (Kos) navalia, ſub. iſtrumenta, iſt found in this ſenſe only in V. Ann. 11, 329: in L. 45, 23, and Plin. 16, 11, 31, it iſt = naves). To deſtroy the t. of a ſhip, navem armaimenta ſpoliare. navis armaimenta fundere (Suet.).—navem exarnare (ſaid of a ſtorm).

TACT, naturalis quidam ſenſus (e. g. non arte qd ſed naturali quodam ſenſu judicare qd); ingenii dexteritas, or dexteritas ipſi (ad qd, L., of t. in conduct towards others; in the ſenſe of 'adroitness' generally, it iſt not Lat.).—ſollertia, calliditas, prudentia, peritia; ingenium ad qd aptum or habile (natural adroitness, in a particular reſpect). By a certain t., naturali quodam bono (Np. Thrac. 1).

TACTICS, ¶ Militari, res militaris. He made many improvements in military t., multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit (Np.). ¶ Fig.) ars. modus. ratio agendi.

TADPOLE, rānula (Appul.).

TAFETTA, * pannus ſericus tenuiſſimus.

TAG, s. * ligula. * acus aſtrictoria.

TAG, v. * ferro, ligulā, acus præſigere.

TAG RAG AND BOB TAIL, fax populi. homines bectiſſimi, perditī (C.).

TAIL, cauda (Kos) non coda. A little t., cauda jarva. caudicula (in later writers): to wag the t., caudam movere or jactare (cl): to drop the t., caudam ſub alvum reflectere: the t. of a comet, ſtellæ crines: to tie up a horſe's t., * caudæ ſetas in nodum colligere.

TAILOR, ſartor (Plaut.); veſtifica, f. (Inscr.) To be a t., veſtes facere.—* ſartorium artem, veſtificinam exercere. The t. makes the man (Prov.), homo ex veſte,

aut ex conditione, quæ veſtis nobis circumdata eſt, vulgo æſtimatur (aſt. Sen. Ep. 47, 14).

TAILORING, * ars ſartoria. * ars veſtes faciendi; veſtificina (Terull.); veſtificium (Gloss.).

TAINT, v. ¶ PROPRI. vitare. corrumpere. Inſicere contagione qm labefactare. ¶ FIG.) inſicere vitii. Imbuere erroribus, vitia.

TAINT, s. By the verbs; or vitium, contagio (prop. and fig.).

TAKE, ¶ TRANS. ſumere (to remove that wch iſt at reſt; to t. aſthg to oneſelf in order to uſe or to enjoy it, &c.).—capere (to t. hold of; then to make oneſelf maſter of a thing in order to poſſeſs it: hence = to captuſe, e. g., a loſen).—rapere (to ſnatch away, carry off haſtily).—arripere (to ſnatch to oneſelf ſuddenly, unexpectedly).—accipere (to accept a thing offered; opp. dare, tradere, &c.; but the former words rather denote a taking of one's own accord).—depr-hendere (to catch, t. in the act; e. g., of ſtealing).—tollere (to t. up).—promere, depromere (to bring or fetch forth, for the purpoſe of uſe).—auferre (to bear or carry forth or away; hence alſo ſimply 'to take,' in good or bad ſenſe; and then = eripere, ſurripere, furari).—eripere (to ſnatch out, t. with violence; implying reſiſtance on the part of a perſon in poſſeſſion).—ſurripere (to purloin, t. by ſtealth).—furari (to ſteal).—expugnare (to take by ſtorm, prop. or fig.). Not to t. aſthg, qd non accipere. qd accipere abnuo (courteouſly to reſuſe acceptance): to t. to pieces, diſſolvere qd (e. g., moveable things, turres ambulatorias, Hirr.; hence of taking to pieces puzzles, &c.).—in memoriā (auſ) diſſerpere: to t. in the hand, in manu ſumere; in manu capere (to ſeize with the hand): to t. in hand (a book, a writing, &c.), in manu ſumere (e. g. Epicurum): to t. money, pecuniam ſumere (to t. to oneſelf for any uſe, as Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 40, a me argentum, quanti eſt, ſume).—pecuniam capere (to t. it whether the other party be willing to give it or not).—pecuniam accipere (to t. it when another offers it; hence alſo = to ſuſer oneſelf to be bribed). To t. up money on intereſt, pecuniam mutuari or mutuum ſumere. ¶ To aſſume, vid. To t. the name of king, regium nomen ſumere. regium nomen ſibi aſſicere. PHR.) To take for granted; ſee ASSUME (end of article). To t. upon oneſelf, a) To undertake a thing, ſuſcipere (not to decline; opp. recuſare).—recipere (to undertake a thing readily, and to answer for a good reſult; cf. Müller, C. de Or. 2, 24, 101). b) To promiſe, to answer for, in re accipere (e. pr.; e. g. periculum).—præſtare qd (e. g. culpam, caſ factum): I t. it upon myſelf, ad me recipio. To t. out aſthg (i. e., to reach or fetch out or forth), promere, depromere ex or de, &c. (to ſetch a thing out of a place in order to uſe it).—eximere ex, de, &c. (to t. away a thing, whether for the purpoſe of removing it or of applying it to a different uſe).—demere de or ex, &c. (in order to remove it; e. g. ſecures e faſciis).—auferre ex, &c. (to t. away a thing in order to gain poſſeſſion of it; e. g. pecuniam ex ærario). That paſſage I have taken literally fm Dicæarcho tranſtuli. To t. for aſthg; a) To receive payment for aſthg, accipere pro re. b) To interpret, aſt, accipere in qd (e. g. in contumeliā). To t. (i. e. receive) into, recipere in qd (e. g. in ordinem ſenatoriū); aſſumere in qm (e. g. in ſocietatem). To t. with one, qd auferre (to t. away with oneſelf).—qm ſecum educere (to t. out with oneſelf).—qm ſecum deducere (to lead any one away fm a place with oneſelf).—qm abducere (to lead or t. any one fm one place to another). To t. fm a perſon or thing, demere de, &c. (fm a thing, prop.).—demere ci qd, eximere ci qd or qm ex re (to t. aſthg fm a perſon, fig.; i. e., to free him fm aſthg). To t. a thing or perſon in aſthg = to make or compoſe aſthg out of a material, facere, or fingere, or effingere, or exprimere qd ex qd re. To t. a thing or perſon to or as aſthg; a) To apply to aſthg, adhibere qm ad or in qd; b) To chooſe one to aſthg, ſumere (only in the comic writers capere) qm, with an acc. of that to wch the perſon iſt choſen: e. g., to t. one as an umpire, qm arbitrum; to t. one as a general, qm imperatorem. To t. to oneſelf; a) To receive into one's houſe, qm ad ſe, domum ad ſe, or, ſimply, domum ſuam recipere; qm tecto et menſa recipere (to one's houſe and to one's table. b) To put in connexion with oneſelf, pecuniam in crumenam ſuam condere. γ) To eat or drink, ſumere (food and liquids; e. g. venenum).—cibum modicum cum aquā (Cels.).—aſſumere (Lucr.; Cels. poſſim: e. g. nihił aſſumere, niſi aquam).—capere (food).—potare or bibere (to drink; e. g. medicamentum).—accipere (medicine, poiſon, &c.). To t. nothing (no food), cibo ſe abſtinere: to t. a little (food), guſtare (as a luncheon,

see *Giesig*, *Plin. Rp. 3, 5, 11*): to give one *athg* to *t.* (to drink, &c.), *ci qd potandum præbere. To t. well or in good part, in bonam partem accipere. belle ferre. boni or æque bonique facere. boni consilere: to t. ill or in bad part, in malam partem accipere. ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre. male interpretari: to t. kindly, benigne audire (to listen kindly) to t. in miltiorem partem or mollius interpretari. mollius accipere (indulgently): to t. thankfully, grato animo interpretari: to t. coolly, æquo animo accipere: to t. as a reproach, accipere in ore ad contumeliam. vertere ad contumeliam: to t. *athg* said in joke as if said in earnest, quod dictum est per jocum, id serio prævertere (*Plaut. Amph. 3, 2, 40*): to t. a thing differently *fm* what was meant, accipere in aliam partem ac dictum est. To t. rest, quiescere, requiescere, quiescere et respirare (g. t.). acquiescere, conquiscescere, quietem capere, quieti se dare (*fm* bodily exertion).—se reficere (*fm* exertion of body or mind).—animum relaxare (of mind). To t. root; see *Root*. To t. a sketch of *athg*; see *SKETCH*. *¶ To put up with (as usual)*, accipere. *¶ To catch, vid.* *¶ INTRINS.*) To succeed, please, vid.*

TAKE AFTER, t. a. to be like, imitate, follow, similem fieri *cs* or *ci* (to become like).—qm imitari (to imitate).—*cs* ingenium or mores induere (to adopt the character or manners of any one): to have taken after any one, *cs* mores referre. qm reddere et referre: to t. after the father, patris similem fieri (*Sen. Com. patrisare*); in *athg*, patrem in qâ re imitari: he t's more after his mother than after his father, matris similior est quam patris.

TAKE AWAY (without force), demere qd qâ re. detrahare qd *ci* rei. legere qd *ex* or a qâ re: with force, or unjustly, adimere *ci* qd. detrahare *ci* qd (to withhold *fm*).—eripere *ci* qd (to snatch *fm*). To t. away the baggage *fm* the enemy, hostem exuere impedimentis: to t. away an office *fm* any one, abrogare *ci* munus: to t. away the command *fm* any one, adimere *ci* imperium.

TAKE BACK, To t. back an article sold, on the ground of its being defective, redhibere qd.

TAKE IN, ¶ To comprehend, capere, percipere, with or without animo or mente. *Jm.* percipere et cognoscere, cognoscere et percipere (g. t.).—accipere (of a pupil who attends a lecture). To t. in *athg* quickly, qd celeriter percipere (*ast. Q. 1, 10, 34*). qd arripere: to t. in greedily, avidè arripere qd; quickly or easily, quæ traduntur, celeriter, non difficulter, accipere. *¶ To deceive, cheat, vid.*

TAKE OFF, ¶ To remove, demere qd qâ re. detrahare qd *ci* rei (to draw off).—legere qd *ex* or ab qâ re (to gather).—levare qm qâ re (to t. a burden *fm* any one). To t. off a limb, membrum amputare: to t. off the beard, barbam ponere: to t. off the hat, pilum deponere (in order to lay it aside).—caput aperire (out of compliment to any one); capite aperto salutare *re*: to t. off a cloak, pallium deponere (opp. se amictic pallio). *Sen.* non exuere se pallio, *weh* = to draw off, opp. induere). *¶ To abate,* remittere *ci* qd de summâ or pecuniâ. *¶ To portray, draw,* exprimere imaginem *cs* rei (g. t.).—formam (the whole figure) *cs* describere. delineare imaginem rei (in outline): in gold, *weh*, &c., exprimere qd auro, cerâ or in cerâ. *¶ To burlesque, mimic, vid.*

TAKE OUT, eximere *ci* rei, de or *ex* qâ re (to remove *fm*).—excipere de or *ex* qâ re (to fetch out).—promere (to draw or fetch forth) *ex*, &c. To t. out a tooth, dentem eximere; *fm* any one, *ci* dentem excipere or evellere. To take out horses, &c., (equos) disjungere. subjungere (*Virg.*).

TAKE ROUND, circumducere (a. g. per mædas). To t. any one round in order to show him objects worth seeing, ducere qm ad ea quæ visenda sunt et unumquidque ostendere (*C. Verr. 4, 59, 132*).

TAKE UP. See ADOPT; ANSWER; OCCUPY; PATRONIZE.

TAKING, a. Crol. with verbs in TAKE. The t. of honey, &c., exemptio; e. g. alvi apiarii (*Varr.*);avorum (*Col.*).

TAKING, adj. See ATTRACTIVE; CHARMING.

TALC, *talcum (*Lin.*). *Sen.* lapis specularis, lapis phengites = mica.

TALÉ, ¶ That weh one relates, a narrative, story, fabula, narratio, fabella. A mere t., fabula ficta. ficta et commenticia fabula: nursery t's, fabulæ atque commenticie narrationes: to tell (relate) a tale, enarrare, denarrare, qd. fabulam narrare. ¶ That weh one counts, a number, numerus: double t., numerus duplicatus: the t. is right, numerus convenit: to tell (count) a tale, numerare, dinumerare (*C.*); numerum linire (*Curt.*); numerando percensere.

¶ IMPROPR.) This is the old t., hoc vero tralatitium est (e. g. me exquisisse qd, in quo te offendam, C.).

TALÉ-BEAREER, susurro (*Vulpes, late; Siden Rp. 5, 7*).—delator (*Tac.*); calumniator (*C.*); syco-phanta (*Ter.*). To t. a t.-b., delationis facitator: to listen to t.-b.'s, delatoribus aures non habere: to listen to t.-b.'s, delatoribus aures patifacere.

TALENT, ¶ A certain weight or sum of money, talentum. ¶ Ability, indoles, natura, ingenium. nature habitus (natural, innate talent).—virtus (acquired by effort and practice; opp. ing-numi).—facultas, ingenii facultas (ability). Talents, ingenium; (of several), ingenia.—indoles (singular). *Jm.* natura atque ingenium. (*Sen.*) ingenii dexteritas, or simply dexteritas, not = 'cleverness, a drossness', in general; but 'each, address, skill in the art of pleasing.' A man of t., ingeniosus: a man of great t., peringeniosus: oratorical t., facultas dicendi. ingenium oratorium. virtus oratoria: a t. for writing, ingenium et virtus in scribendo: to have but little t., non maxime esse ingenii; for *athg*, ad *ca* rei intelligentiam minus instrumenti a natura habere: good t's, ingenii bonitas. magnæ facultates ingenii: good natural t's, nature bonitas. naturale quoddam bonum: to possess good t's, bonâ indole præditum esse. ingenio valere or abundare: to possess great, remarkable t's, præstantissimo ingenio præditum esse. excellentis ingenii magnitudinem ornatum esse: to possess moderate t's, mediocri ingenio esse.

TALENTED (in bad English; e. g., a talented man, for 'a man of talents'), ingeniosus, peringeniosus. eximii ingenii. magno ingenio præditus.

TALISMAN, amuletum (*Plin.*). * imagincula magica. sigillum magicum. To serve as a t., amuleti naturam obtinere, amuleti ratione prodicare.

TALK, a. sermo (g. t., a conversation of several persons on any subject).—voces, pl. (loud talk).—fama, rumor (same, report; see *REPORT*). There is a t., &c.; see *REPORT*. To become the common t., in sermonem hominum venire; in ora hominum, or vulgi, abire or pervenire: to become the t. of ill-natured people, incurere in voculas malevolorum: to make *athg* the t. of the town, per totam urbem rumoribus differe: to be the common t., or the t. of the town, in sermonem hominum venire (*C. Verr. 2, 4, 7*); esse in ore hominum or vulgi; esse in ore sermonis omnium; omnium sermonibus vulpare: to be the t. of the town for one whole summer, qd unam ætatem aures refertit sermonibus.

TALK, v. loqui, colloqui (rarely *fari*, *weh* is poet.). fabulari, confabulari (of very familiar conversation). To t. much of *athg*, sermone qd celebrare. crâis sermonibus qd usurpare (*C.*): to teach children to t., parvulus verba edocere (*Plin. Paneg. 26*): children learn to t., pueri loqui discunt: when the parrot learns to t., psittacus quum loqui discit (*Plin. 10, 42, 58*): birds that learn to t., aves ad imitandum vocis humane sonitum dociles (*Curt. 8, 9, 16*); aves humano sermone vocales (*Plin. 10, 51, 72*): to t. over *athg* with *athg*, colloqui qd cum qo, usually colloqui de re (see *Interpp.* ad *Np. Them. 9, 4*).—conferre qd; consilia conferre de re; communicare cum qo de re (to communicate about *athg*).—agere, discipere cum qo de re (to treat, discuss). To t. over, coram conferre qd: to t. with the fingers, digitis loqui (*O. Trist. 2, 453*); p-*r* digitorum gestum significare qd (see *O. Trist. 5, 10, 36*): talking with the fingers, digitorum signa, pl. (*Q.*); digiti nostram voluntatem indicantes (*Q.*).

TALKATIVE, garrulus, loquax (*Stx. in GAR-rulous*).—affabilis (who likes to enter into a conversation, conversable, condescending).—linguâ or sermone promptus (ready to talk).

TALKATIVENESS, loquacitas, garrulitas.

TALL, altus, procærus (*C.*). A t. man, homo procærus, procera statura; procero corpore (*Sen.*); homo celatus or excelsus.—longus homo (a t. fellow; *logger-head, contemptuously*). A t. tree, arbor alta or procera (*Plin.*): a very t. poplar, populus procerrissima (*C.*); Octavianus usus est calcamentis altiusculis, ut procærior quam erat videretur (*Sallust. Suet. Oct. 73*): taller than others, corporis procerritate elatior aliis atque celsior: plants of taller growth, plantæ majoris incrementi: trees weh do not grow t., arbores non magni incrementi.

TALLNESS, altitudo, procerritas.

TALLOW, sebum. A t. candle, *candela sebatæ. sebacæus (*Appul. Met. 4*): to make t. candles, sebare candelas (*Col. 2, 21, 3*).

TALLOW-CHANDLER, *candelarum fuor.

TALLOWY, sebosus (full of tallow, *Plin. 11, 37*,

86).—sebaceus (*made or consisting of tallow, Appul. Met. 4*).

TALLY, *s. tessera*.

TALLY, *v. See AGERE; MATCH*.

TALMUD, *Talmud. *corpus magistrorum Judaicorum. *To be conversant with the T., *magistros Judaeos intelligere*.

TALMUDICAL, *Talmudicus.

TALMUDIST, *Talmudicus. *Talmudis interpretandi peritus. *magister Judaicus.

TALON, ungula (*Plin.*); ungula (*Plaut.*; but the latter usually of quadrupeds). *To strike with the t's, ungulas inficere (Plaut.)*; *ungibus vulnerare, lacerare.

TAMARIND, *tamarindus (*Lin.*).

TAMARISK TREE, tamārix (*also in Lin.*).

TAMBOURINE, tympanum. *To play on the t., tympanum pulsare*.

TAME, *a. || Not wild, gentle, cecur (by nature; opp. ferus, immanis).—mansuetus (lamed, by art; opp. ferus).—domitus (broken in; opp. ferus, ferox). T. animalia, animalia domestica, or mansuetifera (if once wild). || Fto. || Cowardly, weak, animo defectus (Plin.); qui deficit animo (Cæc.); qui animo est abjecto, demisso (C.); demissus, fractus (C.). || Fiat, insipid, jejūnus, languidus, exilis.*

TAME, *v. || PROP. ||* domare (*e.g. beluas, C.*); mansuetifacere (*e.g. leones, Plin.*). || Fto. || domare, refrenare, coercere, mansuetifacere, mollire.

TAMER, domitor.

TAMPER, || To meddle, vid. || *To practise secretly, occultum quo qd agere; qm or cs animum tentare or sollicitare (often with abl. of the means, pecuniā, minis, &c.).—qm aggreddi (to attack a person; e.g. varis artibus). To t. with subjects or soldiers, cs animum ad defectionem sollicitare.*

TAN, || To prepare leather, subigere, depicere (*to work thoroughly*).—conficere, perficere (*to prepare*). *Fine tanned leather, aluta tenuiter confecta. || To make it sunny, brown, colorare (of the sun; e.g. quum in sole ambulem, naturā sit, ut colorer, C. de Or. 2, 14, 6; so Q. 5, 10, 81).—cutem adurere or infuscare (Plin.).—sole colorare (Sen.).*

TANGENT, *linea tangens. *linea circulum contingens.

TANGIBLE, quod sub tactum cadit (C.). tactilis (*Lucr.*). *Avoid tangibilibus (Laclant.).*

TANGLE, *v. See ENTANGLE*.

TANGLE, *s. Cret. by turbatus, implexus, impeditus.*

TANK, cisterna, lacus, castellum (*a large reservoir connected with an aqueduct*).

TANNER, coriarius, coriorum confector (*late*).

TANTALIZE, *See TEASE*.

TANTAMOUNT, *See EQUAL*.

TAP, *s. || A gentle blow, plaga levis. || A pipe for a barrel, epistomum, fistula.*

TAP, *v. || To strike gently, leviter ferire. || To broach a vessel, * (terebrā) dolum aperire (with ref. to our method).—dolum relinere (to take off the pitch; opp. oblinere, to cover with pitch, Ruhn. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51).—promere vinum de dolo (to draw wine from the cask, H. Epod. 2, 47).—de dolo haurire (to drink wine immediately from the cask, C. Brut. 83, 287). To t. for the drops, cutem incidere.*

TAP-ROOT, *radix maxima or altissima.

TAPE, tænia.

TAPE-WORM, tænia (*Plin.*); *tænia solum and vulgaris (*Lin.*).

TAPER, *s. cereus, i.*; candēla cerea.

TAPER, *adj. * pyramidis formam habens. * in pyramidis formam reductus, erectus (pyramidū).—*cono similis. * in conī formam reductus (conical).—*cacuminatus, fastigatus (running to a point).*

TAPER, *v. in acutum or in tenuitatem desinere.—fastigatum esse.*

TAPESTRY, tapes, ētis, *m.; pl., tapētes (Plaut.)*; tapētum (P.).—auleum (*a hanging, curtain*).—textile stragulum (C.); stratum (Np.: for use, as a carpet, coverlet, &c.). *On walls, vestis, velamentum parietum: to hang (walls) with t., (parietes) tapētis exornare, vestire.*

TAPIS, *To bring upon the t., commemorare qd. mentionem cs rel facere, inferre, or injicere. mōvere or commōvere qd. in medium proferre qd. commemorare et in medium proferre.*

TAR, *s. pix liquida (Vit., Plin.)*; also simply pix (*Vitr., Vit.*); *a t. pot., *pixis picis liquidæ servandæ.*

TAR, *v. pice (liquidā) illinere or ungere or munire; picare qd. (Plin., Suet., Vitr.).*

TARANTULA, *aranea tarantula (*Lin.*); *lycosa tarantula (*Latr.*).

TARDILY, tarde, lente (*of body or mind*).—tardo pede, tardo gradu, tardo passu (*with slow step*).—leniter (*gently, and so slowly; e.g., to act, flow*).—paulatim, pedetentim (*gradually*).—In. lente et paulatim, segniter (*sleepily; of the mind*).—diu (*a long time; e.g. diu mori, perire, &c.*); *to go or move t., tarde ire or ingredi, tardo pede or gradu incedere, lente incedere (of persons and animals).—tarde mōveri (of things; e.g., of a machine, &c.).—lente or (as praise) leniter fluere (of a river).—tardius procedere (of undertakings, &c.). to travel t., iter tacere tarde: to advance or proceed t., tarde procedere (g. t.); lente et paulatim procedere (cautiously and gradually).*

TARDINESS, tarditas (*bodily or mental; of persons and things*).—segnitis, segnitudo, of character; phlegmatic disposition). *Not lentitudo, in this sense, in the best writers.*

TARDY, tardus (*that moves or operates slowly; of the mind, slow of comprehension, either indifferently or as blame; opp. celer, velox*).—lentus (*considerate; not hasty and precipitate, as praise only; and per euphemism as a censure; opp. citus, celer*).—segnis (*sleepy; denoting want of energy; opp. promptus; all these of persons or things*). piger (*lazy; as a consequence of natural heaviness or dullness, of persons; then also by personification, of things; as, remedia pigriora, in Col. 2, 17, 3*).—lenis (*that flows gently; of rivers*).—longinquus (*that lasts long, and so that passes away slowly; e.g. noctes*).—serus (*too late*). *The t. course of a river, fluminis lentitas (as praise).—segnis fluminis cursus (as a censure). t. of fool, male pedatus (Suet. Oth. 12): t. in business, tardus in rebus gerendis: t. in learning, tardus ad discendum or in discendo; lentus in discendo.*

TARE, || A kind of plant, ervum (*also Lin.*).

|| A weed that grows among corn, spica inanis (*Plin., an empty ear*).—avena sterilis (*among oats*).—

|| A mercantile term, interitum (*loss, waste*).

TARGET, || A shield, vid. || A mark to shoot at, scopus (*Suet. Dom. 19*).

TARIEFF, *formula portoria exigendi (*list of duties to be paid*).

TARNISH, TRANS. rem obscurare: præstingere nitorem rei; hebetare, præstingere qd (*prop.: speculorum fulgor hebetatur, is tarnished*). obscurare, obruere (*fig.*); then also decori officere (*L. 1, 53, to s. one's reputation*). || INTRANS. obscurari: splendorem, candorem amittere (C.); also hebescere (T.).

TARRY, morari; moram facere. *See DELAY*.

TART, *adj. acidus. See SHARP, SOUR*.

TART, *s. artopticus panis dulcor (off. Plin. 18, 11, 27). A t.-pan, artopta (Gr., Plaut. Aut. 2, 9, 4): a baker of t., pistior dulciarius (late).*

TARTAR, To catch a t., carbonem pro thesauro invenire (*Plaut.*).

TARTLET, *artopticus panis dulcor, minoris formæ.

TARTLY, TARTNESS. *See SHARPLY, SHARPNESS*.

TASK, *s. pensus, pensus imperatum (a day's work appointed; im the practice of weighing out wool for spinning); opus (work to be done). To set or prescribe a t., pensus imperare: to set oneself a t., proponere sibi qd faciendum: to be equal to a t., operi sufficere: to perform a difficult t., quod est difficillimum, efficere: to take one to t., reprehendere qm.—castigare qm verbis (to reprove).*

TASK, *v. pensus ei imperare. To t. oneself, proponere sibi qd faciendum. See also CRANGE*.

TASSEL, cirrus. A row of t's, flumbræ.

TASTE, 1. objectively A) PROP. as a property of things, sapor (S) gustus for sapor is *un-Cicer.* To have a pleasant t., jucundo sapore esse. Jucunde sapere: ath loves its t., cs rel sapor non permanet integer: to have a t. that does not belong to it, alieno sapore infici (not alienum saporem ducere): to have a bitter t., amarum saporem habere: t. in the mouth, sapor in ore relictus: to have a t. in the mouth after ath, respire qd: pears leave a sourish t. in the mouth, pira acidulum saporem in ore relinquent: the wine leaves a pitchy t. in the mouth, vinum resipit picem. B) FIG. The good t. of ath, elegantia (e.g. of a poem): the bad t. of ath, insulantis (e.g. villæ). Inelegantis is not Lat.). II.) Subjectively, as belonging to a person. A) PROP. || The power or sense of tasting, gustatus. gustus (opp. odoratus, aspectus; but C. uses gustatus only): S) sapor is quite *un-Class.* in this sense). B) FIG. 1) By way of trial; slight participation, &c., gustus (gustum tibi dare volui = 'a short specimen;

Sen.—2) **¶ Sense of the beautiful, &c.** gustatus; for *aliquis*, *ca* rei (e. g. facinorosi vere laudis gustatum non habent, *C. Phil.* 2, 45, 115 [so *Or.*, *al. gustum*]).—sensus (perception of; for *aliquis*, *ca* rei). To form one's t., *animum ad elegantiam informare: to have a t. for *aliquis*, qd re delectari, gaudere: to have no t. for, abhorre a re; qd suo sensu non gustare: to acquire a t. for *aliquis*, *ca* rei sensu quodam imbui: to give *aliquis* a t. for an art., **ca* artis veluti gustatu quodam imbui qm: *aliquis* is according to my t., qd elegantiae meae esse videtur: *aliquis* is not to my t., res non sapit ad genium meum (see *Plaut. Pers.* 1, 3, 28); res non est mei stomachi (see *C. ad Fam.* 1, 8, 5). Hence taste, in a more restricted meaning = a) the power and then the readiness to observe and feel the beauty or deformity of an object, iudicium (so far as it rests on a right judgement; *sapor* is here not Lat.).—intelligentia (understanding and appreciation of): a good or correct t., elegantia (as a fine taste possessed).—iudicium intelligentis (correct judgement).—elegantia; venustas (sense of the beautiful). **¶** Sensus pulchritudinis or pulchritudinis Lat. *Critical* t., teretes aures (critical in judging of language, music, &c.). A man of t., elegans; polius; venustus: a man of admirable t. on every subject, homo in omni iudicio elegantissimus: bad t., pravitas iudicii (Q.). A person of no t., homo exiguus sapiens: homo sine iudicio; homo parum elegans: a fastidious t., fastidium delicatissimum: to possess the fine t. of *aliquis*, *ca* elegantia tinctum esse: to have t. in any matter, in qd re sensum qm habere; elegantem *ca* rei esse spectatorem (on a subject of which the eyes can judge): to have no (or little) t., exiguus sapere: to have a good t., recte sapere: with good t., scite (e. g., to dress oneself, colli: to prepare a banquet, convivium exornare).—commode (e. g. salutare)—scienter (scientifically; e. g. tibis cantare).—manu eleganti (with tasteful hand; e. g. effingere scenam): to my t., quantum ego sapio: pro mea sapientia (see *Ter. Adelph.* 3, 3, 73); quantum equidem iudicare possum. b) **¶ Manner of thinking or acting arising from taste of a particular kind, ingenium.**—mos (the former, of character of mind: the latter, of practice): a t. for Gothic, *ingenium Gothicum. Of artistic t., stylus (style)—manus (hand); the execution of a particular artist).

TASTE, v. ¶ TRANS. gustatu (**¶** *gusto* is late) explorare (to try by the t., *prop.*). **¶** *gusto* libare is poet.).—gustare (to enjoy a little of *aliquis*; then *fig.* = to become slightly acquainted with). To t. *aliquis*, degustare qd; gustare de re (to take a slight t. of *aliquis*; then also *fig.* = to become acquainted with the pleasures of *aliquis*; e. g. degustare vitam; degustare honorem): to t. beforehand, prægustare (*prop.*): to t. the charm of life, gustare suavitatem vitae: to enable the people merely to t. of liberty, tantummodo potestatem gustandi libertatem populo facere: to t. adversely, calamitate affici. **¶** **INTRANS.** sapere. qd sapere esse: to t. of *aliquis*, sapere or respire qd (*prop.*); redolere qd (*fig.*): to t. bitter, amaro esse sapore: to t. well, jucunde sapere: suavi esse sapore.

TASTEFUL, elegans (one who possesses and uses correct discrimination; of things, *recherché*).—non infictus.—venustus. T. dress, cultus amoenus: t. in the choice of words, elegans verbis: a t. choice of words, elegans verborum delectus.

TASTEFULLY, scite. scienter. commode. manu elegantiter. eleganter. venuste. (**Syn.** in **TASTE**.)

TASTELESS, ¶ PROP. nihil sapiens. It is somewhat t., *ca* rei sapor nullus est: it is growing t., *ca* rei sensus non permanet integer. **¶** **FIG.** ineptus. infictus. insulcus (rapid, of persons and things).—inelegans (esp. of style). A t. age, *etas inficta.

TASTELESSLY, inepte. infictis. insulse. ineleganter.

TASTELESSNESS, ¶ PROP. *sapor *ca* rei nullus. **¶** **FIG.** insulcus (with respect to outward arrangement or beauty; e. g. villae).—inscitia (want of knowledge and judgement). **¶** **INSULCUS** is found only in *Gaui Instit.* 1, § 84, *Gorsch.* T. in dress, cultus parum amoenus.

TATTER. See **RAG**.

TATTLE, balbutire (to speak inarticulately, like a child).—garrire (to prate in a familiar or frivolous manner, *fm* fondness of speaking).—blaterare (to talk much about nothing, with ref. to the foolishness of what is said).—harrolari (to talk senseless stuff, like an insane soothsayer).—alucinari (to speak without any thought or consideration).—nugari (to bring forth stupid, trifling matter. These three only trans. with acc.).—fabulari. confabulari. fabulari inter se. sermones cadere (ἀόρων λόγων; of persons chattering together in a good-natured, confidential way).—effutire (qd, or absol. C.).

TATTTLER, garrulus, loquax (the garrulus is tiresome *fm* the quality, the loquax *fm* the quantity, of what he says).—qui silere facienda nequit.

TATTLING, garritus (late).—garrulitas.—loquacitas.—confabulatio (good-natured chattering conversation of one or more; late).

TATTOO, s. *sonus tympani vespertinus (*Ben.* receptus, signal for retreat, in the Roman sense). To beat the t., *revocare milites signo vespertino (*Ben.* receptui canere, in the Roman sense).

TATTOO, v. corpus notis compungere (*C. Off.* 2, 7, 25)—notis persignare.—notis inscribere (see *Plin.* 18, 3, 4). To t. oneself, corpus notis compungere or inscribere; corpus omne notis persignare: tattooed, notis compunctus; virgatus (*Val. Fl.* 2, 159).

TAUNT, s. convicium. contumelia. **TAUNT, v.** contumeliam jacere in qm. verborum contumellis lacerare qm. contumellis qm insequi oburgare. cavillari. exprobare ci qd.

TAUNTING, contumeliosus (insulting).—amarus (bitter).—acerbus (sour).—asper (rough).—mordax (biting).—invidiosus (calculated to raise a prejudice against the person attacked).—aculeatus (stinging)—probrus. (**Syn.** in **CONTUMELIOUS, CHIDE**.) T. words, verborum aculei.

TAUNTINGLY, contumeliose, &c. See the *adj.*

TAUTOLOGICAL, idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans.

TAUTOLOGY, ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio. repetitio. iteratio (verborum, rerum, nominum, Q.).—crebra repetitio (C.).—tautologia (*Marc. Cap.*). To avoid t., vitare, fugere, repetitionem ejusdem verbi (*ast. C.*).

TAVERN. See **INN**.

TAWDRY, speciosus. T. dress, cultus speciosior, quam pretiosior. ¶ IMPROPR. oblitus (of style; e. g. exornationes oblitam reddunt orationem).

TAWNY, *nigricans e gilvo (of a yellowish dark colour).—fuscus. adustus (brownish, sunburnt).

TAX, s. vectigal (q. t., *aply* on land. Particular parts of this were decumae, the tenth of corn; scriptura, the tenth of pasture; portorium, harbour dues, customs, for which also the g. t. vectigal is used).—tributum (poli tax, property-tax).—attribution (like tributum, a kind of contribution imposed on conquered people, after a rate of property).—vicesima (a twentieth, *see per cent.*; hereditatum, manumissionum).—quadragesima (a fortieth).—onera (burdens borne by citizens). A door-t., ostiarium: to lay or impose a t. on, vectigal, tributum imponere (ci or ci rei); tributum indicare ci (on persons; **¶** *not* rei); to pay taxes, be tributary, vectigalia pensitare: to pay the t.'s, tributa vectigalia pendere: to collect t.'s, vectigalia &c. exigere: a collector of t.'s, t.-gatherer, vectigalium exactor: to be a t.-gatherer, vectigalia exercere: to remit t.'s for free years, tributum in quinquennium remittere ci: to petition for a reduction of t.'s, magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud qm: to exempt from t.'s, a tributis vindicare or tributis liberare qm: free *fm* t.'s, immunitis tributorum (*opp. vectigalis*).

TAX, v. vectigal, tributum imponere ci or rei. tributum indicare ci (**¶** *not* rei); see also **ASSESS**. **¶ IMPROPR.** Nature seems to have taxed her creative powers to the uttermost, natura (in hoc) quid efficere posset, videtur experta.

TAX-GATHERER, exactor vectigalium.

TAXATION, taxatio (Plin.). *Cred.* by the verb.

TEA, ¶ The plant, *thea (Linn.). Black t., *thea Bohea (Linn.): green t., *thea viridis (Linn.). **¶ Infusion or decoction of the leaves of the plant, *potio** e thea cocta. *Caldia Sinensis, or *thea only. To invite *aliquis* to (drink) t., *invitare qm ad thea potum una sorbendum, bibendum: to drink a cup of t., *pocillum thea haurire.

TEA-CADDY, *pyxis them.

TEA-CHEST, *cista them.

TEA-CUP, *pocillum ansatum in scutellâ positum, or, *fm* context, *pocillum ansatum only.

TEA-KETTLE, *ahênium them.

TEA-POT, *hîrnea (**¶** *not* cantharus) them.

TEA-SPOON, cochlear, cochlearium (Plin.).—ligula (more shallow, Col.).

TEA-TRAY, *abacus disponendis scutellis caldas Sinensis.

TEACH, docere (q. t.).—præcipere. præcepta dare de re (to give precepts, rules).—tradere (to deliver; e. g. the history or rules of an art, &c.).—profiteri (to profess or t. publicly).—ostendere. declarare (to show, prove). To t. *aliquis*, qm instituere, erudire (to instruct him; the latter *copy* of a beginner); qm conducere (to train

or *t. an animal*: to *t. a person alth*, docere qm qd
(*teach*) different fm edocere qm qd or de re = to give
accurate information on a definite subject; instituire,
erudire qm qd re, in qd re: tradere ci qd (see above);
imbure qm qd re (to imbue with imperceptibly, but
completely; also = to give a mattering of). || PROV.
To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs; see EGO.

TEACHABLE, docilis, qui cito qd discit. To be *t.*,
docilem se praebere ad qd.

TEACHER, doctor (one acquainted with an art or
science who instructs others in it, and imparts to them
elementary knowledge of it; the art or science which he
teaches is expressed by a gen. or an adj.: e. g., a *t. of*
eloquence, doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus).—magister
(master of an art or science, as presiding with authority
over learners).—praceptor (one who gives instruction or
rules for the practice of a science or art; cf. C. de In-
vent. 1, 25, in.; de Or. 3, 15).—pedagogus (waidagwör,
a slave who had the oversight of children, and gave them
some elementary knowledge; see Q. 1, 1, 7, sqq.).—lite-
ratus. litterator (learned in languages, who lectured on
the poets).—professor (a public teacher; e. g. sapientiae;
professor grammaticus).—ludi magister (a school-
master). JN. magister atque doctor. praceptor et
magister. dux et magister. 'Teacher may also be
expressed by Crel.; e. g., qui doctoris partes agit; qui
magistri personam sustinet; qui docere se proficitur:
t. of an art, qui proficitur qm artem, &c. (*teach*) but
qui proficitur without an object, as in *Plin* 6, 2, 18, 3,
is not Class.: a good *t.* magister ad docendum aptus:
to be a *t. of a science*, qd docere (e. *t.*)—qd proficere
to be a public *t.*: to be the *t. of aby*, cs doctorem esse
(e. *t.*)—cs studia regere (to direct the studies of aby;
e. g. docere qm fidibus canere, or simply fidibus;
docere qm equo armisque: docere qm Latine loqui, or
simply Latine): to have aby as a *t.*, habere qm doctore-
rem, magistrum, praceptorem; uti qd doctore, magis-
tro: in *athg*, qd magistro in qd re uti; qd auctore in
qd re versari: to look for a *t. for one's children*, praep-
torem suis liberis querere: to put oneself under aby
as a *t.*, se dare ci ad docendum.

TEACHING, || INSTRUCTION, institutio. eruditio.
disciplina. || Doctrina, system of instruction,
doctrina. praepcepta, orum, n. praepcepto. See also IN-
STRUCTION, DOCTRINE.

TEAL, prps querquedula (Varr.).—*anas crecca
(Linn).

TEAM, jugum. A *t. of horses*, equi jugales.

TEAR, s. lacrima. T's, lacrimae, pl. fletus, ūs. With
t.'s (in the eyes), lacrimans; oculis lacrimantibus; illacri-
mans; fletus a flood of *t.'s*, magna vis lacrimarum:
with a flood of *t.'s*, cum or non sine multis lacrimis;
m: gno (cum) fletu: to shed *t.'s*, lacrimas effundere or
profundere; lacrimare; flere (*tears* lacrimari means
to be moved to *t.'s*): I shed *t.'s* of joy, gaudio lacrimo
or lacrimas effundo; gaudio lacrimas mihi cadunt or
manant: to refrain fm *t.'s*, cohilbere lacrimas; fletum
reprimere, lacrimas sistere (to suppress *t.'s*): not to be
able to refrain fm *t.'s*, lacrimas tenere non posse: *t.'s*
come, lacrimas oboriuntur; flow, manant; burst forth,
prorumpunt or erumpunt; fletus erumpit: to yield or
give way to tears, tradere se lacrimis; lacrimis indul-
gere (O. Met. 9, 142): to shed a flood of *t.'s*, vim lacri-
marum profundere: to bedew or moisten with *t.'s*, qd
lacrimis opplere (*tears* lacrimis lavare qd is found only
in the comedians): to draw forth or excite *t.'s*, lacrimas
concitare or excitare: to move aby to *t.'s*, lacrimas or
fletum ei movere: to wipe away *t.*, abstergere ci fletum
(see C. Phil. 14, 13, 34): a *t. soon dries*, lacrima cito
arescit; nihil facilius quam lacrima inarescit or la-
crimae inarescunt.

TEAR, v. || TRANA. in partes discindere (into pieces).
—discerpere (to pluck to pieces).—concerpere. scindere.
conscindere. lacerare (to lacerate). To *t. one's hair*,
abscindere comas; vellere comam: to *t. aby away fm*
aby's arms, qm a or ex complexu (not complexibus) cs
abripere: to *t. oneself away fm aby's embraces*, ex
complexu cs se eripere: to be torn by wild beasts,
a feris laniari or dilanari: to *t. off or away* (a part fm
a whole), abscondere (*tears* not abscondere = to cut off):
to *t. oneself away*, se proripere (ex loco). avolare. abri-
pere: to *t. open*, divellere (to separate hastily); scin-
dere; discindere (to separate with violence); a garment,
vestem discindere: to *t. open* a wound, vulnus suis
manibus divellere (propr.; Hirt. B. Afr. 88): to *t. up*,
concerpere. conscindere: to *t. up* a letter, epistolam
scindere, conscindere, or concerpere. || INTRAMS.)
rupi. drumpi.

TEARFUL, lacrimans. lacrimosus.

TEASE, negotium facessere; negotium or molestiam

exhibere ci. To *t. aby with alth*, obtundere qm qd re (e. g.
literis, rogitando).—obstrepere ci (e. g. literis); with
entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre.
molestia qm afficere. ci qd re molestum or gravem esse.
—*Sis* agitare, exagitare, vexare, commovere, sollici-
tare, &c.

TEASEL, *dipsacus fullonum (Linn.).

TEAT, papilla.

TECHINESS, morositas. difficultas (C., rare).—na-
tura difficilis. asperitas.

TECHNICAL. A *t. term*, vocabulum artis; vocabu-
lum artificibus usitatum: *t. terms*, verba artis propria
(Q. 8, 2, 13); vocabula quae in quaque arte versantur,
vocabula artificum propria; vocabula artis; verba or
vocabula quibus philosophi or artifices (as the case
may be) utuntur quasi privatis ac suis; vocabula ex
artis propria necessitate concepta: to use a *t. term*,
*ut in arte dicimus; *ut more artificum loquar: to em-
ploy *t. terms* in teaching, verbis in docendo quasi pri-
vatis uti ac suis.

TECHY, morosus. difficilis. naturā difficilis. JN
difficilis et morosus.

TEDIOUS, molestus. tædi plenus. tedium creans
(e. g. oratio, narratio molesta, tædi plena, quae facit ut
temporis moram sentiamus). A *t. speaker*, odiosus in
dicendo: a *t. war*, bellum diuturnum ac lentum: a *t.*
affair, res lenta (L.); negotium lentum (C.).

TEDIOUSLY, moleste. lente.

TEDIOUSNESS, molestia. gravis tarditas. temporis
molestia.

TEEM, || PROP. See PREGNANT. || FIG. See
ABOUND.

TEETH, v. dentire.

TEETHING, dentitio. To assist the *t.*, facilem
præstare dentitionem infantibus.

TEGUMENT, tegmen (tegimen, tegumen). tegu-
mentum. involucrem. integumentum. velamen. ve-
lamentum.

TELEGRAPH, s. *télégraphum, quod dicitur (t. t.).
'To communicate by telegraph' may be nearly expressed
by per homines certis locis dispositos in singula diei
tempora quæ aguntur cognoscere, et quid fieri vo-
luerim imperare (see Cæs. B. G. 7, 16).

TELESCOPE, *téléscopium. To look through a *t.*,
*oculis armatis spectare qd or prospicere in longin-
quum. It appears that certain telescopic tubes, without
glasses, were in use among the ancients.

TELL, || To utter, speak, say, dicere. rem verbis
exsequi or enuntiare. See SPEAK. SAY. || To nar-
rate, relate, narrare. commemorare. qm de re cer-
tiorum facere. I *t. you this in perfect confidence*, hæc
tibi soli dicta puto; hæc tu tecum habeto; hoc tibi in
aurem dixerim; arcano tibi ego hoc dixi; hoc lapidū
dixerim (*tears* not sub rosa hoc tibi dixerim, vch is not
Lat.). See INFORM, NARRATE, RELATE. || To count,
numerare. numerum inire. dinumerare. See COUNT.

TELL-TALE, delator (Suet. Cal. 15). To listen to
t.'s, delatoribus aures patefacere (Afr. C. Off. 1, 26
91; opp. delatoribus aures non habere, Suet. Cal. 15).

TEMERITY. See RASHNESS.

TEMPER, s. || Due mixtura, mixtio (Vitruv.).—
mixtura (Plin.).—concreto. temperatio (C.). || Dis-
position of mind, animi affectus (in the best prose
writers).—natura. indoles. animus. To be in a good *t.*,
lætum esse; alacrem esse animo: to be in a bad *t.*,
atomachari; tristem, morosum esse. || Coolness,
evenness of mind, animus æquus. With *t.*, æquo
animo: placide; sedate; placate; tranquillo animo.

TEMPER, v. || To mix, mingle, temperare qd qd
re. miscere, permiscere qd ci rei or qd re. || To form
(mould) to a proper degree of hardness, durare,
indurare (e. g. ferrum, Plin.).—temperare (ferrum,
Plin.). || To moderate, mollify, mollire. emollire.
mitigare. lenire. temperare (e. g. calores solis, victo-
riam, C.).

TEMPERAMENT, || Of body, (corporis) affectio,
constitutio (C.).—habitus (T.). See HABIT. || Of
mind, indoles. vis. affectio. natura. animus. Inge-
nium. To be of a warm and sanguine *t.*, naturā esse
acrem et vehementem, or vehementem et ferocem; In-
genio esse violento: to be of a mild or gentle *t.*, animo
esse miti.

TEMPERANCE, temperantia (general and habitual
self-government).—moderatio (the avoiding of excess,
as an action).—continentia (opp. to libid.; command
over all sensual desires).—modestia (is an habitual pre-
ference of the modus, or true mean; the three last words
are qualities).—abstinentia (obtaining fm desire for
what is another's). JN. temperantia et moderatio;
moderatio et continentia; continentia et temperantia.

C. Og. 3, 26, has moderatio continentiae et temperantiae.

TEMPERATE, temperans. temperatus. continens. modestus. moderatus (*rare*). *Jm. moderatus ac temperans. temperatus moderatusque. Of t. habitus (in eating and drinking), sobrius (not given to drinking); parvo et tenui victu contentus; parvus in victu: a t. life, vita moderata, modica, or temperata (see abstemius, temperate, espy as to drinking wine; used only in H. for abstemius). A t. climate, celi temperies; t. zone, orbis medius (Plin.).* [SYN. in TEMPERANCE.]

TEMPERATELY, temperanter. modeste. moderate. continenter.

TEMPERATURE, temperatio. temperies. affectio (celi).

TEMPEST. See STORM.

TEMPESTUOUS. See STORMY.

TEMPLE, *¶ A sacred building or place, ædes sacra (as the habitation of a deity; sacra must not be omitted unless the name of the deity is added, or when the context otherwise fixes the sense).—templum (a place dedicated to a deity, with all its precincts).—fanum (a place set apart for a temple; hence also a temple itself).—delubrum (as a place of purification and expiation). A small t., ædícula sacra; sacellum: to dedicate a t., deo ædem (ædiculum) or templum dedicare: to rob a t., sacrilegium facere, admittere, or committere. ¶ Temples (of the head), tempora, pl. (rarely in the singular; Cels.).*

TEMPORAL, *¶ Relating to time, temporalis (post-Aug.). ¶ Of this world, externus (relating to outward things).—humanus (relating to men and human affairs). ¶ Terrenus et terrester only in Eccl. writers. T. affairs, res externæ; t. possessions, bona hujus vitæ; bona sua, caduca. ¶ Secular (not ecclesiastical), profanus (opp. sacer). ¶ Belonging to the temples, Eccl. by tempus or tempora. temporalis (e. g. vena. Veget.).*

TEMPORARY, in tempus structus (built for a present purpose, but to be afterwards taken down).—subitarius (hastily put together).—brevis et ad tempus (lasting but for a time).—caducus (quickly perishing).—non diuturnus (not lasting). A t. theatre, subitarii gradus et æcena in tempus structa (T. Ann. 14, 20); temporarium theatrum (Plin.).—temporarius is post-Class., except in *Np. Att.*, temporaria liberalitas: to run up t. buildings, ædificia exstruere (T. Ann. 15, 39).

TEMPORIZE, *¶ To delay, vid. ¶ To comply with the times and occasions, tempori servire. inservire temporibus (Np. Alc. 1, 3).—temporis causâ facere qd (Np. Att. 9, 5); to accommodate oneself or submit to the times, to suit oneself to circumstances).—duabus sellis sedere (to play a double part).*

TEMPORIZER, homo bilinguis (a double-tongued man).—temporum multorum homo (a time-server, Curt. 5, 3, 4).—prævaricator (guilty of shuffling conduct). You are a temporizer, duabus sellis sedere soles (Liber. ap. Sen. Contror. 3, 13, extr.). See TIME-SERVER.

TEMPT, *¶ To attempt, vid. ¶ To solicit to ill, entice, tentare, sollicitare qm or cs animum. pellicere qm. To t. the enemy across the river, by pretending to retreat, hostes cedendo sensim citra flumen pertrahere (L. 21, 54).*

TEMPTATION (*see* not tentatio), sollicitatio; usually by the verb. To yield to t., ci ad scelus sollicitanti cedere; succumbere culpe.

TEMPTER, qui qm tentat, sollicitat, &c. tentator (*rare*).

TEN, decem. with *subst.* used only in pl., dēni, m. a. (distrib.) deni. Consisting of ten, constans tēni, t. denarius, t. o'clock, hora decima: a t., (decas, dāis, Tert.) numerus denarius (Virg.): the figure 10, numeri denarii figura: t. times, decies: t. times as much, decuplum, or rather decies tanto plus (L.); decies tanto amplius: t. years old, decennis (Plin., Q.) or rather, decem annos natus (C.); decem annorum (C., Np.).

TENACIOUS, tenax (*propr. and fg.*). See also FIRM.

TENACIOUSLY, tenaciter (*propr. and fg.*). See also FIRMLY.

TENACIOUSNESS, TENACITY, tenacitas (*propr. and fg.*). See also FIRMNESS.

TENANCY, by *Crel.* with conductus or locatus (e. g., contract, law of t., pactum, formula, lex conducti, locati).

TENANT, a. conductor (one who rents).—incola (an inhabitant).

TENANT, v. See INHABIT.

TENANTABLE, habitabilis (habitable, C.). Not t.,

inhabitabilis (unhabitable, C.): to keep a house in t. repair, sarta tecta ædium tuæri.

TENANTRY, clientæ, pl. (in the Roman sense).

TENCH, tinca (Auson.); *Cyprinus tinca (Linn.).

TEND, TRAHS. curare. procurare (to attend to, take care of).—colere qd. deserveire ci rei (to take proper care of).—dare operam ci rei (to bestow pains or attention upon). To t. one's office, colere, obire munus ¶ INTRAHS. PROPRI. tendere iter or cursum. tendere pergere. ¶ FIG. tendere. spectare.

TENDENCY, inclinatio (*propr. and fg.*); predi-vitas. propensio. animi inductio (of the mind and will). A strong t., studium. appetitus (of the mind or will): to have a strong t. to alig, proclivum, propensum esse ad qd; studio teneri cs rei; appetere qd.

TENDER, a. *offer*, vid. ¶ A small vessel waiting on a larger, navicula; navigium.

TENDER, tender (*t.*, sensitive; dim. tenellus)—mollis (soft, gentle).—blandus (showing visible signs of affection).—amoris plenus (full of love).—amans (misg with gen. of a person tenderly beloved; e. g. uxoria)—pius (full of dutiful affection to parents, children, &c.).—indulgens (overlooking faults); Jm. amans indulgensque—delicatus (of too fine feelings, tastes, &c.).—effeminatus (effeminate).—*see* affectuosus in very late writers; Macrobius, Cassiodorus. Ter. T. upbridings, molles querelæ: to write a t. letter to aby, literas amara plenas dare ad qm: very t. words, verba blandissima, amantissima.

TENDERLY, blande, amanter. pie (SYN. in TENDER). To look t. at aby; prps molli vultu qm aspicere (O. Met. 10, 609): to behave t. towards, ci multa blandimenta dare. ¶ Softly, tenere or tenerius (post-Aug.). molliter. delicate. To bring up children too t., molliter educare liberos.

TENDERNESS, ¶ Affectionate feeling, pietas (as exhibited towards parents, &c.).—indulgentia (as shown in overlooking faults, &c.).—amor blandus. amor.—blandimenta (blandishments; winning, patting words).—¶ Softness, mollities. teneritas.

TENDON, nervus (Cels.).

TENDRIL, brachium (Col.). (of a vine), pampinus. clavula (C.). To put forth t's, in pampinis, in surculos crescere: to clasp with t's, brachia, clavibus amplecti qd, inhærescere ci rei: to cut off the t's of vines, vites pampinare. pampinus viti detergere.

TENEMENT, domicilium. habitatio. sedes (SYN. in ABODE).

TENET, placitum. dogma (opinion or doctrine of a philosopher).—præceptum (C.). The t's of the Stoics, ratio Stoicorum. See OPIATION.

TENFOLD, adv. decemplex.

TENFOLD, adv. decies. To bear t., efferre cum decimo (C.); cum decimo (Parr.).

TENNIS, Tennis-ball, *pila pennata. To play at t., *pila pennatâ ludere.

TENON, cardo (Virg.); tignum cardinatum: dovetailed t's, cardines securiculati.

TENOUR, sententia. tenor; Pand.) See DRIFT, MEANING.

TENSE (in Grammar), tempus, oris (Gramm.).

TENSION, tensio (Hygin., Virg., post-Class. rare).—tensura (post-Class., Hygin., Veget.). Mly by *Crel.* with extendere (e. g. funem).—intendere (e. g. chordas, arcum).—contendere (arcum, &c.).—intendere qd qâ re (e. g. sellam loræ).

TENT, tentorium (of cloth or skins, a military, moveable t.; Sen., Hist.).—tabernaculum (C.; the word wch Cæs. uses for a soldier's t.; it denotes properly, a slight hut or habitation, made of boards, skins, &c.; but more durable and serviceable than tentorium; we often find pelles, pl. for 'tents'). The general's t., prætorium: to pitch a t., tabernaculum statuere, constituere (Cæs.); collocare, ponere (C., also abool.); tendere (T., Curt.). To strike t's, tabernacula detendere (Cæs., L.): a t. bed, lectus in tentorio collocandus. lectus castrensis: a little t., tentorilium (Hist.): a t.-nail, paxillus tentorii.—¶ A roll of lini put into a sort, turunda (Cat.); pencillum (Cat., Plin.).

TENTATIVE, quod tentat, &c. By a t. process, by t. methods, experiendo. See TRY, ATTEMPT.

TENTER-HOOK, hamus, uncus (larger).

TENTH, decimus. A t., decuma; decuma or decima pars.

TENTHLY, decimo.

TENUITY. See THINNESS.

TENURE, *Crel.* by possidere. tenere. habere qd, or possessio. esse in possessione rei, possessionem rei habere (C.); possessionem cs rei tenere (Np.).

TEPID, tepidus. See LUKEWARM.

TEREBINTH, terebinthus (*Plin.*). **pistacia terebinthus* (*Linn.*).

TERGIVERSATE, tergiversari.

TERGIVERSATION, tergiversatio.

TERM, s. *Space of time, spatium* (*g. t.*).—temporis intervallum (*interval*).—dies certa, dies praestituta, tempus finitum, definitum (*a fixed, appointed t.*). To *fix* or *appoint* a *t.*, diem statuere, constituere, praefinire; *tolerably long*, diem statuere satis laxam (*e. g.*, before the expiration of wch payment must be made; quam ante, &c.; see *C. Att.* 6, 1, 16): to *request* a *t.* of a few days, petere paucorum dierum interjectum (*of a defendant*; *T. Ann.* 3, 67, 2): to *grant* a *t.* of some days to a debtor, ci paucos ad solvendum dies prorogare: to *request* *fm* *aby* a short *t.*, ab eo parvam exiguam temporis usuram cs rei postulare (see *C. Agr.* 3, 1, 2): the *t.* expires, exit dies (*e. g.*, induciarum, *L. t.* 30, cf. 22, 33). *At the universities, in the courts of law*, *terminus (*t. t.*). *A word, verbum*, vocabulum. *nomen*. *Condition*, vid. *Relation*, ratio; *pl.*, *t's of friendship*, &c.; by *Crci.*; *e. g.*, res mihi cum quo est; mihi cum hominibus his et gratia et necessitudo est (*I am on good t's with*; *Crci.* ad *C.*).—si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum omnibus *C.*; *if I were on less friendly t's with*.

TERM, v. See **CALL**, NAME.

TERMAGANT, mulier rixosa or jurgiosa.

TERMINAL, *At certain periods, certis diebus*; *certis pensionibus (of payments)*. *Of or in a term at the universities, &c.*, *terminalis (*t. t.*).

TERMINATE, *TRANS.* terminare qd (*to put a limit to atq.*, with regard to place).—concludere (*e. g.*, a letter).—finire (*to end*).—finem facere cs rei vel finem ci rei imponere, constituere (*to put an end to*). To *t.* his speech, finem dicendi facere. perorare.—ad finem or ad exitum adducere qd (*to bring atq.* to a conclusion = to accomplish it).—conficere, transigere qd (*to settle*).—componere qd (*to t. amicably*).—finem or modum imponere ci rei; finem statuere or constituere ci rei (*to put an end to atq.*, with regard to duration): to *t.* a war, pacem facere (*not concludere*): to *t.* a business, expedire negotium (*to settle it*).—profligare negotium (*by a violent exertion*): to *t.* a dispute, &c., controversiam componere or dirimere (*dir.*, also of terminating atq. by sudden intervention; *nox prolium diremit*). See **END**. *INTRANS.* finem habere or capere, desinere (*to cease*).—finem or exitum habere (*of time or an event*).—terminari (*of space*).—cadere or excedere (*in and in such a letter or syllable; of words*): to *t.* in a long syllable, longā syllabā terminari; cadere or excedere in longam syllabam: the matter is not yet terminated, res nondum finem invenit: to *t. badly*, fœde finire. See also **END**, **CRASH**.

TERMINATION, conclusio (*the closing or finishing point*; *C. Qu. Fr.* 1, 1, 16, in extremā parte et conclusionē muneris ac negotii tui).—finis, exitus (*end, ultimate result*).—extrema pars (*last part of a matter*). To bring a thing to a *t.*, qd ad finem or ad exitum adducere: to come to a *t.*, ad finem venire. *T.* of a word, terminatio or exitus: to have an *o* or *e* for its *t.*, exitum habere in a aut in *e*: to have for its *t.*, cadere or excedere in &c. (*of words*): to have the same *t.*, similes casus habere in exitu, similiter cadere. See **END**.

TERMINOLOGUE, artis cs vocabula, &c. See **TECHNICAL**. The only difference between Zeno and the Peripatetics lies in their *t.*, inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest.

TERNARY, *Crci.* by terni (*ternarius, Col.*; consisting of three).

TEHRACE, solarium (*Plaut.*; *g. t.* for any projection, &c. attached to a house, for the purpose of receiving the sun; balcony, &c.; *Plaut.*, *Suet.*, *Aug. ap. Macrob.*).—pulvinus (*Varr.*; in a garden).

TERRAQUEOUS, *qui ex terrā et aquā constat.

TERRENE, **TERRESTRIAL**, terrenus, terrā natū, fictus (*consisting of earth*).—terrenus, terrester (*relating to the earth, living on the earth*); often also humanus (*opp. celestis, divinus*). *T. affairs*, res humane (*opp. res terrene*); humana, *pl.*; interiora, *pl.*; *t. goods*, bona hujus vite. bona fluxa, caduca.

TERRIBLE, *PROPR.* terribilis (*causing fright*; terrificus is poet. only).—horribilis, horrendus (*causing horror*).—atrox (*fearful, frightful*; *e. g.*, death, bloodshed).—immanis (*monstrous, quite unnatural, cruel*; *e. g.*, animal, dead, character).—fœdus (*causing indignation, abominable*; *e. g.*, projects, war, fire, or conflagration).—dirus (*dire*).—trux (*causing a shudder*; *e. g.*, of looks).—incredibilis (*that cannot be conceived*, *e. g.*, stupidity, stupiditas). To be the bearer of some *t. news*, malos terrores afferre ad qm.

TERRIBLY, *PROPR.* terribilem or horrendum in modum. *[Fig.] fœde, fœdum in modum, atrociter.*

TERRIER, *Lat.* a kind of dog, *canis terrarius (*Linn.*).

TERRIFIC. See **TERRIBLE**.

TERRIFY, perterrere, perterrere qm. pavore percellere cs pectus. See also **FAIGHTEN**.

TERRITORY, territorium (*land belonging to a town*; *if = country, district, region, &c.*, ager, terra, regio, fines; *if = district, avoid ditto as not Class. in this sense*). The *t.* of the Helvetii, ager Helvetius: the Trojan *t.*, ager Troas: to enter the *t.* of *aby*, intra fines cs ingredi: to add a district to the *t.* of *aby*, cs finibus regionem adicere (*also* *fig.*; *e. g.*, ars dicendi non habet definitam regionem); locus (*fig.*; *e. g.*, locus philosophiae proprius).

TERROR, metus, terror. See **FEAR**.

TERSE, tersus (*Q.*; *e. g.*, auctor tersior est Horatius); pressus, brevis, sententis densus, creber [*SYN.* in **CONCISE**].

TERSELY, breviter, paucis (*sc. verbis*). breviter strictissimeque, præcise, pressae or pressius [*SYN.* in **CONCISELY**].

TERSENESS, brevitās (*dicendi*). breviloquentia.

*astricta brevitās.

TERTIAN, tertianus (*C.*). *A t. fever, tertiana* (*sc. febris, Cels.*).

TESELLATE, tessellare. in tesserae formam figere qd. *A tessellated pavement, pavementum tessellatum. pavementum tessellis or vermiculatis crustis stratum. See MOSAIC.*

TEST, s. *PROPR.* obrussa (*Sen.*).—*[Fig.] tamquam obrussa* (*C.*). See also **PROOF**.

TEST, v. See **PROVE**, **TRY**.

TESTACEOUS, testaceus (*Plin.*; *e. g.*, operimentum, *Plin.* 11, 37, 55).

TESTAMENT, *[Will]*; vid. *A name given to each of the two divisions of the Bible, testamentum* (*vetus, novum*; *Eccl.*).

TESTAMENTARY, testamentarius (*t. t.*; or rather by *Crci.* with testamenti or testamento).

TESTATOR, testator (*Suet. Ner.* 17, and *JCI.*); or by *Crci.*, is qui testamentum facit (*C. Verr.* 2, 18, 46).

TESTATRIX, testatrix (*Ulp.*); ea quæ testamentum facit.

TESTIFY, testari (*g. t.*). attestari, testificari. testimonio confirmare (*to establish by a witness*).—testimonio esse, testem esse (*to serve as a witness: the former of a thing, the latter of a person*).—testificari, affirmare (*to affirm, assure*).

TESTILY, stomachosus, asperus, acerbe.

TESTIMONIAL, testimonium (*a testimony, whether oral or written*; *e. g.*, testimonium quæ recitari solent; *opp.* presentes testes; *so legitè testimonium, C. Mil.* 17, 46).—*scriptum commendaticum (*C.*; a letter of recommendation). *A t.*, or letters *t.*, *litteræ dimissionis testes (*of servants or soldiers*); testimoniales, *litteræ missionem honestam significantes (*g. t.*).

TESTIMONY, testimonium (*whether oral or written*). To bear *t.*, testimonium dicere: to bear important *t.* in favour of *aby*, grave testimonium impertire ci (*C.*): to bear *t.* for *aby* on any point, ci perhibere testimonium cs rei. See **WITNESS**, **EVIDENCE**.

TESTY, stomachosus, acerbus, diffidilis.

TETHER, numella (= 'genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur,' *Fest.* As an instrument of torture, both the head and feet were inserted in it [*Norn.* 144, 25, sq.]; hence, this was probably the case when it was used as an instrument for confining cattle to their pasture, &c.); pppe pedica (*g. t.* for fetter), or funis.

TETRARCH, tetrarchus (*C.*).

TETRARCHY, tetrarchia (*C.*).

TETRASTIC, carmen tetrastichum (*Q.*). tetrastichum (*cs. carmen, Mart.*).

TETTER, lichen, or pure Lat. mentagra (*see Plin.* 26, 1, 2).

TEXT, *[Words of a writer, oratio]* or verba scriptoria; oratio contexta (*the words of the author, as opp. to commentaries; the last, Diom.* 440, 24, P.).—*exemplum (*in the same sense, so far as the text is written or printed, i. e. perhaps in such sentences as, 'the annotations we have added after the Greek t.'* annotations quas post Græcum exemplum exhibemus). To correct the *t.* of an author, *verba scriptoris a corruptelam turbidam judicando emendare. *A portion of Scripture chosen as a subject of discourse*, *Argumentum: to preach on a *t.*, *argumento proposito orationem sacram habere. *Argumento proposito e sacro suggestu dicere.*—*textum* or *tex-*

tus, *its* are allowed as *t. it.* by most writers on the subject; even *J. A. Wolf* uses them, *its* with, and *its* without ut *its* dicam. *qui* (quod) dicitur or vocatur.

TEXTILE, textilis (C.).

TEXTURE, *textura* (Plaut., Propert.).

THAN, *ast. comparatives, and verbs of comparison*, (e. g. malo, præstat, quam: if the object of comparison be expressed in the nominative, where we may ask the question, *who? or whom?* 'than' may be expressed in Latin by the simple abl.; e. g., *virtus* is better *t. gold*, *virtus* est præstantior quam aurum or præstantior auro. *Ast. the comparatives amplius and plus (more), minus (less), minor (younger), major (older), with ref. to number, quam* is frequently omitted, and the number is in the case *wh* would be required without *quam*; e. g., *there are more t. six months*, *amplius sunt sex menses*: *he missed more t. two hundred soldiers*, *plus ducentos milites desideravit*: *less t. three hundred perished*, *minus trecenti perierunt*: *he is more t. twenty years old*, *major viginti annorum est* (cf. *Grotef.* § 219, obs. 3; *Zumpt*, § 485). *T. that*, *quam* ut or *quam qui* (quæ, quod, &c.), followed by a subjunctive: *the town was stronger t. he could capture*, *urbis munition fuit, quam ut quæ primo impetu capi potuisset* (cf. *Grotef.* § 263, 3; *Zumpt*, § 560): 'than in proportion to', *ast. a comparative, is expressed by L. and later writers simply by quam pro* (*wh*, however, does not occur in C. and Cæs.; e. g., *the battle was harder t. in proportion to the number of combatants*, *prelium atrociter erat quam pro pugnantium numero*; see *Zumpt*, § 484, extr.). *After 'no other' (or interrog., 'what other?')* 'than' may be expressed by *nisi* or *quam*, but with this distinction, that *nisi* requires the exclusion of all other ideas; *quam* is used only comparatively; e. g., *the history was no other t. a compilation of annals*, *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio* (i. e., *this was this and this only*: C. de Or. 2, 12, 52): *virtus is no other (or nothing else) t. perfect nature carried to the highest degree of excellence*, *virtus nihil aliud est, quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (i. e., *it is as much as, is equivalent to*: C. *Legg.* 1, 8, 25; cf. *Grotef.* § 269, a) obs. 3; *Dölcke*, pp. 288 and 291).

THANE, dominus.

THANK, gratias agere, persolvere (with words; see THANKFUL for the construction); gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere. beneficium respondere. beneficium remunerari (by action); gratiam habere. gratum esse erga qm. beneficium memoriam conservare. memoriam gratiam persolvere. gratâ memoriâ beneficium (beneficia) prosequi (in the heart).—*re ipsâ* atque animo esse gratum (in deed and in heart). *To t. most earnestly, maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere cl. amplissimis or singularibus verbis gratias agere cl. I t. you, benigne dicis* (in accepting an offer): *to have to t. one for alth.* *cl. qd debere (alth. good)*; *cl. qd acceptum referre (good or bad)*: *to t. (i. e., merely to t., and so to refuse or decline), qd gratiâ re acceptâ non accipere* (*to feel obliged by an offer, but not to accept it*; see *L.* 22, 37).—*recusare (to refuse)*.—*deponere (to decline)*.—*deprecari (to excuse oneself)*: *I t. you! benigne (dicis)! benigne ac liberaliter recte* (*not as an answer to a proposal or offer*: *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 51): *I t. you for your kind invitation, bene vocas*; *Jam gratia est* (Plaut. *Men.* 2, 3, 36).

THANKFUL. By *Crci.*: e. g., *To feel t. to one for alth.* *gratiam* (rarely *gratias*) *habere cl. (χαρίν ἔχειν or εὐδαίμων ἵναι, when the thing for which one feels t. is either not expressed, as Cic. de Orat. 1, 24, extr., or it follows in a clause of its own with quod, as Cic. in Catil. 1, 5, 11; or in a clause subjoined by a relative agreeing with the person, which is put in the dative; as, I feel most t. to him for having, &c., ego illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me eâ pœnâ multaverit, C. *Tusc.* 1, 42, 100). *To be t. fm the bottom of the heart, gratiam habere, quantum maximam animus capere potest*: *to feel t. to aby for having done alth.* *is, gratiam habere cl. qui... fecerit, &c.*; but *the indicative is used, to add more weight to the cause as a fact of actual occurrence*: *habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quæ mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit = for she has increased, &c.* (see *Fr. Intr.* App. 17.).*

THANKFULNESS, gratius animus. See GRATITUDE.

THANKLESS, ingratus. Immemor beneficil.

THANKLESSNESS. See INGRATITUDE.

THANKS, gratia (in the pl., when it expresses great number or variety of t's).—*grates* (solemn, religious thanksgiving; *not used in any other sense in good Classic prose*). *To deserve or merit t's*, gratiam mereri. gratiam lūre apud qm or ab q. gratum facere

cl. to owe t's to any one, gratiam cl. debere: to give or return t's to any one, gratias agere or persolvere cl. (χαρίν ὀμολογεῖν or χάριτας λέγειν, by word of mouth or writing, followed by quod or qui, &c.), *not by pro re*.—*gratiam cl. referre, reddere: for alth.* *pro re (χαρίν ἀποδίδωαι, to show oneself thankful by act and deed: &c.) rarely gratias referre: in C. Phil. 3, 15, 39, it is found among other plurals*. *Not to return t's due, gratiam negligere: to reap t's, gratiam capere: deserving of t's, gratus (opp. ingratus; cf. *Rubsk. Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 6), qui bene meruit (of persons)*. *You will get no t's for it, tibi ingratum erit: to require or demand thanks, gratiam exigere ab qo: to receive with t's, in gratiam accipere. grate accipere or excipere: t's be to God! eat Deo gratias!*

THANKSGIVING, gratiæ, pl.; gratiarum actio (a returning of thanks).—*grati animi significatio* (as expressed).—*"preces grati in Deum animi (of Christian t.)"*. *A public t., supplicatio. gratulatio (with festivity; not festum or dies festus gratiarum actionis): to order a public t., gratulationem decernere. superis decernere gratias (O.): to celebrate a public t., gratulationem facere (e. g. republicæ bene gestæ).*

THANKWORTHY, propter quod gratia debetur, gratiæ debentur (prop.).—*laudabilia, laude dignus (praiseworthy)*.

THAT, conj. A) Serving to connect an idea with the chief proposition. This idea is either 1) the simple subject of the predicate connected with the copula in the chief proposition, or of the verb *wh* occupies its place. Then 1) if this idea be general and not compounded, the simple infinitive, or another noun, is used; e. g. *It is a chief duty t. one assist him who is most in need of our help*, (hoc) maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opus indigeat, ita eum potissimum opulari. Nothing is more pleasant than t. one be loved by all, nihil suavius est, quam ab omnibus diligi or quam amor omnium. 2) If the idea be limited to a single person, the accusative and infinitive is used. To this belong *emph. the impersonal expressions, 'it is pleasant, delightful, sad, &c.'*: 'it is probable, clear, evident, true, profitable, just, necessary, lawful' (illicet, after *wh* the person with the infinitive is used in the accusative, if the permission be taken as general, but in the dative, if it refer only to a single person); see *Krebs*, § 437. (Note: Several of these modes of expression take also *quod* and *ut* after them in certain cases; see below, Nos. IV. and V.) Examples: *I am delighted t. you are well*, gratum est t. valere: *it grieves me t. we have been almost too late in learning*, dolet mihi, nos pœne sero scisse, &c.: *it is true (proved) t. friendship can exist only between the good*, verum est (constat), amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse: *it is not permitted t. a man often do what he wishes, non licet hominem esse sæpe ita ut velit*. This idea may also be expressed by another noun with the pronoun possessive; as, *it is pleasant (delightful) t. you are restored*, grata est confirmata tua valetudo. 3) If it be a compound idea, either the infinitive with an adverb, or another noun with an adjective or participle, is used; e. g., *nothing is more to be desired than t. one may live happily*, nihil magis optandum quam bene vivere or quam vita beata: *nothing was so prejudicial to the Lacedæmonians as t. the constitution of Læcurgus was taken away*, Lacedæmonis nulla res tanto erat damno, quam disciplina Læcurgi sublata. Or the idea is 11.) The simple object of the verb in the chief clause. Then we find either the noun in the accusative, with or without the pronoun possessive, or another noun in the genitive, or the accusative and infinitive. To this belong a) All the verba sensuum et affectuum, i. e. *wh* express perception and feeling, knowing, recognizing, remembering, expecting, believing, &c.; see *Grotef.* § 240. *Zumpt*, § 602, sqq. Hence, also, after *fac* when = *fin*ge, i. e. *imagine, picture to yourself*; e. g. *imagine t. you were in my place*, fac, qui ego sum, esse te; eum te esse finge, qui ego sum. (Note: After the verbs *to hope, swear, promise, vow, threaten*, the accusative and future infinitive are used, and after 'to hope' also, the present infinitive, if in the next proposition the subject be only of the present, and the perfect infinitive, if the subject be of the past; see *Krebs*, § 442. *Grotef.* § 226. *Zumpt*, § 605, 2. b) The verba declarandi, i. e. the verbs of 'saying, narrating, showing, reminding, convincing, teaching, proving', (efficere, &c.); see *Grotef.* and *Zumpt*, locc. cit. c) Nearly allied with all these are the ideas 'to settle, fix, will, forbid, impose, grant' (i. a thing is so, &c.), *wh* (if the object of the verb is named, simply as *such*, but not as a wish or end in view, for in this case *ut* follows; see below, V.), take after them an accusative and infinitive; see *Zumpt*, §

614 sq. **THA** a) The phrases 'they say, it is said' (dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent), admit a change into the passive form, when the accusative becomes the nominative: e. g., they say t. Romulus was the first king of Rome, dicunt Romulus primum regem Romanorum fuisse, or Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicitur. they say t. you were present, dicunt vos adfuisse, or vos dicebamin adfuisse; see Grof. § 173, 3. Zumpt, § 607. b) After non dubito, 'I doubt not', C. always uses quin: it is only in the sense of 'I do not hesitate' t. a simple infinitive follows; see Grof. § 238, b. 3 and 240, obs.; Zumpt, § 540. Or, III. The idea is a local or other definite addition to the chief clause, wch may be resolved into a noun in the ablative with a preposition. Then the infinitive is changed into the gerund or the participle future passive; e. g., the tribunes prevailed by this, t. they threatened, &c., tribuni pervicere denunciando, &c.: men learn to do evil by this, t. they do nothing, nihil agendo homines male aere discunt: justice consists in this, t. we render to every one his own, iustitia in eum cuique tribuendo cernitur. Or it is, IV.) Description or circumlocution 1) of the subject, where 'that' may be exchanged with 'who, which, &c.' It is then to be rendered by quod. To this belong espily the expressions, 'there is reason, there is no reason,' est (habeo), non est, nihil est (after uel, however, we may also employ cur in Latin, as 'why' in English); see Krüger, § 615, Not. 6 (on the difference of the construction of quod with the subjunctive and indicative); Zumpt, § 562: also the expressions, 'it u. pleasurable, delightful to me, it pains me,' &c. Examples: There is no reason t. you should fear, t. you should envy, nihil est quod (i. e. illud, quod) timeas, quod invidias illis: it pains me t. you are angry, dolet mihi quod stomacharis. To this also we may refer the expression, 'add to this,' eo or ut accedit; after wch quod is used if a new reason is brought forward, ut when a concomitant circumstance is added, to be for the first time brought under consideration; see Krebs, § 428, 1, and 434; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13. 2) Of the object, where 'that' in English may be exchanged with 'since' or 'because.' Likewise by quod. This case can occur only after verbs wch, being originally transitive, have become intransitive by use. To this belong espily verbs of the affections and their expression; as, to be glad (gaudere), to be sad (dolere), to wonder (mirari), &c.; after wch quod (or) is used when a definite fact is mentioned, but si (ei) if the thing appears as a mere conjecture or representation. Again, the verbs 'to thank, to congratulate, to praise, to accuse,' in all wch cases we can ask the question 'for what? on what account?' see Grof. § 234 A; Zumpt, § 629; Krebs, § 427, 3) Of a definitive addition or complement; where, in English, 'that' may be exchanged with 'so far as.' Likewise by quod; e. g., I have never seen you, that I know, non ego te, quod (quantum) sciam, unquam vidi: see Grof. § 234 A, 1; Zumpt, § 559; Krebs, § 349, 10. V.) In all three cases ut is used if the nature, aim, purpose, operation, or consequence, supposition, permission, exhortation, wish, or command, is to be marked as the subject, object, or definitive addition or complement of a chief proposition. For special uses of ut, see Grof. § 235 sqq.; Zumpt, § 616 sqq.; Krebs, § 414 sqq. **THE** After the words dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus, for ut, with is (hic), &c., the Latin uses qui (quæ, quod, &c.); e. g., pleasure does not deserve, t. a wise man should consider it, voluptas non est digna ad quam sapiens respiciat: see Grof. § 236, 4; Zumpt, § 568; Krebs, § 344 (1865) dignus with an infinitive is not Classical; see Frotscher, Q. 10, 1, 96, p. 87; Krebs, § 344. In like manner, qui for ut, is, &c., is used after is sum, non is sum; after talis, qualis, is (such an one), ejusmodi, &c.; after tam, tantus (usually with negatives); after quis? and after comparatives with quam, if these words import the degree of a property which can or ought to exist; e. g., who am I, t. I should, &c.? quis sum, qui (cuius, cui, &c.); e. g., quis sum, cuius aures laedi nefas est: see Grof. § 236, Obs. 3 and 4; Zumpt, § 556 sqq.; Krebs, § 343. But we find also ut, &c., if an operation is to be signified, or else for the sake of perspicuity (espily if a qui, &c., be near); see Krebs, § 344 fin. **CONCLUDING REMARKS:** a) The construction with 'that' mot does not alter in the cases mentioned under Nos. I. II. III. IV. and V. Only after the verbs 'to fear, to care,' 'that' mot is ne non; more rarely ut; 'that' is ne: see Grof. § 239, Obs. 5; Zumpt, § 533; Krebs, § 452; again, after the verbs 'to keep off, hinder, deter,' 'that' mot is quominus: see Grof. § 228, c; Zumpt, § 543; Krebs, § 439. b) After a negation we find quin

for qui (quæ, quod) non, if no emphasis lie on the negation; in like manner also for qui non (why not?): see Zumpt, § 538. c) Ne is used for ut non, if the whole proposition is negative; but ut non if the negative refer only to one word; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 17. d) Our 'that—not at all,' 'that—not by any means,' is expressed in Latin by ut ne, where ne must, for the most part, be placed separately from ut immediately before the idea which it precludes; e. g., t. I should not by any means do this, ut hoc ne facerem. e) 'I say, maintain, affirm, that not' (no, &c.), is usually expressed by nego with an acc. and inf.; e. g., he maintains t. there are no gods, deos esso negat. f) Denoting time: quum, ex quo (from the time t.): until t. dum, donec, quoad: it is many years ago t. I saw him, annis sunt plures, ex quo sum non vidi. g) Denoting emotions or passions: a) in wishes; t. I oh! t. would I! uti! utinam! o si!—God grant t. &c. I oh! t. Deus, ut &c. I—oh t. not!—utinam ne! b) in exclamation and in indignant interrogative, the Latins usually adopt an (apparently) independent accusative and infinitive: e. g., oh! me unhappy! t. thou shouldst for my sake have fallen into such trouble! me miserum! te in tantas erumnas propter me incidisse! see Grof. § 241, 11; Zumpt, § 609.

THATCH, s. tegulum arundinum (Plin. 16, 36, 64); tegulum cannarum or cannularum.

THATCH, v. stramento integere (with straw).—teculo arundinum opere domum (with reeds; Plin.).

THAW, s. tabes (liquefcentis nivis, L. 21, 36).

THAW, v. TRANS. liquefacere, solvere (ice).—regulare (to clear sm ice; them fig.; see Sen. Ep. 67) 1). **INTRANS.** liquecere. liqueferi. tabescere calore. tepesfactum molliri et tabescere calore. solvi (of ice).—regulare. regulari (of things wch are freed sm ice): the latter also fig. = to become lively or cheerful; see Sen. Ep. 67, 1).

THE, § As an article, not to be rendered by any corresponding word. But **THE** if a substantive with the article is followed and defined by a relative clause, it should be translated by is (ea, id). **EMPHATIC**; may st be represented by ille, illa, illud, or is, ea, id, or iste, a, ud. That is t. man, is est vir iste: is this t. man who? hincne est ille, qui? Alexander t. Great, Alexander ille magnus. **BEFORE** a comparative, hoc, eo, &c.; e. g., he did t. more easily persuade them to it, id hoc facilius eis persuasit: (in order) that... t. more easily, &c., quo facilius, &c. **THE—the**: quo—eo; eo—quo;—tanto—quanto (1865) Observe, however, that the clause with quo, quanto, often precedes. T. denser t. atmosphere, t. nearer to t. earth, eo crassior aer est, quo terris propior: t. shorter t. time, t. happier it is, tanto brevius tempus, quo felicius est; cf. Grof. § 164; Zumpt, § 487. S. quam—tam (with superl.; e. g., quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime latus est, S. Jug. 31, 14; but this is rare). In general propositions, instead of the comparative, we find the superlative with ut quisque... ita; e. g., the better a man is, t. more backward he is to esteem others bad, ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur; cf. Grof. § 164. Then also the particles wch connect the two propositions and the verb sum are omitted, in wch case quisque is put after the superlative; e. g., t. wiser a person is, t. more calmly does he die, sapientissimus quisque acquiescit animo moritur; cf. Grof. § 252, obs. 4; Zumpt, § 710. T. sooner t. better, quam primum. primo quoque tempore or die (1865) quantocius is quite unclassical).

THEATRE, theatrum. scena (as we say, the stage; prop. and fig.).—cavea (pars pro toto: C., opp. circus; ludj publici... sunt caveæ et circosque divisi, Leg. 2, 38). The parts of a t., according to modern usage, may be thus rendered; pit, cavea prima; boxes, cavea media; gallery, cavea ultima or summa. A temporary t. See TEMPORARY.

THEATRICAL, theatralis (with ref. only to the theatre, as a building; but not to be used with ref. to the actors, their poetry, art, manners, &c.; in ref. to wch scenicism must be used: hence consensus theatralis is right, but ludj theatrales wrong; for ludj scenici).—scenicus (resembling the habit, manners, art, &c. of the stage-players; opp. to what happens in ordinary life). Also histrionum, gen. (in ref. to the actors). Affected and t. gestures, histrionum gestus inepti: to clap the hands together and strike one's breast is t., manus complodere scenicum est, est pectus cedere (Q., not teatrale). Ath presents a somewhat t. aspect, qd velut theatri efficit speciem.

THEATRICALLY, scenice or velut scenice (Q. 6, 1, 38).

THEFT, *furtum* (g. t., also literary t.; see *Vitr.*, pref. 7; for *weh* ⁶⁶⁵ only *modernus* use *plagium*).—*peculatus* (of public money). To commit t., *furtum facere*; upon any one, ei: to commit literary t., *auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare* (to copy a writer for word without naming him, *Plin. H. N. pref. § 22*); *ca scripta furantem pro suis prædicare* (see *Vitr. 7*, pref. 3).

THEME, *propositio*, *propositum*. *Id quod propositum est* (a subject proposed).—*questio*, *id quod querimus* (a subject of enquiry).—*argumentum* (*contentis*, *subject matter*).—*causa* (*the subject*).—*thema*, *titus*, n. (post-Aug.). *Lat. positio*, or *quod positum est* (a sentence proposed as the subject of discussion or debate). To depart *fm* one's t., a proposition to aberrare, decline, or egress; very far, longius labi: to return to one's t., ad propositum reverti.

THEN, ¶ *At that time*, *tunc* (opp. *nunc*, when an event took place at the same time with another); *tum* (opp. *jam*, after another thing had happened).—*illo* or *eo tempore*, *illā* or *etā* *etate* (g. t., at that time). ⁶⁶⁵ *tum* and *tunc* temporis belong to later writers, *esp. to Just.*, and ought to be avoided. *T. at length*; *t. first*, *tum demum*; *tum denique*: now and t., *interdum* (opp. *semper*).—*nonnumquam* (opp. *numquam*).—*aliquando* (at times); *at one or another time*. ¶ *Emphatic in argument, after enumerations*, deinde (see *Turs. 2*, 248, 5, est. 1). ¶ *Therefore*, *igitur*, *itaque*.—*quare*, &c. See **THEREFORE**. ¶ *Thereupon*, *vid.*

THENCE, ¶ *From that place*, *inde*, *ex eo loco*; at the beginning of a proposition, if it refer to *athg* going before, *unde*, *ex quo loco* (*fm* *weh* place).—*illinc*, *ex illo loco* (*fm* *that place*).—*indidem*, *ex eodem loco* (*fm* *the same place*). 2) *Denoting a reason*: *therefore*, *inde*, *ex eo*, *ex eā* *re*, *hinc*, *hac* *ex* *re*: at the beginning of a proposition, relatively, *unde*, *qā* *ex* *re*.

THENCEFORTH, *ex eo tempore*; *ex qō* (*tempore*, *fm* *that* (*weh*) *time*); *postea* (*afterwards*).

THEOLOGIAN, *theologus* (t. f.).

THEOLOGICAL, *theologicus* (t. f.); also by gen. **sacrarum* *literarum*. *A t. treatise*, **liber qui est de theologia*, qui spectat ad *litteras sacras*, *sanctas*: a t. student, *theologus studiosus* (*Ruhn.*); **sacrarum* *literarum* *cultor*.

THEOLOGICALLY, *theologicē* (t. f.).

THEOLOGY, *theologia* (t. f.): **litteræ sacræ*, *sanctæ*; **rerum* *divinarum* *scientiæ*. To study t., *litteris sacris* (*in academiâ*) *operam navare* (*Richt.*); *sacræ theologie* *studia excolere* (*Græv.*).

THEOREM, *præceptum* (*C. Fat. 6*, 11, as a translation of the Greek word, *weh* *Gell.* *first* *uses* as *Lat.*, *theoremā*).

THEORETICAL, *quod in cognitione versatur*. *In cognitione et estimatione positus*. *quod ab artis præceptis profisciscitur* (*aff. C. Fat. 6*, 11). To have a t. knowledge of *athg*, *qđ* *ratione* *cognitum* *habere*: to have both a t. and a practical application, *ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque afferri*: to have merely a t. knowledge of *athg*, *doctrinam* *ad usum* *non* *adjungere*.

THEORETICALLY, *ratione*. *ex artis præceptis*.

THEORY, *ars* (*the fundamental principles of an art or science*; see *Auct. ad Her. 1*, 2, 3; *Cic. de Or. 2*, 27, 30; then, both in *sing.* and *pl.* = *the rules of art*; also a book of instruction; see *Cic. Brut. 12*, 48; *Q. 2*, 15, 4, *Spald.*, and 18, 1, 15, *Frotsch.*).—*artificium* (*system*: an art or science; see *Cic. de Or. 1*, 32, 146, and 2, 19, *extr.*); *doctrina*. *præcepta*, *orum*, *pl.* *Ju.* *ars* *et* *præcepta* (*the principles or rules of an art or science*; see *Cic. de Or. 2*, 11, *in.*).—*ratiocinatio* (*Vitr. 1*, 1; opp. *fabrica*, *the scientific knowledge that can explain and justify its works on the principles of architecture*). To construct a t., *artem componere*: a moral t., *conformatio officiorum* (*Cic. Fin. 5*, 6, 15): t. and practice, *ratio atque usus*: to combine t. with practice, *doctrinam ad usum adjungere*: you must combine t. with practice, *disceas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes*: to refer *athg* to a t., *qđ* *ad rationem* *revocare*, or *ad artem* *et* *præcepta* *revocare*: it is not enough to know the t. of virtue, without putting it in practice, *non habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem qam, nisi utare*.

THERE, ¶ *In that place*, *isthic* (*in letters*; of the place to *weh* the letter is going).—*illhic* (of a third place).—*ibi* (t., when a place has been already mentioned; as, *Demaratus fœd* *fm* *Corinth* *to Tarquinii*, and there settled, *Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho*, et *ibi* *fortunas suas constituit*).

THERE, ¶ *Employed for emphasis with the verb* *subst.* *What is it?* *quid* (*quidnam*) *est?*—*is it* *any news?* *num*

quidnam novit?—*is* (*one*), *are* (*some*) ... *who* &c., *est*, *pl.* *sunt*, *non* *desunt* (*t. are not wanting* &c.).—*inveniuntur*, *reperiuntur* (*t. are found*), *qui* &c. (followed by the indicative, when the relation of the predicate to the subject is represented as actual, but by the subjunctive when this is represented only as necessary or possible: e. g., *t. is a God who forbids*, *est Deus, qui vetat*: *t. are philosophers who maintain*, *sunt philosophi qui dicunt*: *t. are persons who maintain*, *sunt, qui dicant*, *t. e.*, *who are ready to maintain*, *qui would maintain*: whereas *dicunt* would represent their maintaining as a fact): *t. are cases or instances in* *weh* &c., *est ubi* (followed by a subj.): *t. is no ground or reason for* &c., *non est* (*causa*), *cur* (followed by a subj.): *t. is a point up to* *weh* &c., *est quatenus* (followed by a subj.; cf. *Græc. § 236*, 6; *Zumpt*, § 563; *Krebs*, § 45): *t. is nothing more doubtful*, *nihil est magis dubium*: *t. is no third*, *nihil tertium est* (*whence* *tertium* *non datur* = *no third is granted or conceded*): *t. is no happiness without virtue*, *vita beata sine virtute nulla est*: *t. are very few* (*many*) *springs in this country*, *fontes in hac regione rari* (*frequentes*) *sunt*: *t. is abundance of* *fruct* *this year*, *hic annus fecundissimus est*; *magnum proventum frugum fructumque annus hic attulit* (*aff. Plin. Ep. 1*, 13, 1).

THEREABOUT, ¶ *Of quantity*, *ferme*. *plus minusve*. *plus minus*. See **ABOUT**. ¶ *Of place*. See **NEAR**.

THEREBY (*denoting a means or instrument*), *eo*, *eā* *re*, *his* *rebus*. *per eam rem*. *per eas res*, or, at the beginning of a propos., by a relative pronoun, *qā* *re*, &c. *Sis. fm* the context, 'thereby' is expressed by a participle joined with a pronoun: e. g., *he encountered many dangers*, *but was not t. alarmed*, *multa pericula subit, sed neque hæc perpessus*, &c.

THEREFORE, *igitur* (*consequently*).—*ergo* (*on that account*).—*itaque* (*and so*). (⁶⁶⁵ *adco*, *inferential*, *is bad Latin*; see *Lindem. Ruhn.* *vita duumv.* p. 3.)—*proinde* (*accordingly*).—*ideo* (*in consequence*).—*scilicet* (*on that account*).—*igitur* and *ergo* are also, like the English 'therefore', 'then', rightly used for summing the connexion after a parenthesis (⁶⁶⁵ *ergo* *igitur* and *ergo* *propterea* are not *Class.*, being found only in *early* and *late* writers; *Krebs* remarks that the phrase *itaque ergo* occurs several times in *L.*); also, in drawing an inference after a series of observations, 'therefore' is rendered by *quæ* *quum* *ita* *sint* (*since these things are so*). If the clause with 'therefore' does not contain a strict inference, but only explains the results of a ground or reason previously assigned, the word is not translated, but the demonstrative pronoun of the clause is simply changed into a relative; e. g., *the works of Xenophon are useful in many respects, therefore read them carefully*, *libri Xenophontis ad multas res peritiles sunt, quos legite studiosæ*: *t. also*, *ergo etiam* (*this phrase has been rejected by some critics without reason*; *Krebs*).

THEREIN, (*in* *eo*, (*in*) *ill*, *pl.* (*in that thing, those things*).—*eo loco* (*in that place*). See also **THERE**.

THEREOF, *by ejus rei*, &c.

THEREUPON, *inde*, *deinde*, or *contr. dein* (*after that, then*).—*exinde*, or *contr. exin* (*immediacy after*).—*postea*, *post* (*afterwards*); when *athg* is spoken of, only in respect of time, as later than another, or than the present; whilst *inde*, *deinde*, and *exinde*, denote that *athg* follows upon another).—*tum* (*then*; with ref. to an event going before).—*qō* *facto* (*after this had happened or been done*).

THEREWITH, *eo*, *his*, *eā*, *illā*, *hac* *re* (*denoting instrumentality*).—*cum* *eo*, *his*, &c. (*denoting concomitancy*).

THERIAC, *theriaca*, *æ*, or *-e*, *es* (*Plin.*).

THERMOMETER, **thermometrū* (t. f.).

THESIS, *thesis*, *positio*.

THEY, *THEIR*, *THEM*. See **Hæ**.

THICK, *densus*, *condensus* (*consisting of compressed parts*; opp. *rarus*).—*opacius* (*consisting of parts so compressed, that scarcely any interstices are visible*; almost impenetrable; opp. *solutus*).—*solidus* (*consisting of a firm mass, massive*; opp. *causus*, *pervius*).—*confertus* (*pressed together, crammed, as it were*; opp. *rarus*).—*artior* or *artior* (*compressed into a small space*).—*turbidus*, *turbatus*, *seculentus* (*muddy, not clear*). The thickest part of the wood, *opacissima nemorum* (*Col.*); *t. darkness*, *crassæ tenebræ* (*C.*); a t. wood, *silva densa* (*C.*); *condensa* (*pl.*) *arborum* (*Plin.*); *opaca sepes* (*Plin.*); *nemus nigrum* or *obcurum* (*F. Sem.*); *nemus strum horrenti umbrâ* (*F.*).

THICKEN, ¶ **TRANS.** *densare*, *condensare*. *spissare*, *conspissare*, *solidare* (*Str.* in *Thick*). ¶ *Thi-*

TRANS. densari. condensari. spissari. spissescere. solidescere.

THICKET, frutices, virgulta, *pl.* (a collection of several bushes near each other).—fruticetum, frutētum (a place overgrown with bushes, &c.).—spīnētum (overgrown with thorns).—vinīnētum (*full of vines*).—locus crebris condensus arboribus (*Afr. Hir. B. Afr. 50*).—locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obstitus (*Afr. Cas. B. G. 2, 17*).

THICK-HEADED. See **STUPID**.

THICKLY, dense spisse. solide. confertim. arctius [*SYN.* in **THICK**]. frequenter. frequentissime (to be *t. inhabited*, habitari, &c.; see **INHABIT**). *T. planted with trees*, condensus arboribus; crebris condensus arboribus: *to plant or set t.*, dense serere, ponere: *to place t.*, densare, comprimere.

THICKNESS, densitas. apassitas (*close coherency of the single parts*; e. g. densitas aeris)—soliditas (*firmness*). *T. of hearing*, gravitas auditūs: *to be affected with t. of hearing*, gravitate auditūs laborare: *t. of voice*, vox obtusa, fusca.

THICK-SET, compactus (*Plin. Ec. & Suet.*).

THICK-SKINNED, callosus (*prop.*). durus (*fig.*). *To become t.-s. (fig.)*, callum fieri; callescere; occallescere; percallescere.

THIEF, fur (*g. t.*; also a literary *t.*, and as a term of reproach).—homo tritum literarum (because fur consists of three letters [*Com.*]). *Plaut. Am. 2, 4, 46*).—plagiarius (one that sells freemen as slaves, a man-stealer; only in *Mart. 1, 53, 9*, of a literary *t.*, where he compares his writings to manumitted slaves; so that plagiarius is always = a man-stealer).—raptor (a robber). *A petty t.*, furculculus: *a t. that robs the treasury*, peculator; depulator merarii; fur publicus (opp. fur privatorum furtorum = who robs private persons): *to make out any one to be a t.*, arguere qm furti: *to accuse any one as a t.*, cum qo agere furti: *petty thieves are hanged*, great ones run away, dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas (*Juv. 2, 63*); fures privatorum furtorum in nervo aique compediibus etatē agunt; fures publici in auro aique in purpura (*M. Calo ap. Gell. 11, 18, extr.*); non rete accipit tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis, illis qui nil faciunt tenditur (*Ter. Phorm. 2, 16, sq.*); sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur (*Sen. Sen. Ep. 87, 20*): a receiver or harbourer of thieves, furum occultator et receptor (*Afr. C. Mil. 19, 50*); furum receptor et receptor (*Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 13; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3, &c.*): a den of thieves, furum receptaculum (*Afr. L. 34, 21*); domus prædorum et furtorum receptrix (*Afr. C. Verr. 4, 18, 17*): a nest of thieves, "locus furum occultator et receptor (*Afr. C. Mil. 19, 50*).

THIEVE. See **STAL.**

THIEVISH, furax, tagax (*Lucil.*).

THIEVISHLY, furtim. furto (*by stealth*).—furaciter (*like a thief*).

THIEVISHNESS, furacitas (*Plin.*).

THIGH, femur. *T.-bone*, os femoris.

THIMBLE, "munimentum ab æcus Injuris digitum tuens." *Mun. digitale* modo acens a guard of the measure of a finger. Varro has digitabulum in the sense of a finger-stall, a sort of glove used in gathering olives.

THIN, adj. tenuis (*o. pr.*, not thick; opp. crassus).—subtilis (*Anc. tender*).—tritius. attritus (*worn thin*).—gracilis. exilis. macer (*lean*; opp. obeus).—rarus (*not close together*; opp. densus).—angustus (*narrow*, small in the opening; e. g., the neck of a vessel; opp. latus).—liquidus (*watery*).—dilutus (*mixed with liquids*, made *t.*; e. g., wine, colours). *Very t.*, prætenuis; pertenuis: *to grow or become t.*, macrescere; rarecere; liquecere.

THIN, v. tenuare. extenuare (*prop.*). attenuare (*prop. and fig.*). emaciare. liquefacere. diluere. minuere. absumere. consumere (*fig.*, to lessen, consume, &c.). *To t. trees, &c.*, collucare (*thoroughly*); interlucare (*here and there*); intervellere (*to cut off branches here and there*; *not sublegere in this sense*).

THINE. See **THY**.

THING, res (*in all the senses of the English word*).—negotium (*business*).—ens (*phil. t.*, a being, *res divina*). *The Latins also express 'things' by the use of adjectives in the neut. pl.*; as, shameful *t.'s*, turpia: wonderful *t.'s*, mira: *t. next future*, futura: or they employ proper substantives; e. g., silly, trifling *t.'s*, nugæ; inepties: a tedious, vacatious *t.* (i. e., business), lentum, molestum negotium: before all *t.'s*, ante omnia; imprimis; præcipue (especially): that is not the right *t.*, qd doli subest (there is some cheating in it); hoc monstri simile est (it seems contrary to nature).

THINK. 1) *To have ideas with consciousness*, 1) Without an object, cogitare. intelligere. notions rerum informare. 2) *With an object*, a) *To think of a thing*; i. e., to imagine, conceivē, qd cogitare. qd cogitatione comprehendere, percipere or complecti. qd mente concipere. qd cogitatione fingere or depingere (to form an image of a thing in the mind).—qd conjecturā informare. *In these parts I thought of nothing but fields and rocks*, nihil in his locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: that cannot be thought of, id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit: *t. for a moment that you were in my place*, eum te esse fingē, qui ego sum; fac, qui ego sum, esse te: *to t. oneself such or such an one*, qm sentire, intelligere talem (*see C. Ecl. p. 141*). b) *To think on a thing*, = to meditate upon, cogitare de re; meditari rem or de re; rem versare in animo, or reputare in animo. 3) *To believe, suppose, be of opinion*, arbitrari. rerū. censere. existimare. ducere. animo or in animo inducere. autumare [*SYN.* in **BELIEVE**]. *'I think' (inserted parenthetically)*, credo. opinor (credo, like *de souven*, implies irony, in absurd or self-evident propositions: puto inserted without a dependent word or clause is *Class.* but rare; Krebs). *Sis meā quidem opinione*, ut ego existimo. ut mihi visus sum. quomodo mihi persuado (*as I persuade or flatter myself*; parenthetically, *C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6, end*). 4) *To have in the mind, cogitare (with an infn.)*; agitare animo (or secum) qd: *I thought of going to Rome*, cogitabam Romam ire (where ire may be omitted; see *C. Att. 16, 2, 4*). 5) *To remember, recordari*, reminisci. meminisse [*See REMEMBER*]. *cs rei memoriam comprehendere*, rei cs memoriam habere. *To t. no more of a thing*, cs rei memoriam deponere; rem ex memoria deponere. 6) *To consider, revolve in the mind*, cogitare eum or in animo, or simply cogitare qd or de qd re. considerare in animo, cum animo, secum, or simply considerare qd or de qd re (to consider carefully).—qd agitare mente or animo, or in mente or cum animo (to turn over in one's mind).—perpendere, pensitare qd (to weigh and ponder).—(secum) meditare de qd re or qd (to t. over, consider how a thing ought to be done or to be).—secum or cum animo reputare qd (to t. over a thing past or present, or of which the mind has formed a conception).—apud animum proponere (to place before the mind; *Sulpic. ap. C. ad Div. 4, 5, end*).—deliberare (to deliberate). *T. of this one thing*, hoc unum cogita: *I t. over many important subjects*, versantur in animo meo multas et graves cogitationes: *to t. seriously on a thing*, toto pectore cogitare de re; diu multumque secum reputare qd; animo contemplari qd; intendere cogitationem in qd. 7) *To be of a certain opinion, be disposed in a certain way*, cogitare. sentire. *To t. affectionately towards any one*, amabiliter cogitare in qm: *to t. ill of any one*, male opinari de qo (*see Bremi, Suet. Cas. 51*): *to t. one thing and say another*, aliter sentire, aliter loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere (*S. Cat. 10, 5*). 8) *To judge, judicare*. sentire. *Ju. sentire et judicare*.—statuere. *To t. differently at different times on the same subject*, alias aliud isdem de rebus et sentire et judicare (*C. de Or. 2, 7, 30*): *to t. the same*, idem sentire; idem mihi videtur: *to t. with any one*, as he t's, cs sententiam sequi: *to t. differently*, aliter sentire; quite differently, longe dissentire; longe alia mihi mens est. 9) *To have regard, care, consulere, prospicere ci or cs rebus, rationibus, curare qd. rationem cs rei habere or ducere. respirare qd. To t. of a person in one's will*, in testando memorem esse cs (*Afr. L. 1, 34*); legare ci qd in testamento (opp. in testando immemorem esse cs).

THINKER, usually by the verbs. Intelligendi auctor or magister, or auctor et magister. A speculative *t.*, philosophus (in this sense always in *C.* in his philosophical treatises): an acute *t.*, homo acutus ad excogitandum.

THINKING, adj. cogitans. intelligens (that has distinct ideas).—cogitationis particeps (that has the power of thought). *A t. being*, mens (*C. N. D. 2, 5, extr.*); see the verb.

THINKING, s. See **THOUGHT**, **MIND**.

THINNNESS, tenuitas. raritas. gracilitas. exilitas. See the adjective.

THIRD, tertius. Every *t.*, tertius quisque; e. g., every *t. month*, tertio quoque mense: for the *t. time*, tertium: for the second and *t. time*, iterum ac tertium; iterum tertiumque: that comes on every *t. day*, tertianus (as an ague, &c.): the *t. part*, tertium (with or without partes): a *t.* (= another), tertius.

THIRDIY, tertio. See also the forms of *d'-vision* given under **FIRST**.

THIRST, a. sitis (*prop. and fig.*).—*cupiditas* (*fig., deiv.*); *for alth.*, *es rel.* *T. after liberty*, *sitis libertatis*: *t. after truth*, *cupiditas veri videndi*; *studium veri reperiendi*: *to have a t. after alth.*, *sitis qd.*: *to have or suffer t.*, *sitis*; *sitis cruciari* (*violent t.*): *to die of t.*, *sitis enecari*, *mori*: *to cause or occasion t.*, *sitis facere*, *gignere*, *afferre*, *stimulare*, *accendere*: *to quench t.*, *sitis restinguere*, *extinguere*: *to remove t.*, *sitis ex- pliere*, *depellere*, *reprimere*; *sitis hausit gelidae aquae sedare* (*by a draught of cold water*): *he ought to quench his t. only with cold water*, *potione aquae tantum a siti vindicare debet*.

THIRST, v. sitire (*prop. and fig.*).—*To t. violently*, *siti cruciari*; *sitis fauces urit* (*poet.*): *fig.*, *to t. after alth.*, *sitis qd.*; *es rel.* *cupiditate flagrare*; *rem ardentem cupere*.

THIRSTILY (*fig.*), *sitienter*, *ardenter*.

THIRSTY, | *That thirsts*, *sitens* (*prop. and fig.*): *after alth.*, *es rel.*—*siticulosus* (*of the ground*).—*es rei* *cupiditate flagrans*; *es rei* *aridus*, *appetens* (*fig.*, *very desirous of a thing*).—*| That causes thirst*, *siticulosus*. *sitis faciens*, *gignens*, *or stimulan.*

THIRTEEN, rarely tredecim (*L. 36, 45, & Frontin. Aqued. 33*); *usually* (*in C. only*) *tredecim* *et tres*, *or tres et decem* (*see C. Rose. Am. 7, 20; 35, 99; L. 37, 30, 8*).—*Every t.*, *terni dñi*, *or dñi terni*: *t. times*, *tredecies*.

THIRTEENTH, tertius decimus, *decimus et tertius* (*but rarely decimus tertius*, *Gell. 18, 2, extr.*: *never tertius et decimus*).—*For the t. time*, *tertium decimum*.

THIRTIETH, tricesmus or trigesimus.

THIRTY, triginta, (*distib.*) *tricenā*, *æ*, *a* (*used also for 'thirty' with subit. wch have no singular*).—*A space of t. years*, *tricennum* (*Cod. Just. 7, 31*); *triginta anni*: *the males attain at the most to the age of t. years*, *vita maribus triceis annis longissima*: *t. years of age*, *tricenarius*; *triginta annorum*: *that lasts t. years*, *triginta annorum*: *thirty times*, *trices*; *trigesies*: *t. times as large*, *as small*, *fig.*,—**triginta partibus major*, *minor*, *&c.*: *months of t. days*, *cavi menses* (*opp. pleni menses*, *those of t. one*, *Censorin 20*).

THIS, hic, hæc, hoc (*for wch qui, quæ, quod must be used at the beginning of a new proposition when 'this' refers to a person or thing already mentioned: in Eng. we use in such cases 'and,' 'for,' 'but,' 'hence,' 'therefore,' 'now,' &c.*; *wch in Lat. must be omitted before qui for hic*; *see Krebs, § 570*).—*ille* (*is often used in Lat. with ref. to a statement to follow, where in Eng. 'this' is used*. In quoting *aby's* words, *hic* is however generally used: *illud animarum corporumque dissimile*, *quod &c.*; *but*, *in hanc fere sententiam locutus est*).—*T. and that*, *ille et ille*; *ille aut ille* (= *several, indefinitely*; *e. g.* *commendo vobis illum et illum*).—*As antecedent to a relative, is the regular unemphatic pron.*, *but hic, iste, ille, can all be used with their proper meaning*: *ista quæ a te dicta sunt* (*iste as demonstrative of second person*); *hæc, quæ a nobis disputata sunt* (*i. e.*, *as just present to our thoughts*); *qui illa tenet quorum artem instituisse vult*.—*T. here*, *hicce, hæcce, hocce*: *t. and that*, *ille et ille*; *nonnemo* (*many a one*): *this...that*, *hic...ille* (*often also ille...hic, where ille refers to the latter, hic to the former*; *see Hæc. Cæs. B. G. 3, 11*); *alius...alius* (*the one...the other*): *t. of mine*, *hic, hæc, hoc*; *t. of yours*, *iste, ista, istud*: *t. of his, ille, illa, illud* (*all in the gender, &c.*, *of the following subit.*): *t. time*, *nunc* (*and, when past time is viewed as present, tunc*); *in præsentī* (*now*, *at t. time*): *hic, hac* *in re*, *hic in causâ* (*in t. case*): *in t. case, hac* *in re*; *hac in causâ*; *si res ita se habet* (*if the thing be so*); *si hic casus incidit* (*if t. case shall have happened*): *of t. year*, *huius anni*; *horotinus*, *hornus* (*born or produced in t. year, of fruits and animals*); *the latter*, *perp accidentaliter, only in poets*: *on t. side*, *exterior*: *t. side of*, *citra* (*prep. and adv.*); *and t. too* (*as adding an attribute in the way of climax*), *et*, *leque*, *atque*; *and t. too, not*, *neque* (*e. g.* *unam rem explicabo, eamque maximam*).—*In oblique narration, where the speaker would use 'this,' hic, the reporter sometimes retains the hic, and sometimes changes it into 'that,' ille, adapting the statement to his own position*; *thus, Marcellus respondit*, 'Non plura per annos quinquaginta benefacta Hieronis, quam paucis hi annis maleficia eorum, qui Syracusas tenuerint, erga populum Romanum esse' (*L. 25, 31, where Marcellus would himself use his annis*; *but in 25, 28, occasione, qualis illo momento horæ sit, nullam deinde fore, where the speaker would use hoc momento*).

THISTLE, carduus, *a place overgrown with t.*, *carduatum*: *the head of a t.*, **cardui cacumen*.

THITHER, illuc, *istuc*, *illo*. *in eum locum*, *eo* (*in that place*).—*ad id.* *ad eam rem*, *eo* (*to that point or state*).

THONG, lorum (*g. t.*; *loramentum* *is not Class.*).—*habēna* (*with wch alth. is kept or drawn in, or the contrary, as a rein, &c.*).—*corrīgga* (*used for binding together, as a shoe-tie*).—*amentum* (*a t. fastened to a javelin*).—*taurea* (*a leather t.*).

THORN, | *Præra*, *spina* (*a t. or prick on plants, also the thorn-bush*).—*sentia*, *vepres* (*a briar*).—*Black t.*, *prunus silvestris* (*Cels.*): *Glastonbury t.*, **crataegus* (*Lin.*): *of t. t.*, *made of t.*, *spineus*.—*|* *Fig.* *spina molestia cura*.—*To be in the side of aby. ci inuam* *or odiosum esse*; *qm pungere, arere*: *I am a t. in your side*, *stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (*Comic.*).

THORNBACK, *traja clavata (*Lin.*).

THORNY, spinosus (*only prop.*).—*laboriosus*, *ardus*, *arummosus* (*fig., troublesome*).—*Disserendi spinæ* and *spinorum disserendi genus signifiy 'a subtle investigation,' not a 'thorny' one* (*see C. Fin. 3, 1, 3; 4, 28, 79*).

THOROUGH, | *Complete*, *verus*, *germanus* (*but before another adj. vere must be used, not verus*: *a t. Ciceronian*, **vere Ciceronianus*).—*subtilis* (*of a person, that performs ably with ingenuity, accuracy, or precision*; *of a thing, done with such ingenuity, &c.*).—*acutus*; *in alth.*, *qd re* *or ad qd faciendum* (*of a person, who penetrates to the very pith of a matter*; *of a thing, made or done by such a person*).—*accuratus* (*made or done with care and exactness*; *only of things*).—*exquisitus*. *Jn. exquisitus* and *minime vulgaris*, *reconditus* and *exquisitus* (*above the ordinary*; *of persons and things*).—*Solidus* *is used by good modern writers in the sense of 'thorough,' but without any ancient authority*.—*A t. scholar*, *exquisitâ doctrinâ homo* (*who possesses more than ordinary learning*); *vir omnibus artibus peritus* (*a varied and extensive information*): *a t. philosopher*, *philosophus subtilis*; *philosophus acutus*: *t. scholarship*, *doctrina exquisita*: *to have a t. knowledge of the Lat. language*, *bene* (*more strongly optime*) *Latine scire*: *to have a t. acquaintance with Lat. literature*, *in Latine literis multum versatum esse*.—*'Thorough' may often be transl. by summus, maximus, with or without omnium*: *by caput* *or princeps* *with a gen.*: *by totus ex qd re factus est* *or constat*: *versatus est* *in omni genere* *es rei*.—*In Plant.* *by compounds with the Gk. tri* (*trifur*; *triscuria*): *a t. rogue*, *trifurcifer* (*Com.*); *caput acelerum* (*Plant.*); *princeps flagitiorum* (*C.*); *veterator*.—*Sis by a superlative adj.*: *a t. fool*, *stolidissimus*, *stultissimus*.—*| That goes through*, *per locum penetrans*, *locum lustrans*.

THOROUGH-BRED, honesto genere natus.

THOROUGHFARE, transitus, *transitio* *pervia* (*through houses, courts*).—*Janus* (*a passage, such as those leading fm the forum at Rome into the neighbouring streets*).—*Having a t.*, *transitorius*; *pervius* (*through wch one may make way*; *opp. inuius*): *a forum with t.*, *forum transitorium* (*Ench. 7, 23*): *a house with t.*, *domus transitoria* (*Suet. Ner. 31*).

THOROUGHLY, prorsus (*opp. 'in some degree,' or 'almost,' quite, without exception*).—*omnino* (*opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.*; *completely, quite*).—*plane* (*quite*; *opp. pæne*).—*in* *or per omnes partes*, *per omnia* (*in every respect*).—*penitus* (*through and through*; *e. g.* *amittere, perspicere, cognoscere, &c.*; *opp. magnâ ex parte, and to 'superficially'*).—*funditus* (*fm the foundation, utterly*; *apply with verbs of perishing, destroying, defeating, rejecting, depriving*).—*See QUIRE*.—*Sis bene penitus* (*e. g.* *qui bene penitus... in latius familiaritatem sese dedit*, *C. Ferr. 2, 70*).—*To treat t. on any subject*, *subtiliter* *or accurate* *atque exquisitè disputare* *or disserere* *de re*: *to examine a thing t.*, *qd penitus perscrutare*: *to know alth. t.*, *qd penitus percipisse*; *qd perperisæ planeque cognovisse*: *to make oneself thoroughly acquainted with alth.*, *animus pervolvitur in re* (*see C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*).—*In sinu me in qd* (*see C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34*).—*penitus insinuo in qd* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, 149*).—*That Cicero used not only insinuate* (*insin.*), *but also to insinuate, is satisfactorily shown by Zumpt, C. Ferr. 3, 68, 157*: *I have made myself t. acquainted with a thing*, *res penitus mihi nota est* (*C. de Or. 2, 35, in.*).

THOU, tu (*pron. pers.*); *usually omitted to Latin, except for sake of emphasis or distinction*; *but* (1) *if two actions of the same person are distinguished*, *the pronoun is usually expressed with the first*. (2) *When two actions are related of a person wch seem inconsistent with each other* (*e. g.* *'You who did this, also did that,' the first may have qui; the second is with the second*).

rum (e. g. qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur) is per municipia coloniasque Gallias ... cucurrit; *Phil.* 2, 20).

THOUGH. See **ALTHOUGH.**

THOUGHT. cogitatio (act of thinking; and as *con-* *ceptus*, a *t.*)—cogitatum (a *t.*)—mens (understanding; *esp.* = opinion, view).—sententia (an opinion, reply if *et* founded; *thes.* = a good or just *t.*)—opinio (a mere *opinion*, supposition).—suspicio (conjecture, suspicion).—consideratio, meditatio, deliberatio, cogitatio (reflexion, deliberation, consideration).—consilium (design, aim, intention).—dictum (a thought uttered; a saying).—locus (a chief point or matter in philosophical questions; *as Cic. Tusc.* 1, 24, 57, quem locum multo etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo *so* die, quo excessit e vita; *so* also *Cic. Lat.* 13, 46, c.). A quick or sudden *t.*, a flash of *t.*, cogitatio (sententia).—inventum (invention). a wise *t.*, callidum inventum: a wonderful *t.*, mirum inventum: a witty, facetious, sales, facete, saise, acute dicta: the *t.*'s, cogitata mentis; sensa mentis or animi; quæ mente concipiuntur; quæ animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus: the *enters* my mind, ad cogitationem deducor (I am led to *re* *t.*)—subit cogitatio animus; succurrit mihi res (it occurs to me)—venit mihi in mentem (a *thg* suddenly occurs to me, strikes me.—*Res* venit mihi in pinionem *is* unusual; *see* *Bremi* ad *Np. Milt.* 7, 3).—duco animum (I hit upon the idea), with an *inf.* *as C. de Divis.* 1, 13, p. in.). or with ut (*C. Rosc. Am.* 9, in.; *L.* 2, 5, 7).—adducor in suspicionem (I am led to suspect).—venit mihi in suspicionem *is* unusual; *see* *Bremi*, *l. c.*). To pass *fm* one *t.* to another, cogitare aliam rem ex aliâ *re*: to turn or direct all *one's* *t.*'s to *athg*, cogitationes omnes or animum totum d qd intendere; cogitationes omnes conferre in rem; oto animo cogitare de re; omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad qd incitare; omni cogitatione ferri ad *rem*; totum et mente et animo in qd insisterre. To pursue a *t.*, versari in cogitatione *cs* *rel*: not to collect or concentrate *one's* *t.*'s, alioque or alias res agere; not tendere: to be in deep *t.*, deep in *t.*, in cogitatione eximium esse: after due *t.*, re diligenter pensâ or consideratâ; initi subductaque ratione; omnibus rebus incurispectis: the matter requires *t.*, res habet deliberationem; res cadit in deliberationem: to direct *aby's* *t.* to *athg*, in cogitationem *cs* *rei* qm avertere: to give *he* *t.* of *athg* to *aby*, *cs* cogitationem *cs* *rel* incipere: to suggest to *aby* the *t.* that, qm ad eam cogitationem deducere, or in eam cogitationem adducere, ut &c.: to put *thg* out of *aby's* *t.*'s, abducere *cs* animum a *re*: to discuss *athg* *fm* *one's* *t.*'s, cogitationem de re abjicere; non amplius cogitare de re: dissuade *these* *t.*'s, abducas *fm* animum ab his cogitationibus: what are your *t.*'s? quas cogitationes volvis? This is my only *t.*, nihil cogito nisi hoc: to supply *athg* (a word, &c.) in *t.*, inelligere; intelligi velle (when the writer himself is *po*ken of. *see* *subintelligere* *is* not *Lat.*, and *subau* *lure* *is* not *Class.*): to enter into *aby's* *t.*'s, et in sensum *t.* in mentem *cs* intrare (*Cic. de Or.* 2, 25, 109); ad ensuum opinionemque *cs* penetrare (*Cic. Partit.* 36, 23): to know *aby's* *t.*'s, quid *cs* cogitet scire: my *t.*'s opinion on the subject are quite different, longe mihi *lia* mens est: these are my *t.*'s on the matter, hæc abui quæ de eâ re dicere (*I* had this to say on the *subjct*); (forensic) rerum hæc nostra consilia sunt (*Cic. Att.* 4, 2, *estr.*): wrapt in *t.*, defixus cogitatione.

THOUGHTFUL, gravis (opp. levis).—prœvidus. autus (prudent, cautious; of persons).—prudens (acting or pronouncing with consideration; of persons, judgements). See also **CONSIDERATE.**

THOUGHTFULLY, provide. caute. prudenter.

THOUGHTFULNESS, gravitas (consideration; opp. svitas).—cautio, circumspectio, prudentia (caution, circumspection, prudence, &c.).

THOUGHTLESS, temerarius (acting without due reflection).—securus (unconcerned, *fm* an opinion of safety).—imprudens (*fm* want of proper foresight, opp. aratus).—socrus (stupidly *t.*).—incuriosus (wanting activity and proper care; indifferent).—negligens (opp. diligens); in qâ *re* negligens *ac* dissolutus; parum accuratus.

THOUGHTLESSLY, inconsulte (inconsiderate, without due reflection); sine curâ. secure. incuriose (postul.). negligenter. indiligenter.

THOUGHTLESSNESS, inconsiderantia, temeritas (want of due reflection).—securitas (freedom *fm* care and *fm* fear of danger).—imprudencia (want of foresight).—socrdia (want of thought, observation, &c.).—neuria (want of activity and good heed; indifference).—negligentia (negligence and indifference).

THOUSAND, mille (a *t.*, *is* properly a *subst.*, inclinable in the sing., but found only in positions which admit a *nom.* or an *accus.* As a *subst.*, it governs the *gen.*; e. g. mille hominum, mille passuum; but mille is also very frequently used as an indeclinable *adj.*, and that in the place of all the cases).—milla, *num.*, *m.* (several *t.*; the declinable *pl.* of mille). The number of thousands is denoted either by the cardinal numerals or by distributives, e. g. duo ar bina, decem or dena, milla; the objects enumerated are put in the *gen.* after milla, e. g. trecenta milla armatorum, unless followed by one of the numeral *adj.*, e. g. habuit tria milla trecentos milites. *Key.* The *subst.* is very rarely put in the same case as milla; *as* in *Virg. Æn.* 9, 132, tot millia gentes arma ferunt Italiam. *Key.* None but the poets express the number of *t.*'s by the indeclinable mille, preceded by numeral adverbs; *as*, bis mille equi, for duo or bina milla equorum. Octavianus left a *t.* sesterces to each of the prætorian soldiers, Octavianus legavit prætorianis militibus singula millia numorum (*see* not milliones numos): you shall give a *t.* talents every twelve years, dabitis millia talentum (*see* not millena talenta) per duodecim annos. When 'thousand' is employed to denote a large indefinite number, the Latin is mille or sexcenti; e. g., a *t.* new plans, mille nova consilia: a *t.* such things, sexcenta similia, multa similia: a *t.* thanks, summas gratias ago: containing a *t.*, millarius: captain of a *t.*, chiliarchus; (the number), a *t.*, chillas; or Lat. (in late writers) numerus millenarius: by *t.*'s, milla; e. g. milla crabronum coeunt: a *t.* fold, millies tantum (*see* there is no good authority for millicuplus): a *t.* times, millies: in a *t.* ways, mille modis.

THOUSANDTH, millesimus.

THOWL, scamus (C.).

THRALDOM. See **BONDAGE, SERVITUDE.**

THRASH, † To beat, verberibus cedere or castigare. verberibus or flagris implere. male mulcare. verberibus subigere or irrigare (Com.); verberibus mulcare; with a stick, cl fustem impingere; qm fuste coercere (H.). † To beat out corn, e spicis grana excutere, discutere, or exterere. frumentum detere (g. H.).—messem pericla flagellare, spicas baculis excutere (with long sticks).—spicas fustibus tundere or cudere (with clubs or mallets).—frumentum pulsibus tribularum detere. messem tribulis exterere. a spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo (these three by a machine; prob. a roller drawn by oxen).—spicas exterere pecudibus or jumentorum ungulis. spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto (by oxen).—messem exterere eorum gressibus (by horses). We find frumentum in arâ terere (H. Sat. 1, 1, 45); terere culmos (Virg.).

THRASHER, *qui excutit flagello grana frugum, &c. See the verb.

THRASHING, tritūra (Col.).

THRASHING-FLOOR, arca (C.); or, more fully, arca in quâ frumenta deterruntur (Afr. Col. 1, 6, 23).

THRASHING-MACHINE, *machina grani frumenti excutienda; or *prope* tribula or tribulum (V. Georg. 1, 164; O. Met. 13, 803; Varr. R. R. 1, 62; Plin. H. N. 18, 30: this was a thick heavy board, armed underneath with spikes or flints, and drawn over the corn by a yoke of oxen).

THREAD, a. † PROPR. flum (g. t.). linum. linea (thicker; composed of several *t.*'s twisted together). To draw a *t.*, flum ducere, trahere: gold *t.*'s, aurea fila; aurum netum (spun gold; Aetna. Avil. 6, 36): silver *t.*'s, argentea fila. *argentum in flum ductum. PROV. To hang by a *t.*, admodum tenui filo suspensum esse (Val. Max.). in summum discrimen deductum esse. in summo discrimine versari. tenui filo pendere (O.): not to have a dry *t.* about one, imbre, pluvia, sudore (as the case may be) madidum or madefactum esse. (Fio.) The *t.* of a discourse, cursus or series narrationis: to cut off the *t.* of a discourse, incidere or præcidere orationem (not flum or orationis abruptum: flum is the texture of a discourse; the nature, &c. of an argument): to resume the *t.* of a discourse, redire ad id unde devertimus; unde exorsa est oratio, *cs* reverti: but to resume the *t.* of our discourse, sed jam unde huc degressa est, *cs* redeat oratio; sed jam, unde exorsa est oratio, *cs* revertatur: the *t.* of a screw; by the Gk. πείλοχλον (we find *pl.*, rugæ per cochleam bullantes, Plin. 18, 31, 74).

THREAD, v. † To put a thread through (a needle), conjicere flum in acum (Cels.).—flum per acum trajicere. flum in acum inserere (Afr. C. 2, 20, 3). † To put on a thread, lineam per rem perstrere

ast. Parr.); lino inserere (*Ter.*). || *To wind oneself through a place, penetrare per locum. pervadere locum or per locum.*

THREADBARE, tritus, obsoletus (*the latter of clothes or the weaver*).—attritus (*e. g. toga attrita, Mart.*).

THREAT, minatio, comminatio (*act of threatening*).—denunciatio (*a threatening declaration*).—minæ (*threatening words, t. s.*). To throw out t. s., minas jacere, jactare; agat aby, minis qm insequi.

THREATEN, || **TRANS.** || **PROPR.** minas jacere, jactare, minis uti. To t. one with atq, qd ci minari, mintari, comminari (*g. t.*); denunciare ci qd (*to give a threatening notice*); Intentare ci qd (*by preparations made, arma ci intentare*); to t. one with fire and sword, mintari ci ferrum flammamque, or ferro ignique; to t. one with war, arma intentare ci: we are threatened by him with blows, verbera minatur: verbera nobis intentantur. || **FIG.** || Imminere. Impendere. A war with the Parthians t. s. us, bellum nobis impendit a Parthis: the enemy's camp t. s. the city, castra hostium imminet portis. || **INTRANS.** || Something t. s. (*i. e., is near at hand*), res imminet, instat, impendit: war, danger t. s., impendit bellum, periculum: it t. s. for rain, imbres imminet; nubiliatur, or nubilare cepit (*it is becoming overcast*).

THREATENING, a minatio, comminatio (*a threat*).—denunciatio (*menacing declaration*).—minæ (*threats, menacing words*).

THREATENING, *adj.* || **PROPR.** minax, minitabundus (*of persons*). || **FIG.** || instans, imminens, præsens (*impending*). To withdraw fm the t. storm, impendentem effugere tempestatem (*Np.*): to assume a t. character, immutari (*see Np. Eum. 10, 3*); in a t. manner, minaciter.

THREE, tres, tria, trini, trinæ, trina (*t. together*; also = t. at once, usually with substantives which have no singular, but also otherwise).—terni, æ, a (*every t., distrib.*); also = t. at once) A space of t. days, triduum: every t. days, ternis diebus: tertio quoque die (*on every third day*): after t. days, post ejus diel tertium diem: t. years old, trimus, trimulus (> never = lasting t. years): tres annos natus (*t. years old; of persons*); trium annorum (*that lasts t. years*; also t. years old); triennis (*that lasts t. years*): a space of t. years, triennium: t. pounds, trepondo: in t. parts; see **THREEFOLD**: t. parts (*of a whole*), dodrans: consisting of t., ternarius: t. words with you, to tribus verbis volo (*Comm.*): to say atq in t. words, qd in tribus verbis dicere: there are t. of us, nos sumus tres: t. and a half, tres et semis; tres et dimidium: dimidium super tres (*see*) not sequitur, which denotes the relation of 3 to 4).

THREEFOLD, triplus (*three times as much, τριπλάσιος*)—trigeminus or terginus (*triple*).—tripartitus (*divided into three*).—triplex (*consisting of three parts, τριπλοῦς*).—terni, æ, a (*see THREE*). To make a t. division, trifariam or tripartito dividere: to make t., triplicare.

THREESCORE, sexaginta. See **SIXTY**.

THRESHOLD, limen (*propr.*, and *fig. in poetry*).—initium (*fig., beginning*). To cross aby's t., limen cs intrare or hñre: the t. of a speech, prima orationis verba, exordium, proœmium (*see*) not initium in this connexion: the t. of an art or science, elementa, rudimenta, incunabula, pl. || *The word in its fig. sense may often be rendered by Crcl. with primus.*

THRICE, ter. T. as much, triplum: t. more, triplu plus: to multiply t., triplicare.

THRIFT, || **CAREFULNESS**, cura, diligentia. See **CAREFULNESS**. || **FRUGALITY**, frugalitas. See **FRUGALITY**. || **PROFIT**, lucrum. See **PROFIT**.

THRIFTILY, || **CAREFULLY**, caute, diligenter. || **FRUGALLY**, frugaliter, parce. Jx. parce et frugaliter.

THRIFTY, || **CAREFUL AND INDUSTRIOUS**, cautus ac diligens, providus, diligens. || **FRUGAL**, frugalis, parvus.

THRILL, s. || A sharp sound, sonus acutus, sonus vibrans (*a warbling*; Plin. 10, 29, 43).—tinnitus (*a tinkling*). || A sharp, piercing sensation; by the verb.

THRILL, v. || To make a sharp sound, acute sonare, resonare, tinnire. It t. s. in my ears, aures meæ tinniunt, personant: aures strepunt (*L. 22, 14*). || To feel a sharp or tingling sensation, micare, agitari, moveri. To t. with joy, gaudium percipere; lætitiâ exultare, gestire, or effrui; gaudia exsilire.

THRIVE, crescere (*to grow*; *propr. and fig.*).—provenire (*of trees, corn, &c.*; also *fig., as Plin. Ep. 3, 19,*

extr., of studies).—convalescere (*fig., to grow strong*; *see C. Rep. 2, 14, init.*). To t. well, bene, feliciter provenire (*propr.*); *leta incrementa capere (*fig.*): weakly unjustly gotten never t. s., male paria male dilabuntur (*Poeta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27, init.*); to cause to t., qd latum facere (*propr.*); rem alere (*fig., C. Tusc. 1, 2, 4, honos alit artes*); rem augere; incrementum adferre c. rei.

THROAT, jugulum (*v. pr.*). faux, usually pl. fauces (*the upper, narrower part near the entrance of the t.*).—gula (*the gullet, which conveys the food fm the mouth to the stomach*)—guttur (*the entrance of the wind-pipe*; also the gullet and wind-pipe). To cut aby's t., qm jugulare. jugulum ci perferre; gladium demittere cs in jugulum (*Plant. Merc. 3, 4, 28*): to have a good t. (*to be able to speak loudly*), in clamando robustum esse.

THROB, v. palpitare, salire (*e. g. cor salit or palpitat*).

THROB, THROBBING, a. palpitatio; or by the verbs.

THROE, dolor (*in pl. also = pangs of childbirth, cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 12, &c.*; also dolores puerperæ, *Plant.*: dolor quem in puerperio cs patitur, *Sen.*). See **PAGE**.

THRONE, solum (*v. pr.*).—thrōnōs (*thrōnos is not found in the best prose writers: and solum in its fig. sense, for 'royal dignity,' is poet.*).—sedes or sella regia (*propr.*).—regnum (*fig., kingdom, regal power*).—imperium (*fig., empire*). To sit upon a t., sedere in solio, or in sede regia (*propr.*); regem esse; regnare (*fig.*): to ascend a t., *in solium ascendere (*propr.*); regnum occupare; regnum or imperium adipisci: regni or regno, imperii or imperio, potiri; regnare capere (*fig.*): one comes to the t., imperium or regnum transit ad qm: to aspire to the t., regnum appetere; regnum occupare velle: to succeed to the t., succedere regno ci; or succedere regno in cs locum: to call to the t., qm accire in regnum or ad regnandum: to raise to the t., summam rerum deferre ad qm (deferre ci regnum ac diadema; *H. Od. 2, 2, 22*): to restore to the t., restituere qm in regnum; reducere qm: to drive fm the t., ci regni dignitatem adimere; ci imperium abrogare; ci regnum auferre or eripere; qm regno spoliare; regno pellere or expellere.

THRONG, a. turba, &c. See **CROWD**, a.

THRONG, v. influere, &c. See **CROWD**, v.

THROSTLE, || A bird, *turdus musicus (*Linna.*).

THROTTLE, s. See **THROAT**.

THROTTLE, v. ci elidere spiritum, fauces, or colulum (*v. pr.*; although the two last occ. only *O. Met. 12, 142*, and *Sen. Herc. Est. 1235*: to be distinguished fm suffocare = to suffocate, choke; fm strangulare = to strangle; and fm jugulare = to cut the throat).

THROUGH, ade. See **THROUGHOUT**.

THROUGH, prep. || Of space and time, per; but this is usually expressed by compound words. || Denoting a means, per (*as if a living being be the means: rarely if it be a thing*). The Latins usually express the means, if it be a thing, by a simple abl.: as, to gain the favour of others by flatteries, aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere; See **GROF.** § 217 and 218, Obs. 2: Zumpt, § 455. Hence also with the grand the prep. is always omitted; as, the human mind is nourished by learning and thinking, hominis mens diacendo alitur et cogitando. Sic also the Latins employ the participles utens and usus (*as the Greeks χρῆσταις and χρῆσταις*; *v. e. g. proclis secundis usus*). || Denoting cause and operation, per (*by occasion of*).—a, ab (*denoting immediate operation, esp. after passive and intrans. verbs*; as, interire ab eo).—propter (*denoting an efficient cause, after trans. or intrans. verbs*; e. g. li propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem asperimus: or it may be expressed by ductus, adductus, motus, excitatus, &c.; e. g. pulchritudine ductus; or in this case we may use propter, ob, causâ; if the notion of hindrance or impediment be included, we may use prohibens or impeditus instead of ductus (e. g. negotii impeditus); cs operâ (*by the efforts of any one*; e. g. corum operâ plebs concitata est).—cs or cs rei beneficio (*the kindness of*; e. g. sic Gyges repente annui beneficis rex exortus est, t. the ring). If things without life are specified as a cause, the relation is usually expressed by the abl. without a preposition; as, this has happened i. your fault, vestra culpa hoc accidit (*see GROF.* § 218, Obs. 2, eqq.; Zumpt, § 452). || Denoting extension of space and time, = throughout, per; e. g. t. in the provinces of your empire, per imperii t. provincias: the report spreads t. all Africa, fama per omnem Africanam divulgatur. Here also the Latins form compounds with per; e. g., t. and t., penitus (*to the innermost part, entirely*; e. g. perspicere, nosse).—per omnes

partes (i. all parts, &c.). The Latins also express it by verbs compounded with per; as, percutere: also with trans; as, to pierce & i. with a sword, qm transigere gladio. To be carried i., valere (of a law, plan, &c.).—perferri (of a proposed law).

THROUGHOUT, adv. prorsus (altogether, entirely, without exception; as, prorsus omnes).—omnino (perfectly; opp. magnâ ex parte, &c.).—plane, in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect).—penitus, funditus (thoroughly, fm the foundation). Nothing t., nihil omnino: i. or for a great part, omnino aut magnâ ex parte. Sometimes 'throughout' is rendered by totus.

THROUGHOUT, prep. See THROUGH.

THROW, v. jacere. jactare (to do it repeatedly or constantly).—mittere (to send it forth to a person or persons; e. g. tela tormentis missa).—conficere (prop., to t. together; either of many doing it at once, or of bringing many things or persons together; e. g., to t. their knapsacks in a heap, conficere sarcinas in acervum, l.; soldiers into a town, milites in locum; aby into prison, qm in maledicta; also pila in hostes; maledicta in qm).—injicere (to t. into, and also upon or over; e. g. pallium cl, C. ci rei or in qd. petere qm qâ re (t. atq. ab) aby).—jaculari (to hurl, by swinging the hand round). To t. stones, lapides jacere; at aby, lapides mittere or conficere in qm; lapidibus petere qm: to t. atq. ab aby's head, in caput cs qd jaculari: to t. money amongst the people, numos spargere populo, in plectem: to t. money into the sea, pecuniam in mare jubere mergi: to t. oneself at aby's feet, se ad cs pedes, or ci ad pedes projicere or abjicere (cs or ci equally right: Krebs was too hasty in condemning cl, which he allows in his 2nd edit.): to t. a cloak around or about one, pallium circumjicere or pallium injicere ci (C. N. D. 3, 34, 83): to t. oneself into atq., injicere se in qd (e. g. in medios ignes, C.): irrure in qd (e. g. in medium aciem): to t. light on atq., lumen or multum luminis cl rei afferre: aby overboard, qm in alto ejicere e navi (C.); merchandise overboard, jacturam facere (of a voluntary loss). ¶ Throw away, abjicere, projicere (both also fig.): one's arms, arma abjicere or projicere; one's shield, scutum manu emittere.—Fig. To t. away m., pecuniam profundero: to t. oneself away (i. e. by misconduct, &c.), se abjicere (not se projicere, wch, C. Att. 9, 6, 6, — 'to expose oneself rashly to a danger,' 'to t. one's life away'). ¶ Throw down, sternere, prosternere (stretch on the ground).—affligere (dash down).—dejicere, deturbare (cast down).—evertere, subvertere (overthrow). To t. a man down, qm ad terram dare; qm terrâ or ad terram affligere; qm ad terram arietare (Curt. 9, 7, 22): to dash him down violently): to t. oneself down, se abjicere; corpus sternere or prosternere; on the grass, se abjicere in herbâ (not in herban; see C. de Orat. 1, 7, extr.); at aby's feet; see above, 'throw at aby's feet': to t. oneself down fm a wall, dejicere se de muro (Cæsar); præcipitare se ex muro (C. Frag.): to t. down a statue, statuum evertere (C.); a citadel, arcem evertere (C.); a house, domum evertere (C.), subvertere, proruere (T.); a horse, equum evertere (prop.). ¶ Throw off, ponere, deponere (lay aside).—exuere (put off).—abjicere (fling away). To t. off a yoke, jugum excutere; jugo se exuere; jugum exuere (slip it off); the dogs, canibus vincula demere (O.); canes immittere or instigare (in feras). ¶ Throw on; see THROW UPON. ¶ Throw out, jacere, ejicere. To t. out many very intelligible hints, multas nec dubias significationes jacere (Suet.). ¶ Throw up, sublimare jacere (aft. Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4); earth, terram adaggerare; about a tree, arborem aggerare; a mound, aggerem jacere, extruere (fig.): if = vomit, &c., rejicere ore, and simply rejicere, per os reddere (e. g. sanguinem).—excreare (to spit out); e. g. sanguinem, sputum)—excreare per tussim, extussire (to cough up blood, phlegm, &c.).—expuere (to spit out); e. g. blood, &c.).—evomere, eructare (to vomit forth; hence of volcanoes, ignes evomere, Sil. Ital. 7, 598; flammâs eructare, Justin 4, 1, 4). ¶ Throw upon, superinjicere. To t. oneself upon a bed, deponere in lecto; oneself down upon atq., se abjicere in qâ re (not in qd); gravel upon a road, glareâ superstruere viam; oneself upon (a body of troops, &c.), conficere se in qm or qd; impressionem facere (e. g., on the left wing, in sinistram cornu); invadere qm, the blame upon aby, culpam in qm conferre (if fm oneself); culpam or causam in qm transferre, vertere: to t. cold water upon atq., spem cs incidere or infringere; consilium cs improbare, &c. (according to the meaning): to t. myself upon a person, spem reponere, constituere in qo (see CAST); upon aby's compassion, ad misericordiam cs confugere.

THROW, ¶ A cast, jactus.—missus.—jactatio — coniectio (e. g. telum) [SYN. in CAST, v.].—ictus (a successful cast, a hit). A stone's t., lapidis jactus or coniectus (e. g. extra lapidis, tell, &c., jactus or coniectum esse): a t. of dice, jactus or missus talorum or tesserarum [SYN. in DIX, DICE, where the names of the t.'s will be found]. ¶ Risk, venture, alea. To venture atq. at a t., qd in aleam dare (prop. and fig.); qd in discri-men committere, vocare, deferre, or adducere; qd discrimini committere: often by agitur qd or de qâ re (atq. is at stake); or by dimicare de qâ re. My life is ventured upon the t., de vitâ dimico; de vitâ in discrimen voco: to be brought to the last t., in ultimum discrimen adduci (to be brought into the greatest danger); ultima audere, experiri; ad extrema or ad ultimum auxilium descendere (to be trying one's last chance): it is our last t., ad extrema perventum est; res est ad extremum perducta casum.

THRU, Ilicum. pl. licia. simbrice (the threads wch hang loosely at the end of a piece).

THRUSH, ¶ A bird, turdus (Plin., H., &c.). ¶ A kind of disease in the mouth, aphthæ (Cels., Marc. Emp.).

THRUST, v. trudere (g. t.).—pellere (to drive).—fodere (so as to pierce) qm or qd qâ re. ¶ Perfodere in this sense only in inferior or poetical prose; in Class. prose it always means 'to thrust through.' ¶ Thrust at, petere. ¶ Thrust down, detrudere. ¶ Thrust into, trudere in (not intrudere). detrudere in. ¶ Thrust out, extrudere (v. prop.).—expellere (to drive out).—exturbare (to drive out with violence).—ejicere (to cast out). JN. intrudere et ejicere. exterminare (to drive away fm a territory or a house).—excludere. removere (to exclude, shut out). To t. one out of the senate, qm ejicere e senatu; qm movere senatu or de senatu; qm movere loco senatorio.

THRUST, s. pettio (a blow aimed).—plaga, ictus (a blow inflicted). In other cases usually by the verb, trudere, &c. To make a home-t., see HOME, adj.

THUMB, s. pollex. digitus pollex. Of the size of a t., pollicaris: of a t.'s breadth, latitudine pollicari; latitudine digiti pollicis (aft. Cæs. B. C. 3, 13): of the thickness of a t., crassitudine digiti pollicis; crassitudine pollicaris: a t.'s breadth, crassitudo digiti pollicis; crassitudo pollicaris: of the length of a t., longitudine digiti pollicis (aft. Cæs. B. C. 3, 13): a t.'s length, longitudo digiti pollicis (aft. Cæs. B. C. 3, 30): a t.-screw, *tormentum pollicibus admovendum.

THUMB, v. *pollice terere.

THUMB-STALL, digitabulum (a finger-stall).

THUMP, s. colaphus (with the fist).—ictus. plaga (a blow).

THUMP, v. See BZAT.

THUNDER, s. tonitrus, ōs (in the pl. also tonitrus; but no where the singular tonitru; see Ramshorn, § 30, 5).—fulmen (flash of lightning with t.; also fig. verbum fulmina).—fragor (a crash, peal; e. g. fragor cœli or cœlestis). The t. of artillery, *tormentorum fragores: t. of eloquence, sonitus (cf. C. Att. 1, 14, 4): the t. of the Vatican, fulmen pontificale (aft. L. 6, 39, fulmen dictatorium): to hurl the t. of the Vatican at aby, *fulmine pontificali qm percellere.

THUNDER, v. tonare. intonare (both impers., trans. or intrans., prop. or fig.; tonare as intrans., intonare as trans., of a powerful speaker). It t. incessantly, continuus cœli fragor eat: to be afraid when it t., tonitrua expavescere: a thundering speech, oratio fulgurans ac tonans (aft. Q. 2, 16, 19); verborum fulmina (C. Fam. 9, 21, 1).

THUNDERBOLT, fulmen. fulminis ictus. It came like a t. after him, hac re gravissimè commotus est.

THUNDERSTUCK, ¶ PROPR. fulmine tactus or percussus de cœlo tactus (poet.).—fulguratus (Parr.). ¶ Fig. attonitus percussus. obstupescatus. territatus. exterritus. perterritus. perturbatus. (animo) consternatus (beside oneself with agitation).—(animo) confusus (confounded).—commotus. permotus (deeply moved).—Sis afflictus. percussus. attonitus. fulminatus. exanimatus. JN. obstupescatus ac perterritus. confusus et attonitus.

THURSDAY, *dies Jovis.

THUS, sic (so)—ita (under such circumstances).—hoc modo, ad hunc modum (in this manner). The affair stands t., sic res est. res ita se habet.

THWART, obsistere. repugnare. obniti. renti. adversari qm (not ci). JN. adversari et repugnare.—obstare or officere ci and ci rei cs (with this difference, that obst. means merely to be in aby's way; off. however, to be opposed to him in a hostile manner; e. g., to t.

aby's plans, as consilia obstatore offere, observing, however, the difference of meaning just alluded to.—*retardare qm. in alio, ad qd faciendum a qd re facienda, in qd re (to t. aby in alio, or in the execution of alio; e. g., in his privileges, in suo jure).* *To t. aby's designs, as consilia pervertere: to see one's hope thwarted, spes ad irritum cadit or redigitur: to t. aby's whole plan, conturbare ei omnes rationes: if accidents and engagements had not thwarted his projects, nisi qd casus aut occupatio ejus consilium premisset: to t. aby in every thing, omnia adversus qm facere: to t. one another's designs, obtrahere inter se (of two rivals): to t. one's own interest, repugnare utilitati suae.*

THY (You), tuus (but in Lat., when it does not stand in opposition, and imply when it refers to the subject of the proposition, it is usually not translated: see Krebs. § 113; Grotf. § 135, Obs. 1; Zumpt, § 768; Krüger, § 406, 3, Obs. 4). *It is thy (your) duty or part, tuum est, &c.*

THYME, thymum. Common t., *thymus vulgaris (Linn.). *Crisian or Grecian t., *Satureja Capitata (Linn.). Wild t., *thymus serpyllum (Linn.): the blossom of t., epithymon.*

TIARA, tihra, m. f. (Sen., O.) or tihras, m. m. (V.). **TICK**, s. [A kind of vermin, ricinus (Varr., Col.).] *The covering of a bed, *tegumentum culcitae. i Credit, vid. i Sound of a clock, &c., *ictus machinationis, quā hōræ moventur.*

TICK, v. *ictum reddere, in context with machinatio, &c.

TICKET, s. scheda. scida. scidula (as a piece of paper, &c.).—*tesera (as a token).*—libellus. tabella (hung up or exposed to view).

TICKET, v. scidula, scidula, tesseris, notare qd. **TICKLE**, titillare qd (also fig.; e. g. sensus; but in C. always with quasi prefixed: see Fin. 1, 11, 39; Off. 2, 18, 63).—*quasi titillationem adhibere ei rei (fig.; e. g. sensibus).*

TICKLING, titillatio (when used in a fig. sense, always with quasi).—titillatus (only in abl. titillatu).—Or by the verb.

TICKLISH, [PROPR.] qui titillatu facile movetur. *titillationis minime patiens. [Fio.] a) Of persons, excitable; e. g., he is very t. on that point, *hac re facile offendetur. b) Of things, lubricus et anceps (nice, critical, dangerous)—difficilis (difficult to manage).

TID-BIT. See TIT-BIT.

TIDE, [Alternate ebb and flow of the sea, aestus, aestuum accessus et recessus (C.). reciprocatio aestus, aestus maris reciproci (Plin.), aestus maritimi accedentes et recedentes (C. N. D. 2, 53, 103). With the t., aestu secundo (opp. *aestu adverso): when the t. is coming in, aestu crescente; quum ex alto aestus se incitat; going out, minuyente aestu (Cae. B. G. 2, 12); aestus marini undae recedunt (C.); aestus maris residunt, so resorbet: the t.'s are governed by the moon, marinarum aestuum accessus et recessus motu lunae gubernantur (C. Div. 2, 14, 34): there are two t.'s every twenty-four hours, aestus maris bis affluit bisque remeant vicinis quaternisque semper horis (Plin. 2, 97, 99). Spring-t., vid. (Fig.) history shows the t. of political affairs, in historia videre licet quo modo opes civitatum crescant ac decrescant. i Time s, vid. i Coars, cursus, &c. See COARSE.

TIDILY, compe. nitide.

TIDINGS, nuntius. See NEWS.

TIDY, compe. nitidus. See NEAT.

TIE, v. ligare. alligare. deligare. alligare. astringere (to draw, bind tightly).—*restringere. revincire (to bind backwards).* To t. on to, qd in re ligare: to t. aby to a post, qm alligare ad palum: to t. aby to a chariot, qm alligare in currum or religare ad currum: to t. one's hands behind one's back, manus religare; manus alligare or religare post tergum: to t. up, substringere: to t. up the hair, capillos in nodum colligere (O. Met. 3, 170); obliquare crimem nodoque substringere (T. Germ. 38, 2): to t. up to or on alio, alligare, deligare, astringere ad qd; alligare in qd re: to t. up a vine, vites capitulare or perstringere (to bind fast); adjugare vites (to bridle work); vites arboribus applicare (to trees).

TIE, s. vinculum (prop. and fig.).—nodus. copula (fig.). There is a closer t. among kinsmen, arctior colligatio est societatis propinquorum: the strict t. of friendship, amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudo.

TIER. See ROW.

TIERCE, tertia pars.

TIERCET, *cantus ternarius.

TIFF, [Drink, vid. i Angry feeling, see PAISON.

TIGER, tigris, is or ydis, m. or f. (of the male; of

the female [tigris] only f.).—*fells tigris (Linn.). Of or like a t., tigrinus: spotted like a t., *maculis tigrinis varius, sparvus.

TIGHT, strictus. strictus (opp. resolutus, as a garment).—strictus et singulos artus exprimens (e. g. vestis).—contentus (opp. laxus, as a rope).—angustus. artus (narrow, close, vid.). A t. shoe, calceus strictus (as a commendation; see H. Ep. 2, 1, 147); calceus urens (that galls the foot): to sit tightly, anguste sedere.

TIGHTEN, stringere. astringere.—tendere. concludere. [Syn. in TIGHT.] To t. the reins, frenos inhibere. habenas adducere.

TIGHTLY, ascribe. arte. See the adj.

TIGHTNESS, Crcl. with adj. or verb.

TIGRESS, tigris, is or idis, f.

TILE, s. tegula. imbrex (a gutter t.).

TILE, v. tegulis obducere or tegere. A tiled roof, tegula, pl.

TILER, *contegular.

TILING, tegula, pl. To let down through the t., per tegulas demittere (C. Phil. 2, 18, 45).

TILL, prep. See UNTIL.

TILL, s. See DRAWER.

TILL, v. See CULTIVATE.

TILLAGE. See CULTIVATION.

TILLER, [Cultivator, vid. i Rudder of a boat, clavus (v. prop.).—This word, although often used for the rudder or helm, denotes, strictly speaking, the tiller or handle, so called fm its resemblance to a nail).

TILT, s. [A vaulted covering, *arcus, &c. i] Hntum crassius tegumento serviens. [A military game, *certamen hastis concurrentium. *hastiludum (a modern word). To hold or celebrate a t., *celebrare equitum certamen hastis concurrentium (Politian. Ep. 12, 6).

TILT, v. [To cover with a tilt, *luteo crasore arcuatum obtegere.—To join in the military game so called, hastis concurrere, certare, concortare, contendere cum quo.—To set in a sloping position, *in praecepti locare, ponere qd e. g. dolium).

TIMBER, tignum (a beam, post, &c.).—trabs (a large beam). Long perpendicular t.'s, mali: horizontal t.'s, templa, orum, m.: rough t., materia.

TIMBREL, tympanum. dim. tympaniolum.

TIME, [A measure of duration, tempus (g. t.).—spatium (a space).—aetas (an age, relative; having ref. to men who live during a certain period, and are affected by the events of it).—intervallum (an intervening space).—aevum (chiefly poetical; for an indefinite space of t.).—aetulum (a whole generation; after the age of Augustus, for 'an age, indefinite space of time'). tempestas (a definite space of t., period; classical, but not used by C. in prose).—dies (an indefinite duration of t.; usually fem. in this sense). In our t., nostra memoria: before my t., ante meam memoriam (Plin. Ep.): t. present, past, future, tempus praesens, praeteritum, futurum: former t., tempus prius, superius: ancient t., tempus vetus, vetustum: summer t., tempus aestivum: a t. of peace, of war, tempus pacatum, bellicum: the shortness of t., temporis brevitatis, angustiae (C.); exiguitas (Cae.): length of t., temporum longinquitas. longum temporis intervallum. diuturnitas. vetustas: the course of t., cursus temporis (C.): e short, long t. before, brevi, longo, tempore ante. brevi abhinc tempore. paulo ante. multo ante: after a long, short t., longo, brevi, tempore interfecto (C.); parvo intermisso temporis spatio (Cae.): at that t., eo tempore (C.); ea tempestate (S.); id temporis, per id tempus (C.): in the mean t., interim (during the intervals).—interea (during the same t.; while such or such a thing was going on; usually with conjunctions, interea dum or quod). After some t., post aliquot annos (but ~~not~~ not post qd tempus): in course or progress of t., tempore procedente (Plin. Ep.; Fel. Max.); temporis progressu, intervallo (C.); temporis successu (Just.); die (C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. ~~not~~ not cum tempore). Return immediately, I will be back again in no t., revertere ad me extemplo. Continuo hic ero (Plaut. Epid. 3, 43). [Space of time in which alio may be done; season, opportunity, leisure, tempus. spatium. To have t. (for alio), vacare (cl rel). spatium (ad qd) habere: to have no t., otium, vacuum tempus mihi non est (~~not~~ not tempus non habeo). non vacat. non vaco. otium non suppetit. non datum. non concessum est; also egre tempore (C.): to have t. enough, satis temporis mihi est. satis otii datum mihi est (aft. C.): to ask for t. in

Antich a thing, postulare spatium ad quam rem conficiendum (Cæs. B. C. 1, 3): *to take t. for althg*, tempus sumere ad qd: *aby is a great economist of his t.*, magna est cæs parsimonia temporis (Plin.): *t. for agat t.*, dicendi morâ diem extrahere (Cæs.): *t. for consideration*, deliberandi or consultandi spatium: *to demand t. for consideration*, tempus ad deliberandum or deliberandi causâ sibi postulare: *to take t. for consideration*, consultandi or deliberandi spatium sumere: *t. to begin a battle*, tempus prælii committendi, or *with an inf.*: *it is t. to*, tempus est, *with a gen. gerund.* or *an inf.*; but *not* *with this difference*, that the *gen. gerund.* is used when tempus takes after it the genitive as its object and tempus est = otium est, spatium est, vacat, *it is the right t.*, or *there is sufficient t. for doing*, &c.: *but the infinitive is employed when tempus est is = tempestivum est*, 'it is now high t. to', when the inf. may be regarded as the subject, and tempus as the predicate; e. g. tempus est nunc maiora conari (L.); sed jam tempus est ad id, quod institutum, accedere (C.); nunc corpora curare tempus est (L.); Tib. Gracchus brevis tempus ingenii augendi fuit (C.); nec gloriandi tempus adversus unum est (L.). For the inf. we use *And ut*; e. g. tempus est ut easus ad forum (Plaut.); tempus est, ut uxorem duces (Ter.). *Not to lose t.*, tempus non amittere (C.): *the t. is up*, the set t. is come, tempus constitutum adest: *the t. is past*, tempus abiit, effluxit, præterit: *at the right t.*, tempore. in tempore. suo tempore. ad tempus (C.); per tempus (Ter.): *at the wrong t.*, alieno, non opportuno, tempore. non opportuno. Inopportuno: *before the t.*, ante tempus (C.); *ante diem (D.)*; alieno, haud opportuno, tempore (C.): *there is no t. to lose*, maturato opus est (L.); *nulla mora est (Np.)*; nec ulla mora est (Ter.); periculum in mora est: *he said there was no t. to lose*, rem differendam esse negabat (aff. C.): *fm t. to t.*, nonnumquam; Interdum: *there is no more t.*, aerum est. jam integrum non est. tempus rei gerendæ effluxit, præterit (aff. C.): *to beguile the t.*, tempus fallere. || *State of things during a certain period*, tempus; tempora, pl.: *to suit oneself to the t.*, temporis servire, cedere: *according to t. and circumstance*, pro tempore et pro re (Cæs.); *re et ex tempore (C.)*: *hard t's*, tempora dura, aspera, iniqua, tristia (C.): *the spirit of the t's*, sæculi, ætatis ingenium (aule ingenium, T. Hist. 2, 71.—*not* sæculi genius; temporis Indoles; but we may say, with ref. to human character, sæculi mores, Flor. 8, 12, 7; temporum mores, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3): *the peculiar complexion of the t's*, temporum ratio et natura: *not to suit these licentious t's*, ad hujus sæculi licentiâ abhorre (C. Cæl. 20, 48). || *Part of the day*, hora: *what t. is it?* quota hora est? || *Turn*; repetition. By vicis, vices, pl. (nom. def.), or otherwise by Crcl.: *Three t's a day*, tribus per diem vicibus (Pallad.): *for the third t.*, tertiâ vice (ibid.): *six t's*, seven make forty-two, septem sexies multiplicata fiunt duo et quadraginta: *six times seven feet make forty-two*, pedes decimus sexies septenos, fiunt duo et quadraginta: *pedes sexies septeni fiunt duo et quadraginta*: *eight t's*, eight make sixty-four, octo in se multiplicata fiunt quatuor et sexaginta (see Col. 5, 2, 1. segg.): *many t's*, greater, multis partibus major: *for the first, second, third t.*, primum, iterum (rarely secundum), tertium, &c.: *for the last t.*, postremum, ultimum: *another t.*, alias, alio tempore: *this t.*, nunc; hoc tempore: *enough for this t.*, sed hæc hactenus (in narratives, &c.): *many t's*, sæpius: *t's out of number*, sexcenties: *at different t's*, non uno tempore. separatim temporibus. semel atque iterum. semel iterumve. iterum ac saepius (more than once): *for the t. being*; e. g., the governor of Gaul for the t. being, quicumque Galliam obtinet: *one t. = once*, vid. || *In music*, numerus, numeri (g. t.): *measured part in parts of a whole*,—modi (measured duration of the notes). Regular or good t., numerorum moderatio: *a beating of t. (with the feet)*, lectus modulantiū pedum: *beats of t.*, numerorum percussiones. percussioſum modi: *to keep t.*, concentum, or modum percussioſum, or numerum, in cantu servare: *to beat t. with the hand*, manu certantem legem temporum servare. digitorum lectu intervalla (temporum) signare; *with the feet*, sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulari; *with hands and feet*, pedum et digitorum lectu intervalla signare: *in t.*, in numerum (*not* ad numerum; see Lucr. 2, 631; P. Georg. 4, 175). *numerosa*, modulate.

TIMELY, adj. maturus (early).—tempestivus (in good or proper time).

TIMELY, adv. tempestive. In tempore.

TIME-PIECE, horologium. horarium.

TIME-SERVER, homo multorum temporum.—qui duabus sellis sedere solet (Laber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18, An.). *To be a t.-s.*, ad id unde qd status ostenditur, vela dare (C.); *se ad motum fortunæ movere (Cæs.)*; fortunæ applicare sua consilia (L.); semper ex accipiti temporum mutatione pendere (Curt. 4, 1, 27).

TIME-SERVING, s. utriusque partis studium, or Crcl.—prævaricatio (in an agent, &c.). *This is what you have gained by your t.-s.*, hunc fructum refers ex lato tuo utriusque partis studio.

TIMID; TIMOROUS, timidus. trepidus. anxius. formidinis plenus. [Syn. and Phr. is AFRAID; FEARFUL.]

TIMIDITY, metus. timor. See FEAR.

TIMIDLY, TIMOROUSLY, cum metu or timore. timide. anxie. trepide. Jv. trepide anxieque.

TIN, s. plumbum album (Plin.). *stannum*, in ancient writers, denotes a composition of silver and lead: it began to be used in the sense of 'tin' in the fourth century). *T. ware*, 'res (vasa) e plumbo albo factæ (facts): a t. mine, 'fodina plumbi albi.

TIN, v. *To overlay with t. on the inside*, *intus plumbo albo (stanno) obducere.

TINCTURE, s. || *Colour*, vid. || *Extract of the finer parts of a substance*, *tinctura (t. t.). *liquor medicatus. || *Improper*. *To have the slightest t. of althg*, primis ut dicitur labris gustasse qd (e. g. physiologiam, C.).

TINCTURE, v. See COLOUR; IMBUE.

TINDER, fomes, litis (Plin.). *To make or prepare t.*, fomitem parare: *to burn t.*; *use t. in kindling a fire*, admoto fomite excitare flammam (Luc. 8, 776); *fg. materies* (S. Cat. 10, 3): *t.-box*, igniarium (Plin. 16, 40, 76).

TINGE, See COLOUR.

TINGLE, || *To have a sharp vibratory sensation*, prurire: *the ear t's*, auris verminat prurigne (Mart.): *the skin t's*, cutis prurit or formicat (Plin.). See also TINKLE.

TINGLING, pruritus. prurigo (Plin.). See also TINKLING.

TINKER, *aenorum rector (mender).—faber aenarius (maker).

TINKLE, tinnire, or, in wider sense, sonare.

TINMAN, artifex plumbarius, or plumbarius only.

TINSEL, || *PROPR.* *pannus spissiore bombyce textus et auro argenteve pictus (brocade).—*bracteola coruscans or micans (a spangle).—*aurum or argentum tremulum (sparkling gold or silver on a dress, &c.). || *Fig.* res speciosa. mera species. nugæ speciosæ.

TINT. See COLOUR.

TIP, s. cacumen. apex. vertex. *T. of the nose*, cacumen nasi (Lucr.). or by summus, extremus; e. g., *t. of the finger*, digitus extremus: *to touch althg with the t. of the fingers*, digitis extremis attingere (*not* digiti primores and digitus primus = the fore part of the finger, the first joint).

TIP, v. || *To give a point or tip to althg*, acuerè (Cæs.); *exacuerè (V.)*; *acuminare*, cuspidare, spiculare qd (Plin.). || *To take off the point or tip of althg*, decacuminare qd (Col.).

TIPPET, *collare.

TIPPLE, potare. perpotare (with totos dies, ad vesperum, or the like).

TIPPLER, potator (Plaut.); ebrius. temulentus. vinolentus (C.).

TIPLING, perpotatio (C.).

TIPSY. See DRUNK.

TIPTOE. || *PROPR.* *To stand on t.*, in digitis erigi (Q. 2, 3, 8): *to go on t.*, ambulare summis digitis (Sen. Ep. 111, 3); *digitis suspendere pedem (D.)*; *suspensio gradu placido qd ire pergere (Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27)*. || *Fig.* *The t. of expectation*, expectatio erecta (L.): *to be on the t. of expectation*, expectatione intentum esse (S. Jug. 44); *suspensio animo expectare qd (Cæs. Att. 4, 15, 10)*; *intentum expectare qd (Cæs.)*.

TIRADE, *inanis verborum pompa. *species ac pompa in dicendo.

TIRE, || *To fatigue*, 1) TRANS. fatigare, defatigare, qm (C.); lassare qm (Sen.—*not* delassare only poet.; e. g., Plaut., Mart.). *To t. oneself*, se defatigare (Ter.); *by great exertions*, se laboribus frangere. 2) INTRANS. fatigari, defatigari (C.); lassitudine confici (Cæs.); *ad languorem dari (Ter.)*. || *To dress*, ornare. vestire. See DRESS.

TIRED, fatigatus (by action).—fessus (by suffering or enduring). *Very t.*, defatigatus. defessus. lassitudine confectus (Cæs.): *t. with a journey*, fessus de viâ (C.): *t. with walking*, ambulatione fessus (Plin. Ep.).

TIREsome, laboriosus (*propr.*). onerosus. molestus. importunus (*fig.*). *To be t. to aby*, negotium facessere. negotium or molestiam exhibere ci.

TIRO, elementary (especially in writing and reading, *Sen. Ep.* 36, 4).—*tiro*, rudis. *tiro ac rudis* in qā re (unexercised in a thing). *Sen. Ep.* 36, 4. *A boy in a new service* is novicius, applied by the ancients to a new slave).—*peregrinus*, or *hospes*, or *peregrinus atque hospes*, in qā re (unversed in a thing; see *C. de Or.* 1, 53, *extr.*, fateor enim, callidum quandam hunc, et nullā in re *retionem* ac *rudem*, neque *peregrinum* atque *hospitem* in *agendo* esse debere).

TISSUE, ¶ PROPRI.) tela. textum (a web).—compago (in a more general sense). ¶ PRO. series: or by Crcl.; e. g., the whole story is a t. of falsehoods, tota narratio ficta est, meris mendaciis constat: my life is a t. of misfortunes, vita mea est continua calamitas, semper obiecta fuit rebus adversis.

TIT-BIT, *mattea* (a small and delicate morsel of food, *Sen. Contr.* 4, 27, *Peir.*).—*cibus delicatus*, *pl.* *cuppedia*, *arum*, *s.*, or *cuppidae*, *arum*, *f.*; *cibi delicatos* (*g. t.*). *res ad epulandum exquisitissimæ* (*exquisite delicacies for the table*).—*bonæ res* (*the best bits*), *at table*, as distinguished *fm* the rest of the food, *Np.* *Ages* 8, 5; *where it is, perhaps, only a translation of the corresponding ῥ ἀγαθὰ*.—*ganem opera*, *um*, *s.* (*as articles of excess*).—*gula irritamenta* (*as far as they excite the palate*). ~~Such expressions as~~ *cacæ mollicule*, *scitamenta*, *belong only to the comic writers*; *lautities* is = *a magnificent style of living*. To eat only *tit-bits*, *unum quidque quod est bellissimum edere* (*aff. Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 51): *this bird is now reckoned among the best tit-bits*, *hec alæ nunc inter primas expetitur*: *fond of tit-bits*, **cuppeditorum studiosus* (*aff. Suet. Cæs.* 4, 6).—*fastidii delicati* (*that can relish none but dainty food*).

TITHĒ, s. decuma. decuma or decima pars. To pay t.'s, decumanum, decumas pendere, solvere: a t. of the produce, decumanum frumentum (C.): land subject to t.'s, decumanus ager (C.).

—decimare (to decimate, to take by lot every tenth man for punishment).

TITHEABLE, decumanus (*e. g.* ager).

TITHER or TITHING-MAN, decumanus.

TITHYMAL, *tithymalus* (*Plin.*). lactaria (herba, *Plin.*). *euphorbia (*Linn.*).

TITILLATE. See TICKLE.

TIT-LARK, **alauda pratensis* (Linn.).

TITLE. *¶* An inscription, titulus, inscriptio (g. t.). index (of a book: on a strip of parchment [membranula] outside the roll or volume).—nomen (of a writing).—prescriptio (of an edict, decree, &c.). To give a t. to a book, inscribere librum: the book bears the t., libro index est. liber inscriptus est or inscribitur. *¶* An honorable name or appellation, nomen (g. t.).—appellatio (employed orally in addressing one).—ornamentum, dignitas (as denoting honour or rank).

¶ *Not titulus, in this sense, in good prose.* To have a *t.*, appellari: to give a *t.*, qm appellare.—decem praetoribus viris consularia ornamenta tribuit (*the t. and rank of consuls*). An *empig t.*, nomen sine honore. Inanis appellatio: a *military t.*, honor militaris (*L.*). ¶ *Claim of right or privilege, vindicte. postulatione.* To have a *t. to alig.*, jure quodam suo postulare posse. iustam postulandi causam habere. sibi vindicare. sumere or assumere ad.

TITLE-DEED, instrumentum auctoritatis (Scæv.).

TITLE-PAGE, index (*a title*; *C.*). — * *plagula indicem libri continens, exhibens.*

TIT-MOUSE, **parus* (Linn.).

TITTER. See LAUGH.

TITTLE, pars minima. punctum.

TITTLE-TATTLE. See CHATTER.

TITULAR, * nomen sine honore habens. * nomine, non re.

TO, ὅφ' ἢ πᾶσι, denoting direction or motion towards a point, ad (or in) ... versus; also (but regularly only with the names of towns) simply ... versus (to denote proximate direction, ἐνι, κατά, εἰς, 'towards'). — in with an accusative (to denote straight direction or the attainment of a limit, ἐπὶ, εἰς, up to). — ad (to specify immediate proximity, ἐπὶ or ἐν, immediately before, or at): e. g., to go to Brundisium, Brundisium versus; ire: to come to Rome, ad Romam venire (i. e., to the immediate neighbourhood of Rome). The names of towns and villages, as well as the substantive domus, to the question 'whither,' are put in the accusative without ad or in; but also with the names of small islands

(very rarely of large ones, as *Sardinia, Crete, Sicily, Britain*) these prepositions may be omitted: e. g., to come to Rome, *Romam venire (to the city itself)*. But the prep. is expressed (1) when there is any antithesis [usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt: not always, however; e. g. ab Ardea Romam venerunt, L. 4. 77: (2) if an appellative, as oppidum, urbs, locus, stands in apposition [ad Cirtam oppidum, S. Jug. 81]: (3) when only the neighbourhood of a town, or a part of it, is meant: omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiuntur (Cæs. B. G. 7. 76; Krüger, 387). With domus the preposition is used when it means not 'home,' 'house,' as residence, but as 'building' or 'family,' and with rus = 'particular estate.' To return home, domum redire: to march to Cyprus, Cyprum tendere. ¶ To denote the limit at which motion ceases or ought to cease, ad, usque ad (of approximation to a certain point: ~~ad~~ ad usque is not Classical).—In, usque in (of the general direction, as far as the neighbourhood of, &c.).—tenus (aft. its substantive; denoting the definite limit or point of termination). This is expressed also by fine (likewise aft. its substantive; as, to the breast, pectoris finis; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7. 47). The preposition is very frequently omitted in Latin, as having been already expressed in the verb; e. g., to go up to any one, qm aggredi. With the names of towns, 'as far as to' is expressed by usque without a preposition, unless only the neighbourhood of the town or proximity to it is to be denoted; e. g. usque Romam proficisci (whereas usque ad Romam would be, as far as to the neighbourhood of Rome). To the skin, ad cutem: to the half, to the third, in dimidiam partem, ad tertiam (sc. partes; e. g. aquam decoquere): the water in one place came up to the middle, at another, scarcely to the knees, alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi genus vix superavit: to the other side of the Alps, trans Alpes usque: to this point, eo usque: to that place, usque illic: to this point, hucusque (as far as to this place; post-Aug.).—haecenus (so far, up to a definite point, and no further, *only in a speech*; e. g. Np. Att. 19. 1). ¶ In comparison of, ad (in relation to).—præ (in comparison of, &c.). To us he is fortunate, præ nobis beatus est: to esteem others as nothing to oneself, præ se alios pro nihilo ducere: Decimus is nothing to Persius, Decimus nihil ad Persium: the earth is to the whole heaven but a point, terra ad universi cœli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet. Sis the Crcl. ad comparaveris cum, &c., may be used; e. g., to him I am a child, al me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum. ¶ As a sign of the infinitive, 'to' is usually expressed by the form of the Latin verb or construction of the sentence; e. g. canere, dicere desit, or canendi, dicendi finem fecit, he ceased to, &c.; me rogavit ne hoc facerem, he begged me not to do this. ¶ To denote design or intention, e. g. huc veni te salutatum, te salutaturus, ut te salutarem, ad te salutandum, tui salutandi causa: dedit mihi libros legendos: non vivimus ut edamus, sed edimus ut vivamus (Sen.). ¶ To denote possibility, e. g. hic est quod spectatur. hæc est res nullus percipi potest fructus, eo loco semper eum invenire, videre, potes. ¶ To denote necessity, or right, e. g. quid in hæc res faciendum est? bine tibi scribendum sunt litteræ. multa tibi debeo. ¶ 'To,' as a sign of the infinitive after substantives, is often rendered in Latin by the gerund in di; e. g. mala est impii consuetudo est contra deos disputandi (C. N. D. 2, 67, 108, an evil and impious custom to dispute): nemo potest non maxime laudare consilium tuum, quod cum spe vincendi simul abieciisti certandi etiam cupiditatem (desire to contend, C.): legendi semper occasio est, audiendi non semper (Pim Ep. 2, 3, 9, opportunity to read; to hear). ¶ Tempus est is followed either by the gerund or by the inf. ¶ After adjectives and adverbs, when the object is defined by a verb, *only after such as denote 'possibility, facility, difficulty, necessity, duty, inclination,' or the like, we find in Latin the gerund or supine*; e. g. nihil est dictu facilius. facile est intellectu or ad intelligendum. facile est ad credendum. studiosus audiendi, discendi, cupidus bellandi. ¶ Denoting a purpose or destination, ad, or a dative; e. g. aquam ad bibendum, ad lavandum petere. sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant. miseris ferundis natum esse. ad metalla condemnare qm. ¶ Denoting a final cause or end, often by a dative, or by in, per; e. g. est mihi quod glorior. honori, utilitati, emolumento esse. hoc mihi est detrimento. Ad a do by, e. ex. e re mea. e republica. To that end, ad eum finem (T.); eo consilio, hæc mente (C.). ¶ Denoting

change of property or quality, usually by in; e. g. in pulverem, in lapidem, in aquam mutari, verti. To come to nought, ad irritum cadere, revolvi: to turn to money, vendere qd. ¶ In addressing a letter, fasciculus qui est Des Mⁱ Curio inscriptus (C. Att. 8, 5; to M. Curio). ¶ After words denoting likeness or unlikeness, a simple dative (ast. similis, also a genitive); e. g. cl. similem esse.

TOAD, bufō. *rana bufo (Linn.).

TOAD-STONE, *lapis bufonius. also *bufonius (t. t.).

TOAST, v. ¶ To dry or heat at the fire, frīgere, torrēre qd. ¶ To drink the health of aby, propinare cū salutem (Plant. Stich. 3, 16).—*libare alienae salutis.

TOAST, s. ¶ A piece of bread dried at the fire, *tosta panis offa or offella. *panis tostus. ¶ A health drunk to aby, salus.

TOBACCO, *tabacum. *herba Nicotiana; or simply Nicotiana (Linn.). To smoke t., tabaco, quod dicitur, uti (Wyttenb.); *fumum Nicotianae haurire: a t. pipe, fistula tabaci (Gesner); or *fumiugium (t. t.): he is fond of t., *multum utitur tabaco.

TOE, digitus pedis; or simply digitus. The great t., pollex pedis; or simply pollex: fm tip to t., ab imis unguibus usque ad summum verticem; ab ungululo ad capillum summum; a capillo usque ad ungues; ab imis unguibus ad summos capillos; a vestigio ad verticem; a vertice ad talos: to stand on tiploe, erigi in digitos: to go upon the t.s., summis digitis ambulare; suspensio gradu lre; pedem summis digitis suspendere.

TOGETHER, ¶ At the same place or time, simul; eodem tempore (at the same time).—unā (at the same place). To bring t., in unum locum cogere: to sleep for several hours t., plures horas et eas continuas dormire (ast. Suet. Oct. 78). ¶ In company, in union, conjuncte (C.). conjunctim (Cæs.). or conjunctus (agreeing with a subst.). All t., ad unum omnes; omnes; cuncti (opp. diversi); universi (opp. singuli). ¶ This word is often expressed in Latin by the use of compounds with con.

TOIL, v. laborare. To t. excessively, laboribus se frangere; laboribus confici: to t. at/hg, elaborare in qā re; operam dare ei rei: to t. greatly at/hg, multo sudore et labore facere qd; desudare et laborare in qā re. See LABOUR.

TOIL, s. labor. opera. Jv. labor et opera. See LABOUR. TOILETTE, animi muliebris apparatus (Val. Max. 9, 1, 3). To spend time at the t., occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque (Sen. Brev. VII.): to be making one's t., ornari.

TOILSOME, laboriosus (v. propr.).—operosus (costing much pains).—arduous. difficilis (difficult).

TOKEN, signum. See SIGN.

TOLERABLE, ¶ That can be borne or suffered, tolerabilis, tolerandus (opp. intolerabilis).—patibilis (endurable, philo. t. t. C. Tusc. 4, 23, 51). To render t., lenire; mitigare (to assuage, soothe); levare (to lighten). Use makes toil more t., consuetudine levior fit labor. ¶ Considerable, tolerabilis, mediocriter, modicus, non exiguus, satis magnus, non contemnendus, aliquantulus (moderate).—quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis (that one can endure to see or hear; of actors and plays, of an orator and his speech; see C. de Or. 1, 5, 18).

TOLERABLY, tolerabiliter, mediocriter, modice, aliquantulo, satis. ¶ To speak t., *ita dicere, ut æquo animo ferri possis; *orationem habere, quam æquo animo audire possint auditores, &c.

TOLERANCE, indulgentia (indulgence).—facilitas (absence of severity or harshness, &c.).—*animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens (in religious matters).

TOLERANT, mitis (gentle, mild).—indulgens (indulgent).—facilis (easy, not hard). To be t. (in religious matters), *hominum de rebus divinis opiniones et sententias leniter ferre.

TOLERATE, tolerare, sustinere, pati, perpeti, perpeti. See BEAR. ¶ In religious matters; see TOLERATION.

TOLERATION (in religious matters), *in rebus divinis sentiendi, quæ velis, libertas. In a free state there should be universa t., in civitate liberâ religiones liberæ esse debent (ast. Suet. Tib. 28).

TOLL, s. *vectigal vlarum stratarum. *vectigal in viâ publicâ proficiētibz pendendum. ¶ Portorium = custom-house dues, duty on goods imported, or duty for license to sell goods about the country.

TOLL, v. use a bell at a funeral; *obitum cū campana sono indicare.

TOLL-BOOTH, taberna portorii (a toll-house).—carcer (a prison).

TOLL-GATHERER, portitor, exactor portorii, qui portorium (vectigalia) exigit.

TOMB THUMB, salaputium (Castell., Sen.).

TOMB, tumulus (a mound).—sepulcrum, sepultura (C.).—conditorium (grave, Plin. Ep., Suet.).—monumentum sepulcri, or its in the same sense, simply monumentum or sepulcrum (with a monument). A family t., monumentum hereditarium (that has passed down by inheritance); sepulcrum patrum (in which our fathers are buried; see C. Rose. Am. 9, 24); monumentum gentile; tumulus gentilitius (a family tomb; see Suet. Ner. 50; Vell. 2, 119, extr.): to be buried in a family t., gentilitii tumuli sepultura honorari: in the family t. of the Domitii, the Julii, gentili Domitorum monumento condi; tumulo Juliorum inferri.

TOMBSTONE, lapis cū memoriæ inscriptus.

TOME. See VOLUME.

TO-MORROW, cras, crastino die (C.).

TONE, ¶ PROPRI., sonus, sonitus (g. t.).—vox (sound of the human voice or of a musical instrument).—vocis genus. Variety of t.s., sonorum varietas. ¶ FIG. Manner of speaking, vox (as to the sound of the voice).—sermo (as to the substance of what is said).—sonus (as to the general drift or bearing of a speech or composition). A moderate or calm t., sedata vox: to speak to aby in a harsh t., aspere compellere qm; to reprove in a gentle t., molli bialcho qm oburgare: to speak in a lofty t., magnifice or superbe loqui: to speak in a low t., summis loqui: to alter one's t., allocutionem vertere; personam mutare. ¶ Colouring, tonus (Plin. 35, 5, 11).—also color (see H. Sat. 2, 1, 60, fig., color vite, the t., colouring, of one's life).

TONGS, forceps. To take hold of with the t., apprehendere qd forcepe: to turn (iron) with the t., versare (ferrum) forcepe (V.).

TONGUE, ¶ PROPRI. The organ of speech, lingua. A stammering t., lingua titubans, hæsitans: a ready t., lingua prompta (C.), impigra (S.); mobilitas lingue (C.): an unbridled t., lingua petulans: a boastful t., lingua largiolosa: to cut out aby's t., linguam ei excidere: to cut the t. (as to set it free), linguam scalpello resectam liberare (C. Div. 2, 46, 96): to put or thrust out the t., linguam ejicere, exserere (L.): to hold the t. (fig.), linguam continere (C.); moderari (S.): to have sth upon one's t. (i. e., to be desirous to utter it, to be just on the point of saying it), velie qd proloqui: gestit animus qd eloqui: I have his name upon the tip of my t. (but cannot remember and give utterance to it), nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris; nomen intra labra atque dentes latet (the latter forced; Plant.). ¶ Language, lingua, sermo. See LANGUAGE. ¶ Of land (= a promontory), lingua, or fully, emiens in altum lingua (L. 44, 11).—lingula (Cæs. B. G. 3, 12, of which the fashionable pronunciation was ligula; see Mart. 14, 120). ¶ Of a balance, exāmen. ¶ Of a buckle, lever, &c. ligula; also acus in tibia (of a clasp or buckle, Trebell. Poll.).

TONNAGE. The t. of a vessel was estimated by how many amphoræ (i. e., Roman cubic feet) it contained; e. g. navem quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset (L. 21, 63); naves quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorarum (Lent. ap. C.). ¶ Tonnage dues, portorium.

TONSIL, pl. glandulæ (Cels.); pl. tonsillæ (Cels., C.).

TOO, ¶ Over and above, overmuch, nimis, nimium. T. much, plus justo; nimio plus, præter modum: neither t. much nor t. often, nec nimis vaide, nec nimis sæpe: t. many, nimium multi, m.; nimis multa, m.: t. long, nimium diu: t. long a time, tempus nimium longum: a little t. much, paullo nimium. ¶ This word is often expressed by the mere force of the adj. in the positive degree, or by an adv.: e. g., t. soon, maturus; mature: t. late, serus; sero: t. long, longus: t. narrow, angustus. Obs. When = immoderate, extra modum, ultra modum: e. g. ultra modum esse verendum.—Sis by the comparative; e. g. Themistocles liberius vivebat (Np. Them. 1, 2; t. freely); si tibi quedam videbuntur obscuriora, cogitare debetis (C. Fam. 7, 19, 1; t. reconsider): versum syllabâ unâ longiorem aut breviorē pronuntiare (C. Parad. 3, 2; t. long or t. short). Also by quam qui (quæ, quod); to go t. far in at/hg, modum excedere in qā re; credibile non est quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus (and night t.). ¶ Also, vid.

TOOL, instrumentum, pl. utensilia, instrumenta.

¶ IMPROPR. To make a t. of aby, ex voluntate uti qo. TOOTH, dens (v. propr.); also fig.: e. g., of a comb, anchor, rake, &c.). A hollow t., dens cavus (g. t.); dens

extenu (rotten): the front teeth, dentes priores, primi, or adversi (the first primores, the first teeth, Plin., primores septimo mense gigni dentes...septimo eodem decidere anno): the back teeth, dentes intimi or genuini (C.); maxillares: the side teeth, dentes medii: upper and lower teeth, dentes superiores et inferiores: prominent teeth, dentes exserti (g. t.); dentes brochi (of animals: in country dialect, an animal that has such teeth, brochus): prominence of teeth, brochitas (Plin.): double teeth, dentes duplices (C.): eye-teeth, dentes canini: false teeth, dentes empti (Mart.): loose teeth, dentes mobiles (e. g. firmare, Plin.): having or furnished with teeth, dentatus; dentibus instructus: without teeth, edentulus (Plaut.); dentibus carens; edentulus (partic.): to have good teeth, bonis dentibus esse: to knock the teeth out of one's head, malas ei edentare; dentilegium qm facere (Com.): to pull out a tooth, dentem eximere, exquirere, extrahere, or evellere (in Jew. also excutere): the pulling out or extraction of a t., evulsio dentis: to wash the teeth, dentes colluere; teeth are loose, dentes labant; are not loose, are fast, dentes bene haerent; fall out, cadunt, excidunt, or decidunt: a t. that has fallen out, dens deciduus: teeth come again, dentes rescreant or renascunt: the second teeth, dentes renati et immutabiles (Plin.): to get teeth, dentire: to show one's teeth, dentes restringere: to gnash with the teeth, dentibus fremere, also fremere alone; stridorem facere dentibus: with the teeth, mordicus or moris (e. g. qd auferre): to snatch at sb's teeth (fig.), faucibus eripere ei qd: little tooth, denticulus: chattering of the teeth, crepitus dentium; gnashing, stridor dentium. || Pio.) Of an anchor, dens: of a comb, dens, or better, radius: of a saw, dens. The t. of time, vetustas (e. g. monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4, 10); or, more poet., tempus edax rerum (O. Met. 15, 234). ~~but~~ not dens or dentes avi.

TOOTH-ACHE, dolor dentium (Cels.). To suffer fm the t.-a., laborare ex dentibus; tentari dentium dolore; dentes mihi dolent (Plaut.); dentes condolent (C.); dentium dolore cruciari (when very severe): the t.-a. is one of the worst of pains, dentium dolor maximis tormentis annumerari potest (Cels.).

TOOTH-BRUSH, *peniculus dentibus purgandis, frigidus.

TOOTHLESS, edentulus (Plaut.).—dentibus carens (Plin.).—dentibus vacuus (T.). To be t., dentes non habere; dentibus carere.

TOOTH-PICK, denticulipsum (Mart. 7, 53, 3).—spina (of wood or metal, Petron.).—penna (of a quill, Mart. 14, 22)—lenticulus (of wood, Mart. 6, 74). To use a t.-p., dentes spinâ perfodere (Peir.); os fodere lenticulo (Mart.): dentes pennâ levare (Mart.).

TOOTH-POWDER, dentificium (Plin.).—fm context, pulvisculus only (Appul.). ~~See~~ Avoid mundicia dentium (Appul.).

TOP, s. || Height, summus, vid. || For playing with, turbo (g. t.; also = rhombus, i. e., a magic reel or whirl; see Foss. V. Ecl. 8, 68).—trochus (a humming-t.). To whip a t., turbinem (trochum) peller; turbinem (trochum) flagello torquere (Pers. 3, 51, where for turbinem we have buxum; i. e. turbinem buxum, a t. of box-wood): turbinem verbere cîere (Tibull. 1, 5, 3); trocho ludere (to play with a t., H. Od. 3, 27, 57): the t. spins, turbo (trochus) movetur or versatur.

TOP, v. || To excel, surpass, vid. || To top off the top (of a tree), decacuminare (arborem).

TOP, adj. summus.

TOP-SAIL, suppurum.

TOPAZ, topasius (Plin.).

TOPE, potare vino se obruere, gravare. dies noctesque bibere, pergruere (Plaut.).

TOPE, potator (Plaut.).—ebriosus. vinolentus. temulentus. bibax (Gell.).

TOPIC, argumentum (subject-matter, argument; ~~not~~ not materia in this sense).—locus communis (common place)—questio, controversia, res controversa, quod cauit in controversiam or disceptationem (subject under discussion).

TOPICAL, *topicus (t. t.).

TOP-KNOT, *lænna in laxiorem nodum collecta.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, *ad locorum descriptionem pertinens. "locorum descriptionem continens.

TOPOGRAPHY, locorum descriptio (C. de Or. 2, 15, 65).

TOPSY-TURVY, perturbate. permiste. To turn t.-t., summa deorsum versare; miscere ac perturbare omnia (C.).—miscere summa imis (Vel. 2, 2). Here every thing is turned t.-t., hic summa deorsum versatur, or summa imis miscetur, or coelum terrâ et mare celo miscetur (aff. Juv. 2, 25).

TORCH, fax (of wood, covered with a combustible

material, as fat, oil, wax; eply a burning torch)—tæcia (a piece of pine or other resinous wood, wick serves for giving a light).—funale (of tow, covered with a combustible material). A small t., facula: burning t.'s, faces or tædæ ardentes; faces collicentes (as giving light): to wave a t., facem concutere: to light a t., faces ex ignibus inflammare.

TORCH-BEARER, qui facem præfert ardentem (C. Cat. 1, 6, 13). ~~See~~ Tædifer is poet.

TORMENT, s. cruciatus, ūs (any pang, natural or artificial; applicable to pangs of conscience)—tormentum (epliy pangs caused by an instrument of torture: both often in pl.)—also cruciamentum (a torturing, cruciamentum morborum, C.). To be in t., cruciari; excrucuari; discrucuari; torqueri.

TORMENT, v. cruciare. excruciare. torquere. stimulare. angere. vexare. To t. with questions, qm rogando obtundere: to t. to death with questions, qm rogando enecare: to t. with entreaties, qm precibus fatigare: to t. with complaints, qm querelis angere.

TORMENTOR, qui cruciat, excruciat qm.

TORNADO, procella. ventus procellosus.

TORPEDO, torpêdo (C.). *Raja torpêdo (Linn.).

TORPID, torpens, torpidus (post-Aug.). To be t., torpêre.

TORPIDNESS, TORPOR, torpor, torpêdo (fig.; rare, not in C. or Cæs.).

TORRENT, torrens (Plin.). A mountain t., torrens monte præcipiti devolutus: a t. of rain, imber torrens modo effusus (Curt. 8, 4, 5): a t. of tears, vis magna lacrimarum; plurimæ lacrimæ: a t. of words, flumen verborum (C.); quoddam eloquentiæ flumen (C.); multa verba (C.); turba inanum verborum.

TORRID, torridus. The t. zone, zona torrida semper ab igni (V.); zona torrida (Plin.); ardores (S. Jug. 18, 9). See also Hor.

TORTILE, tortus. obtortus, tortilis (poet.).

TORTOISE, testudo. T.-shell, testa testudinis; also simply testudo (with the poets); chelyon: of or belonging to a t. or to T.-shell, testudinæ.

TORTURE, s. || Torment, vid. || Pain, as a punishment, tormenta, orum, n. (l. applied in order to extort confession; then = the instrument used for that purpose: such were equuleus, the rack; fideicula, ropes or cords so used; tabulæ; the two former were for stretching out the limbs, the latter for pressing the body together; ignis, fire; see Sen. de Irâ, 3, 19, 1, Rukh.).—carnificina (the act of torturing; then also the place of t., L. 2, 23).—carnificinæ locus (place of t., Suet. Tib. 62).—cruciatus (the pain occasioned by being tortured; also fig.). Examination by t., quæstio ac tormenta: to examine by t., tormentis quærere or quæstionem habere; tormentis quærere or fideiculis exquirere de qo; tormentis interrogare qm: to put sb. to t., qm dare in tormenta or in cruciatum; dedere qm tormenta: tormenta ei admovere: to be obliged to submit to t., carnificinam subire; tormentis excrucuari; in equuleum conjici or imponi or ire: to bear or endure t., vim tormentorum perferre: to maintain the truth under t., vim tormentorum adductum in veritate manere: not even to be satisfied with his execution, unless it was accompanied with t., ne simpliciter quidem genere mortis contentum esse (L. 4, 24).

TORTURE, v. torquere (prop. and fig.).—extorquere. excarnificare (prop. and fig.).—in equuleum imponere, injicere, conjicere (prop.).—excruciare (prop. and fig.).—cruciatus ei admovere, cruciatu ei afficere (to be tortured). To be tortured by conscience, conscientia mordêri (C. Tusc. 4, 20, 45); agitari conscientia angore fraudisque cruciatu (C. de Leg. 1, 14, 40); me stimulant conscientie maleficiorum meorum (C. Perad. 2, 4, 18).

TOSS, v. jactare (up and down).—agitare (to and fro). To t. in a blanket, qm impositum distentur lodi in sublime jactare (aff. Suet. Oik. 2).

TOSS, s. jactus, ūs. jactatio. jactatus, ūs (tossing).

TOTAL, adj., must be rendered by various turns of expression suited to the connexion; for the words totus, universus, omnis, commonly given by lexicographers, can rarely or never be used. Crcl. with plane, prorsus, &c. To destroy an enemy with t. slaughter, hostem occidione occidere: to show t. ignorance in alth, plane hospitem esse in re.

TOTAL, s. summa.—solidum (the whole debt; opp. to a small portion of it). To allow each item separately, and yet not allow the t., singula æra probare, summam quæ ex his confecta sit non probare.

TOTALITY, universitas (C.). summa. or by totus omnis.

TOTALLY, prorsus (opp. 'in some degree' or 'almost'; quile, without exception).—omnino (opp.

magnā ex parte, &c.; completely, quite; also 'altogether' = in one lot [e. g. vendere], opp. separatim, Plin.).—plane (quite; opp. pene; e. g. plane par: vix—vel plane nullo modo, C.).—in or per omnes partes, per omnia (in every respect)—penitus (through and through, thoroughly, quite; e. g. amittere, perpicere, cognoscere, &c.; opp. to magnā ex parte, and to 'superficially')—funditus (fm the foundations, utterly; esp. with verbs of perishing, destroying, overthrowing, defeating, rejecting, depriving). T. or in great measure, omnino aut magnā ex parte.—With ref. to a person, 'totally' may be trans. by the adj. totus; e. g. totus ex fraude et mendacio factus est.

TOTTER, vacillare (to be unsteady).—nutare (to nod to a fall).—titubare (to stagger).—labare (to slip down).

TOTTERING, vacillatio, titubatio.

TOUCH, s. tactio. ta-tus (act of touching).—contagio (contact, in good or bad sense; hence also = contagion). **TOUCH** Not contagium in Class. prose.

TOUCH, v. [PROPR.] tangere. attingere.—attractare. contractare (to feel, handle).—manus afferre ei rei (to lay hands upon, to attack violently; e. g. alienis bonis).—invadere qm or qd, irrumpere in qd (to attack).—violare qd (to destroy). Not to t. alth (i. e., to abstain fm), qd non tangere, or non attingere. See abstinere re: to t. not a fraction of the booty, de prædā nec teruncium attingere. [Fro.] To affect, hurt, vtd. To t. the honour or character of aby, detrudere de famā ca. violare ca existimationem, impugnare ca dignitatem.

TOUCH AT A PORT, * (ad) portum adire.—**TOUCH** Portum tangere (F. *Attn.* 4, 612) = 'to arrive at, reach a port.'

TOUCH UPON, [PROPR.] tangere. attingere. contingere. See BORDER. [Fro.] tangere. attingere. mentionem ca rei inchoare (to mention cursorily). To s. upon alth slightly, or with few words, leviter tangere. breviter or strictim attingere. breviter perstringere. paucis percurrere (in passing).—leviter in transitu attingere. leviter transire et tantummodo perstringere; with very few words, or very slightly, perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere primoribus labris gustare, et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attingere: to t. only on the principal points, rerum summas attingere (opp. rea explicare, to go into detail; see Interp. ad Np. Polop. 1, 1): to t. upon each point separately, singillatim unamquamque rem attingere.

TOUCH-HOLE, *rimula per quam scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit.

TOUCHING, prep. quod attinet ad qd; s. de, ad. T. the book which your son gave you, quod ad librum attinet, quem tibi filius dabat: t. the retention of your liberty, I agree with you, de libertate retinendā tibi assentior: t. Pomponia, I would have you write, if you think good, quod ad Pomponiam, si tibi videtur, scribas velim: t. my Tullia, I agree with you, de Tullia meā tibi assentior: t. your request, that &c., (nam) quod precatus es, ut &c.

TOUCHING, adj. quod qm or cs animum tangit; or otherwise by verbs in AFFECT.

TOUCH-PAN, scopli alveolus (Dan.).

TOUCH-STONE, [PROPR.] cotilica, lapis Lydius (Plin.); *schistus Lydius (Linn.). [Fro.] obrussa ca rei (C., Sen.); lex, norma, quā spectetur, ad quam exigitur, qd. To apply a t.-s. to alth, qd ad obrussam exigere (Sen.): this is a t.-s. for alth, hæc est ca rei obrussa (Sen.).

TOUCHY, stomachosus, acerbus.

TOUGH, lentus (not brittle; opp. fragilis).—tenax (tenacious; propr. and fig.).—difficilis, arduus (fig, difficult).

TOUGHLY, lente (tenaciter, solin.).

TOUGHNESS, lentitia (Plin.). By Crel. with the adjf.

TOUR, iter (a journey, g. t.).—excursio (a journey for pleasure; C.).—peregrinatio (a journey in a foreign country). See also JOURNEY.

TOURIST, viator (a traveller, g. t.).—peregrinator, peregrinans (traveller in a foreign country).

TOURNAMENT, *ludus equester. *decurso equestris. *ludicrum equitum certamen. They held a t., *ludificantes inter se certabant equites (ast. Liv.).

TOW, s. stupa (Cæs., Liv.).

TOW, v. navem remulco trahere (g. t.); abstrahere (to t. it away; Cæs.); adducere (to t. it to the person giving the order, &c.; Cæs.). To t. his prizes to Alexandria, naves remulco victricibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducere: to t. vessels out of port, naves in altum remulco trahere (Sisen. ap. Non. 57, 29); into port, naves ad portum suum remulco (præeunte)

ducere (Paul. Nol. Ep. 49). To t. a vessel through or over (a strait, &c.) navem adigere (t. = ἀνὰ ῥέεθρον) per &c. (e. g. per metuaria adigit triremes; T. Ann. 11, 18). Sailors or men who towed vessels, equites nautici (Farr. ap. Non. 116, 1). To take aby in t. (fig.), qm fovère ac tollere, qm sustinere ac fovère, or gratia atque auctoritate suā sustentare.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, [Denoting direction of one object towards another, either at rest or in motion. a) In a state of rest, ad, in, with an acc.—versus (wards, t. a place, is usually put after the name of the place; and if this be not the name of a town, ad and in are also used) T. the east, ad orientem: t. the south, ad meridiem versus: t. the west, ad occidentem: t. the north, ad or in septentriones: to lie t. the north and east, spectare in septentriones et occidentem solem: t. Rome, ad Romam versus: t. the ocean, in oceanum versus. b) In motion, in, with an acc., adversus: t. the mountain, adversus montem: to advance t. the town, t. the enemy, adversus urbem, adversus hostem, castra movère. Hence c) Of the direction of an inclination or action t. a person or personified object = in respect of, with reference to, as concerns, &c., erga (almost always with the notion of good-will).—adversus (of inclination and aversion); in, with an acc. or abl. (with this difference, that the acc. distinctly sets before us the reference to a person; the abl., on the other hand, rather shows that the action is to be represented absolutely, yet still in ref. to some person; the construction of in with the ablat. is usual after expressions denoting hatred, cruelty, rage, &c.: cf. Bremi, Np. Dion. 6, 2; Phoc. 4, 3; Kritiz, S. Cat. 9, 2): liberal t. the soldiers, liberalis erga milites: faithful t. friends, fidelis in amicis, or in amicis: to show clemency towards aby, clementia uti in qm: the people entertained such a hatred t. it, in hoc tantum fuit odium multitudinis: to give vent to one's rage t. aby, æviltiam exercere in qo: to use force t. aby, vim adhibere in qo: the goodness of God t. men, divina bonitas erga homines: love t. aby's country, amor in patriam. Where, however, no obscurity exists, the Latins frequently express the direction of an inclination or aversion, &c., by the simple gen.: e. g., love t. one's country, caritas patriæ; hatred t. slavery, odium servitutis: to be seized with compassion t. aby, misericordia ca capi: cf. Grotef. § 177, 4; Zumpt, § 423. Frequently also, after verbs, 'towards' is expressed by the case of the verb; e. g., to be inspired with love t. aby, qm amare, diligere.

TOWARD, TOWARDLY, adj. docilis (teachable, tractable)—obsequens, obsequiosus (willingly acceding to others' wishes; the latter only in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58).—facilis, officiosus (compliant; ready to render a service). T. in alth, promptus or paratus ad qd (ready for alth).—inclinatus or propensus ad qd (easy to be induced; inclined for alth).

TOWARDNESS, TOWARDLINESS, docilitas (teachableness)—propensa voluntas (ready disposition).—facilitas (readiness).—obsequium, obsequencia (a yielding to the wishes and humour of others; the latter, Cæs. E. G. 7, 29)—officium (kind or compliant sentiment or action, of him who wishes to show any attention or render any service to aby).—voluntas officiosa (disposition to render a service; O. Poni. 3, 2, 17).

TOWEL, mantile or mantèle (**TOUCH** not mappa, t. s., a table-napkin).

TOWER, s. turris. Movable t.'s, turres ambulatorie (t. s., on wheels; Hirt.). To build a t., turrem excitare or educere: the t. (as a prison) carcer: to shut up in the t., carcere. In carcerem, in carcerem includere: warden of the t., custos turris (or carceris).

TOWER, v. See TO RISE. To be in a towering passion (Collog), iracundiā exardescere, inflammari, effreri.

TOW-LINE, remulcum. See TO TOW.

TOWNE, urbs (opp. rus). oppidum, civitas, municipium, colonia, prefectura [Syn. in CITY]. A maritime t., urbs maritima; oppidum maritimum; civitas maritima: the talk of the t., res nova per urbem divulgata; fabula urbis: what is the news of the t.? quid novi in urbe accidit? a t. council, senatus, ūs (in large t.'s).—decuriones, pl. (in small t.'s) a t.-councillor, senator, decurio.

TOWNSMAN, civis.

TOY, s. [A] plaything, crepundia, pl. (rattles, Ter.). puerilia crepundia (Val. Max.); oblectamenta puerorum (C. Parod. 5, 2). [A] trifle, vid.

TOY, v. See TO PLAY.

TOYMAN, *qui crepundia vendit.

TOYSHOP, *taberna crepundiorum.

TRACE, vestigium (prop. and fig.; track, footstep; mark of something formerly present, or actually present, but not plainly discernible).—indiciū (mark, token, sign). Jw. indicia et vestigia (pl.).—significatio (symptom, case; rel.; e. g. nulla timoris significatio). To leave a t., vestigium facere: there were no t.'s, nulla exstabant vestigia (L.). Not a t. is to be seen! nec nota nec vestigium exstat or apparet! (Prov.; Varr. ap. Non.)

TRACE, s. || A trace, vid. || A path, vid.

TRACE, TRACK, v. qm vestigia sequi (C. C. says ea vestigia persequi, for 'to tread in the footsteps of ab'y, = to imitate, follow').—investigare, pressio vestigio persequi qm or qd (to t. out).—indagare, odorari; Jw. indagare et odorari (to follow by the scent); odorari et vestigare (all prop. and fig.). To t. a deer, ex vestigiis animadvertere, quo cervus se receperit.

TRACKLESS, inivius (L., Plin.). viā carens. sine viā. ubi nulla apparet via.

TRACT, || A region, tractus, trās. regio. An immense t. of country, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo (C. N. D. 1, 20). || A small tractate, libellus commentatio. (tractatus, ūs, Plin.).

TRACTABLE, qui regi potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Ira, 2, 15, extr.).—tractabilis (C.; Ag., that is easy to manage; of persons.—~~non~~ mollis is = too yielding).—obsequens, obsequiosus, ei (that readily complies with the wish or advice of another; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 40; Capt. 2, 3, 58).—obediens (usually with a dat. of the person; humbly or servilely obedient).—facilis (compliant, good-tempered).

TRACTABLENESS. By the adj.

TRADE, s. mercatura (emply of the merchant).—mercato (commercial transaction, buying and selling; Gell. 3, 3).—negotium, or pl. negotia (the business which ab'y carries on, emply as corn-merchant or money-lender).—commercium (commercial intercourse; S. Jug. 18, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 3; with atq; as rel, Plin. 12, 14, 30; then also = freedom of t.). Wholesale t., mercatura magna et copiosa; retail t., merc. tenuis. To carry on a t., rem gerere. rem gerere et lucrum facere (of a lucrative business).—mercatum (of several) mercaturas facere (emply of foreign t.).—negotari (by buying and selling; of money-lenders, corn-factors, &c.): to carry on a t. in atq; vendere or venditare qd. commercium as rel facere (e. g. turis, Plin.). To carry on a large wholesale t., mercatum facere magnam et copiosam. To go to Tarentum for purposes of t., abire Tarentum ad mercatum: the spirit of t., mercandi studium or cupiditas (see C. de Re, 2, 47).—quæstus studium (desire of gain): the Roman merchants carry on a t. with Gaul, Romani mercatores ad Gallos commentant.

TRADE, v. See 'to carry on a trade,' in the preceding word.

TRADER, TRADESMAN, mercator (a merchant).—negotians, negotiator (one engaged in inferior or less honorable traffic).—qui in arte sordida versatur (as distinguished from a professional man).—qui quæstum colit (considered as seeking gain).

TRADE-WIND, ventus, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (of the prevailing wind of a particular district; Cæsar). [Ætesim, the wind that blows in the Mediterranean during the dog-days; explained by Gell. 2, 2, venti qui certo tempore, quum canis oritur, ex aliâ atque aliâ parte cœli spirant.]

TRADITION, s. || Delivery of events to posterity by oral report, fama (v. pr., not to be used in the pl. in the sense of stories, accounts handed down). Crcl. by the phrases posteris tradere or prodere qd; ad posteritatem propagare qd; memorie prodere qd (to hand down by t.). A thing has been handed down by t., sermone hominum posteritati res prodita, tradita est. || An account thus handed down, *narratio a parentibus tradita. *narratio ore propagata; memoria (Eg.) traditio is late in this sense). A mere t., fabula; res fabulosa; historia fabularis.

TRADITIONAL, tralaticius, a majoribus or ab antiqua traditus (handed down from forefathers).—patrius (from a father; e. g. ritus).

TRADEUCE, calumniari (to accuse falsely and with evil design).—crimini qm apud qm. de famâ or existimatione as detrabere. de qo absente detrabendi causâ maledicere, contumeliose dicere (C. Off. 1, 37, 134). ci absenti mæ loqui (Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25). I am traduced, detrabitur de meâ famâ.

TRADUCER, obstructor. calumniator.

TRAFFIC. See TRADE.

TRAGEDIAN, tragedus, actor tragicus. T., tragicol (opp. comici); cothurnati (opp. calceati; Sen. Ep. 8, 7).

TRAGEDY, tragedia. To write t.'s, tragedias facere: to act t.'s, tragedias agere.

TRAGIC, TRAGICAL, || PROPRI. tragicus. Tragicomic piece, tragicomœdia (Plaut. Amph. Prolog. 59). || FRO. triastic, luctuosus, miserabilis, atrox (Eg.) not tragicus in this sense in good prose). So much concerning the t. end of Alexander of Epirus, hæc de Alexandri Epirensis tristit exiit: a t. cent, casus miserabilis.

TRAGICALLY, || PROPRI. tragice. || FIG. miserabiliter; or by Crcl. with the adj. To end t. tristement exitum, or tristes exitus habere (of persons or things): atq; ends t. for ab'y, qd ci luctuosum or funestum est.

TRAIL, trahere. See DRAG.

TRAIN, s. ordo (row, order).—series (series, line, succession).—tractus, ūs (atq; drawn along after one). A t. of gunpowder, &c., *ductus igniaris: a t. of artillery, *cohortes tormentariorum; *tormenta, pl.; *apparatus tormentarius: a railway t., *ordo vehicularum viam ferro stratum percurrentium; *vehicula juncta viam ferro stratum percurrentia. See also REXIUS, PROCESSION.

TRAIN, v. || To draw; vid. || To educate, condocere, fingere. Instituire (to instruct one, so that he may be able to do atq; ad qd; e. g. boves ad aratrum. Col. 6, 2, 8; canem vestigia sequi, Sen. Clement. 1, 16).—assuefacere qm qd re (to t. him to the habit of it; e. g. disciplina, officio, C.).—docere qm qd (to t. one atq;).

TRAIT, See FEATURE (prop. and impropr.).

TRAITOR, perduellus, perduellionis reus, majestatis reus (reus, as accused).—clivum or rei publicæ paricida (C. Cat. 1, 12, 29; S. Cat. 51, 25. See TREASON).—proditor (that has an understanding with a foreign enemy, and acts in concert with him against his country: then also g. t., one who injures the interests of his country). To be a t., paricidio patriæ obstructum esse.

TRAITOROUS, perfidus, or by Crcl. with subalt. under TRAITOR, or verba under BETRAY.

TRAITOROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). Rather by Crcl.

TRAMMEL, s. vinculum, catena. See FETTER.

TRAMMEL, v. vinculis astringere. See FETTER, HINDER.

TRAMPLE, || PROPRI. concalcare (C.). proculecare (L.). pedibus proterere qd (Plaut.). proterere qd (Cæsar, L.). || FIG. concalcare, obterere, pervertere qd. To t. upon the rights of the people, jura, majestatem populi obterere (L.): to t. upon divine and human laws, jura divina atque humana pervertere (C.).

TRANCE, accessus mentis et animi factus a corpore (Gell. 2, 1, 2). animi vi juncta a corporis sensibus. animus abstractus a corpore. mens evocata a corpore (C.).—~~Ecstasis~~ ecstasis is late.

TRANQUIL, See CALM, adj.

TRANQUILITY, || Calmness, tranquillitas, quies. || Composure (of mind), animi tranquillitas, animus tranquillus, animi æquitas, animus æquus (t. of the mind).—mentis or animi status (the state in which the mind finds itself; see C. Parad. 1, 3, extr.). To disturb ab'y's t. of mind, animum as perturbare, perterere; animum as de statu or de sede suo demovere; animum as perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere; mentem et sede sua et statu demovere: to lose one's t., de gradu (or de statu suo) dejici; de statu suo discedere, demigrare; mente concidere; perturbari; by atq; qd re: to have lost one's t., sui or mentis or animi non compositum esse; minus compositum esse sui: mente vi constare: to preserve one's t. of mind, non dejici se de gradu pati: to maintain t. in a matter, non perturbari in re.

TRANQUILIZE. See CALM, v.

TRANQUILLY, || Quietly, calmly, quiete, placide. || With a tranquil mind, quieto animo. tranquillo, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo. Jw. tranquillo et placide; sedate placideque.

TRANSCAT, (de re) agere, transigere (cum qo). See DO, PERFORM.

TRANSACTION, res (g. t.).—negotium (business). Mercantile t., negotium; mercatura; mercatio.

TRANSCEND, superare (v. propr.).—vincere. See EXCEL, SURPASS.

TRANSCENDENCE, præstantia.

TRANSCENDENT, eximius, præstantissimus, singularis.

TRANSCENDENTAL, quod sensu or sensibus

percipi non potest. quod non sub sensu cadit. quod sensibus non subiectum est.

TRANSCRIBĒ, describere. exscribere (to copy off).—rescribere (to write out again).—transcribere. transferre (to transfer to another book).—furari qd ab eo (to copy in a dishonorable manner: *C. Att. 2, 1, 1*). To *t. with one's own hand*, qd sua manu transcribere: to *t. fm an author literally*, but not to name him, auctorem ad verbum transcribere. neque nominare (*Plin.*).

TRANSCRIBER, librarius. libralolus.

TRANSCRIPT, exemplar exemplum (a copy). *A t. of a speech in one's own writing*, oratio suo manu transcripta: *an exact t. of a will*, tabula testamenti eodem exemplo, testamentum eodem exemplo (*Cass. B. C. 3, 108: Suet. Tib. 76, Brevi*). See also *CORV.*

TRANSFER, v. transponere. transferre. transducere. transmittere (*prop. and fig.*).—*trans portare* is *Class.* in its literal signification; but in a *fig. sense* it occ. only once, in *Plin. Paneg.*—labore alieno magnam partem gloriam verbis saepe in se transmovet (*t. s. to himself: Ter.*).

TRANSFER, s. translatio (e. g. pecuniarum; *C.*).

TRANSFERABLE, quod transferri potest.

TRANSFIGURATION. See **TRANSFORMATION**.

TRANSFIGURE, transfigurare (*Plin., Suet. Sen.*).

—transformare. refigurare (*P.*).—diffingere qd (*H. Sat. 2, 1, 79*).

TRANSFIX, trajicere. transfodere. confodere. transfigere. configere. transverberare (e. g. venabulo). percutere. To *t. with a sword*, clatus transfodere gladio; qm gladio transfigere; (*poet.*), ca pectus ferro or gladio haurire: to *t. with a dagger*, qm sicca conficere; qm pugione percutere (*for wch T. poetically puts the simple fodere*): to *t. fm below*, subfodere (e. g. equum or illa equo).

TRANSFORM, transfigurare (*Plin.*). transformare. refigurare (*P.*).—diffingere qd (*H. Sat. 2, 1, 79*; to *transfigure*, change the form of a thing).—immutare. conformare (in a more general sense, to change). Also *fig.*, to be transformed, transfigurari (*Sen. Ep.*); transformari (*Q.*). See also **CHANGE**.

TRANSFORMATION, transfiguratio (*Plin.*; *transfiguration*: *Q.*) not transformatio, *Augustin.*—immutatio (change). Or by the verbs.

TRANSFUSE, transfundere (*prop. and fig.*).

TRANSFUSION, transfusio (*Cels.*). By the verb.

TRANSGRESS, *TRANX.* violare (legem, officium). non servare. non observare (legem, praeceptum). solvere or transcendere (morem). transcendere (ordinem naturae, *L.*)—*Q.* not transgredi in this sense). *IN-TRANX.* officium relinquere. ab officio discedere (*C.*).

TRANSGRESSION, *Act of transgressing*, violatio, or by the verbs (*Q.*) but not transgressio, as in *Ecc. writers*; e. g., *Augustin*, who says transgressio legis). In case of *t.*, si quis deliquerit, contra fecerit; si quis hanc legem, hoc praeceptum violaverit, neglexit, migraverit. *IN* offence committed, delictum. peccatum. maleficium. nefas.

TRANSGRESSOR, violator. ruptor. qui violat, non servat, non observat qd. qui facit, delinquit contra qd (one who transgresses any particular law).—qui peccat, delinquit. maleficus (an offender in general). The *t. of a law must suffer its penalty*, qui violat, non observavit legem, praeceptum, poenas dabit.

TRANSIT, TRANSITION, transitus, us. transitio.

See also **PASSAGE**.

TRANSITIVE, *In grammar*, transitivus (*t. t. Gramm.*).

TRANSITORINESS, by *Crel.*: e. g. omnes res humanae esse fluxas et caducas natura quotidie nos admonet (*of the t. of earthly things*).

TRANSITORY, TRANSIENT, caducus (e. pr.).—infirmus (weak).—fragilis (frail).—fluxus (*that soon passes away*). *Jx.* caducus et infirmus. fragilis et caducus. fluxus atque fragilis. *All subinary things are t.*, infra lunam nihil nisi caducum et mortale.

TRANSLATE, *To transfer, remove*; vid. *To render into another language*, vertere. convertere (g. l.).—transferre (verbally).—reddere (*to render accurately*).—interpretari (*to give the sense*). *To t. into Latin*, in Latinum convertere; in Latinam linguam transferre; Latine reddere; Latinae consuetudini tradere: to *t. fm Greek into Latin*, ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertere; Graeca in Latinum vertere; ex Graeco in Latinum convertere or transferre; (ad verbum) de Graecis exprimere (*C.*): to *t. literally*, word for word, closely, verbum e verbo or de verbo exprimere; verbum pro verbo reddere; ad verbum transferre or exprimere; totidem verbis transferre or interpretari

TRANSLATION, *The act of transferring or removing*, by *Crel.* with verbs under **TRANSFER**, **REMOVE**. *The act of rendering fm one language to another*, conversio. translatio (*Q.*)—*Q.* There is no good authority for versio or for interpretatio in this sense. There is no need of a verbal t., non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est. *A book translated*, liber scriptoris conversus or translatus (see *C. N. D. 2, 41*; *Q. 10, 5, 2*). The *t. of a speech*, oratio conversa: a *bad t.*, liber male conversus.

TRANSLATOR, interpres. qui convertit, &c.

TRANSLUCENT, translucent. pellucens.

TRANSMARINE, transmarius (*C., L., Q.*).

TRANSMIGRATE, transmigrare (*L.*). migrare.

TRANSMIGRATION. By the verbs—transmigratio (*Prudent.*).

TRANSMISSION. By the verbs.

TRANSMIT, transmittere; ocer or across, &c., trans qd; to, &c., in qd. mittere trans qd (to send over, &c.). See also **SEND**.

TRANSMUTATION, transmutatio (*Q.*). See also **CHANGE**.

TRANSMUTE, transmutare (*H., Lucr.*). See also **CHANGE**.

TRANSPARENCY, *State of that wch is transparent*, pelluciditas (*Virg. 2, 8, 10*); perspicuitas; or by the adj. *A transparent picture*, *tabula translucentia*, pellucida.

TRANSPARENT, *Prop.* pellucidus. translucentus. perspicuus (the first two represent the transparency as a property of a body in itself; but perspicuus in relation to a subject looking at it). *A t. garment*, vestis nihil celatura: to be t., pellucere; translucente; lucem transmittere; pelluciditatem habere. (*Fig.*) *Clear*; vid.

TRANSPIRE, *Prop.* halare. spirare. evaporari (*Gell.*). *Fig.* = To come to pass, fieri. evincere. *To escape* (of secrets, &c.), exire in turbam or in vulgus; emanare (in vulgus); *Jx.* exire atque in vulgus emanare; efferri (foras, in vulgus); efluere et ad aures hominum permanere.

TRANSPLANT, transponere (*prop.*). *Q.* transplantare is not *Class.*—transferre (*prop. or fig.*)—traducere in locum (*fig.*; e. g. gentem in Galliam)—collocare in loco (*fig.*; e. g. gentem in vestigiis urbis). *A tree will bear transplanting*, arbor in alia terra vivit et transmigrit: not to bear transplanting, translationem reformidare.

TRANSPLANTATION, translatio (*Col., Plin.*). Or by the verb.

TRANSPORT, v. *To carry or send over*, portare. transportare. transvehere (to carry over sea or land; persons or things).—transferre (to carry over; things).—transmittere. trajicere (to put across, over the sea; persons or things).—qm cum custodiis mittere qd (to send away in custody). *To banish*; vid. *To delight, ravish*, mirifice oblectare, delentire qm; perfundere qm suavissimā, incredibili, quadam voluptate, suavisima voluptatis sensu; ad se convertere et rapere (e. g. me totum ad se convertit et rapit Homerus de Hectoris ab Andromachē discessu narrans; *C. Off. 2, 10, 27*).

TRANSPORT, s. *Transportation*; by the verb. *Sen.* says transportationes populum; i. e., migrations. *Rapture*, animi impetus or impotentia (*C.*). *Impotentis animi effrenatio*. *T. of rage*, exandescencia (*C.*); fervens animus ab ira (*O.*). *A vessel employed for conveying troops*, navigium vectorum. navicula vectoria (for conveying troops, &c.).—navis oneraria (a ship of burden). None of the *t.'s* were missing, nulla navis, quae milites portaret, desiderabatur.

TRANSPORTATION, *Act of transporting*; by the verb. *Banishment*; vid.

TRANSPOSE, transponere. transferre. trajicere qd. mutare locum, sedem &c. rel.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *transubstantiatio* (*t. t. Ecc.*)—*Q.* immutatio. permutatio (facta, contentiatio).

TRANSVERSE, transversus. transversarius (placed athwart or across; *Cass.*)—*Q.* Transversus, that crosses a line at right angles; obliquus, that forms unequal angles with a line, slanting).

TRANSVERSELY, transverso (*Virg.*) in or per transversum (*L.*). ex transverso (*Plaut.*). transversum. transversa, pl.

TRAP, s. *Prop.* mulpula (a mouse-trap).—laqueus (a snare; a cord with a noose, to catch or throttle an animal; *espy pl. impropr.* = *t. laid for aby.*)—tendicula (only *impropr.* in *C.*)—pedica (to catch an animal by the foot). To set or lay a t., laqueum ponere,

also with venandi causâ (prop.). laqueos ponere or disponere (for aby, ci; propr. and fig.): to fall into a t., in laqueum (laqueos) cadere: to remain fast in a t., in laqueis hærere (poet.; all three also fig.). || **FIG.** insidie (ambush); laquei (snare); ~~laquei~~ decipuli or decipulum = a t., fig. before and aft. the Class. age, and no where in the proper sense): to lay, place, or set a t., insidiari; for any one, insidias ci tendere, ponere, facere, or parare; dolum ci nectere; laqueos ci ponere or disponere: to allure any one into a t., in fraudem pellicere qm: to fall into a t., in insidiis incidere; in laqueos se induere; in laqueos cadere or incidere: I fall into the same t., eisdem capior viâ, quâ alios captabam: to have fallen into a t., laqueis irretitum teneri. See **SNARE**. || **Claptraps**, dulces exclamatiuncule theatri causâ productæ (see Q. 11, 3, 179; claptraps as used by an orator). Claptraps for the gallery, verba ad summam cavem spectantia.

TRAP, v. || To **entrap**, capture laqueis (prop.). — Irretire laqueis (propr. and fig.). See **ENTRAP**. || **Adorn**; vid.

TRAP-DOOR, *janua pensilis (in solo descensum præbens ad ea que intra sunt).

TRAPPINGS, ornatus, ūs (g. t.). — phaleræ (prop., of horses; i. e., little golden or silver crescent-shaped plates, with which the neck, head, &c., of horses were ornamented; also of persons, especially military men, but worn also even by women; Publ. Syr. op. Petron. Sat. 55). To adorn with t., phaleris ornare; adorned with t., phaleratus. See **ORNAMENT**. || **Horse-trappings**, ornamentum equi (g. t.). — phaleræ (see above). || **INBRODA**. The trappings of war, insignia luentium (C.).

TRASH, germ. nugæ, trice, pl. (strife). — res vilissima (a worthless thing). — res nihili.

TRASHY, villa, nihili.

TRAVAIL. See **LABOUR**.

TRAVEL, a. iter. See **JOURNEY**.

TRAVEL, v. iter facere (to be on a journey). — peregrinationes suscipere (to go into foreign parts); — peregrinari. peregrinatum abesse (to be on one's travels). To t. to a place, proficisci; tendere; contendere qo: to t. day and night, die nocteque continuare iter; to a place, diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere qo: to t. through a place, iter facere per locum; transire per locum: to t. by a place, præter locum transire; locum præterire: to t. over, obire (to go through); circumire (to go round); lustrare (to visit in travelling); peragere (to wander through); percurrere (with or without celeriter, to t. through quickly).

TRAVELLER, iter faciens (one who is on a journey). — viator (a pedestrian). — peregrinator. peregrinans (one who is in a foreign country). — hospes (a guest remaining for a time with any one). — advena (a stranger in a place).

TRAVERSE. See **CROSS**.

TRAVESTY, ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorqueere (Eichst.). ridiculum reddere. in locum vertere.

TRAY, ferculum (g. t.; also for placing meat on the table).

TREACHEROUS, perfidus, perfidiosus, dolosus (tricky). — subdŭlus (secretly plotting, &c.). — falsus (false).

TREACHEROUSLY, perfide (Sen.). perfidiose (C.).

TREACHERY, perfidia, proditio (act of a traitor).

TREACLE, || Spuma of sugar, *sacchari spuma. || Theriac, theriaca, æ, or theriace, es, f. (Plin.).

TREAD, v. pede insistere. To t. firmly, firmiter insistere: to t. softly, placido, suspensio pede incedere; suspensio gradu ire (propr., in walking). — parce ac molliter facere (fig., to go cautiously to work). — lenius agere (to make use of gentle means; opp. acerbius agere, as in L. 39, 25): to t. upon, pedem ci rei imponere; ci rei insistere; pedem ponere in qâ re (C.): to t. under foot, calcare (propr. and fig.). See also **TRAMPLE**. To t. grapes, uvas calcare (Cat.): to t. clay, terram argillaceam calcando præparare: to t. in the footsteps of another, vestigia se persequi; vestigia se ingredi, insistere; qm vestigia consequi. || (Of birds), calcare (Cat.).

TREAD, a. vestigium (footstep, mark or impression of the foot; also a step).

TREASON, proditio (treachery). High t., perduellio (the crime of one who undertakes alth against the freedom of the citizens and the public safety); crimen majestatis, or (in later writers) crimen læsæ majestatis (the offence of one who wrongs the dignity and disturbs the tranquillity of the Roman people and the government; as, by betraying an army to the enemy, by

sedition, &c.; see T. Ann. 1, 72, 2: in later times, an offence against the sacred person of the prince; of Heinæccii Ant. Rom. Synt. 4, 18, 46 sqq. In the time of the republic, the Romans, apply the orators, expressed 'high treason' against the state by pericidium patriæ, or by the more general term scelus; both opp. to pietas: see C. Sull. 2, 6; Off. 3, 21, 83; Cat. 2, 1, 11, 25): to commit or be guilty of high t. (agst the Roman people), majestatem populi Romani minuire or ledere: to commit t. agst one's native country, patriæ pericidium obstringi or se obstringere: to declare alth to be t. agst the state, Indicare qd contra rempublicam factum esse.

TREASONABLY, perfidus, perfidiosus; or by Crcl. TREASONABLY. By Crcl. (perfidie, Sen.).

TREASURE, a. thesaurus, copia (store of precious things; propr. and fig.) — gazea (the same, but esp. of royal t.). — opes, divitiæ (wealth, riches). To amass t., opes, divitiis colligere; thesaurum parare (Plaut.); opes cumulare (Curt.); to bury or hide a t., thesaurum defodere, obruere (C.), occultare (L.): to find a t., thesaurum fodere (C.), effodere (Feir.); public t., ærarium; thesaurus publicus (C.): that man is a t. to me, mihi ille vir thesaurus est (Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 5): the t. of talent and industry, copie ingenii et accerrimi studii (Wolf). My t. I delicias meæ! voluptas meæ! amores mei!

TREASURE, v. (opes) cumulare. (opes, divitiis) colligere (to amass riches). — thesaurum occultare (to hide a treasure).

TREASURER, ærari præfectus (Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5). — custos gazæ (Np. Dat. 5, 3). — under the later Empy., thesaurarius, thesaurarius (Cod. Just.). comes largitionum sacrarum, comes thesaurorum (Ammian.).

TREASURY, ærarium, the-saurus publicus (of the state). — fœcus (of a prince). To lay up in the t., repone pecuniam in thesauros, in thesauria: to bring into the t., pecuniam invehere in ærarium (C. Off. 2, 22, 76); ferre (L.) or referre (C.) in ærarium; pecuniam ærario conferre (Fell.): to exhaust the t., pecuniam ex ærario exhaurire (Fell.).

TREAT, v. || **TRANS.** To use in a certain manner, qm tractare, habere; well, ill, &c., bene, male, &c. To t. one kindly, liberaliter habere or tractare qm: to t. with respect, honorifice tractare qm: to t. with the greatest respect, summo honore afficere qm: to t. one with indulgence, indulgenti tractare qm; indulgere ci (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 1, 40): to t. one in a hostile manner, in hostium numero habere; pro hoste habere or ducere: to t. one in the same manner as another, qm eodem loco habere quo alium: to t. with contempt, contumeliose agere (de). || To manage, tractare qm or qd (v. pr.). — curare qm or qd (to attend to, wait upon). — dispartire, disserere de re (to handle; of a literary subject). To t. a disease, curare morbum; adhibere morbo curationem: to t. a patient, qm tractare, curare: to suffer oneself to be treated (of a patient), se curari pati: to suffer a patient to be treated by another physician, ægrotum alii medico tradere. || To handle, discuss (as subject), agere rem, or de qâ re (in general; see Ochs. C. Ecl. p. 230). — dispartire, disserere de qâ re (of the disputations of learned men; and disserere reply of a connected discourse; see C. Ecl. p. 12 and 354). — sermonem habere de re (to maintain a conversation; of two or more). — dicere de qâ re (to speak of). — scribere de qâ re, scripturâ persequi qd (to write of). A book worth t.'s of &c., liber qui est or qui est conscriptus de &c. (not but not simply liber de &c.): the books worth usually t. concerning contempt of death, libri quos scribunt de contemnenda morte: to t. briefly of alth, paucis absolvere qd. || To entertain; vid. || **INTRANS.** To negotiate, agere de re. postulare condiciones ca rei. To t. with any one, agere cum qo de qâ re (in general); colloqui cum qo de qâ re (by word of mouth); colloqui per interituncias cum qo, et de qâ re mentionem facere (by the intervention of a third party): to t. for a thing, cum qo agere (&c.), ut.

TREAT, a. See **ENTERTAINMENT**.

TREATISE, liber, libellus (not dissertatio, which always denotes a verbal discussion).

TREATMENT, || Usage, tractatio. Kind t., comitas; humanitas; karâ t., asperitas; severitas (crudely); mild, gentle t., lenitas; indulgentia (indulgent t.); bad, shameful t., contumelia; unbecomingly t., indignitates (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 3, 14): to receive good t. fm any one, liberaliter ab eo haberi et coli. || Management, administratio, tractatio, cura, curatio (e.g. curationem adhibere morbis, or admovere, to cure by t.).

TREATY, fœdus (a public t., confirmed by the authority of the senate and people; also between two or

mory individuali).—sponsio (*a t. concluded, or a peace made by mutual consent and solemn promise of the generals of armies, but not ratified by the senate and people of the two belligerent nations; see L. 9, 5, in., non fœdere pax Claudina, sed per sponsonem facta est*). To make or conclude a *t.* with any one, *fœdus cum quo facere, icere, ferire, percutere; fœdus jungere cum quo; fœdere jungere ei; fœdus inire cum quo: to conclude a t. of marriage; see TO MARRY: I am in t. with any one, mihi cum quo fœdus est ictum: to observe a t., fœdus servare; fœdere violare, in fide manere (opp. fœdus negligere; fœdus violare, rumpere, frangere; fœdus violare et frangere).*

TREBLE, *adj.* triplus (*thrice as much*).—trigeminus (*or more poet.*) *argeminus (repeated three times)*.—tripartitus (*in three parts*).—triplex (*consisting of three divisions*).—terni, *m.*, a (*three at once; e. g. sales terni*).

TREBLE, *v.* triplicare (*Gall.*).

TREBLE, *s.* || *In music*, vox attenuata, acuta (*Acut. ad Her.*). soni acuti (*C.*). summa vox (*H. Sat.*). To sing *t.*, summâ voce canere: *to go to the highest t. to the deepest bass, vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere (C. de Or. 1, 59, 20).*

TREBLEY, triplum (*thrice as much*).—tripartito (*in three parts*).—trifarium (*in a threefold manner; e. g. trifarium or tripartito dividere*).

TREE, arbor (*g. t.*).—planta (*for transplanting*).—mater (*fm wch grafts or scions are taken*). A little *t.*, arbuscula: *concerned with or belonging to t.'s, arborarius: of a t., arborus (e. g., the fruit): a place planted with t.'s, arbutum (e. g., a place where vines grow on other t.'s); pomarium (an orchard): to plant a field with t.'s, arbutare agrum (Plin. 17, 23, 35, No. 22, or § 201): to grow to a t., arborescere: the *t. of a saddle, *forma sellæ equestria*.*

TREFOIL, trifolium (*Plin., Linn.*).

TRELLIS, clathri, *pl.* || *Triplex* cancelli = *lattice-work with larger openings*. *T.-work*, opus clathratum: *made of t.-work, clathratum*.

TREMBLE, tremere (*g. t.*). contremiscere. Intremiscere (*all three e. g. to shake with fear; of persons and things*).—horreô (*to shudder, of persons*).—micare (*to move to and fro, as a leaf, &c.*). I *t. all over, or in every limb*, totus tremo horreoque (*Ter.*): toto pectore tremo (*C.*): omnibus artibus contremisco (*C.*): to *t. at a. qd*, qd tremere, contremiscere, extimescere: I do not *t. at this danger*, hoc ego periculum non extimesco (*C.*): to write with a trembling hand, vacillante manu scribere, epistolam exarare: the earth *t.'s*, terra movetur or movet (*movet in L. 35, 40, &c.*), or quatitur (*is shaken*): the earth begins to *t.*, terra intremiscit.

TREMBLING, *ptcp.* *adj.* tremens. tremebundus (*in a single case*).—tremulus (*also of a lasting state; all three, of persons and things*). Written with a trembling hand, vacillantibus literis scriptus (*ast. C. Fam. 16, 15, 2; cf. litera manu pressa tremente labat, O.*). A *t. hand*, manus tremebunda or tremula (*e. g., of a drunken man*); manus intremiscens (*e. g., of a surgeon performing an operation*): a *t. voice*, tremebunda vox.

TREMBLING, *s.* tremor. horror (*shuddering with cold, &c.*). T. seizes me, contremisco; exhorresco; horror me perfundit (*C. poet.*); tremor, horror occupat membra mea, artus meos.

TREMENDOUS, terribilis. formidolosus. reformidandus. metuendus. timendus (*formidabilis only poet.*) (*SYN. in FEARFUL*).—ingens. immanis (*huge, monstrous*). Very *t.*, horribilis: horrendus; saevus: a *t. storm*, tempestas turbulentissima, vehementissima: to be *t.*, formidari, terrori esse ei.

TREMENDOUSLY, horrendum or terribilem in modum; also formidolose (*C.*).

TREMULOUS. See TREMBLING.

TRENCH, fossa (*g. t.*). dim. fossula (*Col.*). Incille, or fossa incilla (*a t. in a field for drainage, a drain*). To draw or make a *t.*, fossam ducere (*Plin.*); facere; fodere (*L.*); percutere (*Plin. Ep.*); deprimere (*Hirt.*); cavare (*Plin.*): to a certain point, fossam perducere *quo: to make a t. before a place, fossam præducere (Cæsar)*: to surround with a *t.*, (oppidum) fossâ circumdare (*C.*): to guard the entrance by a large *t.*, aditum vastissimâ fossâ cingere (*C. de Rep. 2, 6*).

TRENCH UPON. See EXCAVATE.

TRENCHER, catillus (*lignus*).

TRENCHING, *v.* || *In husbandry*, pastinatio.

TREPAN, *s.* || *A surgical instrument* with, terebra (*large*).—modiolus. *terra versatilis (*smaller*).

TREPAN, *v.* || *In surgery*, terebrâ, modulo perforare calvariam (*ast. Cels.*).—foramen facere terebrâ.—oerebrum excidere (*Cels.*). || *To cheat; vid.*

TREPIDATION, tremor. trepidatio. See FRAM. TRESPASS. See TRANSGRESS, TRANSGRESSION. To *t.* (*in shooting, &c.*), in alienum fundum ingrediri venandi aucupandive gratiâ (*Gaj. Dig. 41, 1, 3*).

TRESS, cirrus (*natural; Mark.*).—cincinnus (*artificial; Plaut.*).

TRESSEL, *fulcrum. *machina (*g. t.*). The *t.* for a table, *pprs* *pedes mensæ plicatiles.

TRIAL, || *Examination*, tentatio. spectatio. examen. deliberatio. reputatio. consideratio (*SYN. in EXAMINATION*). || *Attempt*, conatus. periculum. experimentum (*SYN. in ATTEMPT*). tentamen (*only in O., but probably current also in prose*). An unsuccessful *t.*, res infelicitate tentata: to make a *t.*, periculum facere (*cs rei*); conatum facere or incipere. || *Legal trial*, questio (*the inquiry*). To put *aby* on his *t.*, qm lege interrogare. quæmere ex qo. questionem habere de or ex qo. questionem ponere in qm: for *athg*, audire de qâ re; questionem habere or instituere de qâ re; qm lego *cs rei* (or *cs rei only*) interrogare: to be put upon one's *t.*, lege interrogari. See ACTION for more phrases. || *Trial*, = *misfortunes sent to try us*, *calamitates virtutis spectandæ causâ divinitus allatæ; also labores (*hardships*).

TRIANGLE, triangulum. trigonum. figura triquëtra. An equilateral *t.*, trigonum æquis or paribus lateribus: a right-angled *t.*, trigonum orthogonum. To divide a square by a diagonal line into two equal *t.'s*, quadratum lineâ diagoni, or diagonali, in duo trigona æquâ magnitudine dividere: to construct an equilateral *t. on a given line*, in datâ lineâ triangulum æquale lateribus constituere.

TRIANGULAR, triangulus. trigonus (*having three angles*).—triquëtrus (*having three sides*).

TRIBE, tribus, *ûs* (*in all the senses of the English word*). By *t.'s*, *t. by t.*, tributum.

TRIBUTATION, mœstitia. mœror (*sorrow, grief*).—miseria. ærumna. res miseræ (*calamity*). See CALAMITY, SORROW.

TRIBUNAL, tribunal (*judgement-seat*).—judicium (*judgement*). To summon *aby* before a *t.*, qm in iudicium vocare: to appear at a *t.*, in iudicium venire.

TRIBUNATE, TRIBUNESHIP, tribunatus, *ûs*.

TRIBUNE, tribûnus.

TRIBUNITIAL, tribunitiûs; or by gen. tribunorum.

TRIBUTARY, vectigalis (*g. t., that pays taxes*).—tributarius (*that pays poll- and land-tax; both these of persons and things*).—stipendiarius (*that pays a fixed yearly sum: of persons, e. g., in conquered or subject states*). To render *t.*, vectigalem or stipendiarium facere: to be *t.*, vectigalis, tributa, or stipendia pensitare: to be *t. to a. qd*, stipendiarium esse ei.

TRIBUTE, tribûtum. See TAX.

TRICE, punctum or momentum temporis. minimi temporis punctum.

TRICK, *s.* ars. dolus.—artificium; techna (*Com.*). To play *t.'s*, dolos nectere, procudere (*Com.*): a juggling *t.*, præstigiæ (*deception, delusion*).—circulatoriæ præstigiæ (*of a juggler; Tert. Apol. 23*).—fabula (*as it were, a comedy, wch one plays for the purpose of deceiving; e. g. Cornicius ad suam veterem fabulam rediit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4; at cards, *paginæ (lusoriæ) captæ, or captandæ*).

TRICK, *v.* || *To deceive, fraude or dolo capere, eludere, fucum facere ci. fraudare, fraudem or fallaciam ci. facere*. To *t. aby* out of *athg*, qm fraudare or defraudare qâ re; out of money, qm circumducere or circumvertere argento, qm emungere argento. perfricare, qm (*ast. Com.*). || To *adorn*, exornare. See ADORN.

TRICKERY, dolus. dolus malus. doli atque fallaciæ. ars. artes, *pl.*; machine. fraus. (*SYN. in DECEIT*).

TRICKISH, dolosus subdolus. fallax.

TRICKLE, manare (*to flow*).—stillare, distillare qâ re (*in drops*).

TRIDENT, tridens (*Plin.*); cuspis triplex (*O.*); also cuspiis only (*O.*); fuscina (*C.*).

TRIED, probatus (*t. and found good*).—spectatus (*properly, repeatedly and closely examined; both of persons and things*).—ignis spectatus. igni perspectus (*that has stood the test of fire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; of friendship, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 9, 23*).—cognitus (*known; of things*). Thoroughly *t.*, per omnia expertus: *t. by experience*, probatus experimento: *of t. fidelity*, fidelis: a man of *t. virtue*, homo cognitâ virtute: *men of t. morality*, viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est.

TRIENNIAL, trietericus. A *t. feast* (*i. e., one cele-*

brated every three years, trieterica (sacra), orum, n.; trieteris, Ydis, f.; triennia, um, n. (sc. sacra; O. Met. 9, 642, Bach.).

TRIFLE, s. res parva, res minuta. paululum. paululum (SYN. in LITTLE).—opus minutum (a work of art in miniature).—munus leve. munusculum (a little present).—res parvi momenti (a thing of small importance). It may also frequently be expressed by the adj. parvus, levis, perlevis. T. i., minutie; res parve or minutie; nugæ (insignificant t.).—apine (bagatelles, nonsense; Mart. 1, 114, 2, sq. of his epigram): this is a t., hoc leve est; id parvum est: it is no t., est qd; non leve est: these are t.'s, hæc parva sunt; hæc nugæ sunt (inconsiderable things, not worth caring for; e. g., these are t.'s, but it was by not despising these t.'s that &c., parva sunt hæc, sed parva ista non contemnendo &c.; L. 6, 41); sunt apine triceque et si quid villus istis (scarcely worthy of regard; Mart. 14, 1, 7; of things): is that (circumstance) a t. i. num parva causa est? that is no t. in my sight, non parvi illud aestimo: to reduce a very difficult thing to a mere t., rem facilem ex difficillimâ redigere (Cæs. B. G. 2, 27): he accomplished the matter, which certainly was no t., id quod erat difficillimum, effect: to give oneself up to t.'s; to trouble oneself about t.'s, minutiarum esse studiosum (Eph. but not reduviam curare, who has the meaning only from the context; Cic. Rose. Am. 44, 128): altho is a mere t. to me, qd mihi focus or ludus est: to injure a person not even in the mere t., ne minimâ quidem re lædere qm: to buy for a t. (at a low price), parvo emere, res paucò emere: to be knocked down at a t., numo addici (at an auction).

TRIFLE, v. nugari. alucinari (C.); ineptire (Ter.); ludere (H. Ep.).

TRIFLER, homo nugax (C.).—cunctator (id. r.).

TRIFLING, s. ineptie. *minutiarum studium (aft. minut. studiosus). Away with this t. i. lose has inepties.

TRIFLING, adj. levis. exiguus. parvus. parvus dictu (e. g. res, opp. magni momenti res) (SYN. in INCONSIDERABLE).—minutus (insignificant).—ajectus (common, low).—mediocri (not great). Accuracy or care in t. matters, minutim subtilitas or diligentia: trifling investigations, questiones minutæ. A t. present, leve munus; munus levidense (once, C. Fam. 9, 12, extr.): for a more t. cause, leviori de causâ (Cæs.): such t. matters, tantulus res: such t. occupations or engagements, tantularum rerum occupationes (the business, trouble, &c., such t. matters cause): no t. sum, numi non mediocri summe: to propose t. questions, res minutas querere; minutas interrogationes proponere: to be fond of t. pursuits, minutiarum esse studiosum: to consider altho as a t. matter, qd parvi facere, or (T.) in levi habere.

TRIG. (rotam) sufflaminare (Sen.).

TRIGGER (of a wheel), sufflamen, Juv.; (of a gun),

•ligula (scopeti).

TRILATERAL, triquëtrus. tribus lateribus.

TRILL, s. sonus vibrans.

TRILL, v. vocem vibrare (Titian. ap. Fest., explained by vocem in cantando crispare, Fest.).

TRIM, adj. comptus. nitidus.

TRIM, v. componere (to adjust).—ornare. exornare (to adorn, decorate). To t. one's hair, se 'To dress the hair': to t. trees, arbores putare or amputare (to clip, prune; opp. immittere).—tendere (to clip, as hedges, &c.).—collucare or interlucare or sublucare (to thin).—intervellere (to cut away boughs or branches).

TRIMMER, temporum multorum homo (a time-server). Pro. qui duabus sellis sedere solet.

TRINE, trinus. T. aspect (in astrology), trigonum.

TRINITY, trinitas (Ecl.). ~~Prps~~ Prps by Crcl., triplex Dei natura (Ecl. Just. 44, 4, 16).

TRINKET, mundus mullebris. pl. delicie mullebris. merces lepide ad nitidioris vite instrumenta pertinentes (aft. Plin.).

TRIO, || Union of three voices, *cantus musicorum ternarius. || Three together, tres. trini, æ, a.

TRIP, v. || TRANS. supplantare qm (C.).—qm pedibus subductis in terram arietare (Curt.). INTRANS. || I'm trouble, (ad rem) pedem offendere. SE STUMBLE. Here I have caught you tripping, for &c., teneo te, inquam, nam &c. || To move along lightly and quickly, celeriter ire; oculus se movere; currere (to run).

TRIP, s. || Stumble, pedis offensus. lapsus (so as to fall). || A short journey, excursio. iter breve.

TRIPARTITE, tripartitus (C.).

TRIPLE, intestina, pl. (fendice, Arnob.).—omasum (of ozen. Hor.).—omentum (porci, Juv.).

TRIPLE, triplex. See also TABLE.

TRIPIET, *versus terni.

TRIPOD, tripus, 8dis (C.).

TRIREME, triremis. ~~Prps~~ Avoid trieris (trigoni),

which is in some Codd. Np. Alcib. 4, 3.

TRISYLLABIC, trisyllabus (Juv.).

TRITE, tritus. contritus; s. communis et contritus. T. rules, omnium communia et contrita præcepta. T. things, res pervulgatæ or vulgi rumoribus exagitatæ; summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone (Prov. a t. saying; C.).

TRIUMPH, s. PROPRI. in the Roman sense, triumphus (a larger, a regular t.).—ovatio (smaller or incomplete). To celebrate a t., triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (de quo populo, ex qâ regione, ovari, or ovare (if only the ovatio): to lead aby in t., qm ducere in triumpho, per triumphum: to obtain a t., triumphum deportare: to decree a t., triumphum ei decernere. FIG. triumphus, victoria (victory).—exultatio (Tac.).—lætitia exultans, gæstiens (C.).

TRIUMPH, v. PROPRI. triumphare. triumphum agere, habere (ovare, to celebrate an ovation).—victorem invehi in capitolium cum insigni illâ laureâ (C.).—triumphantem intrare urbem (L.). To t. over aby, or a country, triumphare, triumphum agere de qo, ex qâ terrâ. FIG. vincere; victoriam referre, reportare (to conquer).—triumphare. exultare (to rejoice).

TRIUMPHAL, triumphalis. A t. arch, arcus triumphalis: a t. car, vehiculum triumphale (C.); currus triumphalis (Plin.); or, fm context, simply currus: t. procession, pompa triumphalis.

TRIUMPHANT, triumphans. A t. general, imperator triumphans. ~~Prps~~ triumphator is late.

TRIUMVIR, triumvir.

TRIUMVIRATE, triumviratus, ñs.

TRIUNE, trinus (Deus), Ecccl.

TRIVIAL, levis. parvus.—trivialis (Suet., common)

See TRIFLING.

TROCHÆIC, trochæicus.

TROCHÉE, trochæus.

TROOP, s. turba, grex, globus (an irregular multitude; turba in disorder; grex, without form or order; globus, group, thronging mass).—caterva (of soldiers or others; crowd).—cohors (as a regiment, &c.).—manus (a band of men).—exercitus (a host, poet.).—multitudo (a great number). A t. of soldiers, militum manus or caterva: a t. of players, scenocircus grex: in t.'s, catervatim.

TROOP, v. coire. convenire. se congregare (in great numbers).—confuere. frequentes convenire.

TROOPER, eques, Ytia, m.

TROOPS, milites, pl. See ARMY, SOLDIER.

TROPE, tropus (Q.). verbi translatio (C.). ver-

borum immutatio (C. Or. 17, 69).

TROPHY, tropæum (C.). To erect a t., tropæum ponere, statuere, sistere, constituere.

TROPIC, tropicus (t. t.): circulus tropicus (Hippin.). The t. of Cancer, orbis, circulus, solstitialis (Gell.): the t. of Capricorn, orbis, circulus, brumalis (Gell.).

TROPICAL, || Relating to a tropic, by gen. circuli tropici, &c. || Figurative, translatum.

TROT, s. *gradus citatus.

TROT, v. *gradu citato ire. currere. To t. after, citato equo subsequi qm or qd. equo vectum sequi qm or qd.

TROTH, fides. To plight one's troth, fidem suam obligare; fidem ei dare: in t., ex bonâ or optimâ fide.

TROTTER, A rough t., successor, succussator (Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30 sqq.). To be a rough t., succussare gressus (Attil. ap. Non. 16, 28 sq.).

TROUBLE, s. || Pains, labor, opera. virium contentio, labor, negotium. studium. (SYN. in LABOUR.) With great t., ægerime. vix (scarcely).—multa operâ magno labore. multo labore et sudore. multo negotio: without any t., facile. facili negotio: but mly nullo negotio or sine negotio: to give oneself t., multam operam consumere: to lose all one's t., operam or operam et oleum perdere. frustra niti: to take t. for aby, niti pro qo. ci operam præstare or dicare: to take t. about altho, studere, operam dare or navare ci rei (for the purpose of obtaining it): to take t. to do althg. niti. entil. laborare. elaborare. Jx. entil et efficere. entil et contendere. contendere et laborare (all with ut): to take great t., omnibus viribus contendere. omnibus nervis conniti. omni opæ atque operâ entil (all with ut). Don't put yourself to any t., noli tibi molestiam exhibere: to take much t. to no purpose, multam operam frustra consumere: to have t. in althg, operam

austīnēre in qā re: *to take or undertake the t., operam capere, suscipere, or obire: to spare no t., operam labori non parcere: to submit to the t., sequo animo laborem ferre: to relieve any fm the t., ci laborem demere: I need not put myself to this t., hoc labore supersedere possum: it is not worth the t., non tanti est: it is worth the t., operam pretium est: don't give yourself any t. for me, noli meā causā laborare. || Annoyance, molestia. —onus (burden). —cura (anxiety). —incommodum. To give aby t. ci negotium facessere or exhibere (facere doubtful, Krebs): molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; molestiā qm afficere; some t., qd aspergere molestiā (i. e., as a drawback: the other circumstances being of a favorable or happy kind). To be a t. to aby, ci esse molestiam (Plaut.), oneri (L.). onerare qm (C.). || Affliction, vid. To rest fm his troubles, a vitā laboribus quietem capere. || Commotion, vid.*

TROUBLE, *v.* || To tease, annoy, negotium facessere, negotium or molestiam exhibere ci. To t. aby with aby, obtundere qm qā re (e. g. literis, rogitando); obstrere ci (e. g. literis); with entreaties, precibus fatigare qm. molestiam ci afferre; molestiā qm afficere; ci qd re molestum or gravem esse. || To disturb, disquiet, agitare (propr., to put in motion; e. g. the water: hence to disturb, e. g. any one, the mind). —exagitate (propr., to hunt up: hence to rouse, harass, e. g. one's neighbours, the state). —vexare (to attack). —laccessere (to provoke to battle). —carpere (to weaken by single, repeated attacks). —commovere (to disturb the mind). —solicitare, sollicitum facere (to render any one anxious or solicitous). —pungere (with a pointed instrument, to touch sensibly). —turbare, conturbare, perturbare (to perplex or confuse, to put out of tune). That t. is me, hoc male me habet. hoc me commovet, me pungit. || To give pain, afflict, contristare (in conversational style, in Cal. ap. C. Ep. 8, 9, extr.; frequently in Sen. and Col.). Usually expressed by a Crci. with dolorem ci facere, efficere, afferre, commovere, incutere. dolorem qm officere. I am troubled, doleo. dolet mihi. egre or moleste fero: to t. oneself about atq = to be vexed or harassed on account of it, dolēre or mētere rem or. dolorem ex re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire. molestiam trahere ex re: (much), magnum dolorem ex re accipere. ex re magnam animo molestiam capere. || To trouble oneself about atq = to care for it, laborare de re. curare qd. curā (Crci. not curā cordique) mihi est qd: not to t. oneself about a thing, negligere, non curare qd: he has enough to trouble himself about, is rerum suarum satagit (Com.). || not to t. oneself about atq at all, omni curatioe et administratione rerum vacare. nihil omnino curare (of the heathen deities). —soluti et quieto esse animo (to live without care; of men): to trouble oneself to inquire or ask after atq, curare, quærere qd; anquirere de qo or de qā re; as rei rationem habere or ducere: I do not t. myself about any one, nihil curo qm: to t. oneself about other people's concerns, aliena (negotia) curare. curare quā ad me non pertinet. anquirere de alieno: not to t. oneself about household concerns, omittre curas familiares: not to t. oneself about the opinions of others, non curare quid aliī censeant: why should I t. myself about it? quid mihi cum illā re? (what have I to do with it?) I do not trouble myself about it, nihil hoc ad me (sc. pertinet).

TROUBLER, turbator. Or, usually, by Crci. with verbs under TROUBLE; e. g. qui ci negotium facessit, &c., or homo molestus, &c.

TROUBESOME, molestus. gravis (burdensome). —incommodus. iniquus (inconvenient). —durus (hard, oppressive). —operosus, laboriosus (full of labour). —odiosus (to wch one has a disinclination). —difficilis (difficult). Jx. gravis et incommodus. gravis et odiosus. laboriosus molestusque. odiosus et molestus. Very t., permolesus. perincommodus: t. times, res misere; tempora misera, dura; iniquitas temporum: s. exceedingly t. times, summo et difficillimo republicæ tempore (C.): a t. office, provincia molesta et negotiosa: in a t. manner, moleste, graviter. incommode: in a very t. manner, permolesus, perincommodus: to be t., degravare (e. g., of a wound, L. 7, 24): to be t., molestiam ci afferre, exhibere; gravem, molestum esse ci; oneri esse: (by speaking), gravem esse es auribus; aures es onerare verbis: (by asking), obtundere qm rogitando: (by letters), obtundere qm; obstrere ci literis: (with entreaties), fatigare qm precibus: if it be not t. to you, nihil molestum est; si tibi grave non est: I fear I am t. to you, veror ne tibi

gravis sim: a t. fellow, homo molestus or odiosus: send away these t. fellows, abige muscas (C.).

TROUGH, alveus: dim. alveolus (Crci. labrum, a vat, tub).

TROUNCE. See PUNISH.

TROUT, trutta (Gloss.); *salmo fario (Linn.); fario (probably the salmon-t., Auson. Mosell. 130); aurata (the golden t., *sparus aurata, Linn.).

TROW. See BELIEVE; THINK.

TROWEL, trulla. To lay on mortar with a t., trullare (Vitruv.).

TROWELLING, trullissatio (Vitruv.).

TROWERS, femalia (Suet. Crci. Not femoralia). braccæ (braccæ, T.), or, if necessary, laxæ braccæ, to distinguish fm braccæ strictæ, breeches. Wearing t., braccatus (C.): to wear t. and stockings in winter, hieme muniri femalibus tibialibusque (Suet. Aug. 82).

TRUANT. See VAGUE, IDLE. To play the t., *scholam non obire.

TRUCE, induciæ, pl. To make a t., induciæ cum hoste facere (C.); infra (Pis. Ep.); pacisci (C.): to sue or ask for a t., petere induciæ (Np.); postulare ut sint induciæ (C.): to grant a t., dare induciæ (L. 1, 15): to maintain a t., induciæ conservare (Np.): to observe or respect a t., iura induciarum servare (Cæsar. B. C. 1, 85): to break a t., induciæ per scelus violare (ib. 2, 15): during a t., per induciæ (S.): a t. of thirty days having been concluded, quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactæ induciæ (C. Off. 1, 10, 33): the t. having expired, postquam induciarum dies præterit (Np. Ages. 3, 1); induciarum tempore circumacto (L. 27, 30): the t. had not yet expired, nondum induciarum dies exierat (L. 80, 85).

TRUCK. See BARTER.

TRUCKLE, se venditare ci. adulari qm. See CROCUS.

TRUCKS, *currus volubilis.

TRUDGE, pedibus ire. I cannot t. it, pedibus ire non queo (Plaut.): to t. off, se amoliri. se auferre: come, t. along, amove te hinc; abi.

TRUE, || Not false, real, verus (g. t.). sincerus, germanus (uncorrupt, pure, genuine). Jx. verus et sincerus. To see aby in his t. colours, qm evolutum integumentis dissimulationis nudatumque perspicere (C.): a t. scholar, vir vere doctus: a t. Stoic, verus et sincerus Stoicus. germanus Stoicus: not a syllable of it is t., tota res ficta est: it is t., verum est, res ita se habet. res veritate nititur (g. t.): non nego. concedo. fateor (as forms of giving assent): it is not true, falsum est: to be found or proved true, exitu comprobari: dreams come t., somnia evadunt or eveniunt (C.). || Faithful, vid. || Exact, rectus. || In forms of protestation and swearing: 'as true as,' ita or sic with the subj. followed by ut, with the subj. if a wish is to be expressed, the indic. if an assertion is to be made: 'as true as I live, I shudder,' ita, ita vivam (or ita deos mihi velim propitios), ut—perhorresco (or with ita vivam thrown in parenthetically) perhorresco, ita vivam, &c. 'As true as I am alive, I should like,' &c., ita vivam (or ita mihi omnia, quæ opto, contingant) ut velim, &c. || In answers of partial assent followed by an objection. True... but; see GOOD.

TRUFFLE, tuber (Plin.); *Lycoperdon tuber (Linn.). A t.-hunter, *tuberum investigator: a t. dog, *canis tuberibus investigandis aptus doctusque.

TRULY, vere, ad veritatem. sincere. To speak t., vere loqui. in veritate dicere. sincere pronunciare.

TRUMP, e. *pagina coloris primi or præcipui.

TRUMP, v. *pagina coloris præcipui vincere.

TRUMP UP, confingere. To t. up a charge or accusation, crimen or qd criminis or in qm confingere. See FABRICATE; INVENT.

TRUMPET, nuxæ. geræ. triceæ, pl. (trifles). —scuta, orum (old clothes, &c.; frippery).

TRUMPET, a. tuba (a long straight bronze tube, in creasing in diameter, and terminating in a bell-shaped aperture). —lituus (slightly curved at the extremity: the lit. was used by the cavalry, the tub. by the infantry, Aéro ad H. Carm. 1, 23). —buccina (a horn-t., resembling the shell, buccinum; spirāl and gibbous originally made of a shell, then of horn, and prps of wood and metal. Its chief use was in proclaiming the watches of the day: it was also blown at funerals and before sitting down to table). —cornu (horn; invented by the Etruscans: first of horn, afterwards of brass: curved in the shape of a C, with a cross piece to steady it; non tuba directi, non seris cornua flexi. O. See Dict. of Antiq.). To blow the t., tubā canere: at the sound of the t., tubā accinente; the sound of a t.,

tubus or buccinae sonus: the *t.* sounds, buccinatur (of course, only if it is a buccina): though they did not hear the *t.*, non exaudito tubus sono (166) *Classicum* was properly a 'signal,' though also used for the instrument, mity a cornu, with which it was sounded; *Dict. of Antiqu.* To sound one's own *t.* (*Prov.*), de se ipsum praeicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUMPET, *v.* || *PROPR.* To blow a *t.*, tubū or buccinā canēre. cornu or buccinam inflare. || *FIG.* To spread abroad, publish, buccinatorem esse cs rei (C. *PH.* in Cic. *Ep.* 16, 21, 4, *Corin.*).—canēre. canare (to publish, render famous; see *Virg. Aen.* 4, 190; *Val. Placc.* 2, 117).—vulgare. divulgare (*g.* *t.*, to spread among the people).—praeicare (to boast before all).—vendiare. jactare (to brag, speak boastfully).

TRUMPETER, tubicen. *prps* buccinator. To be the *t.* of *aby's* praise, buccinatorem cs existimationis esse (C.): to be one's own *t.*, de se ipsum praeicare (C.); se ipsum laudare.

TRUNCHEON, *scipio, insigne imperii.

TRUNDLE, volvere (*trans.*). volvi (*intrans.*).

TRUNK, || The body of a tree, stirps (the stock, as the animating and supporting principal part of a tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, as growing fm it and dependent upon it; it includes the whole stem with the roots).—truncus (the naked, dry part of the tree, opp. to the branches and leaves, and even to the top itself, as its ornament; in short, so far as it answers to the *t.* of the human body, as distinguished fm stirps: trunc. means the lower part of the stem; stirps, the higher). *166* In good prose stirps (*in poetry syn.* with truncus or stirps) is only 'pole; caudex, a 'block' or 'log'; *t.*, *e.*, piece of wood, cut up or not, too short to be recognized as a stem or trunk (*Dōd.*). || Of the human body, truncus (corporis). || *PROBOCIS*, rostrum of an elephant, proboscis, ydia (*Plin.*); manus (C.). || *Chest*, arca, cista. capsula. armarium. scrinium. pyxis. Little *t.*, arcula. capsula. cistula. ciatellula. (*SYN.* in *Box*).

TRUNKMAKER, qui arcas, capsas, &c., conficit. (*166* not caparius in this sense.)

TRUSS, *s.* || A bandage used for hernia, *fascia hernialis. fascia, cui imo loco pila assuta est ex panniculis facta (*Cels.* 7, 20, *in.*). To put on or apply a truss, fasciam ad repellendum intestinum ipsi illi subicere (*Cels.* loc. cit.). || A bundle (of hay, straw, &c.), fascis, fasciculus.

TRUSS, *v.* colligare, ligare (to bind together).—colligere (to collect; draw up). To *t.* up, see *PACK*.

TRUST, *s.* || Confidence, fiducia (*v.* *pr.*, laudabile *t.* in things we actually can rely on, which is allied to the courage of trusting in ourselves).—confidentia (a blameable, presumptuous *t.*, particularly in one's own strength; opp. foresight and discretion).—audacia (confidence arising fm contempt of danger: it may imply either praise or dispraise).—audentia (laudable confidence; spirit of enterprise).—fidētia (*Fidentia est per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciam certā cum spe collocavit, C.).—fides (faith in a man's honour).—spes firma. spes certa (confident expectation).—firma animi confisio. animus certus et confirmatus. (*PHR.* in *CONFIDENCE*). || *Credit*, fides. See *CREDIT*. || *Deposit*, vid.

TRUST, *v.* || To entrust, cl qd credere. concedere (*Com.*, rare in C.).—commendare et concedere. committere. permittere (the latter, to leave alth to *aby* for the purpose of getting rid of it oneself; the former, to make *aby* morally responsible for alth).—mandare, demandare (to charge *aby* with the management of alth).—deponere qd apud qm (as a deposit, to be kept).—cs fidei qd committere or permittere. tradere in cs fidem (to commit to *aby's* good faith).—qd ci delegare (of what one ought otherwise to do himself). To *t.* *aby* with one's secrets, occultis sua ci credere; with one's most secret thoughts, arcanos sensus credere ci (V.); with one's plans, consilia sua ci credere; with one's life, vitam suam ci credere or committere; *aby* with all I have, summam fidem rerum omnium ci habere; with one's reputation, existimationem suam committere ci. famam ac fortunas suas credere ci (C.); *aby* with an office, a command, munus, imperium ci dare or mandare: also imperio qm praeficere; summam imperii ci tradere, or ad qm deferre (*Np.*): with the defence of a city, *urbem ci tuendam dare: *aby* with a letter, epistolam, literas ci committere. || To confide, fidere or confidere ci or ci rei. credere ci fidem habere or tribuere or adjuvare (all four without distinction, C. de *Div.* 2, 53, 113; 2, 59, 122).—fretum esse qd or qd re (rely on).—fiduciam habere cs rei. To *t.* oneself,

fiduciam in se collocare: to *t.* too much, nimis con fidere: to *t.* *aby's* virtue, credere ca virtuti (S.): not to *t.* *aby's* eyes, ears, oculis, auribus non credere: not to *t.* *aby*, ci diffidere, ci fidem non habere. A man to be trusted, homo certus or fidus. [*See CONFIDE*].

TRUSTEE, fiduciarius. *166* not fideicommissarius, which = the person who is to receive the benefit of a fideicommissum: fiduciarius denotes the person laid under an obligation of delivering it.

TRUSTWORTHY, TRUSTY, fidus, fideilis (faithful).—certus, constans. *IN.* certus et constans. firmus et constans (*firm, constant*).

TRUTH, veritas (t. in the abstract; as a quality).—verum (t. in the concrete; that which is true: *166* hence we must render the phrase 'to speak or say the *t.*' not veritatem dicere, loqui, but verum or vera dicere: dicere quod res est). The exact *t.*, strict *t.*, summa veritas; severitas: a universally acknowledged *t.*, perspicua omnibus veritas: historic *t.*, historice fides; also historica fides (O. *Am.* 3, 12, 42): the *t.* of the Christian religion, vera, quae doctrina Christiana tradit, precepta: half *t.*, quae non satis explorate percepta et cognita sunt: according to *t.*, ex re: it is an established *t.*, pro vero constat: to be a lover of *t.*, veritatis amicum, diligentem, or cultorem esse: to be blind to the *t.*, a vero aversum esse: to perceive the *t.*, quae vera sint, cernere: to say the *t.* (in concessions), verum, ci loqui volumus; verum, al scire vis: to tell *aby* the *t.*, ci vera dicere.

TRY, || To attempt, rem or rem facere tentare. experiri. conari. periclitari (qm or qd; e. g. periclitari Romanos, *Np.*).—periculum facere cs or cs rei.—moliri (to endeavour to effect a great and difficult work).—audire (to attempt a great and dangerous work). *166* Probare in this sense is without Class. authority. To *t.* my strength, tentare qd possum: let us *t.* our strength, experiamur, quid uterque possit: I tried what I could do, tentavi quid possem: to *t.* if *sc.*, experiri al *sc.* || To put to the test, tentare, examinare, explorare (*SYN.* in *EXAMINE*). To *t.* (gold, &c.), qd ad obusum exigere: to *t.* by fire, igni spectare qd and (fig.) qm (C.): to *t.* *aby's* fidelity, cs fidem inspicere (O.): to *t.* or *t.* on, a garment, vestem probare or experiri: to *t.* a horse, equum tentare: to *t.* a medicine, medicamentum usum explorare (*Cels.*). || To put upon trial, interrogare. querere; see *TRIAL*. To *t.* a cause, causam cognoscere (of the judge); iudicem esse de qd re: iudicem sedere in qm (of a juror, &c.). || To tempt, vid.

TUB, alveus (long, like a trough).—labrum (broad, large, like a vat).—lacus. alnus (round).

TUBE, tubus (dim. tubulus, *Farr.*).—fistula. canalis. canaliculus. (*SYN.* in *CONDUIT*).

TUBERCLE, tuberculus (*Cels.*). See *SWELLING*.

TUBEROUS, tuberosus (*Farr.*).

TUBULAR, tubulatus (*Plin.*).

TUCK, *s.* (in a garment) *pars sinuata, replicata, inflexa.

TUCK, *v.* *vestis partem replicare, sinuare, inflectere.

TUCK UP, colligere.

TUESDAY, dies Martis (t. t.).

TUFT, crista (on birds; a helmet, &c.). A *t.* of wool, floccus: a *t.* of hair, crines in fasciculum collecti (in a knot).—crines densiores et proluxi (natural): a *t.* of trees, fruticetum; virgultum.

TUFTED, cristatus (having a plume, &c.).—densus (close together).

TUG, *v.* trahere. To *t.* at, moliri qd. See *PULL*, *STRIVE*.

TUG, *s.* tractus (pull).—nisus. molitio (effort).

TUITION, institutio. disciplina. *166* Not instructio. To entrust to *aby's* *t.*, (puerum) in ci disciplinam tradere: to be under *t.*, in disciplinā esse.

TUMBLE, *v.* || *INTRANS.* cedere. labi. prolabi (forwards).—currere (to fall down; of men and animals).—ruinam facere or trahere (to fall down in ruins; of buildings, &c.). See *FALL*. || *TRANS.* deturbare rugas coagere.

TUMBLE, *s.* casus, ita. lapsus, ita. See *FALL*.

TUMBLER, || One who shows feats of tumbling, paturista, *s. m.* (*Farr.*). || A large drinking-glass, poculum. scyphus. See *CUP*.

TUMBREL, plaustrum (C.).

TUMID, tumidus. turgidus. inflatus (all of persons and things). A style is *t.*, oratio turget atque inflata est. See also *TURPID*.

TUMOUR, tumor. tuber. See *SWELLING*.

TUMULT, tumultus (Roman term for any sudden outbreak; *s. g.*, of slaves, peasants, allies).—metas.

motus concursusque (*t. in the state*).—**seditio** (*mutiny, agiti the government*).—**vis** *repentina* (*sudden t.*).—**turbo**. *T. among the citizens, seditio domestica: to excite a t., turbas dare or facere* (*Ter.*); **tumultum** *facere* (*S.*), **concitare**; **seditionem** *facere, concitare, commovere, concire: to cause a violent t. in the camp, maximas in castris turbas efficere* (*C.*); *to cause fresh t.'s, novos tumultus movere* (*H.*); *to cause t.'s in a state, tumultum injicere civitati* (*C.*); *turbas ac tumultus concitatore esse* (*C.*); **tumultum** *edere or praebere* (*L.*); *to quell a t., tumultum sedare* (*L.*); **comprimere** (*T.*); **seditionem** *sedare, lenire, tranquillam facere, comprimere, extinguere: a t. breaks out, seditio oritur, concitatur, exarscit; breaks out again, sed. recrudescit; decreases, sed. languescit, it appeased, sed. conticescit.* **Any violent motion, motus. jactatio. jactatus** (*Syn. in AGITATION*).—**tumulus** (*of the sea, the body; also of the mind, mentis t.*)—**vehementior animi concitatio** (*of the mind*). *See also AGITATION.*

TUMULTUOUS, tumultuosus. concitatus. commotus.

TUN, s. **A large cask, dolium** (*very large*).—**seria** (*of a long shape*). **A liquid measure, "centum urnae."**

TUN, v. ***in** *dolium, seriam, infundere.*

TUNE, s. **Harmony, sonorum concentus. nervorum** *or vocum concordia. In t., consonus: out of t., absonus* (*that does not agree in tone, that sounds badly*); **dissonus** (*that does not agree in tone, not in harmony: opp. consonans*); *to be out of t., absonum esse* (*to sound ill; H. in later writers, absonore*); **dissonare**; **discrepare** (*not to harmonize*). **A n air, modi. moduli. cantus, t. canticum.**

TUNE, v. *vides ita contendere nervis* (*or with Crcl. numeris*), *ut concentum servare possint* (*see C. Fin. 4, 27, 75*); *to t. a number of instruments, "accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud; *efficere ut qd cum qd re concinat; *efficere ut res concentum servant.*

TUNEFUL, canorus. musicus.
TUNIC, tunica. *A t. with sleeves, tunica manicata: s long t., tunica talaris: an under t., tunica intima* (*Gell. 10, 15*); *wearing a t., tunicatus.*

TUNICLE, tunica (*Cels., Plin.*)—**tunicula** (*Plin.*).
TUNNEL, canal. **tubus. canalculus.** (*Syn. in CONDUIT.*)

TUNNY, thynnus *or thunnus. *scomber thynnus* (*Linn.*).

TURBAN, *tiara (*Turcica*).

TURBID, turbidus (*v. propr.*).—**cenosus. limosus** (*muddy*).

TURBOT, rhombus (*Plin.*).—***pleuronectes maximus** (*Linn.*).

TURBULENCE, Restless disposition, ingenium turbulentum *or inquietum; ingenium turbidum* (*T.*). **Tumult, vid.**

TURBULENT, turbulentus (*restless, unquiet*).—**seditiosus** (*engaged in a disturbance*).—**rerum** *eventendarum* *or rerum novarum cupidus. rerum mutationis cupidus* (*disposed to overthrow the existing constitution*). **rebellans** (*that rises against its conquerors; of a vanquished people*). **Jx. seditiosus ac turbulentus** (*s. g. civis*).—**inquietus** (*restless*).—**turbidus** (*disturbed; s. g. civitas, T.*). *To be t., novas res querere; novis rebus studere.*

TURBULENTLY, turbulente. turbulentem. seditiosae. turbide.

TURF, s. caespes (*a spot covered with t., a grass plot; also a tuft of grass, with the earth in which it grows*).—**herbe** (*young, tender grass, on which one may lie*). **Fresh t., caespes vivus: to cut t., caespitem circumcidere** (*Cas. B. G. 5, 42*); *to lie on the t., se abjicere in herbâ* (*not in herbam*); *a seat of t., sedile caespite obductum; sedile e. or de caespite vivo factum; sedile gramineum.*

TURF, v. **caespitem** *ponere rel. congerere rem caespitem. *caespite obducere* (*to cover with t.*).

TURGID, tumidus, turgidus. A t. style, oratio, quae turget et inflata est (*C.*); **genus dicendi, quod immo dicendi tumore turgescit** (*Q.*); **turgida oratio** (*Petr.*); **oratio tumida, tumidior** (*Q.*).

TURGIDITY, tumor, or by the adj. T. of style, verborum pompa, verborum tumor, inflata oratio, ampullae: to be chargeable with t., adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam; ampullari.
TURMOIL, turba, or turbe, pl.—perturbatio. tumultus, t. *T. of the mind or passions, perturbatio; vehementior animi commotio or concitatio; turbidus animi commotus* (*C.*); *mentis tumultus* (*H.*); *to alloy the t. of the mind, motus animi tranquillare or sedare* (*C.*). *See also COMMOTION.*

TURN, s. **Circular motion, conversio. circum-actus** (*corporis*). *usually by the verbs.* **Winding, bend, flexus, t.** *accus. acc. occurrit ac recurrit, ambages, pl. (winding, circuitous route; also in abl. sing., ambage).*—**anfractus** (*a break in the continuity of a thing's direction; s. g., of a horn, the course of the sun, &c., but eply of a road; hence, fm context, anfr. for a 't. in the road'*). *A river that has many t.'s, annis sinuosus flexibus* (*aff. Mæander s. t., Plin.*). **A walk to and fro, ambulation. spatium: to take a t., ambulationem conficere** (*in quo loco: to go to take a t., ire or abire ambulatum or deambulatum: after two or three t.'s, duobus spatiis tribusve factis: a little t., ambulatuncula.* **Change leading to a result, commutatio. by eventus, exitus** (*event*); *or by Crcl.; s. g., fortune takes a sudden t., fortuna subito convertitur* (*Np. Att. 10, 2*); *celeriter fortuna mutatur* (*Cæs. B. C. 1, 59*); *all things take an unfavorable t., omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur ac mutantur* (*C. Rose. Am. 36, 103*); *things take a good, bad t., omnia nobis secunda, adversa incidunt* (*C.*); *the war takes an unfavorable t., res inclinat* (*L.*); *to take a different t., aliter cadere, oedere, mutare* (*C.*); *all things have taken a different t., omnia vera sunt* (*C. Rose. Am. 22, 61*); *the affair takes an unexpected t., res præter omnem opinionem cadit, cedit* (*aff. C.*); *to take a good or favorable t., in lutiorem or meliorem statum mutari: to give a t. to althg, rem vertere, convertere* (*C.*); *rem totam inclinare* (*L.*); *to give a different t., rem aliter, alio modo, vertere; rem alio vertere, convertere* (*aff. C.*); *to give a more elegant t. to, elegantius facere qd* (*C.*). **Disposition** (*of mind*), *vid. Mode of expression, conformatio. To give a good t. to a sentence, sententiam apte conformare; qd elegantius dicere: various t.'s of expression, variae figurae et verba.* **Order, course, usually by Crcl. with some of the cases of vicis, which does not occur in the nominative; s. g., in t. vicem: it is your t. now, nunc tunc sunt partes (*see Phadr. 4, 3, 25. H. qd* *ordo te tangit or ad te venit is not Latin; by t.'s, = alternately, alterna, n. pl.; invicem; per vices* (*H. qd* *not alternis = once after the other, nor vicissim = in return; vicibus means "by turns," "alternately," but it is found only in poetry and later prose writers*). **Office** (*good or bad*). **A good t., officium** (*a kindness*).—**beneficium** (*a benefit*); *to do a good t., ci benigne facere. de quo bene meriti: to do a bad t., see INJURIA, HURT.* **Inclination of the scale, libramentum** (*v. propr.*).—**mantissa** (*preponderance*). **Fig.** *That which occasions a change in a thing or in its termination, momentum* (*v. propr. pown*).—**discrimen** (*critical or decisive point*). *To give the t. of the scale, momentum habere; discernim facere: to give the turn of the scale to a thing, momentum afferre ad rem; rem inclinare* (*to bring near to decision*); *rem decernere* (*to decide*); *tribus frequenter give a t. of the scale to important matters, ex parvis saepe magna rum rerum inclinationes pendunt.***

TURN, v. **To give a certain direction. vertere. convertere. To t. oneself or itself, se convertere; converti: to t. the eyes to any place, oculos quo convertere: to t. upside down, topsy-turvy, ima summis miscere or mutare; summa imis confundere; omnia turbare et miscere; omnia in contrarium vertere; cælum ac terras miscere: to t. inside out, invertere: to t. the thoughts to, animum advertere ad rem (*See ATTEND*); *to t. the thoughts fm a subject, animum or cogitationes ab qd re: to t. the back, verti. converti* (*to t. round*).—*se vertere or convertere* (*in sight*).—**abire, decedere, discedere** (*to go away*). **To apply, vid.: to t. to one's own use or advantage, uti qd re (*to use*); *in rem suam convertere qd* (*to apply to one's benefit*); **fructum capere ex re.** **To move round, change** (*position*), (*trans.*) **torquere. contorquere. circumagere** (*s. g. molas trussatiles*). **To t. a thing round, in orbem torquere or circumagere; rotare** (*to t. like a wheel*).—(*intrans.*) *se torquere or convertere. se versare* (*voluntarily*).—**circumagi. volvi. ferri** (*involuntarily*). **To t. in a circle, in orbem circumagi; se gyrare; rotari** (*rather poet.*). **Fig.** *The whole dispute t.'s on this question, circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnia vertitur: to t. up the nose at aby, ludum ci suggerere* (*cf. C. Att. 12, 44*). **To give a other direction to, trans. vertere. convertere. torquere** (*fig., to t. aside, to wrest: s. g. ius*). (*intrans.*) *to t. oneself, se vertere; vertere; se convertere; converti: to t. with every wind, ipsâ pluma aut folio facilius moveri; mobilis esse animo* (*See also CRAWON*); *his brain is turned, mente captus est; de or ex mente exiit; mente alienatus est: is not your brain turned? satini sanus es! to t. fm one party to another* (*t. e. to*****

change sides), deficere, desciscere ei a quo. || *To change* = convert; see **CONVERT**. || *To t. into money, vendere.* || *To fashion, form, conformare, effingere.* || *To incline (a scale), (trans.) inclinare. (intrans.) inclinari* or *inclinare* in (ad) alteram partem. *The scale t.'s, altera lani propendit or deprimitur* (cf. *C. Tusc.* 5, 17, 51; *Acad.* 2, 12, 38). **FIG.** *The scale of fortune t.'s, fortuna vertit, convertitur, or se inclinat.* || *To translate, vid.* || *To form on a lathe, tornare* (also *fig. to make with niceness, &c.; e.g. versus, H.*).—*detornare* (to t. off, velare annulos, *Plin.* 13, 9, 18; *fig. sententiam, Gell.*).—*torno facere, ex torno perficere, ad tornum fabricare* (prop., *to make in a lathe*).—*perficere qd* in *torno* (*Vitr.*). || *Tot. cups of terebinthus, calices torno facere ex terebintho* (*Plin.*). || **INTRANS.** || *To change its colour, varium fieri* (e.g. *the grapes are beginning to t., uva varia fieri cepit*).—*flavescere* (to t. near or yellow; of leaves, &c., e.g. *folium figi, Plin.*). || *To apply for aid, vid.: whither shall I t.!* quo me vertam!—*he knew not whither to t., quo se verteret non habebat.*

TURN ABOUT, VERSARE. See also **TURN ROUND**.
TURN ASIDE. || **TRANS.** || *deflectere, detorquere* (by force). || **INTRANS.** || *deflectere, declinare de re* (e.g. *de viâ*). *devertere.*

TURN AWAY, TURN FROM. || **TRANS.** || *To avert, avertere, amovere.* || *To t. away the eyes* *fm any one, oculos dejicere ab qo; to another, oculos ab qo in alium avertere.* **FIG.** || *To t. away one's mind or thoughts, animum or cogitationes avertere ab qâ re and ab qo.* || *To dismiss; vid.* || **INTRANS.** || *amovere se. deflectere.*

TURN BACK. See RETURN.
TURN DOWN, INVERTERE.
TURN IN. || **TRANS.** || *To double back, inflectere, replicare* (to fold back). || **INTRANS.** || *To be doubled back, inflecti.* || *To enter (a house), domum cs intrare.* apud *qm* *devertere.*

TURN INTO. See **CONVERT, TRANSFORM.**
TURN OFF. || **TRANS.** || *To dismiss; vid.* || *To give a different direction to; e.g., to t. off water, derivare* (to draw *fm* or to a place).—*deducere* (to lead or move away to a place, or downwards).—*avertere* (to give another direction to). || *To t. off a river, flumen derivare, avertere; through a new channel, flumen novo alveo avertere.* || **INTRANS.** || *To take a different turn, se deflectere; e.g. hinc silva, via, se flectit sinistrorsum* (i.'s off to the left). || *To corrupt, putrefy, vitiate* (of fruit, meat, &c.).—*putrescere* (to go to decay). *That has turned off, putridus; rancidus* (rancid; e.g. *meat*).

TURN OUT. || **TRANS.** || *To drive away, ejicere.* || *To t. one out of one's house, qm* *domo ejicere* (except in this construction ejicere *qm* takes *ex* or *de*). || *To seek* (a word in a dictionary). *vocabulary in lexico quaerere. || **INTRANS.** || *To issue, have a certain end or result, evenire, exitum habere* (to have an issue).—*cadere* (to fall out). || *To t. out well, bene, belle evenire, prospere procedere, or succedere* (to succeed); *cl res fauste, felicitate, prospereque eveniunt* (prosperously; *C. Muren.* 1). || *To t. out badly, male, secus cadere:* *to t. out agreeably to one's wish, ex sententia succedere* (opp. *aliter cecidit res ac putabam; praeter opinionem cadere*). || *I feared how it would t. out, verebar, quorsum id casurum esset, or quorsum evaderet: I am afraid how it will t. out with him, vereor quid de illo, or quid illi fiet: how has it turned out with you? quis eventus te accepit? t. out as it may, utcumque res ceciderit or cessura est: to see beforehand how a thing will t. out, de exitu rei divinare.*

TURN OVER. || *To upset; vid.* || *To revolve, revolvere.* || *To t. over the pages of a book, librum evolvere* (librum consulere is = 'to consult a book'; libris *adire* only of the Sibylline books): *to t. over a new leaf* (*Prov.*), *ad bonam frugem se recipere* (C.).

TURN ROUND. || **TRANS.** || *versare* (to t., sit to one side, sit to the other; also to t. r. in a circle).—*circumagere* (to t. r. to another side, or to move round in a circle).—*invertere* (to t. about, to invert).—*convertere* (to t. r. and, and, with the terminus ad quem, to direct to a place by turning round; hence followed by *ad* or *in* with an acc.).—*circumvertere* (to t. r. about).—*intorque* (to move to one side by turning; e.g. *oculos ad qd*).—*contorque* (to move quite round by turning).—*retorque* (to t. back; e.g. *oculos ad qd*). || **INTRANS.** || *se convertere* (of persons and things).—*versari* or *se versare, se circumagere, circumagi* (the first of persons or things, the latter only of things wch t. round).—*circumferri, circumi* (only of things; e.g. *wheels, the heavenly bodies*).—*se gyrate* (to t. oneself r.; e.g., with

the head; *Veget.* 3, 5, 2). || *To t. oneself r. in a circle, in orbem circumagi, or se circumagere* (Sext. *rotari* in poet.): *to t. oneself r. to any one, se convertere ad qm; se circumagere ad qm.*

TURN UP. || **TRANS.** || *reflectere, recurvare* (crookedly). || **INTRANS.** || *reflecti, recurvari.* || *To happen, vid.*

TURN UPSIDE DOWN. See **TURN**.
TURNCOAT, transaga, desertor (a deserter).—*proditor* (a traitor).—*homo levissimus, modo harum, modo illarum partium* (S.). || *To be a t., defecisse or descivisse a partibus* (e.g. *optimatum*).

TURNERY, opus torno factum, or ad tornum fabricatum (turner's work).—*ars tornandi* (the art).

TURNING. See **TURN**, s.

TURNING-POINT, flexus, ōs (C.).

TURNIP, rapum; rarely rapa, m. f. (*Col., Plin.*)—*dim. rapulum* (H.). *napus, i. m.* (a newer kind of t.; *Col.*).—**brassica rapa* (*Lin.*). *A t.-field, rapina; napina, m. f.* (*Col.*).

TURNKEY, *custos carceribus impositus, janitor carceris (C.).

TURNPIKE, *repagulum. T.-road, via lapidibus strata, munita, manu facta; also via aggerata (aft. *Curt.*).—*via agger* (*T. Hist.* 2, 24); *trames aggeratus* (aft. *T. Ann.* 1, 63); *also simply via* (C.): *to make a t.-road, viam lapide sternere* (*Ulp. in Dig.*), *construere* (*Plin.*); *viam aggerare* (aft. *T.*); *viam publicam sternere* (*Eichst.*); *t.-gate keeper, exactor redditum ex viarum munitione* (aft. *C. Post.* 4, 7); *tell at a t., vectigal in viâ publicâ prodescentibus pendendum; or pps portorium* (see *Herr.* *ad Cas.* B. G. 4, 1).

TURNSPIT, (*homo, servus, canis) carnem veru transigam *ad ignem versans.* (machina*) *veru versando* (*Bas.*).**

TURNSTILE, *obex versatilis.

TURPENTINE, terebinthina resina (*Cels.*). *The t.-tree, terebinthus, i. f.* (*Plin.*); **pistacia terebinthus* (*Lin.*).

TURPITUDE, improbitas, nequitia, ignavis; or by Cels. with turpis, improbus, abjectus.

TURRET, turricula (*Plur.*).

TURTLE, *testudo mydas (*Lin.*).

TURTLE-DOVE, turtur (C.); **columba turtur* (*Lin.*).

TUSH, phul! apage!

TUSK, *dens praedae capiendæ, excipiendæ, factus, destinatus; or, fm the context, simply dens.

TUTELAGE, i. Minoriis, etas pupillaris.—**Guardianship, tutela.* [*PER. IN GUARDIANSHIP.*]

TUTELARY, praeses. A t. deity (of a place), deus praeses loci; deus qui loco praesidet; deus, cuius tutelæ, or in cuius tutelâ locus est (Sext.) *not dens tutelæ or nomen tutelæ: the t. deity of a kingdom, dñi praesides imperii.*

TUTOR, a. educator (in a physical or moral respect; originally of parents; afterwards also of instructors).—*nutriticus* (one who takes care of the physical training; *Cas. B. C.* 3, 108 and 112).—*magister, formator morum et magister* (a teacher and moral trainer or t.; see *Plin.* *Ep.* 8, 23, 2).—*pedagogus* (one who has the charge of a child; in Rome, a slave).—*custos rectorque* (as i. and governor; see *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 3, 4, *adolescenti nostro...in hoc lubrico aetatis non praceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque quaerendus est*).—*educator praceptorque* (instructor and teacher; *T. Ann.* 15, 62, *extr.*). || *To be t. to the young princes, educationi liberorum principis praesae: the place of t. to the princes, *praefectura et institutio filiorum regiorum, or filiorum principum: to be a t. of youth, formare vitam juventutis ac mores* (aft. *Plin.* *Pan.* 47, 1); *a private t., praceptor domesticus: to keep a private t., praepetorem or magistrum domi habere: to have a private t., *domestic praepetore uti; domesticas disciplinas habere: to become a private t., *munus praepetoris domestici suscipere; puerum suscipere regendum* (aft. *C. Att.* 10, 6, 2); *to look out for a private t., *praepetorem domesticum quaerere* (aft. *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 3, 4).

TUTOR, v. docere, instituire. See **TEACH.**

TUTORSHIP, *praefectura et institutio (juvenum or filiorum cs).

TWANG, a. clangor, sonitus, ōs.

TWANG, v. clangorem or sonitum dare, sonare.

TWEZERS, volsella, m. f. (*Plaut., Mart.*) (see *cap.* = *pincers*).

TWELFTH, duodecimus. Every t., duodecimus quisque, for the t. time, duodecimum: a t., pars duodecima, uncia.

TWELFTHLY, duodecimo.

TWELVE, duodecim. duodēni (*istrib.*, and with

*substantives that are used only in the plural, e. g. duodecim litteræ = duodecim epistolæ; or duodecim litteræ = t. letters of the alphabet. T. times, duodecies: t. times as much, duodecim partibus plus: t. hundred, mille et ducenti; milleni et ducenti (distrib., or with substantives found only in the pl.): t. hundred times, milles et ducenties: the t. hundredth, millesimus ducentissimus: of t. years (in duration), duodecim annorum: t. years old, duodecim annos natus: t. thousand, duodecim millia; duodena millia (distrib., &c.): t. pounds in weight, duodecim pondo; duodecim libras pondo (valens): a t. pounder (cannon), *tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens.*

TWELVEMOON. See YEAR.

TWENTILTH, vicesimus. Every t., vicesimus quisque: for the t. time, vicesimum.

TWENTIETHLY, vicesimo.
TWENTY, viginti. vicensi (distrib., and with substantives that are found only in the pl.: see TWELVE). A space of t. years, viginti anni: vicesimum (*Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8): a man t. years old, homo viginti annorum; homo viginti annos natus: t.-fold, twenty times as much, vices tantum: the field bears t.-fold, ager effert or efficit cum vicesimo: t. times, vices: t. thousand, viginti millia: t. thousand times, vices milles: the t. thousandth, vices millesimus.

TWICE, bis. T. as much, duplum; alterum tantum (as much again): t. as big, altero tanto major (so longior, &c.); duplo major: t. as much, duabus partibus plus: once or t., semel atque iterum: t. a day, bis in die (Cæd. 64).

TWIG, surculus (a live shoot, fit for grafting)—stolo. sarmentum. Dead, dry t.'s, ramalia. *frons* = a green bough; ramus = a branch.

TWILIGHT, lux incerta or dubia (poet.). lumen incertum or obscurum. In the cold zones there prevails only a kind of t., from the frozen snow, in sonis frigida maligna est ac pruina tantum albicans lux (Plin. 2, 68, 68): it was already seven o'clock, and there was still only a feeble t., jam hora diei prima, et adhuc dubius et quasi languidus dies (Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6). Morning t., diluculum: evening t., crepusculum (v. propr.)—tenebræ (shades of evening).

TWIN, geminus (*gēs*) vopiscus = a t. born after the premature birth or the death of the other: see Plin. 7, 10, 8). T.'s, gemini; fratres gemini (g. t.): gemini pueri (if both are boys): to have t.'s, geminos parere or eniti; uno partu duos parere simul; geminam stirpem edere: to have two t. boys, duos virilis sexus simul eniti: a t. brother, sister, frater geminus, soror gemina. || The twins (a constellation), Gemini: astrum geminum.

TWINE, v. || TRANS. circumvolvere. circumplicare. || INTRANS. se circumvolvere (e. g. arboribus). circumvolvi. circumplecti. To twine vines so that they may t. round the props, vites erigere, ut clavicularis suis adminicula complentur or apprehendant (Afr. C. N. D. 2, 27, 120): the vine t.'s itself about every thing, vltis clavicularis suis quasi manibus, quolevis est nacta, complentur.

TWINGE, s. dolor (g. t. for pain)—cruciatus, ūs. pl. faces dolorum (C. Off. 2, 10, 37)—acres dolorum morous (C. Tusc. 2, 22, 53)—(in the intestines), tormina. tormenta, pl.

TWINGE, v. dolorem ei facere, incutere, inungere (g. t., to give pain)—torquere. To be twinged, dolore angī, premi, cruciari; acer doloris morous est; dolor me invadit, in me incurat.

TWINKLE, micare (v. propr., as the stars, &c.).—scintillare (to sparkle)—coruscare (to glitter, gleam, as arms, &c.). *glōs* splendēre = to shine; fulgēre = to be bright.

TWINKLING, by Crcl. with the verb: e. g., the t. of the stars, stellæ micantes. (*glōs*) splendor, fulgor = *heem*, brightness; Plin. has scintillatio oculorum, 20, A 3).

TWIRL, s. gyrus.

TWIRL, v. || TRANS. in gyros agere. in orbem torquere. versare. circum agere. || INTRANS. gyros peragere or edere. in gyros ire (O.). in orbem torquēri. orbem volvere (Plin.). se gyrate (Peget.).

TWIST, v. || TRANS. torquere (v. pr.; propr. and fig.).—flectere (to plait, braid, intertwine)—obtorquere (to t. round, wrench). To t. together, connectere. Inter se implectere. conjungere inter se atque implicare: to t. off, detorquere: to t. one's neck, collum ei torquere, obtorquere. || INTRANS. se torquere or flectere. flecti.

TWIT, objicere or exprobrare ei qd. objurgare qm de qd re. ei qd crimini dare. He t.'s me with having been &c. objicit mihi me fuisse &c. (C.)

TWITCH, v. vellicare (propr. and fig.).

TWITCH, s. vellicatio (Sen.); or by the verb.

TWO, duo, bini (distrib., or with subst. found only in the pl.; see TWELVE). T. days, bidunt; i. years, biennium: of t. years, bimus, bimulus. duos annos natus (t. years old). *glōs* biennalis is un-Cæs. i. biennis is doubtful; for, instead of bienni, ap. Suet. Galb. 15, the latest modern edd. read bienni. Of t. months, bimensis; biestris: t. pounds weight, duo pondo. duas libras pondo (valens): of t. pounds weight, bilibris: t. and a half, duo semia. duo et semia: t. asses and a half, sestertius: t. feet and a half broad, latus pedes duo semia: he does not know how many twice t. make, non didicit bis bina quot sint: in t., ruptus (broken)—fractus (broken with violence)—scissus (cleft, rent); or by verbs, espily with dis; as, to break in t., frangere, diffringere: to strike in t., discutere; to cut in t., dissecare; to be in t., ruptum or fractum esse. dehiscere, hīare (to have a chink). To do t. things at once; kīū t. birds with one stone (Prov.). de eadem fideliā duos parietes deare (Cur. C. Ep.).

TWO-FOOTED, bipes.

TWOFOLD, duplex (double, not single; of two separate things)—duplus (twice as large or much)—geminus (double)—binus. bipartitus. anceps (double; of a whole; see Bremi ad Np. Them. 3; Herz. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 26).

TYPE, || Model, exemplum. forma. || Acted prophecy, imagerum futurarum (Lactant.).—cs rei significatio (e. g. lignum sanguine delibutum crucis significatio est; Lactant. de Ver. Sap. 30).—figura (e. g. passionis; id. ib.). || Coll., Metal printing letters, litterarum formæ (cf. C. N. D. 2, 37, 93).—*typi (t. t.). || Coll., Printed letters, litteræ, pl.; characteres, pl. In large t., maximis literis.

TYPICAL, typicus (t. t. in theology; Sedul. 3, 208); or by the verb.

TYPICALLY, *per imaginem. *per typum (t. t.).

TYPEIFY, rei futuræ imaginem fingere (Afr. C.).

glōs not adumbrare = to sketch out, describe.

TYPOGRAPHER, *typographus (t. t.).—*libros typis, litterarum formulis exscribendi artifex.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, *typographicus (t. t.).

TYPOGRAPHY, *ars typographica (t. t.).—*ars libros typis exscribendi, formulæ describendi.

TYRANNICAL, tyrannicus (C.; in the Roman sense, regius, superbus)—crudēlis. sævus. immanis (cruel). A t. disposition or conduct, crudelitas. superbia. animus sævus, crudelis.

TYRANNICALLY, crudeliter ac regie (in the Roman sense); superbe crudeliterque.—tyrannice (e. g. statuere in qm; C. Verr. 3, 43, extr.).—tyrannicā crudelitāte (e. g. qos vexare; Just. 42, 1, 3). To act t., crudeliter ac regie facere, crudelissime se gerere: to rule or govern t., crudelem superbamque dominationem exercere (Afr. C. Phil. 3, 14, 34).

TYRANNICIDE, tyrannicidium (the killing of a tyrant; Sen., Plin., &c.); tyranni interfector (Liv.); tyrannicida (Plin.); tyrannocōctus (C.; one who has killed a tyrant).

TYRANNIZE, || To govern as a tyrant, tyrannidem exercere. tyrannum agere. dominari (regare, in the Roman sense). || To act cruelly and imperiously, crudeliter facere. To t. over aby, superbe crudeliterque qm tractare. tyrannice statuere in qm. crudelem, sævum esse in qm (Afr. C.); tyrannicum imperium exercere in qm (Ruhnk.); tyrannico imperio premere qm (Murel.).

TYRANNY, || Tyrannical government, tyrannis (C.); imperium sævum (S.; in the Roman sense). dominatus, ūs. dominatio (C.); dominatio impotens (L.). Severe, cruel t., dominatus superbus, crudēlis. Immoderati imperii crudelitas. To deliver the state fm t. (of the Roman kings), civitatem ex regis servitute eximere (L.). || Cruelty, crudelitas. immanitas. sævitia.

TYRANT, || In the ancient sense, an absolute ruler, espily one who had made himself master of a state hitherto free, not necessarily including the idea of cruelty or injustice, tyrannus (see Bremi ad Np. Mill. 8, 3). || An absolute ruler (in the Roman sense), dominus; Jx. dominus et tyrannus: a cruel t., tyrannus gravis, crudēlis (C.), sævus, violentus (L.). || In a wider sense, a cruel, domineering person, homo superbus, crudēlis, sævus. To play the t., in suos sēvire. suos crudeliter superbe tractare.

TYRO. See TINO.

U.

UBIQUITY, omnipræsentia (Eccl.). or *Crci.* with *omnia* præsentem numine suo implere; *omnibus* locis præsentem esse.

UDDER, uber.—*alumen* (of a sow). *A distended u.* (Prior), uber lacte distentum.

UGLINESS, deformitas. turpitudine. obœcenitas. fœditas [Syn. in UOLY].

UGLY, deformiter (e. g. sonare).—turpiter. tetro (tetterine).—obœcene. fœde. [Syn. in UOLY.]

UGLY, deformis (offending one's taste, &c.; opp. formosus, *is dœcidit*).—teter (hideous, shocking; making one shudder fm feeling one's security disturbed; it applied to what produces this impression on the senses [teter naribus, auribus, oculis, Lucr.] or the mind [locus, tenebræ, &c.]; also vultus; *is dœcidit*).—turdus (offending natural feelings; exciting loathing, &c., *is dœcidit*; e. g. fœdâ specie, Lucr.).—obœcenus (dirty, foul; offending decency and good manners). *Jw.* teter turpique; teter et immanis (e. g. belua, C.). Dreadfully u., insignis ad deformitatem: a face dreadfully u. by nature, vultus naturâ horridus ac teter (Swet.). *Athg* is an u. trick or habit, qd deformet (e. g. de se ipsam prædicare). To make *athg* u., qd deformare (opp. exornare); qd turpare or deturpare (post-Aug., in prose).

ULCER, ulcus, ūra, n. (g. i. for any festering sore).—suppuratio (as discharging pus).—fistula (an u. wch grows out in the shape of a pipe, a fistula; see *Np.* Att. 21, 3). apostēma, ūtis, m. (ἀποστήμα, or, pure Lat., abscessus, ūs (an abscess)).—vomica (in the lungs or other intestines, wch often breaks out and discharges pus; fm vomere).—carbunculus (a pestilential u., red with black or pale yellow pustules; see *Cels.* 5, 28, No. 1).—cancerōma, ūtis, m.; carcinōma, ūtis, m.; pure Lat., cancer (a cancer, considered by the ancients as incurable by any means; a curable kind of it was called carcothēs; see *Cels.* 5, 28, No. 10).—epinictis, syce (a u. in the corner of the eye, wch is always dropping).—ægilopium, ægilops (a quasi-fistula in the corner of the eye).—*crithe* (κρίθη, sty; see *Cels.* 7, 7, No. 2, tuberculum parvum, quod a similitudine hordei à Græcis κρίθη nominatur). Full of u.'s, ulcerosus: an u. is forming under my tongue, sub lingua qd abscedit.

ULCERATE, [Trans.] ulcerare (C.).—exulcerare (Verr.; *Cels.*). [Intrans.] suppurare (to have pus forming beneath; as trans., post-Aug.).—exulcerari.

ULCERATED, exulceratus.—ulcerosus.—suppuratus (Plin.).

ULCERATION, suppuratio.—ulceratio (mly as an ulcerated place, ulcer).—exulceratio (*Cels.*).

ULTERIOR, ulterior. U. views, objects, &c., ulteriora (opp. præsentia; e. g. struere, petere).

ULTIMATE, ultimus. See *LAST*.

ULTIMATELY. See 'at LAST.' (NOT ultimate Appul.).

ULTRA. To be an u. tory, *ultra modum* optima-tum partes amplecti. So of other opinions.

ULTRAMARINE, color cœruleus or cyanus.

ULTRAMONTANE, transmontanus (L.). To enter-tain u. opinions, *de Papæ potestate eadem fere sentire atque transmontani solent pontifici.*

UMBER, [The fish, *esalmo thymallus* (Linn.).

[The earth, *umbra*.] *terra umbra.*

UMBILICAL. The u. chord, umbilicaris nervus (Terull., Carn. Christ.).

UMBRAGE. See SHADE, OFFENCE, &c. To take u. at, see 'to be OFFENDED at.'

UMBRAGEOUS. See SHADY.

UMBRELLA, *umbraculum* contra pluvias mu-niēna. U. tree, *magnolia tripetala* (Linn.).

UMPIRE, arbiter (one who decides a cause on grounds of equity, whereas a iudex is bound to decide by law; also in all the senses of the English word).—disceptator (one who examines and decides upon the validity of the grounds alleged; e. g., in disagreements and verbal disputes). To choose any as an u., qm arbitrum or disceptatorem sumere: to appoint an u. between two parties, arbitrum inter partes dare: to act as u., esse arbitrum or disceptatorem inter qos; qm controversiam disceptare or dirimere: to be u. in a cause, arbitrum esse in qd; *cs rei* arbitrum est penes qm; dirimere or disceptare qd (to adjust or settle a dispute).—qd componere (to settle it in an amicable way). The decision of an u., arbitrium. See ARBITER.

UNABASHED, **pudore non (or nullo) deterritus*.—**pudore nullo revocatus* (a qd re). *Crci.* qm nos pudet (cs rei). If = *shameless*, impudens. To do *athg* u., sine pudore facere qd (Q.); **pudore dimissæ* facere qd (pud. dimitte C.).

UNABLE, non potens cs rei or ad qd faciendum (e. g., u. to hold their arms, non potentes armorum ten-dorum; to restrain the legion, non pot. ad legionem cohibendam).—hebes ad qd (u. fm *idleness*, e. g., u. to understand, hebes ad intelligendum); but mly *Crci.* with non posse, nequire.

UNACCEPTABLE, **quod ei gratum acceptumque non est; or injunctum. ingratus. insuavis.* See US-PLEASANT.

UNACCOMPANIED, incomitatus.—sine comitatu.—solus (alone).

UNACCOMPLISHED, infectus. With one's object u., re infectâ. See UNFINISHED. To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere, non evenire (empty of prophecies, dreams, &c.).

UNACCOUNTABLE, [Of wch no reasonable account can be given, cuius nulla ratio asseri potest. inexplicabilis.—incredibilis (too knotty to be explained; C. Pat. 9, 18); sit mirus, &c. See STRANGE. To be u. on any principles of equity, nullam habere rationem æquitalis (cf. C. Verr. 2, 3, 85).] [Not having to render an account, cui ratio non est reddenda. Sit liber (free, &c.).

UNACCOUNTABLY. See STRANGELY.

UNACUSTOMED, inusuetus (of persons, and also of things, that one is not accustomed to); to *athg*, cs rei or ad qd.—insolitus (who is not used to do *athg*, of persons; or that *athg* is not accustomed to do, of things); to *athg*, cs rei or ad qd (cs rei, S.; e. g. civitas insolita verum bellicarum; it is also used absol., the thing to which the person is u. being understood fm the context; C. Verr. 2, 1, 37).—insolens (not used to *athg*), cs rei or in qd re faciendâ.—inexpertus (that has not tried or experienced *athg*; to *athg*, ad qd). *Jw.* inexpertus et inusuetus ad qd. U. to labour, laboris inusuetus; ino-litus ad laborem; to the sea, inusuetus navigandi.

UNACKNOWLEDGED, inagnitus.—quem (quam, quod) qs non agnoscit (agnovit, agnorat). To remain u., a nemine cognosci. He had left a son, who, though u. at the time of his birth, he had on his death-bed declared to be his own, filium, quem ille natum non agnorat, eundem moriens suum esse dixerat (Np.).

UNACQUAINTED, cs rei ignarus (the ign. has no acquaintance with, being without notitia; the incusius has no knowledge of, being without scientia).—cs rei imperitus (unskilled in it).—inacius cs rei (unacquainted in *athg*; not having the rules and principles of an art imprinted on one's memory; implying blame. Dœd.).—rudis cs rei or in qd re (not ad qd in C.; raw, un-instructed in *athg*). *Jw.* incatus cs rei et rudis (C.).—nescius (one who has not heard of or experienced something, whether fm his own fault or not; e. g. abscens et impendia mali nescius; Plin. Dœd.). To be quite u., with *athg*, in maximâ cs rei ignorantia versari. *NOT* ignotus, in this sense, is *Class.*, but rare; illi artines corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant (C. Pom. 5, 12, 7); ignotos fallit, notis est derisus (Phædr. 1, 11, 2; so *Np.* Ages. 8).

UNADORNED, inornatus (g. i. as well with ref. to dress as to oratorical embellishment; muller, come; orator, verba).—incomptus (not arranged, undressed; e. g. caput; then, without oratorical embellishment, e. g. speech).—simplex (natural, plain; e. g. crimes. *Key*).—purus, of speech, stands in C. usually for 'free fm foreign words and idioms'; see Ernesti, Lex. Techn. Lat. Rhet. p. 315.

UNADORNEDLY, inornate (e. g., dicere).

UNADULTERATED, sincerus (without extraneous matter; pure, genuine, as its nature is).—integer (left in its real natural state; opp. vitiatum). *Jw.* sincerus integerque.—probus (standing the test; opp. malus, e. g. goods). See GENUINE.

UNADVISABLE, inutilis (useless).—supervacaneus (superfluous). To be u., cl or ci rei non conducere, also ad qd. cl parum prodesse.

UNADVISED. See IMPRUDENT, INCONSIDERATE.

UNADVISEDLY. See IMPRUDENTLY, INCONSIDERATELY.

UNAFFECTED, simplex (simple, natural).—can-didus (clear, pure; of style, &c., candidus Herodotus, genus dicendi candidum).—inaffectatus (post-Aug., Q.; e. g. in affectata jucunditas Xenophontis, Q.).—sine arte formosus (with ref. to u. beauty).—sine molestâ diligens (accurate without visible and painful efforts;

e. g. elegantia; C. Brut. 38, 143). An u. character, simplicitas.

UNAFFECTEDLY, simplicit. — sine arte (*e. g. formosus*). — sine molestia (*without painful effort; e. g. accurate, diligens*).

UNAIDED, non adjuvatus, &c. — sine auxilio. sine cuiusquam ope (*e. g. sine tua ope, C.*). — nullius auxilio adjuvatus, &c. — solus (*alone*). *Quite u. inops auxilii (having no means or resources to help himself; opp. opulentus).* — auxilio orbatus or destitutus (*deprived of the aid one has had or fairly expected*).

UNALLOWABLE, quod admitti non potest. — quod non licet. — inconcessus (*post-Aug. and very rare; V. Q.*). — impermissus († *H.*). — vetitus (*forbidden*).

UNALTERABLE. See **UNCHANGABLE**.

UNALTERABLY. See **UNCHANGABLY**.

UNALTERED. See **UNCHANGED**.

UNAMBIGUOUS, non ambiguus. See **PLAIN**, **UN-EQUIVOCAL**.

UNAMBITIOUS, ¶ *Not ambitious*, minime ambitiosus (*e. g. homo, C.*). — laudis or gloriæ non cupidus (*non avidus, non appetens*). qui laudis studio non trahitur, qui cupiditate gloriæ non ducitur (*aff. Q.*). — ¶ *inambitiosus (unpretending, t; e. g. rura, O.)* ¶ *Unpretending, inambitiosus (t).* See **UNPRE-TENDING**, **UNAFFECTED**.

UNAMIALE, inamabilis (*poet. and post-Aug. prose*). — ¶ *parum amabilis. Sine morosus, difficilis. morosus et difficilis. inhumanus.*

UNAMIABLENESS, difficilis (*difficillima*) natura (*Np. Att. 5*).

UNANIMITY, consensio sententiarum (*u. in voting*). — omnium consensus (*the common opinion of all*). — concordia. consensus. conspiratio et consensus (*agreement; harmony in the disposition of mind*). — unanimitas (*u. fraternal concord, fraterna, L. 40, 8. There was a perfect u. of opinion, omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae. To disturb the u. that existed between several persons, concordiam qm turbare or disjungere; also unanimos distingere (L. 7, 21). See CONCORD.*

UNANIMOUS, unanimus (*of one mind; opp. discors; in prose, L. 7, 21, 5.*) — concors (*also opp. discors; of persons or things*). With ref. to votes, it is necessary to use **Crcl.** To be elected consul by the u. votes of the people, cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari: to be u., concinere. conspire. consentire, or (*stronger*) ad unum omnes consentire: with ref. to this point, *all ure u.*, hoc inter omnes convenit; in hoc omnes consentiunt; omnes in eâ re unum atque idem sentiunt: *not to be u.*, dissentire. discrepare (*de re*). See **UNANI-MOUSLY**. The opinions were u., omnium in unum congruerunt sententiae.

UNANIMOUSLY, unâ voce. uno ore (*if the agreement is expressed orally*). — clamore consentienti (*if it is expressed clamorously; e. g. poscere pugnam*). — uno consensu. omnium consensu; also consensu only (*according to the wish of all*). — unâ mente (*with ref. to the mind or inclination*). — uno animo atque unâ voce (*with ref. both to the inclination and its expression; e. g. qm defendere; prolium poscere*). — cunctis suffragiis (*by all the votes; e. g. regem qm declarare*). — omnibus sententiis (*e. g., to be acquitted or condemned*). — communi sententiâ (*by the joint votes, or unanimous opinion or resolution of all; e. g. statuere qd*). — ita, ut ad unum omnes consentirent (*e. g., to decree, decrenere*). They decree u., ad unum omnes decernunt: to be acquitted u., omnibus sententiis absolvi (*so, 'to be condemned' condemnari*).

UNANSWERABLE, quod convelli, infirmari, revinci non potest. contra quod dici nihil potest. firmus. invictus. To convince aby by u. arguments, qm necessariis argumentis vincere. This appears to me u., hæc mihi quidem videtur non posse convelli (*C.*).

UNANSWERABLY. To prove althg u., qd necessarie demonstrare, or *qd ita probare, ut confutari (*infirmari, &c.*) nequeat.

UNANSWERED. To leave u., ad qd non respondere (*whether orally or by writing*). — ad qd non rescribere (*by writing*). An u. letter, literæ, ad quas non rescripsimus.

UNAPPALED. See **UNTRIED**.

UNAPPEASABLE. See **IMPLACABLE**.

UNAPPROACHABLE. See **INACCESSIBLE**.

UNAPT, ¶ *Not given to do althg, a qd re aver-sus, alienatus, alienus.* ¶ *Dull, vid.* ¶ *Unfit, un-suitable, vid.*

UNAPTLY, parum apte. See **INAPTLY**.

UNARMED, inermis or inermus (*g. i.*). — armis ex-tus (*stripped of one's arms*). The soldiers being u., quum lueres essent milites.

UNASKED, non rogatus. — voluntate (*fm one's own free will, unbidden; opp. vi or invitus et coactus*). Jn. judicio et voluntate. — sponte suâ (*tua, &c.*). — sponte (*without external influence, excoivis*). Jn. suâ sponte et voluntate. — ultro (*of one's own accord, without being asked first, abroparve, opp. ca jussu or jussus*); Jn. sponte et ultro. U. for, non petitus. ¶ *Un-avoided, vid.*

UNASPIRING, qui ad aliora non nititur. — qui sorte suâ contentus vivit (*contented*). See **UNAM-BITIOUS**.

UNASSAILABLE, **Crcl.** quod impugnari or oppug-nari non potest. — inexpugnabilis (*that cannot be at-tacked with success; propr. and impropr.*).

UNASSAILED, intactus. See **UNMOLESTED**, **UN-TOUCHED**.

UNASSISTED. See **UNAIDED**.

UNASSUAGED, non lenitus, non mitigatus, &c. See **TO ASSUAGE**.

UNASSUMING, simplex (*natural, free, unembar-rassed*). — modestus (*modest, retiring; opp. immodestus superbus*). — demissus (*humble, plain; opp. acer, acer-bus*). — probus (*contented; opp. improbus*). Jn. probus et modestus; probus et demissus. U. behaviour, modestia (*opp. immodestia, superbia*).

UNASSUMINGLY, simplicit. modeste.

UNATTAINABLE, quod assequi (consequi, &c., non or nullo modo possumus (queas, &c.). Diogenes said that the pleasures he enjoyed were u. by the Persian monarch, Diogenes dixit suas voluptates regem Per-sarum consequi nullo modo posse. To pursue an object that is u., sequi, quod assequi non queas.

UNATTEMPTED, intentatus (*nihil, H.; iter, T.*) — inexpertus. To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum: omittere; omnia experiri.

UNATTENDED, incommittatus. sine comitibus. U. to, See **UNHEEDED**.

UNATTESTED (*e. g., of a document*), *exemplum, cui fides non habetur. — ¶ *parum certæ auctoritatis.*

UNAUTHENTICATED, sine auctore (*e. g. rumo-re*) satis quidem constantes, sed adhuc sine auctore. — incertus. To believe any u. report, levem auditionem habere pro re comperit (*Cæs.*).

UNAUTHORIZED, non justus. alienus. To be u., faciendi qd jus or potestatem non habere; jure qd facere non posse. To be guilty of an u. interference, qd invito se inserere or immiscere ci rei.

UNAVAILABLE. See **USELESS**.

UNAVOIDABLE, inevitabilis (*post-Aug.*); *better Crcl.*; *e. g. quod evitari non potest, quod evitare or effugere non possumus (that cannot be escaped or shunned; e. g., fatum, mors).* — necessarius (*grounded on a necessity of nature; e. g., death, mors*). To be u., non esse recusandum.

UNAWARES, præter opinionem. (ex) inopinato improvviso. (ex) insperato. To attack aby u., qm im-proviso or qm imprudentem adori.

UNAWED, qd parum revrens (*Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 24, 11*). **Crcl.** qd re non commotus. immotus (*mlt t and post-Aug. prose; both = unmoved*). U. by althg, cui nulla est ca rei verecundia (*L.; of the habit*).

UNBAKED, crudus (*e. g., of bricks*).

UNBAPTIZED, non baptizatus (*Eccl.*).

UNBAR, pessulum reducere (*to draw back the bolt or bar*). — reserare (*unbolt*). — aperire (*g. t., open*). **Re-serare** claustra (*janus*) pandere (*Catull.*), laxare (*V.*), re-laxare (*O.*); *all poet.*

UNBEARABLE, intolerabilis. intolerandus. non ferendus (*u. pr. of persons and things*). — importunus (*of persons and things, avaritia*). This is u., hoc ferre or tolerare nequeo. The cold is u., intolerabile est frigus.

UNBEARABLY, intoleranter. To boast u., into-lerantissime gloriari.

UNBECOMING, indecōrus (*not becoming, violating propriety; opp. decorus; e. g. risus*). **Indecōrus** does not belong to standard prose; *decedorus and dedecor-ous stand for 'dishonouring, disgracing'*. — turpis (*ugly, whether physically, opp. pulcher; or morally, opp. honestus; e. g. dress, manners, word*). — illiberalis (*not worthy of a free-born man, i. e., gentleman, opp. liberalis; e. g. focus*). — parum verecundus (*violating delicate and modest feeling; e. g., words, verba*). — indignus (*unworthy of the person; e. g., in an u. manner, indignum in modum*). — inhonestus (*dishonorable, im-moral, opp. honestus*). — alienus (*alien; not suited to the nature of althg; with dat., abl. [its gen.] or ab*). U. behaviour, indignitas; mores turpes; turpitudine: u. treatment, indignitas; or (*if lasting or repeated*) indig-nitates. To be u., indecorum (*turpem, &c.*) esse; de

decēre or non decēre; for *aby*, qm. **INDECERE** is post-Class. It is *u.* to *q.c.*, indecorum est or dedecet or non decet, with *infin.*—deforme est (it has an ugly look), with *infin.*: *ath* is considered very *u.*, qd ab honestate remotum ponitur; qd turpe putatur.

UNBECOMINGLY, indecōre. indecenter (post-Class.)—indigne. inhoneste. turpiter.—indignum in modum.

UNBECOMINGNESS, indignitas.

UNBEPFITTING. See **UNBECOMING**.

UNBEFRIENDED, amico carens.—desertus ab amicis (left in the lurch by them).

UNBELIEF, *prope* dubitanti obstinatio (generally).—impletas (in the Christian sense).—obstinata incredulitas (*Appl.*).—infidelitas (*Ecol.*, Aug.). By their *u.*, non credendo (e. g. conjuratorem nascentem corroborare).

UNBELIEVER, qui non facile adduci potest, ut credat (g. t.).—qui veram religionem non profectur (in the Christian sense). *Unbelievers*, barbari Christum aversantes (of barbarous nations); infideles (*Ecol.*, *Salvian.*, Aug.).—injusti ac Deum nescientes (*Lactant.*).

UNBELIEVING, infidelis (*Ecol.*)—obstinatus contra veritatem (Q. 12, 1, 10).—Deum nesciens (*Lactant.*).—Incredulus (with *ref.* to a particular statement, † and post-Aug. prose; *H.*, Q.).

UNBELOVED, minus carus.—inamatus († *Sil.* 12, 526).

UNBEND, † To make straight what had been curved, corrigere (*vid.*; not C.; *Cal.*, *Plin.*).—(præ-vum qd) rectum facere. † To relax the tension of a thing, retendere, remittere (both †; to *u.* a bow, arcum). † *IMPROPR.* velut retendere qd (Q.). To *u.* the mind, animum remittere, or relaxare.

UNBENDING. See **INFLEXIBLE**, RIGID, STIFF.

UNBEWAILED, infestus (†).—infestus (†O.).—indeplo-ratus (†).

UNBIASED, simplex (*simple*, natural, without preconceived notion).—liber. solutus; *erly* together, liber et solutus (*free fm prepossession*).—integer (*free fm partiality*). *Jm.* integer ac liber (e. g. mind, animum).—*An u.* judgement, iudicium integrum: *u.* in one's judgement (in council), liber in consulendo. To be quite *u.* in a matter, neque ira neque gratia teneri; ab odio (or amicitia), ira atque misericordia vacuum esse: *in an u. manner*, simpliciter (e. g., to speak, dicere).—libere. ingenuè (*freely*; e. g., to confess, confiteri; to speak for *aby*, dicere pro qo).—Integro; *Jm.* incorrupte integreque (without being bribed; e. g., to judge, iudicare).—sine ira et studio (without any private like or dislike; *T. Ann.* 1, 1, *estr.*). Use your own *u.* judgement, utere tuo iudicio; nihil enim impedit (i. e., don't let me bias you either way; C.).

UNBIDDEN, injussus. Injussu *cs* (not by *aby's* command).—ultra (spontaneously; of our own accord; opp. jussu or *cs* jussu).

UNBIND, solve-re. resolve-re.—dissolvere (opp. connectere, coagmentare). **RELIGARE** (†). *If* = *u.* chain, vid.

UNBLAMABLE, non reprehendendus. non vituperandus (not to be blamed).—probus (such as it ought to be; then also honest, moral).—ab omni vitio vacuus (*free fm any fault, whether physical or moral; of persons and things*).—Integer. sanctus (in a moral point of view; of men and their actions, &c.). To be *u.*, nihil in se habere, quod reprehendi possit; a reprehensione abesse; sine vitio esse; omni vitio carere (to be without fault).—sine labe esse. omni labe carere (to be without any stain on one's reputation).

UNBLAMABLY, sanote. sanctissime (e. g. vivere). sine vitio. sine labe.

UNBLEMISHED, purus.—integer (opp. contaminatus).—incontaminatus. impollutus (both post-Cic.).—castus (*chaste; morally pure*). *Jm.* castus et integer. Integer castusque. castus purusque. *An u. life*, purissima et castissima vita.

UNBLEST, funestus (producing one or more corpses, and thus bringing on death; fatal).—luctuosus (causing mourning, mournful, accursed; e. g., war).

UNBLOODY, incruentus (L.; not C. or *Cæs.*).

UNBOLT, pessulum reducere (i. e., to draw back a bolt). To *u.* a door, reserare. aperire (g. t.). See **UNBAR**.

UNBORN, nondum natus. nondum in lucem editus.

UNBOSOM ONESELF, se ci totum patefacere (to open oneself to him; declare all one's thoughts).—effundere ci (e. g. omnia, quae sentio; illa, quae tacebat; both C.).—secreta pectoris aperire (*T. Germ.* 22, 17).—detergere ci intimos suos affectus (*Sen. Ep.* 96, 1).

UNBOUGHT, non emptus.—inemptus († and post-Aug. prose).

UNBOUNDED. See **BOUNDLESS**, **INFINITE**.

UNBRIDLED, infrenatus (without bridle).—effrenatus (but *fig.* of the mind; lust, desire, passion, &c.). **INFRINIS**, † and post-Aug.; effrenus, once L. *propr.* equus, *u.*ly †. *Jm.* solutus effrenatusque (e. g. populi, C.); effrenatus et indomitus (e. g. libido, C.); effrenatus ac furiosus (e. g. cupiditas; C.); effrenatus et præceps (e. g. mens, C.).

UNBROKEN, † *PROPR.* non fractus.—integer (whole).—† *IMPROPR.* indomitus (e. g. equus; *Auct. Her.*).—domitori nondum traditus. *Jm.* intactatus et novus (of a horse).

UNBROTHERLY, non (or parum) fraternus. *In an u. manner*, parum fraterne. *non ut frat-rm decet.

UNBUCKLE, diffringere (*Stat. Theb.* 6, 570).—refr-bulare (*Mart.* 9, 28, 12).

UNBURDEN, exonerare (L. and post-Aug.; *propr.* and *fig.*; e. g. conscientiam suam, *Curt.* 1, se, *Curt.*; quæ tantum amicis committenda sunt, in quolibet aures exonerant, *Sen. Ep.* 3). To *u.* oneself or one's mind of a thing (i. e., to tell *aby* what is on one's mind), denudare ci qd (L.); detergere ci qd (e. g. intimos suos affectus, *Sen.*); aperire (e. g. secreta pectoris, T.).—patefacere se totum ci. See **EXONERARE** above.

UNBURIED, inhumatus (uninterred).—insepultus.

UNBUTTON a coat, *vestem diloricare (*Sen. Ep.* 96, 1) vestem discindere = to tear it open).

UNCALLED, non vocatus.—Invocatus.

UNCANCELLED, non or nondum inductus, deletus, &c. See **CANCEL**.

UNCANDID, obscurus (opp. candidus, ingenuus, C. 1). *parum simplex (ingenuus, &c.). *Sis tectus*, occultus. *Jm.* tectus et occultus (dark; reserved; concealing one's real thoughts).

UNCASE, *ex (de) theca promere.

UNCEASING, perpetuus (continued to the end without any break; e. g. risus).—continuus. continens (hanging together; one following another without any intermission; e. g. incommoda labor).—assiduus (constantly going on; e. g. imbres).

UNCEASINGLY, perpetuo.—continenter (continue or -o *un-Class.*)—sine intermissione. nullo tempore puncto intermisso. assidue (assiduo *un-Class.*). usque.

UNCERTAIN, incertus (u., also = undecided or unsettled).—dubius (doubtful; both opp. certus, of persons and things; e. g., spes; the chances of war, belli fortuna).—anceps (doubtful, as to the result; e. g. chances of war, but not in this sense of a single battle; see **UNDECIDED**).—ambiguus (ambiguous, having a double meaning, not to be relied upon; e. g., faith, fides). Very *u.*, perincertus (*S. frag. ap. Gell.* 18, 4, 4). To be *u.*, incertum or dubium esse (g. t., of persons and things).—incertum mihi esse, in incerto habere (g. t., of persons).—animi or animo pendere (to be undecided).—dubitatio-ne æstuarè (to be uneasy; to be in great doubt wch resolution to adopt; see C. *Ferr.* 2, 30, 74).—districtum esse (to waver wch of two parties to join; see C. *Fam.* 2, 15, 3; the three last of persons).—in incerto or in dubio esse (g. t., of things).—non satis constare (not to be fully received as a settled point; not to be entirely without doubt; of things). All *u.* followed by some interrogative, such as quid, utrum, &c. an, &c. The history of this year, also, is in some degree *u.*, et hujus anni parum constans memoria est: *u.* what to do, incertus, quid faceret: to make or render *aby* *u.*, ci dubitationem inficere: to make *aby* *u.*, qd ad or in incertum revocare; qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make it doubtful = raise a doubt about it): to leave *aby* *u.*, qd in medio or in incerto or in dubio relinquere: to prefer the certain to the *u.*, certa incertis præferre.

UNCERTAINTY, dubitatio (u. in wch one is kept: the act of doubting). The *u.* of war, Mæ belli communis. To be in a state of *u.* See 'to be UNCERTAIN.' To relieve *aby* fm his *u.* (= hesitation), dubitationem ci tollere: to be in great *u.* what to do, dubitationem æstuarè (see C. *Ferr.* 2, 30, 74): to remain in *u.*, in incerto relinqui (of things). To prefer a certainty to an *u.*, certa incertis præferre.

UNCHAIN, catenâ solvere; *u.*ly, fm context, solvere only; e. vincula eximere. vincula solvere or liberare.

UNCHANGEABLE, immutabilis (immutable).—constans (remaining the same, constant).—stabilis (standing firm).—ratus (fixed, unalterable; e. g. cursus lunæ; astrorum ordines).—perpetuus (lasting uninter-rupedly; e. g., right, jus). God is *u.*, *in Deum mutatio non cadit.

UNCHANGEABLENESS, immutabilitas (C. *Fat.* 9, 17)—constantia (constancy).—perpetuitas (lasting dura-tion). *U.* of one's sentiments towards *aby*, constans in am voluntas.

UNCHANGÉABLY, constanter, perpetuo.
UNCHANGED, immutatus.—integer (entire; remaining in the former state). *U. sentiments towards abj. constans in qm voluntas. To remain u., non mutari.*

UNCHANGING. See UNCHANGEABLE.

UNCHARITABLE, durus (hard, &c.; of persons or things).—inhumanus, humanitatis expers (rough, with no human softness, &c.; the latter only of persons).—non beneficus neque liberalis (not ready to do kind and liberal actions).—malignus (having or proceeding from the desire of hurting another; of persons or things; e. g. juris interpretatio, C.). *To put an u. construction on althg, qd male interpretari.*

UNCHARITABLY, inhumane. *parum amanter (in no loving spirit).—duriter. Immisericorditer (e. g. factum. Plaut.).—illiberaliter (factum, Plaut.).

UNCHASTE, impurus (g. i., not pure, vicious; of persons, their sentiments and manners).—incestus (not pure, not chaste; with ref. to religion, purity of manner or morals; of persons and things; e. g., conversation, sermo; words, voces; deed, flagitium; love, amor).—impudicus (without shame, violating all chaste feeling; of persons, e. g. woman, mulier).—libidinosus (delivering oneself up to one's passions and lusts; lustful; of persons and things; e. g. love, amor).—parum verecundus (indecent, void of any proper feeling of decency; also of things, e. g. words).—obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust by its sight, or by being heard; dirty, unchaaste, of things; e. g., words, gestures, and motions of the body). Very u., omni libidine impudicus; an u. life, vita parum verecunda (shameless, immoral).—vita libidinibus dedita (sensual, voluptuous): u. love, amor impudicus. impudicitia (esp. of the female sex;—amor libidinosus. libidines (esp. of the male sex; see Interp. Suet. Oct. 71). to be u., libidines connectari.

UNCHASTELY, impudice (later only).—parum caste (immorally; both, e. g., to live, vivere).

UNCHASTITY, impuritas. Impudicitia. libidines. SYN. in UNCHASTE. See also Interp. Suet. Oct. 71.

UNCHECKED, non impeditus (unbridled).—liber (free).

UNCHEWED, non manducatus.

UNCHRISTIAN, impius (g. i.).—*quod Christianum (or -os) non decet.

UNCIRCUMCISED, *non recutitus. *non circumcitus. Tertull. (Monog. 11) uses impræputatus.

UNCIVIL, inurbanus (contrary to the manners observed in towns).—rusticus (countified, rustic, peasant-like). To be u., ab humanitate abhorre.

UNCIVILIZED, incultus, rudis (uncultivated, rude).—ad humanum cultum civilemque nondum deductus (aft. C. de Or. 8).—politioris humanitatis expers (without the refinement that softens men's manners).—*ad humanitatem nondum informatus, qui propriis humanitatis artibus politus non est (aft. C. Rep. 1, 17). An u. nation, gens barbara, immanis, or immanis atque barbara (opp. humana atque docta): u. life, vita fera agrestique: u. ages, minus erudita sæcula (C. Rep. 2, 10, with ref. to learning).

UNCIVILLY, inurbane, rustice.

UNCLASP, diffabulare (Stat.).—refabulare (Mart.).—redigere (g. i. for unfixing).

UNCLE, patruus (father's brother).—avunculus (mother's brother). Great u.: 1) On the paternal side: patruus magnus (the brother of a grandfather; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15).—patruus major (the brother of a great-grandfather; T. Ann. 12, 22, 2, and Paul. ib. § 16; in Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 3, called also propatruus).—2) On the maternal side: avunculus magnus (the brother of a grandmother; Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Gaj. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15; in T. Ann. 4, 75, extr., called simply avunculus).—avunculus major, proavunculus (the brother of a great-grandmother; Paul. l. c. § 16; Gaj. l. c. § 7. In Vell. 2, 59, 2, and Suet. Oct. 7, and Claud. 3, however, avunculus major = avunculus magnus). A great-great-u., abavunculus.—avunculus maximus (the brother of a great-great-grandmother; Paul. Dig. § 17).—patruus maximus or abpatruus (the brother of a great-great-grandfather; Paul. ib. § 17; Gaj. l. c.).

UNCLEAN, non mundus, immundus (præ- and post Class. and poet.; u., impure).—spurius (filthy, nasty; disgusting to the eyes or nose; fig. of moral impurity).—obscenus or obscenus (exciting disgust, horror, loathing, when seen or heard; e. g., pictures, speeches, &c.; versus obscenissimi, C.).—sordidus, horridus, aqualidus. U. language, verborum turpitudine (opp.

rerum obscenitas, C.). To use u. language, verbis obscenis uti obscena dicere, obsceno jocandi genere uti. See DIRTY, IMPURE. ~~See~~ Immundus, præ- and post-Class., poet.

UNCLEANNESS. See DIRTINESS, FILTH, IMPURITY.

UNCLEANSED, non purgatus.

UNCLOSE. See To OPEN, To DISCLOSE.

UNCLOTHE. See To UNDESS.

UNCLOTHED, nudus.

UNCLOUDED, serenus (also impropr. animus, O.).—sodus (see CLOUDLESS). With a heart u. by sadness, omni detersus pectora nube (f. Stat.). A calm u. brow, frons tranquilla et serena (C.).

UNCOIL, evolvere (e. g. intestina, Cels.).—explicare (to unfold; e. g. [†] orbes of a serpent; O.). The uncoiling of a cable, rudentis explicatio (C. Divin. 1, 56, 127).

UNCOINED, infectus (opp. signatus; e. g. argentum).—non signatus formâ sed rudi pondere.

UNCOLLECTED, non collectus.

UNCOLOURED, purus.

UNCOMBED, impexus (†).

UNCOMELINESS. See UGLINESS, UNBECOMINGNESS.

UNCOMELY, invenustus, inelegans, inconcinuus.

UNCOMFORTABLE. See INCONMODIOUS.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, incommoditas (once C.; mly præ- and post-Class.).

UNCOMFORTABLY, incommode (-lus, -issime; e. g. incommodissime navigare, C.).

UNCOMMENDED, non commendatus. sine ullâ commendatione.

UNCOMMISSIONED, infusus.

UNCOMMON, rarus (that is sold, met with; or that happens seldom).—eximius (distinguished from the rest by peculiar advantages).—egregius (excellent in comparison with others).—singularis (unique, singular in its kind).—insignis (of distinguished excellence). An u. person, homo non publici saporis (above the ordinary calibre; sapor = natural tact, &c., in choosing what is right).

UNCOMMONLY, raro (seldom). Jn. insolenter et raro.—eximie, egregie (very highly; e. g. placere).—Very u., admôdum raro.

UNCOMPOUNDED, simplex.—cui nihil admixtum est. The soul of man is u., nihil est animi admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex (C.).

UNCONCERN, securitas. See INDIFFERENCE.

UNCONCERNED, securus (without care; ~~See~~ not incuriosus, uchi is not Class.). U. about althg, securus de qâ re, or pro qâ re (e. g. de bello, pro salute).—negligens ea rei (not caring for, e. g. the law, legis; friends, amicorum). To be u., securus esse; about althg, negligere, with acc. See INDIFFERENT.

UNCONCERNEDLY, See INDIFFERENTLY.

UNCONDEMNED, indemnatus (C.).

UNCONDITIONAL, simplex (simple; taken simply).—absolutus (not depending on any other subject or circumstance; absolute; esp. Jn. simplex et absolutus (opp. cum adjunctione; e. g., necessity, necessitudo; C. Invent. 2, 57, 171).—purus (standing, as it were, simply and independently; with no exception to it; e. g., judgement, judicium, as C. Invent. 2, 20, 60).

UNCONDITIONALLY, simpliciter, absolute (Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 19).—sine adjunctione, sine exceptione (without condition, without exception or reservation).

UNCONNECTED. See FRÆ.

UNCONNECTED, interruptus (interrupted).—diastipatus (dispersed, as it were; broken up into pieces or small bits; e. g., speech).

UNCONQUERABLE. See INVINCIBLE.

UNCONQUERED, invictus.

UNCONSCIOUS, inscius (not knowing it, opp. conscientus). U. of any crime, conscientus sibi nullius culpæ. I am not u. that &c., non sum inscius &c.

UNCONSCIOUSLY, me inscio (without my thinking of or about it; opp. me conscio).—me inscientia (without my knowledge, opp. me scientia). ~~See~~ Often translated by adj. insciens or imprudens. See INADVERTENTLY.

UNCONSECATED, non consecratus, profanus.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, non legitimus.—non justus.—*legibus civitatis (patris, &c.) contrarius.

UNCONSTITUTIONALLY, non legitime (juste).

—*contra leges (et instituta) civitatis, patris, &c.—*contra mores et exemplum populi (Romani, &c.). To have acted u., but not unjustly, non lege sed juste scissæ (Q. 3, 6, 45).

UNCONSTRAINED, non vi coactus (~~non~~ incoactus, not before the site. age).—liber. See VOLUNTARILY.

UNCONTAMINATED, incontaminatus (post-Cic.).—impollutus (post-Cic.).—purus. integer. castus. See PURE, UNDEFILED.

UNCONTROLLABLE, impotens (incapable of restraining itself, or of being restrained; of persons or things; homo, animus, letitia, &c.).—As applied to desires, passions, &c. See UNBRIEDED.

UNCONTROLLED, liber (free), or solutus ac liber (e. g. motus).—infinitus (not limited, of sovereign power, &c.).—impotens (unable to restrain oneself, or to be restrained; of persons or things; also of sovereignty, dominatus, C.).—non coercitus (by althg, qd re).

UNCONVINCED, non adductus ad credendum. or Crcl. *Aby* is u., ei persuasum non est: I have always remained u., mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit (C.; with acc. and infn.).

UNCOOKED, incoctus (præ-Aug.).—crudus (raw).

UNCORD, solvere (opp. vincere, &c.).—fines (funiculos) solvere or laxare.—vincula ca rel laxare (Np.).

UNCORK, "corticem extrahere.—relinere (i. e., to remove the resin, &c., that covered the cork; Plant.).

UNCORRECTED, non emendatus (e. g., copy, exemplum libri).

UNCORRUPT. See INCORRUPT.

UNCOURTEOUS. See IMPOLITE.

UNCOUTH. See STRANGE, ODD, CLUMSY.

UNCOUTHLY. See STRANGELY, ODDLY, CLUMSILY.

UNCOUTHNESS. See STRANGENESS, ODDNESS, CLUMSINESS.

UNCOVER, detegere (g. t., faciem, caput, &c.). To u. a roof, detegere domum (g. t.); tectum nudare tegulis (to take off the tiles): to u. half a temple, eodem ad partem dimidiam detegere. To u. oneself, caput aperire (C.); detegere caput; see 'Take off one's Hat.'

UNCOVERED, non tectus (without a deck; of a ship, boat).—apertus (open on all sides; e. g., vessel, head; hence unprotected, e. g., side, latus).—inopertus (u., unveiled: e. g., head, caput).—nudus (without clothes, naked). With his head u., capite aperto (C., &c.): capite detecto (Suet.); capite inoperto (Sew.).

UNCREATED, non creatus.

UNCTION, unctio, inunctio (as act).—unctura (with ref. to the kind or manner of anointing). Extreme u., "unctio extrema (as Rom. Cath sacrament).—U. as quality of a religious discourse, "verba religione perfusa, mollia verba, verba animum commoventia.

UNCTUOUS. See OILY.

UNCULTIVATED, (PROPR.) incultus (e. g., field, district, opp. cultus or conatus).—vastus ab natura et humano cultu (of what is also naturally wild and desolate; e. g., mountain; S. Jug. 48, 2). To be u., vacare (of countries, districts). FIG. agrestis.—rudis (rude, u.).—incultus (u., whether in manner or mind).—impolitus. Intonsus (unpolished). Jw. intonsus et incultus. Inurbanus (uncourteous).—invenustus (without attractive beauty).—inelegans (tasteless).

UNCURL, prps "crispos cincinnos iterum corrigere.—"cincinnos (crines calamistratos) laxare. (Sew.) Not solvere crines or capillos (= to unbind the hair, &c.).

UNCUT, immissus (that has been suffered to grow; e. g., trees, opp. amputatus; also of hair).—Intonsus (not shorn; of the hair, then also of trees).—integer (whole, not cut into, opp. accisus).

UNDAUNTED, impavidus (not afraid or fearful).—intrepidus (without trembling or being disheartened).—animosus (courageous, bold).—fortis (brave). Jw. fortis et animosus.

UNDAUNTEDLY, impavide. intrepide. fortiter.

UNDECEAYED, integer (whole, not diminished).

UNDECEAYING, immortalis (undying).—non caducus.

UNDECEIVE, errorem ei eripere (C. Att. 10, 16).—errorem tollere (C.).—errorem demere († H.).

UNDECIDED, nondum dijudicatus (not yet decided in a court; e. g., lawsuit, lile).—integer (not having undergone any decision, and therefore remaining just as it was).—dubius (doubtful, of things; e. g., combat, battle, prœlium; victory, victoria; then also of persons who cannot make up their minds to decide for either party; undetermined, irresolute).—incertus (uncertain, as well of things as persons; e. g., victory, victoria; issue, result, exitus, eventus).—ambiguus. anceps (doubtful, with regard to the success of althg; e. g., chances of war, belli fortuna; but prœlium anceps =

'a double combat' and of prœlium ambiguum = pugna ambigua there are no instances). To be u., in dubio esse: to remain u., integrum relinqui or esse: the battle remained u., incerto eventu dimicaturus est, sic est pugnatum, ut æquo prœlio discederetur: for some time victory was u., aliquamdiu dubium prœlium fuit: the battle began at noon, and at sunset was still u., a meride prope ad solis occasum dubiâ victoriâ pugnatum est: the debate or discussion remained u., disceptatio sine exitu fuit: to leave althg u., qd integrum or qd in medio relinquire (to leave off in the midst of it); he ordered the matter to be left u. until his return, rem integrum ad reditum suum esse jussit: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam.

UNDEFENDED, indefensus (both of a town [Jw. desertus et indefensus, L.], and in a court of justice). Unheard and u., inauditus et indefensus (T.; not C. or Cæs.).

UNDEFILED, impollutus (post-Aug.; virginitas, T.).—incontaminatus (post-Aug.).—integer (opp. contaminatus, C. Top. 18).—purus. castus. Jw. castus et integer. Integer castusque. castus purusque. See UNBLEMISHED.

UNDEFINED, non definitus.—infinitus (indefinitus; opp. definitus; e. g. questio, C.).—"nullâ definitione declaratus. Sis dubius, incertus, suspensus et obscurus (e. g. verba, T.). To leave althg u., qd non definire; qd in incerto relinquire.

UNDENIABLE, Crcl. It is u., negari non potest.

UNDER, sub; 1) with abl. in answer to where? a) with ref. to something extended over and covering an object. U. the earth, sub terrâ: u. a shabby cloak, sub palliâ sordido (C.); or b) with ref. to what is elevated high above or by an object, sub muro consistere, sub monte consistere. so fig. sub oculis casu (L.). Impropr. sub armis esse, habere (u. armis). —2) with acc. in answer to whether? hence, u. the earth, water, &c. will take acc. after verbs of motion. [L. has sub terrâ viri demissi sunt in locum saxo conceptum, here the state that follows is dwelt upon rather than the act. Key's Gramm. p. 336.] a) beneath the lower side of althg, sub terras ire (F.). b) with ref. to the lower part of an elevated object, sub ipsa moenia progressus (T.); missus sub muros (L.); sub montem succedere (Cæs.); and so sub oculis cadere, venire. —3) with both cases also impropr. in the sense of subjection, dependence, subordination, &c.; u. his command, hujus sub imperio; so sub Hannibale magistro; quædam sub eo [Tito] fortuita ac tristia acciderunt (Suet.); so, u. the presence, sub titulo [sequendarum legum, L.]; sub specie [liberandarum civitatum, L.]; u. a condition, sub conditione: u. the condition, sub eâ conditione [ut, ne, &c.]; e. g. ut ne quid ... scriberet: u. these conditions, sub conditionibus his (L.). u. penalty of death, sub pœnâ mortis (e. g. denuntiare qd, Suet.). So with acc. after verbs implying motion. To fall under the power of the laws, sub potestate legum cadere (C.); to fall u. the dominion of the Roman people, sub populi Rom. imperium cadere (C.); to reduce u. the power of the Athenians, sub potestate Atheniensium redigere (Np.); so sub legis vincula qd conjicere (L. See Krüger, in voce Sub).—subter (beneath, u., with acc. or abl., only the former: subter radices Alpium; virtus omnia subter se habet; cupiditatem subter præcordia locare, C.).—infra (below, beneath): infra lunam nihil nisi mortale. In a few combinations it is used (e. g., to walk u. the shade of plane-trees, in umbrâ platanorum ambulare); and in references to lexicographers, scholiasts, &c. "u. the word purpa," &c. must be in (not sub) voce purpa (Frotsch. ad Mart. 1, p. 244). To have althg concealed u. his garment, qd veste tectum tenere: u. aby, see sub above: u. aby's guidance, qd ducere: to fight u. a general, sub qd militare: to be u. the laws, legibus obnoxio esse: u. aby's auspices, auspiciis (Sew.) not sub auspiciis es: to have a horse abut u. one, equum acie sub feminibus amittere: u. these circumstances, his rebus; quæ quum ita sint (essent, &c.): in hoc (or in tali) tempore (= in this so critical a time: here in must be expressed): to be u. (= below) aby, infra qd esse. Inferiorem qd esse. With ref. to time. U. so many (e. g. 30) years old, (1) minor triginta annis (L. 22, 11).—(2) minor triginta annis natu (C. Ferr. 2, 49, 122)—(3) minor triginta annos natus (Np. 23, 3).—(4) minores ... octonum denum annorum (L. 38, 38). Other forms are, minor (triginta) annis. nondum (triginta) annos natus. (tricesimum) annum nondum egressus. Not to be able to arrive u. seven days, intra septem dies venire non posse.

not to be able to sell *athq* u., *minor* pretio qd ion vendere. All agreed that the number of Carthianian cavalry was not under two hundred, constabat ion minus ducentos Carthaginienses equites fuisse L.). *u. thirty days*, minus triginta diebus (e. g. *re-ternum esse*). *Under* is *sub* translated by sub-, *he inseparable preposition of a verb*: e. g., to lie u., subjacere: to place u., supponere, subjicere: to be u., subesse: to spread u., subternere. To place *ducks* eggs u. *hens*, anatum ova gallinis supponere (Varr.): also supp. colla oneri, olivam prelo, &c.): corn is placed immediately u. the roof-tiles, frumentum tegulis subjacet (so monti subjacere, Plin.): to be u. the power of fortune or chance, subjectum esse sub fortunæ dominationem. To include *athq* u. another (of logical subdivisions, the meaning of words, &c.), subjicere or supponere qd ei rei (e. g. species, quæ sunt generi subiectæ; quatuor partes, quæ subjiciuntur vocabulo ecti; hule generi partes quatuor suppositæ, C.): to reduce cities u. the Roman power, urbes sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjungere (cf. novæ provincias imperio nostro subjunxit, Vell. 2, 39, fr.). For 'to be u. sail,' 'to tread u. foot,' &c., see the *subst.*

UNDER (as adj.), inferior, &c. *Sts* by secundus; sub- in composition (e. g. suppromus). The u. lip, abrum inferius.

UNDER-AGE. See MINOR.

UNDER-BUTLER, supprumus (Plaut.).

UNDER-COOK, coquus secundus.

UNDER-DONE, non bene percoctus (Plin. 22, 25, 8).

UNDER-GARMENT, tunica interior.—* vestis interior.

UNDERGO, ¶ To suffer, endure. To u. *athq*, ubire qd.—auspicere or recipere qd (to take upon oneself: *susc.* a task, burden, &c., for the purpose of bearing it; rec., to take upon myself voluntarily the burden, &c., of another person, and make oneself responsible for it, &c.).—sustinere qd (to support or endure a burden). To u. *danger*, pericula subire, ingredi or suscipere; vericula adire (C.), obire (L.): to u. a voluntary martyrdom, cruciatum subire voluntarium (C. Off. 3, 29, 05; see also *SUFFER, ENDURE*). ¶ To pass through, suffer. To u. a change, mutationem habere; muari.

UNDERGROUND, sub terrâ (e. g. habitare with verbs of rest; in L., the state after the act being considered, we have qm sub terrâ dimittere in locum saxo consepum).—subterraneus. *An u. cellar*, hypogæum or hypogeum (Vitr.).

UNDERHAND, clandestinus (e. g. colloquia cum qo: omnia, &c.).—occultus (hidden; e. g. consulta, L.). *As ad.* clam. occulte (occultus)—ex occulto.—secreto e. g. secreto in obscuro de qâ re agere, Cæsar).

UNDERIVED, simplex verbum, quod ab alio nullo lictum or ductum est.

UNDER-LEATHER, corium inferius.

UNDER-LIEUTENANT, *succenturio secundus.

UNDERLINE, *lineam ducere subter qd. *lineâ conspiciam reddere qd. *Ex.* not lineâ subnotare qd. In Appul. it is, in lineâ subnot., 'to set down on a line.'

UNDERLINGS, *ministri inferiores.—magistratus minores.—qui secundas partes agunt. *Aby's* u.'s, cs satellitæ et ministri. *Aby's creatures* and u.'s, cs issecæ; cs canes, quos circum se habet (if they are doing his dirty work in plundering others, C.).

UNDER-MASTER, hypodidascalus (ὑποδιδασκαλος, 7. Pam. 9, 18, 14).—subdoctor (Auson.).

UNDER-MILLSTONE, meta (opp. catillus, the upper one).

UNDERMINE, ¶ PROP. suffodere (to hollow underneath by digging).—subruere (e. l., to overthrow from beneath; e. g., a wall).—cuniculo or cuniculis subruere or subtrahere (to make a mine under for the purpose of destroying; e. g., a wall.—Plin. uses *care* oppida crebris cuniculis). A town that is undermined, a cuniculis suffosum oppidum. ¶ FIG. subruere (to overthrow, destroy; e. g. libertatem).—evertere (to overthrow; e. g. rempublicam).—labefactare (to make to totter or fall; e. g. rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam).

UNDERMOST. See LOWERMOST.

UNDERNEATH. See BELOW, UNDER.

UNDERPART, pars inferior. inferiora (pl. adj.).—infima or ima pars (undermost).

UNDERPAY, parum (non satis, maligne, &c.) solvere.

UNDERPIN. See UNDERPROP.

UNDERPLOT, *res minoris momenti — *altera quasi fabula.

UNDERPRIZE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDERPROP, fulcire. suffulcire (the latter *my præ- and post-Class.*)—statuinaro (with a pole).—subtrahere qd (to underbid; e. g. saxo quadrato). To u. with rafters, &c., qd trabibus fulcire.

UNDERRATE. See UNDERVALUE.

UNDER SECRETARY, *secretarius secundus (as t. t. for the sake of intelligibility).

UNDERSELL, minoris vendere, quam ceteri (or quam alius qd, naming the person undersold).

UNDER-SERVANT, *famulus inferior or inferioris ordinis.

UNDERSTAND, ¶ To take in, to comprehend, accipere (to take in, grasp with the mind).—intelligere (v. propr.; *athq*, qd; and also intelligere qm, to appreciate *aby's* character, motives, or method of acting; opp. qm Ignorare; e. g. parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur, was not understood by).—comprehendere, amplecti, or complecti, with or without mente (to comprehend, form a notion of)—percipere (to perceive). To u. imperfectly, qd parum accipere or minus intelligere: to u. thoroughly, penitus intelligere qd: to u. a writer, scriptorem intelligere. scriptoris cogitationem assèqui et voluntatem interpretari: he who fixes his attention on a writer's own statements, u.'s him far better than he who &c., multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit, qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille, qui &c.: as far as I u., quantum ego video or intelligo: do you u. what he says? num intelligis, quod hic narret? I u., teneo. intelligo. dictum puta: I do not u. you, nescio quid velis: what am I to u. by this? quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicit? to give to u., ci qd significare: to u. by (i. e., to attach such or such a notion to), intelligere, with a double accusative; e. g. quem intelligimus divitem (C.), whom we u. by a rich man; quid hoc loco honestum intelligit (C.)? what do we u. by moral good? or, intelligi velle, with a double accusative; or dicere, with a double accusative; *Ex.* not intelligere qd sub qâ re, or per qd, *wech modern writers have st employed in this sense. What are we to u. by this word?* sub hac voce quem subjicienda est sententia? quæ res subjicienda est hule nominis? to u. by (i. e., to mean, to intend), dicere, significare (with a double accusative; e. g. eum enim significari murum ligneum, Np); *Ex.* not intelligere. ¶ To have a knowledge of, to be skilled or versed in, qd intelligere (to have a clear insight into or acquaintance with; e. g. multas linguas).—scire qd, or with an infinitive (to have a clear distinct knowledge of *athq*).—instructum esse qâ re or ab qâ re. doctum or eruditum esse qâ re. cs rei non ignarum esse, peritum esse cs rei: not to u., qd nescire or ignorare. cs rei ignarum esse: to u. Latin, Latine scire. doctum esse Latinis literis. Latine linguæ peritum esse: to u. Greek as well as Latin, parum esse in Græcæ et Latine linguæ facultate. nec minus Græce quam Latine doctum esse. ¶ To supply in thought (opp. express), intelligere. simul audire (of a reader; quem subtrac-tum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Coellus in Antonium 'stupere gaudio Græcus' simul enim auditus 'cepit'—cepit is understood; Q.).—intelligi, or audiri velle (of a writer; hoc nomine donantur ea, quæ non de-unt, verum intelligi volunt, Q.). *Ex.* in this sense, subaudire and subintelligere are not Class.: supplere is not Latin.

UNDERSTANDING, ¶ Intellect, mens.—intelligentia.—intelligenti vis or prud-ntia. SYN. and phrases in INTELLECT. ¶ Agreement, vid.

UNDERTAKE, incipere (to begin, espily in a bold or spirited manner).—aggrèdi qd or ad qd (to attack).—sumere (to take in hand).—auspicere (to take upon oneself).—recipere (to become responsible for).—moliri (to endeavour to accomplish something difficult or laborious; this is construed also with an infinitive).—conari (to begin something that requires effort and pain; usually with an infinitive).—audere (to attempt something dangerous or hazardous; usually with an infinitive). To u. a work or labour, laborem sumere, suscipere, or recipere: to u. a war, bellum incipere, sumere, or suscipere: to u. a journey, iter incipere, aggrèdi, or inire (to enter upon).—iter suscipere (as a business or charge). ¶ Engage; see ENGAGE, intrins. ¶ To undertake the care or charge of, curare.—tuere (to keep in one's sight or care).—recipere, suscipere (to take upon oneself, the latter espily fm one's own impulse; all followed by an accusative). To u. the charge of *aby*, curare

de quo diligenter (to take care of).—prospicere or consulere ci. consulere et prospicere ca rationibus (to consult his good).—qm tueri or defendere (to protect, defend him).—qm tueri et defendere, or qm tueri etque consulere; suscipere or recipere qm; adesse ci (emph in a court of justice). To u. the entire charge of aby, totum qm suscipere ac tueri: to cease to u. the charge of aby, qm abjicere: not to u. aby's cause, deesse ci (emph in a court of justice): to u. the care of athg, curam ca rei suscipere.—tueri et defendere tueri (to defend).—causam suscipere or recipere; causam tueri (in a court of justice). To u. the care of the commonwealth, the state, suscipere salutem reipublicam: to u. the management of athg in good earnest, incumbere in rem (S^{en.} not ci rei): with the utmost zeal, omni cogitatione curaque incumbere in rem: not to u. the care of a thing, rem negligere.

UNDERTAKER, libitinarius (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). To be an u., Libitinam exercere (Val. Max. 5, 2, 10). (S^{en.}) pollinctor, the slave who superintended the washing and anointing of the corpse; he was in the service of the libitinarius; designator, the person who arranged the funeral procession, Sen. l. c.; hence included under our notion of u.)

UNDERTAKING, s. inceptio (a beginning).—Inceptum (an act begun).—conatus, ūs, conata, orum, pl. (a bold or vigorous beginning).—facinus (a bold or daring deed).

UNDERVALUE, *qd minoris, quam debeo (debeam, &c. or quam par est, erat, &c.), aestimare.

UNDERWOOD, silva caedua (= either 'silva, quae in hoc habetur ut caedatur, or (S^{en.}) quae succisa rursus ex stipitibus aut radicibus renascitur, Gaj. Dig. 50, 16, 30; Cat. Varr., Col.).—virgula, orum (brambles, &c. growing thick together).

UNDERWRITE, ¶ To write one's name under. See SUBSCRIBE. ¶ To ensure (a vessel), &c., *cavere pro re (e. g. pro nave).

UNDERWRITER, qui cavet de pro re.

UNDESERVED, immeritus (that one has not merited; e. g. laus).—indignus (unworthy; e. g. indignissimam fortunam subire).—falsus (unfounded, without cause; e. g. invidia).

UNDESERVEDLY, immeritum in modum. Immerito. Quite u., immeritissimo.

UNDESERVING. See WORTHLESS.

UNDESIGNED. See UNINTENTIONAL.

UNDESIGNEDLY. See UNINTENTIONALLY.

UNDESIGNING, simplex, ingenuus.

UNDESIRABLE, minime cupiundus (expetendus, optandus, &c.). To seem very u., minime cupiundum videri: aby is very u. in itself, qd nihil in se habet (glorie), cur expetatur.

UNDETERMINED, dubius (doubtful).—incertus (uncertain). To be u., magnā consilii inopia affectum esse: I am u. what to do, dubius or incertus sum, quid faciam. See UNDECIDED.

UNDEVELOPED, nondum patefactus. To be still u., nondum patefactum or detectum esse: a boy whose intellect is still u., puer ambigui ingenii (Plin. Ep. 4, 2, in.).

UNDIGESTED, indigestus, crudus (raw).—imperfectus (Cels.).—non concoctus.—rees in corpore (Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3). ¶ IMPROPER. crudus (e. g. lectio).—quod in memoriam it, non in ingenium (aft. Sen.).—quod multā iteratione molitum non est (see quotations in Digest).

UNDIMINISHED, illibatus (untasted; hence, not lessened; e. g. divitiæ; magnitudo; gloria; imperium).—integer (not impaired; e. g., opes; vectigalia; excreitus).

UNDISCERNIBLE. See INVISIBLE.

UNDISCIPLINED, inexercitatus (unexercised).—rudis (raw) Jm. rudis et inexercitatus (e. g. miles, C.).—tiro, or tiro miles (lately-enlisted recruit; opp. veteranus: also impropr. in qā re tiro ac rudis).—*armis or disciplinā militari nondum assuefactus (armis me assuefacere, C.; disciplinā assuefactus, Cæ.).

UNDISCOVERABLE, quod inveniri (reperi) non potest. Athg is u., qd non invenio, or reperire non possum. (S^{en.}) Indeprehensibilia, Pseudo-Q.; e. g., error.

UNDISUSED, apertus (open).—nudus (naked).—*sine ulius simulationum involutus (sim. invol., C. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 5).

UNDISMAYED. See UNDAUNTED.

UNDISPUTED, res cuius nulla est controversia or quæ in controversiam deducta (or adducta) non est, or non controversa, non dubius, minime dubius. (S^{en.}) In controversia is a doubtful reading in C. Or. 1, 57, 211,

the best MSS. having in controversia for in controversia.—certus (opp. dubius, controversusque, C.).—baud ambigus (e. g. rex, S., an u. king, or whose title is u.). To assume athg as an u. truth, qd pro certo sumere: factu u. an u. truth, *hoc verum esse nemo negavit: the fact u. controversia nulla est facti.

UNDISTURBED, nullo motu perturbatus (s.; quies; dignitas). (S^{en.}) Imperturbatus, of the silver age, is to be avoided on the same ground on which imperturbatus is rejected by Q. 1, 5, 65.—To live u., in otio et pace vivere: to leave aby u., qm non vexare (not molest aby); qm non interpellare (not to interrupt aby in his work, not to call his attention fr it): to remain u., non vexari, non interpellari (not to be called off): they let him pass through their country u., cum bonā pace cum per fines suos transierunt.

UNDISTURBEDLY, quiete, placide, otiose.—sine (molestis) interpellationibus.

UNDIVIDED, indivisus (not cloven; e. g., hoof, ungula equi)—non separatus (sejunctus, &c.).—communis (joint). To receive u. applause, omnibus probari: u. praise, uno omnium ore laudari; ab omnibus laudari: not cloven, non fissus (of the hoofs of animals; also indivisus or solidus, opp. bisulcus).

UNDO, ¶ PROPR. solvere. dissolvere. resolvere. expedit (to disentangle; all, e. g., a knot). To u. the string by wch a letter was fastened, epistolam solvere: epistolæ vincula laxare (Np. Paus. 4, 1). ¶ To recall or reverse what has been done, qd infectum reddere; in integrum restituere. See UNDOONE. ¶ To ruin, vid.

UNDOING, ¶ Act of making undone, Crcl. with qd infectum reddere. ¶ Ruin, vid.

UNDONE, infectus. To be as good as u., pro infecto esse: to make what has been done u.; see To UNDO: leaving u. what he had intended to do, Infectis ūs, quæ agere destinaverat (Cæ.).

UNDOUBTED, or UNDOUBTFUL, non dubius.—certus (certain). To be u., nihil dubitationis or nullam dubitationem habere. (S^{en.}) Indubius and indubitatus do not occur bfore Tac. and Plin.

UNDOUBTEDLY, haud dubie, certe. See CERTAINLY. ¶ As an answer, certe, sane or vero (often with the verb used in the question).—sane quidem. Sis recte, optime (of courteous assent). Do you grant us this? dasne hoc nobis? U. I do, do sane (Pract. Iur. ii. 148, 149).

UNDRESS, exuere qm veste (g. t., to take off aby's clothes).—detrahere ci vestem (to draw off his clothes).—nudare qm (to strip him; e. i., in order to scourge him).—qm veste or vestibus spoliare (to deprive of clothing). To undress oneself, exuere vestem; ponere, depocere vestem (to put off one's clothes): an undressing room, apodytērion (reply at the baths).

UNDRESSED, nudus (naked).—inornatus (undressed; e. g. mulier, comæ).—incoctus (præ-Claus. Plaut.; caro, Fab. Picl.)—crudus (raw; e. g. leather, corium, Varr.; broom, spartum, Col. = non malleatum, id.).—rudis (in its natural rough state; of stones [saxum, Q.] and other materials).

UNDUE. See IMPROPER, ILLEGAL, EXCESSIVE.

UNDULATE, undare, fluctuare.

UNDULATION, Crcl. with undare or undis moveri.

UNDULATORY. The u. undary, *ratio eorum, qui lucem (non rectis emissam esse lineis, sed) quasi undis quibsdam moveri docent.

UNDULY. See IMPROPERLY, EXCESSIVELY.

UNDUTIFUL, impius (wickedly violating the pietas that should be observed towards parents, &c.; impius erga parentes, Suet.).—Inofficiosus (neglecting to perform kind offices, &c., in qm, C.). See DISOBEDIENT.

UNDUTIFULNESS, impletas (in qm).

UNEASILY, moleste (with trouble to oneself, &c.).—male (g. t., ill; e. g. *quiescere, opp. bene quiescere, of a sick person; Plin.).—(S^{en.}) inquite very late. To breathe u., ægre ducere spiritum; spiritus difficilis redditur.

UNEASINESS, pavor (the u. of a person in fear, of a coward, of one terrified)—sollicitudo (in on account of an evil threatening fm a distance).—trepidatio (restlessness of body as a sign of u.).—timor (uneasy fear of athg).—æstus (great u., anxious embarrassment). (S^{en.}) inquietudo late (Sen.). Full of u., anxious; trepidans or trepidus; sollicitus: to suffer much u., angore cruciari: to cause u. to aby, anxili curis implere et animum; sollicitudinem ei struere; trepidationem ei injicere.

UNEASY, 1) Of things, qui (quam, quod) corpori restatit (of beds, cushions, &c., culcita).—inquietus

(restless; e. g. nox).—2) *Of persons, anxious, sollicitus* (troubled; *anxious, esp. of the uneasiness caused by present evils*: sollicitus, by future or threatening ones; see *Garranz*, C. Fin. 2, 17, 55).—pavidus, trepidus or trepidans (see *UNEASINESS*). To be *u. about alth*, anxium esse re or de re (*said. with acc. or gen.*; on account of *aby*, pro qo): to make *u.*, angere. sollicitare or sollicitum habere (to cause uneasiness to *aby*); anxium et sollicitum habere; affliccare (to make very *u.*): to make *aby* very *u.*, vehementer angere; vexare: urere; cruciare; discruciare: to be *u.*, angī; animo sollicito esse; animo tremere, pavere: about *alth*, (animo) angī de re: about *aby*, angorem capere: sollicitum esse pro qo: to be extremely *u.*, angore confici; aestuare; angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri; angī intima sensibus: to feel *u.* (*fm apprehension*) about *alth*, timere qd: to make dreadfully *u.*, miseri modis sollicitare: to make oneself *u.*, se affliccare: about *alth*, de qā re; anxie ferre qd.

UNEDIFYING (of the orator or his oration), frigidus, jejunus.

UNEDUCATED, ineruditus. Indoctus (unlearned).—rudis (raw, &c.).—nullā disciplinā assuefactus (not accustomed to discipline).—male educatus (ill-educated).

UNEMPLOYED, otiosus (as leisure; having no public office; of persons; unoccupied, of time, &c.): also not put out to interest, &c., of money, pecunias).—fortatus (making holiday).—nullis occupationibus inopatus (C.). To be *u.*, otiosus esse; nihil negotii habere. *Money or capital is u.*, pecunie otiose jacent: even my leisure hours have never been *u.*, mihi ne otium quidem unquam otiosum fuit (C.).

UNENCUMBERED (with debts), liber (of persons and things, s. *Brut*, C. ad Div. 11, 10, extr.).—ere alieno liberatus (who has paid off all his old debts).—*u. estate*, pradium solum (opp. pradium obligatum).

UNENDOWED. To be *u.*, *possiones donatas non habere. See To ENDOW.

UNENGLISH, *quod alienum est or abhorret a proprietate linguae Britannicae (with ref. to language).—quod abhorret or recedit a more or moribus Britannorum (of customs or conduct).

UNENLIGHTENED (of men), rudis (uncultivated, as *O. Fast*, 2, 292, rude vulgus).—impolitus. ineruditus (without education; opp. eruditus, as *C. de Or*, 2, 1, 133, genus hoc eorum, qui sibi eruditi videntur, habes atque impolitus). *U. ages of the world*, minus erudita hominum secula (C. *Rep*, 2, 10).

UNENVIED, non invidiosus (not exciting envy; of things).—sine invidia.

UNEQUAL, impar (denotes inequality as to quantity, either arithmetically [= odd, of numbers], or as involving a relative weakness).—dispar (refers to quality, without distinguishing on which side of the comparison the advantage lies; but also used generally, disparēs citius, of *u. length*, *V.*).—inequalis (g. then, opp. aequus, equal; e. g., of the sides of a triangle; then, inproper of what is not regular, auctumal, &c.).—disparilis (very rare, but *Class.*; aspiratio terrarum, C.; pabulum; formae, *Varr.*; vites, *Col.*). Equal in boldness, *u. in prudence*, par audacia, consilio impar: *u. in numbers*, nequaquam numero pares. *U. (of things relatively to each other)*, disparēs inter se. ¶ *Not equal to a task*, imparēm esse ci rei (opp. parēm esse; e. g. negotia).—qd sustinere non posse (e. g. molem).—cs vires non sufficiunt (*Caes.*; ad qd, Q.).—qd ferre non posse (e. g., to be *u.* to the labour, ferre operis laborem non posse, *Caes.*). ¶ *U. marriages*, imparēs nuptiae. *Because she had made an u. marriage*, quod juncta impari esset (i. e., with a person of inferior rank, *L. 6*, 349).

UNEQUALLED. See INCOMPARABLE.

UNEQUALY, inaequaliter.—impariter (H.).—dispariter (*Varr.*).

UNEQUIVOCAL, haud ambiguus.

UNEQUIVOCALLY, haud ambigue. relicta ambiguitatibus.

UNERRING, certus (sure; also of a deity, oracle, &c. †).—qui errare non potest.

UNERRINGLY. See CERTAINLY.

UNESSENTIAL, *ad rem ipsam, or ad naturam rei, non pertinens (not belonging to the nature of).—*cum ipsa re, or cum naturā rei non conjunctus (not closely connected with).—assumptivus. adventicius. accessitius (added *fm* something external). See ESSENTIAL.

UNEVEN, iniquus. inaequalis (opp. aequus, equalis).—asper (rough; opp. laevis).

UNEVENNESS, iniquitas (opp. aequitas).—asperitas (roughness; opp. laevitas).

UNEEXAMINED, non exploratus (not inquired into in general).

UNEEXAMPLED, unicus. singularis (unique).—novus (new).—inauditus (unheard of).—novus et inauditus. inauditus et novus. *This is quite u.*, nullum est hujus facili simile.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (e. g., witness), testis locuples or probus: testimony, testimonium firmum or certum.

UNEEXECUTED, imperfectus (post-Aug.). To leave *u.*, omittē (to omit, leave, leave alone: e. g., a plan, consilium).—abjicere (to renounce, give up, e. g., the building, edificationem).

UNEEXERCISED, inexercitatus.—rudis (raw)—tiro (a freshman, a recruit; all three with in qā re). *Jm.* tiro ac rudis in qā re.

UNEXPECTED, inexpectatus.—inopinatus (unlooked for; what happens when least expected).—necopinatus (hardly presumable, that is hardly looked upon as possible).—repentinus (that happens all on a sudden).

UNEXPECTEDLY, prae ter opinionem (ex) inopinato, improviso. (ex) inperato. prae ter expectationem. repente. To fall upon *aby* *u.*, qm necopinantem or imprudentem opprimere.

UNEXPLORED, inexploratus (L., not C. or *Caes.*).

UNEXTINGUISHED, inextinctus (as *Ovidian* word).

UNFADING (e. g., glory), gloria immortalis.—~~non~~ immarcescibilis, post-*Class.* (*Tertull.*).

UNFAIR, iniquus (of persons and things; opp. aequus, e. g., judge, law, condition).—injustus (unjust, of persons and things; opp. justus, meritis, debitis, e. g. interest).—immeritus (undeserved, with preceding negative; e. g., laudes haud immeritae). *It is u.*, iniquum or injustum est (with acc. and inf.): to make *u.* demands, iniqua postulare: to show oneself *u.*, iniquum esse in qm. *An u. proceeding*, inique or injuste factum: to ask *alth* that is *u.*, iniquum postulare.

UNFAIRLY, inique, injuste.

UNFAIRNESS, iniquitas.

UNFAITHFUL, infidelis (not faithful).—Infidus (not to be depended on).—perfidus. perfidiosus (habitually false, perfidious). To make *aby* *u.*, qm fido dimovere; to *aby*, qm dimovere a qo: to become *u.*, fidem movere: to be *u.* to *aby*, ad qd deficere; qm deserere: my memory is *u.*, memoria labat, mihi non constat, or me deficiit; memoriā labor: to be *u.* to one's duty, ab officio discedere or recedere: to be *u.* to oneself, a se desicere or discedere.

UNFAITHFULLY, perfidiose (C.); perfide (post-Aug.); infideliter (very late; *Salvian.*). ~~non~~ infide not found.

UNFAITHFULNESS, infidelitas.—perfidia (faithlessness). SYN. in UNFAITHFUL.

UNFASHIONABLE, *horum luxuriae non conveniens. res, quā hujus aetatis homines non delectantur or quae hujus aetatis hominibus displicet. To practise an *u. degree of economy in alth*, potius ad antiquorum diligentiam quam ad horum luxuriam facere qd (*ast. Farr. R. R.*, 1, 13, 6).

UNFASTEN. See UNFIX.

UNFATHOMABLE, infinitū or immensā altitudine. —Fig.) inexplicabilis (not to be unraveled). *U. darkness*, spissae tenebrae. spissa caligo.

UNFAVORABLE, iniquus, non aequus (unsuitable, troublesome, esp. of locality; opp. aequus, e. g., ground, locus).—alienus (foreign to, not to the purpose; opp. opportunus, e. g., locus, tempus).—adversus (adverse, agst *aby*; opp. secundus, e. g., wind). *U. situation*, circumstances, res adversae *u.* conjuncturae, tempora iniqua. To send an *u. report of aby* to the Senate, qd secus de qo senatus scribere (*L. 8*, 33, mid.).

UNFAVORABLY, animo iniquo; maligne.

UNFEATHERED. See UNWINGED.

UNFED, impastus (†).

UNFEELING, durus. ferus. ferreus. inhumanus (*fig.*, hard, unsympathizing, inhuman). To be *u.*, durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse; inhumanum esse ingenio: very *u.*, omnem humanitatem exulisse or abjecisse. obdurulise et omnem humanitatem exulisse. omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse. *I am not so u.*, as not &c., non sum ille ferreus, qui &c.: to render *u.*, *ferreum, inhumanum reddere: to render very *u.*, obducere callum cs animo; omnem humanitatem ci extorquere (the latter, to deprive, as it were, of all human feeling by violence): to grow or become *u.*, abjicere humanitatem suam.

UNFEIGNED, verus (true; opp. simulatus).—sincerus (genuine, opp. fucatus).

UNFEIGNEDLY, vere.—sincere. simpliciter.—sine fūco et fallaciis.—animo or ex animo (*fm the heart*). *Jm.* ex animo vereque (e. g. diligere qm).

- UNFETTER. See UNSHACKLE.

UNFETTERED. qui est sine vinculis.

UNFINISHED, imperfectus.—Inchoatus (only in its beginning). An u. building, edes inchoat v. See IMPERFECT.

UNFIT, non aptus (unsuitable, unapt, of persons and things); for *athg*, ad or in qd.—non idoneus (not serviceable, not proper for a given purpose; of persons and things); for *athg*, cl rel, ad qd.—inutilis ei rei or (n)ly ad qd (not serviceable for a purpose).—inhabilis ('not manageable,' hence, also, u., &c.; of persons or things, cl rei or ad qd).—minus commodus. incommodus (inconvenient, unpleasant, e. g. conversation, colloquium).—alienus (foreign to, unfavorable, espy of place and time); for or to *aby* or *athg*, cl or ci rel, a qo or a qâ re.—ineptus (unapt, absurd, of things).—minime aptus.—inert (sm laziness, &c.; e. g., u. for business). Paper u. for writing on, charta inutilis scribendo. U. to be eaten, ad vescendum hominibus non aptus (Aft. C. N. 2, D. 64, 160): very u. for *athg*, ad or in qd alienissimus; for *aby*, or *athg*, a qo or a qâ re.

UNFITLY, incommode. inepte.

UNFITNESS, inutilitas: the u. of *aby* for business, inertia. See UNSUITABLENESS.

UNFIX, refugere (opp. figere, affigere).

UNFLEDGED, implumis.

UNFOLD, explicare (prop. and fig.).—aperire (to open, also fig. = to lay down).—explicare (fig., to lay down, or explain with words). To u. itself, explicari; se evolvere: to u. itself or its blossoms (of flowers), florem aperire or expandere; dehiscere ac sese pandere. For fig. sense, see also DEVELOP.

UNFOLLOWED. See UNNEEDED.

UNFORBIDDEN. *Athg* is u., licet (it is permitted).—licitum concessumque est (it is granted).—inhiil impedit, quominus &c. (there is nothing to prevent our doing this, quominus hoc faciamus).

UNFORESEEN, improvisus. See UNEXPECTED.

UNFORGIVING. See IMPLACABLE.

UNFORGOTTEN, nondum oblivioni traditus; quod immortalis memoria qd retinet (Aft. C. and Np.).

UNFORMED, informis (shapeless).—non formatus, &c.

UNFORTIFIED, immunitus. non munitus.

UNFORTUNATE. See UNLUCKY.

UNFORTUNATELY. See UNLUCKILY.

UNFOUNDED. See GROUNDESS.

UNFREQUENTED, minus celebr. inceleber (not visited by much company).—desertus (deserted, opp. celebr. of places, &c.).

UNFREQUENTLY. See SELDOM.

UNFRIENDLINESS, tristitia. asperitas. inclementia.

UNFRIENDLY, inimicus. If = unfavorable to, vid.

UNFRUITFUL, infecundus (with regard to productive power; also of the soil; opp. fecundus).—sterilis (with regard to the effect of the productive power; that bears no fruit; also of the soil, the year; opp. fertilis and (with ref. to the soil) optimus; and of women).

UNFRUITFULNESS, sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).—infecunditas (post-Aug., Col., T.).

UNFULFILLED, irritus.—infectus (not accomplished). To remain u., exitum or eventum non habere; non evenire (of dreams, prophecies, &c.).

UNFURL. To u. sails, vela dare ventis; vela tendere or pandere (†).

UNFURNISHED (house), domus nuda atque inanis (opp. exornata atque instructa, but of one, of which the furniture has been plundered). U. with *athg*, imparatus a qâ re (e. g. a militibus, a pecunia). Utterly u. with the necessary means, omnibus rebus imparatissimus (Cæ.).

UNGAINLY. See CLUMSY.

UNGENEROUS, ¶ With ref. to distribution of money, illiberalis. U. conduct, illiberalitas.—¶ With ref. to sentiment, non or minime generosus.—illiberalis.

UNGENTLE, asper.—horridus.—immitis (app. are first in L., and afterwards rather in poetry than in prose).

UNGENYFEMANLY, illiberalis. An u. action, illiberalis facinus (Ter.).

UNGENTLY, aspere.

UNGIRD, discingere.—recingere (in Aug. poets, &c., esply O.).

UNGIRT, non cinctus. discinctus.

UNGOODLINESS. See IMPLETTY.

UNGODLY. See IMPIOUS.

UNGOVERNABLE, impotens (unable to restrain itself or himself; of persons, the mind, passion, &c., animus, animi motus). Jx. ferrox impotensque (C.).—ferox atque impotens (e. g. mulier, Suet.). what a burst or outbreak of an u. temper! quæ effrenatio impotentia animi! C.).—Indomitus (unlamed).—effrenatus (unbridled).

See UNBRIDLED.

UNGRACEFUL, invenustus. inelegans.—inconcinus (without the grace of symmetry and proportion).

UNGRACIOUS, iniquus (unfavorably disposed).—minus familiaris (e. g. vultus, Suet.).—parum comis (uncourtous).

UNGRACIOUSLY, parum familiariter. *parum comiter. minus familiari vultu (e. g. respicere qm).

UNGRAMMATICAL, vitiosus (incorrect).—barbarus (not Latin, Greek, &c.).

UNGRATEFUL, ingratus (not mindful of a benefit received, but also in the sense of not paying or regarding *aby's* pains).—benefici, beneficiorum immemor (unmindful of a past favour, unthankful as to character or sentiment).—ingratus in referenda gratia (unthankful, not displaying gratitude).

UNGROUNDED. See GROUNDESS.

UNGUARDED, immunitus (unfortified).—inconstitutus (unprotected; of persons and things).—sine custodia (without escort). U. words, &c. or words that escape *sm aby* in an u. moment, verbum, quod ex ea ore excidit or quod excidit fortuito, or quod qo imprudenter excidit.

UNGUARDEDLY, temere (rashly). To say *athg* u. qd (ex ea ore) excidit fortuito.

UNHALLOWED, non consecratus (opp. sacratus).—profanus (opp. sacer).

UNHAPPILY. See UNLUCKILY.

UNHAPPINESS, miseria (opp. beatitudo). infelicitas (Plaut.; very rare).

UNHAPPY, infelix.—miser. See MISERABLE.

UNHARMONIOUS, discors. discrepans.—dissonus (L.).

UNHARNESSED, helcio amovère equum; helcium dimovère ab equo (both in Appul.).

UNHEALTHINESS, 1) Of men, ad ægotandum proclivitas (a predisposition for any illness; C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28).—tenuis or incommoda or infirma or infirma atque ægra or mala valetudo; valetudinis imbecillitas, or (sm context) valetudo only (weak health).—corporis imbecillitas or infirmitas (bodily weakness).—~~sed~~ Instead of in valetudo in C. Orelli has introduced every where valetudo, the reading of the best MSS. (see his notes to C. Att. 7, 2, 1.)—2) Unhealthy nature of a place, &c., pestilens loci natura; of the season, pestilentia, gravior or intemperies coeli.

UNHEALTHY, ¶ Sickly, morbosus (pre- and post-Class. [including Varro], e. g. servus, Cat.; pecus, Varr.).—valetudinarius (not C.; pecus, Varr.; opp. sanum pec., and as subst., Sen.).—ad ægotandum proclivis (predisposed to disease, subject to disease; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28).—invalidus. infirmus. imbecillus (imbecillitas later only). affectus valetudine. Jx. invalidus et æger. æger atque invalidus. infirmus atque æger (weak, indisposed, suffering, with ref. to the body as well as the state of health, valetudo).—valetudine infirmior (having weak health).—causarius (post-Aug.; containing something that prevents activity, &c., corpus, partes, Sen.; so Plin. in L. = 'invalid soldier'). To be u., valetudine incommoda (or infirma, or tenuis) esse; et valetudine et natura esse imbecillum; semper infirma atque etiam ægra valetudine esse (if continually). How miserably u. (*aby*) am, quam tenui fuit aut nulla potius valetudine. ¶ Unfavorable to health, insaluber (not healthy, opp. saluber, e. g. ager, fundus; vinum).—bonæ valetudini contrarius (injurious to health; e. g. alimenta).—pestilens (containing morbid substance or particles; hence, u., bad, opp. saluber; e. g. edes, annus, aer; aspiratio; natura loci).—gravis (oppressive, and thus injurious to health, dangerous, e. g. coelum; anni tempus; locus). Jx. gravis et pestilens (e. g. vapores, aspiratio).—vitiosus (injurious, impregnated with noxious elements, opp. saluber; e. g. regio). u. weather, pestilentia et gravis coeli. intemperies coeli.

UNHEARD (or), inauditus.—novus (new); Jx. inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus.—portentis similis (strange, rare in the highest degree, almost miraculous). Sulla, aft. the victory, displayed the most u. of cruelty. Sulla post victoriam audito fuit crudelior: that is a thing u. of, nullum hujus facti simile. ¶ Untried; his defence not listened to; see UNTRIED.

UNHEATED, non calefactus.

UNHEEDED, neglectus. To leave *athg* u., neglig-

gere (a. g. ea præcepta): non obtemperare (e. g. ea dictia); *adby's advice*, ea consilium spernere (†); *adby's warning*, qm monentem spernere (†) or non audire: *not to let adby pass u.*, qd in pectus suum dimittere (S.).

UNHEEDFUL. See **INATTENTIVE**.
UNHESITATINGLY, sine ulla dubitatione.—non hæsitans (e. g. respondebo, C.).

UNHEWN, rudis (q. i. for *what is in its rough, natural state*).—infabricatus (q. i. *timber*; V. *Æn.* 4, 400). *U. stone*, saxum cæmentitium (opp. sax. quadratum, *Vitr.*).

UNHINGE, || **PROPR.** de cardine vellere (*violently*, † V.). || **IMPROPR.** qm or ea animum de statu (omni) dejicere, or certo de statu demovere (C.).

UNHISTORICAL, contra historici fidem dictus or scriptus. *The u. ages*, minus erudita hominum secula (ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, quoniam imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, C. *Rep.* 2, 10). *U. narratives*, fabulæ (opp. facta, C.).

UNHOLY, See **GODLESS**, **IMPIOUS**.

UNHOOK, refigere (q. i. for *unfasten*).—diffibulare. *refigulare* (what had been buckled).

UNHOPED (von), inasperatus (e. g. gaudium). See **UNEXPECTED**.

UNHORSE, qm de equo dejicere or deturbare.

UNHURT, illæsus. See **UNINJURED**.

UNICORN, monoceros, ôtis (the fabulous quadruped, and the constellation).—monôdon, ontis (the sea-monster, L.).

UNIFORM, semper eodem modo formatus (always formed in the same manner, as Q. 9, 3, 3, quotidianum ac semper eodem modo formatus sermo; of the language of every day life).—similis atque idem. similibus semper (similar and almost one and the same, *ast. Pism.* 10, 35, 52; C. de *Inv.* 1, 41, 76).—unius generis (opp. ex pluribus partibus constans, L. 9, 19, 8, comparing the Grecian phalanx to the Roman legion; hence = composed of exactly similar parts).—æquabilis (æquable: u. motion, motus certus et æquabilis, C.).—uniformis (post-Aug., T.); J. simplex et uniformis.

UNIFORM, s. militaris ornatus (C.).—habitus or cultus or vestitus militaris.—*unif.* sagum = the Roman military dress; hence *saga* sumere, ad *saga* ire, &c.

UNIFORMITY, similitudo (e. g. in omnibus rebus similitudo est satiata mater, C. de *Inv.* 1, 41, 76; similitudo casuum, T.).—æquabilitas (e. g. motûs, vitæ, actionum).

UNIFORMLY, semper eodem modo (Q. 9, 3, 3).—similiter semper (C. de *Inv.* 1, 41, 76, where we read similiter semper ingredi argumentationem).

UNIMPAIRED, integer (whole).—intactus (un-touched).—inviolatus (unviolated).—invulneratus (unwounded).—incurruptus (unstained, spotless in no part). incolumis (unhurt).

UNIMPASSIONED, placidus. quietus. quem animi motus, perturbationes non tangunt (*calm, free from emotion or passion, tranquil, as a commendation; all of persons*).—sedatus. placidus. summius. lenis (*gentle, calm; opp. fortis, of speech, as a commendation*).—languidus (*feeble, weak, of speech, as blame*).—animi perturbatione liber or vacuus (*without violent emotion of mind*).—cupiditatis or cupiditatum expertus. omni cupiditate carens. cupiditate privatus. cupiditate intactus (*free from desires*). To be quite u., ab omni animi perturbatione liberum or vacuum esse; omni perturbatione animi carere.

UNIMPEACHED, non accusatus.

UNIMPEDED, non impeditus.—expeditus (*without encumbrances or difficulties*).—liber (*free*).

UNIMPORTANT, levis, &c.—See **INCONSIDERABLE**; **INSIGNIFICANT**. So u., tantulus (*of things, Cæs.*): to represent althg as u., rem elevare or verbis extenuare: to consider althg as u., qd parvi facere; qd in levi habere (T.): an u. reason, levior causa: to interest oneself about u. matters, minutiarum esse curiosum: he always looked upon althg as u., qd ei semper res levissima fuit (opp. res sanctissima). *Seemingly u.*, primo aspectu levis (e. g. res).

UNIMPROVABLE, omnibus numeris absolutus. perfectus (*unimproved*).—omni vitio carens (*quite faultless*).

UNINFORMED, || *Not informed (of althg, or that althg is so)*, non edoctus. || *Uninstructed*; see **UNEDUCATED**.

UNINHABITABLE, inhabitabilis. To be altogether u., omni cultu vacare.

UNINHABITED, non habitatus.—desertus (C.). *U. districts*, loca deserta (Np. *Æm.* 8, 5).

UNINJURED, in quo nihil est vitii (*that has no injury, no flaw, &c. esp. of buildings; opp. vitious*).—

illæsus (*unhurt, unviolated; opp. læsus*).—integer (*whole, intact; opp. læsus*).—incolumis (*undamaged; opp. afflictus, vitiosus; e. g., ship, navis*).—salvus (*safe, in good condition; e. g., letter, epistola*). *If the walls and the roof are u.*, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii.

UNINSPIRED, *divino spiritu intactus.—sine quo afflatus divino (C.). *Not u.*, non sine inflammatione animi (—orum) et quodam afflatus quasi furoris (C., of poetical inspiration).

UNINSTRUCTED, integer or rudis et integer (*whose mind is not injured by wrong notions received, but is a tabula rasa, to receive the impressions a teacher wishes to make; e. g. discipulus, C.*). See **UNEDUCATED**.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, quod fugit intelligentiæ nostræ vim et notionem.—quod nullius mens aut cogitatio capere potest.—non apertus ad intelligendum.—obscurus (*dark, obscure; e. g. narratio*). See **INCOMPREHENSIBLE**.

UNINTENTIONAL, fortuitus.—non cogitatus.—incogitatus (*post-Aug., Sen.*).

UNINTENTIONALLY, imprudenti, per imprudentiam. inconsulte. temere. Jx. inconsulte ac temere. temere ac fortuito.—casu (by accident). *Often by the adj.*, inaciens, imprudens (e. g. feci qd).

UNINTERESTING, jejunus. jejunus et aridus (*dry, of writings and their authors*).

UNINTERRUPTED, continens. continuus (*immediately following one another without any break*).—contextus (*hanging together, not interrupted; e. g., voluptates; cura*).—assiduus (*continuous, continually present; hence of things that are always extant, or at hand; e. g., rain, work*).—perpetuus (*perpetual, lasting to the very end, continual, everlasting; e. g., happiness, friendship*).—perennis (*through years or for ages, lasting continually*). Jx. continuus et perennis (e. g., motion, motto).

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, continenter (R. continens et continuus are not Class.). uno tenore. perpetuo.

UNINVESTIGATED, inexploratus. non exploratus.

UNINVITED, invocatus. *U. guest or visitor, umbra* (i. e., whom an invited guest brings with him, as his friend and companion; see *H. Sat.* 2, 8, 21).

UNION, || *The uniting, junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio* (Syn. in JOIN). || *United body, societas* (body united for a common purpose; society).—concurus (*the coming together of things; e. g. honestissimorum studiorum*).—conjunctio (*the joining, assemblage, of things*).

UNIQUE, unicuique. singularis. To be u. in its kind, in suo genere singulare esse.

UNISON. See **HARMONY**.

UNIT, monas, Ædis, f.; pure Lat. unitas. *Number is the aggregate of u.'s*, numerus perfectus ex singularibus rebus, quæ movētur apud Græcos dicuntur.

UNITE, || **TRANS.** || See To CONNECT. To JOIN. || **INTRANS.** || See To CONCUR. To COALESCE.

UNITY, || **PROPR.** unitas. unitatis ratio. To reduce althg to u., qd ad unitatis rationem reducere. || *Concord, vid.*

UNIVERSAL, universus. generalis (*concerning the whole*).—communis (*common, of or belonging to all*).—vulgaris. tritus (*used in common, every where usual*).—vulgaris communisque.—*Sts* to be rendered by omnis; e. g., universal laughter followed, omnium consecutus est risus. *The Universal Father*, communis omnium parens. operum (or rerum) omnium parens et effector. summus or maximus mundi parens.

UNIVERSALLY, in universum. universe. generaliter. generaliter. generatim atque universe (*all = in general; opp. sigillatim or per singulas species*).—communiter (opp. separatim).—si rem omnem spectas. *U. known*, omnibus notus: u. beloved, omnibus gratus acceptusque.

UNIVERSITY, *academia.—*universitas literaria or literarum. To be at the u., *inter academici cives versari. *in academia studiorum causâ versari.

UNIVOCAL, univocus (*Mart. Capell.*).—*vox, cui una tantum res subicitur.—haud ambiguis.

UNJUST, injustus (*violating the duties which we owe to others; of persons or things*).—injuriosus (*encroaching on the rights or privileges of others; very rare; Ter. Andr.* 2, 3, 2; and C. *Off.* 3, 23, 89; of persons or actions).—injuriousus (*who is given to commit injustice, to wrong others; also impropr., pes, ventus, †*).—iniquus (*unfair, and of whatever betrays unfair dealing*). *The 'injustus' acts contrary to established right and law; the 'iniquus' against morality. An u. war, bel-*

lum implum, injusta arma (e. g. inferre ei, L.): it is u., iniquum or unjustum est: to make an u. demand, iniqua postulare: to be u. towards aby, iniquum esse in qm. U. towards aby, injuriosus in qm (C.), adversus qm (Sen.): alth is u. towards one's country, qd injustum in patriam est. To make an u. decree, injuriose decernere: how u. it is, that &c., quam inique comparatum est; ut (Ter.), quod (C.): of social arrangements, &c.). An u. will, testamentum improbum or inefficuum (inoff., when nothing is left to one's nearest relations).

UNJUSTIFIABLE, quod nihil excusationis habet (e. g. vitium).—iniquissimus.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, iniquissimè modo.

UNJUSTIFIED, non purgatus. non excusatus. [Syn. in To JUSTIFY.]

UNJUSTLY, injuste. Inique (e. g., to act, facere).—injuriöse (e. g. decernere; qm injuriosius tractare). To act u., injuste or (Np.) male et injuste facere.

UNKIND, inofficiosus (not apt to perform kind offices to one; in qm).—parum benignus.—inhumanus. humanitatis expers (of persons).—iratus (angry).—alienatus (behaving like a stranger). Not so much as an u. word, ne vox quidem incommoda.

UNKINDLY, inhumane. irate. To look u. upon aby, qm minus familiari vultu respicere.

UNKINDNESS, inhumanitas. asperitas. An u., inhumane factum.

UNKNOWN, See IGNORANT.

UNKNOWNLY, See IGNORANTLY.

UNKNOWN, ignotus (not known, as a stranger).—incognitus (not recognised as such or such a one). U. to me or myself, me nescio (without thinking of it, or giving it a thought; opp. me conscio).—me insciento (without my knowledge; opp. me sciente).—me invito (against my will). To remain u., a nemine cognosci.

UNLABOURED. An u. but correct style, purus sermo et dissimilis curæ (Q. 8, 3, 14).

UNLADE. See To UNLOAD.

UNLAMENTED: e. g., to die u., a nemine deploratum mori. See UNMOURNED.

UNLAWFUL, inconcessus (poet. and Q.). non concessus. vitiosus.—nefas (agst the laws of God and man).—non legitimus (nefas illegitimus to be avoided).—iniquus, non justus. U. means, artes malæ: to be u., non licere; illicitum esse. [On illicitus, see LLICIT.]

UNLAWFULLY, contra legem or leges.—præter leges or jus.—contra jus fasque. contra fas et jus (agst the laws of God and man).

UNLAWFULNESS, Crcl. To deny the u. of alth, negare qd legi (-ibus) repugnare or contrarium esse.

UNLEARN, desicere qd.

UNLEARNED, indoctus (untaught).—ineruditus (uninstructed).—illiteratus (unlettered). To be u., nescire literas.

UNLEARNEDLY, indocte.

UNLEAVENED, non fermentatus. nullo fermento.

UNLESS, nisi. nl.—si non (nisi is used when the whole conditional clause is negative, without particular stress on any one notion contained in it: si non is used when there is emphasis on one notion; i. e., the verb, wch is contrasted with the opposite affirmative proposition expressed or understood. But even where there is opposition, nisi is sic used; i. e., the opposition is not marked: e. g. matris verbis Philocomasium accessito, ut si itura siet Athenas, tecum eat: nisi eat, to soluturum esse navim, Plant. Mil. Glor. 4, 4, 48; Haase ad Reisig. p. 457). U. perchance, nisi forte. nisi vero (often ironical: with indic.; hence not nisi forte aptius et commodius esset scribere, &c., but est). In C. nisi vero [= ei μὴ γὰρ] often introduces a supposition, the manifest absurdity of wch is to establish the truth of the other supposition, previously stated to be true (Hand. iv. p. 233). ~~Un~~ An excepted case (added correctively) is more emphatically stated by nisi si; e. g. noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, quam ad te, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, &c. So nisi si quis est, &c. (C.). ~~Un~~ præterquam si si est post Class.: e. g. Plin. 8, 23, 39.

UNLET (is not let), non locatus (unoccupied).

UNLIKE, dissimilis (different in quality, inwardly or outwardly; with gen. or dat., but more frequently with the gen. when internal unlikeness is meant ~~Un~~ dissimilis is not Class.).—diversus (entirely different in nature or kind; a qo or a qâ re).—dispar, ei or ei rei (not altogether like, different in some respects, or in some points of character). Jx. dispar ac dissimilis. To be u., dissimilem esse, with gen. or dat. (of persons or things); abhorrere a qâ re. to be somewhat u., nonnullam dissimilitudinem habere cum qâ re: to be u. each other, dissimiles esse inter se (of persons or

things); abhorrere inter se (of things): to become u. oneself, desicere a seipso.—alius plane factus est, ac fuit antea (he has become quite u. himself): it is not u. him, hoc non alienum est ab ejus moribus.

UNLIKELY, non verisimilis (or veri similis).—non probabili (not easily proved; hence, not credible). It is not u. that &c., verisimile est (with acc. and inf.; it with ut): fieri potest ut &c. (it is possible that &c.) A statement does not seem u., qd non sine veritatis specie dicitur.

UNLIMITED, infinitus.—immensus.—summus (the highest). Of u. extent, immensus et interminatus (of a plain). U. power, infinita or summa potestas: u. sovereignty, imperium summum, quum dominatus unius omnia tenentur; quum principis arbitrium, or libido regis, pro legibus est (see Just. 1, 1, 2, and 2, 7, 3).—dominatio.

UNLOAD, exonerare (e. g. navem, planstrum). U. a waggon, exonerare planstrum: a carriage (of any kind), vehiculum onustum exinanire: beasts of burden, jumenta depondere onera: jumenta sarcinis levare. ~~Un~~ deonerare qd ex qâ re occurs in the golden age only. ~~Un~~ fig. in the sense of 'to take away.'

UNLOADED, exoneratus.—vacuus (empty).

UNLOCK, subdita clavi pectus reducere (i. e., with such a key as drew a bolt back, Appl.).

UNLOOKED FOR, See UNEXPECTED.

UNLOOSE, See LOOSE; URTIC.

UNLOVELY, inausus. invenustus. injucundus. inamensus. For the difference between these words, see LOVELY or AGREEABLE.

UNLUCKILY, infelicitè. misere. male. Alth turns out very u., male or secus qd cadit.

UNLUCKY, infelix (unfortunate, either as bringing or threatening misfortune; e. g., day, combat, result of an undertaking, rumour; also of him to whom fortune is unpropitious: δυστυχής).—infortunatus (not favoured by fortune; of persons who with regard to their circumstances, or in other respects, are no favourites of fortune or have bad luck: κακοδαιμόνιος).—miser (of persons who are suffering from any evil, so as to claim our compassion; miserable: then also of things, wretched).—non prosper (not prosperous, not answering a man's expectation or hopes; of things: e. g., progress, result, circumstances).—inaustus (of an unpropitious appearance; e. g., day, omen, &c.); also Jx. infaustus et infelix.—calamitosus (connected with great damage and loss; e. g., war, conflagration).—funestus (causing mourning, bringing destruction; e. g., war, letter, omen, &c.).—sinister (prop. being to the left; hence of unfavorable auspices, esp. of birds: also of omens, opp. dexter, but only, in the latter sense, of the Greeks, since with the Romans the left was considered the lucky side in auspices and divinations: thus, 'avis sinistra, &c.).—adversus (contrary to one's wishes, adverse; e. g., battle, circumstance, result of an undertaking; opp. secundus).—malus (of bad quality; e. g., pay, times, omen; opp. bonus). I am the most u. person, nemo me est miserior.

UNMADE, non factus or non confectus.—non stratus (not made; of beds).

UNMAN, *facere ut qs se virum esse obliviscatur (ast ut to ... virum esse meminias, &c., C.).—formidine perterritum qm loco et certo de statu demovere (C.).—animum ea frangere, infringere.—percellere qm (for the moment, by a sudden shock).

UNMANAGEABLE, impotens regendi (prop.: e. g., horse, equus, L. 35, 11), qui regi non potest (prop. and fig.; see Sen. de Irâ. 2, 15, extr.).—impotens (improp. of passions, minds, &c.). A ship almost unmanageable fm its size, navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis (L.): a multitude that is u., multitudo inhabilis ad consensum (L.); i. e., that cannot be brought to agree together, to act in concert).

UNMANLY, viro indignus (unworthy of a man) effeminatus (effeminate).—molis (weak: e. g., vox, educatio; mens, animus). Jx. effeminatus et molis.—illiberalis (unworthy of a free-born man, ignoble, vile; e. g., mens, animus; dead, facinus).

UNMANNERLY, inurbanus. illiberalis. impolitus. agrestis. inhumanus. incultus. intonsus. Jx. intonsus et incultus. An u. fellow, homo agrestis; homo inurbanus, rusticus (ill-bred, unmannerly).

UNMARRIED, cælebs, viduus (the former of a man, the latter of a woman, whether the person was previously married or not; opp. maritus, marita; see Swet. Guid. 5; L. 1, 46, 7). The u. life, the u. state, vita cælebs: cælibatus (of a man); *conditio viduæ (of a woman: in Tert. de Virg. Vel. 9, called viduatus): to live u., cælibem (viduum) esse; cælibem vitam vivere: to

remains u., numquam viro nubere (*never to marry a husband*); numquam uxorem ducere (*never to take a wife; both of single persons*); remanere, permanere in celibatu (*of widowed persons*); matrimonio abstinere: *to have always remained u.*, uxorem numquam habuisse.

UNMASK. personam capiti cs detrudere (*prop. and fig.*; *see* **MARK**, 3, 43, 3)—animum cs nudare. evolvere qm integritatis dissimulationis suam nudareque (*fig.*, *to disclose the real sentiments of aby*, **L.** 34, 24; **C. de Or.** 2, 56, 350).

UNMASKED, integritatis dissimulationis suae evolutus (*See the verb*).

UNMAST, *malo or malis privare.

UNMATCHED. *See* **UNEQUALLED**.

UNMEANING. *An u. word, vox inanis: an u. sentence, *sententia, quae intelligi non potest: to talk u. stuff, voces inanes fundere.*

UNMEET. *See* **UNFIT**.

UNMERCIFUL, immisericors (*without compassion*).

—durus (*hard*).—ferreus (*without feeling, iron-hearted*).

—inhumanus (*inhuman*).

UNMERCIFULLY, immisericorditer.

UNMERCIFULNESS, animi duritia or durities (*hardness*).—inhumanitas (*inhumanity*).

UNMERITED. *See* **UNDESERVED**.

UNMINDFUL, immemor; *of aby*, cs rel.—negligens

cs rel. *To be u. of aby's interests, commodis cs deesse.*

See **FORGETFUL**, **INATTENTIVE**.

UNMINGLED, UNMIXED, merus (*neat; of wine*).

—purus (*pure*).—simplex.—cul nihil admixtum est, nihil concretum (*uncompounded; of the soul; C.*).

UNMOLESTED, intactus. inviolatus. Jm. intactus inviolatusque. integer intactusque or et intactus. integer atque inviolatus. *See* **UNTOUCHED**.

UNMOOR. *See* 'to weigh anchor', adding oram

precipitare; ancoralis incidere (*i. e.*, *to cut the cable by which the ship was fastened to the anchor*).

UNMOURNED. *e. g.*, *to leave aby's death u.*, cs mortem negligere. non laborare de cs morte. *See*

UNBEWAILED, **UNLAMENTED**.

UNMOVED, immotus *To remain u. by aby*, non moveri or non commoveri qd re (*not to be affected by it; g. t.*).—repudiare qd (*to disregard; i. e.*, *aby's requests, cs preces*).—non laborare de qd re (*not to grieve or fret; e. g.* de cs morte).—misericordiam non recipere. *To remain u. by aby's tears, repudiare cs lacrimas; I am u. by aby, qd me non commovet.*

UNMUDDLE. *See* **UNWEIL**.

UNMUSICAL. *See* **UNHARMONIOUS**.

UNMUTILATED, integer (*whole; opp. truncus*).

UNNAIL, refigere qd (*g. t.*), or *clavis extractis refigere.

UNNATURAL, parum naturalis.—quod præter naturam existit (*which is against nature*).—monstruosus (*contrary to nature, with ref. to size, bulk, shape, or whether physical or moral existence*).—portentuosus (*terrific, exciting fear, horror, &c.*, *by its u. appearance*).

—immanis (*huge, relating to unusual shape, size, bulk, force, causing amazement or fear, whether fm its physical or moral qualities*).—ascitus (*borrowed or taken fm others, not natural, but affected; opp. natus*).

U. desires, cupiditates, quæ ne naturam quidem attingunt; libidines monstruosæ (u. iuste): an u. son, monstrum fidi.

UNNATURALLY, contra or præter naturam.

UNNECESSARILY, præter rem. præter necessitatem.

UNNECESSARY, non necessariis (*that need not necessarily be or exist*).—quod non opus est (*not requisite, not necessary for use*).—supervacaneus (*superfluous; ~~non~~ supervacuum and superfluum are neither of them Classic*).—vanus (*vain, in vain; e. g.*, *metus. It is u. to name them, eos nihil attinet nominare*).

UNNERVE, enervare.—debilitare (*to weaken*).—emollire (*to make effeminate*).—cs nervos incidere (*by aby, qd re, C.*).—nervos omnes elidere (*C.*).

UNNOTICED. *To leave u.*, prætermittere (*g. t.*, *to allow to escape, to pass, not to mention*).—præterire, also with silentio (*to pass over in silence*).—tacitum pati quod, &c., **L.** 7, 1, in.—præterire negligentia (*fm neglect or carelessness; e. g.*, *in reading, &c.*).—negligere (*to take no notice of, to pay no attention to*). *To remain u.*, non conspicui (*not to be seen by the eye*); prætermitti (*to be set aside, not to be mentioned*); negligi (*not to receive any attention*); to remain u. by aby, qm præterire or fugere (~~non~~ not ci or qua latere): *to pass one's life u.*, vitam silentio transire. *Slis savi.*, latenter (*in concealment*).—clam (*without aby's knowledge*).—furtim (*secretly, vid.*).

UNOBJECTIONABLE. *See* **UNEXCEPTIONABLE**.

UNOBSERVABLE, inobservabilis.—quod vix sentiri or sensibus percipi potest (*scarcely observable*). *See* **IMPERCEPTIBLE**.

UNOBSERVED, non animadvertus. non observatus. inobservatus (*† and post-Aug.*). *To be u.*, non conspicui. *See* **UNNOTICED**.

UNOBSTRUCTED. *See* **UNHINDERED**.

UNOCCUPIED, non occupatus (*that has no business or occupation*).—labore vacuus (*that has no exertion to bear*).—vacuus negotiis (*that has no business*). *To be u.*, opere faciundo vacare; jacere, sedere (*to sit without doing any, to sit at home idle*). *See* **DISENGAGED**, **UNEMPLOYED**.

UNOFFENDING. *See* **HARMLESS**.

UNOPENED, non apertus.—clausus (*shut*).

UNORGANIZED (*e. g.*, *bodies*), corpora nulla coherendi natura (*aff. C. N. D. 2, 32, extr.*).

UNOWNED, non agnitus. quem (quam) nemo agnovit.—*quod nemo suum esse dixit.

UNPACK, vacuum facere (*to empty; e. g.*, *a chest*).

eximere (*to take out; e. g.*, *acina de dolio; hence *res de sarcinis, arcæ, &c.*).

UNPAID, non solutus (*not settled; of a debt, &c.*).—residuum (*that remains to be paid*).—cui non satisfactum est (*that has received no payment yet; of the creditor*).—*I of a lictor*, *pro cuius vecturæ merces solvenda est.

UNPALATABLE, nihil sapiens (*insipid*).—voluptate carens (*giving no pleasure*).—injuvundus. insuavis.

To be u., nihil sapere; sapore carere; voluptate carere: *a herb that is not u.*, herba cibo non insuavis (*Plin.*).

UNPARALLELED. *See* **INCOMPARABLE**, **UNEQUALLED**.

UNPARDONABLE, major quam cul ignosci possit (*too heinous to be pardoned*).—quod nihil excusationis habet (*inexcusable; e. g.* vitium).—inexpugnabilis (*that cannot be atoned for; e. g.*, scelus; fraude). *A sin, therefore, is not the less u.*, because &c., nulla est igitur excusatio peccati, at &c.

UNPARDONABLY, *Crcl.* *To have sinned u.*, *ita peccasse, ut peccati venia ad ignoscendum dari non possit (*aff. C.*), or *majora peccasse, quam quibus ignosci possit.

UNPATRIOTIC. *To be u.*, *patris salutis parum consulere or prospicere. male de republicâ sentire.

UNPAVED, saxo or lapide non status.—~~non~~ not immunitus (= open, free, **C. Cæcin.** 19, 54).

UNPEG. *cuttellos ligneos refigere (*aff. cult. lign. configere, Plur. 7, 3*); or refigere (*g. t.*, *to unfix, unfasten*).

UNPEOPLE. *See* **DEPOPULATE**.

UNPERCEIVED. *See* **UNOBSERVED**, **UNNOTICED**.

UNPERFORMED, infectus.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL. *Crcl.* *Athy is u.*, *qd philosophum repugnat, or a philosophia alienum est: *it is u. to &c.*, *philosophi non est or philosophum non decet (*with acc. and inf.*).

UNPIN,olvere. reffbulare.

UNPITYING, immisericors.—durus. ferreus (*hard-hearted*).

UNPLEASANT, injucundus. non jucundus.—ingratus (*not grateful to one's feelings; i. e.*, *such as one does not like*).—insuavis (*not sweet; i. e.*, *to the taste, the smell, &c.; hence, not pleasant to the moral sense*).—gravis. molestus (*felt to be heavy, oppressive, annoying, &c.*).—odiosus (*hateful, intolerable*). Jm. odiosus et molestus (*of things*). *Athy is u. to me*, gravior or molestus fero qd: *very u.*, qd molesto fero: *to find a smell u.*, odore offendi: *to a modest man it is u. to &c.*, grave est pudenti (*e. g.* petere qd). *More under* **DISAGREEABLE**.

UNPLEASANTLY, injucunde. odiose. molesto. graviter.

UNPLEASANTNESS. *See* **DISAGREEABLENESS**.

~~non~~ molestie may be used in pl. hæc cogitatio omnes molestias extenuat et diluit.

UNPLIANT. *See* **INFLEXIBLE**.

UNPLOUGHED, inaratus.

UNPOETICAL. *a poetarum ratione alienus. *This word is u.*, *hoc vocabulo poete non utuntur.

UNPOLISHED, rudis. impolitus. ineruditus. *See* **UNCULTIVATED**, **CLOWNISH**, **RUSTIC**.

UNPOLLUTED. *See* **UNSTAINED**.

UNPOPULAR. *† Disliked by the people, invidiosus (disliked fm being an object of envy; of persons or things; it is invidiosus et multis offensam esse videtur; qd invidiosum est ad bonos; where observ. that 'to be u. in aby's eyes', is invidiosum esse ad qm).*—non gratus (*not in favour; with aby, apud aby*). *A u. thy man, but as u. as C. Calidius, homo honestus, sed*

non gratioſior quam C. Calidius eſſe. To be u., in odio eſſe (with abſ. cl.); in invidia eſſe; invidiam habere: to be very u., in ſummo o magno odio eſſe; in magnâ invidia eſſe: to make oneſelf u., odium (ca) euſcipere; euſcipere invidiam atque odium apud qm: to make abſ. u., in invidiam qm inducere o adducere; magnum odium in qm concitare: to make abſ. u., gravem offenſionem in rem qm concitare: to become u., in odium o in invidiam venire: without becoming u. with the ſenſate, nullâ ſenſatû malâ gratiâ: to become u. in conſequence of abſ. excipere offenſionem ex qo facto. | Not adapted to the comprehension of the unlearned, intelligentiâ vulgarî remotus.—ad ſenſum popularem vulgaremque parum accomodatûs, o ad commune iudiciû popularemque intelligentiâ parum accomodatûs (off. the phrases for POPULAR, vid.).

UNPOPULARITY, offenſio popularis (opp. gratia popularis, C.).—aliena et offenſa populî voluntas (u. into which abſ. has fallen. C. Tusc. 5, 37, 106).—invidia (u. ariſing fm envy).—odium (haired). To bring into u., in invidiam inducere; in (ſummam) invidiam adducere; odium in qm concitare; invidiam cl. conſilare (L.): to court u., quaſi de indiſtriâ in odium offenſionemque ca (e. g. populî Romani) incurvere: to draw u. upon oneſelf, odium euſcipere; euſcipere invidiam atque odium apud qm. With his great and deſerved u., in tanto mortaliû odio, juſto præſertim ac debito.

UNPRAISED, non laudatus.—illaudatus (poſt-Aug.).—laude non ornatus.

UNPRECEDENTED, unicuſ. ſingularis (unique of its kind).—novus (new).—inauditus (unheard of).—novus et inauditus. inauditus et novus. He replies that to allow abſ. to march through a Roman province would be quite u., negat ſe more et exemplo populî Romani poſſe iter ulli per provinciam dare (Cæs.).

UNPREJUDICED. See UNBIASED.

UNPREMEDITATED, ſubitus (ſudden, made on the ſpur of the moment).—incogitatus (ſen).—* non cogitatus. Am u. ſpeech, oratio ſubita o ſubita et fortuita (opp. commentatio et cogitatio).

UNPREPARED, imparatus. U. with abſ.; ſee UNFURNISHED.

UNPRETENDING, ſimplex (ſimple, natural).—modestus. ſis probus et modestus; probus et demisus. U. behaviour, modestia.

UNPRINCIPLED, male moratus. malis o corruptis moribus. ſis inhoneſtus. turpis. turpis atque inhoneſtus. U. character, mores turpes o corrupti.

UNPRODUCTIVE, infecundus (ſeld., but Class.; ager arboris infecundus, S.: opp. fecundus).—ſterilis (with ref. to productive power; bearing no fruit; alſo of the ſoil, a year, &c.).

UNPROFITABLE, inutilis. ſis frivolus, futillis, inanis. Jm. frivolus et inanis; futillis et frivolus. See USELESS. Infuctuosus, poſt-Aug., Plin.

UNPROFITABLY, inutiliter. See USELESSLY; IN VAIN.

UNPROLIFIC. See UNPRODUCTIVE.

UNPROMISING. Creci. quod minimum (nihil, &c.) ſpei aſſert, injicit, &c. It is a very u. ſymptom, when a boy's judgement outſtrips his fancy, illa mihi in pueris natura minimum ſpei dederit, in quâ ingenium iudicio præſumitur (Q. 2, 4, 7). I look upon him as an u. boy, who &c., non dabit mihi ſpem bonæ indollâ, qui &c. (Q. 1, 3, 2.).

UNPRONOUNCEABLE, ineffabilis (e. g., name, word, Plin. See remark in UNUTTERABLE).—quod dici o prononciari non poteſt.

UNPROFITIOUS. See INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVORABLE.

UNPROTECTED, indefenſus.

UNPROVED, argumentis non firmatus o non firmatus.

UNPROVIDED, | Unfurnished (vid.), imparatus (with abſ. a qâ re). | Unprovided for; e. g., children, liberi, quibus nondum proſpectum eſt; daughter, filia non collocata.

UNPROVOKED, non laceſſitus. ſis ultro.

UNPRUNED, immisus (opp. amputatus, e. g. vitis, rami, &c.).—intonus (prop.: unshaven, but alſo of trees). To leave a vine u. (for ſome purpoſe), immittere vitem. See UNCUR.

UNPUBLISHED, nondum editus (not yet out).—ineditus (* O. Pont. 4, 16, 39).

UNPUNISHED, impunitus (not puniſhed).—incaſtigatus (not chaſtized).—inultus (not revenged). Jm. inultus impunitusque. To go u., impune eſſe. non puniri.—inultum diſcedere (e. g. injuria, C.).—ſic abire (of offences). For 'to eſcape u.' and other phrases, ſee 'to eſcape (&c.) with IMPUNITY.'

UNQUALIFIED. | Unfit, non idoneus (ad qd. | Not ſoftened o abated, ſimplex et abſolutus (unconditional; opp. cum adjunctione).—Creci. U. ſincerity, ſinceritas, nullâ comitate condita. | Not poſſeſſing the legal qualification, lege (qâ exceptus (excluded by ſome enactment).

UNQUENCHED (e. g., fire), inexſtinctus. non ſeſatus (improp.: e. g., thirst, hunger).

UNQUESTIONABLE. See INDISPUTABLE.

UNQUESTIONABLY. See INDISPUTABLY.

UNQUESTIONED, non interrogatus.

UNQUIET, inquietus (not C. or Cæs.; of the mind and character, L.); animus, ingenium; impotens ſemper inquietus, Fell., of a person).—anxious, ſollicitus (ſty. in anxious).—turbidus (improp., of a confused turbulent ſtate of affairs; rea, tempus; alſo cogitationes. T. is the firſt who uſes it of men of turbulent characters, &c.).—turbulentus (ſtormy, &c., prop. and alſo improp.; of 'a ſtormy gear,' annus; and of reſtleſs men, who are always exciting diſturbances; turbulent).—ſeditioſus (inclined to plot agat the exiſting order of things; of persons or things, e. g., a life).—tumultuoſus (full of diſturbance, confusion, tumult, &c.; e. g., of ſleep, ſomnus per ſomnia tumultuoſus: an u. life, vita tumultuoſa; of persons, it is only uſed in the ſenſe of raging, ſtorming, &c., in a noiſy, paſſionate way). U. ſpirits, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida (L.).

UNQUIETLY. See RESTLESSLY, UNEASILY.

UNQUIETNESS. See RESTLESSNESS.

UNRAVEL, evolvere (unroll, &c.).—explicare (unfold; prop. and abſ.; opp. perturbare, impedire).—enodare (to untie a knot; prop. and abſ.; juris laqueos, Gell.).

UNREAD, | Not read, non lectus. To leave u., non legere. | Not well read in, not converſant with, lectione non exercitus (off. Gell. 7, 1); alſo non verſatus in literis o in libri. In veteribus ſcriptis non volutus (with ref. to the ancient authors).—rudis literarum Græcarum (with ref. to Greek authors).

UNREASONABLE, rationi repugnans (agat reaſon).—iniquus (unfair). To be u. in one's demands, iniqua poſtulare.

UNREASONABLY, inique (unfairly).—injuriâ (wrongfully; opp. jure).—nullâ ratione.—dementiter. inſane (madly).

UNRECLAIMABLE. See INCORRIGIBLE.

UNRECLAIMED, non emendatus.—qui ad bonam frugem nondum ſe receipt (off. C.).

UNRECONCILED, non placatus.

UNREGISTERED, in acta publica non o nondum reſatus.

UNRELENTING. See INEXORABLE.

UNREMITTED. See CONTINUAL.

UNREMITTING. See CONTINUAL, UNWEARIED.

UNRSEPALED, non abrogatus, &c. See TO ABROGATE.

UNREPENTED, cujus me (te, eum, &c.) non poenituit.

UNREQUITED. See UNREWARDED. To leave abſ.'s affection u., qm non redamare; amorî amore non reſpondere: to let kindneſſes received go u., beneficiis non reddere; beneficiis beneficiis non reſpondere.

UNRESENTED, inultus (unrevenged).—impunitus (unpunished). To remain u.; impune eſſe: to leave u., inultum ſinere.

UNRESERVED. See FRANK, OPEN.

UNRESERVEDLY, aperte (openly; e. g., to ſpeak, loqui).—libere (frankly; e. g., to own, profiteri). To declare one's ſentiments, feelings, &c. u., patiare ſe totum cl.

UNRESISTING, non reſiſtens o repugnans.

UNRESTRAINED, non impeditus (not hindered).—effrenatus (unbridled; of deſires, rage, &c.).—indomitus (unſtamed).—impotens (unable to reſtrain itſelf; e. g., animus). U. impulſus, indomiti impetus (e. g. vulgi).

UNRETURNED. See UNREQUITED. To leave a ſalutation u., ſalutem non reſerre.

UNREVENGED, inultus.

UNREWARDED, præmio non affectus.—inhonoratus (not honoured with a reward in the ſhape of a gift).—ſine præmio o pretio. ſine mercede (without wages). To leave abſ. u., qm inhonoratum o qm ſine pretio o præmio dimittere.

UNRIG, navis armamenta demere (of ſailors, when the ſhip was to be propelled ſimply by oars; opp. tollere armamenta).—navis armamenta demittere (of ſailors when threatened by a ſtorm).—fundere navis armamenta; navem exarmare; navem armamentis ſpoliare (of a ſtorm ſea deſtroys the rigging of a ſhip).

UNRIGHTEOUS. See IMPIOUS.

UNRIGHTEOUSNESS. See IMPIETY.

UNRIP. See RIP OPEN. 'Friendships should not be unripped but unstrutted' (Collier, quoting Cato ap. C.), amicitia dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ (Cato ap. C.).

UNRIPE, immaturus (as well of fruit, &c., as fig. of men).—crudus (still raw, opp. maturus et coctus, of fruit: ~~est~~ acerbus, of fruit, does not mean 'unripe,' but harsh to the taste). Half u., subcrudus (~~est~~ semicrudus later only).

UNRIPENESS, immaturitas.

UNRIVALLED. See INCOMPARABLE, INIMITABLE.

UNROASTED, crudus (of meat).—*non tostus (of coffee).

UNROLL, evolvere. explicare (unfold).

UNROOF, nudare tecto. detegere (domum). tectum nudare tegulis (untille).—demoliri tectum.

UNRUFFLED, *nullo motu perturbatus. tranquillus. æquus (even, calm; e. g. animus).

UNRULINESS, effrenatio impotentis animi.—impotentia.—*Sis* ferocia, ferocitas.

UNRULY. See UNGOVERNABLE, and (for passions, &c.) UNBRIDLED. *U. spiritus*, ingenia inquieta et in motas res avida (L.).

UNSADDLE, *stratum detrudere equo; and *propterea* stratum solvere (Sen. Ep. 80, 8, equum empturus solvi jubes stratum).

UNSAADDLED, non stratus.

UNSAFE, non tutus. intutus (L., T.: not C. or Cæs.).—periculosus (dangerous).—infestus (that cannot be travelled or sailed on without danger). To render u., infestum reddere or habere (g. t.); infestare latrocinia (by robbers; of a road or district, &c.); infestare latrocinia sive prædationibus (the sea or water by pirates): to be u., infestari latrocinia (of the high roads, &c.).

UNSALEABLE, invendibilia.

UNSALTED, sale non conditus.

UNSALTED, insalutatus (P. Æn. 9, 288).

UNSATISFACTORY, ineptus, non idoneus (not suitable for the purpose in hand).—In quo non acquiescas (in which one cannot acquiesce).

UNSATISFIED, cui non satisfactum est (of persons, with ref. to the claims they have advanced, their demands, &c.).—non expletus, non satiatum (not filled or satiated; of desires, passions, &c.). I remain u., qd mihi non probatum est (athg has not compelled my assent, approval, &c.): I remain u. by athg, mihi non satisfactum est qd re.

UNSAVOURY. See UNPALATABLE.

UNSAV, qd, ut indictum sit, revocare (L. 5, 15, 10). illa (dicta) retexere (C. Fin. 5, 28, 24). See RECENT, (RETRACT).

UNSCREW, *cochleam (-as) retorquere or *remittere. To u. athg, *cochleis qd retorquere (ast. prelum ... si non cochleis torquetur, Virg. 6, 9).

UNSCRIPTURAL, *libris divinis or literis sanctis repugnans, or parum conveniens.

UNSEALED, non obsignatus (g. t., not sealed).—apertus or resignatus (with its seal broken; resignatus also of a will).—solutus. vinculis laxatis (the strings being loosened; of a letter, &c.).

UNSEARCHABLE, || PROPRI. quod reperiri non potest. || IMPROPR. quod excogitari non potest; quod mente consequi or complecti nemo potest (ast. C.).

UNSEASONABLE, intempestivus (that does not arrive or happen at the proper time, mal à propos, inopportune; opp. tempestivus; e. g., letter, desire, fear).—importunus (unfit, inconvenient, with ref. to the place where athg happens, and also of circumstances out of place).—immaturus (prop., not yet ripe; hence fig., that takes place before the right time; e. g., advice, consilium).—precox (prop., getting ripe before the proper time; hence of what happens too early, premature; e. g., joy, gaudium).

UNSEASONABLY, intempestive. importune.

UNSEASONED, non conditus (not seasoned with spices, &c.).—humidus (wet, green; of timber, materia). To be made of u. timber, ex humidâ materia factum esse (Cæs.).

UNSEEMLY. See UNBECOMING.

UNSEEN, invisus.—invisitatus (Virg.: = unvisited, L.).

UNSELFISH, qui utilitate communi non sua cupiditate impellitur (ast. C. Of. 1, 19, 63).—qui id potius intuetur, quod universis, quam quod sibi utile sit.—qui private utilitati non servit, qui omnia suis commodis non metitur (Cf. SELFISH).—abstinens (abstine-

ing fm what belongs to others, strictly honest; opp. avarus). To be u., sume utilitatis immemorem esse; id potius intueri, quod universis (or alteri) quam quod sibi utile sit: to act unselfishly, or in an u. manner, liberaliter agere; innocenter agere.

UNSELFISHLY, innocenter. liberaliter. sume utilitatis immemor.

UNSELFISHNESS. See DISINTERESTEDNESS.

UNSERVICEABLE. See USELESS.

UNSETTLE, || To make uncertain or fluctuating (of what had been fixed), ci dubitationem injicere (to instil doubts into aby's mind).—qd ad or in incertum revocare. qd in dubium vocare or revocare (to make athg doubtful). To leave athg unsettled, qd in medio, or in dubio, or in incerto relinquere. || To disturb or unhinge the mind, ca mentem or animum perturbare (to perplex, agitate, &c.).—animum loco et certo de statu demovere (to u. it by a sudden shock; C.). || To bring into disorder, turbare (e. g. statum civitatis).—perturbare (stronger; s. g. civitatem).—miscere (to turn topsy-turvy; e. g. rempublicam). To u. every thing, omnia perturbare or miscere.

UNSETTLED, in medio or in dubio or in incerto relictus (not settled; of disputed points, &c.).—turbatus. perturbatus (disturbed, thrown into confusion).—fluctuans (with ref. to opinion, resolution).

UNSHACKLE. See UNCHAIN.

UNSHAKEN. See UNMOVED.

UNSHAPEN, informis (that is without a determinate form or frame).—deformis (disagreeable fm its want of proper form or shape). U. state or condition, deformitas.

UNSHAVED, intonsus.

UNSHEATHED, e vaginâ educere. vaginâ nudare; and with gladium stringere, destringere.

UNSHIP, exponere (any where, in locum or in loco).

UNSHOD, pedibus nudis (with naked feet). exalceatus (Suet., Mart.).—disalceatus (only Suet. Ner. 51; both = having put one's shoes off).—non calceatus (e. g., of a horse).

UNSHORN, intonsus. immissus (e. g. barba, capilli).

UNSETTLED, incertus (*Apul. Met. 7, p. 194, 37).

UNSLIGHTLINESS. See UGLINESS.

UNSLIGHTLY. See UGLY.

UNSTIRRLIKE, non ædiorius.

UNSKILFUL, imperitus (inexperienced or unpractised, raw; in athg, ca rei).—ignarus, in athg, ca rei (ignorant of, with gen. of the art or science).—inescitus (betraying a want of proper knowledge and judgement; of persons and things; e. g., joke, jocus).—rudis, in athg, in qd re (uninformed in any art or science).

UNSKILFULLY, imperite (in an inexperienced manner).—inepte. incommode (unsuitably).—inescite (without proper knowledge or judgement).

UNSLAKED, || Of lime, vivus. U. time, calx viva (Virg. 8, 7). || Of thirst, non expletus (C.). non extinctus or restinctus or sedatus (all t).

UNSOCIABLE. See INSOCIABLE.

UNSOILED. See UNBLEMISHED.

UNSOLICITED, non rogatus (unasked).—ultra (voluntarily).—ultra oblatum (offered without any solicitation).

UNSOLVED, non solutus. To leave u., non solve.

UNSPHISTICATED, sincerus. simplex. Jy. simplex et sincerus.—non fucosus (e. g., an u. neighbourhood, vicinitas non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, &c., C.).

UNSOUGHT, non quaesitus.

UNSOUND, || With ref. to truth, pravus. pravus et perversus (of opinions). To be u. in faith, hereticum esse (Ecc.).—*veram Christi legem non sequi; infectum esse opinionum pravitate. || With ref. to logical cogency, ad probandum infirmus (nugatoriusque). levis et infirmus. levis et nugatorius. inanis et levis (weak, of arguments). That is an u. argument, nullum (vero) id quidem est argumentum. || With ref. to health. See SICKLY, UNHEALTHY. || Rotiens; vid.

UNSONN, non satus.

UNSPARED. To leave nothing u., nulli rei parcere.

UNSPARING, || Severe, inclémens (opp. clemens).—acer. acerbus (opp. lenis).—crudelis (opp. clemens). || Liberal, vid.

UNSPARINGLY, inclementer. acerbè. acriter crudeliter.

UNSPEAKABLE. See UNUTTERABLE.

UNSPOTTED. See UNSTAINED, UNFILED.

UNSTABLE, instabilis (that does not stand fast or on

firm ground; *e. g. gradus, incessus*.—*vagus* (*errant* *rhini*, *not settled*; *of persons and things*; hence = *inconstant*; *e. g. vita, life*; *vultus, look*).

UNSTAINED, *purus*. **Integer** (*opp. contaminatus*).—*incontaminatus* (*opp. contaminatus*).—*impollutus* (*opp. pollutus*; *these two post-Ciceronian*).—*castus*. *in*-*corruptus*. *inviolatus*. *U. by civil blood*, *castus a crude* *civili*. *U. immaculatus, poet.*; *once in Luc.* [*SYN. in PURE.*]

UNSTAMPED, *non signatus forma*, *sed rudi pondere* (*of metals, silver coin, &c.*).—*publico non probatus* (*of measures, weight, &c.*).

UNSTEADILY, *instabili* (*et lubrico*) *gradu* (*with unsteady gait*; *Cur.*).—*mutabiliter* (*changeably*; *Farr.*). *Not leviter = slightly*.—*inconstanter = inconsistently, illogically*.

UNSTEADINESS. **See** **INSTABILITY**, **INCONSTANCY**, **FICKLENESS**.

UNSTEADY, *instabilis* (*not firm, regular, &c.*; *prop. and impropr.*). **See** **INCONSTANT**. *An u. hand* (*in writing*), *vacillantes literum* (*C.*); *an u. gait*, *instabilis ingressus* (*L.*); *gradus* (*Cur.*); *an u. line* (*of soldiers*), *instabilis et fluctans acies* (*L.*); *an u. hand*, *tremebunda* *or tremula manus* (*e. g., of a drunken man*); *manus intremiscens* (*e. g., of a surgeon*). *An u. light*, *trasmulum lumen* (*† V.*). *If = immoral, profligate*, *vid.*

UNSTITCH, *disuere*. *See* *quotation in UNRIP*.

UNSTOP, *relinere* (*what had been stopped with resin, pitch, &c.*).—*solvere* (*g. t.*).

UNSTRUNG, *nervus non intentus*.

UNSUBDUED. *See* **UNTAMED**.

UNSUCCESSFUL, *† Of persons* (*see UNFORTUNATE*). *To be u. in aliquid*, *qd ci non satis ex sententiâ procedit*, *or male, parum, &c. procedit*. *Even the greatest orators are u. in their attempts*, *nonnumquam etiam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiâ eventus dicendi procedit* (*C.*).—*† Of things*, *cassus* (*empty, hollow*; hence *profligatus, of labours*).—*inanis* (*empty, unsubstantial*; *inanes contentiones*).—*irritus* (*as good as undone, irrit. ineptum, labor*). *Jv. vanus et irritus*; *irritus et vanus*. *To make u. attempts*, *operam perdere*, *or frustra consumere* *or contere*; *oleum et operam perdere*. *To be u., successu carere* (*†*). *ad irritum cadere*.—*male procedere*.

UNSUCCESSFULLY. *See* **IN VAIN**.

UNSUITABLE. *See* **UNFIT**, **UNRECOMING**.

UNSUITABLENESS. *See* **UNFITNESS**, **UNRECOMINGNESS**.

UNSULLIED. *See* **UNBLEMISHED**.

UNSUSPECTED, *non suspectus*. *Aby is u. omnia suspicio abest a qo*; *non convénit in qm suspicio*; *aliquid is u., nulla subest in qd re suspicio*.

UNSUSPECTING, *nihil mali suspicans* (*C. Client. 9, 27*).

UNTAINTED, *non infectus*.

UNTAMED, *† Propri.* *inmansuetus* (*propri., not tame, not withdrawn from its savage state*; *of living beings*). *† Impropr.* *See* **UNGOVERNABLE**.

UNTASTED, *ingustatus* (*that has never been tasted before*; *† H.*).

UNTAUGHT, *non edoctus*.

UNTEENABLE, *infirmus*. *levis*. *Jv. levis et infirmus* (*weak*; *of arguments, &c.*).—**quod defendi non potest*.

UNTENANTED, *vacuus* (*empty*).—*non locatus* (*not let*).

UNTERRIED, *non terribus, &c.* *See* **TERRIFY**.

UNTHANKFUL. *See* **THANKLESS**, **UNGRATEFUL**.

UNTHANKFULLY. *See* **THANKLESSLY**, **UNGRATEFULLY**.

UNTHANKFULNESS. *See* **THANKLESSNESS**, **INGRATITUDE**.

UNTHINKING. *See* **INCONSIDERATE**, **THOUGHTLESS**.

UNTHRIFTY. *See* **UNECONOMICAL**, **PRODIGAL**.

UNTIE, *solvere*. *dissolvere*. *laxare* (*to make loose*). *To u. aliquid or aby, qd or qm nodo vinculum solveret*; *to u. a knot, nodum solveret*, *expedire* (*prop. or fig.*).

UNTIL, *conj. dum*.—*donec* (*in this sense very rare in C.*; *not found in Cæs. Freund*).—*quoad* (*with ref. to the mood, the subj. is used when there is any closer connection between the principal and accessory clauses than that of defining the time*; *i. e. when the event up to which aliquid lasted, or before which it did not occur, or did not cease, was an object aimed at, desired, conceived possible, or pointed out generally as an indefinite future event*. *Hand says the subj. is used when the force might be given by 'no longer than till,' 'non diutius quam, or 'not before,' non prius quam*. *The subj. is most commonly used in pres., imperf., or*

pluperf.; *the indic. in the perf. or fut. perf.*; *Cf. Præf. Infr. ii. 641—645, 656, 657, 667*. *The continuance is more strongly marked out by adding usque quo, or usque, in the principal clause*; *its usque ad eum finem* [*dum, C.*].

UNTIL, *prep. (of time)*: *u. the present moment, adhuc, usque ad hunc diem* (*u. this day*); *u. to-morrow, in crastinum*; *u. late at night, ad multam noctem*; *u. daylight, ad lucem*; *u. the evening, ad vesperum*.

UNTILE, *tegulas demere* (*Farr. 2, 3, 60*).—*detegere* (*e. g. villam, ædem*).—*tegum nudare tegula*.

UNTILLED. *See* **UNCULTIVATED**.

UNTIMELY. *See* **UNREASONABLE**. *An u. birth, abortio* (*the act of bringing forth*); *abortus* (*the u. birth, and the thing prematurely born*).

UNTINGED, *non tinctus* (*qd re*).

UNTIRE, *indefessus* (*rejected by Klotz, on the ground of its not occurring in prose before the post-Aug. period*; but 'non defatigatus,' *which he recommends instead, can only be used to deny aby's being tired on a particular occasion*).

UNTO. *See* **TO**.

UNTOLD, *† Not narrated, mentioned, indictus* (*unsaid*).—*non narratus, &c.* *To leave aliquid u., silere qd*.—*omittere, prætermittere qd* (*to pass it over*).—*Uncondemned, non numeratus*. *To trust aliquid with u. gold, concedere ci marsupium cum argento* (*Plaut.*).

UNTOUCHED, *intactus*. *To leave nothing u., procul nihil intantum neque quietum pati*; *to leave aliquid u., qd non tangere*. *If = 'to pass over in silence,' see UNTOLD or PASS*. *† Unmored, vid.*

UNTOWARD. *See* **STUBBORN**, **UNFORTUNATE**.

UNLUCKY.

UNTRACTABLE. *See* **PROWAD**, **UNGOVERNABLE**.

UNTRANSLATABLE, *quod totidem verbis reddi non potest*.

UNTRIED. *To leave nothing u., nihil inexpertum omittit*; *omnia experiri*. *See* **UNTURNED**. *† Not tried* (*judicially*), *incognita causâ*. *indictâ causâ*. *re innotâ*.—*inauditus* (*unheard*; *post-Aug. in this sense*; *T.*).

UNTRIMMED, *immissus*. *intonsus* (*e. g. barbâ immissâ et intonso capillo, Siliens. ap. Non.*; *imm. capilli, V.*). *See* **UNCUR**.

UNTRODDEN, *non tritus* (*of ways*).

UNTROUBLED, *non vexatus*.—*securus* (*without anxiety*).—*'nullo motu perturbatus* (*unruffled, &c.*). *† Imperturbatus should be rejected for the same reasons that Q. urges agere imperturbatus, l. 5, 65*.

UNTRUE, *† Falsus, vid.* *† Faithless, vid.*

UNTRULY. *See* **FALSELY**, **FAITHLESSLY**.

UNTRUTH. *See* **FALSHOOD**.

UNTURNUED. *To leave no stone u., manibus pedibusque nihil. omnia experiri*, *ad omnia descendere*.

UNTUTORED, *'non or a nullo ante edoctus* (*æft. jam antedocti, quæ interrogati pronunciarent, saltem what to say*; *Cæs.*).

UNTWINE, *† retorquere*.—*retexere*.—*revolvere* *UNTWIST*, *† (e. g. fila, stamina, &c.)*.—*solvere* (*g. t. l.*).

UNUSED, *† Unaccustomed, vid.* *† Not used*; *not employed, inusitatus*. *non usitatus* (*not in use*; *e. g. verbum*).—*prætermisus*. *omissus* (*allowed to slip away without being employed*; *occasio, tempus, &c.*).

UNUSUAL, *insolitus* (*that one is not accustomed to*; *and thus that one does reluctantly*; *also that has not been observed or practised either for some time or not at all, opp. solitus*; *e. g., labor, spectaculum, verba*).—*insolens* (*that one has not yet become accustomed to*; *e. g., word, verbum*).—*minus usitatus*. *inusitatus*. *non usitatus* (*not customary, not in use*; *e. g., word, verbum*).—*inauditus* (*not heard yet, e. g., word*).—*novus* (*something new, and therefore still uncommon*); *Jv. inauditus et novus*.—*non vulgaris* (*not commonly occurring, not common, not of every day use or occurrence*; *e. g., recommendation, commendatio*).—*egregius* (*peculiar in its kind*).—*singularis* (*unique in its kind, singular*).—*ingens* (*enormous, denoting dimensions, e. g. greatness, magnitudo*; *number, numerus*).—*solito major* (*greater than usual, e. g. ornament, apparatus*). *to say something u., contra morem consuetudinemque qd loqui*.

UNUSUALLY, *insolenter* (*† insolite, un-Cæs.*).—*egregie* (*emphatically, in a distinguished manner, e. g. egregie fidelis*).—*†* *It may also be rendered by solito, followed by the comparative of an adjective*; *e. g., great, solito major* (*e. g. ornament, apparatus*); *an u. rapid river, citatior solito amnis*.

UNUSUALNESS, insolentia. novitas [SYN. in UNUSUAL].

UNUTTERABLE, ineffabilis (unpronounceable; *fm* offering a physical difficulty to the organs of speech; e. g. name, word; *Plin.* 5, *præfat.* in. § 1, and 28, 2, 4; quod dici or pronuntiari non potest, would often be unmanageable) — infandus (dreadful, shocking, that one hardly dares to describe in words; e. g. fact, pain). — inenarrabilis (not to be related in words, not to be described, e. g. labour, pain, labor). — incredibilia (incredible; e. g. pleasure, longing). — inauditus (unheard of, e. g. magnitude, cruelty). — immensus (immense, e. g. size, difficulty, desire). — maximus (very great, e. g. pain, dolor).

UNUTTERABLY, supra quam enarrari potest (beyond all description). — incredibiliter (incredibly). — intoleranter (insupportably; e. g. to grieve, dolere).

UNVARNISHED, [IMPROPR.] sincerus (opp. fucatus). — simplex (opp. simulatus). *Jm.* simplex et sincerus — nudus (naked, plain; e. g. veritas). — non fucatus. fuco non illitus (proper and improper). To tell an *u. tale*, *vere* simpliciter dicere. *vere* libere profiteri (*fm* not nudam veritatem dicere).

UNVEIL, velamen cs capiti detrahere (aft. *Mar.* 3, 43, 3). To *u. oneself*, caput aperire. — [FIG.] To *u. a thing* (i. e. make manifest), nudare. denudare. patefacere. palm facere.

UNWALLED, "muro or monibus non cinctus, septus, &c." — immunitus (unfortified). The city had been formerly *u.*, fuerat urbs quondam sine muro (*L.*).

UNWARYLY. See INCAUTIOUSLY.

UNWARINESS. See INCAUTIONSNESS.

UNWARLIKE, imbellis (not martial). — a bello alienus (not inclined for war). — pacis amans (loving peace).

UNWARRANTABLE. See UNJUSTIFIABLE.

UNWARRANTED, [Not warranted, *Crel.*] To buy a horse that was *u.*, "equum pure emere, non sub conditione, ut, si malus (or morbosus) emptus sit, redhibere eum non liceat (i. e., to buy it unconditionally [pure, *Jct.*], so that you cannot return it, if diseased; aft. *Plaut.* 4, 3, 14: Si malus emptus forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret). [Unauthorised, unjustifiable, *vid.*]

UNWARY, See INCAUTIOUS.

UNWASHED, illotus.

UNWEARIED, indefessus (*F., T.*; see UNTIRED). *Jm.* indefessus et assiduus (*T.*). — impiger (v. *prop.*; with ref. to the character). — sedulus (busy, active, stirring about). — assiduus (SYN. in INDUSTRIOUS). — strenuus (industrious, strenuous). *U.* industry, acre diendi studium (in one's studies).

UNWEAVE, retexere (e. g. telam).

UNWELCOME, non acceptus. ingratus.

UNWELL. See ILL, POORLY. I am very *u.*, sum admodum infirmus (*C.*).

UNWEPT, infletus (†). indefletus (†). indeploratus (†).

UNWHOLESOME. See UNHEALTHY.

UNWIELDINESS, inhabilis moles corporis vasti (the clumsy mass of a body; *Curt.* 9, 2, 21). See CLUMSINESS.

UNWIELDY. See CLUMSY.

UNWILLING, invitus. nolens (not choosing; being *u.* to do athg).

UNWILLINGLY, non libenter. ægre. gravate. invite; or by adj. invitus, non libens. — coactus (by compulsion). To do athg *u.*, sit gravari qd facere (e. g. gravari literas dare). Very *u.*, perinvitus.

UNWILLINGNESS. See DISINCLINATION.

UNWIND, retexere. retorquere. revolvere (e. g. sese).

UNWISE, insipiens (v. *prop.*; different *fm* desipiens, i. e., silly, *fm* weakness of intellect). — stultus (foolish). What is more *u.* than *fm*? quid stultius est, quam *fm*? See FOOLISH.

UNWISELY, insipienter. stulte.

UNWITTINGLY. See UNCONSCIOUSLY.

UNWITTY, insulsus (without wit or spirit). — infectus (without pleasant humour, not amusing). — ineptus (childish, insipid, absurd).

UNWOMANLY, "cum mulierum naturâ non congruens or conveniens. *ut minime decet mulierem."

UNWONTED. See UNUSUAL.

UNWORTHILY, indigne.

UNWORTHINESS (of a person or thing), indignitas.

UNWORTHY, indignus; of athg, qd re, or qui with subj. (not deserving, whether in a good or a bad sense; hence generally with the object that the person

does not deserve. *Living alone makes use of the construction with 'ut'; the infinitive is poet.*) — immeritus (undeserved, of things). — alienus (at variance with; e. g. ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit; dignitate imperii, &c.). An *u.* person, homo nullâ re bonâ dignus: *u. treatment*, indignitatis (see *Herr. Cas.* B. G. 2, 14). To do something *u.* of one's character, position, station, &c., minuere suam dignitatem.

UNWRAP, explicare (e. g. vestem, mercem). — evolve (to unravel).

UNWRITTEN, nondum scriptus (not yet written).

To leave *u.* non scribere.

UNWROUGHT, rudis. — infectus. See UNCOINED.

UNYIELDING. See INFLEXIBLE, UNBENDING.

UNYOKE, abjungere (*V. Georg.* 3, 518). — disjungere (to *u.* *fm* each other). — demere ci jugum (to take the yoke off a horse, &c.; *Qv. Met.* 7, 324, &c. *H. Od.* 3, 6, 42). — jumenta exuere jugo.

UP, [To be up (= not a-bed), vigilare (to be awake).] — lecto surrexisse (to have left one's bed) — [To walk up and down, ire et redire; inambulare. To bring nothing up, nihil emoliri (of a person who coughs; *Cels.*). To lie up three pair of stairs, tribus scalis habitare: to rise up agst aby, exurgere contra or adversum qm (T.); cooriri in qm; imperium cs detrectare: to come up to (= as high as) athg, æquare qd (e. g. summa equorum pectora, of water; also tenus case, aft. *abl.* of thing; e. g. alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat; alibi genus vix superavit, *L.* 26, 45, extr.): up the stairs, contra scalas: up the stream, adverso flumine: up the mountain or hill, in adversum montem; adversus collem or clivum: to come up with; see TO OVERTAKE. Up the country, in interiora regionis: to get up, surgere, with or without (e) lectulo or lecto; surgere cubito: to rise up to speak, surgere ad dicendum (see RISE): *fm* my youth up, a puero. a parvo. a parvulo. — ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo, ab ineunte ætate; a primâ ætate or adolescentiâ, ab initio ætatis. a primis temporibus ætatis. To hold up, a) — lift up, *vid.* b) keep *fm* falling, sustinere. sustentare (proper and improper.); fulcire (to prop up; also fig.); stabilire (to make firm, establish; e. g., a state; the authority of a law). To climb up, see CLIMB. To run up, see RUN (UP). To keep *u.* with; see KEEP.

UPBraid, verbis castigare (to chide with words, justly, whereas all the following words imply injustice). — increpare or increpitare, with and without voce, vobis, verbis (to *u.* loudly, and with harsh, abusive language). — objurgare (to *u.* reproachfully). — corripere (to *u.* vehemently). — convicium ci facere (to abuse). See TO REPROACH.

UPHILL, adversum (prep.) collem (e. g., to charge *u.* h., adversum collem impetum facere). — aursum (upwards; e. g. eniti).

UPHOLD. See TO SUPPORT.

UPHOLSTERER, "qui conclavia (cubicula, &c.) ornat. — qui suppellectilem venditat. — *suppellectiliarius opifex (aft. supel. servus, *Ulp.*).

UPLAND, editus. editor. *U.*'s, regio montana.

UPON, see ON. *U.* my honour, see HONOUR. *U.* condition, either *abl.* only, or with sub; *u.* condition of his not writing any more, sub *æ* conditione, ne quid postea scriberet. It is now and then (not in C.) followed by si; e. g. librum tibi *æ* conditione daret, si reciperes to correcturum esse (*Cæcili.* op. C. *Fam.* 6, 7, 4). *Qv.*

(1) 'A book on friendship' must be liber, qui est de amicitia, &c. (2) Super takes the acc. after a verb of motion; e. g., he sat down *u.* an asp, super aspidem assidit (C.) (but not after ponere; see ON): to be thrown head foremost *u.* the stakes, super vallum præcipitari (S.). (3) 'Upon this' &c. (in the continuation of a narrative) is often translated by the *abl.* absol., the participle being such as describes the previous action; e. g. quo facto; also by tum, hic, &c. (4) Upon, often — concerning, about, &c., super with *abl.*; e. g. hac super re scribam ad te, more commonly de qd re scribere. (5) It is also used accumulatively; e. g., sorrow *u.* sorrow, novus super veterem luctus (L.); wound *u.* wound, vulnus super vulnus (L.). (6) With the 'upon' of rest, the acc. is used of extension in space — on the upper surface of athg; e. g. super tabernaculum Daril Imago solis fugebat (*Curt.*); collis erat, collemque super planissimâ campi area (O.). — To be quartered upon aby, collocari apud goe.

UPPER, [Locally, superus, — superior (of two). — summus (the highest; of several). The *u.* story pars superior ædium: the *u.* lip, labrum superius: the *u.* part of the town, partes urbis superiores: the *u.* part of athg, pars superior, also superior, or (when the role

u. pari se meani summus (in agreement with the sublt., which is governed by 'of' in English; e. g. *navis summa*). **U** With ref. to rank: superior loco or dignitate, or superior only. *The u. classes, see GUY-RA.* **U** To get the upper hand, vincere, superare, &c.; of *aby*, qm; superiorem fieri; superiorem or victorem discedere.

UPPERMOST, summus (supremus, *only of what is above us, in the air, heaven, &c.*)—primus (first, in order, rank). **U** To say whatever comes *u.*, loquor, quod in solum, ut dicitur (C.), or quod in buccam venit (Farr. ap. Non., C.).

UPPISH. See CONCHITED.

UPRIGHT, s. *U's and cross-beams, tigna statuta et transversaria (Pibr.).*

UPRIGHT, adj. rectus. erectus. celsus et erectus. erectus et celsus (e. g. status, C.). *As u. position, status celsus et erectus. To place u., erigere: to remain u., rectum assistere: to go or walk u., erectum vadere, incedere: that cannot walk u., quem femora destituit: to keep or maintain u., a prop., sustinere. sustentare. As u. man, vir bonus, probus (a good man).—vir vitā innocens (innocent).—homo antiquū virtute ad fide; priscus probitatis et fidel exemplar; homo antiqui moribus; homo antiqui officii (al' = a man of the good old stamp): a strictly u. man, homo gravis; vir gravissimæ antiquitatis (C.). See HONEST.*

UPRIGHTLY, 'capite erecto. **U** Honestly, vid.

UPRIGHTNESS, probitas (honesty).—innocentia. *Integritas (the not being liable to punishment; innocence).—antiqua probitas. antiquitas (old simplicity of manners).*

UPROAR. See TUMULT, DISTURBANCE.

UPROOT. See ROOT up (or over).

UPSET, sternere qm (knock down; cause to fall; e. g. proximos).—evertere (e. g. currum; also impropr. rem publicam).—subvertere (overthrow by force applied below; mensam, and impropr.).

UPSHOT. See EVENT.

UPSIDE. **U** To turn *u. down*, ima summis miscere or mutare. *summa imis confundere. omnia turbare et miscere. omnia in contrarium vertere. cælum et terras miscere.*

UPSTART, homo novus.—terre filius (a nobody knows who; parvenus; C. Fam. 9, 7, extr.).

UPWARDS, aurum. sursum versus. sublime (the last 'on high', not with in, at least in C.). *Inclined u., acclivis or acclivus (in a slight degree, leniter; both of a mountain). Turned (= bent) u., repandus. resimus (of the nose). U Upward is often expressed by sub in a compound verb; to look u., suspicere; to fly u., subvolare. *With the face u., supinus. resupinus. sublimis et erecto capite: to 'hands with the palms u.', manus supine. Above, amplius. plus. Eight years and u., or u. of eight years, octo anni et amplius; anni octo amplius; amplius octo anni: u. of a year, plus annus (C.) never anni, &c. et quod excurrit. It is now u. of eight months since, jam amplius octo menses sunt, quum &c.**

URBANITY, urbanitas. See POLITENESS.

URCHIN, **U** Hedgehog, vid. **U** Contemptuous name for a boy, puerulus. pusio.—frustum pueri (a bit of a boy; Com. in mockery or contempt).

URGE, urgere (to press in a vehement urgent manner, as a powerful warrior presses upon an enemy; impropr., of pressing in argument, urgere qm, or absol., urgentem præterea pullosophum greges... Instaret Academia, C.; feel summa lenitate, quæ fecit; illum neque ursi, neque &c., C. In the sense 'to urge *aby* to do *athg*,' it is very rare. Lepidus urisit me et suis et Antonii literis, ut legionem tricesimam mitterem sibi, Asin. Pollio, ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 4).—Instare (to be ever, as it were, close upon *aby*, to press him, &c.; cl, often absol.; also instare de qd or de qd re. Followed by inf., instat poscere recuperatores, C.; by ut, nō [not in C.], ut, Q. nō, Plaut.). Jx. urgere, Instare (C.).—summe contendere a qd (C.; to demand *athg* of *aby* vehemently; ut, nē).—accerrime suadere ci ut qd or nō; to advise in the strongest terms; quum accerrime Lepido suavisset, ne se cum Antonio Jungeret, Fell. 2, 61, 2). **U** To *u.* the plea of bad health, excusare valetudinem (L.); of poverty, excusare inopiam (Cæ.).—**U** causari qd (Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose). **U** To *athg* (= advise), suadere qd. hortari qd (e. g., to *u.* the necessity of peace, pacem suadere, hortari; both C.). See TO PERSUADE = to urge, and to try earnestly to persuade.

URGENT, gravis. magni momenti (weighty).—maximæ. summus (very great). *U.* danger, periculum præsens: *u.* prayers, curatissimæ preces (T.

Ann. 1, 13, 3); omnes preces (e. g. omnibus precibus petere qd. contendere, ut &c.); at my *u.* entreaty, orante me atque obsecrante: *u.* necessity, necessitas necessaria. **U** Urgens, in the sense of 'pressing,' is very late; urgentior causa, Tertull.; instans, —Det. T. Gell., &c.

URGENTLY, vehementer. etiam atque etiam (e. g., to entreat, recommend).—summe (e. g. contendere a qd. ut &c.).—accerrime (e. g. suadere, ut, Fell.). **U** To entreat *aby* *u.* to &c., summe contendere ab qd ut &c.; cum qd agere ut &c. (see C. Lat. 1, 4).

URGING, s. See IMPULSE, INVESTIGATION.

URINAL, matella.

URINE, urina.—lotium (coarser term; both Suet. Fesp. 23).

URN, urna (also for the ashes of the dead).—ossaria (for the ashes, bones, &c., of the dead; Inscrip.).

USAGE. See CUSTOM.

USE, s. utilitas. usus.—commodum. emolumentum. lucrum. fructus (profit). **U** To be of much *u.* towards doing *athg*, multum valere ad qd faciendum. *Athg* is of little *u.* agat *athg*, qd parum valet contra qd. To be of *u.* valere (to have weight, validity, efficacy).—utile esse. usui esse. ex usu esse.—utilitatem or usum præbere.—prodesse. conducere. To be of much *u.* magnæ utilitati esse; magnam utilitatem afferre; plurimum or valde prodesse: to be of little *u.* non multum prodesse. parum prodesse (too little). To be of *u.* to *aby*, prodesse ci; esse ex usu ci; esse ex re or in rem ca. juvare qm. ci adesse (assist him with advice, &c.). *Sis proficere may be used; patience is of no u., nihil proficies or nihil proficetur patientiā. Guessing is of no u., nihil valet conjectura: to make *u.* of; see TO USE. To make one's knowledge and good sense of *u.* to mankind, suam intelligentiam prudentiamque ad hominum utilitatem conferre: to be of *u.* to the state by *athg*, qd re rempublicam adjuvare: of what *u.* is it to close the port? quid attinet claudi portum? of what *u.* could it be? quid referret?*

USE, v. uti (only with ref. to the permanent or frequent use of *athg*, qd re; for any purpose, ad qd).—abuti qd re (for any purpose; ad qd or in qd re = 'utendo consumere,' to make a thorough full use of the whole of *athg*, otio, libertate, &c.; then = 'abuse,' opp. uti).—usurpare qd (to employ or *u.* *athg*, as a single act; often as an inchoative).—adhibere (to *u.* for a purpose, with an end and definite view); *athg*, qd: for *athg*, ci rei; ad qd; in qd re (C.) never to be used generally as Syn. with uti).—conficere qd ad (ita in) qd (to apply to a purpose; e. g. prædas in monumenta deorum immortalium, C.; tempus ad qd, C.).—in usum ca rei vertere (to make it serve a purpose it was not intended for or did not usually serve: e. g. naves in onerarium usum, to use ships of war as merchant vessels or transports). To *u.* a word, verbo uti (C.) not usurpare or adhibere in this sense: to *u.* a word correctly, verbum opportune propriè collocare: to *u.* a word in a particular meaning, subjicere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare or declarare: to *u.* a word in a rare and pedantic meaning, verbum doctiuscule ponere. Catullus uses 'deprecor' in the sense of 'detestor,' sic deprecor a Catullo dictum est, quasi detestor. So too Cicero *u.* the word in a similar meaning, item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur: the word is used in an opposite sense by C. pro Cæciliā, when he says,—contra valet, quum Cicero pro Cæciliā ita dicit. To *u.* a saying of Solon's, ut Solonis dictum usurpem (= adopt it, make it my own for this time). To *u.* *aby*'s assistance for *athg*, ca operā uti or abuti ad qd or in qd re; qd adjuvare uti in qd re.

USED. See ACQUAINTED.

USEFUL, utilis (C.). **U** conducibilis does not belong to good prose).—salubris (as masc., C. Cels.; saluber, Farr. and Q.). salutaris (salutary; the latter also with ad qd).—efficax (efficacious).—commodus. accommodatus. aptus (convenient, fit). To be *u.*, utilem, &c. esse; utili, utilitati esse; ex usu esse; prodesse; conducere; for any purpose, valere or vim habere ad qd (to have influence upon *athg*).—prodesse or adjuvare ad qd (to be of use towards effecting an object; the latter also with uti).

USEFULLY, utiliter.—bene. salubriter. *Sis commode. accommodate. apte (fitly). To employ one's time u., tempus recte collocare. tempore recte uti.*

USEFULNESS, utilitas.—salubritas (wholesomeness, &c.).

USELESS, inutilis (not useful).—cassus (empty, hollow; then profitless, causeless; e. g. labores, vōa formido).—inanis (empty, without substance; heu-

unreal, profitless; e. g. cogitatio contentiones.—*vanus* (*empty, without any useful result; e. g. lectus, inceptum*).—*irritus* (*done in vain; e. g. inceptum, preces, labor*). *JN.* *vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus. U. talis; see FRIVOLOUS. U. things, inutilia, —cassa, inania, &c.—nugæ (trifles). To take u. trouble, operam perdere; operam frustra insumere, consumere, contendere; frustra laborem suscipere: to be just taking so much u. trouble, oleum et operam perdere (C., Prov.). —saxum sarrire (Prov., to catch a rock; Mart.). —imbrem in crubrum ingerere (to catch the rain in a sieve; Prov., Plant., Pseud. 1, 1, 100). —laterem lavare (to wash a tile; Prov., Ter. Phorm., 4, 9). *U. for a thing, inutilis ei rei or ad qd: u. to aby, inutilis ad ea usum: a totally u. person, homo ad nullam rem or ad nullam partem utilis: to be u., inutilem esse; nulli usui esse.**

USELESSLY, inutiliter. I in vain, frustra, nequidquam. incassum (S. L.) [SYN. IN VAINLY]. Not u., non ex vano (not non temere, u. is 'not readily,' 'not easily').

USHER, magister admissionum ('Gentleman Usher' officer who introduces persons to whom an audience has been granted: time of Empp.). —hypodidascalus, or, puer Lat., adjutor (assistant-master). —subdoctor (Adv.). To assist as u. in aby's education, subducere qm (C. Att. 3, 4, 1).

USHER IN, qm introducere ad qm (for an audience; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 17). But deducere qm ad qm = to introduce him, that he may make his acquaintance, C.

*USUAL, usitatus, more or usu receptus (that has become a custom). —tritus, sermone tritus (that has been much in the mouth of the people, and hence has become u.; e. g., a proverb). —vulgaris (customary, vulgar). —quotidianus (of every day). *JN.* Never use, in this sense, sollemnis; i. e., 'made sacred by use, whence it is wrong to say 'hoc verbum sollemne est Ciceroni,' for 'hoc vocabulo saepe utitur Cicero.'*

*Usual is often translated solent(n) esse, &c. Which are the u. indications of poison, quæ indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni: the u. question is, quæri solet: as is u. with him, ut solet or assidet; (ex) consuetudine sua, or consuetudine only (Cæs.). *JN.* In English, 'than usual' is used elliptically; e. g. 'he returns sooner than u.' = 'than it is usual with him to return.' In Latin there must always be a verb. Quicker than u., citius quam solet (solent, &c.).*

*USUALLY, plerumque (mostly). —fere (almost always; these two esp. with omnes expressed or understood). —vulgo (by nearly every body). —passim (in many different places). *JN.* not communiter. Often Crcl. with solere. As he u. does, ut solet, ut assidet: as u. happens, ut fit: it is u. asked, quæri solet: a more than u. learned divine, *theologus supra vulgarem modum eruditus: it u. happens so, sic fere fieri solet. To ride the horse I u. ride, equo, quo consuevi, uti. See COMMONLY, GENERALLY.*

USUICATION, ususceptio (= domini adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; Ulp.). To obtain possession by u., ususcapere.

USUFRACT, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and (more commonly) as one word, usufructus. One who enjoys the u. usufructuarius.

USUFRACTUARY, usufructuarius.

USURER,enerator (one that lends money on interest; in a bad sense). —toculio (one that lends money at high interest; Cic. Att. 2, 1, extr.).

USURIOUS, avarus et feneratorius (impropr., Val. Max. 2, 6, 11).

*USURP, invadere in qd (to make oneself master of by force). —qd vindicare sibi or ad se. *JN.* usurpare, in the sense of taking unjust possession, is very late; Cod. Just. To u. the sovereignty, vindicare sibi regnum; tyrannidem occupare (in a free state).*

USURPER, tyrannus (i. e., one who has made himself sovereign of a free state). —Crcl.

USURY, usura, —feneratio [SYN. and phrases in INTEREST, B.). —fenus (denotes interest as the produce of capital, like τόκος). —usura (denotes what is paid by the debtor for the use of the capital, like δάκω) Unlawful u., fenus iniquum (e. g. exercise). To practise u., fenus (iniquum) exercere; fenerari; fenerare pecunias accutitare (7.). See INTEREST.

UTENSILS, utensilia, ium (all that one has to use, e. g., for household purposes). —supellex (all that belongs to furnishing and decorating a house). —vasa, orum (all kinds of vessels; also soldiers' vessels for the field). Kitchen u.'s, instrumentum coquinatorium 'Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 19, § 12).

UTERINE, uterinus (e. g. fratres; Cod. Just.).

UTILITY. See USEFULNESS.

UTMOST. See EXTREME. It was with the u. difficulty that &c., nihil acrius est factum, quam ut &c. (C.). To do one's u., omnibus viribus contendere et laborare; omni ope atque operâ eniti. To be (or, an affair) of the u. importance; see IMPORTANCE.

UTTER, adj. See EXTIRE, TOTAL.

UTTER, v. dicere, proferre, &c. See SAY.—elôqui, enunciare (denote an act of the intellect, in conformity to which one utters a thought that was resting in the mind; but the eloquens regards therein both a substance and form, wishing to express his thought in the most perfect manner; whereas the enuncians regards merely the substance, wishing only to communicate his thought; hence elocutio belongs to rhetoric, enunciatio to logic). —prolôqui (denotes a moral act, in conformity to which one resolves to give utterance to a secret thought; opp. reticere, like profiteri). —pronunciare (a physical act, by which one u.'s mechanically a thing, whether thought of or written, and makes it heard, like recitare. Pronunciare, however, is a simple act of the organs of speech, and aims merely at being fully heard; recitare is an act of refined art, and aims by just modulation, according to the laws of declamation, to make a pleasing impression; Dôd.). —emittere (to send forth; dictum, maledictum; vocem). Nos to u. a word, nullum omnino verbum tacere: not to be able to u. a word, loqui non posse: be sure not to u. a word about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis: pray don't u. a word, verbum unum ne faxis cave: I will not u. a word more, verbum non amplius addam; nihil verbi addam.

UTTERANCE. To give u. to one's thoughts, cogitata prolôqui, cogitata mentis elôqui or enunciare. dico, quod sentiam: to give u. to one's feelings, mentis sensa enunciare: not to be able to give u. to a thing, compleri oratione or exprimere verbis non posse. Distinct u., explanatio verborum; dilucida pronuntiatio (both Q. 11, 3, 33). Distinct u. joined to a correct and pleasing pronuntiatio, emendata cum suavitatis vocum explanatio (Q. 1, 5, 33). Without teeth, there is no possibility of distinct u., dentes quom desunt, omnem explanationem adiungit (Plin. 7, 16, 18, 70).

UTTERLY. See ENTIRELY, TOTALLY, QUITE. An u. worthless fellow, non semissis homo; homo non quicquilius.

UTTERMOST. See UTMOST.

UXORIOUS, uxorius (†).

V.

VACANCY, I Emptiness, inanita (C., Plant.); vacuitas (Vir.). —inane, vacuum (empty space, void). I Of an office, locus vacuus. munus vacuum (vacuitas, D. Brut. in C. Ep. ad Dio. 11, 10, ed. Ern.), quantum cupiditatem hominibus injicit vacuitas. There is a v., locus vacat (Plin. Ep.): there are five v.'s every year, quotannis quinque loci vacui sunt (Wyttenb.). during a v., loco, munere vacante.

VACANT, I Empty, vacuus, inanis. A v. house, domus inanis (unfurnished), vacua (uninhabited). —ædes vacuæ (not let or appropriated; Plant.). The house is v., vacant ædes (Plaut.): the whole of the upper part of the house is v., tota domus superior vacat (C. Att. 12, 10). See also EMPT. I Of an office not filled by a professor, vacuus. I Idle, listless, vacuus, otiosus (C.). I Void of knowledge, ignorant, nullâ literarum cognitione imbutus; rudis ignarusque; plane indoctus.

*VACATE, I To make empty, vacuificare (C.); vacuum facere (S.); vacuare (Mart.). *JN.* evacuare, Plin. = evacuate. I To defeat, disannul, vid.*

VACATION, feriat, pl. (g. t.) —dies feriatius (of schools), ferias scholasticas or scholarum. (JN.) Titutium was a total cessation fm business in the courts of justice and elsewhere, by public appointment, on occasion of some great calamity or cause of mourning; therefore not = v., but rather = public mourning. See HOLIDAY.

*VACCINATE, *variolas vaccinas (parvulo) inse-rere.*

VACCINATION, Crcl. by the verb. I Cow-pox, vid.

VACCINE, vaccinus.

VACILLATE, [PROPR.] vacillare (titubare = to stumble). [FIG. = To hesitate, vid.

VACILLATION, [PROPR.] vacillatio (Q.), or *Crel.* with the verb. [FIG. = Hesitation, vid.

VACUITY. See **VACANT**, **EMPTYNESS**.

VADE-MECUM, *libellus promptuarii.—enchiridion (*hand-book*; *lyxepidior*, *Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2*).

VAGABOND, [One who wanders about, vagus, errabundus (not vagabundus. *Erro* in the younger *Plin.*; [See] in *Class. writers*, *errare* denotes an involuntary wandering; *vagare*, that which is voluntary).—*qs de ponte* (a beggar at a bridge, *Juv. 14, 134*).—subrostraneus (one who loiters near the rostra).—homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est (one who wanders about; the latter after *Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14*). [See] Grassator was one who wandered about the streets of a town, engaged passengers in quarrels, and robbed them; = one of the evil mob. [Rascal, vid. (fugitivus, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 38*).

VAGARY, libido, mirum, ineptum commentum, pl. ineptiae, nugae.

VAGRANCY, *Crel.* with the adj. *vagus*, &c.

VAGRANT. See **VAGABOND**.

VAGUE, incertus (uncertain; e. g. answer, reply, responsum), dubius (doubtful),—suspensus et obscurus (that is unsettled or involved in obscurity; e. g., words, verbs; *Tac. Ann. 1, 11, 2*).—ambiguus (that is capable of twofold interpretation; e. g., oracle, oraculum).—inconstans (inconstant).—anceps (that cannot be relied upon, with regard to character as well as respecting its result).—*a report*, rumor incertus or non firmus. *To hear some v. report*, quasi per nebulam audire qd (see *Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26*, and *Pseud. 1, 3, 48*).

VAIN, [Useless; to no purpose, vanus, inutilis, casus, irritus. [Frivolous, trifling, worthless, inanis, vanus, inutilis (good for nothing).—fragilis, caducus; *Jn. fragilis caducusque*, fluxus atque fragilis (*transitory*). *V. endeavours*, thoughts, contentiones, cogitationes inanes: *v. pleasures*, lätities futilles: *human affairs* are *v.*, res humane fragiles caducusque sunt: every thing earthly is *v.* and transitory, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum; breves et mutabiles rerum vires sunt. [Conceded, vid. [Attached to vain things, vanus, inanis. *To be v.*, *vanarum rerum or vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi.

VAIN-GLORIOUS, gloriosus (boastful).—vanus (conceded).—vaniloquus (braggart).

VAIN-GLORIOUSLY, gloriose.

VAIN-GLORY, gloria (e. g., such is your *v.-g.* quæ tua est gloria C.). *Jn. ostentatio et gloria* (C.).—tumor et vana de se persuasio (Q.). *What an excess of v.-g. is this!* quod genus tandem est istuc ostentationis et gloriæ! (*C. Rabir. Post. 14, 38*).

VAINLY, [In vain, frustra (without effect; i. e., if in any attempt the expected result is not obtained).—nequidquam (without carrying one's point, without any result).—incassum (without reaching one's object or aim: [See] *case*, used by *L. 24, 16, 10*, and *cassum*, by *Sen. Herc. Est. 352*, are unusual); also *Jn. frustra ac nequidquam* (*Catull. 75, 1*); *incassum frustra* (*Lucr. 6, 1429*). [See] *Frustra* means 'in vain,' with ref. to the person who has been disappointed: nequidquam ('in nequidquam, in nihil') 'to no purpose,' refers to the nullity in which the thing has ended. Hence *frustra*, used adjectively, refers to the person; whereas *irritus* refers to the thing. *Frustra* and *nequidquam* denote merely a failure, without imputing a fault; whereas *incassum* implies a want of consideration, by which the failure might have been foreseen; *Diod.*: but *frustra* may be used of a thing as employed or done by a person (e. g. *frustra telum mittere*, *Cæs.*). *Labour in v.*, labor irritus or labor frustra sumptus (*Cæs. B. G. 3, 14, 1*), or *frustra susceptus; or labor frustra in rem quam insumptus. *To labour in vain*, operam perdere; et operam et oleum perdere (C.); oleum et operam perdere (*Plaut.*): *lest my labours should be all in vain*, ne et opera et oleum ... perierit (C.): *that attempt was in vain*, frustra id inceptum (C.) fuit (L.). [Foolishly, vid.

VALE, vallis.

VALEDICTION, VALEDICTORY. See **FAREWELL**.

VALERIAN (a plant), *valeriana (*Linn.*).

VALET, famulus, minister, servus. *V. de chambre*, cubicularius (C.).

VALETUDINARIAN, valetudinarius (*Sen.*) qui est infirmus, tenui, incommoda valetudine. ([See] morbosus, *Cato = diseased*).

VALIANT, animosus, fortis, acer, strenuus, impavidus, audax, ferox (*SYN. in COURAGEOUS*).

VALIANTLY, fortiter, forti animo, animose, strenue, acri or alacri animo. Intrepide, impavide (L.).

VALID, bonus (good; opp. malus, bad, or adulterinus, counterfeit).—justus (such as it ought to be)—idoneus (*fit, proper*).—ratus (confirmed, ratified). *Jn. ratus ac firmus* (well established).—legitimus (conformable to law)—firmus ad probandum (that proves, convincing; e. g. argumentum).—gravis (weighty; hence also convincing; e. g. argumentum; cf. *C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36*, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum; i. e., the most v. proof). *To be v.*, valere (g. i.); vigere (to be in force; to continue in force); ratum esse (to be firmly established; of laws, decrees, compacts); exerceri (to be in force; of laws; L. 6, 51); esse (to exist).—*hæc obtinere* or obtineri is quite un-*Class.* in the sense of valere; see *Klotz*, *C. Tusc. 5, 41, 118*, and is even wrong in the sense of esse; to admit alth as e., qd ratum habere or ducere; qd probare, approbare, comprobare (to approve of it); qd accipere, admittere (to accept, allow).

VALIDITY, firmitas, gravitas (of arguments).—auctoritas. Usually by *Crel.* with adj. or verb; e. g., to give v. to a law, efficere ut lex valeat. *To give v. to alth*, qd ratum facere or ratum esse jubere: to destroy the v. of alth, qd irritum esse jubere (C.; e. g. testamentum).

VALLEY, vallis (g. i.).—convallis (a deep v. surrounded with hills; the confluence, as it were, of several valleys). *A large, deep v.*, vallis magna, alta: entrance to a v., angustia, fauces vallis.

VALOUR. See **COURAGE**.

VALUABLE, pretiosus, multi pretii (prop. and fig.).—æstimatio dignus, magni faciendus (fig.). *A v. work*, opus magni faciendum, haud contemnendum, exregium: to send many v. contributions to a book, *multis et egregiis accessionibus librum augere, ornare: a v. present, munus gratum, acceptum (N.).—*a v.*, res pretiosa, egregia, eximia, magni pretii: *a v.*, res pretiosa, magni pretii, pl.

VALUATION, æstimatio. *To make a v.*, æstimatio-nem facere (Cæs.), habere (C.).

VALUE, a. [PROPR.] pretium (with ref. to an equivalent, exply in money). [See] *There is no authority for valor in this sense*.—æstimatio (in the opinion of men). *The v. of money*, potestas pecuniarum (*Gai. Dig. 13, 3, 4*); to be of some v., pretium habere; in pretio esse: to be of great v., maximo esse pretio: to be of small v., pretii esse parvi, minimi: to be of no v., nullius esse pretii: of equal v., (res) ejusdem pretii (not valoris). [FIG.] pretium (C.). dignitas (*Plin. Geli.*). virtus (C.). *To attach great v. to alth*, multum tribuere ei rei; magni æstimare qd; in magno honore habere qd: to set too high a v. on oneself, multum sibi tribuere; magnifice de se sentire; nimium sibi tribuere.

VALUE, v. [To rate at a certain price, æstimare qd (with a gen. or abl. of the price; C.).—æstimatio-nem ca rei facere (Cæs.) or habere (C.); pretium ci rei statuere (*Plaut.*) or constituere (C.). *To v. highly*, magni (not multi) or magno æstimare: magni facere, habere, ducere, pendere: to v. lightly, parvi facere, æstimare, ducere, habere, pendere: to v. as nothing, pro nihilo ducere, putare; nihil or non foci facere; despiciere et pro nihilo putare; contemnere et pro nihilo ducere; æstimare nihilo, pro nihilo, or nihil: to v. more highly, pluris (not majoris) æstimare: to v. less, minoris æstimare or pendere: to v. equally, juxta æstimare (S. Cat. 2, 8); in pari laude utrumque ponere, to v. one more than another, unum alteri præponere, antepondere, and (vice versâ) postponere, posthabere. [To esteem highly, diligere (qd in qd).—diligere carumque habere. [See] *not estimate alone in this sense; it must always have a gen. or abl. of the value; see also* [to VALUE highly, above.

VALVE, valvæ (only pl., folding-doors).—epistomium (a safety-v., &c.).

VAMP, s. *corium superius.

VAMP, v. sarcire (*Cat.*). resarcire (*Ter.*). resarcere qd (Cæs.).

VAMPIRE, [The bat so called, *vespertilio spectrum (*Linn.*). [An imaginary monster, sanguisuga, æ. f. (vch = a leech, Cels.).

VAN, [Front of an army, primum agmen (opp. extremum agmen; or primi agminis cohortes, opp. extremi agminis cohortes; on a march).—frons (in battle). [See] *not antecursores or antecursores agminis in this sense; nor præcursores. To form the v. with the cavalry*, cum equitatu antecedere. [A winning-fan, vannus, ventilabrum. [A kind of vehicle; see *CARRIAGE*.

VANE. *signum in tecto versatile ventorum index.
VANISH. evanescere (prop. and fig.; opp. apparere)—occurrere (opp. aperiri)—abire. discedere (to depart). *¶* **Fig.** Avoid praeteritabi et elabi in this sense).
To v. sm abis sight, recedere a conspectu ca (Np.); e conspectu ca evolare (quickly): hope v's, spes extenuatur et evanesit (C. Alt. 3, 13, 1).

VANITY. *¶* **Emptiness, transitory nature, vanitas, vanitas, fragilitas.** *¶* **A vain thing, res ana, inania: v's of the world, res caducæ, periturae. Loce of vain things, rerum vanarum studium. Ambitio (ambition).** *¶* **Vain glory, gloria (falsa et nanis; C.);—vanitas (T.);—tumor (post-Aug. poetry) ice also VAIN-GLORY. ¶** *Osensation, ostentatio, actantia, venditatio.*

VANQUISH, VANQUISHER. See CONQUER, CONQUEROR.

VANTAGE. See ADVANTAGE. *V.* ground, locus superior; locus opportunus (a good position).

VAPID. *¶* **PROPR.** vapidus (of wine).—imbecillus. infirmi saporis (of weak flavour; said of any liquor). *¶* **FIG.** insulsius (tasteless; of persons, or speech, style).—jejunus (without vigour, of orators or preachers). *V.* expressions, insulse dicta.

VAPIDNESS, jejunitas, insulsiitas (fig.). Or by the id.

VAPOUR, s. *¶* **Exhalation, vapor, halitus, nebula fm the earth or fm water; the latter a cloud like v.**—*xhalatio, exspiratio, aspiratio (exhalation fm the earth), exspiratio (fm water).* *V's rise fm the water, aque vapo- rant; fm the earth, humores in aera surgunt: a v. path, assa sudatio, vaporatio (the bathing with steam or v.); assum Laronicum (the chamber: 1605 Not vapo- rium, wch is = fusc or furnace).* *¶* **Metaphorically;** rid.

VAPOUR, v. See BRAG.

VAPOURISH, lilenosus (splenetic)—morosus, diffi- cilis (sour, crabbed)—stomachosus (irascible).

VARIABLE, varius, varians, inconstans, mutabilis, nobilis. *Jx. varius et mutabilis (SYX. in CHANGE- ABLE).*

VARIABLENESS, *¶* PROPR. *By the adj.; varietas, -ther = variety.* *¶* **FIG.** mobilitas, inconstantia; or by the adj. See CHANGEABleness, INCONSTANCY.

VARIANCE, *¶* Dissonant, discordia (difference of views and sentiments).—disensio (misunderstanding: *1605* disensus only in poetry and late prose)—disidium (consequence of discordia, disensio).—altercatio, urgium, contentio (quarrel).—simultas (fm simul: state of alienated feeling towards a person with whom one comes into collision; e. g., a political rival, a member of one's family, &c.). *Also, discors; dissidens: 'o be at v. discordare; dissidere: with abis, cum qo; simulates exercere cum qo; simultas mibi est, or intercedit cum qo; also in simulative ease cum qo (e. g. v. ... numquam cum sorore fuisse in simulative, Np. 4th. 17): they are at v., discordia inter eos orta est; discors inter se; discordes inter se facti sunt: to tel persons at v., lites inter qos serere. ¶ *Incon- sistency, difference, repugnancia, discrepantia. To be at v., inter se pugnare, repugnare, discrepare, v. dissidere with a thing, et rei repugnare, discrepare; cum qd re pugnare, discrepare: his actions are at v. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant.**

VARIATION, commutatio, vicissitudo, varietas. See CHANGE.

VARIEGATE, variare.

VARIEGATED, versicolor, varius, coloris vari that exhibits different colours at the same time, vari- color)—versicolor (that changes its colour when held up to the light, αἰολος; then g. i., of many colours, whereas iscolor = of different colours, said of two objects (opp. oncolor), is only poet. and post-Aug. in the sense of variegated). *To wear a v. garment, variâ veste ex- ornatum esse.*

VARIETY, varietas (v. pr.).—vicissitudo (change of fortune, seasons; day and night). *V. of weather, cœli varietas: v. in expression, eloquendi varietas: v. of opinion, see 'DIFFERENCE of opinion: v. of day and night, vicissitudines dierum atque noctum: v. of seasons, vicissitudines anniversarias.* See also CHANGE.

VARIOUS, varius, multiplex, multiformis, omnis generis. *Jx. multiplex varietate, or varius et multiplex. Dispar (unequal: 1605) multimodus, multi- farius occur only in late writers). When v. opinions were given, quom sententia varietaret (L.). *V. per- sons, nonnulli; complures (1605 but not plures): a v. reading, lectio varia; lectio varia; lectio varia; lectio diversa = an entirely opposite reading): to adopt a v. reading, *aliam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi. See also CHANGEABLE.**

VARIETATIS = an entirely opposite reading): to adopt a v. reading, *aliam scripturam, lectionem recipere, sequi. See also CHANGEABLE.

VARIOUSLY, varie, non uno modo.

VARIET, furcifer, homo nequam, pessimus.

VARNISH, s. *¶* PROPR. vernix. atramentum tenue (a v. of dark colour for putting on paintings; *Plin. 35, 10, 36, No. 18).* *¶* **FIG.** fucus.

VARNISH, v. *¶* PROPR. vernice illinere. *To v. a picture, atramento tenui tabulam illinere.* *¶* **FIG.** To cover with a pretext or false appearance, rem colorare nomine qo (by a pretext; *Vai. Max. 8, 2, 2).*—rem involutici tegere et quasi velis obtendere: also velare rem only. *Varnished, coloratus (with a fair colour or appearance); fucatus (with a deceptive dye).* [PHRASES IN COLOUR, v.]

VARY, *¶* TRANS. mutare (to cause one of two things to take place of the other)—submutare (of a partial change).—variare (so that stn one, stn the other has place).—distinguere (to introduce an agreeable variety). *Jx. variare et mutare; variare et distinguere. To v. labour with recreation or rest, graviora opera ludiis joculose distinguere; variare otium labore, laborem otio. ¶ **INTRANS.** mutari, variari, or variare (to change backwards and forwards; espy of the weather; also of opinions and reports, ita fama variat, ut &c. L; variat sententia, O.; variatis sententiis. C.).—converto (to turn round, for better or worse). *Not to v., sibi constare; a se non decedere.**

VASE, vas, vasis; n. pl. vasa; stn amphōra.

VASSAL, vasallus (in Latin of the middle ages).—cliens (in the Roman sense).—in fidem receptus ab qo, or qui fundos, agros, beneficii jure possidet; or (as one whose duty it is to assist in defending a district) is cuius fidei pars imperii commissa est.

VASSALAGE, clientēla (in the Roman sense).

VAST, vastus, amplius, spatiosus, magnus, ingens, immensus. See GREAT, LARGE.

VASTLY, vaste, ample.

VASTNESS, immensa magnitudo, immensitas. Or by the adj.

VAT, cupa, dolum (large cask).—lacus, labrum (large open vessel). *A cheese-v., forma (formis) buxei caseum exprimere, Col.).*

VAULT, s. *¶* An arched roof, camera, concame- ratio, fornix (prop. of single arches; then the whole v.). *¶* **An arched place, concameratio, locus concame- ratus. *A v. under ground, hypogium (e. g., for the dead; Petron. Sat. 11); locus sub terrâ saxo conceptus (L. 22, 57). *¶* **A place for keeping things in, cella (a store-room)—horreum (a warehouse for goods).—taberna (a shop).*****

VAULT, v. *¶* TRANS. camerare (*Plin.*)—concame- rare (all round)—conforficare (*Vitr., completely*). *To be vaulted, fornicatū curvari (Plin.); concamerari. Vaulted, cameratus; concameratus; fornicatus (vaulted).—arcuatus (arched)—convexus; gibbus (half round, convex; opp. concavus, gibbus; Cels. 8, 1, in.). *¶* **INTRANS.** saltu se subicere, saltu emicare. *To v. on a horse, in equum insilire; saltu se subicere in equum.**

VAULTER, petaurista (Parr. ap. Non).

VAUNT, v. se efferre, se jactare (insolent). glori- ari, gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre. *To v. of or in a thing, qd re, or de or in qd re gloriari; jactare, osten- tare, venditare qd. He v's and brags as high as ever, nec quicquam jam loquitur modestius: he v's of his villany, in facinore et scelere gloriatur: he v's of his own deeds, suarum laudum præco est; sua narrat facinora.*

VAUNT, s. jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio (of some- thing, ca rei).—ostentatio sui, jactantia sui. *To make a v. of, jactare, ostentare, venditare qd; qd re glori- ari.*

VAUNTER, jactator, ostentator, venditor cs rei, homo vanus, homo vaniloquus, homo gloriosus, homo fortis lingua

VAUNTING, gloriosus, vanus, vaniloquus.

VAUNTINGLY, gloriose, jactanter.

VEAL, (caro) vitulina; or vitulina, n. pl. Roast v., assum vitulinum.

VEER, *¶* TRANS. obliquare sinus (velorum) in ven- tum (to the wind; *V.*). *¶* **INTRANS.** se vertere; verti (of the wind). *The wind suddenly v's round to the south, ventus vertitur or se vertit in Africum. If = change, vid. Times and opinions have veered about, magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio.*

VEGETABLE, quæ terra ipsa ex se generata stirpi- bus infixa continet, ea, quorum stirpes terrâ continen- tur, quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur, res, quæ gignuntur e terrâ. *V's (for the table), olus pl. olivæ*

pulmentum, obsonium = *athq eaten with bread; as v's, meat, fish.*

VEGETATE, *vivere (of plants).—*plantæ instar vivere (of persons).

VEHEMENCE, vis (g. t., intensive force or strength).

—gravitas (the impression *weh* *athq* makes upon the feelings).—violencia (violence).—ardor. æstus (heat, glow, fire; *copy of the passions, a fever, &c.*).—impotentia (want of self-control).—iracundia (v. of character, anger).—incitatio. Impetus (great hurry). See also

TOLENT, HEAT. *VEHEMENTIA* (v. vis) is first used by Pliny.

VEHEMENT, vehemens (v. pr., not lenient or quiet; opp. lenis, placidus; of persons of an irritable character, or who are easily impelled to rash actions; then also of inanimate objects).—gravis (that is capable of making a strong impression; e. g., illness, morbus; ex-pression, verbum [= offensive saying]; adversary, adversarius).—acer (sharp, cutting; opp. lenis; also denoting fierceness or violence).—Jx. acer et vehemens; vehemens acereque (opp. placidus mollisque).

—acerbis (mortifying or causing painful feelings, acute).—violentus (violent).—concitatus. incitatus. intensus (that is or acts in great hurry, impetuous).—ardens. flagrans (ardent, fervent, burning; e. g., of a fever, passions, &c.).—iracundus (irritated, in great anger).—ferox (wild; of persons, with ref. to their character); Jx. vehemens feroxque.—importunus (importunate; e. g. homo: passiones, libidines); also Jx. vehemens et violentus. You are too v., nimium es vehemens feroxque natura.

VEHEMENTLY, vehementer. graviter. acriter. acerbe (Syn. in VEHEMENT).—ardenter (ardently).—ferventer (fervently).—avide (with avidity).—iracunde (in great anger).—magno impetu (e. g., to attack, hostem aggredi).—impotente (importunately). To fight v., vehementer contendere: to cry out v., valde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magnâ contentione dicere; ferventer loqui: to pursue the enemy too v., cupidius or avidius hostem insequi: to proceed v., calide agere: to oppose v., vehementer repugnare: to urge v., vehementer or valde, or etiam atque etiam, or obnix, or impense rogare; qm qd flagitare or efflagitare (to demand impetuously); contendere qd ab qo (to insist upon): to write too v., iracundius scribere.

VEHICLE. See CARRIAGE.

VEIL, s. A cover to conceal the face, rica; dim. ricinium (*not* velum, *weh* is = a sail, a curtain).—flammeum. flammeolum (a bride's v.).—Any covering, velamen. velamentum. integumentum. involucreum (also velum, *copy as i. t. for the v., i. e. curtain, of the Tabernacle or Temple*). [Fig.] A pretext, species. imago. simulacrum. Under the v. of, per simulationem (*not* sub obtentu or sub pretextu). See PRETEXT.

VEIL, v. qd velare (prop. and fig.).—nomine es rel tegere atque velare qd (improp. = to cloak; e. g. cupiditatem suam, C.). See TO CLOKE.

VEIN, [PROPR.] vena (arteria is = an artery). A small v., vena: to open a v. (as a punishment), venam incidere, rescindere, secare, ferire, percutere; ci venam solvere et sanguinem mittere (Gell. 10, 8): to open a v. (as a surgical operation), sanguinem mittere; in the arm, ex brachio. [Fig.] vena (in metals, wood, or marble).—fبرا (in plants).—meatus ligni (in wood). The space between v's in the earth, intervallum; marked with v's, venosus (e. g., a stone, lapis): a v. of humour, &c., ingeni vena.

VELLUM, *pergamena or membrana (vitulina). V. paper, charta levigata, pergamena.

VELOCITY, celeritas. velocitas (g. u. of rapid motion, as visible).—pernicitas (fleetness).—incitatio (of a body driven onwards).—rapiditas (e. g. fluminis). V. in speaking, dicendi celeritas; oratio incitata: with v., celeriter; raptim.

VELVET, *holosericum. Of v., holosericus (Lampr.; e. g. vestis holoserica): a v.-brush, *scopula holoserico detergendo facta.

VENAL, [Pertaining to the veins, by gen. vena or venarum]. [Open to bribery and corruption, mercenary, venalis (C.). pretio venalis (L.). numarius (opp. integer, incorruptus, abstinent). V. judges, iudices numarii (C. Att. 1, 16, 8).

VENALITY, animus venalis, corruptibilis facilius. qui pretio se vendi patitur, animus largitioni non resistens. qui pretio et mercède ducitur (ast. C.).

VEND. See SELL.

VENEER, arborum aliâ integere (ast. Plin.).—*qd villius ligno pretiosior cortice facere; or (if the reading of Salmastius be adopted) villioris ligni e pretiosiore cor-

ticem facere (see quotation at end of article).—ligna tenui bractea tegere, or lignum villius pretiosioris ligni bractea tegere or integere (—tenuis bractea ligna tegat, O.; where, however, bract. is a thin plate of metal; it is also, however, used for a thin piece of wood, as in the following passage of Plin., which is a locus classicus on veneering: hæc prima origo luxurie. arborum aliâ integri, et villiores ligno pretiosiores cortice feri. Ut una arbor æquius veniret, excogitata sunt ligni bractea: Hist. Nat. 16, 43, 84. Salmastius reads villioris ligni e pretiosiore cortice feri.

VENEERING, *luxuria arborum aliâ integendi; or Crel. by verbs under VENEER. V. was invented, excogitata sunt ligni bractea (Plin., as quoted in the preceding article).

VENERABLE, venerabilis. venerandus. reverendus. gravis. augustus (*copy by external dignity*).

VENERATE, venerari. adorare (the latter the stronger, not used by C.; both with the addition of ut deum, when spoken of a man to whom divine honour is paid).—revereri. [In a wider sense = to love and honour, colere. mirifice or diligentissime colere. observare. (diligenter) colere et observare. observare et diligere. In honore habere. To v. as a parent, or with a filial affection, qm in parentis loco colere.

VENERATION, veneratio, adoratio (early, and in L., &c.).—cultus. Superstitiosus v., superstitio; vid.

VENERATOR, venerator (poet., O.).—cultor. A zealous or constant v., assiduus cultor; or by the verbs, qui veneratur, &c.

VENEREAL, venereris; or by gen. amoris, veneris.

VENGANCE, ultio (private).—vindicta (inflicted by competent authority).—poenæ (penalty, punishment).—Ira. iracundia (anger, wrath). To take v. ukiaci (C.); ultionem petere (T.), exigere ab qo (Juss.); poenæ petere, repetere ab qo. See AVENGE.

VENIAL, veniâ dignus (q., cui venia dari potest. quod excusationem habet. quod habet qd excusationis (C.). H. translates 'venial faults' by mediocritas et quasi ignoscas vitia; Ter. has culpa ea, quæ sit ignoscenda (a v. fault; Phorm. 5, 3, 26).

VENSION, caro ferina; or simply ferina (sc. caro). carnes cervinæ (of the deer).

VENOM, venenum. virus, i. n. (prop. and fig.) See also POISON.

VENOMOUS, [PROPR.] venenatus (C.). veneno infectus, tinctus, imbutus. virulentus (Gell.). V. serpentes, serpentes venenati (Np.), virulenti (Gell.): their bite is v., venenum inspirant moribus (V.; poet.); morsus virus habent (Cels.). [Fig.] acerbis. iracundus. furibundus.

VENT, s. [Admission of air, aditus aeris. A v.-hole, spiraculum (Plin.); spiramentum (Vair.). To give v. to (prop.) = to admit air, ventilare (e. g. vinum; aditum aeris admittere; also aperire cœlum (Plin.): = to let out, rei viam aperire; (fig.) erumpere: I must give v. to my joy, erumpere licet mihi gaudium (Ter.): to give v. to one's hatred, odium expromere or effundere (agst aby, in qm); odium dictis factisque explere: to give v. to one's ill humour, displeasure, stomachum in qm erumpere; dolor meus in qm incurat: to give v. to one's anger (agst any one), iram in qm effundere, evomere, erumpere; to give v. to one's hatred, odium sorbere (lit., to swallow it). [Sale, market, venditio mercium. A good or quick v., *facilis et expedita venditio mercium: to find a good v., *facile vendi: to find no v., *repudiari: that has a good v., vendibilis (opp. invendibilis).

VENT, v. See 'to give v. to,' under the subst.

VENTILATE, ventilare. aeris, cœlo qd exponere (to expose to the air).—ventilum facere ci (as by fanning; Ter.). To v. a room, aerem immittere in conclavē: cubuli fenestras patefacere sic ut perfatus qs accedat (ast. Cels. 3, 19); perfatium in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (ast. O. A. A. 3, 807, and Plin. 17, 19, 31).

VENTILATOR, *foramen spiritale (Apic.).—spiraculum (vent-hole).

VENTRAL, ventralis; or by the gen. of venter.

VENTRICLE, ventriculus (the stomach; Cels.). V. of the heart, ventriculus cordis (C.).

VENTRILOQUIST, ventriologus (Tertull., and late writers. Gr. ὑψων, Πινάρκ; sem. ὑψωνοα, id. It is probable that, in the Classical age, the Romans employed these Greek words, according to a very common practice).

VENTURE, s. periculum (anger).—alea (game of hazard; hasard).—lacinus. facinus audax (bold deed); dimicatio fortunæ or fortunarium, vitæ, or capivi

danger where one's property or life is at stake. *At a v.*, emere. *At all v's*, temere. See also *CAST*, s.; *RISK*.

VENTURE, *v.* || *To have courage to do a thing*, audere (to run a risk);—conari (to be bold, to make an effort, with an infin.; *825* never with ut).

|| *INTRANS.* *To undertake a thing attended with danger, to run the risk of*, aleam subire or adire. so in casum dare (to run the risk).—audere (to dare). *To v. an engagement*, in aciem or certamen decendere (*825* *T. says, poetically*, audere aciem, *Ann.* 12, 28): *to v. a decisive battle*, summis cum hoste optis contendere: *to v. nothing*, periculum or hostem non audere, non subire. || *To expose to loss or danger*, qd in aleam dare. ire in aleam *cs* rei (to vent or risk a thing)—qd audere (to dare a thing)—periculum *cs* rei or in qd re facere, qd tentare, experiri, perilitari (to try one's luck in a dangerous business). *Jx.* experiri et perilitari. *To v. one's life*, committere se periculo mortis; manifesto periculo corpus obicere or caput offerre: *to v. one's life for any one*, inferre se in periculum capitis atque vite discrimen pro *cs* salute: *to venture oneself*, se committere (e.g. in aciem, in hostilem terram, in locum præcipitem): *to v. oneself in the midst of the enemy*, se immittere in mediæ pugne discrimen: *to v. oneself agst any one*, audere qm aggredi: qm adire audere.

VENTUROUS, or **VENTURESOME**, || *Of persons disposed to venture, or to encounter risk*, audens (bold, in a good sense; *espily of a single act*).—audax (bold, in good or bad sense; of the habit). confidens (full of self-confidence; in a bad sense)—temerarius (rash). *Jx.* temerarius atque audax. *To be v.*, audacem or audaciam confidentem esse. || *Hazardous*, *dangerous* (of things), periculosus (full of danger)—anceps (threatening equal danger *fm* two sides).—dubius (doubtful as to how it may turn out). *Jx.* periculosus et anceps.

VERACIOUS, *verus*, veridicus (C.). veritatis amicus, cultor, diligens (of persons). See *TRUE*.

VERACITY, veritas, fides, religio (consciousness; C.). *Strict v.*, severitas (C. *Leg.* 1, 1, 4).

VERANDAH, *subdiale (Plin.). *podium (a balcony; Plin. *Ep.*). Or it may be necessary to retain the word.

VERB, verbum (C.). *A v. active*, verbum agens; *passive*, verbum patiens (Gell.).

VERBAL, || *Having word answering to word, literal* (see *LITERAL*), ad verbum expressus. verba singula exprimens, reddens (ast. C.).—ad verbum descriptus (v. accuracy; of a copy). *A v. translation*, interpretatio ad fidem verborum facta, ad litteram verba auctoris reddens, exprimens: *petty v. discussions or distinctions*, (latæ) verborum angustie: *to drive aby to such petty v. discussions*, qm in tantas verborum angustias compellere (both C.; opp. campus, &c., the field of fair, full discussion): *a dispute that turns on petty v. distinctions*, verborum disceptatio or discordia: *to reduce athg to a discussion of petty v. distinctions*, ad verba rem deflectere: *v. criticism*, *criticæ or ars critica, quæ verborum pondera examinat (ast. C.): *a mere v. critic*, *verborum or syllabarum anceps (in a bad sense); qui verborum pondera examinat (in a good sense). || *By word of mouth, oral*, by verba, or per colloquium or colloquia. *To give aby a v. answer*, ei voce respondere; *a v. commission*, ei qd voce mandare.

VERBALLY, || *Verbatim*; vid. || *Orally*, præsens (adj.). coram voce verbis, or per colloquium or colloquia.

VERBATIM, ad verbum. verbum e verbo (C.). ad litteram (*825* verbotenus et verbatim are not Latin). *To translate v.*, ad verbum transferre (C.).

VERBOSE, verbosus. verbis abundans (C.; in a good sense)—copiosus, plenus (copiosus; opp. jejunus).

VERBOSELY, verbosè, copiosè (in a good sense).

VERBOSENESS, VERBOSITY, turba verborum (C. *de Or.* 3, 13, 50). inanis verborum volubilitas (ib. 1, 15, 17). jejuna verborum concertatio (ib. 2, 16, 68). inanis quædam profuentia loquendi (C. *Part. Or.* 23, 81). inepta verboritas, inanis garrulitas (Ern.). inanis loquacitas (Murel.). inanium turba verborum (Q. 8, 21). inanium verborum torrens (id. 10, 7, 23). inanium verborum flumen (C. *N. D.* 2, 1, 1). verborum colluvio (Gell. 1, 15, 17).

VERDANT, viridis. virens (green).—frondescens (leafy).—herbaceus (grassy). *Very v.*, perviridis: *some what v.*, subviridis: *to be v.*, virere: *to walk on a v. or shady bank*, in viridi opacâque ripâ inambulare (C.).

VERDICT, iudicium, sententia. decretum. *To give a v.*, sententiam ferre, dicere, pronuntiare; *judicare*; decernere; respondere: *to give a v. in favour of*

aby, adjudicare causam ei or qd ei; secundum qm decernere, iudicare (C.); *against*, abjudicare ei qd (in civil causes). In criminal cases = ACQUIT, CONDEM.N.

VERDIGRIS, ærugo (Plin., Col.).—ærUCA (Vitr.). **VERDURE**, viriditas (C.). viride (Plin.). *V. of the meadows*, viriditas pratorum (C.): *v. of the banks*, viridis riparum vestitus (C. *N. D.* 2, 39, 98): *to gain v.*, virescere: *to be clothed with v.*, virere: *to recover v.*, revirescere.

VERGE, s. margo; ora (edge, border).—finis; confinium (boundary, limit). *Fio.* *To be on the v. of death*, capulo vicinum esse: *capularem esse* (Sera. *Virg. Æn.* 6, 222. *Plaut. Mil.* 3, 1, 33)—in extremâ regulâ (not tegulâ) stare; extrema tangere (by a figure *fm* the race-course; see *Sen. Ep.* 12, 4, *Ruhnck.*, and 26, 1).—in præcipiti esse (i. e., to stand on the brink of a precipice, to be in extreme danger; *Cels.* 2, 6). *He seems to me to be on the v. of death*, videtur mihi prosequi se (i. e., to be attending his own funeral; *Sen. Ep.* 30, 4). *To be on the v. of ruin or destruction*, in summo discrimine esse or versari: *to lead aby to the v. of ruin*, qm in locum præcipitem perducere.

VERGE, *v.* proximum, finitimum, vicinum esse ei or rei: tangere, attingere (terram).

VERGER, *apparitor. *iolor.

VERIFY, probare (to try or examine, and find good).—explere, implere (e.g. spem; to fulfil). *To be verified* (i. e., to come true), exitum, eventum habere. evenire. ratum esse. effci, fieri; e. g. exitum, eventum habent oracula, vaticinia (ast. C.); eveniunt, fiunt quæ prædicta sunt; somnia evadunt; quæ somniarius evadunt (ast. C.).

VERILY, *nae* (only used before pronouns by C., *nae* ego, tu, illi, &c.: also medius fidius *nae*). *V. you have made a good purchase*, medius fidius *nae* tu præclarum locum emisti (C.).—certe. profecto. See also *TRULY*.

VERISIMILAR, VERISIMILITUDE. See *PROBABLE*, PROBABILITY.

VERMICULAR, vermiculatus (Plin.).

VERMILION, s. minium. cinnabaris. The colour of v., color mini, cinnabaris: *to paint with v.*, pingere cinnabari; miniare.

VERMILION, adj. miniatus (C.). miniacus (Vitr.). minianus (C.).

VERMIN, bestiolæ molestæ, rapaces, &c. (g. t.).—vermes (worms).—pediculi (lice).—mustellæ (weasels, &c.). *V. that injure corn*, &c., *bestiolæ quæ fruges, semina, &c. populatur (ast. Col.; and V., populatur ingentem faris acervum Curenio): *full of v.*, verminosus (Plin.); vermiculosus (Pall.).

VERNACULAR, vernaculus. *V. language*, sermo la, qui nobis natus est (C.). See *MOTHER-TONGUE*.

VERNAL, vernus. *V. season*, ver; tempus vernum: *v. equinox*, æquinoctium vernum (Plin. *Col.*).

VERONICA (a flower), *veronica (Linn.). On the legendary derivation *fm* vera icon or vera unica icon, cf. *Buchholz's Philosophische Betrachtungen*, and *Kraus Med. Lex.*

VERSATILE, versatilis (prop., Plin.).—mobilis, mutabilis (changeable, fickle).—alacer, promptus (ready). *A v. genius*, ingenium velox (Q.). or versatile (L. 39, 40); animus agilis (Sen.). See also *CHANGEABLE*.

VERSATILITY, agilitas, or by the adj. (prop.). *V. of mind*, animi mobilitas (Q.); ingenium mobile (Vitr.); ingenii celeritas (C.); ingenium versatile (L.) or velox (Q.); animus versutus, callidus (C.; when cunning is implied).

VERSE, || *A line of poetry*, versus, ōs (distichon, tristichon, tetrastichon, &c., a set of two, three, four, &c. verses). *Beautiful v's*, versus ornati, luculenti (C.): *very good*, *bad v's*, versus optimi, mali: *better and smoother v's*, versus magis facti et mollius euntes (H. *Sat.* 1, 10, 58): *to write v's*, versus facere, scribere: *to write excellent v's on any subject*, optimis versibus de qâ re scribere; ornatissimis atque optimis versibus de qâ re dicere (C.). || *Poetry*, numeri (pl.), versus. *To write in v.*, sententias claudere numeri; verba includere versu (C.). || *A small section*, membrum, articulus.

VERSED, exercitatus or volutus in re (experienced in).—peritus, gnarus *cs* rei (acquainted with). *Well v. in a science*, perfectus in qâ scientiâ: *to be v. in a thing*, non hospitium esse in re; *cs* rei esse imperitum: *to be v. in history*, ad historiam instructum esse: *to be v. in Greek and Latin*, et Græciæ et Latinis doctum esse: *to be well v. in ancient literature*, in veteribus scriptis studiosè et multum volutus esse: *well or thoroughly v.*, peritissimus; experientissimus; plurimo rerum usu or magno usu præditus; usu et prudentiâ præ-

stans; multis experimentis eruditus (*Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16*).

VERSICLE, versiculus (C.).

VERSIFICATION, versificatio (Q.). *The art of v. poetica; ars metrica; ars versus facienda.*

VERSIPIER, versificator (Q.). metricus (*Gell.*). artis metrice peritus.

VERSIFY, versus facere, scribere, componere (to compose verses).—versus fundere or ex tempore fundere (to compose rapidly or impulsively).—sententias claudere numeris. verba includere versu (to write in verse, not in prose).—versificare (Q.). To be fond of versifying, delectat qm claudere verba pedibus (*H. Sal. 2, 1, 28*).

VERSION. See **TRANSLATION**.

VERTEBRA, spondylus (*Plin.*). vertebra (*Cels.*).

VERTEBRATED, vertebratus (*Plin.*); made in the manner of a vertebra, having joints, jointed. *vertebris instructus.

VERTEX, vertex. See **SUMMIT**, **TOP**.

VERTICAL, usually verticalis (A. &); better directus (*Ces.*).

VERTICALLY, ad verticem.

VERTIGINOUS, vertiginosus (*Plin.*).

VERTIGO, vertigo (*L. Plin.*). To be seized with v., vertigine corripi (*Plin.*); to occasion v., vertiginem facere (*Plin.*); to suffer from v., vertigine laborare (*Plin.*); vertiginem pati (*Macrobi.*); to remove v., vertiginem discutere, sedare; offusam oculis caliginem diijcere.

VERVAIN, sideritis (*Plin. 25, 19, and 26, 88*). verbenaca (*Plin.*). *verbera officinalis (*Linn.*).

VERY, adj. See **TRUE**, **REAL**. 'Verist' may often be rendered by summus; or by a superlative. A v. fool, stultior stultissimo. | *Itself*, ipse. In that v. place, in eoque loco.

VERY, adv. summe (in the highest degree; with verbs and adjectives).—maxime quam maxime. magno opere or magnopere. maximo opere or maximopere. summo opere or summopere (with great pains or effort; only with verbs).—impense (as usually; with verbs).—perquam (used almost exclusively with words which may be compounded with per).—admodum (*Juliy*).—valde (strongly; with verbs and adjectives).—sane quam (with verbs and adjectives).—oppido (*lit.* enough for the time, plentifully, with adjectives and verbs; chiefly in common life, and hence found, for the most part, in the Comedians; but also in Cicero, in dialogues and epistles).

—satia (sufficiently; always with relation to some given end or to certain circumstances; with adjectives and adverbs; e. g. non satia se tutum in Argis videbat, not very safe).—vehementer (earnestly, passionately; with verbs of emotion or the like; as dolere, gaudere, rogare; also, not uncommonly, in other connexions, merely to denote intensity; e. g. vehementer utile est, C.; erit mihi vehementissime gratum, C.; vehementer errare. *Cæs.*).—graviter (severely; with verbs and participles; e. g. graviter egrotare, graviter iratus).—mirre. mirifice. mirum quantum (extraordinarily; with verbs and adjectives).—apprime (particularly, especially; with adjectives).—perfecte (thoroughly; with adjectives).—imprimis (before all, among the first; and for this we find also inter primos, in or cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter cæteros, super omnes).—bene (well, duly; with adjectives, adverbs, and verbs).—probe (finely; with adjectives and verbs; but only in conversational style in the Comedians).—egregie, eximie (excellently, extraordinarily; with adjectives and verbs; ~~egregie~~ egregie is used also to denote excess or defect, but only in common discourse, in dialogue, or in the epistolary style; e. g. egregie falsum, 'v. false' (but ~~egregie~~ there is no authority for egregie falli or errare, for which the Classical expressions are valde or vehementer errare, procul or longe errare, tota errare via, probe or diligenter errare).—longe (far; with words denoting preference or distinction; e. g. longe superare, præstare, or antecellere; longe diversus). 'Very' is expressed in Latin in various other ways; e. g., by per in composition with adjectives, adverbs, or verbs; as, perpauci, perquam pauci, v. few; mihi perperat, or perquam placet, I am e. well pleased or satisfied; by dis in composition with verbs; e. g. discupere, to desire v. eagerly; dilaudare, to extol v. highly;—by the superlative, sometimes with longe or multo; e. g. (longe) fertilissimus; multo ditissimus; not v. (before adjectives and adverbs), non ita; haud ita (~~not~~ not, non admodum, non valde).

VESICLE, vesicula (C.).

VESPER, vesper. vesperus.

VESPERS, *preces vespertinae.

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VESSEL, | *A receptacle, vas, vasia, u.; dim. vasculum. An empty, full v., vas inane, plenum: a v. of gold or silver, vas auro solidum (T.); vas ex argento fabrefactum (L.); pl. vasa aurea, argentea. | A ship, navis; see SHIP. | In anatomy, vas; apply in the pl. vasa, orum.*

VEST, v. See **CLOTHE**, **INVEST**.

VEST, s. See **GARMENT**, **WAISTCOAT**.

VESTAL, vestalis.

VESTIBULE, vestibulum (open space before a Roman house, where those who had business there waited; in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutacionem Cæsaris).—procceton (an ante-room to a bed-chamber, where slaves used to wait; ὑποκρίνω, in *Farr. R. R.*).

VESTIGE, vestigium (trace, footprint).—reliquie (remainder).—indicium; signum; nota (mark, indication). There is not even a v. of athg, ne vestigium quidem ullum reliquum est cs rei (C. Fam. 4, 14, 1); nullum extat vestigium (after L.).

VESTMENT, **VESTURE**. See **GARMENT**.

VESTRY, | A room attached to a church, sacristarium (a place where sacred things are kept).—vestiarium (a room where clothes are kept). | A parish meeting held in the said room. *concilium parociae. To call a meeting, *concilium parociae convocare: to hold a v. meeting, concilium (&c.) habere.

VETCH, vicia (*Col., F.*). Of v.'s, viciaia, viciarius (*Col.*).

VETERAN, veteranus. A v. = old soldier, (miles) veteranus; vetus miles expertusque belli (T.); emeritus (that has served his time out).

VETERINARY, veterinarius (*Col.*). A v. surgeon, veterinarius. medicinæ veterinariæ prudens (*Col.*): a v. school, schola veterinaria: the v. art, ars veterinaria (*Veg.*): medicina veterinaria (*Col.*).

VEX, | *TRANS.* stomachum ci facere or movere. indignationem ci movere (to render indignant).—bilen ci movere or commovere. irritare qm or cs iram (to make angry).—pungere qm (sensibly to grieve or mortify).—offendere qm (to offend, displease ably; also of things). Something v's me, qd mihi stomacho est; qd ægre fero; qd mihi molestum est; qd me pungit; qd male me habet (~~not~~ Not nihil ægrius factum est, quam ut, weh means 'it was with the most difficult that.' see C. Ferr. 2, 4, 85). These things vexed me more than they did Quintus himself, hæc mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt. To be vexed, indignari. stomachari. commoveri dolere. irasci: to be very much vexed, dolore or ira exardescere. dolore or ira incensum esse: to be vexed at athg, indignari or stomachari qd. irasci propter qd. molestæ, ægre, indigne ferre qd. very much, dirumpi qd re. discruciar: to be vexed with ably, cum qd stomachari. ci irasci. **INTRANS.** piget or tædet me cs rei. male me habet qd. ægre habeo or patior qd. molestæ, graviter, or ægre fero qd. sollicitudinem habere. in sollicitudine esse ægritudinem suscipere. ægritudine affici; about athg, laborare, sollicitum esse de re. afflicti de re (C.); anxium et sollicitum me habet qd; about ably, ægritudinem suscipere propter qm.

VEXATION, ægritudo animi (g. i., a disturbed state of mind).—indignatio, stomachus (displeasure, indignation).—ira (anger).—dolor (sore v.; see *Hers. Cæs. B. G. 5, 4*; all these of the v. wech one feels).—offensio (v. inflicted). Slight v., indignatiuncula. animi offensiuncula: full of v., indignabundus. stomachosus (adv. stomachosæ): to my great v., non sine qd meo stomacho: to the great v. of persons, magnâ cum offensione hominum: to cause or occasion v., see **TO VEX**: to feel v., see 'to be vexed,' under **TO VEX**: to be ready to burst with v., dirumpi; at athg, qd re.

VEXATIOUS, indignandus: plenus stomachi (that deserves displeasure).—gravis; molestus (that is troublesome).—qd qm pungit (that annoys ably).

VIAL, phiala (φιάλη, *Juv. 5, 37*; *Mar.*; *Plin.*; used by Jerome of the 'vials' in the Apocalypse).—laguncula (dim. of lagena, a bottle).—ampulla (a flask).

VIAND. See **FOOD**.

VIATICUM, viaticum (C., *Plant.*).

VIBRATE, | *TRANS.* vibrare (v. pr.), torquere, versare, agitare qd (e. g. vibrare hastam, C.; jaculum, O.; torquere hastam, jaculum, F.). | **INTRANS.** vibrare (e. g. lingue vibrare, O.; nervi vibrare, Sen.; vox sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen.).—torqueri, agitari (e. g., of the strings of a musical instrument; C. *Tusc. 1, 10, 20*).

VIBRATION, *actus vibrandi (vibratio, *Jus. Cæpurn. ap. Popisc.*; vibratus, *us, Marc. Cap.*). V. of light, vibratus ignium (*Marc. Cap.*): v. of sound, motus sonorum (C.).

VICAR, vicarius (C.).

VICARAGE, *domus or aedes vicarii.

VICARIOUS, vicarius (C., Q.); loco, or, more rarely, in loco, ca.

VICE, vitiositas; turpitudine (*κακία, as moral evil: respecting vitiositas, see C. Tusc. 4, 15, init.*).—libidines (*evil passions or desires*).—vitium (*a fault; alkq amies*).—flagitium; scelus (*a vicious or wicked act*). To be a v., in vitio esse (*to be faulty*): to give oneself up to v., dedere animum vitii. dedere se libidinibus: to be a monster of v., ingurgitare se in flagitia (C.).—omnibus vitia affinem esse (*aff. C. de Invent. 2, 10, 33*).—omnibus vitia teneri (*aff. H. Sat. 1, 4, 130*); omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditum esse. To avoid, *see fm v.*, a vitia abstinere. vitia declinare. [A kind of instrument, *prope* retinaculum.]

VICE-ADMIRAL, qui fungitur officio supremi classis praefecti (*aff. Col. 11, 1, 17*); *vicarius praetoris navalis.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, *qui cancellarii officia or vices sustinet; usually *procuratoriarum or vicecancellarius (I. t.).

VICEREGIS, vicarius, *qui vice ca fungitur, vicem ca implet.

VICE-PRESIDENT, *praesidis vicarius.

VICEROY, *regis vicarius. *qui regis vices implet, or regis vice fungitur. To be a v. any where, *regis vice ci terrae praesae: to give a v. to a people, praepone re populo qm qui regis vice ipsi imperet (*Err.*).

VICIOUS, vitiosus (*faulty, defective*).—turpis (*shameful, disgraceful*).—improbus (*morally bad*).—flagitiosus (*infamous, gross; all of persons and things*). Jm. vitiosus ac flagitiosus, cujus in animo improbitas venatur (*morally bad; of persons*).—vitia contaminatus, inquinatus (*stained with vice; of persons*).—sceleratus, accleratus (*criminal; the former in respect of disposition, the latter in respect of action; of persons and things*). Extremely v., vitia, flagitia, sceleribus obrutus (*of persons*); vitia flagitiisque omnibus deditus (*of persons and things*).

VICIOUSLY, vitiose (*faultily*).—turpiter. flagitiose. Jm. flagitiose et turpiter.—acclerate (*basely, with moral turpitude*).

VICISSITUDE, vicissitudo. varietas. commutatio. V. of day and night, of the seasons, of fortune, &c. See CHANGE.

VICTIM, victima (*of the larger sort; propr. and fig.*).—hostia (*of the smaller sort*).

VICTOR, victor. expugnator (*with gen.*; e. g. urbis).—domitor (*with gen.*; e. g. Hispaniae: *conquisher*). See also CONQUEROR, CONQUER.

VICTORIOUS, victor. superior. To come off v., victorem or superiorem decedere. See also 'to obtain a victory.'

VICTORY, victoria (v. pr.).—tropaeum (*τρόπαιον, trophy; melior for v., as Np. Them. 5, 3, victoria quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo*).—palma (*fig., reward for v., superiority*). A decisive v., parva et explorata victoria: a v. over foreign enemies, victoria externa: a v. over enemies at home, victoria domestica: to get, win, &c. a v., victoria potiri: the v. was easy, facile erat vincere: after the v. was obtained, parâ victoria: to turn the scale of v. in favour of aby, victoriam ad qm transferre: to have the v. in one's hands, victoriam in manibus habere: to follow up a v., victoria uti (C.); a victoria nihil cessare (L. 34, 16; ~~non~~ but not victoriam exercere, *wh. in L. 2, 55, and 7, 22, fm the context, has quite a different meaning*): to concede the v. to aby, manus dare vincique se pati (*to confess oneself conquered*): ei palmam dare (*to concede the superiority to aby*): to foretell a certain v., certam victorie spem augurari: to proclaim a v., victoriam proclamare: to celebrate a v., victoriam concelebrare (*also by Crcl. with the verbs under CONQUER*; e. g., after a v. over enemies, difficulties, &c., victis hostibus, difficultatibus: to obtain a v., vincere (q. t.); victoriam consequi or adipisci: superiorem or victorem decedere: palmam ferre (*fig., to have the superiority*): over aby, vincere or superare qm: victoriam ferre, referre ex q; victoriam reportare ab re de qo: to obtain a complete v. over aby, devincere qm (e. g. Pannos classe): to obtain a v. over one's passions, &c., cupiditates coercere, continere, comprimere: cupiditibus imperare: a certain, uncertain, doubtful, brilliant, honorable, glorious, &c. v., victoria certa, explorata, incerta, dubia, clarissima, honesta (*egregia, L.*), praecleara, gloriosa (C.): a melanchoy, bloody, bloodless, cruel, wicked v., victoria ascerba, eruenta, incurata (L.), funesta, crudelis, nefaria: a complete v., victoria iusta: an easy v., victoria facilis: almost to give up the v. for lost, victoriam prope despe-

rare: that v. cost the Carthaginians much blood, Pœnia ea victoria multo sanguine stetit: our v. was won without the loss of a man, victoria nobis incurata fuit (L. 2, 31): Scipio was called Africanus on account of his great v. over the Carthaginians, Scipio ob egregiam de Pœnia victoriam Africanus appellatus est.

VICTUAL, supportare frumentum et comestum (*Caes.*). frumentum dare. comestum portare (S.; to send a supply of provisions).—sustinere comestum (*to v. well, to keep up an ample supply of provisions; Caes.*); rem frumentariam providere, comparare (*to obtain and furnish with provisions in the first instance; exercituli*).

VICTUALLER, caupo (C.). hospes (a host).—popinarius (*Lamprid.*).

VICTUALLING-HOUSE, caupona (*shop where wine and ready-dressed meat were sold*).—popina (*where persons were allowed to eat and drink 'on the premises'*).—taberna cauponis (*Pand.*).

VICTUALLING-OFFICER, rei frumentariae praefectus, praepositus, qui rei frumentariae praest. annonae praefectus (L. 4, 13). frumentarius (*Hirt.*).

VICTUALS, cibis; pl. cibi (*the pl. when several kinds of food are spoken of*).—esca (*food prepared, so as to be eaten; v. and drink*). Jm. cibis potusque; cibis vinumque.—victus (q. t.). Moderate quantity of v. and drink, temperate escæ modicæque potiones: he is fond of his v., libenter cenat.

VIE WITH, § Of persons, certare or concertare or contendere cum qo. amulari qm cum qo. To v. with aby in atq, qâ re certare or concertare cum qo; (*of mutual competition*) qâ re inter se certare. § Of things, certare cum qâ re (*poet. ci rei*; e. g. viridique certat bacca Venafro, H.).—amulari qd (e. g. Balicæ uvæ Albanum vinum amulantur, Plin.).

VIEW, § Sight, visus, ūs. See SIGHT. § Survey, aspectus, ūs. conspectus, ūs. To take a v. of, qd visere or invisere (*to look at out of curiosity; invisere, with accuracy*).—aspicere (*to look at*).—inspicere (*to inspect*).—contemplari (*to view*).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (*to examine one by one*). To take a v. of a country, aspiciere situm omnem regionis; contemplari locorum situm: to take a v. of atq on the spot, in re praesenti cognoscere qd: point of v.; see POINT. § Prospect, prospectus, ūs; see PROSPECT. To command a v.; see also TO COMMAND (*end, β*). § Design, object, end, consilium (*plan, design*).—finis (*object in view*).—quod mihi proposui (*end proposed*).—quod maxime sequor, spectro (*special object in view*). ~~scopus~~ scopus is not Latin: to have atq in v., spectare qd or ad qd, or followed by ut (*to look at*).—querere or sequi qd (*to endeavour to reach or attain*).—propositum habeo or propositum est mihi qd, or followed by an infinitive (*to propose or purpose a thing*).—cogitare qd, or followed by an infinitive (*to think of doing atq*).—(animo) intendere, followed by the accusative of a pronoun, by ut, or by an infinitive; animum intendere ad re in qd (*to turn one's mind to a thing*).—tendere ad qd (*to strive after atq*).—id agere, ut (*to have in hand*).—rationem referre ad qd. To have atq eply in v., qd potissimum, maxime sequi: qo consilia et cogitationes imprimis referre: to have a different v., non idem velle: to have quite other v's, longe alio spectare: to entertain v's hostile to the state, contra rempublicam sentire: to have nothing in v. but the public good, ad communem salutem referre omnia; ca mens nihil nisi commodum publicum videt: to take the same v. of atq, de qâ re idem sentire (*with aby, cum qo or atque qe*), or simply cum qo sentire: alii entertain the very same v's, omnes sentiant unum atque idem: to entertain a different v., non idem sentire de qâ re: what are your v's? quid tibi vis? quid tua mens est? my view is, mens mea hæc est, eo pertinent, or valent, mea consilia: it is far fm my v., plurimum ab eo absum: with a good v., bono consilio or animo: with this v., with a v. to, eo consilio ut: hoc animo; hac mente (~~non~~ ad eum finem, in this sense, occurs only in later writers): idcirco: ita, ut; eo, ut, &c. 'With a v. to,' often by ad only: e. g., with a v. to conciliation, ad conciliationem gratia.

VIEW, v. qd inspicere (*to see in what state a thing is; survey*).—visere; invisere (*to look narrowly into, examine closely*).—spectare (*to look at openly and carefully*).—perlustrare (*to look over, look at thoroughly*).—contemplari (*to look at steadily*).—intueri (*to look at attentively, with interest*).—oculis collustrare or perlustrare (*to look over carefully or minutely*).—oculis obire, Plin. Sp. (*to look over, take a view of*).

VIEWLESS. See INVISIBLE.

VIGIL, vigilia. pervigilium (*through the whole night*). To keep a v., vigilare. pervigilare.

VIGILANCE, *vigilantia* (v. pr.).—*cara; diligentia* (*cara, diligence*).—*cautio; circumspectio* (*circumspection*).

VIGILANT, *vigilans*. *vigil.* To be v., *vigilare*. *ad-vigilare*: to be very v., *mirifica esse vigilantia*: to keep a v. eye upon, *diligenter custodire* qd or qm: to be v. in any service, *excubare vigilareque pro* q. (C.): v. care, *vigilantes curae* (C., *impropr.*). *Id = cautions*, vid.

VIGILANTLY, *vigilanter* (C.).

VIGNETTE, **emblemata*. **ornamentum*. **imago* ornamenti causâ apposita.

VIGOROUS, [*Forcible*, vid.] [*Full of strength*, valens, validus (g. t.).—*firmus* (*firm*; of men and the human body, states, &c.; then also of other objects; e. g. *cibus firmus*, potio *firma*). *Jx.* *firmus* et *robustus* (e. g. *res publica*); *valens* et *firmus* (e. g. *civitas*).—*robustus* (*robust, staunch*; of the human body, the state, &c.). *Jx.* *robustus* et *valens* (e. g. *homo*).—*laetotus* (*muscular; of men and animals*).—*corpore vigens*. *corpore validus*. *corpore robusto* (*only of man*; the former denoting a body in the prime of youth; the second, vital strength; and the third, relating to firm sound flesh).—*potens*; *efficax* (*powerful; of effect*).—*gravis* (*that influences the mind forcibly; of speech and the speaker*).—*nervosus* (*full of nerve in expression; of a speaker*).—*alacer*; *vividus* (*lively*).—*strenuus* (*that sets to work with energy*).—*impiger* (*not sluggish*). To be v., *corpore vigere*. *corpore robusto esse*. *corpore valere* or *validum esse*. *bonis viribus esse* (*that possesses strength*): a v. speech, *oratio gravis*, also *nervi orationis* (*energetic expressions or words*): a v. delivery, *actio plena spiritus* (*full of spirit and life*): in a v. manner; see **VIGOROUSLY**.

VIGOROUSLY, *nervose*, *gravier*. *strenue*. *impigre*. *alacri animo* [*Jx.* in **VIGOROUS**]. *He spoke so powerfully and v., tantâ vi tantâque gravitate dixit*: to support any most v., *qm enixissime juvare*. See also **FORCIBLY**.

VIGOUR, [*Force*, vid.] [*Mental force*, *robur animi* or *animi vis*.—*magnum*, *quo qd valet*, *ingenium*, *ingenii prestantia* (*high cultivation of the mind*).—*animi firmitas* (*fortitude of mind or character*).—*virtus* (*mental or moral strength; fortitude*).—*animi vigor* (*liveliness or freshness of the mind; opp. corporis vigor*).—*vis ingenii*, or, simply, *ingenium* (*productive mental power; respecting ingenium*, see *H. Sat.* 1, 4, 43, *Heind.*).—*vigor*. *virtus* (*fulness of power; both of animal and inanimate subjects*).—*vis vitalis* (*vital power*).—*animus*; *anima* (*the vital principle; ὁ ἐνθυμητικὸς*).—*sanguis* (*vitality, as well of the body as of speech; also of the speaker himself*). *Full of vigour*, *plenus sanguinis* (*of persons and things*): to lose the true v., *verum sanguinem perdere* or *deperdere* (*of a speaker*): the *scholastic orations* possess less nerve and v. than those of the forum, minus *sanguinis* et *virium* *declamationes* habent, quam *orationes*: what v. is displayed in this book, quantum in illo libro *vigoris* est (*Sen. Ep.* 64, 2): v. of expression or thought, *gravis verborum et sententiarum* (see *C. Or.* 3, 32): a man full of v., *vir fortis*: the v. of a speaker, *virtus oratoris*: with a certain v., cum quadam *virtute*. [*Energy*, vid.] [*Activity*, vid.]

VILE, [*Worthless, despicable*, *vilis* (*properly, that to which one affixes a low value; then, worthless, paltry*; e. g., *honour*).—*contemnendus*. *contemptus*. *despectus* (*despised*); [*SYN.* in **DESPISE**].—*abjectus* (*flung away; hence worthless*). *Jx.* *contemptus* et *abjectus* (*Res*). *Avoid contemptibilis, despicabilis, aspernabilis*. A v. fellow, homo *despicatissimus*; homo *contemptissimus* or *contemptissimus* et *despectissimus* (*despised, despicable*).—homo omni parte *detestabilis*; homo *impurus*; monstrum *hominis*. To become v., in contempionem venire or adduci. [*Abominable*, *foet.*, *foedus*, *abominandus*, *detestandus*, *detestabilis*, *nefandus*, *immanis*, *teter*. [*SYN.* in **ABOMINABLE**].]

VILELY, *foede*, *foedissime*, *nefarie*, *teterrime*.

VILENESS, *turpitude*, *animus abjectus* (*baseness*). Usually by *Crci.* with the adj. (*Res*) not *vilitas*, *vek* is cheapness.)

VILIFY, male dicere ci (*to speak ill of*).—*criminari* (*to accuse*).—de qd absente *detrahendi causâ* male dicere, *contumelioseque dicere*. *detrahere de ca famâ* or *gloriâ*.

VILLA. See **COUNTRY-HOUSE**.

VILLAGE, [*PROPR.*] *pagus*. *vicus* (*the former, a large v.; the latter, a small v. or hamlet, a farmhouse with out-buildings, &c.*).—*rus*; *agri* (*v. with the country round it; the country, as opposed to the town*). Of a v., *paganus*. *vicanus* (*that lives in a v.*).—

agrestis; *rusticus* (*of the country; hence boorish, coarse*. From v. to v., *pagamit*. *vicitam*: v. life, *vita rustica* or *rusticana*: of or belonging to v.'s, *paganica*. [*The inhabitants of a village*, *pagus pagani vicani*.]

VILLAGER, *paganus*. *vicanus*. *homo rusticanus* ex *municipio*. *homo rusticanus*. *homo municipalis*.

VILLAIN, [*A bad, worthless fellow*, *homo malus*, *improbus*, *homo nequam*. *Jx.* *nequam* et *improbus*. *homo scelestus*, *sceleratus*, *consceleratus*.—*homo perditus* or *profligatus*. *homo nefarius* et *improbus*.—*homo sine religione ullâ ac fide*. *A detestable v.*, *profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus*. *homo omnium sceleratissimus*: a manifest v., *homo foedus* et *aperte malus*: a crafty v., *homo ingeniosissime nequam* (*Fell.*). v. f. acutus! (*as abusive exclamation*). [*Serv*, *adscrip-tus glebe*.—*servus* (g. t. for *slave*).—*mancipium* (*bought or taken in war*).—*verna* (*one born in the house*).]

VILLANAGE, *angaria* (*a Persian word, but in use as early as the time of Cicero*; see *Frugm. Nigidii* ap. *Gell.* 19, 14, extr.; frequent in the *JCti.*; *propr.*, the work or service of an *angarus*, who was originally a person bound to act as a courier in the service of the state when required).—*angarium prestatio* (*the performance of v., JCti.*)—*opera serva* (*the service performed*; *qst. Plaut. Pers.* 2, 4, 9). To perform v., **angarium* or *operam servam* *prestare*: *Lycurgus caused the lands of the rich to be cultivated by the poor in v.*, *Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colendos dedit* (*C. Rep.* 3, 9).

VILLANOUS, *improbus*, *nequam*, *scelestus*, *foedus*. See also **VILLAIN**.

VILLANOUSLY, *improbe*, *scelestè*, *foede*, *nefarie*. **VILLANY**, *improbitas* (*villanous disposition*).—*flagitium*, *scelus*, *foedum* or *indignum* *facinus*, *dedecus* (*a villanous or disgraceful action*).

VINDICATE, *rem sibi* ad se *vindicare* (*by law or not*).—*tenere*. *obtinerè* (*to make good one's right to a disputed possession*).—*retinère* (*to withhold althg, not to give it up*).—In the poets and later prose-writers, *asserere* qd ci (*sibi*), or *asserere* only (see *oculo asserere*, O. So 'assert the native skies,' *Dryd.*; i. e., *claim to be heaven-born*.—*nec laudes asserere nostras*, O. *nec sapientia*, *nomen sibi asseruit*, Q.). To v. a right successfully, *vis* *tenere*, *obtinerè*, *retinère*: to v. a right (= to endeavour to make it good), *vis persequi*: to v. one's liberty (i. e., to escape from actual servitude), *se in libertatem asserere*; se *asserere* (O.).

VINDICATION. By *Crci.* with the verb.

VINDICATOR, *assertor* *ca rei* (L., and post-Aug in prose; *vindicatior*; e. g. *gladius assertor libertatis*, *Sen.*).—*propugnator* *ca rei* (e. g. *libertatis*, C.; a champion of a cause).—*defensor* (*a defender*; also one who wards off althg).

VINDICTIVE, *ulciscendi cupidus* (*in a simple case*).—qui nullam *injuriam* *inultam* atque *impunitam* dimittit (*that allows no injury to pass unavenged*). *Exceedingly v.*, *inimicissimus persequentissimus* (*Amic. ad Herem.*).

VINE, *vitis*.—*labrusca*. *salicastro* (*a kind of wild v.*, see *Poss. Fr.* 5, 7).—*vitis* *generosae stirpis* (*a cultivated v.*). To plant v.'s, *vites* *serere* or *ponere*. *Vinum* *serere*: to cultivate a v., *vitem colere*: to prop a v., *vitem palare*: to prune or tie up a v., *vitem amputare*, *ligare*: to ingraft a v., *vitem inserere*: to propagate a v., *vitem propagare*: the v. grows too luxuriantly, *vitis supervacuis frondibus* *luxurians* *silvestis*: the v. climbs, *vitis claviclevis* *adminiculata* *se erigit*.—(*Res*) *palme* or *flagellum* is a very thin and slender branch or shoot of a v.; but also used, by meton., for the v. itself, Col.)

VINE-BRANCH, *palme*, *flagellum* (*if very thin and slender*). See **VINE**.

VINE-DRESSER, *vinitor*. *vindemitor*. *vitium cultor*.

VINE-FRETTER, *convolvulus* (*Cato R. R.* 95, 1, &c.).—**sphinx* *epilpor* (*Linna.*).

VINEGAR, *acetum*. *Sharp v.*, *acetum acris saporis*; *acetum acidissimum*: to put in v., *aceto condire* (*to season or flavour with v.*, *Schol. Acron.*): **aceto macerare* (*to soak in v.*): to turn to or become v. (*of wine, &c.*) in *acetum verti*: *over as v.*, *acidissimus*.

VINEGAR-CRUET, *acetabulum*.

VINE-KNIFE, *faix* *vinitoria*.

VINE-LEAF, *vitis folium*. *folium vitigineum* (g. t.).—*pampinus* (*a young tender leaf*). *Fino-leaves*, *folia vitiginea*, *orum*: of or consisting of v. leaves, *pampineus*: full of v. leaves, *pampineus*: to strip of the superfluous v. leaves, *pampinare*: ornamented with &c.

campinatus (also if artificially made; see *Voss. V.* fcl. 3, 39).

VINE-PROP, pedamentum, statūmen (g. f.).—ridica (made of an olive or oak-tree).

VINEYARD, vinea, vinētum, collis vinarius, mons amictus vitibus, hortus vinearius (Ulp. *de* arbustum, a plantation of trees for the purpose of supporting and bearing vines). To plant a v., vineam instituire; vineum instituire et ponere.

VINTAGE, vindemia. A good, poor v., vindemia bona, magna (Pall.), gracilis (Plin. Ep.), exigua (Col.); vindemiola (C.): of or belonging to a v., vindemiatorius (Farr.): to gather the v., vindemiam facere (Col.), netere (Plin.), colligere (Plin. Ep.): I have but a poor v., yet better than I had expected, vindemias graciles quidem, uberores tamen quam expectaveram colligo (Plin. 9, 20, 2).

VINTNER, caupo, vinarius (Plaut.).

VIOL, fides, ium, pl.

VIOLATE, violare, frangere, rumpere (to break). To v. one's word, idem frangere, violare; fidem prodere: to v. laws, leges percurrere, violare; a legibus discedere (rumpere, poet.): to v. an oath, iurandum non servare, non conservare: to v. friendship, amicitiam violare, dissolvere, dirumpere: to v. chastity, ci stuprum inferre or offerre; ci vitium offerre or vim afferre; qm per vim stuprare, qm violare; pudicitiam ci expugnare or eripere; decus muliebri ci expugnare (L. 1, 48).

VIOLATION, violatio (L.); but usually by the verb.

VIOLATOR, violator (L.); but usually by the verb.

VIOLENCE, vis (intensive strength; for wch Pliny is the first to use also vehementia).—gravitas (great impression made by athg on the senses or feelings).—Incitatio, impetus (haste).—violentia (force, vehemence).—rior, aestus (heat; eply of a fever, of passions).—impotentia (want of self-government).—iracundia (irritability, inclination to anger). V. of a storm, vis tempestatis: with v., see VIOLENTLY: to take with v., vi apere (g. f.); vi eripere ci qd (to snatch or tear away); vi or per vim expugnare (to take by storm); to apply or use v., vi agere; with athg, per vim facere qd; in order to carry athg into execution, vi expugnare qd; extorquere qd: to do v. to, use or apply v. to abq or athg, vim adhibere ci or ci rei (g. f.); vim afferre ci; vim et manus inferre ci (to lay v. hands on); violare qm or qd (to inflict an injury); to offer v. to a female, vim or tuprum afferre ci; stuprum inferre ci; per vim stuprare qm; decus muliebri expugnare: to do v. to oneself, naturae suae repugnare (to act contrary to one's nature and custom); in any matter, frango ipse me, coquoque (Orelli, cogo) qd ferre toleranter (to bear or endure athg with submission or patiently. C. ad Div. 4, 6, 1); tormentum sibi injungere, ne (see Plin. Paneg. 6, in.).

VIOLENT, vehemens (v. prop.; opp. lenis, placidus; prop. of persons, then also of things).—gravis (that strongly affects the sense or feelings; e. g., morbus; dor; verbum; adversarius).—magnus (great).—acer sharp). Jx. acer et vehemens, vehemens acereque opp. placidus mollique).—acerbus (that occasions aim).—concitatus, incitatus, intentus (in haste).—apidus (rapid, in haste).—violentus (that acts forcibly).—atrox (that causes fear or terror).—ardens, flagrans burning; of ferocious and passion).—iracundus (irritable).—impotens (unable to restrain himself; also of things; como, rabies, &c.). Jx. ferox impotensque, ferox et impotens.—importunus (rough, wild, harsh, &c.; tyrannus, libidines, &c.). To put oneself into a more v. passion, in impotentem rabiem accensus esse (L.): rain, imber magnus or maximus: a v. wind, ventus ehe mens or magnus: v. desire, cupiditas magna or cris, ardens or flagrans: a man of v. disposition, vir or homo vehemens or violenti ingenii; homo iracundus: die a v. death, manum or mortem sibi inferre; suapte manu se interficere (to lay v. hands on oneself; see 'to commit suicide'); vis ci affertur (by another): a v. interpretation, 'interpretatio contorta: to give a v. interpretation to a passage, *vim adhibere ci loco: to use v. means; see 'to apply VIOLENCE: in a v. manner, i; per vim.

VIOLENTLY, vi, per vim (in the way or by means of violence).—vehementer, valde, graviter, acriter, cerbe, contente. To contend v., vehementer contendere; critter or acerrime or fortissime pugnare: to cry out v., alde clamare: to speak v., acriter or concitate or magnā ontentione diore: to blame abq v., acerrime qm reprehendere: to resist v., vehementer repugnare.

VIOLET, violā (under this name were comprised various kinds of flowers wch resembled the v.; see *he Leg.*).—*viola odorata (Linn.). A v. bed, violarium:

v. blue, violaceus; lanthinus (ἀνθινος, of a brownish colour).—amethystinus (Mart.).

VIOLIN, *violina (must be retained, perhaps with que dieta, for fides has much too wide a signification; neither do tetra chordum or barbitos suit). To play on the v., violā canere; (well), acite: a player on the v., *violinista (analogously with citharista); or *violina canere doctus. *de* In Latin of the middle ages, this instrument is called giga or guggala.

VIOLOCELLO, tetra chordum grave minoris modi (Bass).

VIPER, viperā (prop. and fig., C.).—*coluber berna (Linn.). V.'s brood, generation of v.'s, (fig.) homines nequissimi, improbiissimi, scelestissimi. Jx. nequissimi atque improbiissimi (C.).

VIPERINE, VIPEROUS, viperinus, viperous.

VIRAGO, virāgo (Plaut., O.).

VIRGIN, a. virgo (unmarried woman, whether young or old, ἀρθίρος).—puella (ἀρθίρος, young woman, whether married or not; e. g., Nero's wife Octavia, twenty years old, T. Ann. 14, 64). *de* Virago is a strong masculine young woman, an Amazon.

VIRGIN, adj. virgineus (of or belonging to a virgin).

—virginalis (characteristic of a virgin; e. g. verocundia).

VIRGINITY, virginitas. Perpetua v., perpetua virginitas (L. 1, 3); hoc sacerdotio perpetua a viris omnibus pudicitia ei imperata est (Just. 10, 2, 4, perpetual v.).

VIRILITY, virilitas.

VIRTUAL, Crci. with quod idem valet, quod re quidem verā (qd est). See quotations in VIRTUALLY.

VIRTUALLY, re quidem (or autem) verā (e. g. hæc ille si verbis non audet, re quidem verā palam loquitur, C. Quint. 17, 11.). A law is v. repealed, legem mos publicus repudiavit: he v. says this, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quæ dicit idem valet.

VIRTUE, *de* Power, efficacia, vis (C.).—potestas (Plin.).—efficacia (C.).—efficientia (C., once).—efficacia (Plin.). The natural v.'s of plants, potestates herbarum (Plin. 25, 2, 5): the v.'s of medicines, facultates medicamentorum (Cels. 5, 1): to possess a certain v., vim habere; valere; efficere qd; potestatem habere; pertinere ad qd; in or by v. of, e or ex (conformably to; e. g. ex pacto, ex conventu); per (by authority of; e. g., per senatus decretum, &c.). It may also be expressed by the simple abl.; e. g., by v. of this command, quo imperio (as Np. Mil. 7, 1). *de* Good quality of athg, virtus (e. g. arboris, equi, C.; ferri, herbarum, &c.). Wine has this v., vinum eo nomine commendatur, hanc laudem habet: fidelity is the v. of a dog, summa virtus, or laus, canis in fide cernitur, posita est. *de* Moral goodness, virtus (as showing itself in meritorious and becoming actions).—innocentia (as showing itself in blameless, aply disinterested, conduct).—honestas (as showing itself in virtuous and noble sentiments).

de Neither of these words corresponds exactly to our word 'virtue' in this sense: virtus denotes, strictly speaking, only excellence (virtus est nihil aliud quam ad summum perducta natura, C. Leg. 1, 8, 25; compare Tusc. 4, 15, 34; 5, 13, 39; *de* Beier ad C. Off. 2, 6, 29), and honestas, in the Roman sense, has too exclusive a reference to character, reputation and human opinion: *de* Grotefend remarks, that honestas is nearer to our idea than virtus; but perhaps virtus must be usually adopted, the sense in wch a modern writer uses the term being fully understood. Or we may say, honestum, rectum, virtus vera; or by Crci., id quod proprie dicitur verique est honestum (C. Off. 3, 4, 17). The path of v., virtutis via (S.): lovely, heavenly v., virtus amabilis, admirabilis, divina (C.): singular, extraordinary v., virtus eximia, præclara, singularis, excellens (C.): tried v., virtus spectata, probata: oppressed v., virtus afflictæ, prostrata: active v., virtus actiosa; virtus, quæ in agendo versatur: a pattern of v., exemplar virtutis (Sen.); lumen probitatis et virtutis (C. Amic. 8, 27): to be possessed of v., virtutem habere; virtute præditum, ornatum esse; est in quo virtus: to depart or deviate fm v., a virtute discedere; honestatem deserere: v. commends itself by action, omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit (C. Off. 1, 6, 19). *de* A single feature of moral goodness, virtus. The v. of temperance, of justice, virtus continentie, justitiæ (C.): all v.'s are equal, omnes virtutes sunt inter se æquales et pares (C. de Or. 3, 14, 55): to make a v. of, necessarily, laudem virtutis necessitati dare (C.); necessitati cedere, concedere, parere, qd dare, tribuere (Afr. C.). *de* Chastity, pudicitia, pudor.

VIRTUOSO, rerum antiquarum studiosus (one fond of antiquarian pursuits, a collector, &c.).—*artium ama-

tor. liberalium artium studiosus. homo elegans.—rerum artificiosarum studiosus (*fond of collecting works of art*).

VIRTUOUS, virtute præditus, ornatus, virtutis compos. In quo virtus inest; *or ppus rather probus, honestus, rectus (with ref. to moral goodness and an upright life)*. *A. viri*, vita honesta; *or, in the highest sense, vita sancta; vitæ sanctitas, sanctimonia: a. v. action, quod cum virtute fit; honeste, recte factum; actio honesta (aft. C.): thoroughly v., in quo inest virtus omnibus numeris perfecta, absoluta: to be highly v., singulari, eximii virtute præditum esse: to have led a thoroughly v. life, virtutis perfectæ perfectum functum esse munere (C. Tusc. 1, 45, 109): all v. persons are happy, omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt (ibid. 5, 13, 39).*

VIRTUOUSLY, cum virtute, honeste, recte, sancte. *To live v., cum virtute vivere; degere vitam cum virtute (C.); recte, honeste, sancte vivere (C.).*

VIOLENCE, [PROPR.] *viros*, *l. n.* "rei virulentæ vis." [FIG.] *viros*, *l. n.* acerbitas, amaritudo, gravitas.

VIROLENT, [PROPR.] *virulentus (Gell.)*.—*or by Crcl. with virus.* [FIG.] *acerbus, amarulentus, asper, mordax.*

VIRUS, *virus*, *l. n.*

VISAGE. See COUNTERFANCE, FACE.

VISCERA, viscera, um, *pl.* (usually of the heart, lungs, liver, &c.).—*intestina, orum, pl.*—also *intæranæ, orum (Plin., the lower intestines).*

VISCID, VISCOUS, viscosus (Pall.).—*lentus (F.)*.—*tenax (Plin.)*.

VISIBILITY, *by Crcl. with words under VISIBL.*

VISIBL, (*prop.*) aspectabilis. quod cerni, oculis cerni, potest. quod cadit, venit, in, sub aspectum. quod cadit sub oculos, in conspectum. quod ante oculos positum est. quod aspectu sentitur. quod in cernendi aenum cadit.—*conspicuis (strikingly v., H. Phædr., T.)*.—*subjectus oculis (L.)*.—*sub oculos (plainly v., Q. R. Avoid visibilia, Appul., late).* The v. world, mundus quem cernimus (C. Univ. 2); quæ sub aspectum cadunt (ibid. 4); hæc omnia quæ vidimus (C. Cat. 3, 9, 21); ea quæ sunt quæque cernuntur omnia (C. Fin. 1, 6, 17); v. things, quæ oculis cernimus; quæ sub oculos cadunt; quæ aspectu sentiuntur (C.): to be v., oculis, aspectu cerni: ante oculos positum esse (C.): in oculis situm esse (S.): sub oculis esse; oculis subjectum esse (L.): in prospectu esse (Cæs.): in oculis incurrere; sub *or* in oculis, in conspectum, sub aspectum, cadere; conspici; apparere: to render v., subicere qd oculis, sub oculos, *or* sub aspectum; aperire: to become v., in conspectum dari; aperiri; *as* aperire (opp. occultari, deltescere); sub oculos subijci (Q); oculis se dare (Plin. Ep. Sen.). [FIG.] *Apparent, clear, manifest, manifestus, promptus, apertus, evidens, expressus, illustris, perspicuus. To be v., apparere; patere; manifestum esse. See also APPARENT.*

VISIBLY, [PROPR.] *by Crcl. with the adj.* [FIG.] *evidenter.*

VISION, [FIG.] *visus, ñs, aspectus, ñs, conspectus, ñs, or by Crcl. with oculi.* [A] *n apparition, res objecta (that wch presents itself to the eye, C. Acad. 2, 12, 38; 14, 48)*.—*visum (alth seen, a sight)*.—*visæ species (a form wch one believes he has seen, whether awake or in a dream)*.—*simulacrum (an apparition)*. *Not spectum, wch is = εἶδωλος in the language of the Stoics; see C. ad Div. 15, 16, 2. See also APPARITION.* [A] *chimæra, delirantis somnium, aberrantis animi mera deliria, comementum (a fiction).*

VISIONARY, fanaticus (*inspired with a wild enthusiasm*).—*inaniis, vanus (existing only in the imagination)*.—*actus, comicentius (Actitious).*

VISIT, s. salutatio salutatoris officium. *To make a v.; see VISIT, v.: to put off a v., visendi curam differre (T.): your v. will be agreeable to us all, curam omnibus expectaturque venies: I liked my v. at Talma's, ful libenter apud Talma. (Syr. in CALL, s.)*

VISIT, v. visere. *ce visendi causâ venire. Invisere, visitare. adire, convenire. salutare, salutatum *or* salutandi causâ ad qm venire, ad qm salutandum venire. (Syr. in CALL = Visit.) To v. fm time to time, intervisere: to v. a place (to stay there, *or* on business), obire; venire ad; adire; visere: to v. frequently *or* regularly, frequentare: to v. ab frequently, *ce* domum frequentare: celebrare (cell., of throwing it); frequenter *or* multum *or* frequentem ad qm ventilare: to v. a sick person, ægrotum visere; ægrotum visitare: to v. one's patients, ægrotos perambulare: to v. one's country houses, obire villas suas: much visited (of places), frequens; celebrer: to v. (for inspection, &c.), spectare (Bau.): to*

v. the several stations, circumire stationes (see Herz. ad Cas. B. G. 5, 1). [Visit with = inflict, v.] *To v. with punishment, animadvertere (to censure; vindicare (to satisfy justice for a crime)—persequi (to follow up with punishment). To v. with a heavy punishment, gravius qd statuere in qm.*

VISITATION, [FIG.] *visit for inspection, &c., spectatio, census, recensio, scrutatio, perscrutatio (examination). To hold a v., agere censum (Bau.): we worthy Archdeacons held his v. yesterday, there were fifty clergy present, &c.* egregius ille archidiaconus nostræ agebat censum hesterni die, aderant e clerici quin-quaginta. [Infliction, vid.]

VISITING-CARD, charta salutatrix (aft. Mart. 2, 100, 2).

VISITOR, [One who pays a visit, saluator: pl., salutantes, salutatores. qui visendi (ac salutandi) causâ venit (or veniunt) ad qm.—hospes (a v. staying in the house). A troublesome v., molestus interpellator: I have a v., habeo qm mecum: I have no v., solus sum. neminem mecum habeo: I shall have many v., multi apud me erunt. [Inspector, explorator. censor (of churches, schools, &c.).

VISOR, *ppus* "os galeæ; buccula (L.)

VISUAL, *By Crcl. with visus or the verb.*

VITAL, [Of or pertaining to life, vitalis. Essential, vid.]

VITALITY, vitalitas (Plin.); *vis vitalis (C.)*.

VITALS, *vitalia, um (Plin.; Sen.)*.—*intestina, orum (lower intestines)*.—*viscera, um, pl. (heart, lungs, liver).*

VITIATE, [To make faulty, mar, vitare (i. e., to make faulty, spoil: e. g. pecunias, merces).—corruptere (to corrupt by an internal change of quality).—adulterare (to introduce what is bad or spurious into what is good and genuine; e. g. nummos, gemmas).—interpolare (to give allo a good appearance by dressing it up; e. g., to falsify a document by additions and erasures).—transcribere (to falsify in copying). [To render invalid, qd irritum facere, qd rescindere. —rescindere et irritum facere, ut irritum et vanum rescindere, refigere. (Syr. in INVALIDATE.)

VITREOUS, vitreus, vitro similis.

VITRIFICATION, *By Crcl. with the verb.*

VITRIFY, [TRANS.] in vitrum convertere qd. [INTRANS.] in vitrum converti, verti, mutari.

VITRIOL, *vitriolum (l. t.). F. works, officina vitrioli.*

VITRIOLIC, vitriolicus (l. t.; e. g. acidum, li- quor).

VITUPERATE, VITUPERARE. See BLAME, v., and CHIDE, s.

VIVACIOUS, alacer (energetically active and in high spirits).—*vegētus (awake; alive both in body and mind)*.—*viduus; vigenis (full of life and energy)*.—*promptus (ready, always prepared). Ju. alacer et promptus; acer et vigenis.*

VIVACITY, alacritas (energy and activity).—*vigore (vigorous activity)*.—*hilaritas (mirthful, joyous activity).*

VIVID, vividus, acer. See LIVELY.

VIVIDLY, acriter, vehementer (vivid, Gell.)

VIVIFY, animare (to avoid vivificare, Tertull.). See ENLIVEN.

VIVIFYING, vimanimandi, incitandi, exhilarandi, recreandi habens (to avoid vivificus, Ammian.)

VIVIPAROUS, viviparus (Appul.); *quæ partum edunt vivum.*

VIXEN, mulier rixosa, jurgiosa (Gell. 1, 17, 1); litum et rixæ cupida.

VIZIER (GRAND), *cul apud Turcos permissa est summa imperii bellique administrandi.*

VOCABULARY, index vocabulorum *or* verborum. See DICTIONARY.

VOCAL, vocalis; *or* by Crcl. with gen. of vox; e. g. v. music, vocum cantus (C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134). F. and instrumental music, vocum nervorumque cantus (ib.).

VOCALLY, ore, voce, verbis.

VOCATION. See CALLING; CALL.

VOCATIVE CASE, casus vocativus, casus vocandi (Gramm.). In the v., vocative (Gell. 13, 22, 4).

VOCIFERATE, vociferari (intrins. and trans., to cry out violently *or* passionately).—clamorem edere *or* tollere (to raise a loud cry *or* clamour). See also TO CRY; TO CALL.

VOCIFICATION, vociferatio, vociferatus, ñs (a loud, vehement crying *or* shouting fm anger, indignation, &c.).—clamor (frequently used in the pl. if of a multitude)—convicium (a noisy turbulent clamour attended by insulting expressions). Ju. clamor conviciumque. clamor atque convicium.—voces (the loud voices that

make themselves audible, mixed with clamour. See also CLAMOUR.

VOGUE, *mos.* See FASHION.

VOICE, vox (g. t.), the faculty of producing audible and articulate sounds; then also the sound itself that is produced, either of living beings or personified objects; e. g., the v. of nature, naturæ vox;—cantus (the song of birds);—sonus (the tone, sound of a v. or of a musical instrument);—vocalis sonus (the sound of the v.);—sonitus (a continuing sound, as that of the tuba, tubæ; of thunder, tonitruum). A clear v., vox clara (a loud, discernible v.); opp. a dull, indistinct v., vox obtusa;—vox canora (a clear, harmonious v.); opp. a dull, low voice, vox fusca). A clear v., vox levis (a rough v., vox aspera) a high or acute v., vox acuta (opp. a deep v., vox gravis); a flexible v., vox flexibilis (opp. a harsh v., vox dura); a full v., vox plena (opp. a thin, faint v., vox exilis); with a loud v. (e. g., to call), clarâ voce; magnâ voce: firmness, power, &c. of v., vocis magnitudo, firmitudo: clearness of v., vocis splendor: to know any by his v., qm voce noscitur. qm ex voce cognoscere: to imitate the human v., imitari humanæ vocis sonum: to raise one's v., attollere vocem: to lower one's v., submittere vocem: to exert one's v. beyond measure, vocem ultra vires urgere. || FIG. To listen to any's v., audire qm (to listen to, follow any).—qm monentem audire (to listen to any's exhortation). To obey the v. or call of nature, naturam ducentem sequi. congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere: to listen to the v. of one's conscience, a rectâ conscientiâ non discedere. || VOICE; suffrage, sententia (g. t.), of a senator in the senate, of a judge in the court, of the people in the comitia, &c.;—suffragium (the vote of a Roman citizen in the comitia; then also the voting-tablet);—punctum (the vote with a candidate received in the comitia; because the collectors of the votes [custodes] made a dot or point opposite the name of the person in whose favour the tablet was sent in). || METON., the general v., omnium consensus. consensus publicus: there is only one v. concerning any, omnes uno ore in qâ re consentiunt: to have the first v., principatum sententie tenere.

VOICELESS, || Silent, mute, sine voce (g. t.).—elinguis (of one who cannot articulate a sound or word; without speech or tongue);—mutus (speechless fm mature, mute). Jx. mutus et elinguis. mutus atque elinguis (opp. facundus)—stupidus (that has lost his voice fm amusement, &c.). I am v., nihil fari queo: to make any v. or speechless, qm elinguum reddere. See also DUMB. || Having no vote, cui suffragii latio non est.

VOID, adj. || Empty, vid. || Vacant, vacuum (e. g., an office). The place is v. or vacant, locus vacat: to be v., vacuum esse. vacare. || Pain, cassus (without use or effect; e. g., exertions, labores, &c.);—inanis (without worth, useless in itself; e. g., thought, cogitatio; exertions, contentiones);—irritus (the same as if not begun, frustrated; e. g., an undertaking, inceptum; exertion, labor). Jx. vanus et irritus. irritus et vanus.—futilis (not tenable; e. g., opinion, sententia)—nullus (as good as none; e. g., nulla est hæc amicitia).—fragilis, caducus, or Jx. fragilis caducus, or fluxus atque fragilis (without duration, perishable);—ad rem ipsam or ad rei naturam non pertinens. quod ad rem non pertinet (not belonging to the essence of a thing).—a re (foreign to a thing, unsubstantiated);—invalidus (ineffectual; opp. fortis, valens). || Inefficax (not before the div. age).—inutilis (unfit for, not to the purpose; opp. utilis, saluber). To make or render any v., qd irritum facere (to take away its legal power; e. g., a testament);—qd rescindere (to annul, make v., cancel; e. g., a testament, agreement, verdict).—Jx. rescindere et irritum facere, or ut irritum et vanum rescindere (a testament)—relegere (to undo, tear off, as a publication that has been posted up; hence, e. g., legem, to recall, revoke). To declare any null and v., qd tollere et irritum esse jubere: to consider any v., qd pro irrito habere: to be v., inanem esse; vacuum esse: of any, vacare, vacuum esse (ab) qâ re: to leave v., inanem relinquere (in such manner that nothing enters into the object);—vacuum relinquere (in such manner that something can yet be added, to leave a blank, not to fill up; e. g., a sheet of paper, tabellam)—purum relinquere (e. g., spatia, not to embellish with paintings, &c.); v. of any, privatus or spoliatus qâ re: v. of words, inops verborum or verbis: v. of spirit, ingenii sterilis (Sen. Benef. 2, 27, 1); an age v. of great examples, seculum virtutum sterile (T. Hist. 1, 3, 1); v. of joy or pleasure, voluptate carens. voluptatis expers: a life v. of joy or pleasure, vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta: v. of

feeling, sensus expers. nihil sentiens (propr.). durus ferreus. Inhumanus (impropr.): I am not quite so v. of all feeling as &c., non sum ita ferreus, qui &c.

VOID, s. locus vacuum (an empty space, a vacuum).—lacuna (a hollow; also, impropr., loss, want; e. g., of property).—hiatus, fis (an opening, a gap).—Inanitas (emptiness).—inane. vacuitas. vacuum (propr.); see SYN. in EMPTV.—vanitas (impropr., the want of intrinsic value in any; then also, in a spiritual sense, of the mind of man, See Herz. S. Cat. 20, 3). A v. left by any one in treating on a subject, pars ab qo relicta: to fill up a v., lacunam explere (with regard to space or to number): this speech has left a great v. in my mind, *hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisficit.

VOID, v. || To empty, vid. || To leave empty, inanem relinquere. vacuum relinquere [SYN. in VOID]. || To vacate; see 'to make VOID.' || To emit, alvum or ventrem exonerare. alvum exinanire, evacare; also alvum dejicere, subducere, purgare, solvere (the latter if by purging). To v. the field, inferiorem discedere. vinci.

VOLATILE, volaticus (C., who adds modo huc, modo illuc).—volaticus ac levis (Sen. Ep. 42, mrd. Not volatilis = winged, or fleeting). See also LIGHT, FRIVOLOUS.

VOLATILITY. By Crcl. with the adj.—ingenium volaticum (et sui simile): modo huc, modo illic (aft. C. Att. 15, 25, 3). See also LIGHTNESS, FRIVOLOCITY.

VOLCANIC, flammæ eructans. ignes or flammæ evomens. The soil contains v. matter, ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli naturalis materia (Justin. 4, 1, 3).

VOLCANO, mons, e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt (aft. C. Ferr. 4, 48, 106); mons flammæ eructans (aft. Justin. 4, 1, 4); mons arenas flammarum globo eructans (aft. Plin. 2, 103, 106); collis evomens flammâs (Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93). Not mons ignivomus.

VOLITION, voluntas. See WILL, s.

VOLLEY, *tormentorum bellicorum et sclopetorum strepitus (Dan.). A v. of abuse, insectatio. cavillatio (satirical abuse): to discharge a v. of abuse at any one, qm insectari, insectationibus petere; qm cavillari (in a satirical or ironical manner);—lancesere qm dictis (to censure, to criticize);—truci oratione in qm invehi. inclementium in qm invehi.

VOLUBILITY, volubilitas. See also FLUENCY.

VOLUBLE, volubilis. See also FLUENT.

VOLUME, || Any thing rolled up, volumen (empty a writing). If = book; vid. || A mass; vid. A v. of water: to be rendered by the pl. aquæ (waters): a v. of smoke rises fm, fumus evoluitur ex.

VOLUMINOUS. A v. work, multa volumina continens: a v. writer, auctor per multa volumina diffusus (Col. 1, 1, 10).

VOLUNTARILY, voluntate (of or by one's own will or determination, ἑθελούρι; opp. vi or invitus et coactus).—judicio et voluntate. sponte sua (tuâ, &c.). sponte (without inducement, fm one's own impulse, ἐκείνοισι). Jx. sua sponte et voluntate; ultro (without order or command, ἀποκρίτως; opp. ex jussu or jussus). Jx. sponte et ultro. To do any v., voluntate facere qd (opp. invitum et coactum facere; see L. 39, 37); to die v., voluntariam mortem sibi conciliare (for wch Tacitus says, poetically, voluntario exitu cadere. sponte mortem suam, voluntate extingui).

VOLUNTARY, voluntarius (ἑθελούσιος, ἑθελοντής, fm one's own choice).—volens (of one's own will; opp. coactus).—non coactus, non invitus (without compulsion or external incitement, ἐκόν, ἐκούσιος).—spontaneus (ἀποκρίτως) and ultrotronus (ἀποκρίθρονος) differing as sponte and ultro, not identical with voluntarius, occur first in Sen. Ep. and Phil. 2, 59, 7, and were probably formed by Seneca for his philosophical style. Instead of them we usually find sponte and ultro with a participle suited to the context; e. g., a v. motion, motus sua sponte factus (for motus spontaneus in Seneca), &c.

VOLUNTEER, voluntarius miles. voluntarius; pl. milites voluntarii. voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam. qui voluntarium sequuntur militiam (who have offered themselves for military service).—evocati (veterans who when called upon serve again). To enrol v.'s, voluntarios milites conscribere: to collect a corps of v.'s, manum voluntariorum cogere: to serve as a v., voluntarium sequi militiam (under the standard of any one).—castra ca sequi.

VOLUTUARY, voluptarius (given up to sensual pleasures; also of things).—ad voluptates propensus. voluptatibus deditus. To lead the life of a v., delicate vivere. ad voluptates propensum esse.

VOLEPTUOUS, voluptarius (of persons or things, C.: voluptuosus only in Pliny and later writers).—libidinosus, impudicus (of persons or things; v. in a high degree, and at the same time lascivious, intemperate, &c.)—delicatus (effeminate; e. g. homo, sermo). V. eyes, oculi lascivi et mobiles; oculi nantantes et quidam oculi passivi, et, ut ita dicam, veneri (Q.). A. v. libe, vita libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidine effusa.

VOLEPTUOUSLY, molliter, delicate. Jx. delicate ac molliter (C.); libidinoso, lascivo; or by voluptuosis, libidine.

VOLEPTUOUSNESS, voluptas. libido, lascivia.

VOLUTE, voluta (Pistr.).

VOMIT, vomitus. vomitio (that which is vomited, Plin.).

VOMIT, v. vomere. vomere. vomitu reddere.

VOMITING. In the general sense of ejecting from any hollow, to be rendered by the pres. part. of To VOMIT. I throwing up from the stomach, vomitus. vomitio. (Athy) that causes v., vomitorius, to cause or bring on v., vomitionem clare, movere, facere, evocare. vomitum creare: to check v., vomitionem sistere, inhibere, cohibere.

VOMITIVE, I Athy that causes vomiting; e. g. *pulvis vomitorius (a powder).—*ipeacacuanha (a wort).—bulbus vomitorius (Plin.).—*radix vomitoria (a root).—*tartarus emeticus (tartar emetic). To give or order aby v., qm vomere cogere. See also Emetic.

VORACIOUS, edax. cibi avidus (that eats much).—gulosus (dainty).—vorax (greedy, gluttonous).

VORACITY, edacitas. aviditas cibi. voracitas (late).

VORTEX, vortex (Sv) turbo = whirlwind.

VOTARY, deditus or addictus ci or ci rei. devotus ci or ci rei (post-Aug.). studiosus ci or ci rei. (Sv. and Pra. in Devoted.)

VOTE, v. I Profr. suffragium (of a Roman citizen in the comitia).—sententia (of a senator, judge, or of the people in the comitia).—punctum (prop. a mark in the tablet of a candidate). To give one's v. by word of mouth, sententiam dicere; in writing, s. scribere: v. and interest, suffragatio (C.): a casting v., pps *suffragium or punctum decretorium. *vox decretoria: to canvass for v's, ambire; circumire (circumire stronger than amb. C. Att. 14, 21, Antonium circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent; that is, he made in his canvassing the round from first to last: ambire would only express his canvassing, and addressing the veterans in general. See Did. p. 12). To take the v's (in the senate), patres in sententiam dicere or ire jubere; (in the comitia), populum in suffragium mittere; (in judicial trials), sententiam ferre jubere: to give one's v., see the verb. I Fio. See VOICE.

VOTE, v. sententiam ferre (to give a vote, said of a senator or a judge, or of the people in the comitia). *Not, in this sense, sententiam dicere or dare, vch = 'to give an opinion', 'declare one's sentiments', said of a senator who proposes a measure or makes a motion in the senate; whence the phrase in sententiam ca dicere, 'to v. with aby', 'to support his measure'.—suffragium ferre (said of individuals in the comitia)—in suffragium ire. suffragium inire (of the people in the comitia). *Not suffragia dare, vch = 'to suffer to v.', 'to give the privilege of voting', = suffragium impartiri. To v. concerning, sententiam ferre de qo or de qd re (of judges).—suffragium ferre de qo or de qd re (in the comitia). To v. in favour of a senator's motion, in sententiam ca dicere: to v. in favour of or with, in sententiam pede (or, of several, pedibus) ire: to v. for (a candidate), suffragio suo ornare qm. suffragio suo adjuvare qm in petendis honoribus. suffragari ci ad munus: to v. for aby, suffragari ci rei.

VOTER, qui suffragium fert (one who gives his vote).—qui suffragium or suffragii jus habet (one who has the right of voting).—qui sententiam fert, &c.—suffragator (a v. in favour of aby, supporter).

VOTIVE, votivus.

VOUCH, confirmare qd fidem facere ci rei. See ASSURE.

VOUCHER, I One who vouches for aby, auctor (g. t.).—testis (a witness; prop. or fig.).—confirmator (only prop.; one that gives security for money; see C. Cicer. 26, 77). A sure v., auctor or testis locuplet (prop.); auctor certus or gravis (prop. and fig.). I Receipt produced. To produce v's of one's account, *rationem apochis additis probare. I A warrant, videri.

VOUCHSAFE, prestare (to perform, furnish).—concedere (to grant, concede; e. g. qd ci non petend ac sine precautione).—qd faciendi potestatem facere (to give permission; to e. g. colloquendi secum potestatem facere). To v. to grant a petition, ci petenti satisfacere or non deesse; facere que qd petit; ci precibus indulgere (opp. ca preces repudiare; ci petenti deesse or non satisfacere).

VOW, v. votum (a wish connected with a v.).—voti sponsio or nuncupatio (the uttering a v. in due form before witnesses).—devotio ca rei (a v. to do something, with the idea of a sacrifice; e. g. devotio vite). Sacred v's, vch act as hindrances or impediments, religiones (Cass. B. G. 5, 6, Herz.). To make a v., votum facere, suscipere (g. t.).—votum nuncupare (to pronounce before witnesses): to fulfil or perform a v., votum solvere exolvere, persolvere, or reddere: to be bound by a v., religione voti obstrictum esse; voti sponsione obligatum esse: to consider oneself bound by a v., se voto tenari putare: to release aby fm a v., liberare qm voto: to be hindered by (sacred) v's fm doing aby, religionibus impediri (quo minus qd faciam).

VOW, v. I TRANS. spondere, respondere (solemnly or judicially).—promittere (Sv) not polliceri = to promise).—vovere, devovere (in a religious sense). I INTRANS. To declare positively, affirmare. confirmare (to assert the certainty of a thing emphatically)—asseverare (to maintain a thing earnestly; asseverare is bad in this sense, with de, or acc. and inf.—pro certo affirmare; sancte affirmare; with an oath, jurejurando affirmare or confirmare. He vowed with an oath, that he would give &c., jurejurando confirmavit—datum &c.

VOWEL, litera vocalis, or vocalis only. Clashing of v's, vocalium concursus (Q.).

VOYAGE, s. navigatio (on board a ship, or by water in general).—cursus maritimus (at sea); also Crcl. with navigare; e. g., not used to a (sea) v. (look among the following phrases), peregrinatio transmarina (a sojourning in countries beyond the sea). Not accustomed to a (sea) v., insuetus navigandi: until then my v. went on pretty well, although slowly, ego adhuc magis commodum quam strenue navigavi: to undertake or set out on a v., navigationem suscipere; navigare mare (to be actually at sea): to give up a v., navigationem dimittere: a v. out; e. g., we performed it safely, *salvi eo advehi sumus.

VOYAGER, vector (on board a ship, passenger).—peregrinator. peregrinans (that travels in foreign countries).

VULGAR, vulgaris. usitatus (usual).—vulgatus (common and well known; Q., L.).—more or usu receptus. in usu or more positus (received as a custom, or generally received).—tritus (that has been and is still in use).—obsoletus (that has become common).—quotidianus (occurring every day). Jx. usitatus et quotidianus; vulgaris et obsoletus; communis et vulgaris. vulgaris communis. The v., plebs, vulgus, sex populi (Sv. in Commons): to be v., in usu esse (usual): a v. opinion, opinio vulgaris or vulgi; sententia vulgaris; communis hominum opinio; opinio vulgata (with ref. to aby); omnium opinio de re: the v. opinion (that &c., opinio vulgata, qua creditur, &c. (see L. 40, 29): according to the v. opinion, ad vulgi opinionem; ex vulgi opinionibus: to render a word v. by frequent use, tractando facere usitatum verbum et tritum; verbum usu molle: a v. expression, verbum usitatum et tritum; verbum vulgare or vulgi: this is not a v. expression, but a philosophical term, hoc non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum: a v. saying, proverbium sermone tritum. I Ordinary, mēa n, low, see COMMON.

VULGARITY. By Crcl. with mores agrestes, &c.: mores infamorum hominum, &c.

VULGARLY, vulgo. See also COMMONLY.

VULGATE, *vulgata sacrorum librorum interpretatio.

VULNERABLE, quod vulneri, quod vulnus accipere potest (aft. C. and L.; e. g., elephanti esse mox v. under the tail, elephanti sub caudis maxime vulnera accipiunt, L. 21, 65).

VULNERARY, vulnerarius (Plin.).

VULTURE, vultur, ūris, m.; vulturarius, i, m. (prop. and fig.).

VULTURINE, vulturinus (Plin., Mart.).

W.

WAD, v. farcire (s. g. xylino).

WAD, WADDING, *xylinum vestibus insuendum (for garments); quo farcitur, differtur qd (g. t.).

WADDLE, *anktis in modum incedere or vacillare incedere, with ref. to stateliness of gait; vacillare, of the swaying of unsteady motions).

WADE, vado transire (Ces.); vadare (Veget.): that can be waded through, vadousus.

WAFER, *massa signatoria. Consecrated w., *panis cense sacre.

WAPT, transmittre, trajicere (by water).—transportare, transvehere, or simply vehere (by land or water).

WAG, s. homo jocosus (Farr., H. Ep.); homo multicl., ad jocandum aptus (C.).

WAG, v. ¶ TRAH. quater (L.); quassare (Plaut.); oncutere (O.); agitare (C.; to move, to w.)—movēre (to move). To w. the tail, caudam movēre (S.), jactare (Pers.). ¶ INTRANS. agitari, movēri.

WAGER, sponso (v. pr.)—pignus (the stake). To w. a w., sponsonem facere (with one, cum qd); pignore certare or contendere (cum qd): to win a w., positionem or sponsonem vincere: to lay any w., quovis ignore certare. W. of battle (at law), by provocare qm ad pugnam, ad certamen, &c. In barbarous Latin aditio duelli, vaditio legis (t. t.).

WAGES, ¶ PROR., merces, sōdis (of a labourer).—nantis pretium, manipretium, pretium laboris or perae. To pay w., mercedem ei dare, tribuere, perolvere; pretium operis ei solvere: to receive w., mercedem accipere ab qo: good w., merces magna (C.); igna (Col.); poor, low w., merces iniqua (C.): fair w., æqua laboris merces (C.): to fix the rate of w., mercedem ea rei constituere (C.): to offer high w., magnam mercedem ei proponere (C.): to ask for w., mercedem s. rei poscere; laboris mercedem petere: to serve for w., operas suas locare ei (Plin. Ep. 10, 55, 1). ¶ FIG. merces (L.); pretium (Ter.): (in a bad sense) pena, opprobrium (C.).

WAGGERY, verba jocosa, pl.; dicta jocosa, pl.; facetiæ.

WAGGISH, jocosus.

WAGGISHLY, jocosus.

WAGGON, carrus or carrum (four-wheeled, for baggage of war).—plastrum (with two or four wheels, for urdens of all sorts).—piostellum (little w.; also a play-c. for children).—vehiculum (g. t.).—chiramaxium (Petron.; a child's toy).

WAGGONER, *carrī or plaustrī ductor; *rector quorum; *qui plastrum regit (plaustrarius, Pand.).—qui pro mercede vecturas facit (a public carrier).

WAGTAIL, motacilla (Plin., Linn.).

WAIL, fiera, plorare. See LAMENT, MOURN.

WAILING, ploratus (ploratio, Aug.). ejulatus. splanctus. See LAMENTATION.

WAIN, See WAGGON.

WAINSCOT, s. tabulamentum (Frontin.); *tabulatio (parietum); abaci (panels). ¶ The walls of Roman apartments were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work (pictura de musivo; opus musivum); sometimes with slabs of marble (crustæ), or black glass or set as to resemble mirrors (Plin. H. N. 35, 36).

WAINSCOT, v. parietes tessera operire (aft. Plin. 16, 6, 7).

WAIST, *media pars (corporis, navis); truncus corporis (C.; the trunk).

WAISTBAND, cingulum (C.).

WAISTCOAT, præg colobium (a short vest without arms: the form of the tunic at its first introduction). ¶ Not inducula, wch was an under-garment worn by women (Plaut.).—subucula (worn under the tunic).—Strait-waistcoat, tunica molesta (Juv. 8, 235, and Mart. 10, 25). To put a strait-w. on aby, qm tunica molestā punire (Juv.); or simply qm constringere (C.); see quotation under STRAIT ¶ Flannel waistcoat, thorax laneus (worn by invalids; Suet. Aug. 81).

WAIT, s. See AWAKE.

WAIT, v. manēre (to stay in one's place; then, to stay until another comes); for aby, qm; opperiri (to stay in a place until one comes or returns, or until something happens); for aby or atq, qm or qd; præstolari (to be ready to receive aby); for aby, cl. or (Suet.) but not in C.) qm; expectare (to look forward to something wch one has reason to expect); for aby or atq, qm or qd. W. a little mane palleis!—w.

here a little while, parumper opperire hic. ¶ Expectare, often = 'to w. to see,' being followed by dep. interrog. clause; thus, 'whilst all men were waiting to see who would be so shameless' &c., expectantibus omnibus, quidnam tam impudens esset &c. (C.).

WAIT FOR, manēre qm or qd (denotes the mere physical act of remaining in a place till some one has come, or something has happened). ¶ manēre cs adventum, L., is post.—expectare qm, qd (denotes simply looking for something future, expectation as a feeling or mental act).—opperiri qm, qd (to remain in a place, and w. until aby comes or atq follows, reply with a view to do atq then; the word is rather poet.).—præstolari cl. or (Suet.) but not in C.) qm (to stand ready to receive aby; reply of servants, &c. waiting for their masters). To w. for the event of the war, belli eventum expectare: to w. for the issue of atq, rei eventum expectari: to w. for good weather for sailing, navibus (navi) tranquillitates aucupari: to w. for (the arrival of) a fleet, classem opperiri: to w. at the door for aby, ci præstolari ante ostium.

WAIT UPON, famulari, ministeria facere, ministrare (as a servant: the latter reply at table; e. g. ministrare ci cenam; ministrare ci pocula).—apparere (to attend upon a magistrate as clerk, lictor, &c.; see Dacius Np. Æm. 13, 1).—salutare, convenire qm; also qm salutatum venire, salutandi causā venire; ad officium venire (with a view to pay one's respects; the latter reply with the idea of duty or obligation): to w. frequently upon aby, assiduitatem ei præbere: to be ready to w. upon aby (to be in an outer room for that purpose), in vestibulo adium opperiri salutacionem cs (Gell. 4, 1, in.). to w. upon aby with atq, offerre (to offer).—præbere (to present).—supplere (to assist).—commorare (to lend) ci qd.

WAITER, famulus (as a domestic servant).—minister (a helper, assistant).—apparitor, stator (of magistrates; the latter, of those in the provinces). A female w., famula (as a domestic servant).—ministra (a female assistant).—ministra cauponæ (as an inn, &c.; Cod. Just. 9, 7, 1, § 1, Ritter).—ancilla (a maid-servant).—¶ Tray so called, repositorium (cf. Freund's Lex. Petron. 35, 2, &c.).

WAITING, ministerium (as a servant, clerk; ministeratio occurs only Vitruv. 6, 6 [9], 2 = help, assistance).—salutatio, officium (a visit of courtesy; the latter, reply as a duty). Daily w., assiduitas quotidiana (with the notion of willingness, zeal).

WAKE, s. pervigilium, vigilia.

WAKE, v. ¶ TRAH. qm somno excitare, suscitare (C.). qm e somno expergeferare (Suet.). also excitare, exsuscitare only (C.); suscitare qm (Plaut.). To w. aby fm the dead, qm excitare ab inferis, a mortuis; revocare qm ab inferis or a morte ad vitam; mortuum ab inferis excitare (C.). ¶ INTRANS. expergisci; expergeferi; somno solvi. See AWAKE, both TRAH. and INTRANS.

WAKEFUL, exsomnia (sleepless).—vigilans, vigil (awake; proper, and fig.). To be w., vigilare (proper); excubare (fig.).

WALK, s. ambulatio, spatium (first as action; then as the place in wch one w.'s up and down).—deambulatio, inambulatio (as action); STR. in WALK, v.).—ambulacrum (place in wch one w.'s for pleasure).—xystus (explained by Vitruv. to be hypethra ambulatio, a w. with trees or clipt hedges on each side, and generally adorned with statues). A covered w., tecta ambulatio: a little w., ambulatio tuncula: to take a w., ambulacionem conficere (in go loco). See TO WALK. To go for a w., ire or abire ambulatum or deambulatum. ¶ Mode of walk, gait, incesus; ingressus (opp. to lying, standing, &c.). A quick, slow w., incesus citus, tardus: an erect w., incesus erectus; ingressus celatus: an effeminate w., incesus fractus. See GAIT. ¶ Path of life, vivendi or vite via. To choose one's w. in life, deligere quam viam vivendi ingressuri simus. Sic vite conditio, gradus.

WALK, v. ambulare (to w. leisurely up and down; opp. stare, cubare, currere, salire).—spatiari (to w. abroad, or in an open space; opp. to the confinement of a room or house).—inambulare (to w. about within a circumscribed space).—deambulare (backwards and forwards, for exercise, or until one is tired), in go loco; obambulare ci loco or ante locum; ¶ go locum is poet. (to a fixed point, or in front of).—gradi, ingrēdi, incedere.—vadere (to advance, proceed, or, as synonym. of gradi, &c., to w. on with firm steps, differs fm the foregoing in this manner, that the gradus makes uniform, mantlike steps, by wch he gives proof of his tranquillity of mind, and his grave or composed state of feeling; S G 2

see C. Tusc. 1, 116, 110; the incedens makes measured, deliberate steps, as if conscious of being seen and noticed; hence of the affected gait of a vain person, or one desiring applause, incedere is the v. pr.; see Sen. N. Qu. 7, 31, 5: the vadens takes cheerful and quick steps, by which he declares his strength of mind and contempt of danger surrounding and awaiting him; see C. Tusc. 1, 40, 97; L. 2, 10: the soldier in an onset in battle vadit; the vigorous, considerate man graditur; the soldier in marching, the consul or prince when he makes a display, the vain man who would make a display, incedit. When people w. too fast, nimis celeritate gressus quum sunt (C.): to take walking exercise, ambulandi exercitatione uti (Cels.): to w. about, ambulare; deambulare: to w. along, incedere; ire (per viam): to w. through, perambulare: to be a walking dictionary; see DICTIONARY.

WALKER, ambulans. deambulans. qui ambulat or deambulat. ambulatōr (as a term of reproach).

WALL, s. murus (any w., or single part of a w.; in the pl., like our 'walls,' it denotes a w. of great circumference; and fig. both sing. and pl., it is = a defence, bulwark).—mœnia (w.'s round a town; hence also other buildings which furnish protection).—maceria (v. propr. of fences made of weaker materials, as mud, brushwood, &c., about gardens, country-houses, vineyards, woods, &c.).—paries (a partition w. in a house or other large building).—propugnacula, urum, n. pl. (bulwarks); propugnacula murique (also fig. = protection): old, ruinous w.'s, parietina: a stone w., murus lapideus: a brick w., murus latericius: to build a w., murum extruere, edificare; parietem ducere: to lay the foundation of a w., murum instruere (see Interp. ad Np. Them. 6, 4): to surround a town with w.'s, urbem mœnibus cingere; urbem mœnibus circumducere, or circumducere urbi mœnia: a breach in a w., munimentorum ruinæ; jacentis muri ruinæ: to make a breach in a w., tormentis et arietum pulsu muros quater; muros arietibus quater or ferire; tormentis machinique perfringere ac subruere muros; muri partem ariete incusso subruere: there was already a considerable breach in the w.'s, muri pars, ariete incusso subruta, multis jam locis procciderat: to enter a town through a breach in the w., per apertum ruinâ iter in urbem invadere; per ruinas jacentis muri in urbem transcendere: to repair a breach in the w.'s (in haste), muros quassos raptim obstruere saxis reficere.

WALL, v. murum extruere, edificare, parietem ducere (to build a w.).—murum excitare, educere (to build to a great height, as a tower, &c.). To w. six feet high, murum in altitudinem sex pedum perducere: to w. round, muro cingere, circumducere: to w. up, saxis concludere. Saxis obstruere is = block up, barricade.

WALLED, muro circumdatus.

WALLEY, mantica (H.).—pera (Mart.).

WALL-FLOWER, *cheiranthus fruticulosus (Linn.)—or cheiri (Hudson, and others).

WALLOW, se volutare. Volitari (propr. and fig.: e. g. suo gaudet cœno lacu volitari, Col.; cum omnes in omni genere et scelorum et flagitiorum voluntarii, C.; in omni dedecore volutatus es, Auct. ad Her.).

WALNUT, juglans or nux juglans (tree or fruit).

WALTZ, v. *in gyrum saltare. *lenis variare BYROS.

WAN, pallidus, subpallidus, exsanguis. See PAL.

WAND, virga. Mercurij w., caduceus.

WANDER, || PAOR. errare; about alth, circum qd (esp. by mistake, not purposely, as one who has lost his way: circumerrare is late).—vagari (to go hither and thither voluntarily, to have no fixed seat, purpose, or aim).—parari (to separate oneself, to leave the company, to roam about singly; e. g. per agros. errare is involuntary; vagari and parari are both voluntary).

—volitare qd loco (to sit about any where, of birds; fig. of persons).—circumvolare or circumvolitare qd (to fly about, of birds; fig. of persons). To let the eyes wander, oculos circumferre. || FIG. aberrare qd re or a qd re (e. g. proposito). (in a speech) errare. vagari. vagari et errare. longius evagari or labi, ad alia errare. ratione longius progredi. extra cancellos egredi.

WANDERER, vagus, errabundus (not vaga-bundus).—erro (in Plin.).—planus (a vagrant, in Petron.: in C. and H. = a juggler, impostor).—fugitivus (= a runaway slave).

WANE, s. deminuto luminis. (luna) senescens or decrescens (C.).—(luna) decrescens (Petr.).

WANE, v. decrescere (of the moon, C.).—deminui (to diminish). See also DECLINE.

WANNES, pallor. color exsanguis (O.).

WANT, s. penuria (opp. copia, usually with a gen.: the thing wanted).—inopia (with a gen., a being without what one requires; absol., poverty, need).—egestas (absol., extreme need; rarely with a gen. = great deficiency in alth).—desiderium (cs rei, a sensible want of a thing previously possessed).—defectio. defectus (a rel. failure of a thing; the former as an action, the latter as a state; defectus not = imperfection, intellectual or moral).—difficultas. angustia (with a gen., embarrassment, difficulty, anxiety fm the want of a thing).—vitium (defect, imperfection; intellectual or moral). Total w., omnium rerum inopia, difficultas; summa angustia rerum necessarium: w. of money, pecunie or argenti penuria; inopia argenti or argentaria; difficultas rei numariae, or difficultas numaria (g. l.); angustia rei familiaris (in housekeeping); w. of water, penuria aquarum; in the springs or streams, defectus aquarum circa rivos: w. of strength, defectio virum: w. of friends, penuria amicorum: w. of proofs, facti. inopia argumentorum: w. of moderation, intemperantia: to have a w., suffer fm w. of alth, qd re carere (g. l., not to have); qd re egere, indigere (to be painfully sensible of the w.); cs rei inopiâ laborare, premi; ab qd re laborare; qd re premi (to be oppressed by the w.); angustia uti qd re (to be obliged to use a thing sparingly); there is great w. of a thing, magna est cs rei penuria: to occasion great w., magnas difficultates adferre: to come to w., ad inopiam venire: to live in w., vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or versari; vitam in egestate degere: in great w., omnium rerum inopem esse.

WANT, v. || TRANS. egere qd re, seldom cs rei (to have w. of, to require or have need of alth. for any given purpose).—indigere qd re or cs rei (to feel the w. of alth. Observe, that in egere the notion of the absence of an object prevails, and by indigere actual privation is expressed).—carere (to be without a desirable possession; carere not = to w. what is absolutely necessary; opp. habere).—opus or usus est qd re (the matter requires it, makes it necessary, circumstances make it imperative; instead of wch, Col. 9, 2, 1, has, opus habeo qd re).—desiderare qd (to long for alth. that one has not, not to like to be without it).—requirere qd (to consider alth. necessary or requisite). Not to w. alth, qd re carere posse (i. e., to be able to do without it); or facile supersedere posse: what do we w. to have many words about? quid opus est verbi? I w. alth, opus or usus est mihi qd or qd re (see above on Col. 9, 1, 5).—egere or indigere qd re (I w. = should like to have it; see above, the difference of BYX.). I do not w. alth, qd re carere possum (= can do without); qd re supersedere possum (it can be dispensed with): I (we, &c.) w. to &c., to be rendered by opus est qd or qd re (ci); usus est qd re (ci), the latter, however, seldom in prose; opus est (generally with infin., seldom with subj.); necesse est or oportet (with acc. and infin., or with subj. = it is necessary for me (you, &c.) to &c.); est, quod or cur (there is a cause or call for alth.; i. e., for me (you, &c.) to do so, or I consider it necessary, and thus I w. to &c.). I w. to do alth, qd faciendum puto (consider it necessary to be done); necesse est me qd facere (must do it by all means). || To wish, be desirous of; see TO DESIRE.

Velim, vellem, (I w. = should like) are used with this difference, that the present tense denotes rather a necessity for doing or having alth. done, and the imperf. a condition on wch the wish is established: both are used with following vrb. (Zumpt § 624; Krüger § 461, art. 1.) I w. (= am desirous) neither ... nor ... neque ... neque in animo est (see T. Germ. 3, ex. 1). I w. to know, to hear, &c., avelo or valde avelo scire, audire, &c.: I w. so much more to learn, &c., multo magis avelo audire, &c.: to w. very much to have &c., cs rei desiderio flagitare or cruciari: to w. ably to do, perform, &c. alth, contendere ab qd (with following ut &c., or sollicitare qm ad qd, or with ut, &c.): I w. alth (e. g., a sum of money) fm abq, qs debet mihi qd: go, if you w. to go, ite, sitie: drink, if you w. to drink, bibe, sitibis: do you w. alth. of me? num quid me vis?—what is it you w.? quid est quod me vis?—I w. to have it so, hoc ita fieri volo: I w. to have this destroyed, hoc deletum esse volo: the matter w.'s or requires some management, *res poecit ut diligenter tractetur, or *res diligenter tractari vult: what does our father w.? quid pater sibi vult?—I w. to go to Rome, Romam volo, cogito: where do you w. to go? quo pergis?—if they w. the old price of corn again, si annonam veterem volunt: what is it you w.? quid veis? || To be wanting, suffer want, INTRARE, cs rei inopiâ laborare, premi, or simply ab qd re laborare.

jà re premi (to be pressed or borne down by w.).—
inguste uti qà re (to be stinted for, badly off for).—
nagm inopiā necessarium rerum labore (stronger
erm)—vitam inopem colere; in egestate esse or ver-
ari; vitam in egestate degere; rerum inopem esse
(stronger term); also in summā mendicitate esse; men-
dicatissime perperī: not to suffer aby to w., victum ei
suppeditare; dare ei unde utatur. See WANTING.

WANTING (TO BE), deesse (of that wch ought to be
present = to be missing).—abesse (to be absent, not to be
present, sth without being missed): see Cic. Brut. 80, 276,
hic unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si
opus erat, defuit).—desicere (to fall, cease).—desiderari
to be painfully missed). Something is to w. to me, careo
jà re (I have it not).—ego qà re (I should like to have
it).—deficit mihi qd (sth fails me); or deficit me qd
ath leaves me, goes (m me).—qd non suppedi (is not
sufficiently at hand): not to suffer ath to be w., nihil
lesse pati (to suffer nothing to be missing).—nihil
mittere; nihil reliqui or reliquum facere (to omit
sth).—sumptibus non parere (to spare no expense):
not to let care be w., nihil de diligentia relinquere: to
re w. to oneself, (sibi) deesse; non adesse: I will not be
w., non deero (I will not withhold my assistance).—in
ne non erit mora (I will make no delay): there are not
w. those who say &c., sunt, qui dicant; non desunt, qui
licant: that was still w. to my misfortune, id mihi
estabat mali (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 3): there is much w.,
nultum abest: there is little w. that &c., paullum
&c. not parum, wch = too little, haud multum.
non longe abest, quin &c.; prope est, prope factum
est, ut &c. I have not been w. to you in gratitude, tibi
nultum a me pietatis officium defuit: to be w. in exer-
cition, non urgere studia sua: not to be w. in proper
attention or due care, nihil de diligentia relin-
quere.

WANTON, adj. † Lascivious, libidinosus (without
restraint).—ad voluptates propensus; voluptatibus or
ebus veneris deditus; libidinum plenus.—libidine
occensus (where a single instance, and not a habit, is
implied).—impudicus (without shame). A w. life, vita
libidinosa; vita libidinibus dedita or in libidine effusa:
o be w., libidini deditus esse; libidinum plenum esse:
o. eyes or look; see VOLUPTRUOS. † Forward, mis-
chievous, protervus; petulans. W. injuries, injuriæ
jue nocendi causâ de industriâ inferuntur (C.).
† Prolicious, vid.

WANTON, v. See TO PLAY.

WANTONLY, libidinosus, lascivie, proterve, petu-
anter. [Syn. in WANTON.]

WANTONNESS, libido, lascivia, protervitas, petu-
antia. [Syn. in WANTON.]

WAR, a. bellum (g. i.).—arma, orum (arms: me-
onym. for bellum).—tumulus (disturbance): w. that
suddenly breaks out, exily near Rome; cf. Cic. Phil.
i, 19, 33; 8, 1, 2).—militia (military service). Of-
fensive war, bellum quod ultro inferitur: bellum
litro inferendum (before it is begun), or illatum
when already begun). W. of extermination, bellum
interneum (see interneum); bellum infinitum:
to carry on a w. of extermination, bellum ad in-
terneum gerere; bello interneum certare; bellum
gerere cum quo, uter sit, non uter imperet: w. by sea, by
land, bellum navale ac maritimum; bellum terrestre:
civil w., bellum intestinum; bellum or intestinum ac
homesticum; bellum civile: the w. round about Mu-
tina, bellum, quod apud Mutinam gestum est: w. with
the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; bellum cum Gallis ges-
tum: w. with pirates, bellum piraticum: w. with the
tribunes (i. e., a struggle, contest), bellum tribunum:
w. on account of religion, a sacred w., bellum pro
religionibus (or pro sacris) susceptum: in w., (in)
bello; belli tempore; in w. and peace, domi bellique;
domo belloque; domi militieque (rarely, and only
where an especial emphasis is to lie on belli and mili-
tie); also belli domique; militie domique: both in
w. and in peace, et domi et militie, et domi et belli
rarely, and more poeticaly, militieque domique;
either in w. or in peace, vel domi vel belli: equally
great in w. and in peace, magni bello nec minor
pace; non præstantior in armis quam in togâ: to medi-
cate w., ad bellum animum intendere; de bello cogi-
tare; ad belli cogitationem se recipere; consilium de
bello habere: to seek an occasion of w., bellum querere:
to find an occasion of w., bellandi causam reperire:
to cause, occasion, raise a w., bellum movere, commo-
vere, concitare, excitare; bellum facere; with aby, ci;
in a country, in qâ terrâ: to prepare oneself for w.,
bellum parare, apparare, comparare, adornare, or in-
struere: to threaten aby with w., bellum ei minari or

minitari (through ambassadors); bellum ei denunciare
(see never = to declare w.; in C. Off. 1, 11, 36, it has
the sense here given; cf. Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4): to resolve
upon w., bellum decernere (of the senate).—bellum
jubere (of the people): to declare w. agt aby, bellum ei
indicare (also agt; e. g. philosophiae): to begin a w.,
bellum inchoare or incipere; belli initium facere (see
never bellum capessere in this sense): to enter upon a w.,
bellum suscipere, with any one, cum quo (also agt).—
bellum sumere (cum quo) is obsolete: see Walch. T.
Agr. 16, p. 224. To make w. upon, bellum or arma ei
(or ei terræ) inferre (see but not in qam terram, wch,
in Np. Hann. 4, 2, is = bellum in qam terram tran-
sferre or transmittre).—arma capere or ferre contra
qm (to take up or bear arms agt).—bello qm tentare
or lacerare (to attack). To take part in a w., partem
belli capessere: a w. breaks out, bellum oritur or coor-
titur; violently, exardescit: w. rages in a country, terrâ
bellum ardet or flagrat: to carry on w., bellare. bellum
gerere (of a prince or a people; also of a general:
see bellum ducere in this sense is not Latin).—belli-
gerare (stronger than bellum gerere, and more rare in
prose).—bellum habere (to be in a state of w., to be at
w.). To conduct a w., bellum agere (to manage a w.,
to sketch out the plan of it, and arrange every thing ne-
cessary for conducting it, see Cæs. B. G. 3, 8; Np.
Hann. 8, 3, where bellum gerere could not stand):
bellum administrare (see never gubernare; to have
the superintendence and administration of a w.; of a
commander-in-chief). To carry on w. with any one,
bellare, belligerare cum quo, contra or adversus qm;
bellum gerere cum quo, contra or adversus, or (rarely)
in qm (g. ii.).—bellum habere susceptum cum quo (to
have entered upon a war with).—castra habere contra
qm (to have taken the field against).—bello or armis per-
sequi qm (to pursue with w.). To protract a w., bellum
ducere or trahere: to conclude or finish a w., bello
or bellandi, or (more rarely) bello or bellando, finem
facere (g. i.).—ab armis decedere (by a voluntary laying
down of arms).—bellum conficere or perficere; debellare
(by force of arms, by entire defeat of the enemy).—bel-
lum componere (by treaty); perfectly, nullam partem
belli relinquere. totius belli confectorem esse. bellum
tollere, delere. Avoid bellum patrare, Q. 8, 3, 4.
To bring a w. near to an end (slyly by a great or mas-
terly stroke), bellum profligare (see this is the correct
meaning of this expression, see Cic. ad Div. 12, 30, 2;
bellum profligatum ac pene sublatum est, Flor.
2, 15, 2; of the three Punic wars considered as one
great one, primo tempore commissum est bellum,
profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum, cf.
Suet. Oth. 9). The w. was terminated by a single battle,
uno proelio debellatum est: art of w., res militaria;
militia (that to what soldiers are trained).—disciplina
bellica or militaris (as opposed to other arts, see C. N. D.
3, 64, 161).—artes belli (arts of w., as practised by
generals, &c.: a single art, ars belli). Man of w., if =
warrior, vid.; if = ship of w., navis bellica (g. i. t.);
navis longa; navis rostrata; quinqueremis (see Ship):
to learn w. or the art of w., rem militareem or militum
discere. militare discere; under any one, sub quo w.-
footing, belli ratio: to put the army on a w.-footing,
exercitum or copias omnibus rebus ornare atque in-
struere. exercitum instruere (cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7,
18): to put the navy on a w.-footing, classem expedire
atque instruere (see Hirt. B. Alex. 25): the army is on
a w.-footing, exercitus omnibus rebus ornatus atque
instructus est.

WAR-CRY, cantus prælium inchoantum (L.).—
baritus (not barritus or barditus) was the battle-
shout of the old Germans (T.). To raise the w.-cry, cla-
morem attollere.

WAR-HORSE, equus militaris (cavalry horse).
equus bellator is poetical, but herein exactly cor-
responding to our term 'war-horse'.

WAR-OFFICE, *consilium, quod res bellicas curat,
or *consilium rerum bellicarum (as a body).—tabu-
larium militare (as place for preserving military records,
&c.).

WARBLE, trutinire (of small birds, Farr. ap. Non.
7, 15; also of a grasshopper).—vibrasere (by Fest. p.
179, Lîndem. thus explained, vocem in cantando cri-
pare, i. e., to modulate with quaver, make a shake).
See also under CADEMB.

WARBLER, qui, quæ canit, &c.

WARBLING, cantus dulcis; or by Crcl. with the
verb.

WARD, a. † In fencing, lectus propulsatio. † A
district of a town, circuitus (g. i., any circuit).
—vicus (a division of a town, consisting of several

adjoining houses, dimensals vicorum ordinibus et latissiarum spatia, T.).—*parochia* (*παροικία, whence the corrupted form parochia, Eccl. a paria*),—regio (one of the divisions of Rome). || *Custody, vid.* || *One under the care of a guardian, pupillus; (sem.) pupilla. Relating to a w., pupillaris.*

WARD OFF, amovere (*to avert, prop. and fig.; e.g. bellum, calamitatem*).—avertere (*to turn away*).—prohibere (*to keep at a distance*).—defendere (*to repel*) qd ab qo or qm ab qâ re (*see Herm. Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; Zumpt § 469*).—arceâ qm re or ab qâ re (*to check, hinder fr proceeding further*).—propulsare qd ab qo, qm qâ re or ab qâ re (*to drive off with all one's might*). *To w. off war fm the borders, defendere bellum (see Herm. loc. cit.); the toga w.'s off the cold, toga defendit frigus: to w. off the heat of the sun, nimios defendere solis ardores. To w. off a blow, ictum or petitionem cavere et propulsare, cavere, vitare.*

WARDEN, custos.

WARDER, excubitor (*by night or day*).—vigil (*by night*).

WARDROBE, vestiarum (the place and the clothes together).—vestis scenica (*the dresses of a theatre; Inscr.*)—choragium (*dresses for the chorus in a theatre*).—vestis, vestimenta, orum, n. (*g. t., clothes*). *See also CLOTHES.*

WARDSHIP, tutela.

WARE, *adj.* *See AWARE.*

WARE, s. merx, cis, f. (*C.*); mercimonium (*Plaut., revidet by T.*).

WAREHOUSE, *horreum mercibus asservandia. horreum, cella (*storehouse*).—emporium, forum venaliū (*as place of sale*).—taberna (*a shop*). *There are many well-stored w.'s in this city, *hac in urbe magna vis mercium deposita, recondita est.*

WAREHOUSEMAN, *horrei custos.

WARFARE, *See WAR.*

WARILY, provide, caute, circumspecto, considerate, diligenter. *To go w. to work, circumspectus facere qd i cautionem adhibere in re: to act about althg very w., omne cautiois genus adhibere in qâ re.*

WARINESS, cautio, circumspectio. *To act with w., omnia circumspicere: to proceed with w., cautionem adhibere ei rei or in rei; caute versari in re; caute tractare qd. To use all possible w., omne genus cautionis adhibere.*

WARLIKE, || *Like a warrior or war, militaris. He had a manly and w. appearance, inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris (cf. Liv. 28, 35, 6): things have a very w. appearance, omnia belli aspectum tenent (aft. L. 5, 41).*—omnia belli apparatus strepit (*people are every where preparing for war*). *The whole political horizon wears a w. aspect, res ad arma spectant. || Inclined to or disposed for war, fig., bellicosus (of a warlike disposition; also of time in which many wars are carried on: e.g., L. 10, 9, annus bellicosus).*—ferox (*ferocious*). || *accer, strenuus, impiger, or bonus militum, belong to the poetic prose of the silver age.*

WARM, v. || *TRANS.* tepescere (*to make luke-warm*).—calefacere (*to make hot*).—fovere (*to w. by internal or animal heat*). *To w. oneself, corpus calefacere or refovere: to w. oneself at the fire, igni admoto artus refovere: to w. again, calefacere (e.g., water).*—recoquere (*to dress again: e.g., food*). *Warmed up cabbage, crambe repetita (Juven. 7, 154): warmed up again, hesternus (i.e., prepared for yesterday's dinner: e.g., soup warmed up again, jus hesternum): to keep meat w. (on hot plates), epulas fovere foculi ferventibus (on hot pans of coals).* || *INTRANS.* caleferi, calescere; tepesceri, tepescere (*prop.*); exandescere (*fig.*).

WARM, *adj.* || *PROPR.* calidus (*v. pr., opp. frigidus*).—tepidus (*lukewarm*).—fervidus (*very w., hot*).—spissus (*thick, and so promoting warmth; of clothing*). *A w. day, dies calidus: w. water, aqua calida, or simply, calida, calda: a w. winter, hiems tepida: a w. bath, balneum calidum; calida (sing.); thermæ (pl.). to be w., calêre. fervere, candere (to be very w.): it is w. (of the weather), calet aer; calida est tempestas: to grow w., calevere, caleferi; also (of the weather) incallescere.* || *FIG.* calidus, acer, incitatus, intentus, intimus (*of friendship, fig.*). *A w. imagination, calidior, acrior quædam vis imaginandi: he is a very w. friend to me, illum habeo amicorum principem (C.): w. friendship, love, amicitia intima, amor intimus: there was a w. work that day (in fighting), acriter, pertinaciter, magnâ virum contentionem pugnatum est hoc die: to be a w. friend of liberty, or of one's country, studiosissimum, aman-tissimum esse libertatis, salutis publicæ.*

WARMING-APPARATUS (*for an apartment*), im-

pressi parietibus tibi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui ima simul et summa foveat equaliter.

WARMING-PAN, *vas excoalfactorium.

WARMLY, || *PROPR.* not calide in this sense. *Cred with the adj. or verb.* || *FIG.* calide (*Plaut.*); vehementer; acriter; or by *Cred.*

WARMTH, || *PROPR.* calor (*g. t.*).—tepor (*moderate*).—fervor (*intense*). *The natural w. of the body, calor vitalis.* || *FIG.* calor. *W. of a speaker, calor dicentis: with w., calide, cum quodam animi fervore. animo incitatore: to oppose althg with much warmth, vehementius, acutus, majore animi fervore oppugnare, impugnare qd.*

WARN, monere, or præmonere, qm ut caveat. *To warn of or agst althg, monere, or præmonere qd cavendum. monere, or præmonere, de qâ re. monere, ut vitet qs qd. monere, admonere, præmonere, ne. Nos to scold abg angrily, but warn him almost as a father, non inimice corripere qm, sed pæne patrie monere (Q.): to suffer oneself to be warned, audire monentem. monenti obsequi: to refuse to be warned, negligere or spernere monentem.*

WARNING, monitio, admonitio,—monitus, admonitio (*only in abl.*).—hortatio, exhortatio (*as act*).—monitum, admonitum (*v. given*).—documentum (*example*). *STY. IN ADMONISH. Not to listen to abg's w.'s, qm monentem non audire: to listen to abg's w.'s, *audire or facere ea, quæ quis sapienter monuit: to punish abg that others may take w., exemplum in qo statuere, or in qm edere or constituere. supplicii exemplo ceteros detertere: to take w. by abg, exemplum sibi capere de qo: to let althg be a w. to one, habere qd sibi documentum: to give w. to abg, præmonere qm ut caveat.—monere or præmonere qm ad cavendum. monere or præmonere de qâ re. monere, ut vitet qs qd: to give abg w. not to do althg, monere, admonere or præmonere ne &c.: to take a w., listen to a w., audire monentem. monenti obsequi: to turn a deaf ear to a w., negligere or spernere monentem: to be a w. to abg, esse ci documentum: to give w. (of a master or servant), renuciare ci (*g. t.*); pps (of the servant), *conducticnem ci renuciare.*

WARP, s. stamen (*trans*) subtemen or trama = the woof; tela = the loom or the web; poetically, sta, for the w.

WARP, v. || *INTRANS.* lignum pandat (*pandatur, Plin.*); torquetur (*Vitr.*). || *TRANS.* torquere. (*Wood that is warped, pandus.*

WARPING (of wood), pandatio (*Vitr. 7, 1, 1*). *On by the verb.*

WARRANT, v. || *To authorize*, ci copiam dare or potestatem facere: to do althg, qd faciendi; et rei faciendæ licentiam dare or permittere. mandare ci, ut (to commission him to do it). *To be warranted to do althg, potestatem qd faciendi habere: sis mandata habere a qo. || To make althg legal or right, sancire. ratum facere or efforcere; ratum esse jubere. Often by *Cred.* with nulla est excusatio ca rei, si &c. Friendship cannot w. the commission of sin, nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris; or turpis excusatio est et minime accipienda, si quis se amici causâ peccasse fateatur.—Sis probare, comprobare (to approve of; as in, 'desires each reason does not w.'). Some people consider that a great reason w.'s sin, quidam excusari se arbitrantur, quia non sine magnâ causâ peccaverunt: their speeches w. me to hope, eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, &c.: to think himself warranted to do althg, sibi jus datum or potestatem datum putare: not to think himself warranted, non fas esse ducere; haud licitum sibi qd putare. || To produce in abg the feeling of certainty about althg, fiduciam facere ci, fiduciam afferre ci. To feel warranted of althg, magnam fiduciam habere ca rei. || To declare upon surety, ci de re spondere. *See SURETY.**

WARRANT, s. || *Authority*, auctoritas (*g. t.*).—arbitrium (*freedom to act according to one's will*).—potestas (*power*).—licentia (*permission*).—imperium (*command*).—testimonium, auctoritas testimonii (*evidence*). *I have a w. to do althg, mihi data est potentia or copia qd faciendi; also auctoritatem habeo ca rei faciendæ: public w., publica auctoritas: by the w. of the Senate, (ex) auctoritate Senatûs. || Security, pledge, cautio. To buy a horse without a w.; see UNWARRANTED.*

UNWARRANTED. || *A positive and confident statement; Cred.* by confirmare qd ci; confirmare de qâ re; or with acc. and inf. *He gave them a solemn w. which he confirmed by an oath, that he would let them pass unmolested through his territory, pollicitus est ei jurejurando confirmavit, tutum iter per fines suos*

aturum. **Order** *fm a superior, conveying authority to act, mandatum. rescriptum (of the superior).*—*litteræ (fm the contest).*—*autoritas (commisio).* **W. of capion,** litteris quibus fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera (*aff. Appul.*): *to send a w. after by,* litteris accusatoris fugitivum persequi. *præmanare ut qd terrâ marique conquiratur (Valis. C. ad 2. am. 5, 9, 2).*

WARREN, vivarium, locus septus, septum (*if enclosed*).

WARRENER, *vivarii custos.

WARRIOR, miles (g. t., a soldier).—miles fortis bellator, puguator, preliator, occur only in poets and in poetic prose; in this respect corresponding with the ordinary use of our word 'warrior'.—homo militaris, vir militaris (of persons experienced in war). **I great, distinguished w.,** (Juvénis) bello egregius braves, &c.).—(vir) militie peritissimus (of a veteran general). **To be a great, distinguished w.,** maximas res bello gessisse; bellicâ laude florere: *to be as great as w. as a statesman,* magnum esse bello, nec minorem acie; non præstantiorem esse in armis quam in togâ: *to be an experienced warrior and statesman,* multum in imperitii magistratuque versatum esse (*Np. Mill. 1, 2; see Interp. in loc.*).

WART, verruca. *Covered with w.'s,* verrucosus (C.). **WARY,** providus (with foresight).—cautus (with caution).—circumspectus (with circumspection).—consideratus (having judiciously weighed every thing).—prudens (intelligent, prudent).—**Jx. cautus** providusque. prudens et providus. prudens et cautus.—diligens careful; carefully observant).

WASH, v. | TRANS. **PROPR.** lavare (g. t.).—abluerè (to wash or without aqua; to cleanse by water).—eluerè (to w. out, spongy vessels, stains out of athg).—perluere (to w. carefully or thoroughly). **To w. the body, the feet, corpus, pedes,** abluerè or perluere (aqua): *to w. stains out of a garment,* maculas vestis eluere or a veste abluerè: *to w. a pavement with water,* pavimentum aquâ perluere: *to w. one's hands,* manus tergere, or sibi manus extergere (Plaut.): *to w. the face,* lavare vultum (O.). **PROV.** **To w. a blackamoor white,** see WHITE. **[Fig.] Said of the sea,** locum alluere or subluere (*fm below*). **To be washed by the sea,** mari adlui, contineri. mare attingere, ad mare spectare. **To colour, vid. | INTRANS.** **To w., or w. oneself,** lavari. lavare (seldom, if ever, used Her. 4, 9, 10): *in a shower-bath,* aquâ perfundi (*see Auct. ad Ser. 4, 9, 10*): *in a river,* flumine corpus abluerè; *in cold water,* frigida lavari.

WASH, s. | Washing, lavatio. lotio. lotura. ablutio (late; see WASHING). **To send along to the w.,** qd ad lavandum duci. **[Cosmetic lotion, fucus (g. t.).**—medicamentum (e. g. fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris).—adumentum ad pulchritudinem (Ter. g. t.). **[Hogs' wash,** colluvies (Plin. 24, 19, 116). **[A w. of colour,** color tenuis. **[A wash,** vid.

WASH-BALL, gleba saponis (*aff. Cæs.*)—smegma (Plin.), a composition for smoothing the skin).

WASH-HAND-BASIN, aquinalis, aquæmanalis (*in late writers, aquinimalis or aquinarium*).—malluvium (*at sacrifices*).

WASH-HAND-STAND, *abacus lavandi supellectilem continens. *abacus lavando inserviens.

WASH-HOUSE, *ædificium linteis lavandis.

WASH-TUB, *alveus or alveolus lavando inserviens.

WASHERWOMAN, *mullier lintea lavans.

WASHING, ablutio (Macrob., Plin.).—lavatio (Plin.).—lotio (Fstr.).—lotura (Plin.). **W. of linen,** *linterium lavatio. **Charge for w.,** *lavandi merces: *money for w.,* *merces pro lavandi operâ, pro lotione, solvenda, soluta: *a w. bill,* *scidula linterium lavandorum index.

WASP, vespa. **A w.'s nest,** nidus vesparum: *to stir a w.'s nest* (Prov.), crabrones irritare (Plaut.).

WASPIBH, morosus. acerbus. tetricus (crabbed, morose).—stomachosus (irascibile).

WASPIBHLY, morose. acerbè. tetricè. stomachose.

WASPIBHNESS, morositas. natura difficilis. stomachus.

WASTE, v. | TRANS. **To consume, destroy, consumere.** absumere. conficere (e. g., of care, &c.). **Jx. conficere et consumere.**—haurire (of fire; of wch consumere, absumere, are also used). **Any is wasted by grief,** ægritudo exest es animus: *to be wasted by grief, mærore consumi:* *to w. one's energies, strength, &c., vires consumere:* *time w.'s all things,* nihil est quod non conficiat vetustas: *to w. itself, se conficere;* tabescere: *wasting, tabificus* (e. g. perturbationes, morbus); *omnia hauriens (of fire).* **[To lavish (e. g.,**

property), effundere, conficere. **Jx. effundere et consumere.** dissipare. obligurire. lacerare (e. g. patrimonium, patria bona).—perdere (e. g. tempus; or tempore abuti). **[To devastate, vid. | INTRANS.]** se conficere. tabescere. contabescere (to w. away gradually; of persons; e. g. morbo, desiderio).

WASTE, adj. | Desolate, vid. | Devastated, by the past part. of verbs in To DEVASTATE. **To lay w.,** vastare; devastare; pervastare; populari; depopulari; perpopulari (Syn. in To DEVASTATE). **To lay w. by fire and sword,** ferro ignique or igni ferroque vastare; ferro flammique pervastare. **[Uncultivated, incultus (opp. cultus or consitus).—vastus (not planted with trees or built upon; opp. consitus, edificatus). To stand or lie waste, vacare (of places or districts of a country, &c.; see also UNCULTIVATED). | Stripped, see DEPRIVED. | Worthless, useless, parvi pretii (of little value).—tenuis (slight, trifling).—levis (without intrinsic value, slight; facili levissimus; see also SLIGHT). | Waste-book, adversaria, orum, n. (of merchants, C. Rose. Com. 2, 5).—manuale (op. Mart. 14, 84, a book of notices).—epitome (ἐπιτομή = summarium; liber in angustum coactus).—enchiridion (ἐνχειριδιον, a hand-book, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2). | Waste lands, loca deserta or inculta; campi inculti (poet.).—also deserta et inhospita tesqua (H. Ep. 1, 14, 19).—loca exusta solis ardoribus (parched up by the sun).—also regio deserta. loca deserta, or simply deserta, orum, n. (uninhabited fm sterility, &c.).—also to be formed by vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu (entirely w. S. Jug. 48, 2). | Waste-paper, chartæ ineptæ (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270). **To be used for w.-paper,** inter chartas ineptas referri: *to write verses fit only for w.-paper,* scribere carmina que inter chartas ineptas referri debent: *a sheet of w.-paper,* charta inepta (H. Ep. 2, 1, 270). | Waste-wood, scobis or scobis (fragments of boring, filing, rasping, sawing, &c.).—reclamentum (fm carving, &c.).**

WASTE, s. | Destruction, vid. | Desolate tract of land; see 'WASTE LANDS,' DESERT. Encroachment on a w., building erected on a w., proedificium (= 'quod in publicum solum processit,' Fest.). | Useless expenditure, sumptus effusi or profusi. profusa luxuria (luxury in general).—profusio (profusio, the act of spending wastefully; see DISSIPATION). | Loss, damnum, detrimentum, dispendium. [Syn. in Loss.] **Jx. damnum et detrimentum. jactura atque damnum, or jactura et detrimentum. **[Fallings-off in the working of any material, ramentum (of metals, skins, &c.). by filing, scraping, &c.).—scobis or scobs (of wood, metals, by sawing, filing, boring, &c.).—Interritum, retritum (by melting).—reclamentum (by carving, chiseling, &c.). | Mischievous, injury on the part of another by wch we suffer).—noxa (damage wch any causes by destroying athg). | A wasting disease; see CONSUMPTION, DECLINE.****

WASTEFUL, | Destructive, vid. | Desolate, uncultivated, vid. | Prodigious, prodigus (of one that does not consider the value of money or possession).—profusus, effusus (that lavishes or throws away what he possesses, although he knows its value; also said of things; e. g. sumptus; i. e., w. expense). W. in athg, prodigus or effusus in qâ re.

WASTEFULLY, perniciosè (destructively, dangerously).—prodigè (prodigally, in a lavish manner; e. g. vivere).

WATCH, s. | A absence of sleep, vigilia (voluntary).—Insomnia (involuntary). | Guard, vigilant keeping, custodia (g. t.).—vigilia (by night).—excubie (by day or night). To keep w. (by night or day), excubare (Cæs.); excubias agere (T.); excubias habere (Plin.); (by night) vigilare; vigilias agere (C.), or agitare (Plaut.); vigilias servare (Curt.): to stand upon the w., in vigiliâ stare, manère. | Persons keeping guard, (by day) custodiæ (Np.); excubias (Suet.); excubitores (Cæs.); (by night or day) vigilas, vigilias (Cæs.); vigiles nocturni (Plaut.); also statio (M., the station or post occupied by persons keeping guard; then men on guard, whether by day or by night): to set a strong w. about the house, domum magnis præsidis armare (C.); custodibus or custodiis seplre (Np.). | A period of the night, vigilia (prima, secunda, &c.) | A pocket time-piece, horologium (ὡρολόγιον, g. t. for an instrument that shows the time of day; horologium solarium, or solarium only, = sundial; clepsydra, κλεψύδρα, = water-clock)—hora (the hours; the time indicated by a sun-dial, &c.; then its for clock or w.; as C. N. D. 2, 38, 97). A w. hora, horologium movetur; goes correctly, well, &c., horologii lineæ congruunt ad horas (of a sun-dial, in Plin.).—horologii virgula congruit ad horas (of a w..

adapted from Plin.; does not go well, horologii virgula non congruit ad horas; goes too fast, or gains, *horologium celerius movetur; too slow, loses, *horologium tardius movetur; repeats, *horologium sono indicat horas: to set a w., horologium diligenter ordinare (Plin. 7, 60, 60): to wind up a w., *horologium intendere: a w. is gone down, horologium moveri desit: spring of a w., *elater horologii: works of a w., machinatio quâ horæ moventur (Aft. C. N. D. 2, 38, 97): hand of a w., *horologii virgula (Hes. gnomon was the pointer in a sun-dial).

WATCH, v. [INTRANS.] Not to sleep; see To be Awake. [To be vigilant and attentive, vigilare. advigilare.—animum intendere circa, in, or ad qd; also animum advertere ei rei or ad qd. animum attendere ad qd (to direct or turn one's attention to althg).—observare qd (to observe).—adesse animo or (if of several persons) animis.—erigere mentem or (if of several persons) mentes aureque (both, to be attentive or intent upon the delivery of a speech).—operam dare ei rei (to direct all one's attention to).—custodire qm (to w. or observe ably closely; or, if secretly, qm cs oculi et aures non sentientem speculatorem et custodiunt). To w. althg closely, acriter animum intendere ad qd; acrem et diligentem esse animadvorsorem ca rei: to w. a time and opportunity, tempus, occasionem observare. [To keep guard; see To GUARD. [To be on the look out, speculari in speculis esse. To w. for abq, expectare qm. expectare dum qs veniat (to wait till abq comes): cs adventum captare; (with desire) haud mediocriter (to look eagerly for the arrival of abq, Plane. in C. Ep. 10, 23); ci insidiari (to lie in ambush for; and g. l., to w. for): to w. for althg, qd captare, observare; qd aucupari (to w. for an opportunity); speculari (followed by ne or quid, to look out. [Hes. only in Tac. and poets with an acc. = to wait for; e. g. speculabor, ne quia adit; speculabor, quid ibi agatur]: to w. for an opportunity, occasionem captare; occasioni or in occasionem imminere; for a favourable moment, tempus aucupari; tempori insidiari (L. 23, 35). [TRANS.] To guard, custodire (v. propr., also fig. = observare).—servare, aservare (to take care of). To be watched, custodiri; in custodia esse: to cause to be watched, custodem or custodes imponere; althg, ei rei or (rarely) in re; abq, ci (Hes. never in qo; see Bremi, Np. Cim. 4, 1); custodias ci circumdare: to cause a place to be watched, locum custodiis munire: many eyes will observe and w. you, although you are not aware of it, multorum te oculi non sentientem speculabuntur atque custodient. [To observe narrowly, observare; rem attendere. See ATTEND.

WATCH-CASE, v. theca horologii.
WATCH-CHAIN, v. catella horologii.
WATCH-HOUSE, statio. custodia (militaris).—vigilantium (Sen. Ep. 57, 4).—excubitorium (P. Victor de Region. Urb. Rom.). To be put into the w.-h., in custodiam dari, tradi.

WATCH-KEY, v. clavícula horologii.
WATCH-MAKER, artifex horologiorum (Aft. Plin. 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-MAKING, ars horologia faciendi (Aft. Plin. 7, 60, 60).

WATCH-TOWER, specula.
WATCHFUL, vigilans (v. propr.).—vigil (poet.). To be w., vigilare esse; vigilare; advigilare: to keep a w. eye upon althg or abq, diligenter observare, custodire qd or qm; sedulo curare qd: to be w. over oneself, se ipsum diligenter observare, custodire; *diligenter cavere a peccatis.

WATCHFULLY, vigilanter.
WATCHFULNESS, vigilantia (v. propr.).—cura. diligentia (care).—cautio. circumspectio (prudence, circumppection).

WATCHMAN, custos. vigil nocturnus (by night).—bucinator, qui horas nocturnas dividit (Aft. Front. Strat. 1, 9, 17, bucc. qui vigillas noct. dividit). Watchmen, vigilantes nocturni. To appoint a w. custodem imponere ei rei or (more rarely) in qâ re (e. g. custodem imponere in hortis fructus servandi gratiâ). See also **WATCH, s.**

WATCHWORD, tessera (tablet on which the w. stands: then w. itself).—signum (the sign, the w. itself, Cas. B. G. 2, 20; T. Ann. 1, 7, 8; cf. Sil. Ital. 15, 475, tacitum dare tessera signum). To give the w., tesseram, signum dare (to abq, ci. [Hes. Not significationem facere, wch, in Cas. B. C. 3, 65, with fumo. as B. G. 2, 33, with ignibus, i. e. to give a signal): (fig.) to give the w. for althg, faciem ac tubam esse cs rei; faciem præferre ei (e. g. for war, sedition): to be the w. to or for althg, signum esse qd faciendi.

WATER, s. aqua (pl. aquæ, of a large volume or mass of w. [Hes.] latex and lymphæ or unda are poet. only). Flowing w., aqua viva; flumen vivum: standing or stagnant w., aqua stagnans: fresh (salt) w., aqua dulcis (salas): to fetch w., aquam petere. aquatum ire. aquari (if in large quantities; e. g. of soldiers for the army): to draw w. from a well, aquam e puteo trahere: to draw w. (of the sun), aquam colligere. vaporem ex aquæ excitare: to convey w. in a certain direction, aquam ducere, derivare: an overflow of w. (= inundation), magnæ aquæ. aquæ super ripas effusæ: to put under w., irrigare (e. g., a field; only poet. if = to inundate).—Inundare (to overflow, inundate). A place is put entirely under w., locus late restagnat: to throw into the w., in aquam conjicere: to let oneself down into the w., to swim underneath the w., urinari: that lives in the w., aquatilis. aquaticus: full of w., aquæ plenus (i. e. filled up with w.).—aquosus (abounding in or full of w.). [As opposed to land; rivus (a brook)—flumen (a river)—mare (the sea). By land and w., terrâ marique. terrâ et mari. et terrâ et mari. et mari et terrâ. mari atque terrâ. [Hes.] terrâ marique most usual, the others only in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words; not aqua et terrâ, wch is not Lat. Prov.] Still w.'s are deep, altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur (Curt. 7, 4, 13). To travel by w., navigare: not to venture to travel either by land or by w., neque navigationi neque vitæ se committere: to send (out) goods by w., merces exportare or everhere: to back w., inbibere (wch C. thought was only sustinere remota, so that the vessel might stop itself, but found it was also modo remigrare; cf. C. Att. 13, 21, 4). [Urine, urina: to make w., urinam reddere (Cels.).] sacre (Col.); vesicam exonerare (Petr.): to draw abq's w. off, emoliri manu urinam (Cels. 7, 31, 1). [With jewelry] brightness or transparency of a gem, splendor. [Waters, pl. (medicinal), aquæ salubres, or simply aquæ.—aquæ metallicæ (mineral, Plin.); aquæ medicatæ (Sen.), medicæ (Clement; prepared): to drink the w.'s, *aquis salubribus uti. Season for taking the w.'s, *tempus quo aquis (salubribus) uti solent.

WATER, v. [TRANS.] To moisten or sprinkle with water, rigare (Col.); irrigare qd (C.; e. g. prata, hortulos). To w. the streets, humum (or vicia, plateas) conspergendo pulverem sedare. [To dilute, mix with water, (vinum aquâ) rigare, miscere, diluere. [To soak in water, aquâ macerare qd (e. g. carnes, pisces). [To give drink (to cattle), adquare. p-oori potationem dare (q. l., to set w. before cattle).—pecus ad aquam ducere. aquatum ducere or agere (to drive or lead cattle to a watering-place). [INTRANS.] In the phrase, to make one's mouth w., movet mihi qd salivam (Sen. Ep. 79, 6); stomachum meum qd sollicitat (Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3). To make the eyes w. (of smoke, &c.), facit qd, ut oculi extillant; facit qd delacrimationem. [To take in water (of a ship), *aqua in navem imposita est. [Watered (of silks, &c.), prpe we may say *undatus (Aft. Plin. 9, 33, 52).

WATER-ADDER, hydrus. hydra (ὕδρως, ὕδρα).
WATER-BETONY, v. *scrophularia aquatica (Linn.).
WATER-BOTTLE, v. *lagena aquaria.

WATER-BROOK, v. See Brook.
WATER-CARRIER, aquarius (q. t.).—aquator (in the army); fem., *mulier aquam ferens.

WATER-CASK, v. *dolum aquarium (Hes.) aqualis (a washing-bowl or basin).

WATER-CLOCK, clepsýdra (κλεψύδρα). See Clock.
WATER-CLOSET, sella familiaria, or simply sella (see Schneid. Ind. ad Script. R. R. in v.).—forica (if public).—latrina (a stool; Petron.).—latrina (a cabinet d'aideance à la Française). To go to the w., alvum exoneratum ire. ire quo saturi solent (Com., Plant. Curc. 2, 5, 83): he writes verses wch people read in the w.-c., scribit carmina, quæ legunt cantantes (Mori. 12, 61, 10).

WATER-COLOUR, pigmentum aquâ dilutum.—color cæruleus (a watery colour).

WATER-COLOURED, cæruleus. cyaneus. camatilis. subcæruleus (slightly w.-c.).—cæruleus (dressed in w.-c. garments).

WATER-CRESS or CRESSES, nasturtium. *isymbrium nasturtium (Linn.).

WATER-DOG, v. *canis aquaticus.
WATER-DRINKER, aquæ potor (t).

WATER-DRINKING, aquæ potus or potatio.
WATERFALL, defectus aquæ (the falling of water).—aquæ ex edito desilientes (water itself falling from a height; comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37). [Hes.] catractæ

(*anaptyxis*, a w.-f. in general, in the Greek) is used in Latin only of the w.-f.'s of the Nile. The w.-f. of the Nile, Nilus cadens.

WATER-FLEA, *pulex aquaticus.

WATER-FLOOD. See FLOOD.

WATER-FOWL, (pl.) aves aquaticæ.

WATER-GALL, virga (in meteorology; see *Sen. N. Qu. 1, 9*).—*scaturigo (in a field).

WATER-HEN, fulica.

WATER-LILY, *iris pseudocorus (Linn.).

WATER-MAN, *a water-carrier, aquarius. A boatman, navicularius. To be a w.-m., navicularium facere.*

WATER-MELON, *cucurbita citrullus (Linn.).

WATER-MILL, mola aquaria, mola aque (Cod. Just.). The stream that turns a w.-m., rivus molam agens, versans, or circumagens.

WATER-MINT, *mentha aquatica (Linn.).

WATER-PALE. See EWEA.

WATER-PIPE, tubus; fistula. See also CONDUIT (pipe).

WATER-POISE, libra aquaria, or simply libra or libella.

WATER-POT, vas aquarium (g. t.).—hydría (ὕδρια) or (pure Latin) urna (a watering-pot; see *Fragm. Epigr. C., or Laureæ Tullii, in Collect. Pithæi, p. 30*).—guttus (a can with a narrow spout or mouth; also used in pouring libations).—~~ῥοή~~ alveolus ligneus in Phædr. = a small pail used in sprinkling water in order to lay the dust).

WATER-PROOF, quod non recipit in se nec comibit liquorem. quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur (both *Virg. 2, 3, 4*; imbreminime sentiens (aft. *Plin. 37, 7, 25*). imbribus impervis (aft. *T. Ann. 15, 43, 5*, the two last, of ability to resist rain); also quod vim imbrum sustinet, or (poet.) tutum est munimen ad.

WATER-SIDE. See SHORE, BANK.

WATER-SNAKE, hydrus, hydra (ὕδρoν, ὕδρα).

WATER-SPANIEL. See WATER-DOG.

WATER-SPOUT, *A tuba, tubus, fistula. In meteorology, typhon (τύφω).*

WATER-TROUGH, *alveus aquarius.

WATER-TUB, *orca aquaria.

WATER-WHEEL, rota aquaria.

WATER-WILLOW, *salix viminalis (Linn.).

WATER-WORK, aque or aquarum ductus, or (fm the context) aqua (e. g. aqua Claudia, *Suet. Claud. 20*). To establish w.-w.'s in a town, aquam in urbem ducere or (pl.) plures aquas perducere.—~~ῥοή~~ aqueductio is the act of conveying water to a place, similar to aquæeductio (for the sake of irrigating the land; see *C. N. D. 2, 60, estr.*).

WATERING-PLACE, *Place where cattle are watered, aquarium (Cato, R. R.). Place of fashionable resort, for health or recreation (inland), aque (pl.): locus saluberrimus aquarum usu frequens; locus ubi est fons medicæ salubritatis (after *Plin. 5, 15, 16*); (maritime) locus maritimus; ora maritima (sea-coast)—mare (sea). To visit a w.-p., ad aquas venire (C.).*

WATERY, aquatilis (having a w. taste; e. g. sapor, succus).—aquaticus (wet).—aqueous (abounding in water).

WATTLE, v. *cratium modo impletore.

WATTLE, s. *A hardie, crates. Barbs below a cock's bill, palea (Varr., Col.).*

WAVE, v. unda (e. propp.; produced by the regular motion of the sea, or gentle action of the air)—fluctus, us (billow, raised by storms). Full of w.'s, undosus. fluctuosus: to move in w.'s, undare. fluctuare: to make w.'s, fluctus cläre, movere: to be tossed in the w.'s, fluctare. fluctibus jactari (C.): the wind rolls the w.'s upon the shore, ventus crebros ex alto fluctus in litus volvit (Curt.): the w.'s break upon the rocks, fluctus frangitur a saxo (C.): to be washed by the w.'s, fluctibus allui: in w.'s, undatim.

WAVE, v. *INTRANS.* To move as a wave, play loosely, float, undare (as a gentle wave).—fluctuare (as a billow); also aestuare (of very violent motion). Corn w.'s, segetes undant: hair w.'s, coma fluctat, debluit de humeris ea: a garment w.'s, vestis sinuatur, undat.—*TRANS.* To move to and fro, agitare, movere: to w. a sword, enssem rotare: to w. the hand, manum jactare. *To omit, pass over, vid.*

WAVED, WAVY, *Like waves, undatus. fluctuosus (propp. and fig.). Playing to and fro in undulations, undans.*

WAVER, labare (e. propp.).—nutare (to move to and fro; of the upper part of thigh).—vacillare (to be easily

moved; all three propp. and fig.).—fluctuare (propp., to be driven or tossed about with waves; hence fig., to hesitate). The allies w.'s, socii labant: courage, hope, fidelity, resolution w.'s, animus, spes, fides, consilium labat: the line (of battle) w.'s, acies nutat: to begin to w., labascere, labefieri (propp. and fig.): to cause to w., labefacere, labefactare (propp. and fig.): to cause aby's fidelity to w., labefactare fidem c.; fide qm dimovere: to w. in one's decision or resolution, in decreto suo inter varia consilia nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuare.

WAVERING, inconstans (inconstant).—Incertus (uncertain)—dubius (doubtful; of all persons and things).

WAX, s. cera (g. t.). White, red, w., cera alba (Virg.), miniata (C.): sealing-w., cera (in the Roman sense).—laccæ signatoria (with w.): soft w., cera mollis (C.), liquida (Col.), liquens (Pall.): cells of bees' w., favus (honeycomb): of w., cereus: covered with w., ceratus: full of w., cerosus: to form in w., formare, fingere qd e cera (C.): a w. seal (impression on wax), signum annuli ceræ expressum, servatum (aft. *Plin.*): a w. figure, *imago cerea, or in cera expressa: w. busts, expressi ceræ vultus. cere: a w. flower, *flos cereus. *flos e ceræ factus or expressus: to make a nose of w. of athy (Procr.), qd sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formare et fingere (aft. *C. de Or. 3, 45, 177*). A modeller in w., ceroplastes (κρονοπλάστης) or e cera fingens: w. work, *imagines e cerâ factæ or expressæ.—ceroplastice (as art).

WAX, v. *TRANS.* cerare. incerare (to cover with w.).—cerâ illinere (to line or cover with w.).—cerâ circumlinere (to besmear round with w.). *INTRANS.* See BECOME, GROW.

WAX-CHANDLER, cerarius.

WAX-COLOURED, cernuus (Plin.); cereus (V.).

WAX-DOLL, *pupula cerea.

WAX-LIGHT, cereus (C.); *candela cerea.

WAX-TABLET, tabella cerata.

WAXEN, cereus (of wax).—cerosus (full of wax).—ceratus (covered with wax).

WAY, *PROPR.* via (e. propp.).—iter (road).—cursus (course).—orbita. meatus (track). See also PATH, ROAD. To be or stand in one's w., impedimento esse ci (Ter.); obstat, officere ci; impedire, morari qm: to get out of one's w., de viâ decedere ci; decedere ci (to make room for); congressum ca vitare, fugere (aft. C.): out of the w., avius (that lies out of the w.).—devius (that leads out of the w.).—invius (through wch there is no w.): out of the w. = remote, remotus. di-junctus (lonely, solitary).—reconditus. abditus (hidden or concealed).—longinquus (lying far off): an out of the w. place, longinquus et reconditus locus.—latebra (a hiding place): to be out of the w., longe or satis magno intervallo remotum esse: out of the w., apage te: move te hinc: a thing is in its w., res adven-tat, imminet, instat: a place where two, three, four w.'s meet, bivium, trivium, quadrivium: not to know the w., viam nescire, non nosse. imperitum esse viâ, itineris: to be on the w., in viâ, in itinere esse: to go out of the w., de viâ, ex itinere, excedere (C.); a viâ recedere (L.); de viâ declinare, deflectere (C.); viâ de-gredi (L.): to show aby the w., viam ci monstrare (C.); semitam monstrare ci (Plaut.); ducem esse ci viâ, itineris (aft. C.): wch w. shall I take? quam viam inlestatam? (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2). quam viam ingrediar, ineam? (C.) you are in the right w., rectam instas viam. rectam viam ingressus es (Plaut.): it is a round-about w., via habet longiorem anfractum (Np.): the w. to India, via qua hinc est in Indiam. Right of the w., iter (right of going any where, or passing through).—actus (right of driving cattle through: both C. Cæcin. 26, 75). To take out of the way, tollere, de medio tollere. To turn out of the w., a directo itinere avertere qm. deducere qm a (rectâ) viâ. depellere qm a viâ (by force). By the way (i. e. in passing), in transitu, transiens. præteriens (of these expressions, the first and second are post-Aug. in this sense; but we find quasi præteriens in C.).—strictim (superficially, slightly; for wch we find obiter in the time of Sen.); per occasionem. occasione datâ or oblâtâ (taking this opportunity). *FIG.* Course, via (e. g. virtutis, vitæ). *MANNERS or means (of obtaining althg, via, iter. aditus; (of doing althg, ratio (subjective); modus (objective); if you go on in this w., si ad istud modum pergas: not to be able to find one's w. out of a thing, (fig.) emergi ex qâ re non posse.—Counsel, plan, method of proceeding, via, consilium. institutum.—Cusiom, mos, consuetudo.*

WAYFARER, viator.

WAYFARING-TREE, viburnum (V.). *viburnus Lantana (Linn.).

WAYLAY, cf. insidiari, or insidias facere, tendere, ponere. insidias ponere contra qm (C.).

WAYMARK, *pila itineris index. Unless roads fastened in the ground serve as w.-m.s., nial calami defixi regant (see *Plin.* 6, 29, 33).

WAYWARD, sibi placens. inconstans. ingenio levis. versabilis (R. late). — *libidine or ex libidine factus (done or made out of waywardness).

WAYWARDNESS, libido. animi impetus. To act more fm w. than fm reflection, impetu quodam animi potius quam cogitatione facere qd: the w. of fortune, inconstantia fortunae.

WE, nos: we ourselves, nos ipsi; nosmet ipsi. It hardly needs to be remarked that nos is usually omitted before the first pers. pl. of verbs; when expressed, it is for the sake of emphasis or distinction.

WEAK, ¶ In body, infirmus (not strong, physically; opp. firmus, validus, fortis). — invalidus (having but little strength; opp. validus, robustus). — imbecillus (suffering fm want of inward strength, no longer strong; opp. valens, validus). — ¶ The form imbecillus is not in C. or earlier writers, but came into use afterwards. — debilis (useless on account of defects or infirmities, wanting entrance or completeness; opp. firmus, integer corpore). — tenuis, gracilis (thin, and so not strong; e. g. tabella, virga, alium). — confectus, fractus, enervatus. effectus. languidus (broken up, exhausted, deprived of bodily powers): w. health, valetudo infirma, imbecilla, tenuis: a w. body, corpus infirmum, affectum, effectum: to be w., parum habere virium; infirmo esse corpore: a w. stomach, stomachus infirmus, imbecillus (Cels.). w. sight, oculi hebetes (opp. acres, acuti, Suet.). visus infirmior (Q.). to have w. sight, minus valere, parum valere, visu: w. eyes, oculorum morbus. valetudo oculorum (weakness of eyes). — malum oculorum (a disease of the eye): to have w. eyes, egrum esse oculis. — ¶ In mind or disposition, imbecillus, affectus, confectus, enervatus, fractus, hebes: a w. intellect, animus imbecillus (opp. robustus, C.), infirmus (Cels.); ingenium imbecillum, hebes, tardum; ingenii imbecillitas (*Plin. Ep.*): a w. memory, memoria hebes (C.), tardior (Q.), vacillans, parum tenax (C.); one's w. side, infirmitas, imbecillitas, facilitas, levitas, vitium. To attack one on his w. side, aucupari cæ imbecillitatem (C. *Placc.* 37, 92). ¶ In number or extent, exiguus, infirmus (e. g. exigua manna, exiguum copiae, infirma auxilia): weaker in troops, in ships, inferior copias (Np.), numero navium (Cels.): a w. post, statio invalida (L.): a w. legion, legio invalida (T.). ¶ Fig. of things without life, infirmus, imbecillus (e. g. respublica infirma, regnum imbecillum): w. hope, spes tenuis, exigua: a w. voice, vox exilis (*Plin.*), imbecilla (Q.), parva (C.): w. wine, vinum imbecillum, leve (*Plin.*), infirmi saporis (Col.): a w. argument, argumentum infirmum, leve (C.): w. colours, colores languentes, tenues, inertes: a w. pulse, imbecilli venarum pulsus (Cels. 3, 19): a w. medicine, imbecillior medicina (C. *Att.* 10, 14, 2).

WEAKEN, PROPRA. and FIG. imbecillum, infirmum facere, reddere qd. infirmare. debilitare. enervare. afficere. attenuare. extenuare. levare. elevare. atterere. affligere. labefactare. To w. greatly, comminuere. contundere. frangere. refringere. infringere: to w. an army, qd. virum ex acie subducere (Curt.). to w. the power of the enemy, opes hostium affligere (L. 2, 16), debilitare (Np.): to w. mind and body, nervos mentis ac corporis frangere (Q. 1, 2, 6): to w. the mind or intellect, mentem obtundere (C.); comminuere ingenium (Q.); hebetare ingenium, mentem (C.); praestringere aciem animi, ingenii, mentis (C.): to w. the eyes, praestringere oculos, aciem oculorum (C.); hebetare or obtundere aciem oculorum (*Plin.*).

WEAKENING, debilitatio. infractio. deminutio. imminutio. confectio. enervatio. More often by the verbs.

WEAKLY, infirme. imbecillius. minus or parum valde (invalide, *Arnob.*). Usually by Crel. with adj.

WEAKNESS, ¶ Want of physical strength, infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas (absence of strength). — virium defectio (failure of strength). — tenuitas, levitas (slightness, want of proper consistency). W. of the stomach, ventriculi imbecillitas, resolutio stomachi (Cels.); cruditas (C.): bodily w., imbecillitas. infirmitas corporis, valetudinis infirma valetudo (C.); infirmitas virium (Cels.); imbecillitas virium, vires infirmæ, affecte (C.): on account of bodily defects, debilitas corporis (C.): w. of voice, vocis infirmitas (*Plin. Ep.*); exillitas (Q.): w. of sight, infirmitas oculorum (*Plin. Ep.*); resolutio oculorum (Cels.); acies hebes oculorum (C.); oculi hebetiores (Q.): w. of the nerves,

resolutio nervorum (Cels.): w. of the pulses, exigui imbecillique venarum pulsus (Cels.): w. of a kingdom, regni imbecillitas, infirmitas, regni opes attritæ, affectæ, senescentes, regnum imbecillum (S.). ¶ Want of strength of mind, animi imbecillitas (Cels.); animus imbecillus (C.), infirmus, tenuis, fractus (Cels.); animi vigor obtusus (L.); ingenii imbecillitas. — ¶ Want of resolution or courage, infirmitas. — ¶ Fault, failing, error, vitium: to be guilty of a w., errare, labi, peccare: human w., infirmitas, imbecillitas humana. — ¶ High-wrought sensibility, excessive tenderness, animus molliis, animi molities.

WEAL, ¶ Welfare; vid. ¶ Mark of a stripe or blow, vibex, ictus, f.

WEALTH, ¶ Riches, divitiae (riches, g. &.) — copia rei familiaris. — opulentia (stronger; the possession of money, estates, &c., as a means of aggrandizing oneself). — vita bonis abundans. To live in w., divitem esse; satis divitem, &c. ¶ Prosperity, welfare, vid.

WEALTHY, fortunatus (C.). abundans. dives. locuples. satis dives. satis locuples (dives, rich, = εὐδαίμων, opp. pauper: locuples = ἀφειδός, opp. egenus). — bene numatus, pecuniosus (having much money). — opulentus, copiosus (opulent; opp. inops: rich in means and resources to obtain influence, power, &c.). — copias rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus. Very w., beatus; perdives; praedives; locupletissimus; opulentissimus: to become w., divitem fieri (distecere post. only); (fortunia) locupletari; fortunam augeri; fortunam amplificare; opibus crescere; opes nasci; ad opes procedere: to become w. through alyg, divitias facere ex qd. re; rem familiarem augere qd. re: to become a w. man after having been poor, ex paupere divitem fieri; ex paupere et tenui ad magnas opes procedere; see also TO ENRICH (enrich): to be w., divitem, &c. esse; divitiis or copias abundare: to be more w. than alyg, qm divitiis superare: to be very w., omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse; amplissimam possidere pecuniam; opibus maxime florere; magnas opes habere: to be extremely w. and live in great effluence, circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere.

WEAN, ¶ PROPRA. a matre or ab ubere matris depellere (setum). auferre uberibus setum or infantem. infantem a mamma disjungere. infantem lacte depellere (R. not ablativ. late). ¶ FIG. detrahere ci. ca rei consuetudinem, a consuetudine rei qd. rei adducere (fm a custom). — dedocere qm qd. (to cause to forget). To w. oneself fm alyg, desueri a re; a consuetudine rei recedere (to leave off a custom); deducere qd. (to forget alyg); consuetudinem qm deponere: to w. one's affections fm alyg, animum a re abstrahere. See also ALIENATE.

WEAPON, telum (prop. or fig.). W.'s, see ARM. WEAR, ¶ TRANS. To waste; vid. ¶ To carry on the body, as clothes, indutum esse qd. re; induti gerere qd. (of a garment put on). — gerere qd. (g. i., to have alyg on the body). — amictum esse qd. re (to have alyg wrapped round the body, as a cloak, &c.). To w. shoes, calceatum esse: to wear a toga, togatum esse: to wear a ring, anulum gestare digito. ¶ INTRANS. To be wasted, usu deteri, atteri. ¶ To stand wear (to w. well; of clothes), prorogare tempus (*Plin.*, vestes quæ prorogant tempus); (fig., of persons, to bear age well) annos ferre (Q.).

WEAR AWAY or OUT, usu deterere or conterere (e. g., a garment). — extenuare (to make least; e. g. corpus ca). — exedere (to enfeble). Fecer w.'s away the limbs, febris depascitur artem (P. Ge. 3, 458); grief w.'s away the heart, ægritudo exeat animum. — ¶ obtere exercitum, to w. out, for consumere, is a poetic phrase of T. and Curt.; not to be imitated. See also EXHAUST.

WEARIED, fatigatus, fessus. Thoroughly w., de-fatigatus; defessus; lassitudo confectus.

WEARINESS, fatigatio (a rendering or being weary). — lassitudo (a being completely tired, when the body is unfit for action). — languor (languor; in body or mind).

WEARISOME, operosus; multi operis (that costs much work or labour). — laboriosus. multi laboris (with wch much trouble is connected). — difficilis (hard, difficult, A w. work, opus operosum, opus et labor (as coere). — labor operosus (as abstract, effort made with great pains).

WEARISOMELY, operose, laboriose, magno opere, magno labore.

WEARY, adj. fessus (of want of strength arising fm exhaustion). — fatigatus (worn out). — lassus (tired, denoting want of strength wch unfit for action). J. s. te-

sua lassaque. *Thoroughly* w., defessus; defatigatus; lassitudine confectus: w. *with labour*, affectus fatigatione laboris: w. *with running, cursu et lassitudine exanimatus*: *I am quite w.*, omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet (Com.): *to make ably weary*, qm fatigare (or *entirely*) defatigare; qm lassum facere or reddere (of persons or things); qm lassare (of things): *to grow or become weary*, fatigari; lassari: (*Thoroughly*) defatigari; lassitudine confici: (*fig.*) w. *of asking and waiting for an answer*, interroyando et expectando responsum fessus: w. *of war*, bello fessus (but *fig.* fessus here really denotes a being w., whilst the English 'weary' in these expressions implies only disgust: so that 'weary' cannot always be rendered by fessus): *I am weary of a thing* (i. e., disgusted with it), me tenet c rei satietas: me tenet c rei: *I am weary* (of waiting, &c.), rumpo or abruptum patientiam (*fig.*) not patientia mihi rumpitur; see *Suet. Tib. 2A. T. Ann. 12, 50, 33*).

WEARY, v. fatigare. defatigare (prop. and *fig.*). defatigare (to w. thoroughly, even to exhaustion). To be wearied, so fatigare; by *athg*, qd re; se frangere; se frangere laboribus (by exertion).

WEASAND. See **WINDPIPE**.

WEASEL, mustela (Plin.).

WEATHER, v. *The state of the atmosphere, cœlum, cœli status, tempestas* (w., good or bad). *Fine, clear w.*, tempestas bona or serena; cœlum audum or serenum: *when the w. is fine* (i. e., on a clear day), sereno; sudo: *changeable w.*, cœlum varium; *varietas cœli*: *settled w.*, tempestas certa: *cloudy w.*, tempestas turbida: *dry w.*, siccitas: *a continuance of dry w.*, siccitates (see *Hera. Cœs. B. G. 3, 24*): *rough w.*, cœli asperitas: *foxy w.*, spurcissima tempestas: *to be guided by the w.* (i. e., see how the w. will turn out for doing, &c. *athg*), tempestatis rationem habere; tempestatem spectare: *I am setting sail, favoured by the finest w.*, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo. *Stormy weather, storm, tempestas* (g. t.). tonitrua (m. pl.). fulgura cum tonitru (n. pl.; thunder, lightning with thunder).—*procella* (blast of wind).—tempestas oritur or cooritur (of a storm).—fulmen tetigit locum (of lightning). *The w. side*, *pars opposita tempestatibus.

WEATHER, v. *Pass with difficulty, propr.*, (classe) circumvehi qm locum (aft. L. 36, 22, 4; *fig.*) eluctari qd per qd (v. propr., through any hardship, trouble, snow, &c.).—penetrare per qd (to press through).—eniti per qd (to get through by great exertions; e. g., through the waves by force of rowing, per adversos fluctus ingenti labore remigum).—*egre moliri qd* (to wade through with difficulty; e. g., through the sand, sabulum).—emergere qd re and ex qd re (impropr., to extricate oneself, work oneself round again; e. g. ex mendicatis, incommoda valetudine).

TO WEATHER OUT. See **TO OVERCOME**, or **TO GET (OVER)**.

WEATHER-BEATEN, *imbribus, tempestate afflictus. tempestate jactatus (tempest-tossed).

WEATHERCOCK, *vexillum ventorum index. *vexillum flantis venti index (aft. *Vitr. 1, 6, 4*); or *gallus æneus flantis venti index. *To be as changeable as a w.*, plumis aut folio facilis moveri (C.). See **FICKLE**.

WEATHERGLASS, *aerometrum (ἀερόμετρον).—*barometrum (βαρομετρον) or *stivula Torricelliana (a barometer).—*thermometrum (θερμομετρον, thermometer). *The shepherd's w.* (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.).

WEATHERWISE, *mutationum cœli peritus. *cœli interpres. *The predictions of a w. person*, *tempestatis prædictio.

WEAVE, texere (v. propr.).—intexere (to w. into).—intexere qd ci rei (to w. *athg* into).—nectere (to wind, plait). *fig.* Plectere occurs in the past plecti, plexus in poets only.

WEAVER, textor; fem texitrix.

WEAVER'S HEADL, pecten.

WEAVER'S REED, scapus (Lucr. 5, 1352, Forbig.).

WEB, textura (the mode in wch *athg* is woven).—textum (*athg* woven).—tela (*whilst on the loom*; hence, of spiders, araneum; see also **CONWEB**). *A membrane or film joining the toes, pelvis*, super quam nant (aft. *Curt. 7, 8, 6*).

WEB-FOOTED, prps *pedibus pellitis; or by *Crci* with pelia, supra quam nant.

WED, WEDDING. See **MARRY, MARRIAGE**.

WEDDED, I PROP. See **TO MARRY**. *I FIG.* Devoted or strongly attached to, deditus ci rei.

studiosus es rei (*fondly pursuing it*).—addictus ci rei (devoted to it). *Jn.* addictus et deditus. *Also post-Aug.* devotus ci rei. *Jn.* deditus devotusque. adductus et quasi consecratus. *To be w. to *athg**, multum esse in re (e. g. venationibus); totum esse in re: *to be wedded to pleasure*, voluptatibus deditum esse, servire, astrictum esse; ætatem in voluptatibus collocare; libidinis se servum præstare: *to be w. to *athg** (= not to choose to give it up), adherescere ci rei or ad qm rem; amplexor or amplexus teneo qd; in nimio amore qd amplexus teneo: *to be w. to an opinion*, *de sententiâ delici or deduci non posse: *to w. to an opinion*, sententiæ ci quasi adductus et consecratus.

WEDDING-DAY, dies nuptiarum. *To fix a w.-d.*, diem nuptias dicere; diem nuptiarum eligere; nuptias in diem constituere.

WEDGE, cuneus; dim. cuneolus. *To fasten by w.'s, cuneare: to drive a w., cuneum adigere or injicere: to cleave with a w., cuneo findere; discuneare: like a w., cuneatus; cuneatim* (adv.). *to form like a w., cuneare* (cuneatur Hispania, Plin.); in cuneum tenere (Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, T.).

WEDLOCK, matrimonium. See **MARRIAGE**. *Born in lawful w., ex justo matrimonio susceptus* (v. *prop.*, aft. *Justin 9, 8, 2*); *justâ uxore natus*; *matre familia ortus*; *legitimus* (legitimatus); *opp.* pellice ortus, nothus; *born out of w.*, nullo patre natus; *incerto patre natus*; *spurius* (the offspring of an unknown father and a prostitute; opp. certus); *pellice ortus*; *nothus* (videtur, of a known father and a concubine; opp. justâ uxore natus; legitimus; *Spald.* Q. 3, 6, 97); *adulterino sanguine natus* (ποικίλος, where there is a violation of the marriage-compact; *Plin.* 7, 2, 2).

WEDNESDAY, dies Mercurii.

WEE, v. *A noxious or useless plant, herba inutilis, sterilis, mala.* *I Weed = a mourning worn by widows*, *cultus lugubris viduarum; *vestis lugubris quâ vidue vestitæ sunt.

WEE, v. runcare. eruncare. Inutiles herbas evelere. steriles herbas eligere. malas herbas effodere, sarrire (with the hoe). *To w. a garden*, hortum steriles herbas eligens purgo: *a weeding hoe*, sarculum.

WEEDER, runcator (with the hand).—*sarritor* (with a hoe; Col.).

WEEK, hebdomâs (the space of seven days, in wch *athg* happens; e. g., before the critical day of a fever; *Varr. ap. Gell.* septimâ hebdomade, id est nono et quadragesimo die, &c.: it is now generally used as t. t.). *Prps we may say septimana* (Cod. Theod.). or spatium septem dierum (the Romans did not reckon time by w.'s). *W. by w.*, per singulas hebdomadas: *to take a walk once a w.*, singulis hebdomadibus semel deambulatum exire: *w.-days*, dies profesti (opp. dies fasti; *Plaut., Plin.*); dies negotiosi (opp. dies sacri; *T. Ann. 13, 41*): *w.-day dress*, vestis quotidiana: *a w.'s wages*, merces in singulas hebdomadas solvenda.

WEEKLY, by Crci.; e. g. merces, quæ in singulas hebdomadas habetur; sacra quæ octonia diebus transactis habentur; adeo singulis hebdomadibus (in each week).—octonis diebus transactis (once a week). in singulas hebdomadas (every week).

WEEN. See **THINK**.

WEEP, I INTRANS. lacrimare. lacrimas fundere (= δακρύνειν, to shed tears as the physical consequence of a mental emotion, whether joyful or sorrowful. *fig.* The dep. lacrimari = 'to be moved to tears').—plorare (= θρηνεῖν, to express grief passionately, to wail and cry).—flere (= κλαίειν, to shed tears with sobb, not with such loud expressions of grief as the plorans).—ejulare (to wail).—vagire (to cry as young children).—lamentari (of long continued weeping and wailing). *I cannot help weeping, I cannot but w., nequeo, quin lacrimem*; lacrimas tenere non possum: *with weeping eyes*, oculis lacrimantibus; lacrimans: *don't w.*, ne lacrima; ne plora: *to be tired of weeping*, lacrimando fessum esse: *to make ably w.*, lacrimas or fletum ci movere; lacrimas ci elicere or excutere; qm ad fletum adducere; qm plorantem facere: *to w. bitterly*, uberius flere; lacrimarum vim profundere: *to w. one's eyes out*, lacrimis confici; *totos efflere oculos* (Q. Decl. 6, 4): *to cease weeping*, lacrimas sistere; fletum reprimere (to stop one's tears; C. Rep. 4, 15, 15; O. Fast. 6, 154): *to w. for joy*, lacrimare or effundere lacrimas gaudio; illacrimare gaudio (L.); *he is weeping for joy like a child*, homini cadunt lacrimæ, quasi puero, gaudio (Ter.). *I TRANS.* *To weep for*, lacrimare qd. flere de qd re (flere qd only poet.). *deplorare qm or qd, or de qd re.* deflere qd: *to w. over or for*, illacrimari ci rei (C.; e. g. morti Socratis; error; malis). illacrimare ci rei (L.); *to w. for ably misfortune, &c.*, lacrimare casum cui to w. over

one's fate, deplorare casus suos; *also* deplorare se: *to w. for the living as well as the dead*, complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque (Cf. L. 2, 40): *no man w.'s at his death*, mors eis caret lacrimis.

WEEPER, ¶ *One who weeps*, lacrimans. qui lacrimat, &c. ¶ *A badge of mourning*, *luctus insignis. *armilla lugubris.

WEEPING, fletus. ploratio. ploratus. *W. and weeping*, ejulatus; vagitus; lamentatio. [SYN. in WEEP]

WEEPING WILLOW, *salix Babylonica (Linn.).

WEEVIL, curculio (Plin.). *curculio frumentarius (Linn.).

WEFT. See WOOF.

WEIGH (*its written WAY*), s. *To get under w.*, navem solvere, or simply solvere; *more rarely*, vela in altum dare (L.), or vela dare ventis (poet.): *to be under w.*, navis solvit: a terrâ proveli.

WEIGH, v. ¶ *PROPR.* pendere (g. t.).—pensare (*to w. carefully or exactly*).—ponderare (*to try the w. of a thing*).—examinare (*to bring to the scales*). *To w. a thing by a certain weight*, ad certum pondus examinare qd. ¶ *FIG.* *To balance, examine*, pendere qd ex re. pensare, ponderare qd re and ex re. perpendere ad qd (*to w. exactly*). *To w. virtues and vices exactly agst each other*, perpendere vitia virtutesque: *to w. every word in a balance*, unumquodque verbum statērā examinare (Farr. ap. Nov. 455, 21; cf. C. de Or. 2, 38, 159): *to w. words*, pondera verborum examinare; (*carefully*), esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1). ¶ *To ponder, expendere*, perpendere. pensare. ponderare. examinare (*to consider the reasons for and against*).—considerare, *espily with cum animo*, in animo, or secum (*to debate in one's own mind*).—reputare (*to bethink oneself, consider; espily with secum animo or cum animo*).—agitare mente, animo, in mente, or cum animo. volutare secum, animo, in animo. volvere animo or secum. verare secum in animo (*to turn over or revolve in one's mind, to meditate upon*): ~~non~~ volutare, volvere, &c., *never thus used by C.*, frequently by L. and S.

WEIGH down, gravare. degravare. See also OPPRESS.

WEIGHER, pensator. *To be a most minute w. of words*, esse verborum pensatorem subtilissimum (Gell. 17, 1). Or by the verbs.

WEIGHT, ¶ *Measure or relation of heaviness; also heaviness itself*: a) *PROPR.*, pondus. Roman w., Romana pondera, n. pl. (see L. 38, 39, extr., talentum ne minus pondus octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat; i. e., *not less than eighty pounds in Roman w.*): *all things fall to the ground by their own w.*, omnia pondere suo in terram feruntur: of great w., gravis (opp. levis); grandi pondere: a pound in w., libram pondo (ae. valles; see L. 3, 29): a thousand pounds' w. of gold, mille (sc. libras) pondo auri (L. 5, 48, extr.): of the w. of a silver denarius, ad pondus argentei denarii pensum. b) *FIG.*, importance, pondus, momentum (*that wch turns the scale, powr*).—auctoritas (authority, influence).—vis. gravitas (power, force). *W. of words*, pondus verborum (see Q. 10, 1, 97): a man of great w., homo in quo summa auctoritas est et amplitudo (as a statesman); homo gravis (*to whom much is usually assigned*): words without w., verba sine pondere: *to have w.*, gravem esse (of things and persons); qd numero atque honore esse (*to stand in good repute; of persons*): the thing has w., res habet gravitatem: *to have w. with any one*, pondus or qd ponderis habere apud qm (of things); qd loco et numero esse apud qm, numerum obtinere apud qm (of persons): *to have great w. with any one*, magnum pondus habere, or maximi ponderis esse apud qm (of things); multum auctoritate valere or posse apud qm (of persons): *to have no w.*, nullius ponderis esse; ponderis nihil habere (of things); tenui or nullā auctoritate esse (of persons): *to attach w. to a thing*, vim tribuere ei rei: *to give w. to a thing*, ei rei pondus afferre: w. of argument, vis; momentum; see COGNATE.

¶ *A body of a certain weight*; a) *by wch one weighs other bodies*, pondus (g. t.); *espily that wch is placed in a scale*.—sacrōma, atis, n. (ἀνκυρα, rō. w. hung on the other side of the balance or beam).—requipondium (*so far as it forms a counterpoise to a heavy body*). A false w., pondera iniqua (see L. 5, 48, extr.): *to use such, adhibere*: a stamped w., pondus publice probatum (aft. Modestini. Dig. 48, 10, 32, No. 1): *to put w.'s in the scale*, pondera in libram imponere: *to buy or sell by w.*, pondere emere or vendere: *to give by w.*, ad sacroma appendere: *to weigh out, give or take a thing by the w. of a silver denarius*, qd ad pondus argentei denarii pendere (e. g., a medicine, &c.): *to*

deliver a thing by w., ad sacroma pondus ea rei prestare (Nov. Virr. 9, praf. § 9 and 10). ¶ *That wch one hangs on to a thing; prope libramentum plumbi* (with L. 24, 34).

WEIGHTILY, graviter. *Mty by Crcl.*: e. g. firmissimis ad probandum argumentis uti; firmissimum qd afferre; rationes non satis firmas afferre.

WEIGHTY, ¶ *Heavy*: vid. ¶ *Cognate, forcible*, gravis, firmus, or firmus ad probandum. *It appears to me that this is a most w. argument*, firmissimum hoc afferri videtur: *it does not appear to me that the reason given by you is a very w. one*, rationem eam, quæ a te affertur, non satis firmam puto (C.): a very w. argument, argumentum firmissimum, potentissimum (Q.): not w., infirmus (Q.).

WELCOME, adj. acceptus (*gladly received*).—gratus (*causing in us a feeling of obligation, fm its value to us*).—jucundus (*causing in us the feeling of delight*).—suavis, dulcis, mollis (suavis, dulcis, sweet; mollis, gentle; agreeably affecting the mind: all these of persons and things).—carus (dear).—dilectus (valued, beloved). gratus ei or apud qm (*high in his favour*). A w. time, commodum tempus; opportunum or idoneum tempus: very w., pergratus; perjucundus: *to be w.*, jucundum esse; placere (*both of persons and things*).

WELCOME, v. qm salvere jubeo. benigne qm excipere (i. e., *to give a hearty welcome*). We all w. you heartily, carus omnibus expectatusque venis: I w. you, salve; very heartily, plurimum te salvere jubeo.

WELCOME, interj. salve! salutem tibi imprecor! salvere te jubeo! exoptatus, expectatus, mihi ades! gratus hospes ades, venis.

WELCOME, s. salutatio (a greeting). *Mty by Crcl.*: e. g., a hearty w. to you! plurimum te salvere jubeo! *to give a w. to a thing*, benigne accipere qm.

WELD, conferramine (Plin.).

WELFARE, salus, utis; incolumitas (safety).—bonum, commodum (*good condition*). The general w., communis salus; communis salus: the public w., or w. of the country, salus publica, or simply res publica: the w. of mankind, salus gentium: *to contribute to one's w.*, saluti esse; esse ex re ea: *to wish one's w.*, qm saluum esse velle: *to study any one's w.*, salutis cs consulere or servire: *to seek to promote any's w.*, cs commodis or utilitatibus servire; cs salutis prospicere: *to consult the general w.*, bono publico or communi utilitati servire; rei publicæ commodo tueri; utilitati publicæ studium navare; ad utilitatem publicam omnes labores referre.

WELKIN, aer. cælum. See SKY.

WELL, s. puteus (a pit dug for that purpose).—fons (a fount or fountain; vid.). *To dig a w.*, puteum fodere, effodere: medical w. or w.'s, fons medicæ salubritatis; fons medicatus: aquæ medicatæ or medicamentosæ; aquæ salubres; or (fm the context) aquæ only: a hot w., calidus fons medicæ salubritatis: every hot w. is a medical w., omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa.—castellum = reservoir, in arch the water from several aqueducts is collected, and from hence distributed over the city (according to Fest. dividiculum).—crater (κατάρη = the basin of a w.). The cover of a w., *putei operculum: the (marble) edge of a w., putei (μεστρούριον, C. Att. 1, 10, 3; cf. Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 14): one that digs a w., putearius (Plin. 31, 3, 28): the feast of the w.'s (at Rome), fontanalis (Farr. L. L. 6, 3, § 22).

WELL, adj. ¶ *In good health*, sanus (opp. æger).—salvus (opp. corruptus, perditus).—integer (opp. debilitatus, fractus, fessus).—valens, validus (fm full strength).—firmus (of a good constitution; opp. infirmus).—robustus (strong; opp. imbecillus). ~~Non~~ saluber = sound, not diseased, and so healthy, in S. L. T. and Marti., but not in C. and Cæs.). *To be not quite w.*, minus valere, ægrotare (*to be sick*); languere (*to be weak*); male mihi est; non commodè valeo: *to be not yet quite w.*, nondum satis firmo corpore esse (C.): *to get w.*, convalescere; evadere, recreari ex morbo (C.); ex incommodā valetudine emergere (C. Att. 5, 8, 1); w. be w., valere; bene valere; salvere; belle se habere; recte est mihi; corpore esse sano, firmo (C.); uti valetudine bonā (C., Cæs.), prosperā (Suet.); integrā esse valetudine (C.); corpore esse salubri (S. Jug. 17, 6): *to be quite or extremely w.*, optimā valetudine affectum esse (C.); firmissimā uti valetudine (T.); incorruptā sanitatem esse (C.): *to be never w.*, numquam bonā uti valetudine; semper incommodā esse valetudine (C.): *to be always w.*, tuā valetudinem integram; semper bonā uti valetudine; my people are never so w. in any other place, mei nusquam salubrius degunt (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46): *to look w.*, sanitatem corporis vultu prodere. ¶ *Right*; vid.

WEL.L. *adv.* bene (o. *prop.*).—belle (*finely, prettily*).—juene. suaviter (*pleasantly, agreeably*; *fig.*, to smell or taste).—commode (*properly, duly, rightly*; e. g. saltare, verba facere).—scienter. scite (*skillfully*; e. g. scienter tibi cantare; scite convivium exornare: to dress w., scite coll).—probe. recte. pulchre. praeclare (*properly, rightly, according to one's wishes, according to the nature of a thing; probe, thoroughly*). I understand, remember very w., praeclare intelligo, meministi: to suit or fit well of a garment), qui satis decere: to line w., bene vitticare (*com.*); laute vivere (*magnificently*): to look w. (= to be handsome or beautiful), bonâ esse formâ; commendari formâ, specie, facie: all things go on w. with me, bene mecum agitur; bono loco sunt res meae; apud me recte omnia sunt: to wish one w., bene velle (*Ter.*); bene cupere, favere ei (*C.*): to do w., bene rem gerere; ex sententiâ gerere qd: the matter turned out or went off w., confecta res ex sententiâ est; meis optatis fortuna respondit: to buy w. (= to one's advantage), bene emere: to take a thing w. (= in good part), in bonam partem accipere qd; probare, approbare qd (opp. in malam partem accipere, male interpretari): herein you do well, hoc bene, pruden-ter, facis, agis: no to be able to let w. alone, manum de tabulâ non scire tollere (*Prov.*, *Plin.* 35, 10, 86, No. 10, § 80): it will be w. to do so and so, (de qd re) non nocuerit facere, &c.; non inutile erit qd re qd facere: it is w. that you are coming, peropportune venis; opportune te offers (*said to a person whom one meets when looking for him*): well! bene facis or fecisti (*in approbation*)! non repugno! nihil impedio! lepide! licet (*Plaut.*; I have nothing to say against it) I satis est (*it is enough*)! dictum puta! teneo (*I understand you, says one who receives a commission*)! w. to do in the world, satis dives; modice locuples; or (*of those who are very wealthy*) bene numatus; pecuniosus; abundans; copias rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus; opulentus: w. done! bene! recte! bene, recte fecisti! laudo tuum factum! w.-nigh, here; circiter.

WELL-AFFECTED, bene sentiens. benevolus. amicus (*well-disposed towards*).—propitius (*gracious, favorable*; of superiors towards inferiors). See also AFFECTIONATE. To be w.-a., deditus ei or ei rei: adductus ei or ei rei (*devoted*); Jw. adductus et deditus.—devotus ei or ei rei (*much attached; post-Aug.*). Jw. deditus devotusque; see also DEVOTED: to be w.-a. towards; see TO FAVOUR.

WELL-BEING, salus, utis (g. t.).—valetudo bona (*relative to bodily health*).—sanitas (*health*).—felicitas (*happiness*).—incomunitas (*a state of being unjoined*). I am taking aby's w.-b. to heart, quod saluum esse volo: to care for aby's w.-b., saluti ca consulere or servire: to further aby's w.-b., ca commodâ or utilitatibus servire; ca saluti prospicere: not to care for aby's w.-b., ca saluti desse. See also HAPPINESS.

WELL-BORN, honesto loco ortus; honesto genere (natus).

WELL-BRED, bene or ingenue or liberaliter educatus. bene moratus (*well-mannered*). See also the SYN. of CIVIL.

WELL-BUILT, bene edificatus (*of buildings*).—bene figuratus; formosus (*of persons*).

WELL-DISPOSED OR INCLINED. See WELL-AFFECTED.

WELL-FAVoured. See BEAUTIFUL, HANDSOME.

WELL-KNOWN, bene notus. omnibus notus. notus atque apud omnes pervulgatus. It is w.-k. to me that, me non fugit; me non præterit; non ignoro (*with acc. and inf.*).

WELL-MET! See WELCOME.

WELL-SPENT, *Crel.* with the verbs collocare in qd re; impendere in or ad qd; conferre ad qd.—tempus bene locare or collocare (*if of time*).

WELL-VERSED, multum versatus in qd re (*having much practice in*).—ca rei peritissimus (*well skilled in*).—non ignarus ca rei (*not unacquainted with*).—perfectus in qd re (*thoroughly acquainted with*). 'To be w.-v. in alq., may also be expressed by callere qd.

WELL-WISHER. See WELL-AFFECTED, FRIEND.

WELT, s. *margo, extremus quasi margo calcei (*ast. Plin.* Sp. 5, 6, 9). Not limbus, wch = border.

WELT, v. *circumsuere.

WELTER, volutare se. volutari (*to roll, swallow*). To w. in one's blood, sanguine madere, perfusum esse: se in suo vulnere versare (*V.*).

WEN, ganglion.

WENCH, s. See GIRL.

WENCH, v. scortari (*Plaut.*, *Ter.*).—lubidinibus indulgere. stupra facere

WEST, occidens. occasus. To lie or be situate towards the w., ad occidentem (solem) vergere; occidentem solem spectare: the w. = western regions, regio ad occidentem vergens; ab orientis solis partes C. Somm. Scip. 6); occidens (*see T. Ann.* 6, 46, 3. 625) vespertina regio is poet.: the w. wind, veniens ab orientis solis partibus, or veniens ab occidente, ventus (ventus occidentalis, *op. Gell.* 2, 22, § 22, not Class.); zephyrus; Favonius (625) Caurus is the north-w. wind).—flans ab occasu ventus (*Plin.*). Rain fm the w., ab occasu veniens imber (*V.*).

WESTERLY, ab occidente (e. g., a w. breeze, aura spirans ab occidente). See also WEST, WESTERN.

WESTERN, ad occidentem (solem) vergens. occidentem solem spectans. 625 Occidentalis is not Class.

WESTWARDS, ad occidentem or ad occasum ver-sus. in occidentem or occasum.

WET, adj. humidus (*that wch is moist, or that wch brings moisture*; opp. aridus and siccus).—humectus (*old Lat. and post-Class.*). 625 madidus and madens, uvidus and udus, = moist. To be w., humidum esse; humere (*poet. and post-Aug.*): to grow or become w., humescere. If = rainy, vid.

WET, v. humidum facere or reddere (625) humectare only in poetry and post-Aug. prose).—conspargere (*to sprinkle*; opp. rigare = 'to water'). Tu w. through, soak with w., madefacere; madidum reddere; (entirely) totum madidum reddere; permadefacere: to be wetted through, madefieri (e. g. pluvia, imbre); madidum reddi (aqua, sudore, &c.): to become completely wetted through, permadescere: to be w. through, madere; madidum or madefactum esse (e. g. imbre).

WET-NURSE, nutrix, cui parvulus delegatur, ut eum uberibus aliat (*ast. T. Germ.* 20), or nutrix only (adhibere puero nutrices, *Gell.* 12, 1; opp. 'to nursing her own child').

WETHER, vervex, æcis, m. (*prop.* and *fig.*)

WETNESS, humor; pl. humores (g. t.).—cell status humidus, uvidus, or pluvius (*wet weather*).

WETTISH, humidulus (*poet.*). subhumidus (*Cels.*).

WHALE, balæna (*Plin.*). cetus (*any large fish or sea-monster*). W. fishery, captura balænarum: w.-bone, os balæne.

WHALER, *balænarum insidiator. *captans balænas.

WHARF, navale (*as a place at wch ships lie*).—*crepidines (*as to the construction, with masonry*).

WHAT, pron. Without reference to any antecedent, qualis (*of what sort or kind*).—qui (*of what character*).—quis (*who*).—quantus (*how great*). W. joy! quod gaudium! w. a troublesome business! quam molestia res! w. kind of man do you suppose me to be? quis tibi videor? With reference to an antecedent, qui. W. (= that wch) you told me, id quod or ea quæ mihi dixisti.

WHAT, interrog. (*dependent and independent*), qui? quis? quoniam? quoniam? The forms compounded with nam add life and spirit to the question [= what, pray? pray, what?]. They may be used in direct as well as in indirect questions; why when the answer 'no' is expected [quænam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublati suppliciorum metu?]. On the difference between quis, quid, and qui, quæ, quod, observe (1) that quis is used substantively; qui, adjectively [a distinction wch is lost in the oblique cases, and even in plur. nom.]. (2) When quis is found with a subst. [i. e., apparently used adjectively] the inquiry is after the name only, not the kind or character: quis philosophus... pronuntiavit? 'he asks who being a philosopher or what philosopher, has uttered the sentiment?' qui philosophus... pronuntiavit, would = 'what sort of a philosopher?' So when qui is used substantively, it refers to the character or sort. Themistocles domino navis qui sit aperit (not only who, but how great a man); quis sim, ex eo, quem ad te misi, cognosce writer Lemnius to Catiline in an anonymous letter, the name therefore is want; qui sis, non unde natus sis, reputa = 'remember what you are, of what character?' so in direct questions, occluso Roscio qui primus Ameriam nuntiavit? (*Rosc. Am.* 34.) Z. would read quis, but Krüger observes there is also reference to the character of the messenger Mallius Glaucia. There are, however, some passages, even in prose, where qui is used for qui; e. g. quivse locus (*L.* 5, 40); and qui appears to be used for quis occasionally on euphonic grounds; e. g., before s or a vowel, as, qui scit? for quis scit? Z. 134. Krüger, 430. Kühner, 125. (3) The neuter quid is used in definitions, &c., quid est mulier? quid sunt divitiae? also with ref. to a person's character; neque enim tu es es,

qui quid sit, necias [so with demonstr. and rel., quod ego ful... id tu es].—ecquis? (equus, equus, asks with liveliness and emotion whether there is any, implying there is not, equa civitas est tam potens... rex denique equis est, qui senatorem populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitet!) || *What* (= what sort of; what sort of, qualis; stis qui, quia.—We have seen above that this meaning belongs principally to *qui*, and to the neuter *quid*. The next may be followed by a gen., exponam vobis breviter quid hominia sit (C. F. 2, 2, 54); so quid hoc turbas est? &c., sciturum, quid ejus esset (C. Fam. 16, 2). *W.* a man he is! qualis hic est vir! qui vir!—*a friend the person to whom I have entrusted my property has turned out!* qualine amico mea bona commendavi!—he has written me word *w.* (= what kind of) works he has read, scripsit mihi quos libros legit. || *What!* (in abridged sentences of surprise, &c., followed by another question), quid (nonne &c.); e. g. quid? eundem nonne destituit? C.). || *What... for?* (why?) quid, or the adverbs for why [vid.]. Tell us you are come for, eloquere, quid venisti, Plaut.; so quid ego argumentor? &c. (C.) *W.* reason is there for &c., quid cause est, cur &c.: *w.* reason then have you for complaining? quid est igitur, quod querare? || *What*, stis = 'how great,' quantus (e. g., in what dangers I have escaped.—I will warn him *w.* a disgrace it is, quanto opprobrio sit). || *I don't know w. to write, non habeo quid scribam* [nihil habeo, quod scribam = I have nothing to write; Pract. Intr. App. 27].

WHATEVER, WHATSOEVER, quicumque, quicquid (the first, adjectively; the second, substantively [but quicquid honos, &c., V.]; in the oblique cases this is not observed). By *w.* means I can, quicumque ratione; quoquo modo. Obs. (1) *Whatever it may be*, is quidquid est or erit (not subj.). (2) *Cuiusmodi is found for cuiuscujusmodi* = of what kind soever (see Z. ad C. F. 4, 41). (3) *Quicumque used if among a number of subjects of the same species or kind none is excepted or excluded*: quicquid, whenever among such a number none of the parts is different or considered as such from the rest: e. g., *w.* [= *athq*, all] we see with our eyes, omnia que oculis cernimus.

WHEAL, pustula, pustula. *Vibex* = *wal*, mark of a stripe.

WHEAT, triticum. *A w.-field*, ager tritico consitus: *w. land*, solum tritico colendo utile, aptum: *w. harvest*, messis triticea: *w. flour*, farina triticea: *a grain of w.*, tritici granum (C.): *w. straw*, stramentum triticeum.

WHEATEN, triticeus.

WHEEDLE, blandiri cl. To *w.* out, eblandiri: to *w.* any out of *athq*, qd ci or a qo exprimeré blanditiis (C.). See also CAJOLE.

WHEELER, homo blandus (flattering by sweet words). *Sto assentator*, adulator.

WHEELING, blanditiis (insinuating words, caresses)—blanditum et assentationes (C.)—blandimentum (caressing means by which one endeavours to win over any)—adulatio (base flattery).

WHEEL, rota (g. t.).—*tympanum* (river-wagon, a *w.* composed of boards, &c., like our *w.* of water-mills).—*radii* (the spokes of a carriage-w.; e. g., to put one's head into the *w.*, caput radiis inserere).—*terebra* (a stone-cutter's *w.*).—*rhombus*, cujus opus nentur stamina; or meton. 'machina, quâ nentur stamina (a spinning-w.)'.—*rota singularis* or *figuli* (a potter's *w.*). To *lock a w.*, suffumigare rotam; *rotam* (multo) *suffumigare* stringere (†*uv.*). *W.* in a pulley, orbiculus (per tres orbiculos circumvehit, to pass over three *w.*); *loothed w.*, dentata tympana (of solid *w.*; P. 17). || *Wheel* (= instrument of torture), see RACK. To *break any on the w.*, ci crura frangere or effringere: *death on the w.*, prote supplicium. || *A carriage moving on wheels*; see COACH, CARRIAGE. || *Circular motion*, decursus, ùs. decursio (of a body of soldiers, evolution)—circulatio, circinatio, ambitus rotundus (rotation)—circuitus, ùs. circuitio (a compass or compassing about)—gyrus (the orb or circle described by *athq* moving round a centre).

WHEEL, v. || *TRANS.* in gyrum ducere, circumagere (to *w.* round; e. g. equos, L. 8, 7, to *w.* their horses round). || *INTRANS.* circumagi. in gyros ire, gyros edere, peragere, ducere. || *Military*: *right wheel* in hastam left wheel in scutum! (see HERS. Cæs. B. G. 1, 25.).

WHEELBARROW, pabo (Isidor. Gloss.; explained by vehiculum unius rotæ).

WHEEL-DRAW, suffumigare. To *put on the w.-d.*, suffumigare rotam.

WHEEL-HORSE, equus curru 'unctus.

WHEEL-RUT, orbita (P. 13a). || *Orbes* rerum circumacti are (aff. Plin. 8, 16, 19) the circles which the wheels describe in their rotations. To be hardly able to detect the *w.-r.*, impressam orbitam vix videre posse (C. Att. 2, 21, 2).

WHEEL-STONE. See GRINDING-STONE.

WHEELWORK, rote.

WHEELWRIGHT, 'rotarum artifex. || *A coach-builder*, &c., vehicularius or carpentarius or rhedarius or plaustrarius artifex. SYN. in CARRIAGE.

WHEEZE, cum sono et anhelatione spirare. spiritum trahere, ægre moliri. He *w.*, interclusus spiritus acriter meat (Curt. 3, 6, 14).

WHEEZING, anima gravior et sonantior (Curt.).

WHELP, a. catulus (of the young of dogs or cats; e. g. catulus canis; catulus felis; then also meton. of other animals). See also YOUNG.

WHELP, v. parere. partum edere (in general). See also TO BRING FORTH.

WHEN, quum. ubi. quando. ut. || *Quum* denotes the coincidence of two facts, so that either both happen at the same point of time, or one happens whilst another is still going on, or is immediately consequent to it: it is = 'at the same time as,' or 'as often as.' As 'a pure particle of time, when no relation of cause and effect is to be expressed, it takes indic. of pres. and perf. (and also the imperf. and pluperf. of repeated actions = 'as often as'); but in historical narrative the subj. of imperf. and pluperf.: e. g., *w.* Artaxerxes intended to declare war against the king of Egypt, he requested from the Athenians Iphicrates as general, quum Artaxerxes Egyptio regi bellum inferre voluit, Iphicratem ab Atheniensibus petivit ducem; *w.* Epaminondas had conquered the Lacedæmonians at Mantinea, he asked whether his shield were safe, Epaminondas, quum vicisset Lacedæmonias ad Mantinæam, quæsit, salvasne esset clipeus (see Grotef. § 163, Obs. 2, § 233; Zumpt, § 577, eqq.). It is followed by the subj. when it is dependent on another member of the sentence, when it is used conditionally, or when the sentiments or language of a second party are represented. Quo tempore, ubi, denote a point of time from which some other takes its beginning; usually with the indic.; with the subjunctive only when *athq* is represented as merely accidental or probable: quando denotes some indefinite point of time, past or future, and hence it can be employed interrogatively, indefinitely, and relatively; it takes the subj. only in indirect interrogatives, otherwise the indic.: ut = 'as soon as,' denoting an event as succeeded by another, always with an indic. In English, 'when' is frequently put in the first clause of a sentence, where in Latin it must be put with the second, quum being then used to give prominence to the idea of time. This occurs, e. g., *w.* scarcely, *w.* scarcely, not yet? e. g., *w.* scarcely a year had intervened, he accused him, vix annus intercesserat, quum illum accusavit: *w.* spring was near, Hannibal broke up his winter-quarters, jam vix appetebat, quum Hannibal x hibernis movit. Scarcely *w.* (but just... *w.*), commodum or commodum... quum (colloquial); e. g., commodum discesserat Hirtius, quum tabellarius venit, emerserant commodum ex Antiæ in Apriam... quum &c.).—*vix* or *vixum*... quum (e. g. vixum epistolam tuam legeram quum ad me Curtius venit). 'When' is very frequently expressed by the *pluperf.* in the same case with the noun to which it belongs, if there be only one subject in the sentence; but if there be two or more subjects, then the *abl.* *absol.* is employed; e. g., *w.* Tarquinius was besieging Ardea he lost the kingdom, Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans perdidit regnum: *w.* Alexander was about to invade the territories of the Persians he gave Susa to Archelaus, Alexander Persidis fines aditus Susa urbem Archelæo tradidit: *w.* Dionysius had been expelled from Syracuse, he taught children at Corinth, Dionysius Syracusæ expulsus Corinthi pueros docebat: *w.* Tarquinius Superbus was king, Pythagoras came to Italy, Pythagoras, Tarquino Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit: *w.* Carthage had been destroyed, the morals of the Romans became corrupt, Carthagine diruta, Romanorum mores corrumpebantur (see Grotef. § 228 and 230; Zumpt, § 635, 639, and 640). In the same manner the *abl.* *absol.* must frequently be employed where in English two members of a sentence have only one subject, but the action of the one is considered as absolute or independent, whilst the subject can be referred only to the action of the other member; e. g., *w.* Cæsar had gone round all the winter-quarters, he found the ships of war completely equipped, Cæsar, circuitis omnibus hibernis, naves longas invenit instructas.

WHENCE, || Interrogative, 1) Of place, unde? ex quo loco? *w. are you? (i. e., of what country?) cujus es? when he was asked w. he came, quom interrogaretur, cujusnam esse diceret.* 2) *Of persons, means, &c., unde?* a or ex quo homine? (*fm whom?*) ex qâ re? (*fm what?*) *w. have you this? a quo hoc accepti? (g. t.) unde datum hoc sumis? (who gave you this?) unde id sit, ut &c.* || *Relative, 1) Of place, unde, a quo loco.* ex quo loco. *They returned to the place w. they came, reveral sunt, unde profecti erant.* 2) *Of a cause or source, unde. W. it comes that, unde, or ex quo, fit, ut; quâ ex re fit, ut.*

WHENESOEVER, undecumque, unde unde.
WHENEVER or WHENSOEVER, quoties, quotiescumque (as often as). — tam sepe.

WHERE, ubi, quâ (g. t.) it is often expressed by qui, quæ, quod; e. g. domus in quâ natus sum, the house w. or in wch I was born.) — ad omnes aditus, quâ adiri poterat (at all the avenues w. or fm wch one might approach). — apud or ad quem, quom, quod (referring to place). — In quo. In qâ re. in quibus. in quibus rebus. ubi (relating to things).

WHERE, interrog. ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci? (the latter mostly in indirect questions; e. g. se nescire, quo loci esset.) W. in the world? ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?

WHEREAS, quoniam, quando, quandoquidem. See also SINCE. (g. t.) 'Whereas' is often omitted, the adversative relation of the two clauses being denoted by the antithesis of the statements themselves; e. g. te enim dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent, te (= whereas you) omnes qui contra te non essent, esse tuos (C.).

WHEREBY, || Interrogative, quâ re? (by what?) quâ ratione? quâ viâ? (in what way?) quo pacto? (by what means?) || Relative, 1) With ref. to place, per quem (locum), per quos, &c. 2) With ref. to means, quo, quâ, quibus. per quem, quam, quod, &c.

WHEREFORE, || As dependent interrog.; see WHT. || As relative conclusive particle, quare. quamobrem (refer to one definite ground distinctly stated). — quapropter. quocirca (refer to a number of grounds collectively, some of wch may be implied only, = for these and similar reasons, motives, &c.; see Pr. Intr. II. 583). — proinde (is a hortatory 'wherefore,' used in animated appeals, in speeches, &c. = igitur cum exhortatione quâdam, Heindorf. Pr. Intr. II. 368).

WHEREIN, || Interrogative, in quo? in quâ? in quibus? || Relative, (in) quo, (in) quâ, (in) quibus.

WHEREOF, cujus, cujus rei. de quo. de qâ re (sing.). — quorum. de quibus (pl.).

WHERETO, WHEREUNTO, || Interrogative, quod quorum? quorsus? ad quid? ad quam rem? || Relative, cui, or ad quod, &c. (e. g. imperium Romanum, cui petentium multæ externæ provinciæ adjectæ fuerant: pecuniam non in eam rem impendisti, ad quam destinata erat).

WHEREUPON, quo facto (after this had taken place). — quibus verbis (after this had been said). — post quæ (after wch things). — quâ re (on what; interrog.; i. g. quânam re confidit?).

WHEREVER or WHERSOEVER, ubivis (at any place you like). — ubi ubi (at whatever place it be). — ubique (at any place, no matter wch). — anywhere, alibi (at any place, if one does not wish to name or point out a particular place). — usquam (at any place indiscriminately). — usquam (at every place promiscuously, at all places). || Denoting motion to a place; e. g. c. (= whithersoever) in the world, quo terrarum; gentium; quoquo terrarum or gentium; quovis gentium. See WHITHERSOEVER under WHITHER.

WHERE, See TRASE.

WHERRY, cymba, cymbula. linter (canoe) — navicula. navigolium (a small boat). See BOAT.

WHERRYMAN, nauta. linterarius (Pavd.).

WHE, cote acure qd. in cote subigere (F.). ex-cuere (propr. and fig.).

WHETSTONE, coe, cotia.

WHE, pron. uter.

WHE, conj. ne (suffix, attached to the chief word of the clause, on wch the stress of the inquiry is laid). — num (simply as the sign of a question; see Zumpt, § 351, note. — (g. t.) We rarely find utrum in single questions; an, in Class. prose, is only = our 'or' (after 'either,' 'whether'; see Zumpt, § 353: as the sign of indirect interrogation, it occurs only in writers of the

side. ago, beginning with Curtius). I ask you w. you have given him money, quero dederine ei pecuniam, or num ei pecuniam dederis (g. t.) not an ei pecuniam dederis, wch is un-Class.). He asked me w. I wanted alth, quæsit ex me, numquid vellem: I asked him w. why would come, quæsi ex eo, equis esset venturus: let me know w. you will come, eequid venturi sitis, fac sciam. — || After words expressing doubt, hesitation, or the like; e. g. dubito (I doubt), dubium est (it is doubtful), incertum est (it is uncertain), delibero (I am considering), hæsitō (I am undecided), and especially after haud scio or nescio (I do not know), whether is expressed by an: I doubt w. I ought not to prefer this man to all others, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam: death is certain, but it is uncertain w. or not it will take place on a particular day, moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an eo ipso die. I do not know w. I should not place, dubito an ponam (not an ponam); so also without a negative expressed in Latin after haud scio, nescio, &c.; see Zumpt, § 354. || After verbs of seeing, expecting, attempting, whether is expressed by si (Gr. ei); e. g. Helvetii nonnumquam, si peremptæ possent, conati sunt (Cæs.); tentata res est, si primo impetu caput Ardea possit (L.); visam si domi est (Ter.). || In a double interrogation: W. ... or, utrum ... an; e. g. permultum interest, utrum perturbatione qâ animi, an consulo et cogitato injuria fiat (C.): (more rarely) num ... an; e. g. illud considerandum videtur, num propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, an esset antiquior, &c. (C.); also by ne ... an; e. g. quæritur, unusne mundus sit, an plures (C.). ne ... ne and an ... an for utrum ... an are very rare: w. or not, utrum ... necne; ne ... annon. Sis utrum, &c., in the first clause is omitted; e. g. interrogatur, pauca sint, an multa (C.); nihil interest civis sit an peregrinus (C.). Sis both signs of interrogation are omitted; e. g. velit, nolit, scire difficile est (C.). || Whether ... or (= be it that ... or be it that; when the speaker either does not know wch is the right supposition, or chooses to leave it undecided), sive ... sive (C.); seu ... seu (not C., but Cæs.). — (g. t.) seu ... sive or sive ... seu are post-Aug. Pr. Intr. II. 543. Sis vel ... vel; e. g. pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim: w. by divine inspiration, or fm a sort of presentiment, sive divinitus, sive qâ conjecturâ (eo sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium factum est). Sis the verb is expressed: you will recover, w. you take medicine or not, sive adhibueris medicinam, sive non adhibueris, convalesces.

WHY, aerum.
WHYEY, serosus (Col.; full of w.). — sero similis (like w.).

WHICH, || Relative, qui, quæ, quod. W. way, quâ (in what direction), quo modo (by what means): w. of two = whether, uter; (of several) quisquis. || Interrogative, uter, quis; e. g. w. of you (two) did it? uter fecit? w. of you said this? quis vestrum hoc dixit (of several)?

WHICHEVER, uterumque (of two). — quicumque. quisquis (of several).

WHIFF, halitus.

WHILE, a. tempus (time). — spatium (space of time). — mora (delay). — otium (leisure). A little w., breve spatium; paululum tempus; paululum: for a little w., parumper (in the sense of abridging); paulisper (in the sense of patiently waiting; a. g. I turn for a little w. fm the dreams, discedo parumper a somniis: wait a little w., paulisper mane); a little w. after, non ita multo post: in a little w., intra breve spatium (within a short time); brevi tempore interfecto; post breve tempus; paulo post (after a little w., soon after): a good w., aliquantum temporis: a good w. after, aliquanto post: a long w., longum tempus; multum temporis: a long w. after, post longum tempus; longo tempore interfecto: in the mean w., interea, interim (according to Dôd., the former marks a space, the latter, a point of time; see Pr. Intr. II. p. 196, 7).

WHILE, WHILST, conj. dum (during the time that; as; denoting that one event is contemporary with another; generally joined with the present indicative, even when events of the past time are spoken of, but we seldom find the perfect: dum in the sense of quamdiu, as long as, when referring to the past time, is regularly joined with the imperfect; Zumpt, § 506, 507; the answering clause often begins with subito, repente: to mark a sudden, unexpected event, Integer jam, interea jam, in L. interim). — donec (not used = 'as long as' before Aug. posts and L.). — quum (at the time when, denoting simultaneity, with the perfect or imperfect indic

the perfect being used in historical narratives, the imperfect in descriptions: the simultaneity is marked more emphatically by adding *interea* or *interim*; Zumpt, § 580). As used to point out the co-existence of two states, &c., that should not co-exist, *quam interea*, or *quam olim*; e. g. *bellum subito exarsit, quum Ligarius, domum spectans, nullo se negotio implicari passus est* ('*whilst Ligarius all the w.*'), &c.).

WHILE AWAY, *tempus, horas, or tempora tarde labentia fallere qd re* (e. g. *sermonibus narrando*: see *O. Met.* 8, 652; *Trist.* 3, 2, 12. *otium fallere* would be quite wrong, since *otium* means only absence of serious business). To *w. away the time*, *ad tempus fallendum*, *ad horas fallendas*.

WHILOM, olim. quondam (once, formerly; opp. nunc).—antea. antehac (antea, 'before that time'; antehac, 'before this time').—antiqui (in ancient days).—patrum or majorum memoria (in our fathers' times).

WHIM, celer motus ingenii. impulsio. commentum (an invention).—libido. As one's w. is, ad libidinem: to a foolish w., ineptum; absurdum consilium: according to one's w. and fancy, ad animi sui arbitrium ac libidinem (aft. C.).

WHIMPER. vagire. ejulare. See CRV, v.

WHIMISICAL, stultus et inequalis (Sen. *Vit. Beat.* 12).—homo, qui nihil aequale est (aft. H.; irregular, eccentric).—ineptus. absurdus. ineptus inersque (foolish, lazy person, never acting steadily).—morosus. difficilis. Jm. difficilis ac morosus (indulging such w. humours, that it is almost impossible to please him).

WHIMISICALLY. There is no adv. that answers to this. *Sis mire. mirum in modum* (strangely)—varie (with variety).—ad libidinem; ex libidine (according to individual fancy, without regard to the general practice).—insolenter (unusually).

WHINE, s. *vox ficta simulataque. *sermo fictus simulataque; or *vox febilis.

WHINE, v. *vocem fictam simulataque, or vocem febilem mittere. *sermone ficto simulataque uti.

WHINNY, hinnire. hinnitus edere.

WHIP, s. flagellum (C.). flagrum (L., of single thongs; if these were armed with iron points, it became scorpion).—scutica. lora, pl. (scourge; of thongs interwoven; hence nearer to our 'whips'). H's ut scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello makes the scutica lighter than the flagellum).—lorum (not so heavy as lora, pl.): to crack a w., insonare flagello (V. *En.* 5, 679). *The Romans seem to have used a cane* (virga, quæ qd ad regendum equum utitur, C.) rather than a whip for riding; but see the passage in V. above quoted; and flagellum was also used for oæni; Col. 2, 26.

WHIP, v. || To strike with a whip, flagellare. flagris cedere. To w. a top, turbinem agere, flagellare. || To sew slightly, see Saw. || With a prep., off, out (= to take off nimble; coll. vulg.), rapere, abripere.

WHIRL, s. turbo. vertigo. gyrus. verticillus (the whirl or curl of a spindle).

WHIRL, v. || TRANS. || torquere. circumagere. circumvolvere. vertigine rotare. volvere in orbem in gyrum ducere. || INTRANS. || torqueri. circumagi. in gyros ire. gyros peragere or edere.

WHIRLIGIG, *verticillus lusus. (turbo = a top; trochus = a hoop.)

WHIRLPOOL, vortex (v. propr.).—gurgus (a strong eddy).—vorago (an abyss).

WHIRLWIND, turbo (violent and destructive).—vortex (less violent).

WHISK, s. scopula.

WHISK, v. *scopula purgare. *scopula pulverem excutere.

WHISKERS, we may say genæ pilosæ (C. *Pis.* 1, 1), or genæ hirsutæ (rough cheeks; Mart. 6, 52, 4). *The Romans did not wear w.*

WHISPER, s. susurrus (v. propr.).—susurratio (a whispering). *Gentle w.'s*, susurri lenes (H. *Ep.*), blandi (Prop.).

WHISPER, v. insusurrare ci qd in aures or ad aures. dicere ci qd in aurem (H. *Sat.* 1, 9, 9). ad aures admonere qm ut caveat, ne &c. (to w. a warning in any one's ear that he do not &c.; C. *Pin.* 2, 21, 60).—susurrare ci qd (to suggest).

WHISPERER, qui in or ad aures cs insusurrat.

WHISPERING, susurratio. susurrus (whisper).

WHIST, interj. See HUX.

WHIST, s. lusus (paginarum, qui vocatur 'whist', when these additions are necessary for perspicuity).

WHISTLE, s. sibilus; pl. sibili (rare) and sibilu,

orum (common: the former seems to denote only hisses; the latter a continued hissing).

WHISTLE, v. INTRANS. sibilare (g. t. for any hissing or hissing noise produced by a person with his mouth, by a serpent, the wind, &c.; see *Auct. ad Her.* 4, 31; Q. 8, 6, 31).—fistula or tibia canere (to blow on a reed, fife, &c.). To w. (for any one to come), qm sibilare advocare. We must w. to oæn, to make them drink freely at the water, boves ad aquam duci oportet, sibilare allectari quo libentius bibant (Col. 2, 3, 2). || TRANS. || To w. a tune, *canticum sibilando exprime (with the mouth); *canticum fistula (on a reed) or tibia (on a fife) canere.

WHIT, by Crcl.; e. g. (let him do one thing or the other) I do not care a w. for it, ne ciccum interdum (Plaut. *Rud.* 2, 7, 22): he shall not get one w., ne ciccum accipiet or auferet (after the above passage). Also expressed by nihil or ne minima quidem re or minime (not in the least; a. g. offendere qm). Every w.; see ALL.

WHITE, adj. albus (colourless; opp. ater).—candidus (of a bright colour, clear, pure, shining; opp. niger).—canus (grey, silvery; of hair and water).—albissus (whitish, comparative). W. as snow, niveus; w. as milk, lacteus; w. lilies, lilia candida (O.). w. roses, rosæ candide, albescentes: not to be able to distinguish black from w., atra et alba discernere non posse (C.): to be w., albère; w. bread, panis candidus (Q.). w. wine, vinum album (Plin.). candidum (Pal.). to make black w., quidvis probare ci posse (Plaut.). PROV. To mark a blackamoor w., ebur atramento candefacere (Plaut. *Most.* 1, 3, 102); nudo detrahente vestimenta (Plaut.); a w. lie, mendaculunculum (little lie); mendacium modestum (opp. mend. impudens).

WHITE, WHITENESS, album (w. colour).—albidus (as an abiding quality).—candor (brilliant, dazzling w.). The w. of the eye, album oculorum (Cels.). the w. of an egg, album ovi. Abugo was a w. speck in the eye (as disease). Albumen, albumentum, albor (ovi) are all late.

WHITE LEAD, cerussa.

WHITEN, || TRANS. || dealbare. album addere (in vestimentum). || INTRANS. || albescere (Plin., H., O.). inalbescere (Cels.). canescere (of hair; Plin.).

WHITEWASH, v. dealbare.—opere albario potire (with a kind of white mortar). To coat over whitewashed walls, albaria tectoriorum interpolare qd re (Plin. 35, 15, 56). *trullissare = parget.* Fio. To whitewash a w., fucare qm.

WHITEWASHER, dealbator (Cod. Just.).

WHITHER (Interrogative), quot quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem? w. shall I go? quo me vertam? || Not interrogative, 1) Without ref. to any foregoing; aliquo: w. in the world, quo terrarum: quo gentium: any w., quocumq. (to some place, indefinitely).—quopiam (to some place, although it matters not where). Whithersoever, quocumque, quacumque (to any or every place, be it what it may).—quovis. quolibet (to any place wh. one may choose). 2) With ref. to something preceding, quo.

WHITING, || A kind of fish, *gadus merlangus (Linn.). || A soft chalk, *creta mollior.

WHITISH, subalbus (Farr.); subalbidus. subcandidus. candidans. albicans (Plin.); albidus (Vit., Col.). To be w., candidare. albicare.

WHITLOW, paronychia. paronychium (Plin.; in the pl.).

WHITSUNDAY, *dies primus Pentecostes (S. t.).

WHITSUNTIDE, Pentecoste (Eccl.); dies festi Pentecostes (Eccl.). W. holidays, feriæ Pentecostales (Ruhn.).

WHIZ, stridère. sibilare (esp. with a hissing or hissing sound). *bombum facere = buzz.*

WHO, || Interrogative. In direct interrogations: quis (more rarely qui, wch is used when not the name but the character, or kind of person is intended. See on WHAT); quinsam. In indirect interrogations, quinquam: who are you? quæso, quid tu hominis es? w. is this woman? quis illic est mulier? w. does not know? quis est qui nesciat? w. is there? quis tu? || Relative; qui. I know not w. you are, nescio te: not to know w. Aristides is, ignore Aristidem (Np.). I will make you know w. I am, faciam sentias qui sim.

WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER, quicumque, quæcumque; quisque, quæque. These pronouns take the indicative, not the conjunctive, in direct and independent clauses; it is a false refinement of modern Lat. writers to use the conjunctive, for example, in such cases as the following: quæcumque doctrinam partem sibi examinandum sumisset (Ruhn.), for

mersat; quicunque appetent (Muret.) for appetebant; idquid metas reliquerit (Muret.) for reliquit (Krebs).
WHOLE, *adj.* *Sound, unbroken, integer (un-irred, unmutated; opp. truncus, laesus, &c.).*—plenus *ult, that has no empty space; complete*; Jx. plenus quae integer; solidus (that has no hole). *Entire, implete; all, total; totus (opp. to single parts).*—teger (of a thing itself in its state of integrity).—omnis *very, all; pl. omnes, all, without exception; opp. illi, pauci, aliquot, &c.).*—cunctus (collectively, considered as really united; opp. dispersi, se juncti. *ence in the sing. it is used only with collective nouns: g. senatus cunctus).*—universus, universi (all, as stated in our conception; opp. singuli, unusquisque. *It excludes exceptions like omnes, but with more f. to the w., than to the separate units that compose it.* *See* omnis Italia, geographically: Italia cuncta, *7.* = *all the inhabitants of Italy.* In poetry 'whole' *is expressed by quam longus (a, um), e. g. nunc letem inter se luxu, quam longa foreve (Æn. 1, 193); et vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, eregi (sc. quam ea longa est) (Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3). The w. world, mundus hic omnis or totus (this world);* *universitas rerum (the universe); with one's w. heart, toto eotore: with one's w. mind, totus ex mente et animo.*

WHOLE, *s.* totum, tota res (opp. to single parts).—num (as an unit).—omnia, lum, n. (all the parts).—niversum, universa res, universas (all single parts taken together).—universum genus, or simply genus *the w. kind, as opp. to the species).*—corpus (the w. as forming one independent body).—summa (the chief, the most important part in a thing).—solidum (a w. debt, s. opposed to smaller sums).—respublica (the state, as opposed to single citizens): the w. depends upon this, *hat &c.*, totum in eo est, ut &c.: in the w., omnino in comprehending a number of single things, or in upholding a number to a single thing; e. g., there were *few* n. the w., quinque omnino erant).—omni numero (in he entire number; e. g. Padus omni numero triginta lumina in mare Adriaticum defert). But if this expression denotes that a thing is to be comprehended in its totality, then it is rendered by universus (e. g., the thing being taken as a whole, re in universum considerat; id rem omnem spectas).

WHOLESALE, magnus. *A w. trade, mercatura magna; mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique opportuna: to carry on a w. trade, facere mercaturam magnam or magnam et copiosam: a w. dealer or merchant, mercator; qui mercaturam magnam facit.*

WHOLE SOME, salutaris. salubere or salubris (*prop. ind. fig.*).

WHOLLY, ex toto (perfectly, completely; e. g. utum esse).—ex integro (anew, afresh; e. g. qd. efficere iuvum).—ex omni parte (in every respect; e. g. beatum esse).—omni numero; omnibus numeris; omnibus numeris et partibus (in all its parts).—omni ratione (in every manner; e. g. qm. exinanire).—plane; omnino; rorsus (entirely, altogether).—longe; multo (by far; before alius and aliter).—valde (very; strengthening the cord with which it is joined). *It is w. false, falsum est id otum: I am w. thine, totus tuus sum; totus tibi delitium sum: he is w. uneducated, omnino omnis eruditionis expertus est: he is w. made up of deceit and lies, otus ex fraude et mendacis factus est or constat: w. o deny, praefracte negare, ejurare: to be w. of a different opinion, longe aliter sentire; tota sententia dissilire (C. de Fin. 4, 1, 2): to be w. different, longe secus esse; longe aliter se habere. The Latins, however, frequently express 'wholly' by per in composition, e. g. hoc mihi perplacet; pernegare, or by a superlative e. g. homo perditissimus).*

WHOOPE. See SHOUT, BATTLE-CRY.

WHORE, meretrix, meretricula. scortum. mulier mulieris proposita (C.). mulier quae domum suam omnium cupiditati patefecit (C. Cat. 20, 40). *A common w., prostibulum (Ter.); prostibulum populi (Plant.); lupa; quadrantaria; scortum vulgare (C.).*

WHOREDOM, scortum. *To commit w. (said of men), tuprum facere (C.); stupri consuetudinem facere cum a (Suet.); scortari (Ter.); (said of women) = to play the whorl, meretricium esse (C.); meretricium facere (Suet. 40); corpore questum facere (Plant.); corpus publicare (Plant.) or vulgare (L.); pudicitiam publicare (T.); se omnibus pervergare; se ad omnes libidines divulgare (C.); pudicitiam prostituere (Suet.); pudicitiam in propatulo habere (S. Cat. 13, 3).*

WHOREMONGER, scortator (H. Sat.); ganeo (C.); tuprator (Q.); homo libidinosus (C.).

WHORISH, meretricius (s. *prop.*).—libidinosus (laetiviosus).—impudicus (immodest).

WHORTLEBERRY, *vaccinium myrtillus (Linn.).

WHY, cur? quamobrem (in asking for the end)?—quare (in asking for the cause or occasion)?—quapropter? quid de causa? quid est cur? quid est quapropter? quid est causam cur? quid est quod (in asking for the motive)?—quid (denotes in general that to which the verb refers; e. g. quid rides? w. do you laugh? t. e. at what do you laugh? what is the object of your laughter?).—w. not? cur non, with an indicative (asking the reason w. a thing is not done).—quidn, with a conjunctive (asking, with astonishment, how it is that another does not perceive the reason of a thing).—quin, with an indicative (refers to an urgent necessity of doing something; e. g. cur non domum uxorem arcessis? quidni possum? quin quod ferendum est fers?). There is no reason (what reason is there &c.) w. I should not do this, nulla est causa (quid causam est? &c.), quin hoc faciam: w. can't they &c. t. quid est causam, quin... possint (e. g. coloniam deducere)?

WICK, elychnium; pure Lat. Lamentum (w. of a lamp).—candle or cerei flum (the w. of a candle; consisting of one thick thread; Juv. 3, 287).

WICKED, scelestus, scleratus, nefarius, nefandus, impius, improbus (*See* scelestus has reference to the mind, = ad scelera pronus or promptus; scleratus, to actions, = scleribus pollutus atque operatus. Hence, scelestus is applied to persons; scleratus, to things; and, in general, things can be called scelestas only by personification. In like manner nefarius and impius are applied to the impety of the person who acts; only with this distinction, that the impius is w. only in mind, the nefarius in his actions also; whereas nefandus refers to the horrible enormity of an action).—malus (w. by nature; opp. to bonus).—pravus (corrupted by bad habits); Jx. malus pravusque; homo nequam (a worthless fellow; opp. to frugi). According to Döderlein, malus homo is a morally bad man; but nequam, a good-for-nothing man, whose faultiness shows itself in aversion to useful labour, and a propensity to idleness and folly, opp. to frugi; pravus, a man whose character has taken a vicious direction; in a physical, or intellectual, or moral point of view, opp. to rectus. (Handbook, p. 131.) *A w. action, imple factum; scelus; nefas.*

WICKEDLY, scleratus. imple. improbe. [Syn. in WICKED.]

WICKEDNESS, impletas, improbitas (or by the *adj.*). *A deed of w., imple factum; scelus; nefas: to commit w., imple facere: to commit great w., multa imple nefarieque committere.*

WICKER, vimineus (s. *prop.*); craticulus (walled, of hurdles). *W. work, opus vimineum, craticulum, e viminibus contextum; also crates (hurdle, crate).*

WIDE, *adj.* latum (broad).—laxus; amplus (not close together, large).—spatiosus (roomy).—patulus (far-spreading). *A w. plain, ampla, lata planities; latus, late patens, amplus campus: a ditch five feet w., fossa quinque pedes lata: w. open, patulus (e. g. fenestrae patulae); of a w. signification, late patens; latus: but this has a wider signification, at hoc latus est or patet (opp. angustus valere): to be w. of the mark, a scopo aberrare.*

WIDE, WIDELY, *adv.* late. Far and w., longe lateque (e. g. diffundi).

WIDE-MOUTHED, ore patulo.

WIDE-SPREADING, patulus (copy of branches and trees).—patulus diffusus ramis (*prop.*; that spreads its branches wide, of trees).—quod longe lateque serpit (in general).

WIDEN, dilatate (to make broader).—laxare (to open what before was close or dense).—amplificare (to enlarge).—extendere. promovere (to enlarge).

WIDENESS, WIDTH, latitudo (breadth).—laxitas (looseness).—amplitudo (space).

WIDOW, vidua. *To become a w., viduam fieri (C.); in viduitate relinqui (L. 40, 4): a w.'s portion, pecunia viduae alendis, sustinendis dote, destinata.* *annua, quae viduis praebetur: a w.'s fund, *erarium viduis sustinendis, alendis; erarium viduarum (Wyttenb.).

WIDOWER, viduus (Plant.). *To become a w., viduum fieri; amittere uxorem (C.).*

WIDOWHOOD, viduitas (C., L.).

WIELD, *q. PROPR.* tractare, adhibere qd. uti qd. re. *Fig.* curare, administrare, gerere, exercere qd. *To wield the sceptre; see* SCEPTRE, REIGN.

WIFE, conjux (as a partner in marriage).—uxor (as lawfully married).—marita (a married woman). *To take a w., uxorem ducere: to take aby to w., qm in matrimonium ducere; qm ducere uxorem; qm ducere: he*

have as a w., qam uxorem habere; qam in matrimonio habere: to give a woman to aby as w., in matrimonium dare or collocare qam ci; qam ci in matrimonio or nuptum collocare: to become the w. of aby, nubere ci: what sort of woman have you for a w.? quid mulieris uxorem habes? not to take a w., matrimonium se abstinere (aff. Suet. Caes. 51, in.): to have two w.'s at the same time, duas simul uxores habere.

WIG, capillamentum (Suet.); callendum (H. Sat. 1, 8, 48; see Heind. ad loc.); also galliculum (esp. such as our modern perruques; Suet. Oth. 12. see Breni ad loc.); crines empti (O.; false hair; see Böttig. Sab. 1, p. 141).

WIG-MAKER, capillamentorum textor (Dss.).

WILD, ¶ *Not in se*, ferus, ferinus (†). immanis (opp. humanus, mitis): w. beasts, feræ or immanes bestiae; or simply feræ; bellum silvestres (opp. bestiae ciures): a w. ass, onager: a w. boar, aper: a w. bull, taurus silvester (Plin.); urus (Cæs.): a w. horse, equus ferus. ¶ *Not cultivated*, silvester, agrestis (of plants).—incultus, horridus, vastus (of the soil). ¶ *Rude, uncultivated, savage*, ferus (uncivilized).—ferox (of fierce aspect), agrestis (clownish; opp. urbanus, humanus)—immanis (unmanly; opp. humanus, mansuetus)—incultus (unpolished; opp. cultus, politus)—rudis (coarse, rude in manner; opp. humanus, urbanus)—barbarus (agrestis doctus, politus). A w. mode of life, vita fera agrestisque. ¶ *Violent, furious*, saevus, ferox: a w. look, vultus trux; oculi truces: a w. and confused cry, clamor inconditus turbidusque.

WILDERNESS, locus desertus, locus vastus et desertus, solitudo vasta, solitudo avia, ad complete w., omnis humani cultus solitudo (Curt. 2, 3, 12): to retire into the w., secedere or discedere in solitudines: to pass one's life in a w., degere solatium inter feræ: to turn a country into a w., vastas solitudines facere ex terrâ: vastitatem reddere in terrâ; tectis atque agris vastitatem inferre.

WILDFIRE, pignes, pi.

WILDLY, By the adj.

WILDNESS, feritas, natura immanis, immanitas. Usually by the adj.

WILE, ars, artificium (only in Com.; also techna); dolus. See ART.

WILFUL, ¶ *Self-willed, obstinate*, obstinatus, perverax, pertinax, præfractus, contumax (Syr. in OBSTINATE). ¶ *Done with design*, quod consulto et cogitatum fit (of things; e. g. injuria, quæ consulto et cogitata fit): a w. offence, crimen voluntatis (opp. crimen necessitatis, C. Lig. 2, 8): not w., inconsultus (without consideration); temerarius (rash); fortuitus (by mere chance).

WILFULLY, consulto, consilio, cogitate (with premeditation); Jx. consulto et cogitate.—voluntate (fm choice or according to one's own will; opp. casu); Jx. voluntate et iudicio.—datâ et deditâ operâ de or ex industria (with intention, designedly, on purpose).—sponte (without any outward inducement, fm an inner impulse); also personally, with sciens or prudens (with knowledge, knowingly). To do athg w., consulto et cogitatum facio qd: to offend aby w., ci de industria injuriam facere: not w., imprudenter; per imprudentiam; inconsulte; temere; also Jx. inconsulte et temere; temere ac fortuito; casu (by chance).

WILFULNESS, animus obstinatus, obstinatio, perviciacia, animus perverax, pertinacia, animus præfractus, contumacia (Syr. in OBSTINATE).

WILILY, astute, callide, vafre, subdole.

WILLINESS, astutia, vafrities, versutia, calliditas, dolus.

WILL, s. ¶ *Faculty of volition*, voluntas: di-eine w., nomen: free w., libera voluntas (C. Pat. 10, 20); liberum arbitrium (L. 4, 43; 32, 37; 37, 1); or simply arbitrium (C.); optio (option, choice). ¶ *Exercise and manifestation of this faculty in any particular case*, voluntas: the w. (of the senate or of an influential individual), auctoritas: w. (of the people), jussus: w. and pleasure, arbitrium; libido: that is my w. and pleasure, hæc est voluntas mea; ita, hoc volo; its fert animus; sic stat sententia: according to one's own w., suâ voluntate (Cæs.); ad suum arbitrium; ad suam libidinem: to depend upon another's w., alieni esse arbitrii (L.); non sui esse arbitrii (Suet.); non esse sui juris; non esse in suâ potestate; allunde pendere: I have nothing but my good w., mihi nihil suppetit præter voluntatem (C. Fam. 15, 13, 2). ¶ *Purpose, design*, voluntas, propositum, sententia, consilium, animus. ¶ *Inclination, wish*, voluntas, optatum, votum, studium: to do athg agt one's w., qd nolente, invito, contra voluntatem as qd

facere: to do athg according to one's w., facere qd ex ea voluntate (C.); ad nutum et voluntatem ea facere qd: to yield to aby's w., voluntati ea parere, obsecundare, morem gerere (C.); morigerari ci; animum ci expiere: obtemperari ea voluntati. ¶ *Approval, assent*, assensus, consensus, comprobatio. ¶ *A testament, testamentum; its tabule (when the context fixes the sense); supra voluntas (Ulp.): to make a w., testamentum facere (g. t.), componere, scribere; testamentum nuncupare (the contents of the w. being read in the presence of witnesses): to be entitled to make a w., factionem testamenti habere: to die after having made a w., testato decedere: to die without having made a w., intestatum, or intestato, decedere: to draw up a w., testamentum conscribere: to seal a w., testamentum obsignare: to open a w., testamentum resignare or aperire: to set aside a w., testamentum mutare, rumpere, irritum facere: to forge a w., testamentum subficere, supponere: a w.-forger, testamentorum subceptor, testamentarius: to appoint or provide by w., testamentum cavere. Not to notice aby in one's w., ci nihil legare, in testamento immemorem esse ca.*

WILL, v. ¶ *To be determined, to have formed a resolution*, velle; constitui se qd; est mihi qd in animo; habere qd in animo. ¶ *To wish, desire*, velle, cupere; (in a high degree), avêre, gœstire, petere, expetere, appetere qd. As you w., ut libet: would that! velim (expressing a direct wish for that which is possible)—vellem (a conditional wish for that which perhaps may not be possible): to w. rather, malle. ¶ *To require, demand, postulare*, requirere qd.

WILLING, libens, paratus, promptus, facilis, propensus; Jx. promptus et paratus; facilis et promptus. To be w. to do athg, promptum, paratum esse ad qd; non gravari qd facere; prompto or alacri animo suscipere qd.

WILLINGLY, libenter, prompte, animo libenti, prompto, facili, non grave. Most w., very w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (C.); animis lubentissimis (of several).

WILLINGNESS, animus libens, promptus, facilis, facilitas. With w., see WILLINGLY: with the greatest w., promptissime (Plin. Ep.); lubentissimo animo (C.).

WILLOW, salix. Of w., saligneus or salignus: a bed of w., salicetum.

WILY, callidus, versutus, vafre, astutus, subdulus. Jx. callidus et astutus; astutus et callidus; versutus et callidus (Syr. in CUNNING).]

WIMBLE, terebra.

WIN, lucrari, lucrificare qd. qd prodicere, acquirere, consequi, assequi, vincere, tollere (Syr. in TO GAIN).—conciliare (qm; as enim; to oneself, sibi, alii amorem sibi ab omnibus; ea voluntatem sibi; ea benevolentiam sibi).—parare, comparare (g. t., for procure). To w. the favour of men by athg, qd re hominum (plebs, &c.) animos ad benevolentiam allicere: to w. men's hearts in favour of aby, animos (hominum, plebis, &c.) conciliare ad benevolentiam erga qm; the favour of the people, conciliare ci favorem ad vulgus: to w. a person by money, qm pecuniâ conciliare: there is no sure way of winning men's hearts, eo nihil popularius est. To w. by athg, &c., see TO GAIN. To have never w. more (at play), nunquam so prosperiore alia usum esse: to have won 50,000 sesterces (at dice), vicisse 1 millia nummum: he who threw the Venus, won all all these denarii, hos tollebat universos, qui Venerea jacebat: to w. the pool, nummos universos tollere. To w. a battle, &c., superiorem decedere; in prælio a pugnâ vincere; victoriam ex hoste referre: the enemy won the battle, hostis victor et victor evasit: to w. aby's consent to do athg, ci id persuadere, ad &c.: to w. fm aby (at play), eludere qm qd. To w. a bet, sponsionem or sponsione vincere: to w. a cause, a prize, see TO GAIN (a cause, a prize): to w. a third triumph, tertium triumphum deportare (C.).

WINCE, calcitrare, calces remittere (to kick: of horses).—se torquere or vertere (to twist oneself about).

WINCH, sula.

WIND, s. ¶ *Propr.* ventus (g. t.): a stormy w., turbo; procella: a gentle w., aura; ventus levis: a favorable w., ventus idoneus, secundus: a contrary w., ventus molestus, adversus: a strong w., ventus vehemens, saevus; immodicus, gravis (Col.); the w. rises, &c., ventus occurrat, increbrescit, intermittit, remittit, cessat; omnia vis venti cadit: exposed to the w., ventis obnoxius: the w. rages, saevit ventus (Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, fin.): this w. is unfavorable to those who are sailing fm Athens, hic ventus adversum tenet Athenis proficentibus (Np.): to drive (or be driven, and, &c.) before

the w., se vento dare (dedisse, &c.; *Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, fin.*): to speak to the w., dare verba in ventos (O.); profundere verba ventis (Lucr.); ventis loqui (*Ammian.*); surdis auribus canere (L.): to be w. bound, ventis detinēri in qo loco; ventū qm tardant: w. instrumentis, pneumatice organa (*Plin. 19, 4, 20*): to sail with a side w., pedem facere or proferre; ventum obliquum captare. ¶ *Fluctuancy*, ventus (C.); flatus (*Suet.*): a breaking of w., crepitus ventris (e. g. crepitum ventris emittere, C.). ¶ *Empty words*, mera mendacia (*pl.*): it is a mere w., nihil veri subest.

WIND, v. To seem, vid.

WIND, v. To TRANS. volvere. torquere. To w. off, explicare: to w. round, circumvolvare (qd ci rei): to w. into a ball, glomerare: to w. up (as with a windlass), trochleā tollere or elevare; opē trochleā, ergatæ qd subducere, elevare, tollere: to w. oneself into a person's favour or good graces, = insinuate, vid. ¶ *INTRANS.* torquere; volvi; curvari; se volvere, torquere, convolvere; sinuari (as a river, plain, &c.; e. g. campus inter Visurgim et colles inaequaliter sinuatur, *T. Ann. 3, 15*): to w. round trees (as creeping plants), se circumvolvare arboribus (*Plin.*; see also TURN).

WIND, v. = To blow (a horn), cornu inflare. See BLOW.

WIND UP a clock, *horologium intendere; a discourse, orationem concludere, absolvere.

WINDED. Short w., anhelans (painting). *W.* anhelus, poet.; suspiriosus (*Plin., Col.*: long w., (fig.) tedium or satietatem afferens, molestus.

WINDING, a. See BEND, CURVE.

WINDING, adj. flexuosus (e. g. iter, C.).

WINDING-SHEET, *ferale amiculum.—vestis or tunica funebri.

WINDING-STAIRS, *scalae quasi in cochleam serpentes.—(*W.* scalae annularis, in *Rome, Suet. Aug. 73*; probably, the quarter of the ring-makers; *Friend.*)

WINDLASS, ergata, trochlea; or Lat. prehensio (*Cæs. B. C. 2, 9*). *W.* Rechinus and artemou are parts of a w. or crane. See more in CRANE.

WINDMILL, mola venti (aff. mola aquae; *Coel. Just. 2, 42, 10*). The miller in a w., *moderator molae venti.

WINDOW, fenestra (an opening in a wall to admit both light and air.—*W.* fenestrae were secured with w.-shutters, curtains, and lattice-work; afterwards, under the emperors, with the transparent lapis phoeniceus or specularis, tale or mica; hence specularis, such w.'s: also hot-house w.'s, *Mart. 8, 14*).—vitrea (glass-w.'s are mentioned for the first time in the fourth century, *Hieron. in Esach. 40, 16*). A blind window, fenestra imago (*Plin. 4, 2, 4*): heaving w.'s, fenestras: to open the w.'s (so as to let air into a room), cubiculi fenestras patefacere, sic ut perfratū qd accedat (see *Cels. 8, 19*); perfratū in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris (O., *Plin.*).

WINDOW-FRAME, *margo ligneus fenestras.

WINDOW-GLASS, vitrum. A pane of w.-g., *vitrea quadrata.

WINDOW-SHUTTERS, forlicule (*Farr. R. R. 1, 59, 1*).—luminaria, *pl. (Cato B. R. 14, 2, Schneid; C. Att. 15, 26, 4)*.

WINDOW-TAX, tributum in singulas fenestras impositum (aff. *Cæs. B. C. 3, 32*). exactio fenestrarum aff. C. ad *Div. 8, 8, 6*, exactio capitum atque ostrum, 4. e., a poll-tax and door-tax).

WINDPIPE, aspera arteria (C.). animæ canalis (*Plin.*). *W.* Animi or spiritus meatus = respiration.

WINDWARD, pars in ventum obversa (see *Plin. 4, 21, 27*). pars ad ventum conversa (see *C. Ferr. 4, 18, 107*). This is the w. side, hinc ventus inquietus (*Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 16*).

WINDY, ventosus (prop. and fig.). W. weather, xelum ventosum; aer ventosus (*Plin.*): a w. day, lies ventosus (Q.): it is very w. to-day, vehemens fiat, oortus est, hodie ventus.

WINE, vinum. temētum (an antiquated and poetical name for w.). Old w., vinum vetus (C.), vetustum (*Plaut.*), vetulum (*Catull.*): new w., vinum novum (C.), iovitium (*Plin.*), recens (*Sorbon.*), novellum (*Pall.*): ome-made w. (not foreign), vinum patrium or vernale: red, dark-coloured w., vinum rubrum, atrum, ligrum (*Plin.*): white, light-coloured w., vinum album (*Plin.*), candidum (*Pall.*): weak w., wine that has no odour, vinum dilutum (*Cels.*), infirmū asporis (Col.), imbecillum (*Plin.*), nullarum virium (*Cels.*): strong or uil-bodied w., vinum validum (*Plin.*), firmum (Col.): o drink much w., largiore vino uti (L., *Curt.*): to be seated with w., vino incalescere (L.); mero calefcere

(H.), incalescere (*Curt.*): given to w., too fond of w., in vinum prior (L.); vinosus (H.): a w. flask or bottle, lagēna: spiritus of w., *spiritus vini: the smell or flavour of w., odor vini; odor vinosus: a w. glass, *acryphus vitreus: the w. trade, *negotium vinarium: lees of w., faeces vini (Col.): a w.-cellar, cella vinaria (C.): a w. country, terra vinealis (Col.), vitifera (*Plin.*), vitibus ferax: duty on w., vectigal vino impositum: portorium vini (C. *Fest. 5, 9*): a good judge of w. judiciorum ac palati peritissimus (*Plin. 14, 6, 8*).

WINEBIBBER, homo vinosus (*Plaut.*). In vinum effusus (*Curt.*) homo violentus (C.).

WINE-CELLAR, apothēca, or Lat. horreum vini or cella vinaria (*W.* not anapothēca, wch is = a vessel containing wine).

WINE-MERCHANT, vinarius.

WING, ¶ *PROPR.* ala. W.'s, alas; pennae (also is used also of insects: pennae only of birds: acc. to Q. 1, 4, 12, plinnae for pennae is wrong): to have w.'s, alatum esse (poet., prop.): volare (fig., of time): to clip the w.'s, pennas ci incidere (prop. and fig.; C. *Att. 4, 2, 5*): to clip his w.'s, alas intervellere (i. e., pluck some of the feathers out; impropr.; *Plaut.*): the w.'s grow again, pennae renascuntur (prop. and fig.).

¶ *FIG.* a) Of an army, cornu (a w. of the main army; of the Roman legions).—ala (one of the w.'s of the cavalry and allies wch extended beyond the Roman legions; see *Gell. 16, 4*). The troops wch formed the w.'s, alarii; so also alarie cohortes (see *Interp. ad Cæs. B. G. 1, 51*): to be in the right w., to form the right w., dextrum cornu tenere; in dextro cornu consistere: to attack the left w., invadere sinistru cornu. b) A side building of a house, tectum quod est iuxta junctum (a building projecting fm the main building towards the street; *Gell. 16, 5*).—ala (one of the walks or halls on the right or left side of the court in a Roman house; *Vitr. 4, 7, 2*; 63, 4, eq.). To build another w. (to a building), accessionem adjungere edibus. c) Of a door, foris. valva (rarely in the singular).

WINGED, ¶ *PROPR.* volucer. pennatus. (poet. and post-Aug. alas, alatus, penniger.) ¶ *FIG.* volucer. incitatus. See also SWIFT.

WINK, a. nictus, &c.; or by oculi. To give a w., nictu loqui; oculis nutuque loqui (O.); nictare (*Plaut.*).

WINK, v. ¶ To open and shut the eyes, nictare. ¶ To coalesce, connivere in re (to w. at it).—ci rei or ci qd ignoscere (to hold excused, to take no notice of).—ci or ci rei indulgere (to indulge aby in atq).—indulgenti tractare qm (to treat aby with indulgence).—omittere, pratermittere (to let aby pass, not punish it).

WINNING, facundus. perfectus ad persuadendum (persuasive).—venustus (charming).—suavis (agreeable).—blandus (flattering).—amēnus (*W.* rare and post-Aug. in this sense). A mild and w. temper, ingenium mite et amēnum (T. *Ann. 2, 64, 3*): a w. deportment, w. mores, mores suaves; morum suavitas.

WINNOW, PAXA. (frumentum) ventilare or evanescere. ¶ *FIG.* rem excutere, scrutari, perscrutari.

WINNOWN-FAN, vannus, ventilabrum.

WINTER, a. hiems. bruma (poet.). tempus brumale (C. in *Arat.*). tempus hibernum, hiemale (C.). Of or belonging to w., hibernus; hiemalis; brumalis: a severe w., hiems gravis (Cæs.), acris (Plaut.), gelida (L.): a very severe w., hiems maxima, summa, teterrima (C.): a rough, dreadful w., hiems saeva (L., Col.), aspera (S., *Pell.*), atrox (Col.): a mild w., hiems clementis (Plin.), mollis (Col.): an early w., hiems matura (Cæs.), praematura (T.): severity, mildness, of a w., hiemis violentia, saevitia (Col.), clementia (Col.), modestia (T.): during the w., hiemis spatio (L.); hiberno tempore (Cæs.): in the depth of w., summa hieme: at the beginning of w., hieme initū: w. is near, hiems subest (Cæs.), instat (Curt.), appetit (L.): w. is almost ended, hiems praecipitat, or exacta, confecta est: the w. season, tempus hibernum (C.), hiemale (Np.): hiemis tempora (Col.): a w. evening, night, vespera, nox, hierna, hiemalis, brumalis: to stand or lie through the w. (of plants), perhiemare; perennare (Col.): a plant that stands the w., planta, herba, hiemis patiens: to pass the whole w. any where, perennare in altum ver (Col. 12, 20).

WINTER, v. hiemare qo loco (g. s.).—hibernare qo loco (supply of troops (C., L.)).

WINTER-QUARTERS, castra hiberna, or simply hiberna, orum, a. pl. (g. s.).—hibernacula (baracks). To provide w.-g., hiberna preparare: to station in w.-g., in hibernis collocare; in hiberna deducere (to lead into w.-g.); in hiberna dimittere (to send to w.-g.); pat

hiberna distribuere; in hiberna dividere (*to distribute into w. q. in different places*): *to take up w. q.*, hiberna sumere: *to go into w. q.*, in hibernacula concedere: *to be in w. q.*, in hiberna esse or contineri; (*in any place*), (in) qo loco hibernare, hibernare, or hiberna agere.

WINTERLY, hibernus (*of or belonging to winter*).—hiemalis (*as in winter, like winter*). *A w. day*, dies hibernus; *dies hiemalis* (*if raining or stormy*); *dies brumalis* (*as being short*); *dies frigidus et nivalls* (*cold and snowy*).

WIPE, tergere, detergere, extergere (*to remove by wiping, to clean whilst wiping*).—abstergere (*to w. away*). *To w. one's hands*, manus tergere or sibi extergere. *To w. away*, elicare, excicare. *To w. away one's tears*, lacrimas abstergere: *to w. one's nose*, se emungere. *To wipe out*, extergere, pertergere (*to clean by wiping*).—extinguere, delere (*to w. out althg written*). *To w. out with one's tongue*, linguā delere (*Suet. Cal. 20*). *To clean*; vld.

WIRE, filum tortum. *filum metallicum (*w. of metal*).—*filum ferreum (*iron w.*). *To draw w.*, *trahe in fila ducere: *w. work*, transenna (*w. netting, as it were, for windows*; *grating of w. work*).—reticulum (*net of cat-gut*; *but also of wire*; *Fest. in voc. Scorpantam*): *net-work of brass w.*, reticulum aeneum: *a w. string* (*of a musical instrument*), *chora metallica.

WISDOM, sapientia (epith. magna, summa, admirabilis, incredibilis; singularis; pene divina, perfecta, C.; consummata, Sen.).—præclara, præstans, gloriosa; tenuis; perversa, C.).—*W. C. defines it thus*: rerum divinarum et humanarum scientia; rerum div. et hum. causarumque, quibus hæ res continentur, scientia; *and he calls it mater omnium bonarum artium*; princeps omnium virtutum. *To acquire w.*, sapientiam adipisci, sibi parare, assequi: *you are absolute w.*, tu quantus quantus nil nisi sapientia es (*Ter.*).

WISE, adj. sapiens. sapientiā præditus. *W. in or with respect to althg*, cæ rei peritus (*skilled in, apply with practical knowledge*); sciens, gnarus, or non ignarus cæ rei (*having knowledge or information of althg*); intelligens cæ rei (*having insight into, understanding*): *very w.*, persapiens: *to be w.*, sapere; sapientiā præditum esse; sapientiā consiliique multum posse: *to become w.*, sapientem fieri, effici: *a w. saying*, sapienter dictum (C.); sapiens dictum (*Carbo ap. C.*): *a w. action*, sapienter factum; sapiens factum (*Val. Max.*): *a w. man*, sapiens; homo sapiens.

WISE, s. modus. ratio. *On this w.*, hoc modo; hæc ratio; *ad hunc modum*: *in no w.*, nullo modo; nulla ratione; nullo pacto.

WISEACRE, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

WISELY, sapienter (e. g. facere, dicere). *Very w.*, persapienter. sapientissime.

WISH, s. optatio (*act of wishing*).—optatum. cupitum (*Plaut.*, *Ter.*): *a thing wished, object of desire*.—desiderium (*longing for a thing absent*; *also the thing longed for*).—voluntas (*will, desire*).—votum (*a vow, a wish embodied in a prayer*). *To follow with best w's*, optima omnibus prosequi: *to have or cherish a w.*, optare (*with an infn.*); *eat in optatis or in votis* (*with an infn.*): *to be the object of one's w's*, ab qo expeti: *to fulfil or meet one's w's*, facere quæ qo optat or vult; cæ voluntati satisfacere or obsequi; qm voti compotem facere: *I have obtained my wish*, optatum impetro; adipiscor quod optaveram or quod concupiveram; voti damnor; voto potior; voti compos fio; quæ volui mihi obtulerunt: *according to one's w.*, ex optato; ex sententiā, *ad cæ voluntatem*: *every thing proceeds according to my w's*, cuncta mihi procedunt; nihil mihi accidit quod nolim; fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatæ meæ: *every w. has hitherto been gratified*, nihil adhuc mihi præter voluntatem accidit: *to follow one with best w's*, qm optima omnibus (not votis) prosequi.

WISH, v. *To desire, long for*, optare, exoptare (*with an acc. or infn.*).—*in optatis mihi est* in votis est (*with an infn.*).—cupere (*with an acc. or infn.*).—cupere optareque, concupiscere (*with an acc. or infn.*): *optare and its cognates refer to the idea of good in the object of a wish*; cupere and its cognates to the emotion of wishing itself, or the mere impulse of the mind).—velle (*with an infn.*).—qd desiderare (*to miss*). *I w. nothing more earnestly*, nihil est quod malim: *I could w.*, vellem or mallem; optem or optaverim (not with this distinction, that the present tense is used when the wish relates to something possible or that is likely to be attained; but the imperf. or perf. when the wish is for something understood to be unattainable or impossible): wished, optatus; exoptatus: *to be wished, optabilis*

(C.); exoptabilis (*Plaut.*): *to w. one joy*, ei gratulari; (*concerning althg*), qd, or de qâ re: *to w. beforehand*, voto præcipere (*in the abs. age*, voto præsumere); e. g. *Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11*): *to w. ably althg*, precari ei qd (*good or evil*); imprecari ei qd (*evil*): *to w. any one well, or ill*, bene, male precari ei: *to w. well to ably* (*give him one's good wishes*, &c.), bene velle, or bene cupere ei, or cupere ei, or favere ei cupere ei (*Cæs.*); optimis omnibus qm prosequi (*apply one setting out on a journey*): *to w. every thing bad to any one*, detestari qm omnibus precibus; tristitiamis omnibus qm prosequi (*apply as setting out for a journey*): *to w. him well with all my heart*, ex animo bene velle ei. *To desire to have althg done*, velle. *Do you w. althg?* num quid vis? num quid imperas? *do you w. althg else?* num quid ceterum vis? *as you w.*, ut placeat; ut videatur; ut jubeat.

WISHING, optatio. See WISE, s.

WISP, *A small bundle of straw, &c.*, manipulus, fasciculus manualis (*manipulus when loose = a handful*); fasciculus, if tied up). *A small brush*, penicillus, scopula (Col.).

WIST, See Know.

WISTFUL, severus, gravis (*earnest*).—plenus desiderii, desiderio flagrans, incensus (*longing*).

WIT, ingenii acumen, or simply acumen (*shrewdness, cleverness, quickness of intellect*).—dicacitas (*in repartee, sharp sayings, &c.*).—lepos (*neatness and elegance of diction*).—facetie (*humour, jocoseness*).—lepos facetiæque, sal; pl. sales (*pungency, smartness*).—sal et facetie, brevitè et commode dictum (*a bon mot*).—dictetium (*a short and acute remark or saying*).—Low w., facetie scurriles; satirical w., facetie acerbæ; sales acerbæ: *he has some w.*, qd est in eo ingenii (C.); *to have a ready w.*, ingenium in numerato habere (Q.); *to be in one's w's*, sapere; animi or mentis compotem esse: *to be out of one's w's*, desipere; delirare; insanire: *to be at one's wit's end*, ad incitas redigri. *A man of wit*, homo acuti ingenio, ingeniosus, or acutus (*clever*).—homo acutus, elegans, factus (C.); clever and humorous).—jocoseus (*merry and jocular*).—dicax, scurrus (*a low jester*).

TO WIT, nempe, nimirum, scilicet. See NAMELY.

WITCH, s. saga, maga, venefica (*Plaut.*). amula cantatrix (*Apul.*).

WITCH, v. See BEWITCH.

WITCHCRAFT, *Act of bewitching, fascination, effascination, incantatio* (*late*; see ENCHANT). *The art of bewitching, ars magica, magice, veneficium* (L.). *To understand w.*, artes magas novisse: *to practise w.*, artes magicas tractare.

WITH, *In connection, in common*. 1) *Of common action*, cum. unâ cum. *We also frequently find the simple abl. with an adj.*, *if the person acting with another is regarded as a means and instrument*: e. g., *to make a league w. any one*, fœdus facere (ke) cum qo: *to walk in the street w. any one*, unâ cum qo ire in viâ: *to march out w. the troops*, cum copis egredi: *to march out w. all the troops*, omnibus copis egredi (*this construction is common, apply after the verbs proficisci, venire, dequi, adesse*): *I do not know how it will be w. me*, nescio quid me futurum sit: *it is all over w. me*, actum est de me! occidit perit! *to come to an end with althg*, qd ponere in fine. 2) *On expressing or omitting cum*, see Zumpt, § 472—474, and the notes. 3) *Of friendly co-operation or intercourse*, cum. *A verb compounded with cum is followed either by another cum or by a dative*: e. g., *what have I to do w. you?* quid mihi tecum est rei? *I stand in a connexion, or in no connexion*, e. g., qd or nihil mihi est cum qo: *to agree w. any person or thing*, cum qo, cum qâ re, or simply ei rei, consentire; congruere ei rei or cum qâ re: *to be connected w. any one*, jungi, conjungi ei or cum qo (*the plebs of wch verbs junctus and conjunctus, are followed in C. also by a simple abl.*). *If two things are combined by idem (one, one and the same), the following 'with' is expressed by qui or a conjunction, rarely by cum with an abl.* (not the simple dat. is a Grecism, and used only in the poets): e. g., *at one time the Academici et Peripatetici, Academici et Peripatetici quædam lidem erant*. 3) *Of union and joint participation*, a) in leagues, &c., cum. *To have an alliance w. any one*, societatem habere cum qo: *to co-operate w. any one*, facere cum qo; stare cum qo or ab qo (*cum denotes mutual operation, but a represents one party as active, the other as quiescent*): *to carry on war w. one party agst another*, cum qo bellum gerere adversus qm. b) *By means of, a) a person*, per qm or accus.; cæ operâ; cæ opere, auxilio (*w. the help of*). c)

actore (after the example of any one; e. g., I have adopted this reading w. Ruhnken, hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi, where cum Ruhnkenio would be Latin). If the person be regarded as a means and instrument in the hand of the subject, then we may use the simple abl.; e. g., Caesar, w. the legion which he led w. him, raised the wall to the height of, &c., Caesar à legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem, &c. To say w. any one, i. e., to employ the words of any one, is expressed in Latin by *ca* verbis uti (not, as in modern Latin, by cum qd loqui); e. g., to say w. Horace, ut Horatii verbis utar (see Q. 6, 23), or simply auctore Horatio (see C. Or. 21, 69). *β*) A king, either by the simple abl. (if a real means or instrument is denoted), or by per with an accus. (if rather be external circumstances concurring with an action, he way and manner, are to be expressed); e. g., to push the horn at any one, cornu petere qm; w. force, vi; w. vim; w. opportunity, per occasionem; occasione atq; w. reproach, per contumeliam. 4) *Of hostile relations, cum*,—contra, adversus, with an acc (agust, spy where cum would occasion obscurity, since it denotes also = 'in league with, &c.'): e. g., to fight w. any one, pugnare cum qd; to carry on war w. any one, eilum gerere cum qd, or contra (adversus) qm. After substantive, such as 'war', 'battle', &c., the Latins express 'with' also by cum in connexion with a ppl.; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum cum Gallis gestum. *β*) bellum cum Gallis alone would not be right), or *γ* an adj. of the people, &c., with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the Gauls, bellum Gallicum; or by the gen. of the person with whom the war is carried on; e. g., the war w. the pirates, bellum prædonum; he war w. Pyrrhus, Pyrrhi regis bellum. *δ*) In company, in attendance, 1) *Of persons*, cum. The regions which he had lost w. Titurius, legiones, quas cum Titurio amisit. But if 'with' denotes only that an action has reference to several persons, the Latins usually employ only a connective particle (et, ac, atque); only poets and historians use cum for et (as in Greek, *ὡν* or *καί*); e. g., the women were killed w. their children, nullæque infantes occisi sunt: the general, w. one of the nobles, is taken, dux cum aliquot principibus apitur or (as always in the historians) capiuntur. 2) *Of things*, cum. The Latins frequently express this 'with' (i. e., furnished, supplied, &c. w.) by *picipis*; e. g., indutus qd re (clothed w.); portans qd (carrying); nann gerens qd (having in the hand); addit or adnixa qd re (with the additional admixture of): w. a dagger, cum scalis; scalis instructus; scalas portans: *γ* a club (in the hand), cum clavâ; clavam manu ferens: to give any one water (mixed) w. salt, dare ci quem cum sale, or dare ci aquam additum or admixtum. *δ*) *Of contemporaneity*, a) *With a person*, cum; e. g., he was in Cilicia w. me as military tribune, uir in Ciliciâ mecum tribunus militum. *β*) *With a thing*, cum; e. g., w. these words he returned to Rome, cum his Romam rediit. Hence also of contemporaneous and immediate operations and consequences, cum; non ine; e. g., w. pleasure (to hear, &c.), cum voluntate; *γ* great danger, cum or non sine magno periculo; w. great care, cum magnâ curâ. In many cases, however, the Latins have proper adverbs for such expressions; e. g., w. care, diligenter; w. prudence, prudenter; w. ruth, vero; or they employ a participial construction; i. e., w. the neglect of all things, omnibus rebus postpositis; w. speed, adhibitâ celeritate. *δ*) According to, in consideration of, in consequence of, eundem (to denote agreement).—*ε* or *ex* (to denote causality).—*pro* (to denote relation, and a standard by which a thing is to be measured).—*in*, with the abl. (suggesting the presence of a property or quality, in consequence of which something happens). *W.* your dignity you cannot ci otherwise, pro dignitate tua non alter agere poteris: *γ* your great learning you do not overlook this, in antiâ tua doctrinâ hoc non prætermittis. But Latin writers use *pro*, &c., only in speaking of a definite measure or degree of any property or quality: when the *de* is indefinite, they turn the expression by using a ci. *pro*, or some other circumlocution; e. g., I hope that your prudence and moderation you are well gain, spero, quam tua prudentia et temperantia est, to am valere: w. your prudence nothing will escape you, quâ ex prudentiâ, te nihil effugiet: w. his character, I *γ* no means know whether he will change his mind, laud scio hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum: w. his madness, ut est dementia (Ter. Ad. 3, 35). *δ*) *Notwithstanding*, in, with the abl.; e. g., w. all the variety of their views they all desired a king, in variis voluntatibus regem tamen omnes volebant: w. great

debtis they have also greater property, magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent. Or the idea is changed into a verbal proposition with licet or quamquam; e. g., w. all his prudence he was, however, deceived, licet prudentissimus esset, tamen deceptus est: w. his great services to the state, he could not, however, attain the consulship, licet optime meritus esset de republicâ, consulatum tamen consequi non poterat. *δ*) *In company or together with* (denoting concomitance), cum apud (for wch we frequently find ad; see Held. Cæs. B. C. 3, 60; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; Grot. § 126, Obs. 8; Zumpt, § 296).—penes; often also by the simple gen. or dat. *Per* duellum w. any one, habitare cum qd (together w. one) or apud qm (in his house): to dine w. any one, cenare apud qm: to be brought up w. any one, in ca domo educari: to have one always w. him, qm sibi affixum habere: to be always w. one, ab qd or ab cs latere non discedere: he was w. me to-day, hodie ad me erat. *δ*) *In the language, in the estimation or opinion of*, apud. ad. *W.* our ancestors, apud majores nostros: to be w. all nations sacred and inviolable, ad omnes nationes sanctum esse: w. Xenophon (in his works), apud Xenophontem (not in Xenophonte): Segesta, wch w. the Greeks is Eggesta, Segesta, quæ Græciâ Eggesta est: w. us this is considered a crime, id nostris moribus nefas habetur. *δ*) *With reference to*, apud. To avail much w. any one, multum valere, magnâ in gratiâ esse, apud qm. *δ*) *In the hand or power of*; e. g., w. God nothing is impossible, per Deum omnia fieri possunt: it rests w. me, penes me est. *δ*) *At the end of a clause after an infin. with = with which*; e. g., 'a knife to cut w.' = 'a knife with which one may cut.' You have persons to joke w., habes quibuscum jociari possis. He consults the senate what they would wish to have done with those who &c., refer quid de his fieri placeat, qui &c. (L.).

WITHDRAW, & TRANS. abducere. deducere. auferre. avocare. To w. oneself fm aby, deducere qm; deducere ca aditum sermonemque detrahere; subtrahere (to take away secretly, including the idea of force).—subducere (to take away secretly, without force).—adimere (to take away from, without force).—abstrahere a, &c. (to draw or remove fm atq, with force).—eripere (to snatch away forcibly).—auferre qd ab qd or qm ci rei (to snatch away secretly, by stealth).—fraudare qm (qd) qâ re (to w. unjustly, to cheat, defraud): to w. one's service fm the state, republicam deesse: to be withdrawn from the sight, ex oculis auferri, eripi; e conspectu tolli. *δ*) *INTRANS.* *δ*) To retire, se removere se abducere. recedere a re (to retire).—vitare, evitare, devitare qd (to shun, avoid).—deesse ci rei (to be wanting, as to help or service).—qd deprecari (to decline; e. g., an office).—qd detractare (to refuse; e. g., militiam).—qd subtrahere (secretly to endeavour to escape; e. g., militiam). To w. fm a party or company, se subducere de circulo: to w. fm public business, deesse republicæ: a republicâ recedere; a negotiis publicis se removere; de foro recedere; entirely, se subtrahere ab omni parte republicæ: to w. fm aby's sight, se removere ab cs conspectu; recedere ab cs conspectu; fugere cs conspectum; vitare cs conspectum. *δ*) *To depart, abire; discedere; proficisci (q. i., to remove fm a place).*—se recipere, redire (to retreat; e. g., fm a battle): to w. with the garrison, præsidium educere and deducere (to lead out, to lead away): to w. without accomplishing an object, infectâ re redire: to w. fm a siege, obsidionem mittere.

WITHER, v. TRANS. *Propri.* torrere. urere. adurere. Fig.) corrumperé (to spoil).—perdere (to destroy).—*δ*) *INTRANS.* *Propri.* flaccescere (Col.); languescere (V.); used by C. in a fig. sense = to decay, deflorescere (of blossoms and flowers); vlescere (to shrivel up, Col.). Fig.) corrumpi. deflorescere. exarescere. interire (to perish).

WITHERED, flaccidus; languidus; marcidus. To be w., flaccere; marcere; languere.

WITHHOLD, retinere. detinere. comprimere (e. g., frumentum, C.; annonam, L.). To w. one's approbation or assent, assensum cohibere, retinere, sustinere.

WITHHOLDING, a. retentio (e. g., of assent, assensionis; C. Acad. 2, 19, 59).

WITHIN, prep. Intra (w. a space or time).—Inter (during a time, refers only to time past, time wch elapsed while atq, happened, not the point fm and to wch, wch is denoted by intra, w. and still before the expiration of a period; both followed by an acc.); in with an abl. (in a time, chiefly of shorter periods, and when no ab. merat is connected with the time; e. g., w. an hour, in horâ; w. a year, in anno; for wch we find also anno

vertente, in the course of the year; see Schütz. *Lex. C.* in v. Vertens).

WITHIN, *adv.* Intus (towards the interior).—*Intrinsus* (in the midst or interior, opp. *exterius*).—*Intrinscus* (towards the inner part, on the inner side, opp. *extrinscus*, *exterius*); ex *interiore* parte; ab *interioribus* partibus (*fm w.*, opp. *extrinscus*, ab *exterioribus* partibus). **WIT** intra and intro, in this sense, are not *Class.*

WITHOUT, *prep.* Denoting want or absence, sine. **WIT** Avoid abscque in prose; it is found only in the Comedians, and in writers after the best age; the few passages of *C.* *fm* wch it has been cited are doubtful; nor was it used as exactly equivalent to sine until the later period of the language. **WIT** Avoid also citra; see Zumpt, § 306; Rensch. § 150, 3). *W.* hope, sine spe: *w. delay*, sine morâ: *w. doubt*, sine dubio: *w. distinction*, sine discrimine: *w. any &c.*, sine ullo &c. **WIT** Avoid omnis in this connection; e. g., do not say sine omni dubitatione for sine ulla d. 'Without' may often be expressed by the use of nullus; e. g. nullo labore; nulla molestia; nullo delectu; nulla elegantia; nullo ordine: also by various (negative) adjectives, adverbs, and verbs; e. g. imprudens, imprudenter; incautus, incaute; impudens, impudenter, &c.: *w. intermission*, continenter (*Cæs.*): *w. learning or refinement*, experti eruditioris, humanitatis: *w. care*, vacans ab omni molestia; vacans cura. To be *w. feeling*, sensu carere: *w. friends*, help, inops ab amicis; inops auxilii. **WIT** Denoting exclusion, sine; præter (except; see also EXCEPT): I know that *w. your telling me*, hoc, a te non monitus, non edoctus, scio: he does nothing *w. his friend*, nihil agit, molitur, priusquam amicum consulit. **WIT** On the outside of, extra. **WIT** Without, before the participial substantive: (1) by non with a participle, or a negative adj. with præter in: e. g. scit qd non rogatus (*w. being asked*).—Imprudens (*w. knowing it*). If the sentence is negative, nisi must be used; e. g. Cæsar exercitum nunquam per insidiosa loca duxit nisi speculatus locorum situs (*w. having the ground previously examined by scouts*). (2) by partic. *abl. absol.* with non, nullus, nemo: he went away, epistolâ non lectâ (*w. reading the letter*).—nullâ præstitutâ die (*w. fixing any day*). (3) by neque and a verb: many persons praise poets *w. understanding them*, multi poetas laudant, neque intelligent. (4) by ut, with subj.: nunquam laudavit, ut non adijceret, &c. (*w. adding*): in an affirmative sentence, ita must be inserted; I enjoy alth *w. perceiving* &c., qd re ita potior, ut non animadvertam, &c. (5) quia with subj. (after neg. sentence): nunquam adipeit, quin fraticidum compellaret. (6) 'I do &c. (indeed), but not *w. . .*' is qd ita facio, ut &c.; e. g. qd re ita potior, ut animadvertam (I enjoy alth, but not *w. perceiving*, &c.).

WITHOUT, *adv.* Denoting want or absence; by quin; e. g. nullum præteritum diem quin ad te literas darem (C.); nunquam illos aspicio quin hujus meritum in me recorder (C.); or by a participle with non; e. g. quod verum est, dicam, non reverens assentandi suspitionem (C.); nihil feci non diu consideratum (C.); or by an *abl. absol.* with a negative; e. g. verborum sonitus, nulla subjectâ sententiâ (C.); nihil potest evenire nisi causâ antecedente: or by nec (*A. ad H. 4, 2, 39; C. Dio. 2, 17, 40*); ut non (*C. Fin. 2, 22, 71*); or qui non (*C. Manil. 11, 81*). **WIT** Denoting exception; by præter. **WIT** On the outside, extra. From *w.*, foris (opp. domi); extrinscus (from the outside inwards; opp. intrinscus). **WIT** Not within, outside, extra; exterius (on the outer side); foras; foris (out of doors); *fm w.*, extrinscus. To pitch within and *w.*, (vasa) intrinscus et exterius picare (*Col. 12, 43, 7*): ideas come into our minds *fm w.*, irrumpunt extrinscus in animos nostros imagines (*C. Acad. 2, 40, 125*). 'From without' with substantives may be expressed by the adj. *externus*; e. g. aid *fm w.*, auxilia externa (opp. domesticæ opes; *Cæs. B. C. 2, 4*).

WITHSTAND, resistere. obistere. reniti. repugnare (prop. and fig.).

WITHY, vimen. Made of *w.*'s, vimineus: *w. bed*, viminatus (*Varr.*). **WIT** salix = willow.

WITNESS, s. **Testimony**, testimonium. To bear *w.*, testem esse; testimonium dicere; pro testimonio dicere; testari; testificari: to bear false *w.*, falsum testimonium dicere or præbere: the very words bear *w.*, to the fact, ejus rei ipsa verba testimonio sunt: to call to *w.*, testari qm; testem facere qm; God, Deum testari or Deum invocare testem; gods and men, deos

hominesque testari or contestari.—antestari qm (in legal matters, before the introduction of a cause into court. The question put was, licet antestari? If the party concerned, the person appealing to him touched the tip of his ear. In non-judicial matters it occurs only in *C. pro Milone*, 25, 68). **WIT** One who bears testimony, testis. To call a *w.*, testem citare: to bring a *w.*, testem producere: to call a *w.*, to prove, testem citare or vocare in testimonium ca rei.

WITNESS, v. **WIT** To attest, testari (q. t.).—attestari. testificari. testimonio confirmare (confirm by one's evidence).—testimonio esse. testem esse (to be a *w.*; the former of things, the latter of persons)—affirmare (to affirm positively).—clamare (to cry out). **WIT** To see, observare, vid.

WITTICISM, facies, acute, saule dictum; pl. facetiæ, argutiae, diceria.

WITTILY, facite (C.). hand infacite (*Vell.*). facitive. lepide. saule (C.). non invenustus (*Plin. Ep.*).

WITTY, dicax. facetus. non infacetus. saluus. urbanus. See *WIT*.

WIZARD, magus (μάγος).—veneficus (a preparer of poisonous drugs for the purposes of enchantments).—qui inferiorum animas elicit; qui animos or mortuorum imagines excitat (*ast. C. Vell. 6, 14; Enn. C. Truc. 1, 16, 37*).—qui jubet manes exire ex sepulchris (*ast. O. Met. 7, 206*).—qui infernas umbras carminibus clicit (*T. Ann. 3, 28, 2*).—eliciendi animulas noxias et praesagia sollicitare larvarum gnarus (*Ammon.*); all of one who raises spirits; the last, for the purpose of inquiring the future).—qui adjuratione divini nominis daemonas expellat (expeller of evil spirits; exorcist; *Lact.*; in late writers, exorcista).

WIZENED, retortorius (prop. and impropr.; e. g. mus, frons, &c.; post-Aug.).

WOAD, vitrum (see *Hera.* ad *Cæs. B. G. 5, 14*); [called also glastum, in *Plin.*] *Cæs.*, *Plin.*, *Vitr.*.—*istis tinctoria (*Linna.*). To dye with *w.*, vitro tinctere qd.

WOE. See GRIEF, SORROW, CALAMITY. *W.* is me! *ve* mihi! *ve* mihi misero! prohi dolor! me miserum!

WOEFUL, tristis (sad, whose grief or sorrow about present evils is visible and impressed on his face)—mæstus (sad, melancholy; prop. of persons, but also of things; see also *SAD*). Rather *w.*, subtristis (*Ter.*): very *w.*, petristis; permæstus.—miser (that excites compassion; e. g., situation, res; fate, fortuna; life, vita).—miserabilis (miserable; e. g., aspect, sight, aspectus).—luctuosus (sad, sorrowful; e. g., death, exitum).—flebilis (that will draw forth tears). To have a *w. countenance*, vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre; vultu tristi or mæsto esse: with a *w. countenance*, mæsto et conturbato vultu (*Auct. ad Herenn.*): *w. news*, tristes nunci: a *w. end*, tristis exitus or eventus: *w. times*, tempora misera, dura, or iniqua; misera tempora et luctuosæ (C.); temporum iniquitas, gravitas, or calamitas.

WOEFULLY, misere. miserabiliter. flebiliter (part. flebile). luctuose; also miserandum in modum. [*Str.* in *Wozvut.*]

WOLF, **WIT** A wild animal, lupus.—lupa (a she-w.; also lupus femina, in old Latin, *Q. 1, 6, 12*). Of or belonging to a *w.*, lupinus: to devour like a *w.*, lupino victu devorare (*Prod. wpi orep. 1, 98*). *W.* hunting, *venatio luporum. To go out *w. hunting*, lupos venari. **WIT** A corrosive ulcer, see CANCER.

WOLF DOG = Shepherd's dog, see DOG.

WOLF'S CLAW, *ungula lupi or lupina. *lycopodium (*Linna.*).

WOLF'S MILK, tithymallus (τιθυμάλος).—*euphorbia (*Linna.*).

WOLF'S WORT, aconitum (*Plin.*, *F.*).

WOMAN, femina (in respect of sex; opp. vir).—mulier (with ref. to age, not a girl).—sexus muliebris (woman collectively; i. e., the female sex). A young *w.*, puella (a girl).—virgo (a virgin).—adolescentula: juvenis (the former, a young person up to twenty or even thirty years of age; the latter, far thirty to fifty, but its used also for the former): an old *w.*, anus (q. t.).—vetula (implying dislike or contempt). *W.* kind, sexus muliebris (the female sex).—mulieres (women of staid age).—femineæ (women; opp. viri, uen): women's clothes, vestis muliebris; vestimentum muliebre: in women's clothes, veste muliebri indutus; in muliebrem modum ornatus.

WOMANISH, WOMANLIKE, muliebris (of or by a *w.*).—effeminatus; mollis (effeminate).

WOMANLY, muliebris. femineus. **WIT** Avoid femininus, which is late.

FOMBE, uterus (v. propr.).—venter (g. t. as to out-d appearance).—alvus (as containing the uterus). *kill a child in the w.*, partum in ventre necare (t.); *a child in the w.*, fetus; *fm the w.*, a primâ unâ; a primis ætatis temporibus; ab initio tñs.

VONDER, a. | *Astonishment*, miratio. admiratio. To *escite w.*, admirationem facere, efficere. nirationem habere, or, more easily, movere (to ex-w., of things). To *be seized with w.*, admiratione it or be seized. *Full of w.*, mirabundus. | *A wonderful thing*, res mira. miraculum. prodigium. portum. Jñ. portentum et miraculum. —ostentum supernatural appearance, having an ominous character. —monstrum (an unnatural animal or man). *A w.*, a wonderful person, *homo mirificus: the seven of the world, *septem miracula mundi: it is no non mirum est; non est quod miremur: it is a w., um or mirandum est: is it any w.? mirandumne est? —what w. is it? quid mirum? 'No wonder' often be translated by quippe, scilicet: no w., for he is a very liberal person, quippe benignus erat (H. 1, 2, 4). To perform w., miracula edere.

VONDER, v. mirari (to be astonished or surprised something strange, or interesting).—admirari admire as great or striking, or as deserving praise or we). —demirari (to be astonished at some striking circumstance).—admiratio qm incescit; stupore admiratione. To w. that, mirari quod, or acc. and inf.: to w. things, mirari, admirari, demirari qd, de qd re; mirum si qd est, videtur: to w. greatly, valde, admodum, vehementer, magnopere mirari: I w. what could have been the reason why, miror quid cause fuerit quare.

VONDERFUL, mirus. mirandus. admirandus. mililis. admirabilis. mirificus. Very w., permirus: To w. res miræ; mirabilia; miracula; monstra. To form w. curas, mirabiliter mederi ægrotis (Plin.). **VONDERFULLY**, mirum in modum. mirandum modum (H. 3) but not in mirum modum. mirater. admirabiliter. monstrose. prodigialiter (H. P.).

VONDERFULNESS, admirabilitas (C.).—*mirilitas* (Lact.). My by the adj. **VONT**, s. mos. consuetudo; Jñ. mos atque consueo. See also Cusom.

VONT, v. solère. assolère. consuevisse. assuevisse; insuevisse (Tac.). I am w. to, sic assuevi, convi; hæc est mea consuetudo; ita facere soleo; ita mea consuetudo (C.); sic meus est mos (H.). is w. to, consuetudo hujus rei facta est (Cele.).

VONTE, suetus. assuetus (L.).—assuefactus. contus. solitus. notus (C.).

VOO, qm colere (Suet. Otho, 2); cs cultorem esse A. A. 1, 722; amare qm or amatore esse cs (a tor is not necessarily an amator (O.).—cs amore tenèri aptum esse (to be in love with). *By nuptils am- is of a man to whom proposals of marriage are de* (T. Germ. 18); cs connubilis ambire.

VOOD, | *Timber*, lignum (g. t.); pl. ligna (pieces w., *emply* Arw.).—materia, more rarely materies ubi, whether standing, or felled and squared). —terlatio (timber used for building). To grow or in-ase in w., in materiam et frondem effundi: the more trim trees, the more do they grow in w., quo plus antur arbores, eo plus materiz fundunt. To cut or w., ligna or materiam cedere: to cleave w., ligna lere: to fetch w., lignari; materiar: to be of w., de to esse; of w., ligneus. Wine that is in the w., vin dollare (Ulp. Dig.). | A place where trees w., silva (a number of trees together, with thick un-wood).—saltus (a forest, *emply*, as some suppose, a hly wooded ravine, or mountain dell; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 19. Foss. ad V. Georg. 1, 16; also a where cattle feed, or a wooded chain of mountains; ce distinguished fm mons and silva; silvis aut saltis, Cæs.; saltus silvasque, Virg.; montes saltusque, it.).—nemus (a plantation).—lucus (a sacred grove). hick w., magna, densa silva.

WOODCOCK, *scelopax rusticola (Linn.).

WOODEN, ligneus; dim. ligneolus.

WOODLOUSE, oniscus, multipèda, centipèda (Plin.).

WOODMAN, qui ligna cedit (H. 3) lignicida was in use; Farr. L. 8, 33, § 63.

WOOD NYMPH, nymphe silvæ (H. 3) nympheicola ts poet.).—dryas. hamadryas (a tree nymph).

WOODPECKER, picus arborarius (Plin.). *certhia aliaris (Linn.).

WOODY, silvester (C.). silvoscus (L.). nemorosus in Ep.).

WOOLLY, saltuosus = full of w. mountain- s ravines (S. Liv.).

WOOLER, procus (C., F.). amasius (Plaut.; lover, sweetheart).

WOOF, subtemen. trama (usually regarded as synonym. Serv. ad V. Æn. 3, 483; but Sen. [Ep. 90] distinguishes trama fm subtemen: quemadmodum tela suspensa ponderibus rectum stamen extendat; quemadmodum subtemen insertum, quod duritiam utrinque compimentis tramæ remolliat, spathâ coire cogatur et jungi, where it may be = stamen, warp, or tela, the whole web, or the threads of the web. Schneider, Index Script. R. B., understands trama the threads drawn up into a web, and by subtemen simply the warp or w. Koenig, ad Pers. 6, 73, takes trama to be the harder and more firmly twisted threads of the w., and subtemen, the softer threads).

WOOL, lana (propr.).—lanugo (athg like w.). Of w., lanæus: soft w., lana mollis: long w., lana prolixa: shorn w., lana tonsa. To cut w. (in shearing), lanam tondère (Varr.), detondère (Plin.). demetere (Col.): to dress w., lanam parare (Varr.). carminare (Plin.): of or belonging to w., lanarius. Paov. Great cry and little w., quum magna minaria, extricas nihili (Phadr.). **WOOLLEN**, lanæus. W. yarn, lana neta (Ulp. Dig.).

WOOLLEN-DRAPER, lanarius.

WOOLLY, lanosus (Col.); lanuginosus (Plin.; full of w.).—lanatus (abounding in w.). W. hair, capillus lanæ propior (ast. Plin. 8, 48, 73).

WORD, s. vocabulum (as the name of athg = nomen; rare in C.).—verbum (considered as spoken or written).—vox (an expression containing a complete proposition: vox, *emply* as an expression of feeling; verbum, of an idea).—dictum (an expression of intellect or humour; often an expression may be regarded as a vox or a dictum).—nomen (the distinctive name of an object). The w. 'plough', verbum atrari (H. 3) not verbum atratum: w.'s = speech, sermo; oratio: an old w., verbum vetus, vetustum, prisum; a new w., verbum novum, novatum: w. for w., ad verbum (e. g. de Græcis exprimere; ediscere; cum qd re convenire); verbum e verbo exprimere (C., when he translates, e. g., πᾶν, morbi; κατὰ φύσιν, comprehensio); verbum de verbo expressum efferre (Ter., in same sense); verbum pro verbo reddere (H. 3) not verbo tenuis, wch is = 'in w. only,' opp. re: to give the spirit of an author, without translating him w. for w., non verbum pro verbo reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servare (C.): to translate w. for w., ad verbum qd transferre, exprimere (C.); verbum verbo reddere (H.); verbis totidem qd transferre (C.): to say a w., verbum facere: not to utter a w., verbum nullum facere (C.): to get a w. out of aby, verbum ex eo elicere (C.): to define one's w.'s, verba definire et describere: to use a w. in a certain sense; by Crel. with verbo uti (not verbum usurpare, adhibere); subijcere sententiam vocabulo; vocabulo qd significare, declarare. To use a w. in a rare application, verbum doctulcule ponere. Cicero, too, makes a similar application of the w., item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur. Cicero uses the w. in a contrary meaning, contra valet quum Cicero—ita dicit: to agree in substance, but to be different in w.'s, re consentire, vocabulis differre (C.): to wch the w. virtute is usually applied, in qo nomen poni soleat virtutis (H. 3) if the w. in apposition is an adj., the following passage of Cicero is a good example: 'To the w. happy, &c., huc verbo, quum beatum dicimus, &c.; Tusc. 6, 10). To exchange w.'s with aby, verba commutare cum qo or inter se: to have w.'s = to quarrel, dispute, alterci, altercationem facere (C.); verbis certare cum qo: to say ath in few w.'s, brevi circumscribere, explicare, expedire qd; parvâ significatione ostendere qd: I wish to say two or three w.'s to you, paucis te volo (Pers.); te tribus verbis volo (Plaut.); tribus verbis (ib.); paucis auscultat paucis audii (Ter.): fair w.'s, blandæ voces; benigna oratio; benigna verba (C.): to waste w.'s, verba frustra consumere: don't say a w. about the marriage, verbum unum cave de nuptiis (Ter.): not to suffer one to speak a w., Interloqui qm (Ter.); loqui conantem interpellare: in one w., uno verbo; ut verbo dicam; quid multa? To take the w.'s out of one's mouth, orationem ei ex ore eripere (Plaut.): not to be able to get a w. fm aby, ex qo verbum elicere, or vocem exprimere, non posse: to say or put in a good w. for aby, deprecari qm ab qo (in order to avert a danger, &c.). commendare qm ei (in order to recommend or introduce him). To beguile by fair w.'s, ducere qm dictis, with or without phaleratis (frequent in Ter.); lactare qm ex spe falsâ producere (Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24): to put one off with fair w.'s, pollicitando lactare cs animum (ib. 4, 4,

9): *want* of *w.*'s, inopia (verborum; opp. verborum copia, ubertas): a little *w.* = *particle*, *vocula* (Gell.; ~~but~~ *but there is no authority for verbulum*): *structure* of *w.*'s, ordo, structura verborum; consecutio verborum (construction): *connexion* of *w.*'s, verborum junctio (C.), junctura (H. A. P.), copulatio (Q.): *w. of command*, see *COMMAND*. To be at a loss for *w.*'s, verba desunt ci (C.); qs continuandi verba facultate [al. facilitate] destituitur (*f.m. confusion, want of presence of mind*; Q.): to employ a *w.* that has become obsolete, verbum a vetustate repetere (Q.). Play upon *w.*'s, ananomatia (C. and Q.) [See *PUNNING*, and the examples there given]. — verborum lusus (Ruhnk.). To have the last *w.*, ad extremum obloqui (Bau.): the *w. of God* = the Bible, litera divina, sanctae; libri divini (Ecl.). to preach the *w. of God*, *Dei voluntatem interpretari; see also *Holy Writ*: the *w. of life*, *doctrina salutaris. || *Promise*, fides; promissum. To give one's *w.*, promissum dare; promittere qd: to pledge one's word for alth, fidem suam in qm rem interponere (Cas.): to oblige, fidem ci dare (C.), or interponere (Cas.): or astringere (Ter.): to keep one's *w.*, be as good as one's *w.*, fidem servare, praestare (C.), conservare (Np.), liberare (C.), exsolvere (L.): in fide manere; promissum servare, exsolvere (opp. fidem non servare; in fide non stare; promissum non stare; promissum non facere; fidem fallere, mutare, prodere): on your *w.*, tua fide (Plaut.); te auctore, sponse (ast. C.): on my *w.*, mea fide (C.); me auctore; me vide! a man of his *w.*, vir fidem datam, promissum datum, religiose servans: to keep one to his *w.*, postulare ut fidem datam servet, exsolvat qs (ast. C.): to demand the fulfilment of a promise.—instare verbis cs; premere verba cs (in argument, to his one close to his expressions): I rely upon your *w.*, tuo promissu, tuis dictis, confido, nitor: you have my *w.*, fidem meam habes! rata ac firma sunt, quae promisi: an honorable man's *w.* is as good as his bond, in virum honestum, bonum, non cadit mendacium, fraus; promissum fides sequitur.

WORD, *v.* see *EXPRESS*.

WORDY, verbosus (of persons and things; using many words, or containing many words).

WORK, *s.* || *An outward action*, opus (v. propr.). —factum (thing done). Good *w.*, recto, honeste facta (C.): if = a virtuous life, virtus; vita sancta (ib.): bad *w.*, male facta; maleficia (ib.): a *w. of love*, of mercy, factum ab amore, a misericordiae profectum. To make short *w.* with alth, rem praecedere. || *Labour*, opus, opera, labor [Syn. in LABOUR]. || *Task*, doing, opus. To complete a *w.* begun, opus ceptum perficere, pertextere: it seems hardly like the *w.* of men, vi humane videtur (L. 10, 29): this is the *w.* of a single man, hoc ab uno fit (C. Mil. 33, 90). To begin or undertake a *w.*, aggredi, suscipere qm rem; inchoare opus; ad opus faciendum se conferre (ast. C.): to have a great *w.* on hand, magnum opus habere in manibus (C. Acad. 1, 1, 2): to leave a *w.* unfinished, opus omittre, inchoatum relinquere (ast. C.): to put the finishing hand to one's *w.*, extremam manum operi imponere (V.); summam manum imponere operi (Sen.): this is not my *w.*, hoc ego non feci; hoc non per me factum est (ast. C.): it is evidently the *w.* of chance and accident, casu et fortuito qd factum esse apparet (C.): clerk of the works, exactor operis (Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. L. 45, 37). || *A thing wrought and completed*, product, opus; factum. A little *w.*, opusculum. || *Pl. works* = fortifications, &c., opera, pl.; munitions; munimenta. || *Pl. works of a machine*, machina. compages. || *A written composition*, opus; also corpus. monumentum (e. g. opera, monumenta Graecorum): a small *w.* = a little book, libellus; opusculum (a short or trifling piece of composition; H.).

WORK, *v.* INTRINS. || To labour, opus facere (e. g. of agricultural labour; for *weh* we find more rarely operari). —laborem subire, obire. Operam dare ci rei, operam locare, ponere, consumere in qm rei (C.). in opere esse (Sen.). In opere occupatum esse (Cas.): (of literary *w.*), literarum studia exercere (C.); doctrinæ studiis navare (Ern.): to *w.* with the needle, acu pingere (to embroider). —suere (to sew): to *w.* by lamp or candlelight, e. g. before daybreak, lucubrare: to *w.* all night, ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere: to *w.* day and night, opus continuare diem et noctem: to *w.* for pay, operam suam locare; for abt, ci: *w.* and pray, ora et labora; auspicare laborem a precationibus (Jan.). || To exert force, take effect, vim habere (not vim exercere, *weh* is not Lat.). —efficacem esse (to *w.* or be effective). The medicine *w.*'s, concipitur venis medicamentum;

does not *w.*, medicamentum imbecillus est quam morbus: the medicine *w.*'s so powerfully, tanta vis est medicamenti: the medicine *w.*'s well, commodè facit (Cels.): to *w.* upon alth, vim habere or exercere in qd; on abt, qm or es animum movere or commovere. || To ferment, vid. TRANS. tractare qd (g. i., to handle alth), dolare, edolare qd (to cut with a carpenter's axe, wood, &c.). Respecting a. clare and exacerare, see HXW. —subigere (to prepare thoroughly, by kneading, ploughing, &c.; e. g., bread, leather, land). —colere, excolere qd (to cultivate; fig. educare): that can be easily worked, tractabilis: to *w.* a ship, navem agitare (ast. Np.): to *w.* land, agrum colere, moliri, arare (to plough); a mine, fodinam. || To work at, laborare, elaborare in qm rei (to *w.* hard at alth with a view to a result; but elaborare qd = to pursue alth with great pains; in C. only in the pass.). —operam dare ci rei; versari or operam et studium collocare in rei (to be occupied with alth): to *w.* at afresh or anew, retractare (to take in hand again; a writing, &c.). —recollere (to cultivate again; land, &c.). —de integro facere (to make quite new again; e. g., a play, fabulum). || To work off, tollere (to clear by *w.*). —operi sua compensare (to pay a debt by labour, instead of money): at a printing press, *librum typis exscribere, describere, exprimere (not imprimere); see To PRINT. || To work out, = To work carefully and in all parts, elaborare (but in Classic prose only in the passive, e. g. in the perfect participle); perficere, also with diligenter. —concoquere (propr., to digest; then fig. = to think over; e. g., what has been read; Sen. Ep. 34, 6; for *weh* Ep. 2, 4, ad. Rap. has excoquere). —To get through by labour and diligence, perficere. —penetrare per qd (to penetrate through). —emergere rei and ex rei (fig., to *w.* one's way out fm: e. g. mendicare). —tollere (to clear; e. g., a debt by *w.*).

WORK-BASKET, quasillus, calathus. See BASKET.

WORK-DAY, dies negotiosus (opp. dies sacer, T.). dies profestus (opp. dies festus, L.).

WORKHOUSE, ergastulum (house of correction; at least implying the idea of compulsory labour). To send to the *w.*, in ergastulum ducere or dare. If only = poorhouse, ptochotrophium or ptochium (Cod. Just.).

WORKING, tractatio, tractatus (the handling a thing)—fabricatio, fabrica (artificial *w.*, fabricatio, e. g. seris et ferri). —cultio, cultus (the cultivation of land; cultus also of the mind). To consider a thing worth *w.*, dignum statuo qd, in qd elaborare. A *w.* bee, apis mellificans (1855 mellifera only in poetry); apis quæ mellificio studet: a *w.* day, dies negotiosus (considered as occupied in labour); dies profestus (not kept as a holiday).

WORKMAN, opifex (g. i.). —artifex (an artisan, a handicraftsman who employs skill, although only mechanical). —faber (one who works in hard materials, usually with an adj. denoting his occupation; e. g. faber tignarius, a carpenter; faber ferrarius, a smith. Hence, artisans employed in a building, and those in the army employed in fortifying a camp, &c., were called fabri; see Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 11; also C. Cat. 4, 8, 17, includes workmen in the expression, qui in tabernis sunt): the commonest *w.*, opifex villissimæ mercis: a *w.* who sits at his work, sellularius (in L. 8, 20, distinguished fm opifex, opificum vulgus et sellularii); sedentaria cuius opera est (Col. 12, 3, 8): *w.*'s tools, fabrilla (pl.).

WORKMANSHIP, opus (often with Crel.; e. g. *vs* præclaro, or antiquo, opere factum, of superior, ancient *w.*).

WORKSHOP, officina (g. i.; prop. and fig.); also locus confecture (Plin. 13, 12, 23). —fabrica (w. of a faber, i. e. smith, carpenter, &c.). The *w.*'s lie close below, opera fabrilla jacent (Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3). —textrina; texturium (for weaving). —artificium (of an artisan; C.); also perula artificii (Plin.).

WORKWOMAN, operaria (Plaut., sacre). If = needlewoman, puella or mulier quæ acu victum quaerit (see Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48). *femina acu opus faciens.

WORLD, || The universe, mundus, universum. universitas, rerum universitas. natura rerum. res creatæ: before the foundation of the *w.*, ante mundum conditum, creatum, ante res creatas, ante initia rerum: fm the beginning of the *w.*, inde a primis rerum initiis. inde a mundo condito. || The globe and its contents, orbis terræ, or orbis soli (the globe). —orbis terrarum (the world, so far as it was known to the Romans). —terre (countries). To sail round the *w.*, orbem terræ circumvehi (not circumnavigare).

(the old w., *orbis antiquus: the new w., *orbis novus; *orbis recens cognitus; *partes orbis terrarum recentioris aetate inventae: the rulers of the w., terrarum principes (L.): a citizen of the w., totius mundi incolae et civis (C. Tusc. 6, 37, 108, where κόμπος is translated mundanus, and explained by qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrat); incolae mundi.

|| *Men of the same age or generation*, homines qui nunc vivunt, qui nunc sunt, reperitur in orbe terrarum. homines. genus hominum: the ancient w., antiquitas; antiqua tempora. || *Things as they are*, res quae nunc sunt. ordo rerum, qualis hodie, qualis nunc, est: *quite a new w.*, alia aetas; novus rerum ordo (Bau.); *another w.* (in the Roman sense), inferi. locus inferorum. orcus; (in the Christian sense), *altera vita. *mortui, mortuorum vita. || *Men in general*, *eply men and things with wch we are conversant*, homines. vulgus (the greater number): *such is the w.*, sic vivitur (C. Fam. 2, 15, 2); *sic vita hominum est* (C. Rosc. Am. 30, 84); *sic vita fert* (C. Att. 12, 22, 4); *sic sunt homines*, sic vulgus est (Ter.); *the way of the w.*, hominum mores; saeculum: the great w., celebritas hominum; celebrior vita; sol; lux: to publish to all the w., in publico proponere qd: a man of the w., homo politus et urbanus. homo lautus (C.). —morum peritus. omni vitā et victu excultus atque exolitus (practici d., not inexperienced): *knowledge of the w.*, notitia hominum, rerum, temporum (T. Dial. 29): to know the w., nosse, cognosce habere homines. multum versatum esse cum hominibus: to be ignorant of the w., non nosse homines, or hominum mores. imperitum esse hominum or rerum: *all the w. knows it*, omnes homines hoc sciunt. neminem fugit. nemo ignorat: the bravest man the w. ever saw, unus potest homines natos fortissimus vir (C.).

|| *Men of a certain class; e. g., the literary w.*, homines docti, literati, eruditi (C.); *better than civitas literaria* (Wolf); *civitas literata*, eruditā. respublica literaria. || *Avoid orbis terrarum eruditus* (Wyttenb.). See *REPUBLICO Letters*. The fashionable w., homines cultiores, elegantiores. || *Things temporal* (opp. to things eternal), res humane. res vane, fluxae, caducae. (with ref. to earthly pleasures) voluptates. illecebrae voluptatum (C.): *love of the w.*, rerum humanarum &c. amor, studium, admiratio: contempt of the w., despicienda rerum: to live to the w., to love the w., deditum esse, servire voluptatibus. captum esse rebus vanis, studiis pravis: the wicked w., homines impii, mali, perditii. || *Great number*, vis. vis magna. || *In the world* (as an expletive), tandem (e. g., how in the w.? quonam tandem modo? or by Crell. e. g., I am the most unhappy man in the w., proarus nihil habet, quin sim miserrimus. C. Att. 11, 15, 3).

WORLDLINESS, rerum humanarum, vanarum, fluxarum, terrenarum amor, studium, admiratio.

WORLDLY, || *Earthly*, terreste. terrēnus (S. mundanus in this sense is not Class.). || *Human*, humanus. || *Secular*, not spiritual, profanus. civilis. || *Fain, addicted to things temporal*, vanus. rerum inanum amans. voluptatibus deditus: a w. mind, rerum inanum amor et studium.

WORM, *PROPR.* vermis (g. t.); dim., vermiculus (Plin.). —curculio (in grain). —tinea (that eats books, clothes, &c.). —teredo (that eats wood, clothes, &c.); (vermis) lumbricus (Cels.). —lumbricus teres (Linn.; in the human body): the w.'s (as a disease), verminatio: to have w.'s, verminare: full of w.'s, verminosus (Plin.). See also *GLOWWORM*, *SILK WORM*. — || *Fig.* Ligament under a dog's tongue, vermiculus; lytta (Plin.): to cut out this w., lyttam excutere. || *The thread of a screw*, Gr. σπείραλιον (no term in Latin). || *Athg tormenting*, ægritudo animi excedens (of grief); morsus, stimuli, cruciatus (conscientie).

WORM-EATEN, vermiculosus (of fruit); cariosus (of wood). To be w.-e., vermiculari; carie infestari; in cariem verti.

WORMED, verminosus (full of worms; said of fruit, and of the human body).

WORM-HOLE, vermiculatio (in fruit; Plin.). —caries (in wood; Vitr., Plin.).

WORMWOOD, absinthium (Plin.). *artemisia absinthium (Linn.). A decoction of w., absinthii decoctum. poculum absinthiatum (Sen. Suasor. 6): w. wine, (vini) absinthiatum (Pall.); absinthites (Plin., Col.).

WORMY, verminosus (Plin.). vermiculosus (Pall.). **WORN**. See **WEAR**.

WORRY, || *To tear, lacerate*, laniare. dilaniare.

lacerare. dilacerare. || *To tease, harass, vexare*, affligere. cruciare. exercere. male habere. molestia or incommodo afficere qm.

WORSE, deterior (that wch has degenerated, fm good to bad). —pejor (that wch was originally bad, but is now more evil than it was). To make w., deterior facere or in deterior mutare qd to make w. instead of better; opp. corrigere). —In pejor mutare or vertere et mutare (opp. in melius mutare). —corrumpere. depravare (to corrupt, deprave). qd exulcerare (e. g., pain, dolorem; affairs, matters, res). —exasperare qd (e. g., a cough, tussim); to make athg w. (i. e., represent a thing w. than it really is), qd verbis exasperare: to make the evil w., malum augere (to increase an existing evil). —malum malo addere (to add a new evil to one already existing): you would only make the evil w., in ulcere tamquam vulgus existeres (Prov., C. Dom. 5, 12). To grow w., deteriorior fieri (to grow w. instead of better, e. g., ab's circumstances). —pejorem fieri (of a sick person; Cels. 3, 5). —In pejorem partem verti et mutari. in pejor mutari (to turn to the w.). —aggravescere. ingravescere (to become more oppressive, of any evil, e. g., an illness): the matter cannot grow or get w. than it already is, pejore loco non potest res esse, quam in quo nunc sita est: the disease is growing w. and w., in dies morbus ingravescit: to have grown w., deterior statu or conditione esse. pejore loco esse (relative to quality, circumstances, &c.): he will not be the w. for it, *non male sibi consulat. Prov., His bark is w. than his bite, vehementius latrat quam mordet. See also **BAD**.

WORSHIP, v. venerari. adorare (the latter, the stronger; both with the addition ut deum, when the object is a person; see *Suet. Phil. 2*). —colere (deos, in decorum numero; by formal rites, &c.); JN. venerari et colere. —qm admirari, colere, colere et observare (to admire greatly, esteem highly). PROV. To w. the rising sun, (semper) ad id, unde qs status ostenditur, vela dare (C. de Or. 2, 44, 187). || *Adorare* not in C.

WORSHIP, a. veneratio. adoratio (act of worshiping, by prayer or other such homage). —cultus (by sacrifices). Divine w., Dei cultus; divinus cultus (g. t.). —res divinx (things relating to the deity). —sacra, orum, n. (every thing wch pertains to external w., sacrifice, &c.): to celebrate divine w., sacra procurare. sacris operari. res divinas rite perpetrare: to be present at divine w., rebus divinis interesse (of the priest). —sacris adesse (of the people; see 'to be PRESENT'): pertaining to divine w., *ad Dei cultum (or ad res divinas, or ad sacra) pertinet: your W. (as a title), reverentia vestra (aft. Plin. Paneg. 95, 6).

WORSHIPFUL, venerandus, venerabilis. admirandus. summā observantiā colendus.

WORSHIPPER, cultor (deorum). —admirator (an ardent admirer). To be a w. of, admiri, admiri, or magnopere, mirifice colere et observare qm (aft. C.): to have a host of w.'s, multis esse admirantibus. in multorum admiratione esse. multos habere sui studiosos et observantes (aft. C.).

WORST, adq. pessimus. To bear or put up with the w. of things, æquo animo ferre, quod extremum est: I am the w. off, pessimo loco sunt res meae: in the w. case, pessime ut agatur (aft. C. Ferr. 3, 47, 112): *aby is one's greatest or w. enemy*, qm sibi inimicissimus or infestissimus habere: to suffer the w., ultima pati: to make the w. of athg, qd in majus credere (to believe it worse than it is). —qd in majus accipere (to take it unnecessarily ill): when the w. (of a disorder) is over, ubi inclinata jam in melius valetudo est (Cels.): when patients are at the w., quum (ægroti) pessimi sint (Cels.).

WORST, v. See **CONQUER**.

WORSTED, s. *lana facta, tractata.

WORSTED, adq. laneus.

WORT (herb), herba.

WORT (unfermented beer), mustum (hordel).

WORTH, s. a. *Value, pretium æstimatio (prop.). —pretium, dignitas (fig.). See **VALUE**. || *Excellence*, virtus: great w., præstantia: a man of great w., vir singulari virtute præditus. See **EXCELLENCE**, **MERIT**.

WORTH, **WORTHY**, adj. dignus qd re (S. not with a gen.; neither can dignus be used without its case: also observe that 'worthy that,' 'worthy of,' 'worthy to,' followed by a verb or participle, must be expressed by dignus qui, with a conjunctive; dignus, with an infinitive passive, is found only in poets, and in inferior prose). W. of credit, fide dignus. dignus cui fides habeatur: w. of commendation, dignus laude. laudandus. dignus qui laudetur: to esteem aby w., dignari; dignum habere, ducere, putare, judicare, existimare; of athg, qd re,

or with *qui, quum, quod*: to be *w.*, *valere* (to be *valued as*); in pretio esse, or pretii esse, with the *genitives* magni, parvi, pluris, &c.: pretium habere. *eml, vendi* *go* pretio (to be bought or sold at a certain price): *corn* is *w.* nothing, annona pretium non habet: *corn* is *w.* a little more, annona carior fit: *estates* are now *w.* nothing, nunc jacent pretia praeiorum: a *sestertius* is *w.* two asses and a half, sestertius efficitur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse. sestertius exaequat duos asses et tertium semissem: it is *w.* more to me than another thing, potior res est: it is *w.* while, opere pretium est: if they be *w.* seeing, at videndo sint (C.): to be *w.* more, pluris esse. || *Worthy* = good; vid.

WORTHILY, *digne*. pro dignitate. pro merito.

WORTHINESS, *dignitas, or by the adj.*

WORTHLESS, || *Physically*, vilis, parvi pretii (without great value or price)—tenuis (slight, poor)—levis (without intrinsic value); *facili* also levidentia.—nullius pretii (of metals, &c. without value)—rerum inopae (of writings; see *H. A. P. 322*).—inanis (void, *s. g.*, speech, letter).—miser (miserable, pitiable).—malus (bad).—corruptus (spoiled). || *In a moral point of view*, malus (inclined to evil, opp. bonus).—pravus (spoiled); *Jx.* malus pravusque.—improbus (not acting in a proper manner).—nequam; nihili (worth or good for nothing, opp. frugi, *exply of slaves*).—inutilis (not fit for *aliquid*). *A w. person* (rascal, squanderer, &c.), nebulo; also homo nullā re bonā dignus: to be *w.*, nihili esse (see *C. Qu. Fr. 1, 2, 4*); nullius pretii esse. See also *CONSUMPT*.

WORTHLESSNESS, parvum pretium. tenuitas (want of importance); levitas (opp. gravitas).

WOT. See *KNOW*.

WOUND, *s.* vulnus (inflicted by a weapon or other sharp instrument).—plaga (by any instrument intended to injure).—ulcus (an open sore, that has begun to fester). *Cicatrix* is a scar, mark of a healed wound). To re-open or tear open a *w.*, recentem cicatricem rescindere: to irritate a *w.*, refricare obductam jam cicatricem: to sew up a *w.*, suturis aras vulneris inter se committere (*Cels.*): to close up a *w.*, vulnus glutinare (of drugs *which have that effect*): to bind up *w.*'s, vulnera obligare: to inflict *w.*'s (on a state, province, &c.), vulnera (republics, provinces, &c.) imponere: to be lame *fm* or in consequence of a *w.*, claudicare ex vulnere: *w.*'s in front, vulnera adversa. cicatrices adversas; on the back, vulnera aversa.

WOUND, *v.* || *PROPR.* vulnerare (*s. t.*, to inflict a wound; *s. t.* to divide the flesh, &c. with a sharp instrument, τερνέειν).—sanciare (to reduce to a wounded or unbound state, τραυματίζειν): to put hors de combat: sanciare is said to denote the effect of the cutting instrument, and so the depth of the wound; vulnerare, the effect of the cut, and so the separation of the parts, the open wound; but *scilicet* sanciare, although Classical, is rare; it is not found in *Cæs.* To *w.* severely, grave vulnus ci infligere: to be severely wounded, graviter vulnerari. gravi vulnere *ici*. grave vulnus accipere: to *w.* mortally, ci plagam mortiferam infligere: to be mortally wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere. || *FIG.* vulnerare (*s. g.* animos; *qm* verbis, voce). lacerare (to injure more or less slightly; *s. g.* *cs* famam). *scilicet* sanciare, in this figurative sense, is found only in *Plautus*.

WOUNDED, vulneratus (*s. t.*).—sancius (so as to be unfit for fighting; the proper term for those wounded in battle). *scilicet* attritus = galled; ulcerosus = full of sores.

WOVEN. See *WEAVE*.

WRANGLE, WRANGLING. See *QUARREL, QUARRELLING*.

WRAP, || *PROPR.* involvere; (in *aliquid*), in qd re (*s. g.* *sal* in linteolo)—obvolvere (to *w.* round, muffle up, cover over). To *w.* up in paper, chartā amictre (*H. Ep. 2, 1, 270*): to *w.* a child in swaddling clothes, infantem involvulus colligare (*Plant. Amph. 5, 1, 52*): to be well wrapped up, curiosae vestimentis involvi or involutum esse (*s. g.* curiosae vestimentis involvendum est, ne frigus ad eum aspiet, *Cels.*). || *FIG.* involvere (*s. propr.*).—velare (to veil).—tegere (to cover)—obducere (to put round as a veil): to *w.* oneself up in his virtue, sua virtute se involvere (*H. Od. 3, 29, 5*).

WRAPPER, involverum. tegumentum.

WRATH, ira. iracundia. bilis. stomachus. exandescens. ira et rabies. (*STRY. IN ANGER*; *vid.*)

WRATHFUL, iratus. ira plenus. ira incensus. See *ANGRY*.

WRATHFULLY, irate. irato animo. iracunde.

WREAK. To *w.* one's vengeance upon *aliquid*, ultione se explere (*T. Ann. 4, 25*); odium or animum satiare (C.); poenā *cs* satiare (*L. 29, 9, fm.*).

WREATH, *s.* || *Something curled or twisted* by tortus with the *subst.* || *A garland, sertum; pl.serta* (*scilicet* corolla = chaplet). See *GARLAND*.

WREATH, *v.* torquere. contorquere (to twist).—serere. nectere (to join).

WRECK, *s.* || *PROPR.* navigium (*s. a shipwreck*).—navis fracta (*s. a shattered ship*).—navis or navigii reliquiae (the remnants of a shattered ship). The timbers of a wreck, tabulae navis fractae. || *FIG.* *Ruin*; *vid.*

WRECK, *v.* frangere. To be wrecked, frangi; naufragium facere (*scilicet* naufragium pati); ad scopulos alidit or affligi; saxis impingi (by striking on rocks); naufragio interire (to perish by shipwreck).

WRÉN, regulus (*Auct. Carm. de Philom.*).—*motacilla regulus (*Linna.*).

WRENCH. See *FORCE, SPRAIN*.

WREST, || *PROPR.* (vi) extorquere qd ci (not a *go*, *scilicet* is correct only of extorting money, corn, &c.).—exprimere ci qd. eripere ci qd. per vim auferre ci qd. To *w.* *aliquid* out of *aliquid*'s hands, extorquere qd de or ex manibus *cs* (but not de or ex *go*); eripere de or ex manibus *cs*. || *FIG.* To *w.* the sense of *aliquid*, qd perverare interpretari: to *w.* the meaning of a word, verbum in pejus detorque.

WRESTLE, || *PROPR.* luctari, or (post-Aug.) col-luctari cum *go* or inter *sc.* || *FIG.* luctari. contendere. vires intendere. See also *SPRAIN*.

WRESTLER, luctator. palaestra (merely for exercise).—athlētā (in the public games).

WRESTLING, luctatio (C.). luctatus (*Plin.*: *scilicet* lucta and luctamen are post.); also (*Ag.*) certamen.

WRETCH, miser (*s. a miserable man*).—perditus. nequam (an abandoned, wicked man).

WRETCHED, || *Unhappy*, miser (miserable).—miserabilis (pitiable).—flebilis (lamentable). *Jx.* miser et flebilis. *A w. look*, aspectus miserabilis. || *Bad, worthless*, malus. *A w. man*, homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius. || *Poor*, in bad circumstances, miser (pitiable).—afflictus (broken down).—erummosus (burdened with trouble).—calamitosus (afflicted with many sufferings and adversities).

WRETCHEDLY, misere. miserabiliter. miserandum in modum (miserably).—male (badly). *W. poor*, mendicissimus (C.).

WRETCHEDNESS, miseria (*s. t.*).—res misere or afflictæ (sad circumstances, pitiable state of affairs).—calamitas (occasioned by loss).—erumnae. vexationes (distress).—egestas (bitter poverty).—angustium tempore (bad times).—tempora luctuosa (mournful times) To be in *w.*, in miseria esse or versari; in summā in felicitate versari; iniquissimā fortunā uti: to be born to *w.*, ad miseriam or miseris ferendis natum esse: to deliver *fm* *w.*, a miseria vindicare; ex miseriis eripere: to alleviate the *w.* of any one, miseriis *qm* levare.

WRETCHLESS. See *RECKLESS*.

WRIGGLE, torquere. se torquere. se versare. To *w.* into, se insinuare in or ad.

WRIGHT, opifex (with ref. to labour)—artifex (with ref. to labour and skill).

WRING, torquere. To *w.* the hands, manus torquere: to *w.* clothes (after washing), *aquam exprimere lintis: to *w.* *aliquid*'s neck, contorquere fauces; cervicem *cs* frangere (*scilicet* gulam *cs* frangere [*S. Cat. 55, 4*] is unusual; and collum ci torquere = 'to take a man by the neck, and twist it partly round' [a sort of punishment, or a milder torture]; cf. *L. 4, 53*): to *w.* *fm*; see *EXTORT*.

WRINKLE, *s.* ruga. To contract *w.*'s, cutis culcatur rugis (C.).

WRINKLE, *v.* rugare (*Plin.*). corrugare (*Col.*). contrahere (C.). To *w.* the forehead, cogere rugas in frontem (*Juv.*).

WRINKLED, rugosus.

WRIST, carpus (*Cels.*). *W. band*, *fasciola suboculae: with frilled *w.* bands, or frilled at the *w.*, ad manus fimbriatus (*s. am*; *Suet.*).

WRIT, || *Alth* written, scriptum. *Holy Writ*, litteræ sanctæ, sacre, or divinæ; arcanae sanctæ religionis litteræ (*Lact.*). *corpus litterarum sanctorum (collection of sacred writings). *scilicet* Biblia *s. moderna* and scriptura sancta or sacra (*Lact. 4, 5, 9*) is late Latin: scriptura in *Class. Latin* is never = a writing, written document. As we read, or find, in *Holy Writ*, ut sanctæ litteræ docent; sicut sacre litteræ docent; quod divinis litteris proditum est. || *In law*, præscriptum mandatum. *litteræ* de comprehendendo maleficio edite or emissæ; or simply litteræ (*fm* the context). To *terse* a *w.* for, mandare ci qd; *litteras edere, emit-tere de re.

WRITE, scribere (g. t.).—*litteras scribere* or *facere Plaut.*; *to form letters*.—*ducere litterarum formas Ruben.*; *of children learning to w.*; hence, *to w. a good hand, or fine hand*, lepida manu facere *litteras* or *scribere* (aff. *Plaut.*): *to w. a bad, wretched hand, male*, negligenter exarare *litteras* (see also *HAND*): *to w. fm a copy*, litterarum ductus sequi (Q. 10, 2, 2); versus ad imitationem propositos describere (aff. Q. 1, 1, 35).—*litteris consignare*, *litteris mandare*, scripturâ persequi *to note or put down in writing*.—In chartam conicere (to put hastily upon paper).—*memoria causâ in libellum referre* (to put down in a note-book, in order to assist the memory).—*enotare* (to note or put down in writing what one has just read or thought of).—*litteris custodire*, *memoriae prodere*, tradere (to commit to writing).—*conscribere* (to compose in writing). To w. down with abbreviations, *to w. down in short hand* (what another says), qd velocissime notis excipere: *to w. briefly*, breviter describere, exponere, compendi: *to w. fully*, copiosius, stilo uberius explicare: *to w. in verse*, versibus describere, persequi: well written, verbis apte comprehensis et conclusis: *to w. for one's livelihood*, calamo victum queritare (aff. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48): *to w. a letter*, scribere or conscribere epistolam (to compose a letter, with ref. to the contents or substance of the letter; whereas scribere *litteras*, e. g. manu sua, refers to the manual act of writing): *to w. (a letter)* to *aby*, a. absol. *litteras ad qm dare* or *mittere* (q. 10, 2, 2) but not *litteras scribere*, or simply *scribere*, ad qm or ei: *to w. fully*, or at length, *to aby*, *litteras dare ad qm plurimis verbis scriptas*; ad qm uberius *litteras mittere*; b. with notice of the contents of the letter, *litteras mittere* (to send a letter to: with an acc. and infin. when the letter contains only statements or information, but with ut and the conjunct. when the letter contains a command, charge, &c.); *scribere ei* or *ad qm* (to inform or enjoin by letter; with an acc. and infin., or with ut and a conjunct., according to the nature of the communication, as before); qm per *litteras* ceteriore facere de qâ re (or with an acc. and infin., to give intelligence of althg by letter): *to w. concerning aby* or *althg*, *scribere de qo* or *de qâ re*, *to aby*, ci or *ad qm* (g. t.); epistolam conscribere de qâ re, *to aby*, ci (if by letter); librum scribere de qâ re (a book): *to w. agt aby*, scribere in or adversus qm (g. t.); librum edere contra qm (to publish a book agt aby): *to w. to one another*, to correspond by writing, *litteras dare* et accipere: *to w. back* (in reply), *litteras rescribere* or respondere: *to w. oneself as*, = assume such or such a title or character in writing, ac scribere qm (e. g. se A. Cornellum Cossam consulem scriptorâ; L. 4, 20, entr.); ci est nomen (with a nom. or dat., more rarely a gen., of the name): *his name is written with a d.*, nomen ejus habet litteram d: to read a written reply, ex libello respondere (Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5): *to preach a written sermon*, &c., de scripto dicere (C.), or orationem, sermonem ex libello habere (cf. Suet. Oct. 84): *to w. out*, perscribere (to w. fully and accurately); *exscribere*; transcribere (to transcribe); *transcribere*; transferre (to transfer fm one book to another). [To compose (a book), (librum) scribere or conscribere; edere (to publish).] [IMPROPR.] *Althg is written on aby's forehead*, qd ex ore ac fronte ac pernoscere potes (aff. C. Fat. 5, 10).

WRITER, [One who writes, scribens, qui scribit, qui litteras scribit. A good w., qui elegantior et nitidâ manu litteras scribit (aff. Plaut. Pseud. 1, 1, 28): the w. of a letter, qui litteras, epistolam scripsit, exaravit (aff. C.).] [One whose profession or office it is to write, scriba; also (post-Aug.) a manu servus; ab epistolis; amanuensis (secretary, amanuensis); librarius (a transcriber of books).] [Author of a book, scriptor, qui librum scripsit or conscripsit (the actual w. of it).—auctor (only so far as he is an authority for using a particular style, for a particular statement, &c.; hence not without a gen., unless this can easily be supplied by the context).] Roman w.'s, Romani scriptores (who have written in Latin); rerum Romanarum auctores (Latin historians, who are our authorities for Roman history); Latinitatis auctores (writers of classical Latin).] [Writers (as a class), without gen., qui libros scribunt or conscribunt.]

WRITHE, se contorquere or torquere, torqueri.

WRITING, [The act, scriptio, scriptura. scribendi usus (habitual). Fond of w., scribendi cupidus; ad scribendum promptus ac paratus; scribendi amore flagrans: a w. exercise, scribendi exercitatio, commentatio, meditatio: of belonging to w., scriptorius; grapharius (Suet., containing materials for writing); w. materials, charta et atramentum (paper and ink), or charta (paper) only. [The manner, scribendi genus,

ratio (C.). scripturae genus (Np.). See also *STYLE*.] [Althg written, scriptum] (Suet.) not scripto; and scriptura in this sense is late). [PL.] *Writings*, tabulae (public formal documents; with or without public).]

WRITING-DESK or **TABLE**, *mensa scriptoria.—*With the Romans, the men wrote reclining on a lectulus lucubratorius; the women, sitting on a cathedra; see Böttig. Sabin. 1, p. 65).*

WRITING-MASTER, *magister scribeudi.

WRITING-PAPER, *charta scriptoria.

WRITING-STAND, *vasculum atramenti et theae grapharia.

WRITING-TABLET, codicilli (pl.: C.). pugillares (Plin. Ep.; Suet.). tabula literaria (Farr.).

WRONG, adj. non justus (not as it ought to be; opp. justus).—pravus (perverse, having a false direction; opp. rectus).—vitiosus (faulty).—falsus (false or mistaken; of persons).—alienus (not suitable).—non opportuno. incommodus (inconvenient). The account is w., rationes non conveniunt: to form a w. judgement respecting aby, male, perperam, corrupte, non integre judicare de qo: to form a w. conclusion, vitiose concludere (C.): to give a w. pronunciation to Greek words, perperam, male, Græca pronuntiare: w. measure or weight, mensura non justa; pondus non justum: to be w. in the head, insanum esse; insanire (C.); mentis non integrum esse (H.): to pursue a w. course or method, alienam, non rectam inire rationem, or ingredi viam, quâ eo quo tendis pervenias, deducaris (aff. C.): to be in the w. road, aberrare a rectâ viâ (prop.); a virtute aberrare (fig.): the w. side, aversa pars; aversum latus: the w. key, clavis falsa, aliena: to come at the w. time, alieno, non opportuno, tempore, non in tempore, venire: to go into the w. house, alia, quam volebam, intrare aedes: you are w. (= mistaken), falsus es (Ter.): the clock is w., *horologium errat: to be w. in computation, errare, falli, in numerando, computando.

WRONG, s. See *INJURY*.

WRONG, v. ledere (g. t., to hurt).—injuriam afficere qm; injuriam ci facere, inferre, imponere; injuriam facere or immittere in qm (to inflict an injury upon). To think himself wronged, se lesam putare; ægre or moleste ferre: pro molestissimo habere (se, &c.).

WRONGFUL. See *UNJUST*.

WRONGLY, male (opp. bene).—vitiose (opp. integre).—non recte. minus recte. perperam. falso (Suet.) perperam with ref. to the object, falso with ref. to the subject; the former of a thing such is not right, the latter of a person who is mistaken or is in error). To judge w., male, perperam, secus, corrupte, non recte judicare: to conclude w., male, perperam, vitiose concludere, colligere (aff. C.).

WROTH. See *ANGRY*.

WROUGHT, factus, confectus. See *WORK*.

WRY, distortus, pravus, intortus, recurvus.

WRY-NECK (a bird), *lynx torquilla (Linn.).

WRY-NECKED, qui est obetipâ cervicis (Suet. Tib. 68) or obetipâ capite.

WRYNESS, pravitas; or by the adj.

WYCH-ELM, *almus scabra (Linn.).

Y.

YACHT, *celox, cursoria (sc. navis; Sidon. Ep. 1, 5). See *SHIP*.

YARD, *dioscorea (Linn.).

YARD, [A court, area, chors (for cattle; see COURT).] [A measure of three feet, duo cubitis (a cubitus being a foot and a half: Suet. the Roman gradus is less than a y., about 2½ feet; una is much more than a y.). A y. long, tripedalâ (of three Roman feet).] [The support of a sail, antenna (Cæs.), or antennæ, pl. (O., Hirt.).] [A cornua = the extremities of the yard.]

YARN, linum netum (linen y.; Ulp. Dig. 32, 8, 70, § 11).—lana neta (woollen y., ib. § 2). A thread of linen y., filum lini or linteum: a thread of woollen y., filum lane or laneum (both aff. L. 1, 32, & Plin. 36, 15, 22).

YAWL, lembus, scapha. See *SHIP*.

YAWN, v. oscitare (C.). oscitari (Auct. ad Her.). dormire (a sign of sleepiness). To y. aloud, clare oscitare (Gell.).

YAWN, s. oscitatio. With a y., oscitanter.

YE, YOU, vos, pl. of tu.

YEA, *Yes*; vid. *Indeed, truly, imo. Yea* rather, *yes more*, imo etiam; quin; etiam; quin etiam; imo vero etiam; quin potius.

YEAN, eniti. parfe.

YEAR, annus (v. propr.).—annuum tempus, anni or annum spatium (the space of a y.). A half y., semestris spatium; sex menses: in the past y., anno superiore, exacto, transacto, circumacto, &c. (the year not elapsed): to enter upon a new y. with good thoughts and resolutions, novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus: to wish any a happy new y., optari ci et ominari in proximum annum laeta (aft. *Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5*): to wish one another a happy new y., primum incipientis anni diem laeta precatationibus invicem faustum ominari (*Plin. 28, 2, 5*; cf. *O. Fast. 1, 175*, cur laeta tuis dicuntur verba kalendis): the y. before, anno ante; anno superiore or proximo: the y. after, or the next y. (speaking of past time), anno postero: a y. after he was banished, postero anno quam ejectionis est: three y's after he had returned, post tres annos or tertium annum quam redierat; tertio anno quam redierat; tertio anno quo redierat: in the course of the y., anno vertente: every other y., alternis annis: every y., singulis annis; quot annis: every third, fourth y., tertio, quarto quoque anno: for a y., annum (e.g. potestatem annum obtinere; qm annum lugere): not to have convoked the senate for nearly a y., anno jam prope senatum non habuisse (*L.*): three times a y., ter in anno: to put off a thing for a y., for this y., for many y's, qd differre in annum, in hunc annum, in multos annos: this y., hoc anno (less commonly in hoc anno): taking one y. with another, ut peraeque ducas, &c. (i. e., upon an average of several y's, hos numerosq. minus, ut peraeque ducerent, densa millia sestertia ex melle recipere esse solitos): a whole y., annus integer: above (or more than a year), plus, amplius (more);—major, majus (older);—et quod excurrit, very late; e. g. *Paul. Dig. decem et quod excurrit; Pegey. Mil. 1, 28*, viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax): it is more than twenty y's, amplius sunt viginti anni: above a y., plus annum (e. g. cum qd vivere); annum et eo diutius (e. g. esse in Gallia cum qd simul): it is more than three y's since, amplius sunt tres anni; amplius triennium est: it is a y. since, annus est quum, postquam, &c.: it is not yet ten y's since, nondum decem anni sunt quum &c.: how long is it since this happened? St. It is now twenty y's, quam diu id factum est? St. Hic annus incipit vicissimus: a y. had scarcely elapsed, annus vix intercesserat: in the winter of the year 1000, hieme, qui fuit anno millesimus (aft. *Caes. B. G. 4, 1, init.*): a space of two, three, six, ten y's, biennium, triennium, sexennium, decennium (or duo anni, &c.): a y. old, anniculus; unus anni (g. t.); unum annum natus (of persons): to be so many y's old, natum, with acc. of the y's; or ease, with gen. of the y's: to be above so many years old, vixisse, confecisse, complivisse (so many years): thus, he is nineteen y's old, decem et novem annos natus est; decem et novem annorum est: he is above ninety y's old, nonaginta annos vixit, confecit, complevit; also nonagesimum annum excessisse, egressum esse: above or under thirty-three y's old, major or minor annos tres et triginta natus, or major (minor) annorum trium et triginta; also major (minor) quam annos tres et triginta natu (C.) or natus (Np.); major (minor) quam annorum trium et triginta: I take him to be sixty y's old, if not more, sexaginta annos natus est, aut plus, ut conficio: he died at the age of thirty-three, decessit annos tres et triginta natus: in the thirtieth y. of his age, tricesimum annum agens: in y's, magnus natus; magno natu; grandior or pergrandis natu; etate provector or grandior; etate jam senior (of advanced age); etate affectus (grown old; all of persons); vetus or vetulus (somewhat old; of persons and things): grandaeus is poet.; to be in y's, annosum esse (of animate and inanimate objects); etate provectorum esse; longius etate provectorum esse; grandiore natu esse (of persons); vetustum esse (of things): to advance in y's, senescere; longius etate procedere or prohibi: in course of y's, etate; tempore procedente: season of the y., anni tempus: the four seasons of the y., quatuor anni tempora; commutationes temporum quadripartite.

YEARLY, adj. annuus (lasting a year: taking place throughout the whole year; also annalis; *Varr.*)—anniversarius (returning at the expiration of a year; in this sense annuus is poet.). Y. festivals, sacra anniversaria; festi dies anniversarii: y. salary, income, &c., annua,

orum, n., or annua pecunia (g. t.; *Sen. Benef. 1, 9, 4, T. Ann. 13, 34, 1*); merces annua (as pay; e. g. of a physician; see *Plin. 29, 1, 5*); annua salaria, orum, a (as a kind of pension; e. g. to poor senators; *Suet. Ner. 10*): to appoint a y. salary to any one, annua or annum pecuniam ci statuere, constituere: to give a y. salary to any one, annua ci praestare or praebere: to give any one a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterces, offerre ci in singulos annos quingena sestertia.

YEARLY, adv. quotannis, singulis annis. in singulis annos (for every year).

YEARN, desiderare qd. esse in desiderio. teneri desiderio ca rei. desiderium ca rei me tenet, cepit, requirere qm or qd. flagrare, aestuare ca rei desiderio.

YEARNING, desiderium (ardens, summum).

YEAST, fermentum facibus zythi expressum.

YELL, v. ululare. ejulare (with lamentation).

YELL, a. ululatus; ejulatus; ejulatio; ploratus; or (of several) comploratio (with lamentation).

YELLOW, gilvus, gilvus, helvus (like honey; see *Foss. V. Georg. 3, 83*).—flavus, flavens (y. as gold: composed of green, red, and white, like the ripe ears of corn, hair, &c.; *Gr. favós*, for which we find also aureus).—fulvus (with a red or brown tinge; darker than gold). luteus (of an orange or brimstone colour: paler than rufus).—~~fulvus~~ flavus, fulvus, and luteus signify y. passing over into red; and hence in *Gell. 2, 26*, they are reckoned among the red colours)—badius (of a pale y.).—luridus (of a dull y. of a yellowish green).—galbanus (like young corn and the sprouts in spring; of a greenish y., *χλωπός*).—cadaverous (sallow, as a corpse).—rarus (of a grey or dark y.); also aureus (of a gold y.).—ceruus, cerinus (y. as wax).—croceus (of a saffron colour).—sulphureus (of a brimstone colour).—silaceus (like ochre).—citri colore (of a citron colour).—~~citrus~~ Not citinus, a false reading, *Plin. 19, 5, 23*. To be y., flavere: to become or grow y., flavescere.

YELLOWISH, subflavus (*Suet.*). color in luteum inclinat or languens (both *Plin.*; luteus = 'the colour of the flower': lutum, saffron).
YELP, gannire.

YEOMAN, agri, agrorum possessor or dominus, agrarius (C. *Att. 1, 19, 4*; landed proprietor).—liberi praedii possessor (having a freehold); pl. aratores: geomenes of the guard, custodes corporis; stipatores corporis; astelites (sm the context). See LIFEGUARD.

YES (as an affirmative answer), ita, ita est, sic est (so it is).—recte (an expression of courtesy in affirmation; quite right, very well).—certe (certainly, surely, denotes the conviction with which one affirms a thing).—vero (indeed, truly, affirms with greater emphasis).—etiam. sane. sane quidem (it is self-evident; at all events).—Imo (Imo in itself is never an affirmative particle in replies, but rather opposes what has been said before; either something stronger, 'yea even', or something corrective, 'yea rather'; e. g. qui hoc intellexistis? an nondum ne hoc quidem? D. imo calidie, yes, perfectly). The Latins, however, usually affirm, not by any such particle, but more closely and emphatically by a repetition of the word on which the emphasis rests in the interrogation; e. g., will you come? veniesne? yes! veniam! do you want me? mense vis? yes! te! Clitipho came here. Alone? Clitipho huc adiit. Solus? Yes! solus! I say yes, aio. affirmo. annuo (by nodding the head): you say yes, but I say no, tu ais, ego nego: to answer yes or no, aut etiam aut non respondere: to say yes to a thing, in qd re assentire: to answer yes to a thing, qd affirmare: only say yes, fac promittere.

YESTERDAY, heri. hesternus die. (in epistolary style) pridie ejus diei quod hac scribebam (see *Grosk. § 246*). Y. evening, heri vespere: y. morning, heri mane: the day before y. (ade.), nudius tertius; (subs.) dies qui nudius tertius fuit; of y., i. e. lately, nupet admodum factus (natus).

YET, *However, but, tamen, attamen; verumtamen (but however, but y., οὐ μὴν ὡλλὰδ).*—nihilominus (nevertheless).—quamquam, etsi (although, how ever, μὴντοι, καίτοι; both chiefly, as in Greek μὴντοι, in an exception with a speaker himself making, where also we may use sed; see C. *Cat. 1, 9, 23*; ad *Dio. 7, 24, 7*; *Muren. 41, 89*).—sed (in transitions, when the discourse is suddenly broken off; e. g., y. let us omit that, sed id omitamus; y. enough of this, sed hac hactenus).—sed, tamen, verumtamen (in resuming interrupted discourse, after a parenthesis, &c.; see C. *N. D. 1, 32*, *estr.*; *Ferr. 3, 2, init.*; cf. *Heusing. C. Og. 1, 1, 3*).—atque (however, in passing to another part of a speech; see *Dachae Np. Lys. 1, 4*; *Ruhnck. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20*).—saltem (at least, in a limitation). Y. at least, y. certainly, at, at saltem, or at ... saltem (after negation

proportions; see C. ad Div. 9, 8, 2; Sext. 8, extr.): y. at last, y. at length, tamen, tandem (when *after long wished or hoped for is attained*; see Bremi, Suet. Oct. 91; Macb. Cas. B. G. 3, 21); y. not, neque tamen; non tamen; tamen ... non (see Krebs, § 808). ¶ *Denoting a condition*, sed; s. o. only in so far ... that or that not, sed tamen ita ... ut or ut ne; also simply ita ... ut, or ut ne, when the first proposition is limited by the second (see C. ad Div. 16, 9, 3; Cat. 4, 7, 15; cf. Beier, C. Off. 1, 25, 88, p. 199, sq.). — (Of time), still, adhuc (to this time).—ad id; ad id tempus (to that time).—etiam (pointing out the existence of a certain circumstance at a certain period, as implying surprise or displeasure).—etiamnum; etiamnum (the same, with emphasis): not y., nondum (to denote the non-existence or non-occurrence of an expected event, state, &c., as contemporaneous with the occurrence of some other event, which may be either past, present, or future: ille quid agat, at nondum Romæ es profectus ad me scribas velim); haud dum, non ... etiam (makes the verb of the sentence more emphatic): you do not y. thoroughly know me, non satis pernocti me etiam qualis sim (Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23).—adhuc non (even up to the present moment, with ref. to the previous space during which the event has not taken place; with ref. to the past, we must use ad id tempus non; ad id non): not y. ... but, nondum ... sed; and not y., neque dum; neque adhuc: nothing y., nihil dum; nihil adhuc: none y., nullus dum; nullus etiam nunc (all with same difference as nondum, non etiam, adhuc non; vid. [See Obs. in Hitherto].) ¶ Yet, in adding, strengthening, &c., and with comparatives: etiam, with compar. ~~non~~ adhuc till q., &c.; also in adding particulars, &c., that are to be taken besides and equally with what was before mentioned; etiam alii; etiam insuper: I make y. one more request, unum etiam vos oro, ut &c. See STILL.

YEW-TREE, taxus. Of y., taxicus (Suet. taxeus, poet.).

YIELD, [TRANS.]. ¶ To bear, produce (of the earth, trees, &c.), ferre, offerre, proferre, fundere, effundere (of nature, the earth, a field; fund. and effund. = y. abundantly). To y. fruit or produce, ferre fruges, or ferre only; fructum afferre; offerre (supply of a field). The tree y.'s its fruit, arbor fert. ¶ To give, afford, &c., offerre (to bring); facere, efficere (to cause).—esse (with dat.).—parere (beget, dolorem, tædium, &c.).—creare (make, create; e. g. periculum, errorem, voluptatem).—præstare (to supply). To y. profit or pleasure, utilitatem or voluptatem offerre; usual or voluptati esse: to y. aby continual pleasure, voluptatem perpetuam præstare ci; comfort, consolation, solatium dare, præbere, offerre; solatio or solatium esse. To y. no consolation (of things), nihil habere consolationis. ¶ To deliver up, tradere; dedere: to y. up the ghost, see DIE. ¶ To concede, grandi (in dispute), concedere (g. l.).—conferri (without conviction).—assentiri (with conviction).—dare (as a ground to argue upon). Do you y. that &c. ? dante? (with acc. and inf.) Who would not y. this? quis hoc non dederit?—if you y. this, you must also y. that, dato hoc, dandum erit illud: this being yielded, quo concessio; quibus concessio. — [INTRANS.]. ¶ To give way, cedere: the sand y.'s (to the foot), sabulum vestigio cedit: a cushion which does not y. (when one sits on it), culcita quæ corpori resistit. ¶ Not to resist, cedere, concedere (g. it.).—morem gerere, obsequi (to comply with).—manus dare (to declare oneself conquered; see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 31): to y. to a person in atq., cedere ci in qâ re; to y. to the entreaties of aby, ca precibus cedere; ca precibus locum dare or relinquere; ci roganti obsequi: to y. to the will of aby, ca voluntati morem gerere or obsequi: not to y., in sententiâ nulli perare or perseverare. ¶ To give oneself up to, ci rei se dedere; studio ca rei se dedere or se tradere. PHÆ.) voluptatibus se dedere or se tradere; servire; strictum esse; dedium esse. ¶ To be inferior, cedere; concedere (see Herz. Cas. B. G. 5, 7).—inferiorem esse qo (to be under): to yield to a person in nothing, non cedere or non concedere al in qâ re; non inferiorem esse qo qâ re, parem esse ci qâ re (to be equal).—square or equiparare qm qâ re (to equal): not to y. to one in luxury, qm luxuriâ equare.

YIELDING, a. Cret. Our y. at all proves at once &c., demonstrat id ipsum, quod cedimus (e. g. eos graves [esse] intolerabiles; Q. 6, 2, 16).

YIELDING, obsequens; obsequiosus; facilis; indulgens. (Suet. in COMPLAISANT.)

YOKE, s. Jugum (prop. and fig.).—Jugum servitutis; jugum servile; servitus, utis (fig.). To put on or im-

pose a y., Jugum ei imponere (prop. and fig.): to take off a y., Jugum ei solvere or demere (prop.): qm eximere servitio (fig.): to shake off a y., Jugum excutere; Jugum exuere; Jugo se exuere (prop. and fig.); exuere, with the idea of gradually shaking off); Jugum servile a cervicibus deicere; servitutem exuere (fig.): to bring aby under the y. of slavery, ci Jugum servitutis injungere: to deliver aby fm a y., Jugum servitutis a cervicibus ca depellere: to submit to a y., Jugum accipere (all fig.): to keep under the y. of slavery, qm servitutem oppressum tenere. Hence metonym. = a pair of oxen (yoked together), Jugum (boun).

YOKE, v. Jugum imponere (e. g. bubus); Jugo qm subdere et ad currum Jungere (Plin. 8, 16, 20); (boves) Jugo Jungere (C.). To y. together, (boves) conjugere.

YOKE-FELLOW, conjux (husband or wife).—socius (companion).

YOLK, vitellus (v. propr.).—luteum (Plin., the yellow).

YON, YONDER, qui, quæ, quod illic, istic, ibi est; or by late, a, ud; ille, a, ud. And y. he is, atque eum (said by one, pointing to the object): y. comes Davus, Davum video.

YOKE, Of y., in time of y., olim; antiquitus; patrum or majorum memoria; antehac (Suet. in ANTIQ.].

YOU, tu (sing. nom.). vos (pl. nom.). te (sing. acc.). vos (pl. acc.).

YOUNG, adj. and s. ¶ Of persons, parvus, parvulus (not yet grown up; opp. adultus).—infans (under the seventh year).—puer, puella (a boy, girl, to the seventeenth year and beyond).—adolescentulus, adolescens (to the thirtieth year and beyond).—juvenis (a young man, to the forty-fifth year and beyond). ~~For~~ puer is said of persons older than the seventeenth year, to denote their want of experience; adolescens, epy also as implying absence of caution and consideration which belong to old age; and juvenis, as implying that the party is in the prime of life, still in full vigour).—filius (a son, as opposed to his father; s. g., the y. Marius, Marius filius); a y. man, puer, adolescens, juvenis. —filius (a son, opp. to his father): y. people, see YOUTH: still very y., plane puer; peradolescentulus: that is still too y. for atq., cujus ætas non matura ca rei. To make y. again, juvenis annos reddere ci; ci juvenilem quandam speciem reddere; renovari. ¶ Of animals, pullus (subst., with the name of the animal added in an adjective; e. g., a y. horse, pullus equinus).—catulus (of the y. of dogs and cats; e. g. catulus canis; catulus felis: fig. also of the y. of other animals; e. g., of swine, sheep, serpents).—juvencus, juvenca (a bullock, heifer; juvenes also fig. of y. hens, opp. veteres galline; Plin. 10, 53, 74). The y., soboles; quæ beatæ procreant (procreant); quæ procreata sunt; quæ nata sunt: to bring forth y., fetus edere or procreare; catulos parere. ¶ Of trees and plants, novellus: a y. vine, vitis novella. ¶ Of other things; novus: a y. (lately married) wife, nova nupta: a y. husband, novus maritus.

YOUNGER, junior, minor, or inferior ætate. annis inferior. ætate posterior (later in respect of age).—natu minor, minor (epy of the y. of two brothers). A whole year y., toto anno junior: some years y., aliquot annis minor.

YOUR, vester (vestra, vestrum).—vestrum (among you).—tuus, a, um (singular); e. g., Y. Majesty, Tua Majestas). On y. account, vestra causâ. propter vos.

YOURSELF, tu ipse. tute. tutemet. (pl.), vos ipse. vosmet. vosmet ipsi.

YOUTH, [The age of youth, pueritia. ætas puerilis (childhood, to the time when the young Roman assumed the toga virilis, in his seventeenth year. Fm this year to the forty-sixth or fiftieth, persons able to bear arms were called juniores, as opp. to seniores).—adolescens (fm the seventeenth to the thirtieth, or even the fortieth year; the period in which the y. is ripening into the man).—juventas, ætas integra or confirmata (the vigour of manhood; fm the thirtieth to the fortieth or fiftieth year).—juventas (y. in its first bloom).—juventa (rare in prose; the whole period, years of y.): in one's y., in pueritiâ in adolescentiâ (Suet. Claud. 41); but usually by puer or adolescens (when a boy, when quite a y.): fm y. up, a puero, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parvulis (the three last of several, or when one speaks of himself in the pl. number); ab adolescentiâ, ab adolescentulo: fm earliest y., a primis temporibus ætatis, a primâ or ab ineunte ætate, ab initio ætatis, a primâ or ab ineunte adole-

scientiā. a primo juventutis flore: *fm tender y.*, a primā infantia. a tenero. a teneria, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis (ἀφ' ὀνυχῶν, in epistolary style: C. ad Div. 1, 6, 2; *not to be used in other prose*): the flower of y., flos ætatis. ætas florens. flos juventutis. ætas integra: *to be in the (first) flower of y.*, in (primā) flore ætatis esse. ætate florere: *to be still in the flower of y.*, integrā esse ætate: *to die in the very flower of y.*, in ipso ætatis flore exstingui. in primo flore exstingui. medio in spatio integræ ætatis eripi rebus humanis.—[*Young persons*], pueri, puellæ (boys, girls).—adolescentes, virginæ (y.'s, young women).—juventus, juvenes (young persons of both sexes)—juniores (young men able to bear arms; opp. seniores; see above): the y. of both sexes, juvenes utriusque sexus.

YOUTHFUL, puerilis, or by the gen., pueri or puorum. adolescentis or adolescentium (genitives). quod adolescentia fert. juvenilis (Syn. in Yours].

YOUTHFULLY, juveniliter.

YULE. See CHRISTMAS.

Z.

ZANY. [*Buffoon*, vid. [*Simpleton*, homo ineptus, insulsus, fatuus.

ZEAL, studium. industria (unwearied activity). Burning, fiery z., studium ardens. ardor. fervor: constant z., assiduitas: stirring, active z., alacritas. studium acerrimum: *to apply one's z. to a thing*, omne studium ad rem conferre: *to pursue one's studies with z.*, studia urgere. studia concelebrare (of several; C. Inocent. 1, 3, 4): *to pursue them with less z. (than formerly)*, studia remittere: *to have a z. for a thing*, studio et rei teneri: *to have great z.*, *to burn with z. for a thing*, studio et rei flagrare, ardere, incensum esse: z. is excited, studium incitatur, inflammatur, incenditur: *to kindle, awaken z. in a person for a thing*, et studium qd faciendi commovere: with z., studio. studiosæ: with great z., summo studio. studiosissime.

ZEALOT, acer et rei defensor, propugnator.

ZEALOUS, studiosus (always with a gen. of that on which one's zeal is bestowed).—acer (sharp, fiery, &c.).—ardens (burning).—vehemens (violent). A z. patriot, civilis acerrimus: *to have a z. desire for a thing*, et rei desiderio incensum esse or flagrare.

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ZEALOUSLY, studio. studiosæ. acriter. ardentè. enixe (with energy).—Intente (with attention and diligence).—Industrie (with constant exertion). To desire z., ardentè cupere: *to assist one's z. in a thing*, qm enixe adjuvare ad qd (e. g. ad bellum): *to do, accomplish a thing z.*, qd enixe facere (e. g. et imperata): *to labour more z.*, intentius opus facere: very z., omni or summo studio. studiosissime. enixissime: *to support a thing most z.*, qm enixissime juvare: *to be most z. devoted or attached to a thing*, esse et studiosissimum or cupidissimum.

ZEBRA, *equus zebra (Linn.).

ZEBU, *bos Indicus.

ZENITH, *punctum verticis quod vulgo vocant zenith. The sun is in the z., *sol hinc loco supra verticem est.

ZEPHYR, Zephyrus, Favonius (C.).

ZERO, *zero, n. indecl. — (Fræ.) To fall to z., ad nihilum venire: *to be at z.*, nihil valere. nullo numero, loco, esse.

ZEST. See RELISH.

ZIG-ZAG, discursus torti vibratque (of lightning; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9). To form a z., errorem volvere (L.): z. letters, *litterarum signum tortuosæ serpentina. The nearest adj. is tortuosus.

ZINC, *zincum (Linn.).

ZODIAC, orbis signifer (C. Div. 2, 42, 89). circulus signifer (Fibr. 6, 1, 1). circulus, qui signifer vocatur (Plin. 2, 4, 3); or simply, signifer (id. 2, 10, 7). orbis in duodecim partes distributus (C. Tusc. 1, 23, 63). orbis duodecim signorum (C. N. D. 2, 20, 53). limbus duodecim signorum (Farr. 2, 3, 7). The Great Zodiacus is found only in later writers.

ZONE. [*A girdle*, cingulus. [*A division of the earth*, cingulus terræ (C. Somn. Scip. 6, or De Rep. 6, 20, 21. — [*In poets and post-Aug. prose*, usually zonal).—coelum. coeli regio, ora, or plaga (quarter of the heavens).—positio oculi (T. Agr. 11, 3).—regio (district). The torrid z., zona torrida (Plin.). ardore (S. Jug. 18, 9). The frigid z.'s, glaciales coeli regiones (ast. Col. 3, 1, 3): the temperate z.'s temperate coeli regiones (Fibr.). For a poet. description of the five z.'s, see F. Geogr. 1, 233—238.

ZOOLITE, *pars animalis in lapidem conversa, mutata.

ZOOLOGICAL. By gen., animantium. A z. garden, vivarium (Farr.). septium ferarum (ast. L.).

ZOOLOGY, ZOOGRAPHY, *zoologia. *zoographia (i. it.). *descriptio animantium.

ZOOPHYTE, *zoophytum (Linn.).

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Eolian, *Kolicus*, -a, -um, and *Eölius*, -a, -um;
 the *Eoliains*, *Eöies*, -um (m.), and *Eöili*, -örum
 (m.); land of the *Kolicans*, *Kolia*, -idos (f.).
Eolus, *Eölus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Eolus*,
Eölides, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of
Eolus, *Kolis*, -idis (f.).
Epitus, *Epytus*, -i (f.); *Epytian*, of or belonging to
Epytus, *Epytius*, -a, -um.
Equi, the, *Equi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Equi, *Equian*, *Equicus*, -a, -um, and *Equiculus*,
 -a, -um; an *Equian*, *Equiculus*, -i (m.).
Esear, the, *Esear*, -äris (m.); *Esearian*, *Eäkrëus*, -a,
 -um.
Eschines, *Eschÿnes*, -is (m.).
Echylus, *Eschylus*, -i (m.); of *Eschÿlus*, *Eschÿlian*,
Eschÿleus, -a, -um.
Esculapius, *Esculapius*, -ii (m.); *Esculapian*, *Escu-
 lapius*, -a, -um; a temple of *Esculapius*, *Escu-
 lapium*, -ii (n.).
Esopus, the, *Esopus*, -i (m.); *Esopian*, *Esëpius*, -a,
 -um.
Esernia, *Esernia*, -æ (f.); *Esernian*, of or belonging
 to *Esernia*, *Eserninus*, -a, -um.
Esis, *Esis*, -is, 1. (m.) a river; -2. (f.) a town; of or
 belonging to *Esis*, *Esinas*, -ätis (adj.).
Eson, *Eson*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Eson*,
Esonius, -a, -um; son of *Eson*, *Esonides*, -æ (m.).
Esop, *Esopus*, -i (m.); *Esopian*, of or belonging to
Esop, *Esöpiëus*, -a, -um, and *Esöpius*, -a, -um.
Ethia, *Ethia*, -æ (f.); *Ethian*, *Ethäian*, -a, -um.
Ethalia, v. *Etha*.
Ethiopia, v. *Ethiopia*.

Elthon, Ethon, -ōnis (m.).
Etna, Etna, -æ, and Etne, -æ (f.); *mountain and city; of or belonging to Etna, Etnæan, Etnæus, -a, -um* (of the mountain), and *Etnensis, -e* (of the city).
Etolia, Etolia, -æ (f.); *Etolian, Etolicus, -a, -um; Etollus, -a, -um, and Etolus, -a, -um; an Etolian, Etolus, -i* (m.); *an Etolian female, Etolia, -idis* (f.).
Etolus, Etolus, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Etolus, Etolides*.
Afranius, Afranius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Afranius, Afranius, -a, -um, and Afranius, -a, -um*.
Africa, Africa, -æ (f.); *African, Afër, Afrâ, -um; Africânus, -a, -um, and Africus, -a, -um*.
Agamedæ, Agamêdê, -æ (f.).
Agamêdæ, Agamêdæ, -is (m.).
Agamemnon, Agamemnon or -no, genitive -ōnis (m.); *of or belonging to Agamemnon, Agamemnōnius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Agamemnon, Agamemnōnides, -æ* (m.).
Aganippê, Aganippê, -æ (f.); *Aganippæan, Aganippæus, -a, -um, and Aganippicus, -a, -um; also fem. adj. Aganippis, -idos*.
Agar, v. Hagar.
Agath, Agâtho, -ōnis (m.).
Agathocles, Agâthocles, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Agathocles, Agâthocleæan, Agâthoclêus, -a, -um*.
Agathyra, v. St. Agatha.
Agave, Agavê, -æ (f.).
Agbatana, v. Ecbatana.
Agde, Agatha, -æ (f.).
Agri, Aginnum, -i (m.).
Agendicum, Agendicum, -i (n.).
Agenor, Agenor, -ōris (m.); *of or belonging to Agenor, Agênōrêus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Agenor, Agênōrides, -æ* (m.).
Agellâus, Agellâus, -i (m.).
Agripolus, Agellipolus, -is (m.).
Agincourt, Agincurtum, -ii (n.).
Agis, Agis, idis, acc. Agin, Cic., and Agim, Curt. (m.).
Agildia, Agildia, -æ, and -ale, -æ (f.).
Aglaophon, Aglaophon, -ontis (m.).
Aglauros, Aglauros, -i (f.).
Agnes, Agnæ, -etis (f.).
Agnon, Agnon, -ōnis (m.).
Agnoides, Agnōnides, -æ (m.).
Agriatense, Agrirentum, -i (n.), *Greek Acrâgas, -antis* (m.); *of Agrirentum, Agrirentine, Agrirentinus, -a, -um, and Acra- or Agriantinus, -a, -um*.
Agrippa, Agrippa, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to Agrippa, Agrippianus, -a, -um, and Agrippinus, -a, -um*.
Agrippina, Agrippina, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Agrippina, Agrippinensis, -e, and Agrippinianus, -a, -um*.
Agron, Agron, -ōnis (m.).
Agylla, Agylla, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Agylla, Agyllinus, -a, -um*.
Agryrum, Agyrium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Agryrum, Agyrian, Agyrinensis, -e, and Agyrinus, -a, -um*.
Ahab, Achâbus, -i (m.).
Ahasuerus, Ahasuerus, -i (m.).
Aia, the, Allia, -æ (f.).
Aiz, Aquæ Sextiæ (pl. f.).
Aiz-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, -i (n.).
Ajaccio, Urcinium, ii (n.).
Ajax, Ajax, -âcis (m.); *tomb of Ajax, Æantium, -ii* (n.).
Akhissar, Thyatira, ii (n.).
Alabanda, Alabanda, -æ (f.), and *Alabanda, -ōrum* (n.); *of or belonging to Alabanda, Alabandensis, -e; Alabandens, -a, -um; Alabandicus, -a, -um; and Alabandinus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Alabanda, Alabandeus, -ei* (m.); *the inhabitants of Alabanda, Alabandes, -ium* (m.) and *Alabandi, -ōrum*.
Alans, the, Alâni, -ōrum (m.); *Alanian, Alânus, -a, -um*.
Alaric, Alâricus, -i (m.).
Alastor, Alastor, -ōris (m.).
Alatri, Alatrium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Alatri, Aletrinas, -âtis* (adj.).
Alaxon, the, } Alason, -ōnis (m.).
Alaxon, the, }
Alba, Alba, -æ (f.); *Alban, Albânus, -a, -um, and Albensis, -e; the Albans, Albani, -ōrum* (m.).
Albania, Albânâ, -æ (f.); *Albanian, Albânus, -a, -um*.
Albany, Albania, -æ (f.); *Villa Albana; Albanian, Albânus, -a, -um*.
Albengo, Albium Ingaunum, -i (n.).
Albinus, Albinus, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Albinus, Albinianus, -a, -um*.
Albinus, Albinus, -i (m.).

Albion, Albion, -ōnis, 1. (f.) as country.—2. (m.) as masc., prop. n.
Albis, Albiis, -is (m.).
Albtum, Albtum, -i (m.), v. *Albtum* and *Vintimiglia*.
Albtus, Albtus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Albtus* or the *Albtus* gen., Albtus, -a, -um, and Albtianus, -i, -um.
Albtucius, Albtucius, -i (m.); *Albtucian*, Albtucius, -a, -um.
Alcæus, Alcæus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Alcæus*, Alcæus, Alcæus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Alcæus*, Alcæus, Alcæus, -a, -um (voc. -dē and -dā).
Alcala, Complutum, -i (m.).
Alcámenes, Alcámenes, -is (m.).
Alcander, Alcander, -dri (m.).
Alcanor, Alcānor, -ōris (m.).
Alcatheō, Alcatheō, -a (f.).
Alcathous, Alcathous, -i (m.).
Alce, Alce, -es (f.).
Alcenor, Alcenor, -ōris (m.).
Alcestis, Alcestis, -is (f.).
Alcibiades, Alcibiades, -is (voc. -de).
Alcidamas, Alcidamas, -antis (m.).
Alcides, v. *Alcæus*.
Alcimachus, Alcimachus, -i (m.).
Alcimede, Alcimede, -es (f.).
Alcimedes, Alcimedes, -ontis (m.).
Alcinus, Alcinus, -i (m.).
Alcinous, Alcinous, -i (m.).
Alcia, Alcia, -idis (f.).
Alcmaeon, Alcmaeon, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Alcmaeon*, Alcmaeonius, -a, -um.
Alcman, Alcman, -ānis (acc. also -ānē); of or belonging to *Alcman*, Alcmanicus, -a, -um, and Alcmanius, -a, -um.
Alcmena, Alcmena, -æ, or Alcmenē, -es (f.).
Alcon, Alco, -ōnis (m.).
Alcyone, Alcyonē, -es (f.); *Alcyonean*, Alcyonēus, -a, -um.
Alldorburgh, Isurium, -i (m.).
Alderny, Riduna, -æ (f.).
Alecto, Alectō, or Allectō, -ūs (f.).
Aleian, Aleius, -a, -um; the *Aleian* plain, Aleius campus.
Alemanni, the, Alemanni, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Alemanni*, Alemannic, Alemannicus, -a, -um.
Alémon, Alémon, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Alémon*, Alémondēs, -æ (m.).
Aleppo, Bercea, -æ (f.).
Aléria, Aléria, -æ (f.), and Alalia, -æ (f.).
Alètes, Alètes, -æ (m.).
Aletum, Aletum, -i (n.); *Aletian*, of or belonging to *Aletum*, Aletinū, -a, -um.
Alexander, Alexander, -dri (m.).
Alexandria, Alexandrē, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Alexandria*, Alexandrine, Alexandrinus, -a, -um.
Alexandropolis, Alexandropōlis, -is (f.).
Alexio, Alexio, -ōnis (m.).
Alfenus, Alfenus, -i (m.).
Alfred, Alfrēdus, -i; purer Latin, Irenæus, -i (m.).
Algidus, Algidus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Algidus*, Algidensis, -æ, and Algidus, -a, -um.
Algier, Algeria, -æ (f.); Julia Cæsarea (f.).
Aliciane, Lucentum, -i (m.).
Alice, Alicia, -æ (f.).
Alimentus, Alimentus, -i (m.).
Alinda, Alinda, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Alinda*, Alindensis, -æ.
Alise, Alesia, -æ (f.).
Allia, Allia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the *Allia*, Aliensis, -æ.
Allienus, Allienus, -i (m.).
Allier, the, Elāver, -ēris (m.).
Allife, Allife, -arum (pl. f.); of or belonging to *Allife*, Allifanum, Allifanus, -a, -um.
Allobrogian, an, Allobrox, -igis (m.); the *Allobrogians*, Allobroges, -um; *Allobrogian*, Allobrogius, -a, -um.
Almaden, Sisāpon, -ōnis (f.).
Almo, Almo, -ōnis (m.); 1. a river.—2. a man's name:
 Almon, -ōnis (f.), a city.
Alnwick, Alnivicum, -i (n.).
Alotus, Alotus, -ei (m.); son or descendant of *Alotus*, Alotides, -æ (m.).
Alonē, Alonē, -æ (f.).
Alontio, v. *Aluntium*.
Alpe, Alope, -es (f.).
Alorus, Alorus, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Alorus*, Aloritæ, -arum (m.).
Alphenor, Alphenor, -ōris (m.).
Alphæus, the, Alphæus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the

Alphæus, Alphæus, -a, -um; as pecul. fem. adj., Alphæus, -ādis (p.).
Alpe, the, Alpes, -ium (f.); of or belonging to the *Alps*, Alpina, Alpina, -a, -um, and Alpica, -a, -um.
Alsace, Alsacia, -æ (f.).
Alsiat, Alsiat, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Alsiat*, Alsiensis, -æ, and Alsius, -a, -um.
Alsinum (mod. *Altino*), Altinum, i (n.); of or belonging to *Alsinum*, Altinus, gen. -ātis, and Altinus, -a, -um.
Aluntium (now *Alontio*), Aluntium, ii (n.); of or belonging to *Aluntium*, Aluntinus, -a, -um.
Alyattes, Alyattes, -is or -ei (m.).
Alymon, Alýmon, -ōnis (m.).
Alyzia, Alyzia or -zæ, -æ (f.).
Amalec, Amalechus, -i (m.).
Amalekites, the, Amalechitæ, -arum (m.).
Amalfi, Melphis, -æ (f.).
Amalthæa, Amalthæa, -æ (f.); temple of *Amalthæa*, Amalthæum, -i (n.).
Amanda, Amanda, -æ (f.).
Amanus, Amānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amanus*, Amanensis, -æ, and Amanicus, -a, -um; the passes of *Amanus*, Amanicæ pylæ.
Amariyllis, Amāryllis, -idis (f.), acc. -Ydē, voc. -Y.
Amarnthus, Amarnthus, -i; *Amarnthian*, Amarnthus, -idis (fem. adj.).
Amaseno, the, Amasenus, -i (m.).
Amasia, Amasia, -æ (f.), a city; (m.) masc. prop. name.
Amasis, Amāsis, -is (m.).
Amastria (now *Amastris*), Amastria, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Amastria*, Amastriacus, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Amastria*, Amastriani, -orum (m.).
Amathus, Amāthia, -untis (f.), acc. poet. -unta; of or belonging to *Amathus*, Amathusian, Amathūsian, -a, -um, and Amathūsianus, -a, -um.
Ambiant, the, Ambiani, -orum (m.).
Ambiorix, Ambiorix, -igis (m.).
Ambivius, Ambivius, -i (m.).
Ambracia, Ambracia, -æ (f.); *Ambracian*, Ambraciū, -a, -um; *Ambraciensis*, -æ; *Ambracian Gulf* (now *Gulf of Aris*), Ambraciū sinus; an inhabitant of *Ambracia*, Ambraciota or -tes, gen. -æ (m.); fem. adj. Ambracias, -ādis.
Ambrones, the, Ambrōnes, -um (m.).
Ambrōse, Ambrōsius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ambrōse*, Ambrōsian, Ambrōsianus, -a, -um.
Amelia, Amelia, -æ (f.). Vid. *aleo*, *Ameria*.
Ameria (now *Amelia*), Amēria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ameria*, Amerian, Amērianus, -a, -um.
America, America, -æ (f.); for long quantity of penult, v. *Humboldt*, *Hist. de la Geog.*, vol. iv. p. 52, sq.; *America*, Amēricānus, -a, -um; the *United States of America*, Civitates Federatæ Amēricanæ; *North America*, America Septentrionalis; *South America*, America Meridiana.
Amestrius, Amestrius, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Amestrius*, Amestrian, Amestrianus, -a, -um.
Amiens, Samarobriua, -æ (f.).
Amilcar, v. *Hamlicar*.
Aminæan, Aminæus, -a, -um.
Amisus, Amisus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Amisus*, Amisian, Amisæus, -a, -um.
Amitemum, Amitemum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Amitemum*, Amitemian, Amiteminus, -a, -um, and poet. Amitemus, -a, -um.
Amittum, Amittum, -i (n.); *Amittian*, Amittinensis, -æ.
Amnianus, Amniānus, -i (m.).
Ammon, Ammon, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Ammon*, Ammonian, Ammoniācus, -a, -um.
Ammonites, the, Ammonitæ, -arum (m.).
Amcebus, Amcebus, -ei (m.); acc. poet. -ē.
Amorgus, Amorgos or -gus, -i (f.).
Amos, Amosus, -i, and Amos, indecl. (m.).
Ampeius, Ampellus, -i (m.).
Amphidraus, Amphidraus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amphidraus*, Amphidraus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Amphidraus*, Amphidraides, -æ (m.).
Amphicrates, Amphicrates, -is (m.).
Amphictyon, Amphictyon, -ōnis (m.); the *Amphictyons*, Amphictyones, -um, acc. -æ (*Amphictyonic council*).
Amphidamas, Amphidamas, -antis (m.).
Amphilochi, the, Amphilochi, -orum (m.); the country of the *Amphilochi*, Amphilochia, -æ (f.); *Amphilochian*, Amphilochius, -a, -um, or -lochi, -a, -um.
Amphilochus, Amphilochus, -i (m.).
Amphimedon, Amphimēdon, -ontis (m.).
Amphinomus, Amphinomus, -i (m.).

Amphion, *Amphion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Amphion*, *Amphionius*, -a, -um.
Amphipolis, *Amphipolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Amphipolis*; *Amphipolitan*, *Amphipolitānus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Amphipolis*, *Amphipolites*, -a, -um.
Amphissa, *Amphissa*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Amphissa*, *Amphissius*, -a, -um.
Amphithemia, *Amphithemia*, -ydis (m.).
Amphitrite, *Amphitrite*, -as (f.).
Amphitryo, *Amphitryo* or *Amphitryon*, -ōnis (m.); s-n or descendant of *Amphitryo*, *Amphitryoniades*, -a, -um; from adj., of or descended from *Amphitryo*, *Amphitryōnia*, -ydis.
Amphrysus, *Amphrysus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Amphrysus*, *Amphrysian*, *Amphrysianus*, -a, -um, and *Amphrysianus*, -a, -um.
Ampaga, the, *Ampaga*, -a, -um.
Ampsanctus, *Ampsanctus*, -i (m.).
Ampycus, *Ampycus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Ampycus*, *Ampycides*, -a, -um.
Ampyx, *Ampyx*, -ydis (m.).
Ampanctus, v. *Ampanctus*.
Amsterdam, *Amstelredamum* and *-lodamum*, -i (n.).
Amulius, *Amulius*, -ii (m.).
Amy, *Amicia*, -a, and *Amata*, -a, -um; (f.).
Amyclae, *Amyclae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Amyclae*, *Amyclaeum*, *Amyclaeus*, -a, -um, and *Amyclānus*, -a, -um.
Amyclas, *Amyclas*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Amyclas*, *Amyclides*, -a, -um.
Amycus, *Amycus*, -i (m.).
Amydon, *Amydon*, -ōnis (f.).
Amydone, *Amydone*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Amydone*, *Amydonius*, -a, -um.
Amynder, *Amynder*, -dri (m.).
Amyntas, *Amyntas*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Amyntas*, *Amyntades*, -a, -um.
Amyntor, *Amyntor*, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Amyntor*, *Amyntorides*, -a, -um.
Amythōn, *Amythōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or descended from *Amythōn*, *Amythōnius*, -a, -um.
Amyzon, *Amyzon*, -ōnis (f.).
Anacharis, *Anacharis*, -is (m.).
Anacreon, *Anacreon*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Anacreon*, *Anacreontic*, *Anacreonticus*, -a, -um, or -itus, -a, -um, and *Anacreonticus*, -a, -um.
Anactorium, *Anactorium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Anactorium*, *Anactorian*, *Anactorius*, -a, -um.
Anagnia, *Anagnia*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Anagnia*, *Anagnian*, *Anagninus*, -a, -um.
Anaitis, *Anaitis*, -ydis (f.); of or belonging to *Anaitis*, *Anaiticus*, -a, -um.
Ananias, *Ananias*, -a, -um.
Anaphe, *Anaphe*, -es (f.).
Anapo, the, *Anāpis*, -is, or *Anāpus*, -i (m.).
Anas, the, *Anas*, -a, -um.
Anastasis, *Anastasis*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Anastasis*, *Anastasiānus*, -a, -um.
Anaurus, the, *Anaurus*, -i (m.).
Anaxagoras, *Anaxāgōras*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Anaxagoras*, *Anaxagorēan*, *Anaxagorēus*, -a, -um.
Anaxander, *Anaxander*, -dri (m.).
Anaxarchus, *Anaxarchus*, -i (m.).
Anaxarete, *Anaxārete*, -es (f.).
Anaxilaus, *Anaxilaus*, -i (m.).
Anaximander, *Anaximander*, -dri (m.).
Anaximenes, *Anaximēnes*, -is (m.).
Anaxipolis, *Anaxipolis*, -is (m.).
Ancaus, *Ancaus*, -i (m.).
Anclites, the, *Anclites*, -um (m.).
Ancharius, *Ancharius*, -ii (m.); *Ancharian*, of or belonging to *Ancharius*, *Ancharianus*, -a, -um.
Anchēmius, *Anchēmius*, -i (m.).
Anchiale, *Anchiale*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Anchiale*, *Anchialitānus*, -a, -um (late).
Anchialus, *Anchialus*, -i (f.); a city: (m.) man's name.
Anchises, *Anchises*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Anchises*, *Anchisiānus* or -seus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Anchises*, *Anchisiādes*, -a, -um.
Ancona, *Ancon*, -ōnis, and *Anconā*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Ancona*, *Anconitānus*, -a, -um.
Ancus, *Ancus*, -i (m.).
Ancyra, *Ancyra*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Ancyra*, *Ancyrianus*, -a, -um.
Andania, *Andania*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Andania*, *Andanitia*, -a, -um.
Andante, the, *Andante*, -is (m.).
Andatis, *Andatis*, -is (f.).
Andanionium, *Andanionium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Andanionium*, *Andanionensis*, -a, -um.
Andegavi, the, *Andegavi*, -orum (m.).

Andera, *Andera*, -orum (n.).
Andertum, *Andertum*, -i (m.).
Andernach, *Antunnacum*, -i (m.).
Andes, the, *Andes*, -ium (m.); 1. a people of Gaul, and 2. city of Italy; of or belonging to *Andes* (2), *Andinus*, -a, -um.
Andocides, *Andocides*, -is (m.).
Andromon, *Andromon*, -ōnis (m.).
Andrew, *Andreas*, -a, -um.
Andriaca, *Andriaca*, -a, -um, and -lace, -es (f.).
Andrian, v. *Andros*.
Andricus, *Andricus*, -i (m.).
Andricus, *Andricus*, -i (m.).
Andro, v. *Andros*.
Androbolus, *Androbolus*, -i (m.).
Androcles, *Androcles*, -is (m.).
Androcydes, *Androcydes*, -is (m.).
Androgeus, *Androgeus*, -i and -on, gen. -onis, acc. -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Androgeus*, *Androgeōnus*, -a, -um.
Andromache, *Andromache*, -es, and -cha, -a, -um (f.).
Andromeda, *Andromeda*, -a, -um, and -mēde, -es (f.).
Andromenes, *Andromenes*, -is (m.).
Andron, *Andron*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Andron*, *Andronius*, -a, -um.
Andronicus, *Andronicus*, -i (m.).
Andros, *Andros* and *Andrus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Andros*, *Andrian*, *Andrianus*, -a, -um.
Androtheca, *Androtheca*, -is (m.).
Androtion, *Androtion*, -ōnis (m.).
Andorra, *Andorra*, -a, -um; of or belonging to *Andorra*, *Andorensis*, -a, -um.
Anemo (now *Amone*), the, *Anēmo*, -ōnis (m.).
Anemurium, *Anemurium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Anemurium*, *Anemurinus*, -a, -um.
Angerona, *Angerona*, -a, -um; festival in honour of *Angerona*, *Angeronānia*, -ium and -orum (n.).
Angers, *Andegava*, -a, -um (f.).
Angitia, *Angitia*, -a, -um (f.).
Angles, *Angles*, -a, -um (f.).
Angli, the, v. *England*.
Angora, *Angora*, -a, -um (f.).
Angriarii, *Angriarii*, -orum (m.).
Anicetus, *Anicetus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Anicetus*, *Anicianus*, -a, -um.
Anio (now *Teverone*), the, *Anio*, -ōnis, *Anien*, -ēnis, and *Anienus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Anio*.
Anienus, -a, -um (poet.); and *Aniensis*, -a, -um; a dweller on the *Anio*, *Anienicola*, -a, -um (m.).
Anigros, the, *Anigros*, -i (m.).
Anistorgis, *Anistorgis*, -is (f.).
Anius, *Anius*, -ii (m.).
Anjou, *Andes*, -ium (m.); of *Anjou*, *Andinus*, -a, -um.
Anna, } *Anna*, -a, -um (f.).
Anne, } *Anne*, -a, -um (f.).
Annaea, *Annaea*, -a, -um (f.).
Annaeus, *Annaeus*, -i (m.).
Annalis, *Annalis*, -is (m.).
Annapolis, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).
Anneia, *Anneia*, -a, -um (f.).
Anneius, *Anneius*, -i (m.).
Annius, *Annius*, -i (m.).
Annibal, v. *Hannibal*.
Anniceris, *Anniceris*, -is and -idis (m.); the followers of *Anniceris*, *Annicerēi*, -orum (m.).
Annia, *Annia*, -a, -um (f.).
Annius, *Annius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Annius*.
Annicus, *Annicus*, -a, -um; *Anniānus*, -a, -um; descendants of the *Annia* gens, *Anniādēs*, -arum (m.).
Ansbach, *Onolabacum*, -i (n.).
Anser, *Anser*, -is (m.).
Antacopolis, *Antacopolis*, -is (f.); *Antacopolitan*, *Antacopolites*, -a, -um (m.).
Antaeus, *Antaeus*, -i (m.).
Antandros, *Antandros*, and -dros, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Antandros*, *Antandrianus*, -a, -um.
Antarctic Ocean, *Oceanus Antarcticus*.
Antemnae, *Antemnae*, -arum (f.), also in sing., but unus, -a, -um (f.); the inhabitants of *Antemnae*.
Antemnae, *Antemnae*, -i (m.).
Antenor, *Antenor*, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Antenor*, *Antenorēus*, -a, -um; son of *Antenor*, *Antenorides*, -a, -um (m.).
Anteros, *Anteros*, -ōtis (m.).
Anthedon, *Anthedon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Anthedon*, *Anthedōnius*, -a, -um.
Anthemus, *Anthēmus*, -untis (f.), and *Anthēmīus*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Anthemus*, *Anthēmīus*, -a, -um.
Antikium, *Antikium*, -ii (m.).

Arcadian, Arcādīcus, -a, -um; and *Arcadius*, -a, -um; an *Arcadian*, Arcas, -ādis (m.), acc. poet. -dā, and pl. -dās.
Arcadius, Arcādīus, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Arcadia*, Arcadianus, -a, -um.
Arcæ, Arcæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Arcæ*, Arcæa, Arcæa, -a, -um.
Arcesilas, Arcesilas, -a (m.).
Arcesilæus, Arcesilæus, -ī (m.).
Archangel, Archangelópolis, -is, and Michaëlopólis, -is (f.).
Arche, Arche, -ēs (f.).
Archēbulus, Archēbulus, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Archēbulus*, Archēbulus, -a, -um.
Archelaus, Archelaus, -īdis (f.).
Archēlaus, Archēlaus, -ī (m.).
Archemachus, Archemachus, -ī (m.).
Archēmborus, Archēmborus, -ī (m.).
Archias, Archias, -a (m.); of or relating to *Archias*, Archicus, -a, -um.
Archibald, Archibaldus, -ī (m.).
Archidēmus, Archidēmus, -ī (m.).
Archigēnes, Archigēnes, -is (m.).
Archilochus, Archilochus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Archilochus*, Archilochus, -a, -um.
Archimēdes, Archimēdes, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Archimedes*, Archimēdes, -a, -um.
Archipelago (*Grecian*), Egæum Mare.
Archippe, Archippe, -ēs (f.).
Archippus, Archippus, -ī (m.).
Archylas, Archylas, -a (m.).
Ardea, Ardea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ardea*, Ardeatinus, -a, -um, and *Ardea*, -atis; the inhabitants of *Ardea*, Ardeates, -ium (m.).
Ardenas (*Forest of*), Arduenna (silva), -æ.
Arcomici, the, Arcomici, -orum (m.).
Arelate (*now Arles*), Arēlas, -atis (f.); was. Arelatē, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Arelate*, Arelatensis, -e.
Arenberg, Arenburgium, -ī (m.).
Areopagus, Areopagus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to the *Areopagus*, Areopagitic, Areopagiticus, -a, -um; an *Areopagite*, a member of the *Areopagus*, Areopagites, -æ (m.).
Arestor, Arestor, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Arestor*, Arestorides, -æ (m.).
Arētho, the, Arētho, -ōnis (m.).
Arethusa, Arethusa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arethusa*, Arethūsæus, -a, -um, and *Arethūsus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., Arethūsia, -īdis (poet.).
Arevaci, the, Arēvaci, -ōrum (m.).
Arezzo, v. *Arretium*.
Arganthōnius, Arganthōnius, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Arganthōnius*, Arganthōniūcus, -a, -um.
Argentoratium, Argentorātum, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Argentoratium*, Argentorātensis, -e.
Argiletum, Argiletum, -a (m.); of or belonging to *Argiletum*, Argiletānus, -a, -um.
Arginæus (*the islands*), Arginūsæ, -arum (f.), sc. insule.
Argo, Argō, gen. -gūs, acc. gō (f.); of or relating to the *Argo*, Argōus, -a, -um.
Argolis, Argōlis, -īdis (f.); of or belonging to *Argolis*, Argolic, Argōlicus, -a, -um.
Argonauta, the, Argonautæ, -arum (m.).
Argos, Argos (n.), indecl., and Argi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Argos*, Argive, Argæus or -gius, -a, -um, and *Argivus*, -a, -um.
Argus, Argus, -ī (m.).
Argyle, Argathella, -æ (f.).
Aria, Aria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aria*, Arius, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aria*, Arii, -orum (m.).
Ariadne, Ariadna, -æ and -dnē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ariadne*, Ariadnæus, -a, -um.
Ariana, Ariāna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ariana*, Ariānus, -a, -um.
Ariarathes, Ariarathes, -is (m.).
Aricia, Aricia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Aricia*, Aricinus, -a, -um.
Aridæus, Aridæus, -ī (m.).
Arimaspi, the, Arimaspi, -orum (m.).
Arimathæa, Arimathia, -æ (f.).
Ariminum, Ariminum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Ariminum*, Ariminensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Ariminum*, Arimineses, -ium (m.).
Ariobaranæ, Ariobaranæ, -is (m.).
Arion, Arion, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Arion*, Arionius, -a, -um.
Ariovistus, Ariovistus, -ī (m.).
Ariaba, Ariaba, -æ and -bē, -es (f.).
Aristæus, Aristæus, -ī (m.).

Aristayoras, Aristagōras, -æ (m.).
Aristander, Aristander, -dri (m.).
Aristarchus, Aristarchus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Aristarchus*, Aristarchæus, Aristarchæus, -a, -um.
Aristæus, Aristæus, -is (m.).
Aristides, Aristides, -æ (m.).
Aristippus, Aristippus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Aristippus*, Aristippæus, Aristippæus, -a, -um.
Aristius, Aristius, -ī (m.).
Aristo, Aristo, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Aristo*, Aristonæus, -a, -um.
Aristobulus, Aristobulus, -ī (m.).
Aristodemus, Aristodemus, -ī (m.).
Aristogiton, Aristogito, -ōnis (m.).
Aristomachus, Aristomachus, -æ (f.).
Aristomènes, Aristomènes, -is (m.).
Aristoniceus, Aristoniceus, -ī (m.).
Aristophanes, Aristophanes, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Aristophanes*, Aristophanic, Aristophanæus or ius, -a, -um, and *Aristophanicus*, -a, -um (late).
Aristotle, Aristotēles, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Aristotle*, Aristotelian, Aristotēlicus or -ius, -a, -um.
Aristoxenus, Aristoxenus, -ī (m.).
Aristoniceus, Aristoniceus, -ī (m.).
Aristus, Aristus, -ī (m.).
Arius, Arius, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Arius*, Arius, Ariānus, -a, -um; the *Ariens*, Ariani, -orum.
Arianus, Ariānus, -a, -um.
Arkansas, Arkansa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Arkansas*, Arkansiensis, -e.
Arles, v. *Arelate*.
Armagh, Ardimacha, -æ (f.).
Armenia, Armēnia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Armenia*, Armenian, Armēnius, -a, -um, and *Armeniacus*, -a, -um.
Arminius, Arminius, -ī (m.), v. *Hermann*.
Armoricæ, Armōrica, -æ (f.); *Armorican*, Armoricus, -a, -um.
Arna, Arna, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Arna*, Arnates, -ium (m.); of or belonging to *Arna*, Arnenais, -e.
Arne, Arne, -æ (f.).
Arneæ, Arneæ, -ī (m.).
Arno, the, Arnus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to the *Arno*, Arniensis, -e.
Arnobius, Arnobius, -ī (m.).
Arnos, v. *Arno*.
Arpi, Arpi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Arpi*, Arpinus, -a, -um, and *Arpinus*, -a, -um.
Arpinum, } Arpinum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Arpinum*, } pinum, Arpinas, -atis, and *Arpinus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Arpinum*, Arpinas, -atis (m.).
Arren, Glota, -æ (f.).
Arrezzo, Arretium, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Arrezzo*, Arretinus, -a, -um.
Arrhene, Arrhēnē, -es (f.).
Arrhidæus, Arrhidæus, -ī (m.).
Arria, Arria, -æ (f.).
Aræces, Aræces, -is, acc. -en (m.); son or descendant of *Aræces*, Aræcides, -æ (m.); the *Aræcides*, Aræcidæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Aræces*, Aræcicus, -a, -um.
Aræsanias, the, Aræsanias, -æ (m.).
Arsinoë, Arsinoë, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Arsinoë*, Arainoëticus, -a, -um; the district of *Arsinoë* (in Egypt), Arainoëtes nomos (m.).
Arseippus, Arseippus, -ī (m.).
Aria, Ambracia, -æ (f.); Gulf of *Aria*, Ambracius Sinus.
Aria, the, Arētho, -ōnis (m.).
Ariabānus, Ariabānus, -ī (m.).
Ariabrum, Prom., v. *Finisterre*, Cape.
Ariaphernes, Ariaphernes, -is (m.).
Ariaxia (*now Ardashir*), Artaxia, -orum (n.).
Ariaxerxes, Artaxerxes, -is (m.).
Artemidorus, Artēmidōrus, -ī (m.).
Art-misia, Artemisia, -æ (f.).
Artemisium, Artemisium, -ī (m.).
Artēmo, Artēmo, -ōnis (m.).
Arthur, Arthurus, -ī (m.).
Atrois, province of, Atrabatenis ager or comitatus; people of *Atrois*, Atrabates, -ium (m.); v. *Atrabates*.
Arundel, Arundina, -æ (f.).
Aruns, Aruns, -untia (m.).
Arupium, Arupium, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Arupium*, Arupinus, -a, -um.
Arverni, Arverni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Arverni*, Arvernus, -a, -um.
Arzenheim, Argentaria, -æ (f.).
Asa, Asa, -æ (m.).
Asaph, Asaphus, -ī (m.).
Asburg, Aschburgium, -ī (n.).

Ascalon (now *Ascalan*), *Ascalo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Ascalon*, *Ascalōnius*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Ascalon*, *Ascalōnita*, -e (m.).
Ascanius, *Ascānius*, -ii (m.).
Asciurgium, v. *Asburg*.
Asclepiades, *Asclepiades*, -ae (m.); of or belonging to *Asclepiades*, *Asclepiadeus*, *Asclepiadēus*, -a, -um.
Asclepiodorus, *Asclepiodōrus*, -i (m.).
Asclepiodotus, *Asclepiodōtus*, -i (m.).
Asconius, *Ascōnius*, -ii (m.).
Ascoli, v. *Asculum*.
Ascra, *Ascra*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Ascra*, *Ascræan*, *Ascræus*, -a, -um.
Asculum (now *Ascoli*), *Asclūm* or *Asclum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Asculum*, *Asculānus*, -a, -um; *Asculinus*, -a, -um; *Asculanensis*, -e (late).
Asdrubal, v. *Hasdrubal*.
Ashbel, *Asbēlus*, -i (m.).
Ashur, *Assur*, -ūris (m.).
Asia, *Asia*, -ae (f.); *Asia Minor*, *Asia Minor*; of or belonging to *Asia*, *Asiatic*, *Asiaticus*, -a, -um, and *Asianus*, -a, -um; *Asius*, -a, -um; peculiar, *Asis*, -idis (p.).
Asine, *Asine*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Asine*, *Asinæan*, *Asinæus*, -a, -um.
Asinius, *Asīnius*, -ii (m.); *Asinian* (of or belonging to the *Asinia* gens), *Asinianus*, -a, -um.
Asinium (now *Asisi*), *Asiānum*, -ii (m.); inhabitants of *Asinium*, *Asiānites*, -ium (m.).
Asius, *Asius*, -ii (m.).
Asmōdus, *Asmōdus*, -i (m.).
Asopus (now *Asopo*), the, *Asōpus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Asopus* (fem. adj.), *Asōpia*, -idis (f.); son or descendant of the *Asopus*, *Asōpiades*, -ae (m.).
Asop or *Asua* (Sea of), *Palus Mæotis*, -idis (f.).
Aspasia, *Aspāsia*, -ae (f.).
Aspendus, *Aspendus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Aspendus*, *Aspendius*, -a, -um.
Asphaltites (lake), *Asphaltites*, -ae (m.), and *Asphaltites Lacus*.
Aspremas, *Asprēnas*, -ātis (m.).
Aspro Putamo, *Achelōis*, -i (m.).
Assorus (now *Asiro*), *Assorus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Assorus*, *Assorinus*, -a, -um.
Assus, *Assus* or *Assos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Assus*, *Assius*, -a, -um.
Assyria, *Assyria*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Assyria*, *Assyrian*, *Assyrianus*, -a, -um; the *Assyrians*, *Assyrii*, -orum.
Asia, *Asia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Asia*, *Asiēnsis*, -e.
Asiabaras, the, *Asiābōras*, -ae (m.).
Asiacus, *Asiācus*, -i (f.), and *Asiācum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Asiacus*, *Asiācēnus*, -a, -um.—2. *Asiacus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Asiacus*, *Asiācides*, -ae (m.).
Asiapa, *Asiapa*, -ae (f.).
Astariē, *Astariē*, -es (f.).
Asteriē, *Asteriē*, -es, and -ria, -ae (f.).
Astirga, *Asturica*, -ae (f.).
Astræa, *Astræa*, -ae (f.).
Astræus, *Astræus*, -i (m.).
Astura, *Astura*, -ae (f.).
Asturia, *Asturia*, -ae (f.); *Asturian*, *Astur*, -ūris, and *Asturicus*, -a, -um; the *Asturians*, *Astūres*, -um (m.).
Asturgia, v. *Astorga*.
Astyages, *Astyāges*, -ia (m.).
Asyāmas, *Astyāmas*, -actis (m.).
Asynōmē, *Astyōmē*, -es (f.).
Asypalæa, *Asypalæa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Asypalæa*, *Asypalæensis*, -e; *Asypalæicus*, -a, -um; and *Asypalæius*, -a, -um (poet.).
Aubyria, *Aubyria*, -ae (f.); *Aubyrian* (from Mount *Aubyria*), *Aubyrianus*, -a, -um.
Atalania, *Atalania*, -ae, and -lante, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Atalania*, *Atalāntican*, *Atalanicus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Atalania*, *Atalanitides*, -ae (m.).
Atarne, *Atarne*, -es, and -tarnēa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Atarne*, *Atarnites*, -ae (m.).
Atax, *Atax*, -icis (m.); of or belonging to *Atax* (or the *Atax*, now *Aude*), *Atācinus*, -a, -um.
Atelus, *Atelus*, -ii (m.).
Atella, *Atella*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Atella*, *Atellan*, *Atellanus*, -a, -um, and *Atellianus*, -a, -um.
Aternius, *Aternius*, -ii (m.); *Aternian*, *Aternius*, -a, -um.
Aternum, *Aternum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aternum*, *Aternian*, *Aternensis*, -e.

Aternus, *Aternus*, -i (m.).
Ateste (now *Esto*), *Ateste*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ateste*, *Atestinus*, -a, -um.
Athamania, *Athāmānia*, -ae (f.); the *Athamanians*, *Athamānes*, -um (m.); a female of *Athamania*, *Athāmānis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Athamania*, *Athamanus*, -a, -um.
Athamas, *Athāmas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Athamas*, *Athamāntes*, -a, -um, or *iux*, -a, -um; *Athamanticus*, -a, -um; son of *Athamas*, *Athamantides*, -ae (m.); daughter of *Athamas*, *Athamantis*, -idis (f.).
Athanasius, *Athānāsius*, -ii (m.).
Athens, *Athēnæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Athens*, *Athēnæus*, -a, -um, and *Athēniensis*, -e; the *Athēnians*, *Athēni*, -orum (m.); *Athēnienses*, -ium; and *Athēnopolites*, -arum (usus.).
Athēnæus, *Athēnæus*, -i (m.).
Athēnā, *Athēnāis*, -idis (f.).
Athēnio, *Athēnio*, -onis (m.).
Athenodorus, *Athēnōdōrus*, -i (m.).
Athēsis, the, *Athēsis*, -is (m.).
Athos (Mount), *Athos*, -o, and *Atho*, -ōnis (m.).
Atilius, *Atilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Atilius* (or the *Atilia* gens), *Atilius*, -a, -um, and *Atilianus*, -a, -um.
Atina, *Atina*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Atina*, *Atinæan*, -ātis; the inhabitants of *Atina*, *Atinates*, -ium (m.).
Atinius, *Atinūs*, -ii (m.); *Atinian*, *Atinius*, -a, -um.
Atius, *Atius*, -a, -um; *Atian*, *Atianus* or *Atlianus*, -a, -um.
Atlante, the, *Atlantes*, -um (m.).
Atlantic, the, *Ocean*, *Atlanticum Mare*; *Oceanus Atlanticus*.
Atlas, *Atlas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Atlas*, *Atlanticus*, -a, -um; *Atlantiācus*, -a, -um; *Atlantius*, -a, -um; and *Atlantēus* or *iux*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -ae (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Atlas*, *Atlantias*, -idis, and *Atlantis*, -idis or -idos (f.); the daughters of *Atlas*, *Atlantides*, -um (f.).
Atlantis, *Atlantis*, -idis (f.).
Atrax, *Atrax*, -icis, l. (m.) a river: sprung from *Atrax*, *Atrāclides*, -ae (m.); *Atracis*, -idis (f.).—2. (f.) a city of *Thessaly*; of or belonging to *Atrax*, *Atrācius*, -a, -um (= *Thesalians*, poet.).
Atrēbates, the, *Atrēbātes*, -um (m.); *Atrēbatian*, *Atrēbāticus*, -a, -um.
Atræus, *Atræus*, -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Atræus*, *Atrēus* or *Atrēius*, -a, -um (p.); son or descendant of *Atræus*, *Atrēda* or *Atrides*, -ae (m.).
Atria, *Atria*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Atria*, *Atriāni*, -orum (m.), and *Atriatres*, -um; of or belonging to *Atria*, *Atriāticus*, -a, -um.
Atropatene, *Atropatēnē*, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Atropatene*, *Atropatēni*, -orum (m.).
Atropos, *Atropos*, -i (f.).
Atta, *Atta*, -ae (m.).
Attalæa, *Attalæa* or -lia, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Attalæa*, *Attalenses*, -ium (m.).
Attalis, *Attalis*, -idis (f.).
Attalus, *Attalus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Attalus*, *Attalicus*, -a, -um.
Attica, *Attica*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Attica*, *Attic*, *Atticus*, -a, -um; fem. adj., *Attis*, *Idis*.
Atticus, *Atticus*, -i (m.).
Attila, *Attila*, -ae (m.).
Attus, *Attus*, -i (m.).
Aturus (now *Adur*), the, *Atūrus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Aturus*, *Aturicus*, -a, -um.
Aude, *Aude* or *Atys*, -yos (m.).
Aude, the, v. *Atax*.
Aufidus, the, *Aufidus*, -i (m.).
Augæa, *Augæa*, -ae (m.).
Augusta, *Augusta* *Vindelicorum*.
Augel, *Augusta Rauracorum*.
Augusta, *Augusta*, -ae (f.).
Augustus, *Augustus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Augustus*, *Augustan*, *Augustalis*, -e; *Augustānus*, -a, -um; *Augustēnsis*, -e (late); *Augustēus*, -a, -um (late); *Augustianus*, -a, -um; and *Augustinus*, -a, -um.
Augustine, *Augustinus*, -i (m.).
Augustodūrum, *Augustōdōrum*, -i (m.).
Aulerct, the, *Aulercti*, -orum (m.).
Aulis, *Aulis*, -idis (f.).
Aulon, *Aulon*, -ōnis (m.).
Aulus, *Aulus*, -i (m.).
Aumaric, *Albemala*, -ae (f.).
Auricanum, v. *Orleans*.
Aurclianus, *Aurēlianus*, -i (m.).

Aurelius, Aurēlius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Aurelia* (or the *Aurelia* gens), *Aurelian*, Aurēlius, -a, -um.
Aurora, Aurōra, -æ (f.).
Aurunci, the, Aurunci, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Aurunci*, *Auruncus*, -a, -um.
Ausar, the, Ausar, -āris (m.).
Ausci, the, Ausci, -ōrum (m.).
Ause, the, Aſsa, -æ (f.).
Ausetani, the, Ausetani, -ōrum (m.).
Auson, Auson, -ōnis (m.).
Ausones, the, Ausōnes, -um (m.); poet., Ausōnidæ, -arum (m.).
Ausonia, Ausōnia, -æ (f.); *Ausonian*, Ausōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ausonis, -idis (p.).
Ausonius, Ausōnius, -ii (m.).
Austria, Austria, -æ (f.); *Austrian*, Austricus, -a, -um.
Autioles, the, Autōīles, -um (m.).
Autolycus, Autōlycus, -i (m.).
Automedon, Automēdon, -ōntis (m.).
Autonoë, Autōnōe, -es (f.); of or relating to *Autonoë*, Autōnoëus, -a, -um.
Autrey, Autreia, -æ (f.).
Autun, Augustodunum, -i (n.).
Auvergne, Alvernia, -æ (f.); Arverni, -ōrum (m.).
Auximum, Auximum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Auximum*, Auximates, -um (m.).
Avallon, Avallō, -ōnis (f.).
Avaricum, Avaricum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Avaricum*, Avaricensis, -e.
Avella, Abella, -æ (f.).
Avellino, Avellinum, -i (n.).
Avanches, Aventicum, -i (m.).
Avenio (now *Avignon*), Avēnio, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Avenio*, Avenicus, -a, -um (*late*).
Aventicum, Aventicum, -i (n.).
Aventine, the (Mount), Aventinus, -i (mons), (m.); of or belonging to the *Aventine*, Aventinus, -a, -um; *Aventinensis*, -e; and *Aventiniensis*, -e.
Avernus, Avernus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lake Avernus*, *Avernian*, Avernus, -a, -um; *Avernalis*, -e.
Avianus, Avianus, -i (m.).
Avice, Avila, -æ (f.).
Avido, Abidos, -i (f.).
Avila, Abula, -æ (f.).
Avirmus, Avirmus, -i (m.).
Avignon, v. *Avenio*.
Avington, Abonla, -is (f.).
Avitus, Avitus, -i (m.).
Avon, the, Antōna, -æ (m.).
Aranches, Abrincæ, -arum (f.); *Abrincatui*, -ōrum (m.).
Axion, Axion, -ōnis (m.).
Axius, the, Axius, -li (m.).
Axminster, Axa, -æ (f.).
Axōna, the, Axōna, -æ (m.).
Azan (Mount), Azan, -ānis (m.).
Azanian, Azānia, -æ (f.); *Azanian*, Azanian, -a, -um.
Azariah, Azarias, -æ (m.).
Azof, Sea of, Palus Mæotis, -idis (f.).
Azotus, Azōtus, -i (f.).
Azores, the (islands), Accipitrum Insulæ.
Azura, Azura, -æ (f.), and *Azuritanum oppidum*.

B.

Baalbek, v. *Balbek*.
Bab-el-Mandeb, Dêre or Dire, -es (f.).
Babylon, Babylon, -ōnis (f.); the country around *Babylon*, *Babylonia*, Babylonica, -æ (f.); *Babylonian*, *Babylonicus*, -a, -um; *Babylonian*, -a, -um; *Babyloniensis*, -e.
Bacchia, Bacchis, -idis (m.); descendants of *Bacchis*, the *Bacchiadæ*, *Bacchiadæ*, -arum (m.); of or relating to *Bacchis*, *Bacchiæis*, -idis (*pecul. fem.*).
Bacchus, Bacchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Bacchus*, *Bacchic*, *Baccheus* or -ius, -a, -um; *Bacchicus*, -a, -um; and *Bacchiæus*, -a, -um.
Bacchylides, Bacchylides, -is (m.).
Bactra, Bactra, -ōrum (n.).
Bactria, Bactria, -æ (f.); *Bactrian*, *Bactrianus*, -a, -um; *Bactrinus*, -a, -um; and *Bactrius*, -a, -um.
Bactrus (now *Balk*), Bactrus, -i (m.).
Bauvois, Pax Augusta, -æ (f.).

Baden, Badena, -æ, and Bada, -æ (f.).
Batica, Batrica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Batica*, *Baticus*, -a, -um.
Batis, the, Batis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Batis*, *Baticus*, -a, -um.
Batulo, Battilo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Batulo*, *Batulensis*, -e.
Baturia, Baturia, -æ (f.).
Bafo, Paphus, -i (f.).
Bagacum, Bagacum, -i (n.).
Bagdad, Bagdadum, -i (n.), and *Seleucia*, -æ (f.).
Bagoas, Bagoas, -æ (m.).
Bagradas, the, Bagradas, -æ (m.).
Bahr-el-Kolessa, Herodopoliticus Sinus.
Bala, Balæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bala*, *Balaus*, -a, -um.
Balucasses, the, Balocasses, -ium, and *Bziocassi*, -ōrum (m.).
Baireuth, Baruthum, -i (n.).
Bainbridge, Bainus Pons (m.).
Balbek, Heliópolis, -is (f.).
Balbinus, Balbinus, -i (m.).
Balbus, Balbus, -i (m.).
Baldwin, Balduinus, -i (m.).
Baleares, the, Baleares, -um (f.); of or belonging to the *Baleares*, *Balearic*, *Balearius*, -a, -um; *Balearis*, -e; the inhabitants of the *Baleares*, *Baleares*, -ium (m.).
Balk, Bactra, -ōrum (n.).
Balkan (Mount), Hæmus, -i (mons), (m.).
Balthazar, Balthazar, -āris (m.), and also *indecl.*
Baltic Sea, the, Mare Suevicum (n.); *usu.* Sinus Codanus (but this is prop. only the S.W. part).
Bamberg, Babeberga, -æ (f.).
Bambyce, Bambyce, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Bambyce*, *Bambycius*, -a, -um.
Bampton, Bamptonia, -æ (f.).
Banbury, Banburia, -æ (f.).
Bandusia, Bandusia, -æ (f.).
Bangor, Bangorium, -ii (n.) and *Bangertium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Bangor*, *Bangoriensis*, -e.
Bantia (now *Banza*), Bantia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bantia*, *Bantian*, Bantinus, -a, -um.
Bapharus, the, Baphrus, -i (m.).
Barabbas, Barabbas, -æ (m.).
Barbadoes, Barbata, -æ (f.).
Barbara, Barbara, -æ (f.).
Barbary, Barbaria, -æ (f.); African ora Septentrionalis.
Barca, Barce, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Barca*, *Barcel*, -ōrum (m.).
Barcas, Barcas, -æ (m.); *Barcine*, of or descended from *Barcas*, *Barceus*, -a, -um; *Barcinus*, -a, -um.
Barcelona, Barcino, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Barcelona*, *Barcinōensis*, -e.
Bordesey, Adros -i (f.); *Andrium Edri*.
Hardulph, Bardulphus, -i (m.).
Barium (now *Bari*), Barium, -ii (n.); of or relating to *Barium*, *Barianus*, -a, -um.
Barnabas, Barnabas, -æ (m.).
Barnet, Sulloniæcæ, -arum (f.).
Bursabas, Barsabas, -æ (m.).
Bartholomew, Bartholomæus, -i (m.).
Baruch, Baruch (*indecl.*), and *Baruchus*, -i (m.).
Basil or *Basle*, Basiliæ, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Basil*, *Basileensis*, -e; the canton of *Basle*, *Fagus Basileensis*.
Basil (man's name), Basilius, -ii (m.).
Basitica, Sicyon, -ōnis (f.).
Basitides, Basitides, -æ (m.).
Basitopotamo, Eurōtas, -æ (m.).
Bassania, Bassania, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Bassania*, *Bassaniæ*, -arum (m.).
Bassus, Bassus, -i (m.).
Bastarnæ, the, Bastarnæ, -arum (m.).
Bastuli, the, Bastili, -ōrum (m.).
Batavi, the, Batavi, -ōrum (m.); the country of the *Batavi*, *Batavia*, Batavia, -æ (f.); *Batavian*, *Batavi*, -a, -um.
Bath, Aquæ Solis.
Buthabea, Bathsheba, -æ (f.).
Bathylus, Bathyllus, -i (m.).
Bato, Bito, -ōnis (m.).
Battis, Battia, -idis (f.).
Battus, Battus, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Battus*, *Battides*, -æ (m.).
Bauba, Baubo, -ōnis (f.).
Baucia, Baucis, -idis (f.).
Bauli, Bauli, -ōrum (m.).
Bautzen, Budissa, -æ (f.).

Bavaria, *Bavaria*, -æ (f.); *Boloaria*, -æ (f.); *Bavarian*, *Bolus*, -a, -um.
Baray, *Bagacum*, -i (n.).
Bayez, *Arægenum*, -arum (f.); *Balocæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bayez*, *Balocensis*, -e.
Bayonna, *Abobrica*, -æ (f.).
Bayonna, *Lapurdum*, -i (n.); *Bajona*, -æ (f.).
Beatrice, *Beatrix*, -icis (f.).
Beauvais, *Bellovacum*, -i (n.); *Bratuspantium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Beauvais*, *Bellovacensis*, -e.
Bebrices, the, *Bebrices*, -um (m.); *Bebrycian*, *Bebrycius*, -a, -um; *Bebrycia*, *Bebrycia*, -æ (f.).
Bebriz, *Bebriz*, -ycis (m.).
Bechires, the, *Bechires*, -um (m.).
Bede, *Beda*, -æ (m.).
Bedford, *Lactodurum*, -i (n.).
Bedriacum, *Bedriacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Bedriacum*, *Bedriacensis*, -e.
Beelzebub, *Beelzebub*, -ililis (m.); *Beelzebub*, *Beelzebub*, *Indeci*.
Beirout, *Berytus*, -i (f.).
Beja, *Pax Julia* (f.).
Belci-el-jerid, *Gætulia*, -æ (f.).
Belga, the, *Belga*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Belga*, *Belgicus*, -a, -um.
Belgium, *Belgium*, -ii (n.); *Belgian*, *Belgicus*, -a, -um; a *Belgian*, *Belga*, -æ (m.).
Belgrade, *Alba Græca*, -æ (f.); *Taurunum*, -i (n.).
Belisarius, *Belisarius*, -ii (m.).
Belize, *Belisium*, -ii (n.).
Belle Isle, *Calonesus*, -i (f.).
Bellerophon, *Bellerophon*, -ontis (m.); of or relating to *Bellerophon*, *Bellerophontæus*, -a, -um.
Bellucassi, *Bellucassi*, -orum (m.).
Bellona, *Bellona*, -æ (f.).
Bellovaci, *Bellovaci*, -orum (m.).
Belluno, *Bellunum*, -i (n.).
Belus, *Bélus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Belus*, *Belides*, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Belus*, *Belis*, -idis (f.).
Bénacus, *Lake (Lago di Garda)*, *Bénacus*, -i (lacus); of or relating to *Bénacus*, *Bénacensis*, -e.
Benaiah, *Benaia*, -æ (m.).
Benedict, *Benedictus*, -i (m.).
Benedicta, *Benedicta*, -æ (f.).
Benevento, *Beneventum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Benevento*, *Beneventanus*, -a, -um.
Benjamin, *Benjamin*, -inis (m.).
Bengal, *Bengala*, -æ (f.); *Gangetica tellus*; *Bay of Bengal*, *Sinus Gangeticus*.
Bennet = *Benedict*, q. v.
Berecynius (*Mount*), *Berecynius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Berecynius*, *Berecynian*, *Berecynius*, -i, -um; *Berecyniæus*, -a, -um.
Berenice, *Berenice*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Berenice*, *Berenicæus*, -a, -um.
Bergamo, *Bergomum*, -i (n.); of *Bergamo*, *Bergamot*, *Bergomensis*, -e.
Bergen, *Berga*, -æ (f.).
Berlin, *Berolinum*, -i (n.).
Bermuda Islands, *Bermudæ Insulæ* (f.).
Bern, *Arætopolis*, -is (f.); *Berna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bern*, *Bernensis*, -e; *canton of Bern*, *Fagus Bernensis*.
Bernard, *Bernardus*, -i (m.).
Bernice = *Berenice*, q. v.
Beröe, *Beröe*, -es (f.).
Beræa, *Beræa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Beræa*, *Berææus*, -a, -um, and *Beræensis*, -e.
Berosus, *Beröus*, -i (m.).
Berry, *Bituricensis provincia* (f.); an inhabitant of *Berry*, *Biturix*, -icis (m.).
Bertha, *Bertha*, -æ (f.).
Bertram, *Bertramus*, -i (m.).
Berwick (upon *Tweed*), *Barvicus*, -i (f.).
Bérytus (mod. *Beirout*), *Bérytus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Bérytus*, *Bérytus*, -a, -um, and *Berytensis*, -e.
Besançon, *Vesontio*, -onis (f.).
Bessi, the, *Bessi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Bessi*, *Bessicus*, -a, -um.
Bethany, *Bethania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Bethany*, *Bethanites*, -arum (m.).
Bethlehem, *Bethlehem* (*indeci*); of or belonging to *Bethlehem*, *Bethlehemicus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Bethlehem*, *Bethlehemites*, -æ (m.); *Bethleemitis*, -idis (f.).
Bethphage, *Bethphagæ*, -es (f.).
Bethsaida, *Bethsaida*, -æ (f.).
Bethulin, *Bethulia*, -æ (f.).

Beverley, *Betularia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Beverley*, *Betulariensis*, -e.
Bianor, *Bianor*, -bris (m.).
Bias, *Bias*, -antis (m.).
Bibracte, *Bibracte*, -is (n.).
Bibrax, *Bibrax*, -actis (f.).
Bilbilis, *Bilbilis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Bilbilis*, *Bilbilitanus*, -a, -um.
Biledulgerid, v. *Beled-el-jerid*.
Binchester, *Bimonium*, -ii (m.), and *Vinnovium*, -ii (n.).
Bingen, *Bingium*, -ii (n.).
Bion, *Bion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Bion*, *Blontæus*, -a, -um.
Ripontum, v. *Zweybrücken*.
Bisaltæ, the, *Bisaltæ*, -arum (m.); the land of the *Bisaltæ*, *Bisaltia*, -æ (f.).
Biscay, *Cantabria*, -æ (f.); a *Biscayan*, *Cantaber*, -bri (m.); *Biscayan*, *Cantabrieus*, -a, -um; *Bay of Biscay*, *Oceanus Cantabrieus*.
Bistones, the (= *Thracians*), *Bistones*, -um (m.), poet. acc. -as; *Bistonian*, *Bistônus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Bistônis*, -idis.
Bithynia, *Bithynia*, -æ (f.); *Bithynian*, *Bithynius*, -a, -um; *Bithynicus*, -a, -um; and *Bithynus*, -a, -um; also as poet. fem., *Bithynis*, -idis.
Bitia, *Bitia*, -æ (m.).
Bito, *Biton*, -onis (m.).
Bituriges, the, *Bituriges*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Bituriges*, *Bituricus*, -a, -um; a *Biturigan*, *Biturix*, -igis (m.).
Black Forest, *Abnoba*, -æ (f.), (sc. *silva*).
Blackwater, the, *Dabrona*, -æ (m.).
Blæzus, *Blæzus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Blæzus*, *Blæsianus*, -a, -um.
Blanche, *Blanca*, -æ (f.).
Blanda, *Blanda*, -æ (f.).
Blandeno, *Blandeno*, -onis (f.).
Blasco, *Blascen*, -onis (f.).
Blémæ, the, *Blémæ*, -arum; *Blémæus*, -um; and *Blémæ*, -orum (m.).
Blis, *Blæs* or *Blesæ*, -arum (f.).
Bobbio, *Bobbium*, -ii (n.).
Bocchar, *Bocchar*, -iris (m.).
Bocchus, *Bocchus*, -i (m.).
Bodincomagus, *Bodincomagus*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Bodincomagus*, *Bodincomagensis*, -e.
Bodotria (*Firth of Forth*), *Bodotria*, -æ (f.).
Bæbe, *Bæbe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bæbe*, *Bæbæus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Bæbæis*, -idis, esp. as name of *Lake Bæbeis*.
Bæotia, *Bæotia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bæotia*, *Bæotian*, *Bæotæus*, -a, -um; *Bæotius*, -a, -um; and *Bæotus*, -a, -um.
Boëthius, *Boëthius*, -ii (m.).
Boëthus, *Boëthus*, -i (m.).
Bogud, *Bogud*, -ûdis (m.).
Bohemia, *Bohemum* and *Boiohemum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Bohemia*, *Bohemian*, *Boiohemicus*, -a, -um, and *Boiohæmus*, -a, -um.
Boii, the, *Boi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Boii*, *Boian*, *Boiæus*, -a, -um.
Boiorix, *Boiorix*, -igis (m.).
Bola, *Bola*, -æ, and *Boiæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Bola*, *Boianus*, -a, -um.
Bolanus, *Bolanus*, -i (m.).
Bolbitine, *Bolbitine*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Bolbitine*, *Bolbitinus*, -a, -um; the *Bolbitine mouth* (of the Nile), *Bolbitinum ostium*.
Bologna, *Bononia*, -æ (f.).
Bolsena, *Vulsini*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Bolsena*, *Vulsiniensis*, -e; *Lake of Bolsena*, *Lacus Vulsiniensis*.
Bolton, *Boltonia*, -æ (f.).
Bombay, *Perimuda*, -æ (f.).
Bona, *Hippo*, -onis, *Regius* (m.).
Bonifacio (*Strait of*), *Fretum Taphros*.
Bonsface, *Bonifaci*, -ii (m.).
Bonn, *Bonna*, -æ (f.).
Borbelomagus, v. *Worms*.
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bordeaux*, *Burdigalensis*, -e.
Borythènes, the, *Borythènes*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Borythènes*, *Borythénus*, -a, -um; dwellers along the *Borythènes*, *Borythénides* or *-nites*, -arum (m.).
Bosporus, the, *Bosporus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Bosporus*, *Bosporianus*, -a, -um; *Bospörus*, -a, -um; and *Bosporenalis*, -e.
Bostar, *Bostar*, -iris (m.).

Boston, *Bostonia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Boston*, *Bostonian*, *Bostoniensis*, -æ.
Bothnia, *Bothnia*, -æ (f.); *Gulf of Bothnia*, *Sinus Bothnicus*.
Doulogos, (*Bononia ad mare*), *Gessoriacum*, -i (m.).
Bouillon, *Bulio*, -onis (f.); of *Bouillon*, *Bullonien-sis*, -æ.
Bourbon (*Isle of*), *Insula Borbonia*, -æ (f.).
Bourdag (*Mount*), *Tmolus*, -i (m.).
Bourdeaux, v. *Bordeaux*.
Bourges, *Bituriges*, -um (m.), or *Avaricum*, -i (m.).
Boyne, the, *Boandus*, -i (m.).
Brabant, *Brabantia*, -æ (f.).
Bracara (now *Braga*), *Bracara*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bracara*, *Bracarensis*, -æ.
Bradanus, the, *Bradanus*, -i (m.).
Braganza, *Brigantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Braganza*, *Brigantinus*, -a, -um.
Brandenburg, *Brandeburgium*, -ii (m.).
Brauron, *Brauron*, -onis (m.).
Brazil, *Brasilia*, -æ (f.).
Brecknock, *Brechinia*, -æ (f.); *Brecknockshire*, *Brechinien-sis* ager.
Breda, *Breda*, -æ (f.).
Bredewort or *Brevoort*, *Bredesfortia*, -æ (f.); *Bresfurtum*, -ii (m.).
Bremen, *Brema*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bremen*, *Bremensis*, -æ.
Brennus, *Brennus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Brennus*, *Brennicus*, -a, -um.
Brentia, the, *Medoacus*, -i (m.), Major; *Brentesia*, -æ (m.).
Brescia, *Brixia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Brescia*, *Brixianus*, -a, -um.
Breslau, *Vratislavia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Breslau*, *Vratislaven-sis*, -æ.
Brest, *Brivates portus* (m.).
Bretagne, *Armorica*, -æ (f.); *Britannia Minor*: of or belonging to *Bretagne*, *Britannus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Bretagne*, *Britto*, -onis (m.).
Breuni, the, *Breuni*, -orum (m.).
Brian, *Brianus*, -i (m.).
Briançon, *Brigantia*, -æ (f.).
Briareus, *Briareüs*, -æos and -ei (m.); of or relating to *Briareus*, *Briareüs*, -a, -um.
Bridget, *Brigitta*, -æ (f.).
Bridlington, *Brillendum*, -i (m.).
Brienne, *Brena*, -æ (f.).
Brigantes, the, *Brigantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Brigantes*, *Brigantius*, -a, -um.
Brillessus, *Brillessus*, -i (m.).
Brindisi, *Brundisium*, -ii (m.), q. v.
Brinnius, *Brinnius*, -ii (m.).
Brisia, v. *sq.*
Brisas, *Brisas*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Brisas*, *Brisis*, *Brisis*, *Idos*, acc. *idem* and *ida* (f.).
Bristol, *Bristolia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Bristol*, *Bristollensis*, -æ.
Britain, *Britannia*, -æ (f.); *Great Britain*, *Magna Britannia*; of or belonging to *Britain*, *British*, *Britannicus*, -a, -um, and *Britannus*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Britannis*, -idis; a *Briton*, *Britannus*, -i (m.); *Britto*, -onis (m.), late; the *British*, *Britanni*, -orum (m.); the *British Isles*, *Insule Britannicæ*; the *British Channel*, *Oceanus Britannicus*; *N. w. Britain*, *Britannia Nova*.
Britomartis, *Britomartis*, -is (f.).
Brizellum (now *Brixell*), *Brixellum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Brizellum*, *Brixellanus*, -a, -um.
Brixia, v. *Brescia*.
Brondolo, *Brundulus*, -i (m.).
Brontes, *Brontes*, -æ (m.).
Brougham, *Braboniacum*, -i (m.).
Brachion, *Leucopbia*, -æ (f.).
Bracteri, the, *Bracteri*, -orum (m.).
Brages, *Brugæ*, -arum (f.).
Bright, *Azelodunum*, -i (m.), prob.
Brundisium, *Brundisium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Brundisium*, *Brundisian*, *Brundisianus*, -a, -um; but more usu. *Brundisius*, -a, -um.
Brundisium, v. *Brondolo*.
Brundisium, v. *Brundisium*.
Brunswick, *Brunonis Vicus*, *Brunöpöls*, -is (f.); *Brunsviga*, -æ (f.); and *Brunsvicum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Brunswick*, *Brunsvicensis*, -æ, and *Brunsvigen-sis*, -æ.
Bruce, *Bruce*, -arum (f.).
Bruttium, *Bruttium*, -ii (m.); *Bruttian*, of *Bruttium*, *Bruttius*, -a, -um; *Bruttianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Bruttium*, *Bruttii*, -orum (m.).

Brutus, *Brutus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Brutus*, *Brutinus*, -a, -um, and *Brutianus*, -a, -um.
Bryanium, *Bryanium*, -ii (m.).
Bubassus, *Bubassus*, -i (f.); *Bubassian*, *Bubassius*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Bubassis*, -idos.
Bubastis, *Bubastis*, -is (f.); the district of *Bubastis*, *Bubasties* (nomus), -æ (m.); of or belonging to (the goddess) *Bubastis*, *Bubastius*, -a, -um.
Bucephala, *Bucephala*, -æ (f.).
Bucephalus, *Bucephalus*, -i (m.).
Bucharest, *Bucaresta*, -æ (f.).
Buckingham, *Neomagus*, -i (f.).
Buda, *Aquincum*, -i (m.); *Buda*, -æ (f.).
Budweis, *Budissa*, -æ (f.).
Buffalo, *Urböls*, -is (f.).
Buenos Ayres, *Beneventum Americanum* (m.).
Bulgaria, *Bulgaria*, -æ (f.); the *Bulgarians*, *Bulgariorum*, and *Bulgares*, -um (m.).
Bulness or *Boulness*, *Tunnoceum*, -i (m.).
Buona Vista, *Belvedere*, -æ (f.).
Bupalus, *Bupäus*, -i (m.).
Bura, *Bura*, -æ (f.).
Burdigala, v. *Bordeaux*.
Burgos, *Burgi*, -orum (m.).
Burgundy, *Burgundia*, -æ (f.); the *Burgundians*, *Burgundii*, -orum (m.).
Burrampoole, the, *Dyardanes*, -is (m.).
Burton, *Burtonia*, -æ (f.).
Bursen, *Prusa*, -æ (f.).
Bury, *Buria*, -æ (f.); *Faustini villa*.
Busiris, *Busiris*, -is, and -idis, acc. -in (m.); the district of *Busiris* (in Egypt), *Busirites*, -æ (m.), nomus.
Butes, *Bütes*, -æ (m.).
Butiroin (now *Butrinto*), *Buthrötum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Butiroin*, *Butrotius*, -a, -um.
Butos, *Butos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Butos*, *Buticus*, -a, -um.
Butrinto, v. *Butrotum*.
Buxentum, *Buxentum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Buxentium*, *Buxentinus*, -a, -um, and *Buxentius*, -a, -um.
Buxton, *Bucostenum*, -i (m.).
Byblis, *Byblis*, -idis and -idos (f.).
Byblus, *Byblos* or *Byblus*, -i (f.).
Byrsa, *Byrsa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Byrsa*, *Byrsicus*, -a, -um.
Byzacium, *Byzacium*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Byzacium*, *Byzacenus*, -a, -um, and *Byzacius*, -a, -um.
Byzantium, *Byzantium*, -ii (m.); *Byzantine*, of or relating to *Byzantium*, *Byzantius*, -a, -um; and *late forms*, *Byzanticus*, -a, -um, and *Byzantiacus*, -a, -um.
Byzas, *Byzas*, -æ (m.).

C.

Cabes (*Gulf of*), *Syrtis Minor* (f.).
Cabillonum, *Cabillonum*, -i (m.).
Cabira, *Cabira*, -orum (m.).
Cabiri, the, *Cabiri*, -orum (m.).
Cabrera, *Capraria*, -æ (f.).
Cabyie, *Cabyie*, -es and -yla, -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Cabyie*, *Cabyliæ*, -arum (m.).
Cabul, *Arigeum*, -i (m.).
Cacus, *Cacus*, -i (m.).
Cadin, *Gades*, -ium (f.).
Cadmia, *Cadmia* or *Cadmæa*, -æ (f.).
Cadmus, *Cadmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cadmæa*, *Cadmean*, *Cadmæus*, -a, -um, and *Cadmæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cadmæa*, -idos; daughter or female descendant of *Cadmus*, *Cadmæa*, -idos (f.).
Cadurci, the, *Cadurci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cadurci*, *Cadurcus*, -a, -um, and *Caduren-sis*, -æ.
Cadusia, *Cadusia*, -æ (f.); the *Cadusii*, *Cadusi*, -orum (m.).
Cadwallader, *Cadwalladarus*, -i (m.).
Cæcilia, *Cæcilia*, -æ (f.).
Cæcilium, *Cæcilium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcilium* or the *Cæcilia gens*, *Cæcilianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæcilius*, -a, -um.
Cæcina, *Cæcina*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcina*, *Cæcinianus*, -a, -um.
Cæcuban (district), *Cæcubus ager* (m.); *Cæcubus*, *Cæcubus*, -a, -um.

Calium or *Calium*, *Cælium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Calium*, *Cælinus*, -a, -um.
Cælius or *Cælia*, *Cælius* or *Cælius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cælia*, *Cælianus*, -a, -um.
Cælius (Mount), *Cælius*, -i (m.); little *Cælius*, *Cællius*, -i (m.), and *Cælicilius*, -i (m.).
Cæm, *Cædomum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cæm*, *Cædomensis*, -e.
Cæneus, *Cæneus*, -ei (m.).
Cænina, *Cænina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cænina*, *Cæninensis*, -e, and *Cæninus*, -a, -um.
Cænis, *Cænis*, -idis (f.).
Cænye, *Cænye*, -yos (f.).
Cæparius, *Cæparius*, -i (m.).
Cæpæus, *Cæpæus*, -i (m.).
Cæpio, *Cæpio*, -onis (m.).
Cære (now *Cer-seleste*), *Cære*, indecl. (n.), but with *heterocl. gen.*, *Cæritia*, and *abl.*, *Cæritæ*; of or belonging to *Cære*, *Cæres*, -itis and -itis, and *Cæritanus*, -a, -um.
Cæter-guent, *Venta Silurum*.
Cætleon, *Isca Silurum*.
Cærmarten, *Maridunum*, -i (n.).
Cærmarron, *Segontium*, -i (n.).
Cærrhyn, *Conovium*, -i (n.).
Cæsar, *Cæsar*, -aris (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsar*, *Cæsarianus*, -a, -um; *Cæsarialis*, -e; and *poet.*, *Cæsaræus*, -a, -um.
Cæsarea, *Cæsarea* or -ria, -æ (f.).
Cæsaraugusta, *Cæsaraugusta*, -æ (f.).
Cæsario, *Cæsario*, -onis (m.).
Cæsena (now *Cesena*), *Cæsena*, -æ (f.); *Cæsenian*, of or belonging to *Cæsena*, *Cæsenas*, -atis.
Cæsius, *Cæsius*, -i (m.); *Cæsiæ*, *Cæsius*, -a, -um.
Cæso, *Cæso*, -onis (m.).
Cæsonius, *Cæsonius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsonius*, *Cæsonian*, *Cæsonianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæsonius*, -a, -um.
Cæsa, *Theodosia*, -æ (f.); *Straits of Cæsa*, *Bosporus Cimmerius*.
Cæliari, *Caralis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Cæhæ, *Cadurcum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cæhæ*, *Cadurensis*, -e.
Cæthas, *Calaphas*, -æ (m.).
Cæicus, *Calicus*, -i (m.).
Cæieta, *Cæieta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cæieta*, *Cæietanus*, -a, -um.
Cæin, *Cæin* (indecl.), *Cæin* and *Calnus*, -i (m.).
Cæia, *Cæia*, -æ (f.).
Cæius, *Cæius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cæius*, *Cæianus*, -a, -um.
Cæister, *Venta Icenorum*.
Calabria, *Calabria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calabria*, *Calabrian*, *Calaber*, -bra, -brum; *Calabricus*, -a, -um.
Calacta, *Calacta*, -æ and -te, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Calacta*, *Calactinus*, -a, -um.
Calahorra, *Calagurris*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Calahorra*, *Calaguriæ*, -a, -um.
Calais, *Calais*, -idis (m.).
Calais, *Calais*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Calais*, *Calaitanus*, -a, -um, and *Calaitensis*, -e.
Calamis, *Calamis*, -idis (m.).
Calatia, *Calatia*, -æ (f.); *Calatian*, of or belonging to *Calatia*, *Calatinus*, -a, -um.
Calatrava, *Oretum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Calatrava*, *Oretanus*, -a, -um.
Calauria, *Calauræ*, -æ, and *Calauria*, -æ (f.).
Calbis, *Calbis*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Calbis*, *Calbientis*, -e.
Calchas, *Calchas*, -antis (m.).
Calchedon, v. *Calchedon*.
Caleb, *Caleb*, indecl., *Calebus*, -i (m.).
Caledonia, *Calædônia*, -æ (f.); *Caledonian*, *Calædônianus*, -a, -um, and *Caledonicus*, -a, -um; the *Caledonians*, *Calædônæ*, -um (m.).
Cales (now *Calvi*), *Cales*, -ium (f. pl.).
Calèti, the, *Calèti*, -orum (m.).
Calètri, *Aletum*, -i (n.).
Calidius, *Calidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Calidius*, *Calidiæ*, -a, -um.
Calidus, *Calidus*, -i (m.).
California, *California*, -æ (f.); *Regio Aurifera*.
Caligula, *Caligula*, -æ (m.).
Callias, *Callias*, -æ (m.).
Callicles, *Callicles*, -is (m.).
Callicrates, *Callicrates*, -is (m.).
Callicratidas, *Callicratidas*, -æ (m.).
Callidame, *Callidame*, -es (f.).
Callides, *Callides*, -æ (m.).

Callidemides, *Callidemides*, -æ (m.).
Callimachus, *Callimachus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Callimachus*, *Callimachæus*, *Callimachus*, -a, -um.
Calliope, *Calliope*, -æ, and *poet.*, *Calliopæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Calliope*, *Calliopæus*, -a, -um.
Callipho, *Callipho*, -onis and -phon, -ontis (m.).
Callipolia, *Callipolia*, -is (f.).
Callipides, *Callipides*, -æ (m.).
Callirrhoe, *Callirrhoe*, -æ (f.).
Callisthenes, *Callisthenes*, -is (m.).
Callisto, *Callisto*, -dis and -onis (f.).
Callistratus, *Callistratus*, -i (m.).
Callithera, *Callithera*, -orum (m.).
Callon, *Callon*, -onis (m.).
Calpe, *Calpe*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Calpe*, *Calpian*, *Calpétanus*, -a, -um.
Calpurnius, *Calpurnius*, -i (m.); *Calpurnian*, of or belonging to *Calpurnius* or the *Calpurnia gens*, *Calpurnius*, -a, -um, and *Calpurnianus*, -a, -um.
Calvary (Mount), *Golgotha* (n., indecl.); *Calvaria*, -æ (f.).
Calvæna, *Calvæna*, -æ (m.).
Calvi, v. *Calvi*.
Calvina, *Calvina*, -æ (f.).
Calvinus, *Calvinus*, -i (m.).
Calvisius, *Calvisius*, -i (m.); *Calvisian*, *Calvisianus*, -a, -um.
Calvus, *Calvus*, -i (m.).
Calybæ, *Calybæ*, -es (f.).
Calycadnus, *Calycadnus*, -i (m.).
Calydne, *Calydne*, -æ, and *Calydne*, -es (f.).
Calydon, *Calydon*, -onis, acc. -onem and -ona (f.); of or belonging to *Calydon*, *Calyd-nian*, *Calydônianus*, -a, -um; *poet. post. fem.*, *Calydônia*, -idis.
Calymna, *Calymna*, -æ (f.).
Calypso, *Calypso*, -dis, more rarely -onis (f.).
Camaldunum, *Camaldunum*, -i (m.).
Camarana, } *Camarina*, -æ (f.).
Camarina, }
Camby, *Monoglossum*, -i (m.).
Cambray, *Camarcum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cambray*, *Camarcensis*, -e.
Cambunian, the (mountains), *Cambuni Montes*.
Cambyses, *Cambyses*, -is (m.).
Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cambridge*, *Cantabrigianus*, -e.
Cameria, *Cameria*, -æ (f.), and *Camerium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cameria*, *Camerinus*, -a, -um.
Camerinus (now *Camerino*), *Camerinum*, -i (n.).
Camertes, the, *Camertes*, -ium (m.); *Camertian*, *Camertes*, -ertis; *Camertinus*, -a, -um.
Camilla, *Camilla*, -æ (f.).
Camillus, *Camillus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Camillus*, *Camillanus*, -a, -um.
Camirus, *Camirus*, -i (m.).
Camissæres, *Camissæres*, -is (m.).
Campagna di Roma, *Latium*, -i (n.); *Romanus ager*.
Campania, *Campania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Campania*, *Campanian*, *Campanicus*, -a, -um; *Campanus*, -a, -um.
Cann, *Cann*, -æ (f.).
Canace, *Cănăce*, -æ (f.).
Canachus, *Canachus*, -i (m.).
Canada, *Canada*, -æ (f.).
Cana, *Cănæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cana*, *Canalus*, -a, -um.
Canary, the (islands), *Canariæ*, -arum (insulæ), (f.); *Insulæ Fortunatæ*; of or belonging to the *Canaries*, *Canary* (as adj.), *Canariensis*, -e.
Canistro (Cape), *Canastærum*, -i (n.), sc. promontorium.
Candace, *Candace*, -es (f.).
Candavia, *Candavia*, -æ (f.).
Candia, *Creta*, -æ (f.); v. *Creta*.
Cândida, *Cândida*, -æ (f.).
Cândius, *Cândius*, -i (m.).
Caninius, *Caninius*, -i (m.); *Caninian*, *Caninianus*, -a, -um.
Canius, *Canius*, -i (m.).
Cannæ, *Cannæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cannæ*, *Cannensis*, -e.
Canninefates, the, *Canninefates*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Canninefates*, *Canninefates*, -atis.
Canopus, *Canopus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Canopus*, *Canopicus*, -a, -um; *Canopitanus*, -a, -um; and *poet.*, *Canopæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Canopus*, *Canopitæ*, -arum (m.).
Canosa, v. *Canusium*.
Cantabria, *Cantabria*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Cantabria*, the *Cantabri*, *Cantabri*, -orum (m.); in sing.,

Cantaber, -bri (m.); *Cantabrian*, of the *Cantabri*
Cantaber, -bra, -brum, *dist. nov.* *Cantabricus*, -a, -um.
Canterbury, *Cantharia*, -æ (f.).
Canthara, *Canthāra*, -æ (f.).
Cantharus, *Canthārus*, -i (m.).
Canthium, v. *Kent*.
Cantius, *Cantius*, -ii (m.).
Canuleius, *Canulēius*, -i (m.); *Canuleian*, *Canuleius*,
 -a, -um.
Canus, *Canus*, -i (m.).
Canusium (now *Canosa*), *Canusium*, -ii (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Canusium*, *Canusian*, *Cānusinus*, -a, -um, and
Canusinātus, -a, -um.
Canule,
Canulius, } *Canutius*, -ii (m.).
Capaneus, *Capānēus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. ēū (m.); of or
 belonging to *Capaneus*, *Capānēius*, -a, -um, and *Ca-
 panēus*, -a, -um.
Cape Baba, *Lecum*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Blanco, *Album promontorium*.
Cape Baco, *Lilybæum*, -i (n.) *promontorium*.
Cape Bruzzano, *Zephyrium*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Comorin, *Comaria*, -æ (f.).
Cape Colonna, *Columnnarum Caput*; *Cape delle Co-
 lonne*, *Lacinium*, -ii (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Colonnā, *Sunium*, -ii (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Crio (in *Crete*), *Criumētopon*, -i (n.).
Cape Ducato, *Leucates*, -æ (m.).
Cape Epariet, *Ampelisia*, -æ (f.).
Cape Faro, *Pelōrus*, -i (m.).
Cape Finisterra, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Garafut, *Aromata* (n.) *promontorium*.
Cape Hori, *Hornanum* or *Hornienae*, *promontorium*.
Cape of Good Hope, *Promontorium Bonæ Spei*.
Cape Matapan, *Tenarum*, -i (n.), and *Tenarus*, -i (m.).
Cape Miseno, *Misenum*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape North, *Boreale Caput*.
Cape d'Oro, *Caphareus*, -ei (m.).
Cape Passaro, *Pachynum*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Romania, *Magnum promontorium*.
Cape Skylio, *Scyleum*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape Spartivento, *Herculis promontorium*.
Cape St. Angelo, *Males*, -æ (f.).
Cape St. Maria, *Cuneum*, -i (n.), *promontorium*.
Cape St. Vincent, *Sacrum promontorium*.
Cape Trafalgar, *Junōnis promontorium*.
Cape Trapani, *Drepanum promontorium*.
Cape Verd, *Arsenarium promontorium*; *Caput Viride*.
Cape Zonchio, *Coryphasium promontorium*.
Capella, *Capella*, -æ (m.).
Capena, *Capēna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capena*,
Capenian, *Capēnās*, -ātis; *Capenatis*, -e; and *poet.*,
Capēnus, -a, -um.
Capernaum, *Capharnaum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to
Capernaum, *Capharnæus*, -a, -um.
Capetia, *Capētus*, -i (m.).
Caphareus, *Caphāreus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. ēū (m.); of
 or belonging to *Caphareus*, *Caphāreus*, -a, -um; *poet.*
f.-m., *Caphāria*, -īdis.
Capissa, *Capissa*, -æ (f.); the country around *Capissa*,
Capissene, -es (f.).
Capitium, *Capitium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Ca-
 pitium*, *Capitinus*, -a, -um.
Capito, *Capito*, -ōnis (m.).
Capitol, the, *Capitolium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the
Capitol, *Capitoline*, *Capitolinus*, -a, -um.
Capitulum, *Capitulum*, -i (n.); the people of *Capitulum*,
Capitulienses, -ium (m.).
Capo d'Oro, *Caphareus*, q. v.
Cappadocia, *Cappadōcia*, -æ (f.); *Cappadocian*, *Cappā-
 docius*, -a, -um; *Cappādocia*, -a, -um; and *Cappa-
 docicus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Cappadocia*,
Cappadox, -ōcis (m.); the *Cappadocians*, *Cappadocei*,
 -um (m.).
Capra, *Capra*, -æ (m.).
Capraria, *Caprāria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capraria*,
Caprāriensis, -e.
Caprea (now *Capri*), *Capræ*, -arum (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Caprea*, *Caprænsis*, -e.
Caprius, *Caprius*, -ii (m.).
Capen, *Capen*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capen*, *Cap-
 ensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capen*, *Capenses*, -ium.
Capua, *Capua*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Capua*, *Ca-
 puān*, *Capuēnsis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Capua*, *Ca-
 puēnses*, -ium (m.).
Capy, *Cāpy*, -yos (m.).
Caecalia, *Caracalia*, -æ (m.).
Caractacus or *Caradoc*, *Caractācus*, -i (m.).
Caralis, *Cārālia*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Caralis*,
Cārālianus, -a, -um.

Carambia, *Carambia*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Ca-
 rambia*, *Carambicus*, -a, -um.
Carasa, *Carāna*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Carasa*,
Carānit, *pecul. fem.*
Caranus, *Caranus*, -i (m.).
Carasus, the, *Cydnus*, -i (m.).
Carausius, *Carausius*, -ii (m.).
Carbania, *Carbānia*, -æ (f.).
Carbo, *Carbo*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Carbo*,
Carbōnianus, -a, -um.
Caracasone, *Carcāso*, -ōnis (f.).
Carcine, *Carcine*, -es (f.); Gulf of *Carcine*, *Sinus Car-
 cinites*.
Cardia, *Cardia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cardia*,
Cardianus, -a, -um.
Cardigan, *Ceretica*, -æ (f.).
Carduchi, the, *Cardūchi*, -orum (m.).
Caresa, *Carēsa*, -æ (f.).
Carreas, *Carēus*, -i (m.).
Caria, *Caria*, -æ (f.); *Carian*, *Caricus*, -a, -um; a
Carian, *Car*, -āria (m.); the *Carians*, *Cāres*, -um.
Carina, *Carina*, -æ (f.).
Carinas, *Carinas*, -ātis (m.).
Carinola, *Calenum*, -i (n.).
Corinthia, *Carinthia*, -is (f.).
Carilele, *Carleolum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Carilele*,
Carliolensis, -e.
Carlsruhe, *Caroli Hesychium*, -i (n.).
Carmania, *Carmania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Car-
 mania*, *Carman*, -orum (m.).
Carmel (Mount), *Carmelus*, -i (m.); also *Carmel*, *in-
 decl.* (m.); of or belonging to *Carmel*, *Carmelius*, -a,
 -um; an inhabitant of Mount *Carmel*, a *Carmelite*,
Carmelites, -æ (m.); *Carmelitis*, -īdis (f.).
Carmentia, *Carmentia*, -æ, and *Carmentis*, -is (f.); of
 or belonging to *Carmentia*, *Carmentalis*, -is (f.).
Carmona, *Carmon*, -ōnis, and *Carmona*, -æ (f.); the in-
 habitants of *Carmona*, *Carmonenses*, -ium (m.).
Carnac, *Thebe*, -arum (f.).
Carnarvon, *Segontium*, -ii (n.).
Carnades, *Carnēdes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cer-
 neades*, *Carnēdēus*, -a, -um.
Carni, the, *Carni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Carni, *Carnicus*, -a, -um.
Carunium, *Carunium*, -i (n.), and *Carnus*, -untis (f.).
Carnūles, the, *Carnūtes*, -um (m.).
Carolina, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).
Carolina, *Carolina*, -æ (f.).
Carpathus, *Carpathus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Car-
 pathus*, *Carpathius*, -a, -um; the *Carpathian Sea*,
Mare or *Pelagus Carpathium*.
Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, -es (f.).
Carpetania, *Carpatānia*, -æ (f.); *Carpetanum*, *Carpa-
 tānus*, -a, -um; the *Carpetanians*, *Carpatēi*, -orum,
 and *Carpetani*, -orum.
Carre, *Carre* or *Carthæ*, -arum (f.).
Carcoli (now *Caroli*), *Carēbōli*, -orum (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Carcoli*, *Carēbōlianus*, -a, -um.
Carulea, *Carulea*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Car-
 ula*, *Carulan*, *Carulanus*, -a, -um.
Carteia, *Carteia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Carteia*,
Carteianus, -a, -um, and *Carteianus*, -e.
Cartiæa, *Cartiæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cartiæa*,
Cartiæus, -a, -um, and *Cartiethus*, -a, -um.
Carthage, *Carthago*, -ynis (f.); of or belonging to *Car-
 thage*, *Carthaginian*, *Carthaginensis*, -e, and *Pu-
 nicus*, -a, -um; New *Carthage*, *Carthago Nova*.
Carthagina, *Carthago Nova*.
Cartimandua, *Cartimandua*, -æ (f.).
Carus, *Cārus*, -i (m.).
Carnes, *Carūa*, -æ (f.).
Carventum, *Carventum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Car-
 ventum*, *Carventānus*, -a, -um.
Carvilius, *Carvilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Car-
 vilus* or the *Carvilia gens*, *Carvilius*, -a, -um, and
Carviliānus, -a, -um.
Caryæ, *Caryæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Caryæ*,
Caryæa, *Caryus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Caryāth*,
 -īdis; the inhabitants of *Caryæ*, *Caryātes*, -ium
 (m.).
Caryanda, *Caryanda*, -æ (f.).
Carystus, *Carystus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Carystus, *Carystian*, *Carystius*, -a, -um; and *poet.*
 only, *Carystēus*, -a, -um.
Casali, *Bodincomagum* or -conigum, -i (n.).
Casca, *Casca*, -æ (m.).
Cascilius, *Cascilius*, -ii (m.).
Caseli, *Casella*, -æ (f.); *Cassilia*, -æ (f.).
Casilinum, *Casilinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Casi-
 linum*, *Casilinus*, -a, -um.

Casim, **Casim**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Casim**, **Casim**, -a, -um, and **Casinas**, -atis.
Casius (*Mount*), **Casius**, -i (m.).
Casus, **Casus**, -i (f.).
Casperia, **Casperia**, -i (f.).
Caspian Sea, the, **Caspium Mare**; the **Caspi**, dwellers on the **Caspian**, **Caspi**, -orum and **Caspiani**, -orum (m.); **Caspian**, **Caspius**, -a, -um, and **Caspiacus**, -a, -um.
Cassander, **Cassander**, -dri (m.).
Cassandra, **Cassandra**, -ae (f.).
Cassandrea, **Cassandrea**, -ae (f.); of or belonging to **Cassandrea**, **Cassandrean**, **Cassandrensis**, -e.
Cassano, **Casa**, -ae (f.).
Cassel (*in Hesse*), **Castellum Cattorum**.
Cassia, **Cassia**, -ae (f.).
Cassiodes, **Cassiodes**, -i (m.).
Cassiope, **Cassiope**, -ae, and **Cassiopea**, -ae, and **Cassiopea**, -ae (f.); of or belonging to **Cassiope**, **Cassiopeus**, -a, -um.
Cassiterides, v. *Scilly Islands*.
Cassius, **Cassius**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Cassius**, **Cassian**, **Cassius**, -a, -um, and **Cassianus**, -a, -um.
Cassivelaunus, **Cassivelaunus**, -i (m.).
Castabala, **Castabala**, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of **Castabala**, **Castabalenae**, -ium.
Castalia, **Castalia**, -ae (f.); **Castalian**, of or belonging to **Castalia**, **Castalius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Castalis**, -idis.
Castor, **Durobrivae**, -arum (f.), or **Venta Icenorum**.
Castile, **Castilia**, -ae (f.).
Castor, **Castor**, -bris (m.); of or belonging to **Castor**, **Castoreus**, -a, -um.
Castoria, **Castorium**, -i (m.).
Casiri, v. *Delphi*.
Castricius, **Castricius**, -i (m.); **Castrician**, of or relating to **Castricius**, **Castricius**, -a, -um, and **Castricianus**, -a, -um.
Castronius, **Castronius**, -i (m.).
Castulo, **Castulo**, -onis (f.); of or belonging to **Castulo**, **Castulonensis**, -e; the inhabitants of **Castulo**, **Castulonenses**, -ium (m.).
Catabani, **Catabani**, -orum, and **Catabanes**, -um (m.).
Catabathmus, **Catabathmus**, -i (m.).
Catadupa, **Catadupa**, -orum (m.); the dwellers around **Catadupa**, **Catadupi**, -orum (m.).
Catalonia, **Catalonia**, -ae (f.).
Catalani, **Catalani**, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the **Catalani**, **Catalanicus**, -a, -um.
Catania, **Catana** or **Catina**, -ae (f.), v. *Catina*.
Cataonia, **Catonia**, -ae (f.); the people of **Catonia**, **Catones**, -um (m.).
Catharina, **Catharina**, -ae (f.).
Catienus, **Catienus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Catienus**, **Catienus**, -a, -um.
Catilina, **Catilina**, -ae (m.); of or belonging to **Catilina**, **Catiliarius**, -a, -um.
Catilius, **Catilius**, -i (m.).
Catillus, **Catillus**, -i (m.).
Catina, **Catina**, -ae (f.); of or belonging to **Catina**, **Catinensis**, -e; *less usu.*, **Catinlensis**, -e.
Catius, **Catius**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Catius**, **Catiānus**, -a, -um.
Cato, **Cato**, -onis (m.); of or belonging to **Cato**, **Catoninus**, -a, -um, and **Catonianus**, -a, -um.
Catti, the, **Catti**, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the **Catti**, **Catticus**, -a, -um.
Cattwyck, **Cattorum vicus**.
Catullus, **Catullus**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Catullus**, **Catullianus**, -a, -um.
Catulus, **Catulus**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Catulus**, **Catullianus**, -a, -um.
Caturiges, the, **Caturiges**, -um (m.).
Catus, **Catus**, -i (m.).
Caucasus (*Mount*), **Caucasus**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Caucasus**, **Caucasian**, **Caucasian**, -a, -um; the **Caucasian pass** or *defile*, **Caucasiae portae**.
Cauri, the, v. *Chauci*.
Caudex, **Caudex**, -icis (m.).
Caudium, **Caudium**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Caudium**, **Caudine**, **Caudinus**, -a, -um; the **Caudine de file**, **Furca Caudine**.
Caulares, **Caulares**, -is (m.).
Caulon, **Caulon**, -onis (m.), and **Caulonia**, -ae (f.).
Caunus, **Caunus**, -i (f.); of or belonging to **Caunus**, **Caunian**, **Caunius**, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.*, **Caunites**, -ae.
Carvillon, **Caballo**, -onis (f.).
Cavi, the, **Cavii**, -orum (m.).

Cajster, the, **Caistros** or -rus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the **Cajster**, **Caistryus**, -a, -um.
Casilona, **Casilio**, -onis (f.).
Cea, } **Cēa**, -ae (f.); and **Coos**, -i, *acc.* **Ceo**, and *abl.* **Ceo**, } **Ceo** (f.); of or belonging to **Ceos**, **Cēus**, -a, -um.
Cebenna, v. *Cevennae*.
Cebren, **Cebren**, -ēnis (m.); daughter or female descendant of **Cebren**, **Cebrenis**, -idis (f.).
Cecil, **Cecilus**, -i (m.).
Cecrops, **Cecrops**, -ōpis (m.); of or belonging to **Cecrops**, **Cecropian**, **Cecropius**, -a, -um; son or descendant of **Cecrops**, **Cecropides**, -ae (m.); daughter or female descendant of **Cecrops**, **Cecropia**, -idis (f.); land of **Cecrops**, **Cecropia**, -ae (f.).
Cedrosi, the, **Cedrosi**, -orum (m.); country of the **Cedrosi**, **Cedrosia**, -idis (f.).
Cefali, **Cephalædia**, -idis (f.), or **Cephalædium**, -i (n.), v. *Cephalædia*.
Cefalonis, **Cephalonia**, -ae (f.), q. v.
Celado, the, **Celadus**, -i (m.).
Celadon, **Celidon**, -ontis (m.).
Celanna, **Celennae**, -arum (f.); of or belonging to **Celanna**, **Celennus**, -a, -um.
Celano, **Celano**, -ūs (f.).
Celendris (*now Celindri*), **Celendris** or -dis, -is (f.); the region of **Celendris**, **Celenderitis regio**.
Celenna, **Celenna**, -ae (f.).
Celer, **Celer**, -eris (m.).
Celstrum, **Celstrum**, -i (m.).
Celcus, **Celcus**, -i (m.).
Celindro, v. *Celendris*.
Cella, **Cella**, -ae (m.).
Celsa, **Celsa**, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of **Celsa**, **Celsenae**, -ium (m.).
Celcus, **Celcus**, -i (m.).
Celta, } **Celta**, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the **Celta**, the, } **Celta**, **Celtic**, **Celticus**, -a, -um; in **Celtic**, **Celtice** (*adv.*); the land of the **Celta**, **Celtica**, -ae (f.).
Celtiberia, **Celtiberia**, -ae (f.); a **Celtiberian**, **Celtiber**, -bēri (m.); the **Celtiberians**, **Celtibēri**, -orum; **Celtiberian**, **Celtiber**, -bēra, -bērum; **Celtibericus**, -a, -um.
Cenaeum, **Cenaeum**, -i (n.); of or belonging to **Cenaeum**, **Cenaeus**, -a, -um.
Cenchrea, **Cenchrea**, -arum (f.); of or belonging to **Cenchrea**, **Cenchreus**, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*, **Cenchreia**, -idis.
Cenchrius, **Cenchrius**, -i (m.).
Cenoman, the, **Cēnōmāni**, -orum (m.).
Cenennia, **Cenennia**, -ae (f.).
Cenobrinus, **Cenobrinus**, -i (m.).
Centenus, **Centenus**, -i (m.).
Cento, **Cento**, -ōnis (m.).
Centobrica, **Centobrica**, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of **Centobrica**, **Centobricenses**, -ium (m.).
Centorbi, v. *Centuripa*.
Centrones, the, **Centrones**, -um (m.); of or belonging to the **Centrones**, **Centronicus**, -a, -um.
Centumalis, **Centumalis**, -i (m.).
Centum Cella (*now Civita Vecchia*), **Centum Cellae**, -arum (f.).
Centuripa (*now Centorbi*), **Centūripa**, -orum (m.); of or belonging to **Centuripa**, **Centuripinus**, -a, -um.
Ceo, v. *Cea*.
Cep' lenia, **Cephalēnia**, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of **Cephalēnia**, **Cephalēnes**, -um, and **Cephalenitae**, -arum (m.).
Cephalio, **Cephalio**, -onis (m.).
Cephalædia (*now Cefali*), **Cephalædia**, -idis (f.), and **Cephalædium**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Cephalædia**, **Cephalædianus**, -a, -um.
Cephalus, **Cephalus**, -i (m.).
Cephene, the, **Cephēnes**, -um (m.).
Cepheus, **Cepheus**, -ei (m.); of or descended from **Cepheus**, **Cepheus**, -a, -um, and **Cepheus**, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of **Cepheus**, **Cephēis**, -idis.
Cephisodorus, **Cephisodorus**, -i (m.).
Cephisodotus, **Cephisodotus**, -i (m.).
Cephisia, the, **Cephisia**, -i (m.); of or belonging to the **Cephisia**, } **Cephisia**, **Cephisia**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Cephisia**, -idis, and **Cephisia**, -idis.
Cerambus, **Cerambus**, -i (m.).
Ceramicus, **Ceramicus**, -i (m.).
Ceramus, **Cērāmus**, -i (f.); of or belonging to **Ceramus**, **Cērāmūs**, -a, -um.
Cerastia, the, **Cerastae**, -arum (m.); of or relating to the **Cerastia**, **Cerastia**, -idis (f.).
Ceraus, **Ceraus**, -untia (f.).
Ceraunian (*mountains*), the, **Ceraunia**, -orum (m.); **Ceraunian**, **Ceraunius**, -a, -um.

Ceraunus, Ceraunus, -i (m.).
Cerberus, Cerberus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Cerberus, Cerbereus, -a, -um.
Cercasorum, Cercasorum, -i (m.).
Cercetius (Mount), Cercetius, -ii (m.), Mons.
Cercina, Cercina, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Cercina, Cerciniani, -orum (m.).
Cercinium, Cercinium, -ii (m.).
Cercope, the, Cercop-, -um (m.).
Cercyon, Cercyon, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Cercyon, Cercyoneus, -a, -um.
Ceres, Ceres, -eiris (f.); of or belonging to Ceres, Cerealis, -e.
Cerigo, Cythera, -orum (m.), q. v.
Cerinthus, Cerinthus, -i (m.).
Cermorum, Cermorum, -i (m.).
Ceron, Ceron, -onis (m.).
Certima, Certima, -ae (f.).
Cerete, Cere (indecl.), (m.), q. v., and Agylla, -ae (f.).
Cervara, Cervaria, -ae (f.).
Cesena, Cæsena, -ae (f.).
Cestius, Cestius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Cestius, Cestianus, -a, -um.
Cestria, Cestria, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Cestria, Cestrini, -orum (m.).
Cetaria, Cetaria, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Cetaria, Cetarini, -orum (m.).
Cethagus, Cethagus, -i (m.).
Ceto, Cëtö, -üs (f.).
Ceutia, Ceutria, -ae (f.); Abyla, -ae (f.).
Ceutrones, the, Ceutrones, -um (m.).
Cera, Cëra, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Cera, Cebanus, -a, -um.
Cevennes (mountains), Cebenna, Cevenna, and Gebenna, -ae (m.); of or belonging to the Cevennes, Cebennæus, -a, -um.
Ceylon, Taprobâne, -ae (f.).
Cëyx, Cëyx, -ycis (m.).
Chabrias, Chabrias, -ae (m.).
Chærea, Chærea, -ae (m.).
Chæreas, Chæreas, -ae (m.).
Chærestatus, Chærestatus, -i (m.).
Chærrippus, Chærrippus, -i (m.).
Chæronæus, Chæronæa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Chæronæa, Chæronensis, -e.
Chalcædon, Chalcædon and Calchædon, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Chalcædon, Chalcædonian, Chalcædônus, -a, -um.
Chalciope, Chalciope, -ae (f.).
Chalcis, Chalcis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Chalcis, Chalcidian, Chalcidicus, -a, -um; Chalcidensis, -e; and Chalcidicensis, -e.
Chaldeans, the, Chaldei, -orum (m.); Chaldean, Chaldeus, -a, -um, and Chaldaicus, -a, -um.
Chalonitis, Chalonitis, -idis (f.); the inhabitants of Chalonitis, Chalonitæ, -arum (m.).
Chlions, Catalaunum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Chlions, Catalaunensis, -e, -2 (sue Suone) Cabillonum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Chlions, Cabillonensis, -e.
Chalybes, the, Chällybes, -um (m.).
Chalybs, the, Chällybs, -ybis (m.).
Cham (usu. Ham), Chiam (m., indecl.).
Chambery, Camberiacum, -i, and Camberium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Chambery, Camberiacensis, -e, and Camberiensis, -e.
Chamavi, the, Chamävi, -orum (m.).
Champagne, Campana Franco-Gallica, -ae (f.).
Chanaan, Chänaän and Chänaän (f., indecl.); of or Chanaan, i belonging to Chanaan, Chananæus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Chananitis, -idis; the Canaanites, Chananæi, -orum (m.).
Chaon, Chaon, -onis (m.).
Chaonia, Chäonia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Chaonia, Chaonian, Chäonius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Chäonis, -idis; the Chaonians, Chäones, -um (m.).
Charadrus, Charadrus, -i (m.).
Charaz, Chäraz, -äcis (f.); the inhabitants of Charaz, Charäceni, -orum (m.); the territory of Charaz, Charäcene, -ae (f.).
Charaxus, Charaxus, -i (m.).
Charente, the, Carantöus, -i (m.).
Charenton, Charentonium, -ii (m.).
Chares, Chäres, -ëtis (m.).
Chariclo, Chariclo, -üs (f.).
Charidemus, Charidæmus, -i (m.).
Chariæus, Chariæis, -ii (m.).
Charity, Charitas, -ätis (f.).
Charles, Carolus, -i (m.).
Charleston, } Carolöpolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Charleston, } Charleston, Carolopolitänus, -a, -um.

Charlotte, Caroletta, -ae (f.).
Charlottesville, Carolettöpolis; of or belonging to Charlottesville, Carolettöpolitänus, -a, -um.
Charmidas, Charmidas, -ae (m.).
Charmis, Charmis, -is (m.).
Charon, Chäron, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to Charon, Chäronæus, -a, -um.
Charondas, Charondas, -ae (m.).
Charopæ, Charopus, -i (m.).
Charseus (the great), Carthusia, -ae (f.), Magna.
Charybdis, Chälrybdis, -is (f.), acc. in or -im.
Chasani, the, Chasauri, -orum (m.).
Castillon, Castellö, -onis (f.).
Casti, the, v. Casti.
Chauci, the, Chauci or Cauci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Chauci, Chaucian, Chaucius, -a, -um.
Chaus, the, Chaus, -i (m.).
Chelidon, Chelidon, -onis (f.).
Chelidonium, Chälidönium, -ii (m.).
Chelmsford, Cæsaromagus, -i (f.).
Chelonatas, Chälonätas and Chälonites, -ae (m.).
Chemnitz, Chemnitzum, -ii (n.).
Cherbourg, Cæsaris Burgus, -i, or Caroburgus, -i (m.).
Cherroneus, Cherrönæus or Chäronæus, -i (f.); inhabitants of the Cherroneus, Cherroneusæ, -ium (m.); of or belonging to the Cherroneus, Cherroneusis, -e or Cherronenis, -e (esp. of the Thracians Cherroneus).
Cherridamas, Cherridämäs, -antis (m.).
Chersiphron, Chersiphron, -onis (m.).
Cherso, v. *Abeyrtides*.
Cherroneus, v. *Cherroneus*.
Cheruci, the, Cheruci, -orum (m.).
Chesippus, Chäsippus, -i (m.).
Chester, Cætria, -ae (f.); Deva, -ae (f.); Cheshire, Cæstriensis Comitatus.
Chiana, the, Cläna, -is (m.).
Chilo, Chilo or Chilon, -onis (m.).
Chichester, Cicestria, -ae (f.).
Chimæra, Chimæra, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Chimæra, Chimæreus, -a, -um.
China, Sinarum regnum; the Chinese, Sinæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to China, Chinese, Sinesis, -e.
Chione, Chlönæ, -ae (f.); son of Chione, Chionies, -e (m.).
Chios, Chios and Chius, -ii (f.); of or belonging to Chios, Chian, Chius, -a, -um.
Chiron, Chiron, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Chiron, Chirönæus, -a, -um, and Chironius, -a, -um.
Chitro, Citrum, -i (m.).
Chiusi, Clusium, -ii (m.).
Chios, Chlöt, -es (f.).
Chlorens, Chlorens, -ii and -eos (m.).
Chloris, Chlörä, -idis (f.).
Chlorus, Chlörus, -i (m.).
Choespes, the, Choespes, -is (m.).
Chærilus, Chærilus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Chærilus, Chærilus, -a, -um.
Chorasmi, the, Chorasmi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Chorasmi, Chorasman, Chorasmius, -a, -um.
Chremes, Chremes, -ëtis, acc. -eta (m.).
Chærist, Chæritus, -i (m.).
Christiana, Christiana, -ae (f.).
Christopher, Christophörus, -i (m.).
Chromis, Chromis, -is (m.).
Chrysa, Chrysä, -ae and Chryse, -es (f.).
Chrysius, Chrysäus, -i (m.).
Chrysaor, Chrysäor, -iris (m.).
Chrysa, Chrysa, -ae (m.).
Chryse, Chryse, -ae (m.); daughter of Chryse, Chryseis, -idis (f.).
Chrysippus, Chrysippus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Chrysippus, Chrysippæus, -a, -um.
Chrysis, Chrysä, -idis (f.).
Chrysoconus, Chrysögonus, -i (m.).
Chrysopolis, Chrysöpolis, -is (f.).
Chrysorroas, the, Chrysorroasæ, -ae (m.).
Chrysostom, Chrysostomus, -i (m.).
Chthonius, Chthönius, -ii (m.).
Chunni, v. *Huns*.
Cusidian, Suziana, -ae (f.).
Cibyra, Cübära, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Cibyra, Cibyrraticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Cibyra, Cibyrrätæ, -arum (m.).
Cicely, Cæcilia, -ae (f.).
Cicerius, Ciceärius, -ii (m.).
Cicero, Ciceö, -onis (m.); of or belonging to Cicero, Ciceronian, Ciceronianus, -a, -um.
Cicestria, v. *Chichester*.
Cicirrus, Cikirrus, -i (m.).

Cicōnes, the, *Cicōnes*, -um (m.).
Cicula, *Cicula*, -æ (m.).
Cilicia, *Cilicia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cilicia*, *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icis; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Cilissa*, -æ;
Ciliciensis, -e; and *Cilicius*, -a, -um; a *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icis (m. and f.).
Cilix, *Cilix*, -icis (m.).
Cilla, *Cilla*, -æ (f.).
Cilnius, *Cilnius*, -ii (m.).
Cilo, *Cilo*, -onis (m.).
Cimbrī, the, *Cimbrī*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimbrī*, *Cimbricus*, *Cimber*, -bra, -brum, and *Cimbricus*, -a, -um.
Cimētra, *Cimētra*, -æ (f.).
Cimēnus, *Cimēnus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cimēnus*, *Cimēnian*, *Cimēnius*, -a, -um.
Cimmerians, the, *Cimmeri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimmerians*, *Cimmerius*, -a, -um.
Cimolus, *Cimolus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cimolus*, *Cimolian*, *Cimolius*, -a, -um.
Cimon, *Cimon*, -onis (m.).
Cimara, *Cimara*, -æ (f.).
Cincinnati, *Cincinnati*, -is (f.).
Cincinnati, *Cincinnati*, -i (m.).
Cinciolus, *Cinciolus*, -i (m.).
Cincius, *Cincius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cincius*, *Cincian*, *Cincius*, -a, -um.
Cineas, *Cineas*, -æ (m.).
Cinethi, the, *Cinethi*, -orum (m.).
Cingetorix, *Cingetorix*, -igis (m.).
Cingilia, *Cingilia*, -æ (f.).
Cingulum, *Cingulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cingulum*, *Cingulānus*, -a, -um.
Cinna, *Cinna*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinna*, *Cinnānus*, -a, -um.
Cinyphs, the, *Cinyphs*, -ypis or -yphis (m.); of or belonging to the *Cinyphs*, *Cinyphus*, -a, -um.
Cinyras, *Cinyras*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinyras*, *Cinyræus*, -a, -um, and *Cinyreus*, -a, -um.
Circassia, *Circætia*, -æ (f.); the *Circassians*, *Circætes*, -arum (m.).
Circe, *Circe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Circe*, *Circean*, *Circeus*, -a, -um.
Circeii, } *Circeii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Circeii*, *Circeio*, } *Circeus*, -a, -um, and *Circeiensis*, -e.
Cirrhæ, *Cirrhæ*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirrhæ*, *Cirrhæus*, -a, -um.
Cirta, *Cirta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirta*, *Cirtensis*, -e.
Cispius, *Cispius*, -ii (m.).
Cisseus, *Cisseus*, -ei or -eos (m.); daughter of *Cisseus*, *Cissæis*, -idis (f.).
Cithæron, *Cithæron*, -onis (m.).
Citium, *Citium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Citium*, *Citiensis*, -e; an inhabitant of *Citium*, *Citiæus*, -i (m.).
Citius, *Citius*, -ii (m.).
Civita Vecchia, *Centumcellæ*, -arum (f.).
Clanius, the, *Clanius*, -ii (m.).
Clara, *Clara*, -æ (f.).
Clarus, *Clarus* or *Clarus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Clarus*, *Clarius*, -a, -um.
Clasidium, *Clasidium*, -ii (n.).
Claterna, *Claterna*, -æ (f.).
Claudia, *Claudia*, -æ (f.), v. *Claudius*.
Claudiopolis, *Claudiopolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Claudiopolis*, *Claudiopollitanus*, -a, -um.
Claudius, *Claudius*, -ii (m.); *Claudian*, of or belonging to *Claudius*, *Claudius*, -a, -um, and *Claudianus*, -a, -um; the *Claudian family*, *Claudia gens*.
Clausus, *Clausus*, -i (m.).
Claxomena, *Claxomēne*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Claxomena*, *Claxomēneus*, -a, -um, and *Claxomēnius*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Claxomena*, *Claxomēni*, -orum (m.).
Cleander, *Cleander*, -dri (m.).
Cleantes, *Cleantes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cleantes*, *Cleanteus*, -a, -um.
Clearchus, *Clearchus*, -i (m.).
Clemens, } *Clemens*, -entis (m.).
Cleobis, *Cleobis*, -is (m.).
Cleobulus, *Cleobulus*, -i (m.).
Cleombrotus, *Cleombrotus*, -i (m.).
Cleomedes, *Cleomēdon*, -ontis (m.).
Cleomēnes, *Cleomēnes*, -is (m.).
Cleon, *Cleon*, -ontis (m.).
Cleonæ, *Cleonæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cleonæ*, *Cleonæus*, -a, -um.
Cleopatra, *Cleopatra*, -æ (m.).

Cleopatra, *Cleopatra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cleopatra*, *Cleopatranus*, -a, -um, and *Cleopatricus*, -a, -um.
Cleophantus, *Cleophantus*, -i (m.).
Cleophon, *Cleophon*, -ontis (m.).
Clermont, *Cleromontium*, -ii (n.); Augustonemetum, -i (n.).
Clevas, *Clevas*, -æ (m.).
Cleves, *Cleves*, -æ (f.).
Climax, *Climax*, -icis (f.).
Clinias, *Clinias*, -æ (m.); son of *Clinias*, *Cliniades*, -æ (m.).
Clio, *Clio*, -is (f.).
Clisthenes, *Clisthēnes*, -is (m.).
Clitæ, *Clitæ*, -arum (f.).
Clitarchus, *Clitarchus*, -i (m.).
Cliternum, *Cliternum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cliternum*, *Cliterninus*, -a, -um.
Clitomachus, *Clitomachus*, -i (m.).
Clitor, *Clitor*, -bris (m.), and *Clitōrium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Clitor*, *Clitōrius*, -a, -um.
Clitumnus, } *Clitumnus*, -i (m.).
Clitunno, }
Clitus, *Clitus*, -i (m.).
Cloanthus, *Cloanthus*, -i (m.).
Clodia, *Clodia*, -æ (f.).
Clodius, *Clodius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Clodius*, *Clodian*, *Clodius*, -a, -um, and *Clodianus*, -a, -um.
Clodia, *Clodia*, -æ (f.).
Clodius, *Clodius*, -ii (m.).
Clodius, *Clodius*, -ii (m.).
Clodio, *Clodio*, -is (f.).
Cluentia, *Cluentia*, -æ (f.).
Cluentius, *Cluentius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluentius*, *Cluentian*, *Cluentianus*, -a, -um; the *Cluentian family*, *Cluentia gens*.
Cluilius, *Cluilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluilius*, *Cluilian*, *Cluilius*, -a, -um.
Clunia, *Clunia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Clunia*, *Clunensis*, -e.
Clupea, *Clupea*, -æ, and *Clupæ*, -arum (f.).
Clusium, *Clusium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Clusium*, *Clusian*, *Clusinus*, -a, -um.
Cluvia, *Cluvia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cluvia*, *Cluvian*, *Cluvianus*, -a, -um.
Cluvius, *Cluvius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cluvius*, *Cluvianus*, -a, -um.
Clyde, the, *Glots*, -æ (f.); the *Firth of Clyde*, *Glotsæstuarium*.
Clymene, *Clymēne*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Clymene*, *Clymēneus*, -a, -um, and *Clymēneus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Clymene*, *Clymēneis*, -idis (f.).
Clytemnestra, *Clytemnestra*, -æ (f.).
Clytia, *Clytia*, -æ, and *Clytie*, -æ (f.).
Clytiæ, *Clytiæ*, -ii (m.).
Clytus, *Clytus*, -i (m.).
Cnæus or *Cneius*, *Cnæus* or *Cneius*, -i (m.).
Cnidos, *Cnidos* or *Cnidus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cnidos*, *Cnidian*, *Cnidus*, -a, -um.
Cnæus, *Cnæus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cnæus*, *Cnæian*, *Cnæius*, -a, -um, and *Cnæiæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Cnæia*, -idis, and *Cnæia*, -idis.
Coblenz, *Confluentes*, -ium (m.); *Confluentia*, -æ (f.).
Cocalus, *Cocalus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Cocalus*, *Cocalis*, -idis (f.).
Cocceius, *Cocceius*, -ii (m.).
Cocinthum, *Cocinthum*, -i (n.).
Cocles, *Cocles*, -ytis (m.).
Cocytus, the, *Cocytus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Cocytus*, *Cocytus*, -a, -um.
Codomanus, *Codomanus*, -i (m.).
Codrus, *Codrus*, -i (m.).
Coelius, *Coelius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Coelius*, *Coellānus*, -a, -um.
Coelus, *Coelus*, -i (m.).
Coeranus, *Coeranus*, -i (m.).
Coeus, *Coeus*, -i (m.).
Conac, *Conacum*, -i (n.).
Conimbra, *Conimbrica*, -æ (f.).
Colchester, *Colcestris*, -æ (f.).
Colchis, *Colchis*, -idis and -idos (f.); of or belonging to *Colchis*, *Colchian*, *Colchicus*, -a, -um, and *Colchus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Colchis*, *Colchi*, -orum (m.).
Coldingham, *Coldania*, -æ, or *Colania*, -æ (f.).
Collatia, *Collatia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Collatia*, *Collatian*, *Collatinius*, -a, -um.
Colonia, *Colonia Agrippinensis* (f.).
Colonus, *Colonus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Colonus*, *Colōneus*, -a, -um.

Colophon, *Colophon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Colophon*, *Colōphōniacus*, -a, -um, and *Colophōnius*, -a, -um.
Colossæ, *Colossæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Colossæ*, *Colossian*, *Colossianus*, -a, -um; the *Colossians*, *Colossenses*, -ium (m.).
Columella, *Columella*, -æ (m.).
Comana, *Cōmāna*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Comana*, *Comānus*, -a, -um.
Comania, *Comania*, -æ (f.).
Comines, } *Cominium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cominium*, } *minium*, *Cominiānus*, -a, -um, and *Cominlus*, -a, -um.
Commagene, *Commagēnē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Commagene*, *Commagēnus*, -a, -um.
Commōdus, *Commōdus*, -i (m.).
Complutum, *Complutum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Complutum*, *Complutensis*, -e.
Compostella, *Compostella*, -æ (f.).
Compea, *Compea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Compea*, *Compeānus*, -a, -um.
Comum (now *Como*), *Cōmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Comum*, *Comensis*, -e.
Concari, the, *Concāri*, -orum (m.).
Concordia, *Concordia*, -æ (f.).
Condale, *Condāle*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Condale*, *Condas*, -atis, and *Condatinus*, -a, -um.
Conde, *Condatum*, -i (m.).
Condrusi, the, *Condrūsī*, -orum (m.).
Conon, *Conon*, -ōnis (m.).
Conrad, *Conradus*, -i (m.).
Consaburo, *Consaburo*, -onis (f.), and *Consaburum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Consaburo*, *Consaburensis*, e.
Consentia, } *Consentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Consentia*, } *sentia*, *Consentianus*, -a, -um.
Consentius, *Consentius*, -i (m.).
Considius, *Considius*, -i (m.).
Constance, *Constantia*, -æ (f.); name of a woman and of a city.
Constante, *Lake of*, *Brigantinus Lacus*.
Constans, } *Constans*, -antis (m.).
Constantia, *Constantia*, -æ (f.).
Constantina, *Constantina*, -æ (f.).
Constantine, *Constantinus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Constantine*, *Constantinīanus*, -a, -um.
Constantinople, *Constantinōpōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Constantinople*, *Constantinōpōliānus*, -a, -um; the *Straits of Constantinople*, *Bosphorus Thracicus*.
Constantius, *Constantius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Constantius*, *Constantiācus*, -a, -um; *Constantianus*, -a, -um; and *Constantiensis*, -e.
Conarus, *Conarus*, -i (m.).
Contessa, *Gulf of*, *Sinus Strymonicus*.
Contrebia, *Contrebia*, -æ (f.).
Conway, *Conovium*, -ii (m.).
Copa, *Copa*, -æ (f.).
Copæ, *Copæ*, -arum (f.); the *Lake of Copæ*, or *Lake Copæ*, *Copais*, -Ydis (f.), *palus*.
Copais, *Lake*, v. foregoing.
Copenhagen, *Hafnia* or *Haunia*, -æ (f.); *Codania*, -æ (f.).
Copontius, *Copontius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Copontius*, *Coponiānus*, -a, -um.
Coptus, *Coptus* or *Coptos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Coptus*, *Copticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Coptus*, *Coptites*, -æ (m.).
Cora, *Cōra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cora*, *Corānus*, -a, -um.
Coracensis, *Coracēstium*, -ii (m.).
Coras, *Coras*, -æ (m.).
Corax, *Corax*, -ācis (m.).
Corbio, *Corbio*, -onis (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Corbulo, *Corbulo*, -ōnis (m.).
Corcyra (now *Corfu*), *Corcyra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Corcyra*, *Corcyrean*, *Corcyreus*, -a, -um.
Cordoba, *Corduba*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cordoba*, *Cordubensis*, -e.
Cordus, *Cordus*, -i (m.).
Corea, *Corea*, -æ (f.).
Corfinium, *Corfinium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Corfinium*, *Corfiniensis*, -e, and *Corfinius*, -a, -um.
Corfu, v. *Corcyra*.
Corinna, *Corinna*, -æ (f.).
Corinth, *Corinthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Corinth*, *Corinthian*, *Corinthius*, -a, -um, and *Corinthiacus*, -a, -um; the *Gulf of Corinth*, *Sinus Corinthiacus*.
Coriolanus, *Coriolanus*, -i (m.).

Corioli, *Corioli*, -orum (m.).
Corippus, *Corippus*, -i (m.).
Cork, *Corragia* or *Corragia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cork*, *Corragiensis*, -e, or *Corcenais*, -e.
Cornelia, *Cornelia*, -æ (f.).
Cornelius, *Cornēlius*, -ii (m.); *Cornelian*, *Cornēlina*, -a, -um, and *Cornēllianus*, -a, -um; the *Cornelian family*, *Cornelia gens*.
Corniculium, *Corniculium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Corniculium*, *Corniculānus*, -a, -um.
Cornificius, *Cornificius*, -ii (m.).
Cornutus, *Cornutus*, -i (m.).
Cornwall, *Cornubia*, -æ (f.).
Coræbus, *Coræbus*, -i (m.).
Coromandel, *Coromandela*, -æ (f.).
Coron, } *Cōronē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Coron*, } *Coronæ*, } *Coronæus*, *Coronæus*, -a, -um; *Gulf of Coron*, *Sinus Messeniæus*.
Coronea, *Cōronēa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Coronea*, *Cōronensis*, -e.
Coronis, *Corōnis*, -Ydis (f.); son of *Coronis*, *Corōnides*, -æ (m.).
Corrae, *Cures*, -ium (m.).
Corisca, *Corisca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Corisca*, *Coriscan*, *Coriscus*, -a, -um, and *Coriscus*, -a, -um; the *Coriscæan*, *Coris*, -orum (m.).
Cortona, *Cortōna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cortona*, *Cortonenis*, -e.
Coruncanian, *Coruncānus*, -ii (m.).
Corunna, *Brigantium*, -ii, or *Caronium*, -ii (n.).
Corvus, *Corvus*, -i (m.).
Corybantæ, the, *Corybantæ*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Corybantæ*, *Corybantian*, *Corybantius*, -a, -um.
Corybas, *Corybas*, -antis (m.).
Corycus, *Cōrycus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Corycus*, *Corycian*, *Corycius*, -a, -um.
Corydon, *Cōrydon*, -ōnis (m.).
Coryna, *Cōryna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Coryna*, *Cōrynean*, *Cōryneus*, -a, -um.
Coryphæum, *Coryphæum*, -ii (m.).
Corythus, *Cōrythus*, -i (m.).
Cos (now *Stanco*), *Cos* or *Cōus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cos*, *Coan*, *Cōus*, -a, -um.
Cosa, *Cōsa*, -æ, and *Coæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cosa*, *Coanus*, -a, -um.
Cosconius, *Cosconius*, -ii (m.).
Cosenza, *Consentia*, -æ (f.).
Cosmus, *Cosmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cosmus*, *Cosmianus*, -a, -um.
Cossinius, *Cossinius*, -ii (m.).
Cossus, *Cossus*, -i (m.).
Cossutia, *Cossutia*, -æ (f.).
Cossutius, *Cossutius*, -ii (m.).
Cothon, *Cōthon*, -ōnis (f.).
Cotiae, *Cōtiæ*, -ōnis (m.).
Cotta, *Cotta*, -æ (m.).
Cottius, *Cōtlius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cottius*, *Cōtlian*, *Cōtliānus*, -a, -um; the *Cottian Alps*, *Alpes Cottianæ* or *Cottiae*.
Cotton, *Cotton*, -ōnis (f.).
Cottus, *Cottus*, -i (m.).
Cotus, *Cōtus*, -i (m.).
Cotyæum, *Cōtyæum*, -i (n.).
Cotyla, *Cōtyla*, -æ (m.).
Cotys, *Cōtya*, -Yis or *Yos* (m.).
Cotytio, *Cōtytio*, -is (f.).
Coventry, *Conventria*, -æ (f.).
Crabro, *Bovium*, -ii (m.).
Crægus (*Monks*), *Crægus*, -i (m.).
Cræcon, *Cracovia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cræcon*, *Cracoviensis*, -e.
Cranon, *Cranon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Cranon*, *Cranonian*, *Cranōnius*, -a, -um.
Cranor, *Cranor*, -ōris (m.).
Crassipes, *Crassipes*, -edis (m.).
Crassus, *Crassus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Crassus*, *Crassianus*, -a, -um.
Craterus, *Cratērus*, -i (m.).
Crates, *Crātes*, -ētis (m.); man's name.—2. *Crātes*, -is (m.), a river.
Crathis, } the, *Crāthis*, is and *Ydis* (m.).
Cratinus, *Cratinus*, -i (m.).
Cratippus, *Cratippus*, -i (m.).
Crato, *Crāto*, -ōnis (m.).
Craw, *La*, *Campi Lapidæ* (m.).
Crediton, *Cridia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Crediton*, *Cridiensis*, -e.
Cremate, *Crēmaste*, -es (f.).

Cremora, the, Crēmēra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the *Cremora*, Cremērensis, -æ.
Cremennit, Cremēnnicū, -i (m.).
Cremona, Crēmōna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cremona*, Crēmōnensis, -æ.
Cremulius, Cremulius, -ii (m.).
Crenatus, Crenātus, -i (m.).
Creon, Creon, -ontis (m.).
Cresphontes, Cresphontēs, -is (m.).
Cressy, Crisiacum, -i (n.).
Crete (now *Canadia*), Crēta, -æ, and Crētē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Crete*, Creticus, -a, -um;
Cretenis, e; poet., Cretæus, -a, -um, and Crētius, -a, -um; a *Creten*, Cres, -ētis (m.), *Cressa*, -æ (f.); the *Creten*, Crētes, -um.
Cretheus, Crēthēus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or relating to *Cretheus*, Crēthēus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Cretheus*, Crēthides, -æ (m.).
Crētea, Crētea, -æ (f.).
Crimæa, Chersonesus Taurica (f.); the *Crim Tartars*, Tauri, -orum (m.).
Crimisus, the, Crimisus, -i (m.).
Crispina, Crispina, -æ (f.).
Crispinus, Crispinus, -i (m.).
Crispus, Crispus, -i (m.).
Crisa, Crissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Crisa*, Crisæus, -a, -um.
Crithole, Critholē, -es (f.).
Critias, Critias, -æ (m.).
Crito, Crito, -ōnis (m.).
Critobolus, Critobolus, -i (m.).
Critolaus, Critolāus, -i (m.).
Critonius, Critōnius, -ii (m.).
Croatia, Croatia, -æ (f.).
Crocale, Crōcale, -es (f.).
Cræus, Cræus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Cræus*, Cræsius, -a, -um.
Cronstadt, Brassovia, -æ, and Stephānopolis, -is (f.).
Croton, } Croton, -ōnis, and Crōtōna, -æ (f.); of or be-
Crōlone, } longing to *Croton*, Crōtoniensis, -e; an
inhabitant of *Croton*, Crōtōniātes, -æ (m.).
Crustamerium, Crustāmērū, -ii, and Crustātīmū, -i (n.), and Crustāmērī, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to *Crustamerium*, Crustāmērū, -a, -um, and Crustātīmū, -a, -um.
Crustamium, Crustāmū, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Crustamium*, Crustāmū, -a, -um.
Ctesias, Ctesias, -æ (m.).
Ctesibius, Ctesibius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ctesibius*, Ctesibius, -a, -um.
Ctesiphon, Ctesāphon, -ontis (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Cuba, Cuba, -æ (f.).
Cubalium, Cuballum, -i (n.).
Cularo, Cularo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Cularo*, Cularōnensis, -æ.
Culeo, Culeo, -ōnis (m.).
Cumæ, Cūmæ, -arum (f.); also poet., Cymē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cumæ*, Cūmæus, -a, -um, and Cūmānus, -a, -um.
Cumberland, Cumbria, -æ (f.).
Cuneus, Cūnēus, -ei (m.).
Cunningham, Cunigamia, -æ (f.).
Cupid, Cūpido, -i (m.); Amor, -ōris (m.); of or relating to *Cupid*, Cupidīneus, -a, -um.
Cupienius, Cupiēnius, -ii (m.).
Cupra, Cupra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cupra*, Cuprensis, -æ.
Curdistan, Curdia, -æ (f.); the *Curds*, Curdi, -orum (m.).
Cūres, } Cūres, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cūres*,
Correse, } Cūrensis, -æ; an inhabitant of *Cūres*,
Cūres, -ētis (m.).
Curētes, the, Curētes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Curētes*, Curēticus, -a, -um.
Curvatus, Curvātus, -i (m.).
Curio, Curio, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Curio*, Curīōniānus, -a, -um.
Curiosolite, the, Curiosolitæ, -arum, and Curiosolites, -um (m.).
Curius, Curius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Curius*, Curīānus, -a, -um.
Curland, Curonia, -æ (f.).
Cursor, Cursor, -ōris (m.).
Curtius, Curtius, -ii (m.).
Curzola, Corcyra Nigra (f.).
Curzolari, Echinādes, -um (f.), insulæ.
Cutia, Cutia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cutia*, Cutēus, -a, -um.
Cuthbert, Cuthbertus, -i (m.).

Cutilia, Cutiliæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cutilia*, Cutiliensis, -æ, and Cutilius, -a, -um.
Cutina, Cutina, -æ (f.).
Cyane, Cūkne, -es (f.).
Cyaneon (islands), Cūkneæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to the *Cyaneon Islands*, *Cyaneon*, Cyaneus, -a, -um.
Cybele, Cūbēle, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cybele*, Cūbēlius, -a, -um.
Cyclades, the (islands), Cyclādes, -um (f.).
Cycnus, Cycnus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Cycnus*, Cūcēnius, -a, -um.
Cydas, Cydas, -æ (m.).
Cydippe, Cydippe, -es (f.).
Cydnus, the, Cydnus, -i (m.).
Cydonia, Cydonia, -æ, and Cydon, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Cydon*, Cydonian, Cydonius, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Cydon*, Cydon, -ōnis (m.); the inhabitants of *Cydon*, Cydoniātes, -arum (m.).
Cyllarus, Cyllarus, -i (m.).
Cyllene, Cūlēnē, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Cyllene*, Cyllentan, Cyllēnus, -a, -um, and Cyllenius, -a, -um.
Cylon, Cylon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Cylon*, Cylonius, -a, -um.
Cyme, Cyme, -es (f.); *Cymeau*, Cymæus, -a, -um.
Cymodoce, Cymōdōcē, -es (f.).
Cymothoe, Cymothōē, -es (f.).
Cynapes, the, Cynāpes, -is (m.).
Cynosarges, Cynōsarges, -i (m.).
Cynosephala, Cynōscēphalæ, -arum (f.).
Cynossema, Cynōssema, -atis (n.).
Cynthia, Cynthia, -æ (f.).
Cynthus (Mount), Cynthus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cynthus*, Cynthus, -a, -um.
Cynus, Cynus, -i (f.).
Cyparissia, Cyparissia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cyparissia*, Cyparissian, Cyparissius, -a, -um; Gulf of *Cyparissia*, Sinus Cyparissius.
Cyparissus, Cyparissus, -i (m.).
Cyprian, Cyprianus, -i (m.).
Cyprus, Cyprus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cyprus*, Cyprian, Cyprianus, -a, -um; Cyprius, -a, -um; and late, Cypriacus, -a, -um; poet. fem., Cypria, -idis (esp. as appell. of *Venus*).
Cypselus, Cypsellæ, -orum (n.).
Cypselus, Cypsellus, -i (m.); son of *Cypselus*, Cypsellides, -æ (m.).
Cyrene, Cyrenē, -es, and Cyrenæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cyrene*, Cyrenæan, Cyrenæus, -a, -um; Cyrenæus, -a, -um; and Cyrenensis, -æ; the country around *Cyrene*, Cyrenæalis, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Cyrene*, Cyrenæalī, -orum, and Cyrenenses, -i (m.).
Cyris, Cyrrus, -i (m.).
Cyrus, Cyrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cyrus*, Cyrenus, -a, -um.
Cyssus, Cyssus, -untis (f.).
Cyta, Cyta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cyta*, Cytean, Cytæus, -a, -um, and Cytæus, -a, -um (poet.); poet. fem., Cytæis, -idis.
Cythera, Cythēra, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Cythera*, Cythērēus, -a, -um, and Cythērīcus, -a, -um; poet. fem., Cythērēis, -idis; Cythērēas, -ādis; and Cythērēas, -æ (esp. as appell. of *Venus*).
Cythnus, Cythnus or Cythnos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Cythnus*, Cythnius, -a, -um.
Cyturus, Cyturus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cyturus*, Cyturian, Cyturius, -a, -um, and Cyturiacus, -a, -um.
Cyzicus, Cyzicus, -i (m.), man's name.—2. (f.) a city, and Cyzicus, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cyzicus*, Cyzicēnus, -a, -um.

D.

Dacæ, the, v. *Dakæ*.
Dacia, Dacia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Dacia*, Dacian, Dacicus, -a, -um; a *Dacian*, Dācus, -i (m.); the *Dacians*, Dāci, -orum (m.).
Dadala, Dadāla, -orum (n.).
Dadalon, Dadalion, -ōnis (m.).
Dadatus, Dadātus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Dadatus*, Dadalean, Dadallus, -a, -um, and Dadalæus, -a, -um.
Dagon, Dagon, indecl., and perhaps -ōnis (m.).
Dahæ, the, Dahæ, -arum (m.).
Dalecarlia, Dalecarlia, -æ (f.).
Dallia, Dallia, -æ (f.).
Dalmatia, Dalmatia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Da-*

malis, Dalmatian, Dalmaticus, -a, -um; the Dalmatians, Dalmatæ, -arum (m.).
Dama, Dāma, -æ (m.).
Damalis, Dāmālis, -is (f.).
Damaris, Dāmāris, -idis (f.).
Damascus, Damascus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Damascus, Damascus, -a, -um, and Damascenus, -a, -um; the territory of Damascus, Damascēnē, -es, and Damascēna, -æ (f.).
Damasichthon, Dāmāschithon, -ōnis (m.).
Damasippus, Damasippus, -i (m.).
Damio, Dāmio, -ōnis (m.).
Damocles, Dāmōcles, -is (m.).
Damocritus, Dāmōcritus, -i (m.).
Damotas, Damotas, -æ (m.).
Damon, Dāmon, -ōnis (m.).
Dana, Dānā, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dana, Dānā, -is, -um.
Dana, the, Dānā, -orum (m.).
Danæus, Dānæus, -i (m.); sons or descendants of Danæus, Dānæides, -arum (m.); daughters or female descendants of Danæus, Dānæides, -um (f.).
Danæus, the, Dānā, -orum (m.); Danish, Danicus, -a, -um; land of the Danes, v. Denmark.
Daniel, Daniel, -itis, and Daniëlus, -i (m.).
Dantisc, Dantiscum, -i (n.); Gedānum, -i (m.).
Danube, the, Dānūbius, -i (m.); Ister, -tri (m.) (prop. only a part); Danubian, Danubinus, -a, -um.
Daphne, Daphnē, -es (f.); of or belonging to Daphnē, Daphnæus, -a, -um, and Daphnicus, -a, -um.
Daphnis, Daphnis, -idis (m.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -untis (f.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -æ (f.).
Dardanelles (Strait of the), Hellespontus, -i (m.).
Dardania, Dardānia, -æ (f.); Dardanian, of or belonging to Dardania, Dardānius, -a, -um, and Dardanicus, -a, -um; the Dardaniæ, Dardāni, -orum (m.).
Dardanus, Dardānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Dardanus, Dardānus, -a, -um, and Dardānus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Dardanus, Dardānides, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of Dardanus, Dardānia, -idis; descendants of Dardanus, Dardānides, -arum contracted -ism (m.) (poet. for Trojans and Romans).
Dares, Dāres, -itis (m.).
Darius, Dārius, -ii, or Dārēus, -i (m.).
Darmstadt, Darmstadtium, -ii (n.); of Darmstadt, Darmstadt-nis, -æ.
Dartmouth, Dartmouth, -æ (f.).
Dascylium, Dascylium, -ii (n.); and Dascylos, -i (f.).
Darius, Dārius, -ii (m.).
Datis, Datis, -is (m.).
Daulis, } Daulia, -idis (f.); of Daulis, Daulian, Daulian, } lius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Daulias, -ādis.
Dauis, Daulia, -æ (f.); of Daulia, Daulian, } lius, -a, -um, and Dauliæus, -a, -um.
Dauis, Daulius, -i (m.).
Dauphny, Delphinatus, -ūs (m.); of Dauphny, Delphinus, -itis.
Daventry, Bennavenna, -æ (f.).
David, David, indecl., and Dāvid, -idis (m.); of or belonging to David, Dāvidæus, -a, -um.
David's, St., Menevia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to St. David's, Menevianis, -æ.
Davus, Dāvus, -i (m.).
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites, -æ (m.).
Deal, Dola, -æ (f.).
Deborah, Dēbōra, -æ (f.).
Debrechin, Debrechinum, -i (n.).
Decapolis, Decāpolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Decapolis, Decāpōlitānus, -a, -um.
Decella, Decēlla, -æ (f.).
Decentius, Decentius, -ii (m.).
Decetia, Decētia, -æ (f.).
Decidius, Decidius, -ii (m.).
Decimius, Decimius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Decimius, Decimianus, -a, -um.
Decius, Decētia, -æ (f.).
Decius, Decius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Decius, Decianus, -a, -um.
Dee, the, Deva, -æ (m.).
Deianira, Dēiānira, -æ (f.).
Deidamia, Dēiāmia, -æ (f.).
Deiopa, Dēiōpā, -æ (f.).
Deiotarus, Dēiōtārus, -i (m.).
Delphie, Delphie, -æ (f.).
Delphobe, Dēiophōbe, -æ (f.).
Delphobus, Dēiophōbus, -i (m.).
Dejanira, v. Delanira.

Delhi, Clisobora, -æ (f.).
Delphi, Delphium, -ii (m.).
Delia, Delia, -æ (f.).
Delium, Delium, -ii (n.).
Delos, Delos or Delus, -i (f.); of Delos, Delian, Delius, -a, -um, and Deliculus, -a, -um.
Delphi, Delphi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Delphi, Delphic, Delphicus, -a, -um.
Delta, Delta, indecl. (m.).
Delus, v. Delos.
Dēmdēs, Demēdes, -is (m.).
Demarata, Demarata, -æ (f.).
Demaratus, Dēmāritus, -i (m.).
Demes, Demes, -æ (m.).
Demetria, Demetrias, -ādis (f.); of or belonging to Demetrias, Demētricus, -a, -um.
Demetrius, Demetrius, -ii (n.).
Demetrius, Demetrius, -ii (m.).
Demurgus, Demurgus, -i (m.).
Demochares, Dēmōchāres, -is (m.).
Democrates, Democrates, -is (m.).
Democratus, Democratus, -i (m.); of Democratus, Democratus, -a, -um, and Democratus, -a, -um; the disciples of Democratus, Democrati or -criti, -orum (m.).
Demodocus, Demōdōcus, -i (m.).
Demoleon, Demōleon, -ontis (m.).
Demolus, Demōlūs, -i (m.).
Demonicus, Demōnicus, -i (m.).
Demophon, Demōphōon, -ontis (m.).
Demotica, Dēdymotichos, -i (n.).
Demosthenes, Dēmōsthēnes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Demosthenes, Demōsthēneus, -a, -um.
Dendera, v. Tenigra.
Denmark, Danla, -æ (f.); an inhabitant of Denmark, v. Dances.
Dennis, v. Denys.
Dentatus, Dentatus, -i (m.).
Dens, Dionysius, -ii (m.).
Drodale, Deodatus, -i (m.).
Derbe, Derbe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Derbe, Derbeus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Derbe, Derbētes, -æ (m.).
Derbent, Albanie portæ, -arum (f.).
Derbices, the, Derbices, -um (m.).
Derby, Darbia, -æ (f.); Derwentia, -æ (f.); Derbyshire, Derbicensis (Derbiensis) comitatus.
Deroctis, } Deroctis, -is (f.), and Derocto, -ūs (f.).
Derceto, } Dercyllus, Dercyllus, -i (m.).
Dercyllus, Dercyllus, -i (m.).
Derry, Daria, -æ (f.).
Dertona, Dertōna, -æ (f.).
Derwent, Derwent, -i (m.).
Desmond, Desmonia, -æ (f.).
Despoto (Mount), Rhodope, -es (f.).
Dessau, Dessavia, -æ (f.).
Detmold, Detmoldia, -æ (f.).
Deucalion, Deucalion, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Deucalion, Deucaliōneus, -a, -um; son of Deucalion, Deucaliōnes, and Deucaliēs, -æ (m.).
Deusponte, Biontium, -ii (n.).
Deva, Decidava, -æ (f.).
Deventer, Daventria, -æ (f.).
Deronsire, Deronia, -æ (f.).
Dexippus, Dexippus, -i (m.).
Dia, Dia, -æ (f.).
Diadumenus, Diadūmēnus, -i (m.).
Diagondas, Diagondas, -æ (m.).
Diagoras, Diāgōras, -æ (m.).
Diana, Diana, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Diana, Dianus, -a, -um.
Dianium, Dianium, -ii (n.).
Dicaea, Dicaea, -æ (f.).
Dicaearchia, Dicæarchia, -æ (f.); inhabitants of Dicaearchia, Dicæarchi, -orum (m.).
Dicaearchus, Dicæarchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Dicaearchus, Dicæarchēus, -a, -um.
Dicle (Mount), Dictæ, -es, and Dicta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dicle, Diclean, Dicleus, -a, -um.
Dictynna, Dictynna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Dictynna, Dictynneus, -a, -um.
Dictys, Dictys, -is or -yos (m.).
Didius, Didius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Didius, Didian, Didius, -a, -um.
Dido, Dido, -ūa, less usual -ōnis (f.).
Didyma, Didymia, -ōnis (m.).
Didymus, Didymus, -i (m.).
Diippe, Deppa, -æ (f.).
Digenta, Digentia, -æ (f.).

Digītius, *Dīgītius*, -ī (n.).
Digne, *Dinia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Dijon, *Dijio*, -onis (f.); *Diviodunum*, -ī (n.); *of or belonging to Dijon*, *Divionensis*, -e.
Dinarchus, *Dinarchus*, -ī (m.).
Dindymus, (*Mount*), *Dindŷmus*, -ī (m.), and *Dindŷma*, -ŷrum (n.); *of or belonging to Dindymus*, *Dindymenus*, -a, -um; *Dindŷmus*, -a, -um.
Dinia, *Dinia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dinia*, *Dinlensis*, -e.
Dinocharēs, *Dinochāres*, -is (m.).
Dinocrates, *Dinocrates*, -is (m.).
Dinomachus, *Dinōmāchus*, -es (f.).
Dinomachus, *Dinōmāchus*, -ī (m.).
Dinon, *Dinon* or *Dino*, -ōnis (m.).
Dio, *Dio* or *Dion*, -ōnis (m.).
Diocharēs, *Diōchāres*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Diocharēs*, *Diōchārinus*, -a, -um.
Diocles, *Dioclēa*, -æ (f.).
Diocles, *Diocles*, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Diocles*, *Dioclēus*, -a, -um.
Diocletian, *Diocletianus*, -ī (m.); *of or belonging to Diocletian*, *Diocletianus*, -a, -um.
Diodorus, *Diodōrus*, -ī (m.).
Diодотus, *Diōdōtus*, -ī (m.).
Diogenes, *Diōgēnes*, -is (m.).
Diognētus, *Diognētus*, -ī (m.).
Diognotus, *Diognōtus*, -ī (m.).
Diomedes, *Diōmēdes*, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Diomedes*, *Diōmēdean*, *Diōmēdeus*, -a, -um.
Dion, v. *Dio*.
Diōne, *Diōne*, -æ, and *Diona*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Diōne*, *Diōneus*, -a, -um.
Dionysia, *Dionŷsia*, -æ (f.).
Dionysius, *Dionŷsius*, -ī (m.).
Dionysodorus, *Dionŷsōdōrus*, -ī (m.).
Diophanes, *Diophānes*, -is (m.).
Diōres, *Diōres*, -æ (m.).
Diocuri, the, *Diocuri*, -orum (m.).
Diospolis, *Diospolis*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Diospolis*, *Diospolitānus*, -a, -um, and *masc. adj.* *Diospolitēs*, -æ.
Diotrephes, *Diōtrephes*, -is (m.).
Diphilus, *Diphilus*, -ī (m.).
Dipæa, *Dipæa*, -ādis (f.), a woman's name.—2. *Dipæa*, -antis (m.), a river.
Dipso, *Ādēpsum*, -ī (n.).
Dirce, *Dirce*, -æ, and *Dirca*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dirce*, *Dirceān*, *Dirceus*, -a, -um.
Discordia, *Discordia*, -æ (f.).
Diva, *Deva*, -æ (f.).
Diu, *Dium*, -ī (n.); *of or belonging to Dium*, *Dian*, *Diensis*, -e.
Divio, v. *Dijon*.
Divitiacus, *Divitīacus*, -ī (m.).
Divodurum, *Divodurum*, -ī (n.).
Divona, *Divōna*, -æ (f.).
Dnaeper, the, *Borysthēnes*, -is (m.).
Dnaster, the, *Danaster*, -tri, and *Tyras*, -æ (m.).
Docimus, *Docimus*, -ī (m.).
Dodona, *Dōdōna*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Dodona*, *Dodonæus*, -a, -um, and *Dodonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Dōdōnis*, -īdis.
Dolabella, *Dolabella*, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to Dolabella*, *Dolabellānus*, -a, -um.
Dolche, *Dolche*, -æ (f.).
Dolichus, *Dolichus*, -ī (m.).
Dulon, *Dōlon*, -ōnis (m.).
Dolonæ, the, *Dolonæ*, -arum (m.).
Dolopia, *Dōlōpia*, -æ (f.); the *Dolopians*, *Dōlōpes*, -um (m.); *Dolopian*, *Dōlōpēus*, -a, -um.
Domitia, *Domitia*, -æ (f.).
Domitian, *Domitianus*, -ī (m.).
Domitius, *Domitius*, -ī (m.); *of or belonging to Domitius*, *Domitius*, -a, -um, and *Domitianus*, -a, -um.
Don, the, *Tanais*, -is (m.).
Donatus, *Donatus*, -ī (m.).
Doneaster, *Danum*, -ī (n.).
Donegal, *Dungalla*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Donegal*, *Dungalensis*, -e.
Donusa, *Donūsa*, -æ (f.).
Dora, *Dora*, -æ (f.).
Dorcas, *Dorcas*, -īdis (f.).
Dorceus, *Dorcēus*, -eos and -ēi (m.).
Dorchester, *Dorcestria*, -æ (f.).
Dordogne, the, *Duranus*, -ī (m.).
Dorians, the, *Dōres*, -um (m.); *of or relating to the Dorians*, *Dorian*, *Dōrius*, -a, -um; *Doricus*, -a, -um; and *Dorienis*, -e; *fem. adj.*, *Doris*, -īdis; the country *of the Dorians*, *Dōris*, -īdis (f.).

Dorion, *Dorion*, -ī (n.).
Doris, v. *Dorians*.
Doriscus, *Doriscus*, -ī (f.).
Dornock, *Dornodūnum*, -ī (n.).
Doron, *Dōron* or *Dōrum*, -ī (n.).
Dorotheus, *Dorōtheus*, -ī (m.).
Dorothy, *Dorōthea*, -æ (f.).
Dorpat, *Dorpatum*, -ī, and *Derbatum*, -ī (n.).
Dorso, *Dorso*, -ōnis (m.).
Dort, *Dordracum*, -ī (n.); *of or belonging to Dort*, *Dordracensis*, -e.
Dortmund, *Dormundia*, -æ (f.); *Tremonia*, -æ (f.).
Dortrecht = *Dort*.
Dorus, *Dōrus*, -ī (m.).
Dorylaeum, *Dorŷlaeum*, -ī (n.); *of or belonging to Dorylaeum*, *Dorŷlaeus*, -a, -um, and *Dorŷlensis*, -e.
Dostades, *Doslādes*, -is (m.).
Dositheus, *Dositheus*, -ī (m.).
Dossennus, *Dossennus*, -ī (m.).
Doton, *Doton*, -ī (n.).
Doto, *Dōto*, -ōis (f.).
Douay, *Catuaucum*, -ī (n.); *Duacum*, -ī (n.); *of or relating to Douay*, *Duacensis*, -e.
Doubt, the, *Alduabis*, -is, or *Dubis*, -is (m.).
Douglas, *Duglasium*, -ī (n.).
Dourdan, *Dordanum*, -ī (n.).
Douro, the, *Durius*, -ī (m.).
Doux, the, v. *Donbe*.
Dover, *Dubria*, -is (m.); *Dubræ*, -arum (f.).
Down, *Dunum*, -ī (n.); *County Down*, *Dunensis Comitatus*.
Draburg, *Dravoburgum*, -ī (n.).
Draco, *Drāco*, -ōnis (m.).
Dragonara, *Garonium*, -ī (n.).
Dragone, the, *Drāco*, -ōnis (m.).
Drances, *Drances*, -is (m.).
Drapano, *Drepānum*, -ī (m.), *Promontorium*.
Drave, the, *Dravus*, -ī (m.).
Drepānum, *Drepānum*, -ī (n.), and *Drepāna*, -orum (n.).
Drinas, } the, *Drinus*, -ī (m.).
Drina, }
Drogheda, *Droghda*, -æ (f.).
Dromiscus, *Dromiscus*, -ī (f.).
Dromus, *Drōmus* or *Drōmos*, -ī (m.).
Drontheim, *Nidrosia*, -æ (f.).
Druentia, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to the Drusentia*, *Druenticus*, -a, -um.
Drusilla, *Drusilla*, -æ (f.).
Druso, *Druso*, -ōnis (m.).
Drusus, *Drūsus*, -ī (m.); *of or belonging to Drusus*, *Drusianus*, -a, -um, and *Drusinus*, -a, -um.
Dryade, the, *Dryādes*, -um (f.); a *Dryad*, *Dryas*, -īdis.
Dryas, *Dryas*, -antis (m.); *son of Dryas*, *Dryantīdes* or *Dryantides*, -æ (m.).
Drymæ, *Drymæ*, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Drymæ*, *Drymæus*, -a, -um.
Drymo, *Drymo*, -ōis (f.).
Drymusa, *Drymūsa*, -æ (f.).
Dryope, *Dryōpe*, -æ (f.).
Dryopes, the, *Dryōpes*, -um (m.).
Dubia, the, *Dubia*, -is (m.).
Dublin, *Dublinum*, -ī (n.); *Dublinia*, -æ (f.); and *perhaps Eblana*, -æ (f.); *of Dublin*, *Dublinensis*, -e.
Dubria, *Dubria*, -is (m.).
Dudley, *Dudleia*, -æ (f.).
Duero or *Donro* = *Durius*, q. v.
Duillius, *Duillius*, -ī (n.); *Duillian*, *Duillius*, -a, -um.
Duina, *Duina*, -æ (f.).
Dulgibini, the, *Dulgibini*, -orum (m.).
Dulichium, *Dulichium*, -ī (n.); *of or belonging to Dulichium*, *Dulichian*, *Dulichius*, -a, -um.
Dumbarton or *Dunbriton*, *Britannodunum*, -ī (n.).
Dumfries, *Dunfreia*, -æ (f.).
Dumnacus, *Dumnacus*, -ī (m.).
Dumnorix, *Dumnōrix*, -īdis (m.).
Dunbar, *Dunbarum*, -ī (m.).
Dunblain, *Dunblanum*, -ī (n.).
Dundaik, *Dunkranum*, -ī (m.).
Dundee, *Allectum*, -ī (m.).
Dunkirk, *Dunquerca*, -æ (f.).
Dunstan, *Dunstanus*, -ī (m.).
Durance, the, *Druentia*, -æ (m.).
Duranus, the, *Duranus*, -ī (m.).
Durazzo, v. *Dyrachium*.
Duria, the, *Duria*, -æ (f.).
Durham, *Dunelmum*, -ī (n.); *of or belonging to Durham*, *Dunelmensis*, -e.
Duris, *Duris*, -īdis (m.).

Durius, the (now *Douro*), *Durius*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Durius*, *Duriensis*, -e.
Durnomagus, *Durnomagus*, -i (f.).
Durocortorum, *Durocortorum*, -i (m.).
Duronis, *Duronis*, -e (f.).
Duronis, *Duronis*, -i (m.).
Dusseldorf, *Dusseldorpium*, -i (m.).
Duina, the, *Duina*, -e (f.); *Carambels*, -is (m.).
Dymas, *Dymas*, -antis (m.); daughter of *Dymas*, *Dymantis*, -idis (f.).
Dyme, *Dyme*, -es, and *Dymæ*, -arum (f.); *Dymæon*, *Dymæus*, -a, -um.
Dyrrachium, } *Dyrrachium*, -i (m.); of or belonging to
Durazzo, } *Dyrrachium*, *Dyrrachinus*, -a, -um;
the inhabitants of *Dyrrachium*, *Dyrrachini* or -eni,
-orum (m.).

E.

Edith, v. *Edith*.
Eadulph, *Eadulphus*, -i (m.).
Earinus, *Earinus*, -i (m.).
Eberdorf, *Aula Nova* (f.).
Ebora, } *Ebora*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ebora*,
Ebora, } *Eborensis*.
Eboracum, (York), *Eboracum*, -i (m.); of or belonging
to *Eboracum*, *Eboracensis*, -e.
Ebro, the, *Ibèrus*, -i (m.).
Ebura, *Ebura*, -e (f.).
Eburodunum, *Eburodunum*, -i (m.); of or belonging
to *Eburodunum*, *Eburodunensis*, -e.
Eburones, the, *Eburones*, -um (m.).
Eburonices, the, *Eburonices*, -um (m.).
Edis, } *Ebùrus* or *Ebusos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Ebusus, } *Ebusus*, *Ebùritanus*, -a, -um.
Ecbatana, *Ecbātāna*, -orum (m.), and -e (f.), and
-āne, -arum (f.).
Ecetra, *Ecetra*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ecetra*,
Coetrānus, -a, -um.
Echecrates, *Echecrātes*, -is (m.).
Echedemus, *Echēdēmus*, -i (m.).
Echidna, *Echidna*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Echidna*,
Echidnæus, -a, -um.
Echinades, the, *Echinādes*, -um (f.), insulae.
Echinus, *Echinus*, -i (f.).
Echinussa, *Echinussa*, -e (f.).
Echion, *Echion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Echion*,
Echiōnius, -a, -um; son of *Echion*, *Echiōnides*, -e
(m.).
Echo, *Echo*, -ūs (f.).
Eculeo, *Eculeo*, -ōnis (m.).
Eden, the, *Ituna*, -e (f.).
Edessa, *Edessa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Edessa*,
Edessæus, -a, -um, and *Edessæus*, -a, -um.
Edinburgh, *Alata Castra* (n.); *Edinum* or *Eden-*
burgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Edinburgh*, *Eden-*
burgensis, -e.
Edetani, the, *Edetani*, -orum (m.).
Edgar, *Edgarus*, -i, and *Edgar*, -āris (m.).
Edith, *Editha*, -e (f.).
Edmund, *Edmundus*, -i (m.).
Edmon, *Edmon*, indecl. (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.),
name of a country, *Idumma*, -e (f.).
Edoni, the, *Edōni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Edoni, *Edonians*, *Edōnus*, -a, -um, and *Edonius*,
-a, -um; pecul. fem., *Edōnia*, -idis.
Edonus (Mount), *Edōnus*, -i, and *Edon*, -ōnis (m.).
Edusa, *Edusa*, -e (f.).
Edward, *Edwardus*, -i, and *Edwardus*, -i (m.).
Edwin, *Edwinus*, -i (m.).
Edion, *Edion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Edion*,
Ediōnus, -a, -um.
Egbert, *Egbertus*, -i (m.).
Egeria, *Egéria*, -e (f.).
Egerius, *Egérius*, -i (m.).
Egestinus, *Egēstinus*, -i (m.).
Egesta, *Egesta*, -e (f.).
Egidius, *Egidius*, -i (m.).
Engina, v. *Englia*.
Egmont, *Egmontium*, -i (n.).
Egnatia, *Egnātia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Egnatia*,
Egnātinus, -a, -um.
Egnatius, *Egnātinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Egnatius*,
Egnātinus, -a, -um.
Egypt, *Egyptus* and -tos, -i (f.), v. *Egypt*.
Elebea, *Elebea*, -e (f.).

Elæa, *Elæa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elæa*, *Elæ-*
ensis, -e.
Elæus, *Elæus*, -untis (f.).
Elam, *Elam*, indecl. (m.); descendants of *Elam*, the
Elamites, *Elamitæ*, -arum.
Elatæa, *Elatæa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elatæa*, *Ela-*
tensis, -e, and *Elatensis*, -e.
Elati, *Elati*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elati*, *Ela-*
niticus, -a, -um.
Elatius, *Elatius*, -i (m.); son of *Elatius*, *Elatius*, -i (m.).
Elaver, } the, *Eläver*, -ēris (m.).
Ellier, }
Elba, *Ilva*, -e (f.); *Ethalia*, -e (f.).
Elbe, the, *Albis*, -is (m.).
Elbing, *Elbinga*, -e (f.).
Eldred, *Eldredus*, -i (m.).
Elia, } *Elæa*, -e (f.); of *Elæa*, *Elætic*, *Elæticus*,
Vellia, } -a, -um, and *Elæites*, -e (m.).
Eleanor, *Eleanora*, -e (f.).
Elazar, *Elazar*, -āris, and *Elazarus*, -i (m.).
Electra, *Electra*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Electra*,
Electrus, -a, -um.
Electryon, *Electryon*, -ōnis (m.).
Electus, *Electus*, -i (m.).
Elcsta, *Elcstæa*, -e (f.).
Eleleus, *Eleleus*, -e (f.).
Elephantine, *Elephantine*, -e (f.).
Elephantis, *Elephantis*, -idis (f.).
Elmas, *Elmas*, -e (f.).
Elensis, *Elensis* or *Elasini*, -inis (f.); of or belonging
to *Elensis*, *Elensini*, *Elensinus*, -a, -um, and
Elensinus, -a, -um.
Elas, *Elas*, -e (m.).
Elcius, *Elcius*, -i (m.).
Elizer, *Elizer*, indecl. (m.).
Eljah = *Elia*.
Elmea, *Elmea*, -e (f.).
Elmo (Mount), *Olympus*, -i (m.).
Elmolia, *Elmolia*, -idis (f.).
Elis, *Elis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Elis*, *Elion*,
Elis or *Eléus*, -a, -um; late *Elidenis*, -e; pecul.
fem., *Elis*, -idis.
Elisa, *Elisa* or *Elissa*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Elisa*,
Elisæus, -a, -um.
Elizabeth, *Elisabetha*, -e (f.), also indecl.
Elisba, *Elisba*, -i (m.).
Eliza, *Eliza*, -e (f.).
Elizabeth, v. *Elizabeth*.
Elmely, *Ulmētum*, -i (n.).
Elorus, *Elorus*, -i (m.), and *Elorum*, -i (n.); of or be-
longing to *Elorus*, *Elorian*, *Elorius*, -a, -um, and
Elorinus, -a, -um; also written *Helorus*, &c.
Elpenor, *Elpenor*, -ōris (m.).
Elisneur, *Elisneur*, -e (f.).
Elusa, *Elusa*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Elusa*, *Elu-*
sini, -orum, and *Elusates*, -um (m.).
Elv, *Elv*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Elv*, *Elvensis*, -e.
Elymæ, the, *Elymæ*, -orum (m.); the country of the
Elymæi, *Elymæi*, -idis (f.).
Elysius, *Elysius*, -i (m.); *Elysius*, *Elysius*, -a, -um;
the *Elysiac Fields*, *Elysi Campi*.
Emathia, *Emathia*, -e (f.); *Emathian*, *Emathian*,
-a, -um; pecul. fem., *Emathia*, -idis.
Emathion, *Emathion*, -ōnis (m.).
Embold, *Amphypolis*, -is (f.).
Embrus, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.).
Emerio or *Emery*, *Almericus*, -i (m.).
Emeria, } *Emēritia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Eme-*
Meridia, } *ritia*, *Emēritānus*, -a, -um, and *Emēri-*
tensis, -e.
Emisa, *Emisa* or *Emēsa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to
Emisa, *Emisæus*, -a, -um.
Emma, *Emma*, -e (f.).
Emmaswell, *Emmaswell*, indecl. (m.).
Emmusa, *Emmusa*, -i (f.).
Emodus (Mount), *Emodus*, -i (m.), Mons *Emodi*,
-orum (m.); Montes; and *Emodes*, -is (m.), Mons.
Empedocles, *Empedocles*, -is (m.); *Empedocleus*, *Em-*
pedocleus, -a, -um.
Emporia, *Empōria*, -orum (n.).
Emporia, *Empōrie*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Emporia, *Empōritānus*, -a, -um.
Empulium, *Empulium*, -i (n.).
Eme, the, *Amisia*, -e, and *Amisius*, -i (m.).
Encecladus, *Encecladus*, -i (m.).
Endymion, *Endymion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to
Endymion, *Endymionius*, -a, -um.
Eneth, v. *Heneth*.
Engaddi, } *Engadda*, -e (f.).
Ain Jidy, }

Engliem, Anglia, -æ (f.).
Engia or Engia, Ægina, -æ (f.). q. v.
*England, Anglia, -æ (f.). v. Britain; English, Angli-
 cius, -a, -um, and Anglicanus, -a, -um; an
 Englishman, Anglus, -i (m.); New England, Nova
 Anglia (f.); a New Englander, Novus Anglicanus.*
*Engyon, Engyon, -i (n.); of or belonging to Engyon,
 Engyon, -a, -um.*
Enipeus, Enipēus, -eos or -ei (m.).
*Enna, Enna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Enna, En-
 næus, -a, -um, and Ennensis, -e.*
Enneacremos, Enneacremos, -i (m.).
Enneapolis, Ennepōlis, -is (f.).
*Ennius, Ennius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Ennius,
 Ennlanus, -a, -um.*
Ennodius, Ennodius, -ii (m.).
Ennomus, Ennomus, -i (m.).
*Enoch, Enoch, indecl. (m.); sons, descendants of
 Enoch, Enochites, -arum (m.).*
Enos, Enos, -i (f.).
*Entella, Entella, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Entella,
 Entellinus, -a, -um.*
Entellus, Entellus, -i (m.).
Enyo, Enyo, -ūs (f.).
*Eorda, Eorda, -æ (f.); Eordæan, Eordæus, -a, -um,
 and Eordensis, -e.*
Epaminondas, Epaminondas, -æ (m.).
Epaphras, Epaphras, -æ (m.).
*Epaphroditus, Epāphrōdītus, -i (m.); of or relating
 to Epaphroditus, Epaphroditianus, -a, -um.*
Epaphus, Epaphus, -i (m.).
Epēans, the, Epēi, -orum (m.).
Eperetus, Eperētus, -i (m.).
Eperies, Aperiascio, -onis (f.); Eperies, -arum (f.).
Epeus, Epeus, -i (m.).
*Ephesus, Ephēsus, -i (f.); of Ephesus, Ephesian,
 Ephēsius, -a, -um, and Ephesinus, -a, -um.*
Ephialtes, Ephialtes, -æ (m.).
Ephorus, Ephorus, -i (m.).
Ephraim, Ephraim, indecl. and Ephraimus, -i (m.).
*Ephya, Ephya, -æ, and Ephyre, -es (f.); of or be-
 longing to Ephya, Ephyreus, -a, -um, and Ephy-
 reus, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ephya (a Co-
 rinthian), Ephyreides, -æ (m.); Ephyreias, -adis (f.).*
Epicharis, Epicharis, -is (m.).
*Epicharmus, Epicharmus, -i (m.); of Epicharmus,
 Epicharmus, -a, -um.*
Epictetus, Epictētus, -i (m.).
Epicrates, Epicrates, -is (m.).
Epictetus, Epictētus, -i (m.).
*Epicurus, Epicūrus, -i (m.); of Epicurus, Epicurean,
 Epicūreus, -a, -um.*
*Epidaemius, Epidaemius, -i (f.); of Epidaemius, Epi-
 damnius, Epidaemius, -a, -um.*
*Epidauros, Epidauros, -i (f.); and Epidaurum, -i (n.);
 of Epidauros, Epidaurian, Epidaurius, -a, -um, and
 late Epidauritanus, -a, -um.*
Epidicus, Epidīcus, -i (m.).
Epigēnes, Epigēnes, -is (m.).
Epigoni, the, Epigōni, -orum (m.).
Epimēnides, Epimēnides, -is (m.).
*Epimetheus, Epimēthēus, -eos and -ei (m.); daughter
 of Epimetheus, Epimēthis, -idis (f.).*
Epiphaneus, Epiphāneus, -is (m.).
Epiphania, Epiphānia, -æ (f.).
Epiphanius, Epiphānius, -ii (m.).
Epipola, Epipōla, -arum (f.).
*Epirus, Epirus and Epiros, -i (f.); of or belonging to
 Epirus, Epirōticus, -a, -um, and Epiroensis, -e; an
 inhabitant of Epirus, an Epirote, Epirōtes and Epi-
 rota, -æ (m.).*
Epona, Epona, -æ (f.).
Epopeus, Epōpēus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Epopus, Epōpus, -i (m.).
Eporedia, Eporedia, -æ (f.).
Eppius, Eppius, -ii (m.).
Epponina, Epponina, -æ (f.).
*Epytus, Epytus, -i (m.); son of Epytus, Epytides, -æ
 (m.).*
Erastinus, the, Erastinus, -i (m.).
Erastriatus, Erastriātus, -i (m.).
Erasmus, Erasmus, -i (m.).
Erastus, Erastus, -i (m.).
Erato, Erato, -ūs (f.).
Eratothēnes, Eratothēnes, -is (m.).
*Erbeus, Erbeus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Er-
 beus, Erbesensis, -e.*
*Erebus, Erebus, -i (m.); of Erebus, Erebeus, -a,
 -um.*

*Erechtheus, Erechthēus, -ēos or -ei (m.); of or relating
 to Erechtheus, Erechthēus, -a, -um; son or descendant
 of Erechtheus, Erechthides, -æ (m.); daughter or
 female descendant of Erechtheus, Erechthis, -idis.*
*Ereus, Ereus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Ereus,
 Ereian, Ereusius, -a, -um.*
Eretri = Erythra, q. v.
*Eretria, Eretria, -æ (f.); of Eretria, Eretrian, Ere-
 trius, -a, -um; Eretriensis, -æ and Eretrias, -atis
 (m., f.); the Eretrians (sect of Eretrian philosophers),
 Eretrici, -orum (m.).*
*Eretum, Eretum, -i (n.); of Eretum, Eretian, Ere-
 tinus, -a, -um.*
Erfurt, Erfordia, -æ (f.).
*Ergavica, Ergavica, -æ (f.); of Ergavica, Ergavi-
 censis, -e.*
*Ergetum, Ergetum, -ii (n.); of Ergetum, Ergetian,
 Ergetinus, -a, -um.*
Erginus, Erginus, -i (m.).
Erichtho, Erichtho, -ūs (f.).
*Erichthonius, Erichthōnius, -ii (m.); of or derived from
 Erichthonius, Erichthonius, -a, -um.*
Ericinus, Ericinus, -i (n.).
Eridanus, the, Eridānus, -i (m.).
*Erigone, Erigōne, -es (f.); of or relating to Erigone,
 Erigōneus, -a, -um.*
Erigonus, Erigōnus, -i, and Erigon, -ōnis (m.).
Erinna, Erinna, -æ, and Erinnæ, -es (f.).
Erinus, Erinus, -yos (f.).
*Eriphyle, Eriphylē, -es, and Eriphyla, -æ (f.); of or
 belonging to Eriphyle, Eriphylæus, -a, -um.*
Eris, Eris, -idis (f.).
Erisichthon, Erisichthōn, -ōnis (m.).
Eristi, Eristus, q. v.
Eriza, Eriza, -æ (f.); of Eriza, Erizenus, -a, -um.
Erlangen, Erlanga, -æ (f.).
Ernesti, Ernestus, -i (m.).
Eros, Eros, -ōtis (m.).
Erycina, v. Eryx.
*Erymanthus (Mount), Erymanthus, -i (m.); of Ery-
 manthus, Erymanthian, Erymanthius, -a, -um;
 pecul. fem., Erymanthias, -adis, and Erymanthis,
 -idis.*
Erymas, Erymas, -antis (m.).
*Erythea, Erythēa or -thia, -æ (f.); of or relating to
 Erythea, Erythēus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Erythēis,
 -idis.*
*Erythra, Erythra, -arum (f.); of or relating to Ery-
 thra, Erythraean, Erythraeus, -a, -um.*
*Eryx (Mount), Eryx, -ycis (m.); of or relating to Eryx,
 Erycinus, -a, -um; esp. in fem., Erycina, as appell.
 of Venus. 2. a man's name, Eryx, -ycis (m.).*
Esaias, Esaias, -æ (m.).
Esaro, the, Esar, -is (m.).
Esau, Esau, indecl., and Esavus, -i (m.).
Escuriat, Escuriacum, -i, and Escuriale, -is (n.).
Esdras, Esdras, -æ (m.).
Esimo, the, Esia, -is (m.).
Est, the, Esca, -æ (f.).
Estade, Esia, -æ (f.).
Esthiazar, Stratonicea, -æ (f.); Laodicæ, -æ (f.).
Eupatel, Cope, Ampelusia, -æ (f.).
Esquilia, Esquilæ, -arum (f.).
*Esquiline (Mount), Esquilinus, -i (m.); Mons; of the
 Esquilæ, Esquiline, Esquilinus, -a, -um, and (from
 Esquilæ) Esquilus, -a, -um.*
*Essedones, the, Essēdōnes, -um (m.); of or relating to
 the Essedones, Essēdōnius, -a, -um.*
Esseni, the, Esseni, -orum (m.).
Essenida, Xanthus, -i (f.).
Essui, the, Essui, -orum (m.).
Estelle, Stella, -æ (f.).
Ester, Esther, indecl. (f.).
*Extremadura, Extrema Durii or Extremadura, -æ
 (f.).*
Euila, Euila, -æ (f.).
*Eteocles, Eteocles, -is and -eos (m.); of or relating to
 Eteocles, Eteocleus, -a, -um.*
Ethelbald, Ethelbaldus, -i (m.).
Ethelbert, Ethelbertus, -i (m.).
Ethelfred, Ethelfredus, -i (m.).
Ethelred, Ethelredus, -i (m.).
Ethelstan, Ethelstanus, -i (m.).
Ethelwald, Ethelwaldus, -i (m.).
Ethelwold, Ethelwoldus, -i (m.).
*Ethiopia, Ethiopia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Ethiopia,
 Ethiopian, Ethīopius, -a, -um, and Ethīops, -ōpis;
 the Ethiopians, Ethīopes, -um (m.).*
Ethopia, Ethiopia, -æ (f.).
Etiocæsa, Etiocæsa, -æ (f.).

Etruria, Etruria, -æ (f.); Tyrrhenia, -æ, and Tuscia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Etruria, Etrurian, Etruscus, -a, -um; Tyrrhénicus, -a, -um; Tyrrhénus, -a, -um; Tuscanus, -a, -um; Tuscánus, -a, -um; and Tuscánicus, -a, -um; the Etrurians, Etrusci, -orum; Tusci, -orum; and Tyrrhēni, -orum (m.).
Eu, Auga, -æ (f.); Augium, -ii (m.).
Eubius, Eubius, -ii (m.).
Eubœa, Eubœa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Eubœa, Eubœan, Eubœus, -a, -um, and Euboicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Eubœis, -idis.
Eubulides, Eubulides, -æ (m.).
Eubulus, Eubulus, -i (m.).
Eucheria, Euchéria, -æ (f.).
Eucherius, Euchérius, -ii (m.).
Euclid, Euclides, -æ (m.).
Eucius, Euctus, -i (m.).
Eudæmon, Eudæmon, -onis (m.).
Eudamus, Eudāmus, -i (m.).
Eudemus, Eudēmus, -i (m.).
Eudorus, Eudōrus, -i (m.).
Eudotes, the, Eudotes, -um (m.).
Eudoxia, Eudoxia, -æ (f.).
Eudoxus, Eudoxus, -i (m.).
Eufemia, Gulf of, Vibonensis Sinus.
Eugene, } Eugénus, -ii (m.).
Eugenius, }
Eugenium, Eugénium, -ii (a.).
Euhemerus, Euhēmērus, -i (m.).
Euhydrium, Euhydrium, -ii (n.).
Eumædes, Eumēdes, -is (m.).
Eumelus, Eumēlus, -i (m.).
Eumenes, Eumēnes, -is (m.); of or relating to Eumenes, Eumēnētus, -a, -um.
Eumenia, Eumēnia, -æ (f.).
Eumenides, the, Eumēnides, -um (f.), v. *Fury*, in the first part.
Eumolpus, Eumolpus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Eumolpus, Eumolpides, -æ (m.); the descendants of Eumolpus, the Eumolpidae (a priestly family), Eumolpidae, -arum (m.).
Eumolus, Eumōlus, -i (m.).
Eunice, Eunice, -es (f.).
Eunomus, Eunōmus, -i (m.).
Eunus, Eunus, -i (m.).
Euoedia, Euodia, -æ (f.).
Eupalium, Eupalium, -ii (a.), and Eupalia, -æ (f.).
Eupator, Eupātor, -ōris (m.).
Euphemia, Euphemia, -æ, or Euphēme, -es (f.).
Euphorbus, Euphorbus, -i (m.).
Euphorion, Euphōrion, -ōnis (m.).
Euphranor, Euphrānor, -ōris (m.).
Euphrates, the, Euphrātes, -is, acc. -em and -en (m.); of or relating to the Euphrates, Euphratēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem. in late poet.*, Euphrātis, -idis.
Euphronius, Euphrōnius, -ii (m.).
Euphrosyne, Euphrōsyne, -es, and Euphrōsyna, -æ (f.).
Eupolemus, Eupolēmus, -i (m.).
Eupolis, Eupōlis, -idis (m.).
Eure, the, Audura, -æ (f.).
Euripides, Euripīdes, -is (m.); of or relating to Euripides, Euripidean, Euripidēs, -a, -um.
Euripus, Eurīpus, -i (m.).
Euronus, Eurōnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Euronus, Eurōnensis, -æ.
Europa (daughter of Agenor).
Europe, Eurōpe, -æ, and Eurōpe, -es (f.); of or relating to Europe, European, Eurōpæus, -a, -um, and Eurōpensis, -æ (late).
Europus, Eurōpus, -i (m.).
Eurōtas, the, Eurōtas, -æ (m.).
Euryale, Euryāle, -es (f.).
Euryalus, Euryālus, -i (m.).
Euryanassa, Euryānassa, -æ (f.).
Eurybates, Eurybātes, -is (m.).
Eurybides, Eurybīdes, -is (m.).
Eurycles, Euryclēs, -æ (f.).
Eurydamas, Eurydāmas, -antis (m.).
Eurydice, Eurydīce, -es, and Eurydica, -æ (f.).
Eurylochus, Eurylōchus, -i (m.).
Eurymachus, Eurymachus, -i (m.).
Eurymedon, Eurymēdon, -ontis (m.).
Eurymus, Eurymus, -i (m.); son of Eurymus, Eurymides, -æ (m.).
Euryome, Euryōme, -es (f.).
Euryone, Euryōne, -es (f.).
Eurypylos, Eurypylus, -i (m.); of Eurypylos, Eurypylus, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Eurythene, Eurythēnes, -is (m.).

Eurystheus, Eurysthēus, -æos or -ei (m.); of or relating to Eurystheus, Eurysthēus, -a, -um.
Eurytion, Eurytion, -ōnis (m.).
Eurytus, Eurytus, -i (m.); daughter of Eurytus, Eurytis, -idis (f.).
Eusebius, Eusebius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Eusebius, Eusebianus, -a, -um.
Eustace, Eustachius, -ii (m.).
Eustathius, Eustathius, -ii (m.).
Euterpe, Euterpe, -es (f.).
Euthyocrates, Euthykrātes, -is (m.).
Eutræpius, Eutræpius, -i (m.).
Eutropius, Eutropius, -ii (m.).
Eutyche, Eutyche, -is (m.).
Eutychides, Eutychides, -æ (m.).
Eutychis, Eutychis, -idis (f.).
Eutychius, Eutychius, -ii (m.).
Euxine, the (Sea), Euxinus, -i (m.), Pontus, and Euxinum, -i (a.), Mare; *Euxine* (as *adj.*), Euxinus, -a, -um.
Evo, v. *Eve*.
Evadne, Evadne, -es (f.).
Evagoras, Evagōras, -æ (m.).
Evagrus, Evagrus, -i (m.).
Evan, Evan, -antis (m.).
Evander, Evander, -dri, and Evandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to Evander, Evandrius, -a, -um.
Evanthia, Evanthia, -æ (f.).
Evanthius, Evanthius, -ii (m.).
Eve, Eva, -æ (f.).
Evemor, Evēmōr, -ōris (m.).
Evēnus, the, Evēnus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Evēnus, Evēninus, -a, -um.
Everard, Everardus, -i (m.).
Evara, Evara, -æ (f.).
Eveus, Eborica, -æ (f.); Ebroicæ, -arum (f.); of Eborac, Ebroicensis, -æ.
Ez, the, Ica, -æ (f.).
Ezadius, Ezādius, -ii (m.).
Excium, Excium, -i (a.).
Ezeter, Ica Dannoniorum; Exonia, -æ (f.); of Ezeter, Exoniensis, -æ.
Esquilæ, v. *Esquitiæ*.
Eschias, } Eschias, -æ (m.).
Eschias, }
Eschiel, Eschiel, -is (m.).
Ezra, Ezra, -æ, or Ezdras, -æ (m.).

F.

Fabaris, the, Fābāris, -is (m.).
Fabatus, Fabātus, -i (m.).
Faberius, Faberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Faberius, Faberianus, -a, -um.
Fabianus, } Fabianus, -i (m.).
Fabian, }
Fabius, Fābius, -ii (m.); of Fabius, Fabian, Fabius, -a, -um, and Fabianus, -a, -um; the Fabii, Fābi, -orum (m.).
Fabrateria, Fabrāteria, -æ (f.); of or relating to Fabrateria, Fabraternus, -a, -um.
Fabricius, Fabricius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Fabricius, Fabrician, Fabricius, -a, -um, and Fabricianus, -a, -um.
Fabulla, Fabulla, -æ (f.).
Fabullus, Fabullus, -i (m.).
Fadia, Fadia, -æ (f.).
Fadius, Fadius, -ii (m.).
Faenus, Faventia, -æ (f.), q. v.
Fæstia, Fæstīle, -arum, and Fæstīla, -æ (f.); of or relating to Fæstia, Fæstulius, -a, -um.
Fagatal, Fāgatal, -allis (m.); of or belonging to the Fagatal, Fāgatalis, -æ.
Fairford, Pulchrum Vadum, -i (a.).
Faith, Fides, -ei (f.).
Falcidius, Falcidius, -ii (m.); of Falcidius, Falcidius, -a, -um, and Falcidianus, -a, -um.
Falērit, Falērit, -orum (m.); of Falērit, Falēritius, -a, -um; Falēritensis, -æ; and Falēritiensis, -æ.
Falernian, Falernus, -a, -um; the Falernian wine, vinum Falernum; the Falernian district, Falernus ager.
Falmouth, Voliba, -æ (f.); Centonis Ostia, -orum (a.).
Famieh, Apamēa, -æ (f.), Syriæ.
Fannius, Fannius, -ii (m.); of Fannius, Fannius, -a, -um, and Fannianus, -a, -um.

Farfa, } *the, Farfārus*, -i, or *Fabaris*, -is (m.).
Farfarus, }
Furnham, *Vindomum*, -i (n.).
Faro di Messina, *Sicilium Fretum* (n.).
Farna, *Pharānus*, -i (f.).
Faunus, *Faunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faunus*,
Faunus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Faunus*,
Faunigena, -æ (m.).
Fausta, *Fausta*, -æ (f.).
Faustianus, *Faustianus*, -i (m.).
Faustina, *Faustina*, -æ (f.).
Faustinus, *Faustinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faus-
tinus*, *Faustianus*, -a, -um.
Faustulus, *Faustulus*, -i (m.).
Faustus, *Faustus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faustus*,
Faustianus, -a, -um.
Faventia, *Faventia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Faventia*,
Faventinus, -a, -um.
Faveria, *Faveria*, -æ (f.).
Favonius, *Favōnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fa-
vonius*, *Favonianus*, -a, -um.
Favorinus, *Favorinus*, -i (m.).
Fagat, *Insula Fagālis*.
Felicia, *Felicia*, -æ (f.).
Felicitas, *Felicitas*, -ātis (f.).
Felix, *Felix*, -icis (m.).
Felsina, *Felsina*, -æ (f.).
Fenestella, *Fenestella*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.)
a gate of *Rome*.
Ferdinand, *Ferdinandus*, -i (m.).
Ferentina, *Ferentina*, -æ (f.).
Ferentinum, *Ferentinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Fe-
rentinus*, *Ferentinensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Fe-
rentinum*, *Ferentinates*, -um or -ium (m.), and
Ferentini, -orum (m.).
Fermo, *Firmum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Feronia, *Ferōnia*, -æ (f.).
Ferrara, *Ferrara*, -æ (f.); of *Ferrara*, *Ferrarien-
sis*, -æ.
Fescennia, *Fescennia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Fes-
cennia*, *Fescenninus*, -a, -um.
Festus, *Festus*, -i (m.).
Fex, *Fossa*, -æ (f.); the kingdom of *Fex*, *Pessānum*
Regnum.
Fezzan, *Phazania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Fezzan*,
Phazani, -orum (m.).
Fibrenus, *the, Fibrēnus*, -i (m.).
Ficulnea, *Ficulnea* or *Ficulea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
to *Ficulnea*, *Ficulensis*, -æ, and *Ficulnensis*, -æ;
the inhabitants of *Ficulnea*, *Ficuleates* and *Ficul-
nenses*, -ium (m.).
Fidari, *the, Evēnus*, -i (m.).
Fidena, *Fidēna*, -æ, and *Fidēnæ*, -arum (f.); of or be-
longing to *Fidena*, *Fidēnas*, -ātis.
Fidentia, *Fidentia*, -æ (f.); of *Fidentia*, *Fidentinus*,
-a, -um.
Fidius, *Fidius*, -ii (m.).
Fiesole, *Fæsulæ*, -arum (f.).
Figulus, *Figulus*, -i (m.).
Filibe, *Philippōpolis*, -is (f.).
Fimbria, *Fimbria*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Fimbria*,
Fimbrianus, -a, -um.
Fintsterre, *Cape, Artabrum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Finland, *Finlōnia*, -æ (f.); *Finlia*, -æ (f.); of *Fin-
land*, *Finnish*, *Finnicus*, -a, -um; the *Finnus*, *Fenni*,
-orum (m.).
Firmicus, *Firmicus*, -i (m.).
Firmus, *Firmus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Firmus*,
Firmianus, -a, -um.
Firmum, *Firmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Firmum*,
Firmānus, -a, -um.
Flaccus, *Flaccus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Flaccus*,
Flaccianus, -a, -um.
Flamen, *Flāmen*, -tis (m.).
Flaminia, *Flāminia*, -æ (f.).
Flamininus, *Flāmininus*, -i (m.).
Flaminius, *Flāminius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Flā-
minius*, *Flaminius*, -a, -um.
Fianulus, *the, Fianātes*, -um (m.); of or relating to *the*
Fianates, *Fianaticus*, -a, -um.
Flanders, *Flandria*, -æ (f.); of *Flanders*, *Flemish*,
Flandricus, -a, -um.
Flavia, *Flavia*, -æ (f.).
Flavianus, } *Flāvianus*, -i (m.).
Flavia, }
Flavia, *Flāvina*, -æ (f.); of *Flavina*, *Flavianian*,
Flavianus, -a, -um.
Flavinus, *Flavinus*, -i (m.).
Flaviopolis, *Flāvīōpolis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Fla-
viopolis*, *Flaviopōlitānus*, -a, -um.

Flavius, *Flavius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Flavius*,
Flavianus, *Flavius*, -a, -um, and *Flavianus*, -a, -um.
Flensburg, *Flenbōpolis*, -is (f.); *Flensburgia*, -æ (f.).
Flcury, *Floriacum*, -i (n.).
Flavo, *Flavo*, -ōnis (m.).
Flavum, *Flēvum*, -i (n.).
Flora, *Flōra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Flora*, *Flō-
ralis*, -æ.
Florens, *Florēns*, -entis (m.).
Florēce, *Florēntia*, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to
Florēce, *Florēntine*, *Florēntinus*, -a, -um, and *Flō-
rentius*, -a, -um.—2. a female name.
Florētinus, *Florēntinus*, -i (m.).
Florētius, *Florēntius*, -ii (m.).
Florian, *Floriānus*, -i (m.).
Florida, *Flōrida*, -æ (f.); of *Florida*, *Floridensis*, -æ.
Floronia, *Flōrōnia*, -æ (f.).
Florus, *Flōrus*, -i (m.).
Flushing, *Flessinga*, -æ (f.).
Fochia, *Phocæa*, -æ (f.).
Folta, *Fōlla*, -æ (f.).
Fondi, *Fundi*, -orum (m.).
Fontainebleau, *Fons Bellaqueus* (m.); *Bellofontānus*,
-i (n.).
Fontaines, *Fontes*, -ium (m.).
Fontela, *Fontela*, -æ (f.).
Fonteus, *Fonteus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fonteus*,
Fonteus, -a, -um, and *Fontelānus*, -a, -um.
Fontenella, *Fontanella*, -æ (f.).
Foghi, *Fochium*, -ii (n.).
Forentum, } *Forentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *For-
Forenta*, } *rentum*, *Forentānus*, -a, -um.
Formia, *Formiæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *For-
mia*, *Formianus*, -a, -um.
Formianus, *Formianus*, -i (m.).
Formosa, *Formōsa*, -æ (f.).
Forth (the *Firth* of), *Bodotris Estuarium*.
Fortora, *the, Frento*, -ōnis (m.).
Fortuna, *Fortāna*, -æ (f.).
Fortunate Islands, *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, -arum (f.).
Fortunatus, *Fortunātus*, -i (m.).
Foruli, *Forūli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Foruli*,
Forulānus, -a, -um.
Fosi, *the, Fosi*, -orum (m.).
Fossa, *Fossa*, -æ (f.).
Fossano, *Fossanum*, -i (n.).
Fossius, *Fossius*, -ii (m.).
Fossombrone, *Forum Sempronii* (n.).
Foz Island, *Alopeccones*, -i (f.).
France, *Gallia*, -æ (f.); in class. Lat.: *Francia*, -æ
(f.), in very late Lat.: the inhabitants of *France*, *the*
French, *Galli*, -orum (m.); in late Lat., *Franci*,
-orum (m.); *French*, of or belonging to *France*, *Gal-
licus*, -a, -um, and *Gallicanus*, -a, -um; in late Lat.,
Francus, -a, -um, and *Francicus*, -a, -um.
Frances, *Francesca*, -æ (f.).
Francia, *Franciscus*, -i (m.).
Franconia, *Francia*, -æ (f.).
Frango, *Frango*, -ōnis (m.).
Frankfort, *Francofurtum*, -i (n.).
Frascath, *Tusculum*, -i (n.).
Frederic, *Fredericus*, -i (m.).
Fredericksburg, *Fridericoburgum*, -i (n.).
Fredericktown, *Fridericōpolis*, -is (f.).
Fregella, *Frēgellæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Fregella, *Fregellānus*, -a, -um.
Frejus, *Forum Julii* (n.); of *Frejus*, *Forojulienais*, -æ.
Frentani, *the, Frentāni*, -orum (m.); of or concerning
the Frentani, *Frentanus*, -a, -um.
Frento, *the, Frento*, -ōnis (m.).
Fresilia, *Fresilia*, -æ (f.).
Freyberg, *Freyberga*, -æ (f.).
Freyburg, *Freyburgum*, -i (n.).
Friesland, *Frisia*, -æ (f.); *East Friesland*, *Frisia*
Orientalis; *West Friesland*, *Frisia Occidentalis*.
Frisii, *the, Friāli*, -orum (m.); of *the Friii*, *Frisian*,
Frisianus, -a, -um.
Frontinus, *Frontinus*, -i (m.).
Fronto, *Fronto*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Fronto*,
Frontōnianus, -a, -um.
Frūstno, } *Frūstno*, -ōnis (f.); of or relating to *Frū-
Frusinone*, } *sino*, *Frusinæ*, -ātis (adj.).
Fucinus (Lake), *Fucinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Fuego (*Tierra del*), *Insula Ignis* or *Ignium*.
Fuffetius, *Fuffetius*, -ii (m.).
Fufidius, *Fufidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fufidius*,
Fufidius, -a, -um.
Fufus, *Fufus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Fufus*, *Fufus*,
-a, -um.
Fulcinus, *Fulcinus*, -ii (m.).

Fuld, *Fulda*, -æ (*f.*); of *Fuld*, *Fuldensis*, -æ.
Fulfula, *Fulfulæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Fulgentius, *Fulgentius*, -ii (*m.*).
Fulginea, *Fulginea*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Fulginea*, *Fulginea*, -atis (*adj.*).
Fuligno, *Fuliginium*, -ii (*m.*).
Fulk, *Fulco*, -onis (*m.*).
Fulcia, *Fulvia*, -æ (*f.*).
Fulvius, *Fulvius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Fulvius*, *Fulvianus*, -a, -um.
Fundanius, *Fundanius*, -ii (*m.*); of or concerning *Fundanius*, *Fundanius*, -a, -um.
Fundi, *Fundi*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to *Fundi*, *Fundanius*, -a, -um.
Fusen, *Fionia*, -æ (*f.*).
Furina, *Furina*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Furina*, *Furnalis*, -æ.
Furius, *Furius*, -ii (*m.*).
Furnius, *Furnius*, -ii (*m.*).
Fuscinus, *Fuscinus*, -ii (*m.*).
Fuscus, *Fuscus*, -i (*m.*).
Fusius, *Fusius*, -ii (*m.*).

G.

Gaba, *Gaba*, -æ, and *Gabe*, -æ (*f.*).
Gabala, *Gibbala*, -æ, and *Gäbälä*, -æ (*f.*).
Gäbälä, the, *Gäbälä*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to the *Gäbälä*, *Gäbälä*, -a, -um, and late *Gabalitanus*, -a, -um.
Gabaon, *Gabaon*, *indecl.* (*f.*); of or belonging to *Gabaon*, *Gabaoniticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Gabaon*, *Gabaonites*, -æ (*m.*).
Gabba, *Gabba*, -æ (*m.*).
Gabellus, the, *Gabellus*, -i (*m.*).
Gabiennus, *Gabiennus*, -i (*m.*).
Gabii, *Gabii*, -orum (*m.*); of *Gabii*, *Gabine*, *Gabinus*, -a, -um; *Gabinianus*, -a, -um; and *Gabienais*, -æ.
Gabinia, *Gabinia*, -æ (*f.*).
Gabinus, *Gabinus*, -ii (*m.*).
Gabriel, *Gabriel*, *indecl.*, and *Gabriel*, -is (*m.*).
Gadara, *Gadara*, -orum (*m.*).
Gades, *Gades*, -i (*m.*); of *Gades*, *Gaditanus*, -a, -um.
Gæta, *Calæta*, -æ (*f.*), *q. v.*
Gætulia, *Gætulia*, -æ (*f.*); of *Gætulia*, *Gætulian*, *Gætulicus*, -a, -um, and *Gætulus*, -a, -um.
Gæus, *Gæus*, -ii (*m.*).
Galæus, } the, *Galæus*, -i (*m.*).
Galaso, }
Galanthis, *Galanthis*, -idis (*f.*).
Galtæa, the, *Galtæa*, -arum (*m.*).
Galatæa, *Galatæa*, -æ (*f.*).
Galatia, *Galatia*, -æ (*f.*); *Gallugræcia*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Galatia*, *Galatian*, *Galktæus*, -a, -um; the *Galatians*, *Galktæ*, -arum (*m.*); *Gallugræci*, -orum (*m.*).
Galba, *Galba*, -æ (*m.*); of or relating to *Galba*, *Galbanius*, -a, -um.
Galen, *Galenus*, -i (*m.*).
Galepus, *Galepus*, -i (*f.*).
Galeria, *Galeria*, -æ (*f.*).
Galerius, *Galerius*, -ii (*m.*); of *Galerius*, *Galerian*, *Galerus*, -a, -um.
Galenus, *v. Galæus*.
Galicia, *Galicia*, -æ (*f.*); *Galician*, *Gallæus*, -a, -um; *Galktæus*, -a, -um.
Galilee, *Galilee*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Galilee*, *Gallæus*, -a, -um; *Sea of Galilee*, *Gennēsaras*, -æ (*m.*), *Lacus* or *Tiberiādis Lacus*; *v. also* *Gennēsareth*.
Galla, *Galla*, -æ (*f.*).
Galla, *v. Gaul*.
Galliena, *Galliena*, -æ (*f.*).
Gallienus, *Gallienus*, -i (*m.*).
Gallina, *Gallina*, -æ (*m.*).
Gallio, *Gallio*, -onis (*m.*).
Gallipoli, *Callipoli*, -is (*f.*).
Gallius, *Gallius*, -ii (*m.*).
Gallionis, *Gallionis*, -ii (*m.*).
Gallus, *Gallus*, -i (*m.*).
Gateway, *Galliva*, -æ (*f.*).
Gamaliel, *Gamaliel*, *indecl.*, and *Gamaliel*, -is (*m.*).
Ganges, the, *Ganges*, -is and -æ (*m.*); of or relating to the *Ganges*, *Gangeticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Gangētia*, -idis.
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Gangmæda, *Ganymædes*, -is (*m.*); of *Gangmæda*, *Ganymædes*, -a, -um.
Gape, *Tackpe*, -æ (*f.*).
Garamantes, the, *Garamantes*, -um (*m.*); of or relating to the *Garamantes*, *Garamanticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Garamantis*, -idis.
Garda (*Lago di*), *Benacus*, -i (*m.*). *Lacus*.
Garganus (*Mons*), *Garganus*, -i (*m.*), *Mons*; of *Garganus*, *Garganus*, -a, -um.
Gargaphia, *Gargaphia*, -æ and -phie, -æ (*f.*).
Gargara, *Gargara*, -orum (*m.*); of or relating to *Gargara*, *Gargarius*, -a, -um.
Gargethus, *Gargettus*, -i (*m.*); of *Gargettus*, *Gargettian*, *Gargettius*, -a, -um.
Gargilius, *Gargilius*, -ii (*m.*); of *Gargilius*, *Gargilius*, -a, -um.
Gargilianus, the, *Liris*, -is (*m.*).
Geronne, the, *Geronne*, -æ (*m.*); of or relating to the *Geronne*, *Gerunnicus*, -a, -um.
Gascony, *Vasconia*, -æ (*f.*).
Gateshead, *Gabrosentum*, -i (*m.*).
Gath, *Geth*, *indecl.* (*f.*); of or belonging to *Gath*, *Gethæus*, -a, -um.
Gaul, *Gallia*, -æ (*f.*); of *Gaul*, *Gallie*, *Gallieus*, -a, -um, and *Gallieus*, -a, -um; the *Gauls*, *Galli*, -orum (*m.*).
Gaurus (*Mons*), *Gaurus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Mons Gaurus*, *Gauranus*, -a, -um.
Gavius, *Gavius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Gavius*, *Gavianus*, -a, -um.
Gaza, *Gaza*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Gaza*, *Gazianus*, -a, -um, and *Gaziticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Gaza*, *Gazæi*, -orum; *Gazani*, -orum; and *Gazææ*, -arum (*m.*).
Gedrosia, *Gedrosia*, -æ (*f.*); of or concerning *Gedrosia*, *Gedrosius*, -a, -um.
Gegonius, *Gegonius*, -ii (*m.*).
Gelduni, the, *Gelduni*, -orum (*m.*).
Gela, *Gēla*, -æ (*f.*), a city; of *Gela*, *Gelanus*, -a, -um, and *Gelous*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Gela*, *Gelenses*, -ium (*m.*); -2. *Gēla* or *Gēlas*, -æ (*m.*), a river.
Gelduba, *Gelduba*, -æ (*f.*).
Gellia, *Gellia*, -æ (*f.*).
Gellius, *Gellius*, -ii (*m.*).
Gelon, *Gēlo*, -onis (*m.*).
Geloni, the, *Geloni*, -orum (*m.*); of the *Geloni*, *Gelonus*, -a, -um.
Gemella, *Gemella*, -æ (*f.*).
Geminus, *Geminus*, -ii (*m.*).
Geminus, *Geminus*, -i (*m.*).
Genabum, *Genabum*, -i (*m.*), and *Genibus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to *Genabum*, *Genabensis*, -æ.
Genauni, the, *Genauni*, -orum, and *Genaunes*, -um (*m.*).
Gennesis, *Gennesis*, -ii (*m.*).
Genova, *Gennova*, -æ (*f.*); *Augusta Allobrogum*; of or belonging to *Genova*, *Genevensis*, -æ; *Lake of Genova*, *Lacus Lemanus*.
Gennadius, *Gennadius*, -ii (*m.*).
Gennēsareth, *Gennēsar* and *Gennēsareth*, *indecl.* (*f.*); the inhabitants of *Gennēsareth*, *Genne arēni*, -orum (*m.*); *Lake of Gennēsareth*, *Lacus Gennēsar*, *indecl.*, and *Gennēsaras*, -æ (*m.*).
Genoa, *v. Genua*.
Gentia, *Gentia*, -æ (*f.*).
Gentius, *Gentius*, -ii (*m.*).
Genua, } *Genua*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Genua*, *Genua*, -æ (*f.*); *Genuensis*, -æ, and *Genuas*, -idis; *Gulf of Genoa*, *Sinus Ligusticus*.
Genucius, *Genucius*, -ii (*m.*).
Genusus, *Genusus*, -i (*m.*).
Georgia, *Georgia*, -æ (*f.*).
Georgius, *Georgius*, -ii (*m.*).
Gera, *Gera*, -æ (*f.*).
Geræstus, *Geræstus*, -i (*f.*).
Gerania, *Gerania*, -æ (*f.*).
Gerard, *Gerardus*, -i (*m.*).
Gergenti, *v. Gergenti*.
Gergithus, *Gergithus*, -i (*f.*).
Gergovia, *Gergovia*, -æ (*f.*).
Germalius, *Germalius*, -i (*m.*).
Germanicus, *Germanicus*, -i (*m.*).
Germany, *Germānia*, -æ (*f.*); of or relating to *Germany* or the *Germani*, *Germānicus*, -a, -um, and *Germānus*, -a, -um; the *Germani*, *Germāni*, -orum; *Alemanni*, -orum (*m.*).
Geronium, *Gerōnium*, -ii (*m.*).
Gerrontia, *Gerrontia*, -æ (*f.*).
Gerrha, *Gerrha*, -orum (*m.*).

Gertrude, Gertruda, -æ (f.).
Geryon, Gáryon, -ónis, and Geryônes, -æ (m.); of or relating to Geryon, Geryôneus, -a, -um.
Gessoriacum, Gessoriacus, -i (n.); of or belonging to Gessoriacum, Gessoriacus, -a, -um.
Geta, the, Gêta, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Geta, Geticus, -a, -um; and *pecul. masc.* Gêtes, -æ. In sing. usual as name of a slave, Gêta, -æ (m.).
Geth, v. *Gath*.
Getone, Getone, -æ (f.).
Ghent, Ganda, -æ (f.), and Gandavum, -i (n.); of *Ghent*, Gandavensis, -æ.
Gibraltar, Calpe, -æ (f.); Strait of Gibraltar, Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditanum.
Gideon, Gedeon, -ónis (m.).
Gilbert, Gilbertus, -i (m.).
Gildo, Gildo, -ónis (m.); of or relating to Gildo, Gildonicus, -a, -um.
Giles, Egidius, -ii (m.).
Gillian, Juliana, -æ (f.).
Girgenti, Agrigentum, -i (m.), q. v.
Glago, Glago, -ónis (m.).
Glabrio, Glabrio, -ónis (m.).
Glamorganshire, Glamorgaula, -æ (f.).
Glaphyrus, Glaphyrus, -i (m.).
Glasgow, Glascoviu, -ii (n.).
Glastonbury, Glastonia, -æ (f.).
Glaucæ, Glaucæ, -æ (f.).
Glaucia, Glaucia, -æ (m.).
Glaucio, Glaucio, -ónis (m.).
Glaucippus, Glaucippus, -i (m.).
Glaucus, Glaucus, -i (m.).
Globulus, Globulus, -i (m.).
Glogas, Glogavia, -æ (f.).
Glocester, Glocestra, -æ (f.).
Glycara, Glycæra, -æ (f.).
Glycerium, Glycérium, -ii (f.).
Glycerius, Glycérius, -ii (f.).
Glycon, Glycon, -ónis (m.); of or relating to Glycon, Glycônus, -a, -um.
Gnatho, Gnatho, -ónis (m.).
Gnatie, v. *Egnatie*.
Gnidus, v. *Cnidus*.
Gniphio, Gniphio, -ónis (m.).
Gnosus, v. *Cnosus*.
Godard, Godardus, -i (m.).
Godenberg, Ara Ubiorum.
Godfrey, Gothofredus, -i, and Godfridus, -i (m.).
Godwin, Godwinus, -i (m.).
Golgai, Gulgai, -orum (m.).
Golgotha, Golgotha, indecl. (m.).
Goleonda, Goleonda, -æ (f.); Dachynabades, -is (f.).
Goliath, Goliath, indecl., and Gôliás, -æ (m.).
Gomorraha, Gomorraha, -æ (f.); Gomorrhium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Gomorraha, Gomorrhæus, -a, -um.
Gomphi, Gomphi, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Gomphi*, Gomphenses, -ium (m.).
Gonni, Gonni, -orum (m.); and Gonnus, -i (m.).
Good Hope (Cape of), Promontorium Bonæ Spel.
Gophnitica, Gophnitica, -æ (f.).
Gordianus, Gordianus, -i (m.).
Gordium, Gordium, -ii (m.).
Gordius, Gordius, -ii (m.).
Gorduni, the, Gorduni, -orum (m.).
Gorge, Gorge, -es (f.).
Gorgias, Gorgias, -æ (m.).
Gorgon, a, Gorgon or Gorgo, -ónis (f.); the Gorgons, Gorgônes, -um; of or relating to the Gorgons, Gorgônus, -a, -um.
Gorgonius, Gorgonius, -ii (m.).
Gorlitz, Gorlitzium, -ii (n.).
Gortyn, Gortys or Gortyn, -ynis, and Gortýna, -æ (f.); Gortýne, -es (f.); of Gortyn, Gortynian, Gortyniæus, -a, -um, and Gortynius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* Gortýna, -idis.
Gotha, Gotha, -æ (f.); of Gotha, Gothânus, -a, -um.
Goths, the, Gothi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Goths, Gothic, Gothicus, -a, -um; the country of the Goths, Gothland, Gothia, -æ (f.).
Göttingen, Göttinga, -æ (f.).
Gozo, Gaulos, -i (f.).
Gracchus, Gracchus, -i (m.); the Gracchi, Gracchi, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Gracchi, Gracchânus, -a, -um.
Grace, Gratia, -æ (f.); the Graces, Gratiæ, -arum, and Charites, -um (f.).
Gracianus, Gracianus, -i (m.).
Gramont, Grandimontium, -ii (m.).
Granipian Hills, Gramplius, -ii (m.), Mons.
Granada, Granata, -æ (f.); of Granada, Granatensis, e.

Grandio, Grandio, -ónis (m.).
Grane, Grano, -æ (f.).
Granicus, the, Granicus, -i (m.).
Granius, the, Granus, -ii (m.).
Grania, the, v. *Coma*.
Gratian, Gratiânus, -i (m.).
Gratianopolis, Gratiânópolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Gratianopolis, Gratiânopolitanus, -a, -um.
Gratidianus, Gratiðiânus, -i (m.).
Gratidius, Gratiðiús, -ii (m.).
Gratius, Gratiús, -ii (m.); of or relating to Gratius, Gratiânus, -a, -um.
Gratus, Gratus, -i (m.).
Gravesend, Gravesenda, -æ (f.).
Graviscæ, Graviscæ, -arum, and *less usual*, Gravisca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Gravisca, Gravicânus, -a, -um.
Greece, Græciæ, -æ (f.); Hellas, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Greece, Greek, Grecian, Græcus, -a, -um; later or less usual, Græcicus, -a, -um; Gralus, -a, -um; Græciensis, -æ; and Hælladicus, -a, -um; the Greeks, Hællenes, -um, and Græci, -orum (m.).
Greenwich, Gronaicum, -i, and Grenovicum, -i (n.).
Gregorian, Grêgôriânus, -i (m.).
Gregory, Grêgôrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Gregory, Gregorian, Gregoriânus, -a, -um.
Greifswald, Gryphiswalda, -æ (f.).
Gremble, Gratiânópolis, -is (f.).
Griffith, Griffithus, -ii (m.).
Grinnes, Grinnes, -ium (f.).
Grönings, Groninga, -æ (f.).
Grosphus, Grosphus, -i (m.).
Grudth, the, Grudthi, -orum (m.).
Grumentum, Grumentum, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Grumentum, Grumentinensis, -æ.
Gruntum, Gruntum, -ii (m.).
Gryllus, Gryllus, -i (m.).
Grynia, Grynia, -æ (f.); Grynium, -ii (n.); of Grynia, Grynæus, -a, -um.
Guadalquivir, the, Bætis, -is (m.).
Guadalupe, the, Durlas, -æ, and Turia, -æ (m.).
Guadiana, the, Anas, -æ (m.).
Guadafuiz, Cape, Arômata (n.), Promontorium.
Gubbio, Eugubium, -ii (n.).
Guienne, Aquitania, -æ (f.), q. v.
Guilford, Gildforda, -æ (f.).
Guinea, Guines, -æ (f.).
Guinea, Guluasa, -æ (m.).
Gutta, Gutta, -æ (m.).
Guy, Guido, -ónis (m.).
Gyarus, Gyârus or Gyáros, -i (f.).
Gyas, Gyas or Gyes, -æ (m.).
Gyges, Gyges, -æ (m.); of or relating to Gyges, Gygeus, -a, -um.
Gylippus, Gylippus, -i (m.).
Gymnasiæ, the, Gymnasiæ, -arum (f.), *insule*; an inhabitant of the Gymnasiæ, Gymnes, -ëtis (m.).
Gyndes, the, Gyndes, -æ (m.).
Gyrton, Gyrton, -ónis, and Gyrtona, -æ (f.).
Gythium, Gythêum or Gythium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Gythium, Gythæus, -æ (m.).
Gythius, the, Gythius, -ii (m.).

H.

Haarlem, v. *Harlem*.
Habakuk, Habacuc or Abacuc, indecl. (m.).
Habsburg, Habsburga, -æ (f.).
Haddington, Hadina, -æ (f.).
Hadersleben, Haderslebia, -æ (f.).
Hadria, Hadria, -æ (f.); of or relating to Hadria, Hadriæus, -a, -um; Hadriânus, -a, -um; and Hadriaticus, -a, -um; the Hadriatic Sea, v. *Adriatic*.
Hadrian, Hadriânus, -i (m.); of or relating to Hadrian, Hadriânus, -a, -um, and Hadriânalis, -æ.
Hadrumentum, v. *Adrumetum*.
Harmon, Hæmon, -ónis (m.).
Harmonia, Hæmonia, -æ (f.); of Harmonia, Hæmônus, -a, -um.
Hæmus, Hæmus, -i (m.).
Hager, Hagar, -aria (f.).
Hagna, Hagna, -æ (f.).
Hagnus, Hagnus, -ii (m.); son of Hognius, Hagnidæ, -æ (m.).
Hague, Haga Comitum

Halaea, *Halæsa*, -æ (f.); of *Halæsa*, *Halæcian*, *Halæsinus*, -a, -um.
Halæsus, *Halæsius*, -i (m.).
Halcyone, v. *Alcyone*.
Hales, the, *Hales*, -ëtis (m.).
Halicomon, the, *Halicomon*, -ônis (m.).
Haliartus, *Haliartus*, -i (f.); of *Haliartus*, *Haliartius*, -a, -um.
Halicarnassus, *Halicarnassus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Halicarnassus*, *Halicarnassæus*, -a, -um, and *Halicarnassensis*, -e.
Halius, *Halius*, -ii (m.).
Halle, *Hala*, -æ (f.), or *Hala Saxònum*.
Halmydesus, *Halmydesus*, -i (f.).
Halone, *Halône*, -es (f.).
Halonæus, *Halonæus*, -i (f.).
Halius, *Halius* or *Halos*, -i (f.).
Häly, the, *Häly*, -yos (m.).
Ham, *Hametum*, -i (n.).—2. (m.) v. *Cham*.
Hamadan, *Ecbātāna*, -orum (n.).
Hama, *Hama*, -arum (f.).
Haman, *Haman*, indecl., and -anis (m.).
Hamaxobii, the, *Hamaxobii*, -orum (m.).
Hamburg, *Hamburgum*, -i (n.); of *Hamburg*, *Hamburgensis*, -e.
Hamlicar, *Hamlicar*, -kris (m.).
Hampton, *Hamptonia*, -æ (f.); of *Hampton*, *Hamptoniensis*, -e.
Hampshire, *Hanonis*, -æ (f.); *Hamptoniensis* Comitatus: *New Hampshire*, *Nova Hanonia*.
Hannah, *Anna*, -æ (f.).
Hannibal, *Hannibal*, -kils (m.).
Hanno, *Hanno*, -ônis (m.).
Hanover, *Hanovera*, -æ (f.); *Hanoverian*, *Hanoverianus*, -a, -um.
Harfeur, *Harfevium*, -ii (n.).
Harlem, *Harlemum*, -i (n.).
Harmas or *Herman*, *Hermannus*, -i (m.).
Harmodius, *Harmodius*, -ii (m.).
Harmonia, *Harmônia*, -æ (f.).
Harmonius, *Harmônus*, -ii (m.).
Harold, *Haroldus*, -i (m.).
Harpagus, *Harpagus*, -i (m.).
Harpalus, *Harpalus*, -i (m.).
Harpalyce, *Harpalyce*, -es (f.).
Harpalycus, *Harpalycus*, -i (m.).
Harpasus, the, *Harpasus*, -i (m.); of the *Harpasus*, *Harpasides*, -æ (m.).
Harpax, *Harpax*, -kris (m.).
Harpocrates, *Harpocrates*, -is (m.).
Harpocratio, *Harpocratio*, -onis (m.).
Harp, a, *Harpia*, -æ (f.); usually in plural, the *Harpies*, *Harpie*, -arum.
Harford, *Vadum Cervinum* (n.); *Harfordia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Harford*, *Harfordiensis*, -e.
Harwich, *Harvicium*, -i (n.).
Harz Forest, *Hercynia Silva*.
Hasdrubal, *Hasdrubal*, -kils (m.).
Hastings, *Hastings*, -arum (f.).
Hatford, *Hatfordia*, -æ (f.).
Haterius, *Haterius*, -ii (m.).
Havana, *Havanna*, -æ (f.); *Panum St. Christophôrl*.
Havre, *Havre*, -æ (f.).
Havre de Grace, *Gratie Portus*; *Caracotinum*, -i (n.).
Hebata, *Hebata*, -æ (f.).
Hebe, *Hebe*, -es (f.).
Hebreus, the, *Hebræi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Hebreus*, *Hebreus*, *Hebreus*, -a, -um, and *Hebraicus*, -a, -um.
Hebrides, the, *Ebûdes*, -um, or *Ebûdæ*, -arum (f.), *insulæ*.
Hebron, *Hebron*, indecl. (m.); a man's name; sons or descendants of *Hebron*, *Hebronides*, *Hebronitæ*, -arum (m.).—2. (f.) a city.
Hebrus, the, *Hebrus*, -i (m.).
Heckbe, *Heckbe*, -es (f.).
Heckle, *Heckle*, -es (f.).
Hecatæus, *Hecatæus*, -i (m.).
Hecate, *Hecate*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Hecate*, *Hecatæus* and *Hecatæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hecatæis*, -idis.
Hecato, *Hecato*, -ônis (m.).
Hecatompilus, *Hecatompilus*, -i (f.).
Hector, *Hector*, -ôris (m.); of or relating to *Hector*, *Hectorian*, *Hectoreus*, -a, -um.
Hecuba, *Hecuba*, -æ, and *Hecûbe*, -es (f.).
Hecyra, *Hecyra*, -æ (f.).
Hedymæles, *Hedymæles*, -is (m.).
Hegæus, *Hegæus*, -æ (m.).

Hegæus, *Hegæus*, -æ (m.).
Hegesioclus, *Hegesioclus*, -i (m.).
Heidelberg, *Heidelbergæ*, -æ (f.).
Helen, *Helena*, -æ (f.).
Helena, *Helena*, -æ (f.).
Helénus, *Helénus*, -ii (m.).
Helénor, *Helénor*, -ôris (m.).
Helénus, *Helénus*, -i (m.).
Helernus, *Helernus*, -i (m.).
Helicaon, *Helicaon*, -ônis (m.); of *Helicaon*, *Helicônus*, -a, -um.
Helice, *Helice*, -es (f.).
Helico, *Helico*, -ônis (m.).
Helicon, *Hêlcon*, -ônis (m.); of or belonging to *Helicon*, *Helicônus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Heliconis*, -idis, and *Helicônias*, -idis; in plural (of the *Mæsæ*), *Heliconides* and *Heliconides*, -um.
Heligoland, *Insula Sancta* (f.).
Helimius, *Helimius*, -i (m.).
Heliodorus, *Heliodorus*, -i (m.).
Heliothalus, *Heliothalus*, -i (m.).
Heliotopia, *Heliotopia*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Heliotopia*, *Heliotopiæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.*, *Heliotopites*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Heliotopia*, *Heliotopitæ*, -arum (m.).
Hellanicæ, *Hellanicæ*, -es (f.).
Hellanicus, *Hellanicus*, -i (m.).
Hellas, *Hellas*, -kdis (f.), v. *Greece*.
Helle, *Helle*, -es (f.).
Hellen, *Hellen*, -ônis (m.).
Hellespont, *Hellespontus*, -i (m.); of the *Hellespont*, *Hellespontine*, *Hellesponticus*, -a, -um; *Hellesponticus*, -a, -um; and *Hellespontius*, -a, -um.
Hellusid, the, *Hellusid*, -orum (m.).
Helmatadi, *Helmatadium*, -ii (n.).
Helorus, v. *Elorus*.
Helos, *Helos*, -a, -um.
Helote, the, *Hêlotes*, -um, and *Helotæ*, -arum (m.).
Helva, *Helva*, -æ (m.).
Helvetii, the, *Helvetii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Helvetii*, *Helvetius*, -a, -um.
Helvidius, *Helvidius*, -ii (m.).
Helvi, the, *Helvi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Helvi*, *Helvian*, *Helvici*, -a, -um.
Helvius, *Helvius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Helvius*, *Helvianus*, -a, -um.
Hemina, *Hemina*, -æ (m.).
Hemetti, the, *Hemetti*, -orum (m.).
Heniochi, the, *Heniochi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Heniochi*, *Heniochius*, -a, -um.
Henrietta, *Henrietta*, -æ (f.).
Henry, *Henricus*, -i (m.).
Hephæstion, *Hephæstion*, -ônis (m.).
Heraclæa, *Heraclæa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Heraclæa*, *Heraclæan*, *Heraclæensis*, -e; *Heraclæus*, -a, -um; and *Heraclæoticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Heraclæotes*, -æ (m.).
Heraclæum, *Heraclæum*, -i (n.).
Heraclianus, *Heraclianus*, -i (m.).
Heraclides, *Heraclides*, -æ (m.).
Heraclitus, *Heraclitus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Heraclitus*, *Heraclitæus*, -a, -um.
Heraclius, *Heraclius*, -ii (m.).
Heraæ, *Heraæ*, -æ (f.).
Heraklitzæ, *Heraclæa* (*Thracia*), -æ (f.).
Herbert, *Herbertus*, -i (m.).
Herbita, *Herbita*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Herbita*, *Herbitensis*, -e.
Hercules, the, *Hercules*, -um (m.).
Herculanus, } *Herculânus*, -i; *Herculânus*, -i or *Herculânus*, } *Herculânus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Herculânus*, *Herculânus*, -a, -um; and *Herculânus*, -a, -um; and *late Herculânus*, -a, -um.
Hercules, *Hercules*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Hercules*, *Herculæan*, *Herculæus*, -a, -um; *Herculânus*, -a, -um; and *Heraclæus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Hercules*, *Heraclides*, -æ (m.).
Hercynian, *Hercynius*, -a, -um; the *Hercynian Forest*, *Hercynia Silva*, *Hercynius Saltus*, and *Hercyniæ Saltus*.
Hercynia, *Hercynia*, -æ (f.).
Herdonia, *Herdonia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Herdonia*, *Herdoniensis*, -e.
Herdonius, *Herdonius*, -ii (m.).
Hersford, *Hersfordia*, -æ (f.); *Ariconium*, -ii (n.); of *Hersford*, *Ariconiensis*, -e.
Herennius, *Herennius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Herennius*, *Herennianus*, -a, -um.
Herford, v. *Hersford*.

Herillus, *Herillus*, -i (m.); the followers of *Herillus*, *Herilli*, -orum (m.).
Herilus, *Herilus*, -i (m.).
Herius, *Herius*, -ii (m.).
Hermachus, *Hermachus*, -i (m.).
Hermæum, *Hermæum*, -i (n.).
Hermagoras, *Hermagoras*, -æ (m.); the disciples of *Hermagoras*, *Hermagorei*, -orum (m.).
Herman, *Hermannus*, -i, and *Arminius*, -ii (m.).
Hermantica, *Hermantica*, -æ (f.).
Hermansstadt, *Hermanspölis*, -is (f.).
Hermaphroditus, *Hermaphroditus*, -i (m.).
Hermas, *Hermas*, -æ (m.).
Hermathena, *Hermathēna*, -æ (f.).
Hermes, *Hermes*, -æ (m.), v. *Mercury*.
Hermias, *Hermias*, -æ (m.).
Hermianus, *Hermianus*, -ii (m.).
Hermione, *Hermione*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hermione*, *Hermionicus*, -a, -um, and *Hermionius*, -um.
Hermionus, the, *Hermionēs*, -um (m.).
Hermippus, *Hermippus*, -i (m.).
Hermodorus, *Hermodorus*, -i (m.).
Hermogenes, *Hermogēnes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Hermogenes*, *Hermogēnianus*, -a, -um.
Hermolus, *Hermolus*, -i (m.).
Hermopolis, *Hermōpōlis*, -is (f.); of *Hermopolis*, *Hermopolitic*, *Hermopolites*, -æ (m.).
Hermotinus, *Hermotinus*, -i (m.).
Hermunduri, the, *Hermunduri*, -orum (m.).
Hermus, the, *Hermus*, -i (m.).
Hernici, the, *Hernici*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Hernici*, *Hernican*, *Hernicus*, -a, -um.
Hero, *Hero*, -æ (f.).
Herod, *Herodes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Herod*, *Herodianus*, -a, -um; the *Herodians* (partisans of *Herod*), *Herodiani*, -orum (m.); daughter of *Herod*, *Herodia*, -adis (f.).
Herodian, *Herōdianus*, -i (m.).
Herodias, *Herōdīas*, -adis (f.); strictly, daughter of *Herod*.
Herodotus, *Herōdōtus*, -i (m.).
Herophile, *Herophile*, -æ (f.).
Herostatus, *Herostatus*, -i (m.).
Heres, *Heres*, -æ (f.).
Hersilia, *Hersilia*, -æ (f.).
Hertford, *Hertfordia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hertford*, *Hartfordensis*, -e; county of *Hertford*, *Hertfordshire*, *Hartfordensis Comitatus*.
Herus, *Herus*, -i (m.).
Hesiod, *Hesiodus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hesiod*, *Hesiodæus*, -a, -um.
Hesiōne, *Hesiōne*, -æ (f.).
Hesperia, *Hesperia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Hesperia*, *Hesperian*, *Hesperius*, -a, -um; peculiar, fem., *Hesperis*, -idis.
Hesperus, *Hesperus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Hesperus*, *Hesperis*, -idis (f.); usually in plural, *Hesperides*, -um (f.).
Hesse, *Hessia* or *Hassia*, -æ (f.).
Hester, v. *Esther*.
Hestiacotis, *Hestiacōtis*, -idis (f.).
Hesychius, *Hēsychius*, -ii (m.).
Hexham, *Axelodunum*, -i (n.).
Hezekiah, *Ezēchias*, -æ (m.).
Hibernia, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.).
Hicetius, *Hicetius*, -ii (m.).
Hicetaon, *Hicētiōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Hicetaon*, *Hicetanius*, -a, -um.
Hiempsal, *Hiempsal*, -alis (m.).
Hiempsas, *Hiempsas*, -æ (m.).
Hiera, *Hiera*, -æ (f.).
Hieracia, *Hieracia*, -æ (f.).
Hierapolis, *Hierapolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitæ*, -arum.
Hierapytna, *Hierapytna*, -æ (f.).
Hieras, *Hieras*, -æ (m.).
Hierax, *Hierax*, -acis (m.).
Hieremias, v. *Jeremias*.
Hieres (*Isles d'*), *Stechades*, -um (f.), *Insulæ*.
Hiericho, v. *Jericho*.
Hiero, *Hiero*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Hiero*, *Hierōnicus*, -a, -um.
Hierocæsarea, *Hierocæsarea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hierocæsarea*, *Hierocæsariensis*, -e.
Hierocles, *Hierocles*, -is (m.).
Hieronymus, v. *Jerome*.
Hierodisma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Hierum, *Hierum* or *Hieron*, -i (n.).

Hilaïra, *Hilaira*, -æ (f.).
Hilario, *Hilario*, -ōnis (m.).
Hilarus, } *Hilarus*, -ii (m.).
Hilary, }
Hilarius, *Hilarius*, -i (m.).
Hildeheim, *Acsalingium*, -ii (n.); *Hildesta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hildeheim*, *Hildeheimensis*, -e.
Hillus, *Hillus*, -i (m.).
Himella, the, *Himella*, -æ (f.).
Himera, *Himera*, -æ (f.), and *Himēra*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Himera*, *Himēræus*, -a, -um.—2. (m.) a river: of the *Himera*, *Himerensis*, -e.
Himerius, *Himērius*, -ii (m.).
Himlico, *Himlico*, -ōnis (m.).
Himalaya (*Mountains*), *Emocli Montes*; *Imaus Mons* (in part).
Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).
Hipparinus, *Hipparinus*, -i (m.).
Hipparis, the, *Hipparis*, -is (m.).
Hippasus, *Hippasus*, -i (m.); son of *Hippasus*, *Hippasides*, -æ (m.).
Hippea, *Hippēa*, -æ (f.).
Hippia, *Hippia*, -æ (f.).
Hippias, *Hippias*, -æ (m.).
Hippius, *Hippius*, -ii (m.).
Hippo, *Hippo*, -ōnis (m.), and *Hippo Regius*; of or belonging to *Hippo*, *Hipponensis*, -e.
Hippocoon, *Hippocōon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippocrates, *Hippocrātes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Hippocrates*, *Hippocrateus*, -a, -um.
Hippocrene, *Hippocrēnē*, -æ (f.); of *Hippocrene*, *Hippocrenæus*, -a, -um; peculiar, fem., *Hippocrenis*, -idis; esp. in plural (of the *Muses*), *Hippocrenides*, -um.
Hippodamas, *Hippodāmas*, -antis (m.).
Hippodamia, *Hippodāmia*, -æ, and *Hippodōme*, -æ (f.).
Hippodamus, *Hippodamus*, -i (m.).
Hippolochus, *Hippolōchus*, -i (m.).
Hippolyte, *Hippōlyte*, -æ (f.).
Hippolytus, *Hippōlytus*, -i (m.).
Hippomedon, *Hippomēdon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippomenes, *Hippomēnes*, -æ and -is (m.); daughter of *Hippomenes*, *Hippomēnia*, -idis (f.).
Hippona, *Hippōna*, -æ (f.).
Hipponax, *Hippōnax*, -actis (m.); of or relating to *Hipponax*, *Hipponacteus*, -a, -um.
Hipponicus, *Hipponicus*, -i (m.).
Hippothoon, *Hippōthōon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippus, *Hippus* or *Hippos*, -i (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a river.
Hirpini, the, *Hirpini*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Hirpini*, *Hirpinus*, -a, -um.
Hirrus, *Hirrus*, -i (m.).
Hirtius, *Hirtius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hirtius*, *Hirtiānus*, -a, -um, and *Hirtius*, -a, -um.
Hispalis, *Hispalis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Hispalis*, *Hispalensis*, -e, and *Hispaliensis*, -e.
Hispania, v. *Spain*.
Hispaniola, *Hispāniōla*, -æ (f.).
Hispellum, *Hispellum*, -i (n.); of *Hispellum*, *Hispellus*, -ātis, and *Hispellensis*, -e.
Hiso, *Hiso*, -ōnis (m.).
Hispulla, *Hi-pulla*, -æ (f.).
Histria, *Histria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Histria*, *Histrinus*, -a, -um, and *Histrus*, -a, -um; the *Histrians*, *Histri*, -orum (m.).
Hoang-Ho, *Bautius*, -i (m.).
Holland, *Batāvia*, -æ (f.); of *Holland*, *Batāvus*, -a, -um.
Holmia, } *Holmia*, -æ (f.), and *Holmæ*, -orum (m.).
Holmi, }
Holofernes, *Holofernes*, -is (m.).
Holstein, *Holsatia*, -æ (f.).
Homer, *Homerus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Homer*, *Homeric*, *Homericus*, -a, -um, and *Homērius*, -a, -um; a *Homeric*, *Homericus*, -æ (m.).
Homertæ, the, *Homertæ*, -arum (m.).
Homole, *Homōle*, -æ (f.).
Homolium, *Homōlium*, -ii (n.).
Homona, *Homona*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Homona*, *Homōnensis*, -e.
Honorio, *Honorio*, -æ (f.).
Honorius, *Honorius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Honorius*, *Honorianus*, -a, -um; son of *Honorius*, *Honorides*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Honorius*, *Honorias*, -adis (f.).
Horace, *Horatius*, -ii (m.), q. v.
Horatia, *Horatia*, -æ (f.).
Horatio = *Horatius*.
Horatius, } *Horatius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Horace*, } *ratius*, *Horatian*, *Horatianus*, -a, -um,

and *Horatius*, -a, -um; the *Horatii*, *Horatii*, -orum (m.).
Hormidas, *Hormidas*, -æ (m.).
Horatius, *Horatius*, -i (m.).
Horat, } *Horatium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Horatium*. } *Horat*, *Horatius*, *Horatius*, -a, -um.
Horus, *Horus* or *Horos*, -i (m.).
Hostilia, *Hostilia*, -æ (f.); of *Hostilia*, *Hostiliensis*, e.
Hostilius, *Hostilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Hostilius*, *Hostilius*, -a, -um, and *Hostilius*, -a, -um.
Hostus, *Hostus*, -i (m.).
Hubert, *Hubertus*, -i (m.).
Hugh, *Hugo*, -onis (m.).
Humber, the, *Abus*, -i (m.).
Humphrey, *Humphredus*, -i, and *Onuphrius*, -ii (m.).
Hungary, *Hungaria*, -æ (f.).
Huns, the, *Hunni*, -orum, and *Chunni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Huns*, *Hunniscus*, -a, -um.
Huntingdon, *Huntingdonia*, -æ (f.); of *Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonensis*, -e, and *Huntingdoniensis*, -e;
Huntingdonshire, *Comitatus Huntingdonensis*.
Huy, *Huum*, -i (n.).
Hyacinthus, *Hyacinthus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthus*, -a, -um.
Hyale, *Hyale*, -es (f.).
Hyampolis, *Hyampolis*, -is (f.).
Hyantes, the, *Hyantes*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Hyantes*, *Hyantius*, -a, -um, and *Hyantius*, -a, -um.
Hyas, *Hyas*, -antis (m.); sister of *Hyas*, *Hyas*, -idis (f.); esp. in plural, the *Hyades*, *Hyades*, -um.
Hybla, *Hybla*, -æ (f.), a city; (m.) a mountain; of or belonging to *Hybla*, *Hyblæan*, *Hybleus*, -a, -um, and *Hyblensis*, -e.
Hydaspes, the, *Hydaspes*, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Hydaspes*, *Hydaspeus*, -a, -um.
Hyde, *Hyde*, -es, and *Hyda*, -æ (f.).
Hydraotes, the, *Hydraotes*, -æ (m.).
Hydrelia, *Hydrelia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hydrelia*, *Hydrelia*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Hydrelia*, *Hydrelitæ*, -arum (m.).
Hydruntum, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), and *Hydrus*, -untis (f.); the inhabitants of *Hydruntum*, *Hydruntini*, -orum (m.).
Hydrussa, *Hydrussa*, -æ (f.).
Hygæa, *Hygæa* or *Hygia*, -æ (f.).
Hyginus, *Hyginus*, -i (m.).
Hyliæ, the, *Hyliæ*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Hyliæ*, *Hyliæus*, -a, -um.
Hyliæus, *Hyliæus*, -i (m.).
Hylias, *Hylias*, -æ (m.).
Hyli, *Hyli*, -es (f.).
Hyliæ, *Hyliæ*, -æ (m.).
Hyliæus, *Hyliæus*, -æ and -ei (m.).
Hyllius, *Hyllius*, -i (m.).
Hytonome, *Hytonome*, -es (f.).
Hymen, *Hymen* (only in nom. and voc.) and *Hymeneus*, -i (m.).
Hymettius, *Hymettius*, -ii (m.).
Hymettus (*Mount*), *Hymettus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Hymettus*, *Hymettus*, -a, -um.
Hyppa, *Hyppa*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Hyppa*, *Hyppæna*, -a, -um.
Hypanis, the, *Hypanis*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Hypanis*, *Hypanis*, -a, -um.
Hypanis, the, *Hypanis*, -is (m.).
Hyppa, *Hyppa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Hyppa*, *Hyppæus*, -a, -um, and *Hyppatinus*, -a, -um.
Hyppatius, *Hyppatius*, -ii (m.).
Hyperbius, *Hyperbius*, -ii (m.).
Hyperbolus, *Hyperbolus*, -i (m.).
Hyperboreans, the, *Hyperborei*, -orum (m.).
Hyperæa, *Hyperæa* or -ria, -æ (f.).
Hyperides, *Hyperides*, -is (m.).
Hyperion, *Hyperion*, -onis (m.); daughter of *Hyperion*, *Hyperionis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Hyperion*, *Hyperionis*, -a, -um.
Hypermnestra, *Hypermnestra*, -æ, and -nestre, -es (f.).
Hyppæa, *Hyppæa*, -æ (f.).
Hyppæus, *Hyppæus*, -i (m.).
Hyppæus, *Hyppæus*, -æ and -ei (m.).
Hyppocrætes, *Hyppocrætes*, -is (m.).
Hyppipyle, *Hyppipyle*, -es (f.); of *Hyppipyle*, *Hyppipyleus*, -a, -um.
Hyrcania, *Hyrcania*, -æ (f.); of *Hyrcania*, *Hyrcanian*, *Hyrcanius*, -a, -um, and *Hyrcanius*, -a, -um.
Hyrie, *Hyrie*, -es (f.); of *Hyrie*, *Hyrieticus*, -a, -um.
Hyrieus, *Hyrieus*, -æ and -ei (m.); of *Hyrieus*, *Hyrieus*, -a, -um.
Hyrium, *Hyrium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Hyrium*, *Hyrius*, -a, -um.

Hyrmine, *Hyrmine*, -es (f.).
Hyrtacus, *Hyrtacus*, -i (m.); son of *Hyrtacus*, *Hyrtacides*, -æ (m.).
Hystaspes, *Hystaspes*, -is (m.).

I.

Ja, *Ja*, -æ (f.).
Iacchus, *Iacchus*, -i (m.).
Iacob, v. *Jacob*.
Iacobus, *Iacobus*, -i (m.); v. also *James*.
Iader, the, *Iader*, -æris (m.); of or relating to the *Iader*, *Iadertinus*, -a, -um.
Iæra, *Iæra*, -æ (f.).
Ialysus, *Ialysus*, -i (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city; of or belonging to *Ialysus*, *Ialysius*, -a, -um.
Iamblichus, *Iamblichus*, -i (m.).
Ianthe, *Ianthe*, -es (f.).
Iapetus, *Iapetus*, -i (m.); son of *Iapetus*, *Iapetides*, -æ (m.); *Iapetides*, -æ (m.).
Iapis, *Iapis*, -idis (m.).
Iapydia, *Iapydia*, -æ (f.); of *Iapydia*, *Iapydian*, *Iapydian*, -idis (f.); the *Iapydians*, *Iapydæ*, -um (m.).
Iapygia, *Iapygia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Iapygia*, *Iapygian*, -a, -um; the *Iapygians*, *Iapygæ*, -um (m.).
Iapyx, *Iapyx*, -ygis (m.).
Iarbas, *Iarbas*, -æ (m.).
Iælion, *Iælion*, -onis (m.) = *æg*.
Iasius, *Iasius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Iasius*, *Iasius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Iasius*, *Iasides*, -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Iasius*, *Iasides*, -idis (f.).
Iäso, *Iäso*, -äs (f.).
Iason, v. *Jason*.
Iassus, *Iassus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Iassus*, *Iassius*, -a, -um, and *Iassensis*, -e; the Gulf of *Iassus*, *Iassius Sinus*.
Iaxartes, the, *Iaxartes*, -æ (m.).
Iaxyes, the, *Iaxyes*, -um (m.).
Iberia, *Iberia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Iberia*, *Iberian*, *Iberian*, -a, -um, and *Iberianus*, -a, -um; an *Iberian*, *Iber*, -æris (m.); the *Iberians*, *Iberæ*, -um, and *Iberi*, -orum (m.).
Iberus, the, *Iberus*, -i (m.).
Ebro, the, *Iberus*, -i (m.).
Ibis, *Ibis*, -idis and -is (f.).
Ibycus, *Ibycus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Ibycus*, *Ibycius*, -a, -um.
Icadius, *Icadius*, -ii (m.).
Icaria, v. *Icarus*.
Icarus, *Icarus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Icarus*, *Icarian*, -a, -um; daughter of *Icarus*, *Icäria*, -idis, and *Icariotis*, -idis (f.).
Icarus, *Icarus* and *Ikäros*, -i, and *Ikäria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Icarus*, *Icarian*, -a, -um; the *Icarian Sea*, *Icarum Mare*.
Iccius, *Iccius*, -ii (m.).
Iceland, (perhaps) *Thule*, -es (f.); *Icelandia*, -æ (f.).
Icelandish, *Icelandicus*, -a, -um.
Icelus, *Icelus*, -i (m.).
Iceni, the, *Iceni*, -orum (m.).
Ichnusa, *Ichnusa*, -æ (f.).
Ichthyophagi, *Ichthyophagi*, -orum (m.).
Ichilius, *Ichilius*, -ii (m.).
Iconium, *Iconium*, -ii (n.); of *Iconium*, *Iconian*, *Iconian*, -ensis, -e.
Iconius, *Iconius*, -i (m.).
Icus, *Icus* or *Icos*, -i (f.).
Ida (*Mount*), *Ida*, -æ, and *Ide*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ida*, *Idæan*, *Idæus*, -a, -um.—2. a female name.
Idæus, *Idæus*, -i (m.).
Idalia, *Idalia*, -æ (f.); v. *æg*.
Idalius, *Idalius*, -ii (n.); of *Idalius*, *Idalian*, *Idalian*, -a, -um; peculiar fem., *Idälia*, -idis.
Idas, *Idas*, -æ (m.).
Idmon, *Idmon*, -onis (m.); of *Idmon*, *Idmonian*, -a, -um.
Idomeneus, *Idomeneus*, -æ or -ei (m.), poet. acc. -æ.
Idumæa, *Idumæa*, -æ (f.); of *Idumæa*, *Idumæan*, *Idumæan*, -a, -um.
Idyia, *Idyia*, -æ (f.).
Ieremias, v. *Jeremiah*.
Iericho, v. *Jericho*.
Ierne, *Ierne*, -es (f.) = *Hibernia*.
Ierosolyma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Iesus, v. *Jesus*.

Igilgili, *Igilgili*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Igilgili*, *Igilgili*, *Igilgili*, -a, -um
Iglitum, *Iglitum*, -i (n.).
Iguvium, *Iguvium*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Iguvium*, *Iguvian*, -um, and *Iguvini*, -orum (m.).
Ikworth, *Ikonorum* *Oppidum*.
Ilchester, *Ilchalis* or *Ilchalis*, -is (f.).
Ilorda, *Ilorda*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Ilorda*, *Ilorden*, -um (m.).
Ilvergates, the *Ilvergates*, -um, and *Ilvergates*, -arum (m.).
Ilia, *Ilia*, -e (f.).
Ilia, the, *Ilia*, -idis (f.).
Ilion, v. *Ilium*.
Ilione, *Ilione*, -e, and *Ilione*, -es (f.).
Ilioneus, *Ilioneus*, -eas and -ei (m.).
Ilissus, the, *Ilissus*, -i (m.).
Ilithyia, *Ilithyia*, -e (f.).
Ilium, *Ilium* and *Ilium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ilium* (or *Troy*), *Trojan*, *Ilius*, -a, -um; *Iliacus*, -a, -um; and *Iliensis*, -e; a woman of *Ilium*, *Ilia*, -idis (f.); mostly in plural, *Iliades*, -um.
Ilkley, *Olicana*, -e (f.).
Illyria, *Illyria*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Illyria*, *Illyrian*, *Illyricus*, -a, -um, and *Illyrius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Illyria*, -idis.
Ilucia, *Ilucia*, -e (f.).
Ilurco, *Ilurco*, -onis (f.); of *Ilurco*, *Ilurcomensis*, -e.
Iluro, *Iluro*, -onis (f.); of *Iluro*, *Ilurenensis*, -e.
Ilius, *Ilius*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Ilius*, *Ilildes*, -e (m.).
Ilio, *Ilio*, -e (f.).
Imachara, *Imachara*, -e (f.); of *Imachara*, *Imacharen*, -e.
Imacon, *Imacon*, -onis (m.).
Imaus (*Mount*), *Imaus*, -i (m.), mons.
Imbrus, *Imbrus*, -i (m.).
Imbratus, *Imbratus*, -i (m.); son of *Imbratus*, *Imbrides*, -e (m.).
Imbreus, *Imbreus*, -eas or -ei (m.).
Imbrinium, *Imbrinium*, -i (m.).
Imbrus, *Imbrus* or *Imbro*, -i (f.); of *Imbrus*, *Imbrian*, *Imbrius*, -a, -um.
Imola, *Forum* *Cornelli*.
Inachia, *Inachia*, -e (f.).
Inachus, *Inachus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Inachus*, *Inachian*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Inachus*, *Inachides*, -e (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Inachus*, *Inachis*, -idis (f.).—2. a river: of the *Inachus*, *Inachus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Inachis*, -idis.
Inarime, *Inarime*, -es (f.).
Indes, *Indes*, -idis (m.).
India, *India*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *India*, *Indi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Indi* or *India*, *Indicus*, -a, -um, and *Indus*, -a, -um; the *Indian Ocean*, *Erythraeum* *Mare*; the *East Indies*, *India Orientalis*; the *West Indies*, *India Occidentalis*.
Induciomarus, *Induciomarus*, -i (m.).
Indus, the, *Indus*, -i (m.).
Ingæones, the, *Ingæones*, -um (m.).
Ingauni, the, *Ingauni*, -orum (m.).
Ingram, *Engelramus*, -i (m.).
Inn, the, *Enus* or *Cenus*, -i (m.).
Innspruck, *Eni* *Pons* or *Cenipons*, -ontis (m.).
Insiadi, *Boiodurum*, -i (m.).
Ino, *Ino*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ino*, *Inous*, -a, -um.
Insubres, the, *Insubres*, -ium (m.); of or relating to the *Insubres*, *Insubrian*, *Insuber* or -bris, -e.
Intemellum, *Intemellum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Intemellum*, *Intemelli*, -orum (m.).
Interamna, *Interamna*, -e, and *Interamnæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Interamna*, *Interamnæ*, -as (adj.), and *Interamnensis*, -e; the *Interamnenses*, *Interamnenses*, -ium (m.).
Inuus, *Inuus*, -i (m.).
Io, *Io*, -as (f.).
Ioannes, v. *John*.
Iob, v. *Job*.
Iocasta, v. *Jocasta*.
Iolaua, *Iolaua*, -i (m.).
Iolcos, *Iolcos* or *Iolcus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Iolcos*, *Iolcicus*, -a, -um.
Iole, *Iole*, -e (f.).
Iollas, *Iollas*, -e (m.).
Ion, *Ion*, -onis (m.).
Ionas, v. *Jonas*.
Ionica, *Ionica*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ionica*, *Ionian*, *Ionicus*, -a, -um; *Ionius*, -a, -um; and *Ion*, -onis

(as adj.); pecul. fem., *Ionica*, -idis; the *Ionians*, *Ionæ*, -um (m.); the *Ionian Sea*, *Mare* *Ionium*.
Iopas, *Iopas*, -e (m.).
Iordanus, v. *Jordan*.
Ios, *Ios*, -i (f.).
Iosephus, v. *Joseph*.
Iotape, *Iotape*, -es (f.).
Iphianassa, *Iphianassa*, -e (f.).
Iphicles, *Iphicles*, -is (m.).
Iphiclus, *Iphiclus*, -i (m.).
Iphigenia, *Iphigenia*, -e (f.).
Iphimædia, *Iphimædia*, -e (f.).
Iphionus, *Iphionus*, -i (m.).
Iphis, *Iphis*, -idis (m.); daughter of *Iphis*, *Iphias*, -idis (f.).—2. (f.) name of a woman.
Iphitus, *Iphitus*, -i (m.).
Ipsala, *Cypella*, -orum (m.).
Ipswich, *Gippevicum*, -i (n.).
Iran, *Ariana*, -e (f.); *Aria*, -e (f.).
Ireland, *Hibernia*, -e (f.); *Ierne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ireland*, *Irish*, *Hibernicus*, -a, -um.
Irenæus, *Irenæus*, -i (m.).
Irene, *Irene*, -es (f.).
Iresia, *Iresia*, -arum (f.).
Iria, the, *Eurôtas*, -e (m.).
Iria, *Iria*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Iria*, *Iriates*, -ium, and *Irienses*, -ium (m.).
Iris, *Iris*, -is and -idis (f.), a goddess.—2. (m.) a river.
Irus, *Irus*, -i (m.).
Isaac, *Isaacus*, -i, and *Isaac*, indecl. (m.).
Isabella, *Isabella*, -e (f.).
Isarus, *Isarus*, -i (m.).
Isaiah, *Isaiah* or *Esaias*, -e (m.); of or relating to *Isaiah*, *Isaiānus*, -a, -um.
Isara, the, *Isara*, -e (m.).
Isaura, *Isaura*, -orum (m.); *Isaurus*, -i (f.).
Isauria, *Isauria*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Isauria*, *Isaurian*, *Isauricus*, -a, -um; the *Isauri*, *Isauri*, -orum (m.).
Isaurus, the, *Isaurus*, -i (m.).
Iscia, *Iscia*, -e (f.).
Iscariot, *Iscariotes*, -e (m.).
Ischia, *Aenaria*, -e (f.); *Inkrius*, -es (f.).
Ischomachus, *Ischomachus*, -e (f.).
Iseo (*Lago d'*), *Sebinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Isire, *Isira*, -e (m.).
Ishmael, *Ishmael* or *Ismahel*, -ilis (m.); sons or descendants of *Ishmael*, the *Ishmaelites*, *Ismælitæ*, -arum (m.).
Isidorus, *Isidorus*, -i (m.).
Isigonus, *Isigonus*, -i (m.).
Isis, *Isis*, -is and -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Isis*, *Isiacus*, -a, -um.
Ismael, v. *Ishmael*.
Ismara, *Ismara*, -orum (m.); v. *sq.*
Ismarus (*Mount*), *Ismarus*, -i (m.), and *Ismara*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Ismarus*, *Ismaricus*, -a, -um, and *Ismaricus*, -a, -um.
Ismene, *Ismene*, -e (f.).
Ismenias, *Ismenias*, -e (m.).
Ismenius, the, *Ismenius*, -i (m.); of the *Ismenius*, *Ismenian*, *Ismenius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Ismenis*, -idis (poet. for *Theban*).
Ismir, *Smyrna*, -e (f.), q. v.
Isnick, *Nicma*, -e (f.), q. v.
Isocrates, *Isocrates*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Isocrates*, *Isocratus*, -a, -um, and *Isocraticus*, -a, -um.
Isoia *Færæse*, *Veil*, -orum (m.), q. v.
Isopahan, *Aspadana*, -orum (m.).
Israel, *Israel*, indecl., and *Isræel*, -ellis (m.); son or descendant of *Israel*, *Israëlita*, -e (m.); in plural, the *Israelites*, *Israëlites*, -arum (m.); an *Israelitish* woman, a daughter of *Israel*, *Israëlitis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the *Israelites*, *Israëliticus*, -a, -um.
Issa, *Issa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Issa*, *Issæus*, -a, -um; *Issæus*, -a, -um; and *Issensis*, -e.
Issachar, *Issachar*, indecl. (m.).
Issa, *Issa*, -e (f.).
Issy, *Issy*, -e (f.).
Issore, *Isciodorum*, -i (m.).
Issus, *Issus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Issus*, *Issius*, -a, -um.
Istæones, *Istæones*, -um (m.).
Ister, v. *Danube*.
Istria, v. *Histria*.
Istropolis, *Istropolis*, -is (f.).
Italica, *Italica*, -e (f.); of *Italica*, *Italicensis*, -e.
Italus, *Italus*, -i (m.).
Italy, *Italia*, -e (f.); in poet., *Hesperia*, -e (f.); *Ausonia*, -e (f.); *Cenotria*, -e (f.); and *Saturnia*,

-æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to Italy, Italian, Itā-lycus, -a, -um, and Italus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Italia, -idis (for poet. forms, v. the poet. names above); the *Italians*, Itali, -orum (m.).
Ithaca, Ithāca, -æ, and Ithace, -es (f.); of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithācus, -a, -um, and Ithacensis, -e.
Ithome, Ithōme, -es (f.).
Itonus, Ithōnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Itonus, Itonius, -a, -um.
Iturae, Ituræ, -æ (f.); *Ituræan*, Ituræus, -a, -um.
Itya, Itya, -yos (f.).
Iulia, Iūlia, -idis (f.).
Iulus, Iulius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Iulus, derived from Iulus, Iulūsus, -a, -um.
Irica, Ebusus, -i (f.), q. v.
Iorea, Epōrēdia, -æ (f.).
Iory, Iberium, -i (a.).
Ixion, Ixion, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Ixion, Ixiōnius, -a, -um; son of Ixion, Ixiōnydes, -æ (m.).

J.

Jabesh, Jabesh, indecl. (m.).
Jace, Jacca, -æ (f.).
Jacob, Jacob, indecl. (m.).
Jael, Jael, indecl. (f.).
Jafet, v. *Japhet*.
Jaffa, Joppe, -es (f.), v. *Joppa*.
Jairus, Jairus, -i (m.).
Jamaica, Jamaica, -æ (f.).
Jamblichus, v. *Iamblichus*.
James, Jacobus, -i (m.).
Jamesiown, Jacobipolis, is (f.).
Jane, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Janiculum (Mount), Janicūlum, -i (n.); of the *Janiculum*, Janicūlāris, -e.
Janina, Epirus, -i (f.).
Janissary, Cape, v. *Jenischahr*.
Janus, Jānus, -i (m.); of or relating to Janus, Jānālis, -e, and Jānuālis, -e.
Japan, Japonia, -æ (f.).
Japetus, v. *Japetus*.
Japhet, Japhet or Japheth, indecl., and Japētus, -i (m.).
Jaques, Jacobus, -i (m.).
Jaquet, Jacōba, -æ (f.).
Jared, Jaredus, -i (m.).
Jason, Jāson, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Jason, Jāsonius, -a, -um; son of Jason, Jāsonides, -æ (m.).
Jaspār, Gaspar, -aris (m.).
Jaury, Jassium, -i (a.).
Javolnus, Javōlēnus, -i (m.).
Jeannette, Joannetta, -æ (f.).
Jebba, Jebba, -æ (f.).
Jebus, Jebus, -i (m.); the descendants of Jebus, the *Jebusites*, Jebusēl, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Jebusites*, Jebusēlicus, -a, -um.
Jechonias, Jechonias, -æ (m.).
Jeddo, Jedum, -i (a.).
Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat, indecl. (m.).
Jena, Jena, -æ (f.).
Jenab, the, Acesines, -is or -æ (m.).
Jenet, v. *Jeannette*.
Jenischahr, Cape, Sigæum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Jeffrey, Galfridus, -i (m.).
Jephth, Jephth, -æ (f.).
Jephtha, Jephthe or Jephthe, indecl. (m.).
Jeremiah, { Jeremiah, -æ, and Hieremias, -æ (m.).
Jeremy, {
Jericho, Jericho or Hiericho, indecl. (f.), and Hierichos, -i, or Hierficus, -antis (f.); of or belonging to Jericho, Hierichontinus, -a, -um.
Jeroboam, Jeroboamus, i (m.).
Jerome, Hierōnymus, -i (m.).
Jersey, Cæsares, -æ (f.).
Jerusalem, Hierosōlyma, -orum (n.); Hierosolyma, -æ (f.); Hierusalem and Jerusalem, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hierosolymitæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Jerusalem, Hierosolymārius, -a, -um.
Jesse, Jesse or Jessæ, indecl. (m.); of or relating to Jesse, Jessæus, -a, -um, and Jessūs, -a, -um.
Jesus, Jesus, -ū, ecc. -um (m.).
Jerry, v. *Judea*.
Jezabel, Jezabel, indecl., and Jezabel, -ēlis (f.).

Joab, Joab, indecl. (m.).
Joan, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Joanna, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Joas, Joas, indecl. (m.).
Job, Job, indecl., and Jobus, -i (m.).
Jocasta, Jocasta, -æ (f.), and Jocaste, -es.
Joel, Joel, indecl. (m.).
John, Joannes or Johannes, -is (m.).
Joigny, Joviniacum, -i (a.).
Joinsville, Joavilla, -æ (f.).
Jonas, Jona, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jonas, Jonæus, -a, -um.
Jonathan, Jonathan, indecl., and Jonathas, -æ (m.).
Joppa, Joppe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Joppa, Joppicus, -a, -um.
Jordan, the, Jordānes, -is (m.).
Joseph, Joseph, indecl., and Josēphus, -i (m.).
Josephus, Josēphus, -i (m.).
Joshua, Josue, indecl.; also, Jesus, -ū (m.).
Joria, Josias, -æ (m.).
Jotham, Jotham, indecl., and Jothamus, -i (m.).
Jove, Jovium, -i (m.).
Jovian, Jūlianus, -i (m.).
Jovinian, Jovinianus, -i (m.); the followers of Jovinian, Jovinianistæ, -arum (m.).
Jovinus, Jovinus, -i (m.).
Jovius, Jovius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Jovius, Joviānus, -a, -um, and Jovius, -a, -um.
Juba, Juba, -æ (m.).
Jubellius, Jubellius, -ii (m.).
Judah, Juda, -æ (m.).
Judea, v. *Judea*.
Judas, Judas, -æ (m.).
Judea, Judæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Judæa, Jewish, Judæus, -a, -um, and Judæicus, -a, -um.
Judith, Judith, indecl., and Juditha, -æ (f.).
Jugurtha, Jugurtha, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine, Jugurthinus, -a, -um.
Julia, Julia, -æ (f.).
Julian, Juliānus, -i (m.).
Juliana, Juliāna, -æ (f.).
Juliers, Juliacum, -i (a.).
Julii Forum, v. *Forum*; the inhabitants of Forum Julii, Julienes, -um (m.).
Julio-briga, Julio-briga, -æ (f.); of Julio-briga, Julio-brigensis, -e.
Julio-polis, Julio-polis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Julio-polis, Julio-politæ, -arum (m.).
Julius, Julius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens, Julian, Julius, -a, -um, and Juliānus, -a, -um.
Juncus, Juncus, -i (m.); of or relating to Juncus, Juncianus, -a, -um.
Junia, Junia, -æ (f.).
Junius, Junius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, and Junianus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Junius (Brutus), Juniadæ, -æ (m.).
Juno, Juno, -ōnis (f.); of or relating to Juno, Junonian, Junōnus, -a, -um, and Junōnālis, -e; the temple of Juno, Hæreum, -i (a.).
Jupiter, Jupiter, gen. Jovis, &c. (m.); of or relating to Jupiter, Jovius, -a, -um, and Jovialis, -e (late).
Jura (Mount), Jura, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jura, Jurenais, -e.
Justina, Justina, -æ (f.).
Justinian, Justinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinian, Justinianus, -a, -um.
Justin = Justinus, q. v.
Justinopolis, Justinōpolis, -is (f.).
Justinus, Justinus, i (m.); of or relating to Justinus, Justinianus, -a, -um.
Justus, Justus, -i (m.).
Jutland, Chersonesus Cimbrica (f.); Jutia, -æ (f.).
Juturna, Jūturna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Juturna, Juturnalis, -e.
Juvenal, Jūvenālis, -is (m.).
Juvenius, Juvenius, -i (m.).
Juventius, Juventius, -ii (m.).

K.

Kaffa, v. *Caffa*.
Kaffaria, Caffaria, -æ (f.).
Kassariak, Cæsars, -æ (f.), q. v.
Kakosia, Thiasbe, -es (f.).

Kalabakti, *Palepharus*, -i (f.).
Kalpakti, *Orechmænus*, -i (f.). q. v.
Karasa, the, *Castrya*, -i (m.).
Kate, *Katharine*, v. *Catharine*.
Katagai, v. *Catagai*.
Kedar, *Kedar*, *Indeci* (m.), a man.—2. (f.) a city.
Kedron, the, *Cedron*, -onis (m.).
Kempton, *Campodunum*, -i (m.).
Kemchester, *Magnæ*, -arum (f.).
Kendal, *Concangium*, -ii (m.).
Kenti, *Cantium*, -ii (m.); *Canlia*, -æ (f.).
Kerisch, *Panticapæum*, -i (n.).
Kessel, *Castellum Menapiorum*.
Keswick, *Cansennæ*, -arum (f.).
Khabour, the, *Centrites*, -æ (m.).
Kiel, *Chilionum*, -ii (n.).
Kiew, *Chiovia*, -æ (f.).
Kilkenny, *Cella* (sanum) *St. Canici*; *Kilkennia*, -æ (f.); of *Kilkenny*, *Kilkennienais*, -æ.
Killaloe, *Laona*, -æ (f.).
Killa, the, for *Kyll*, q. v.
Kilmore, *Chilmoria*, -æ (f.).
Kingston, *Regiöpolis*, -is (f.); *Kingston-upon-Hull*, *Regiodunum* (*Hullium*), -i (n.); *Kingston-upon-Thames*, *Regiodunum Tamesinum*.
Kinnaird's Head, *Tezalum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Kiow, v. *Kiew*.
Kishon, the, *Kison*, -onis (m.).
Kisti-tramak, the, *Halyæ*, -yos (m.).
Kisao (*Mons*), *Ossa*, -æ (f.).
Kola, *Cola*, -æ (f.), *Lapporum*.
Kolokythia, the, *Gythius*, -ii (m.); *Gulf of Kolokythia*, *Laconicus Sinus*; *Gythææ Sinus*.
Konick, *Iconium*, -ii (n.).
Königsberg, *Regiomontum*, -i (n.); *Mons Regius* (m.); of or belonging to *Königsberg*, *Regiomontanus* -a, -um.
Kopenhagen, v. *Copenhagen*.
Krimæa, v. *Crimæa*.
Kronstadt, v. *Cronstadt*.
Kuban, the, *Hypänis*, -is (m.).
Kudros, *Cytörus*, -i (f.).
Kur, the, *Cyros*, -i (m.).
Kurds, the, *Carduchi*, -orum (m.); *Kurdistân*, *Carduchia*, -æ (f.).
Kuttienberg, *Cutna*, -æ (f.).
Kyle, *Coila*, -æ (f.).
Kyll, the, *Cellis* or *Gelbis*, -is (m.).

L

Laddacus, *Laddicus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Laddacus*, descended from *Laddacus*, *Laddacius*, -a, -um (poet. for *Theban*); sons or descendants of *Laddacus*, *Laddacidae*, -arum (m.).
Labeo, *Labeo*, -onis (m.).
Laberia, *Labèria*, -æ (f.).
Laberius, *Labèrius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Laberius*, *Labèrianus*, -a, -um.
Labicum, *Labicum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Labicum*, *Labicianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Labicum*, *Labici*, -orum (m.).
Labienus, *Labienus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Labienus*, *Labienianus*, -a, -um.
Labinus, *Labinus*, -ii (m.).
Labulia, *Labulia*, -æ (f.).
Labullus, *Labullus*, -i (m.).
Lacedæmon, *Lacedæmon*, -onis (f.); *Sparta*, -æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to *Lacedæmon*, *Lacedæmonian*, *Lacedæmonius*, -a, -um.
Lacertus, *Lacèrius*, -ii (m.).
Lacertania, *Lacertania*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Lacertania*, *Lacertani*, -orum (m.).
Laches, *Laches*, -ætis (m.).
Lachetia, *Lachætis*, -is (f.).
Lacinium, *Lacinium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lacinium*, *Lacinian*, *Lacinus*, -a, -um, and *Lacinienais*, -æ.
Lacobrigæ, *Lacobrigæ*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lacobrigæ*, *Lacobrigensis*, -æ.
Lacon, *Lacon*, -onis (m.).
Laconia, *Lacônia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Laconia*, *Laconian*, *Lacônicius*, -a, -um; a *Laconian*, *Læco* or *Læcon*, -onis (m.); *Lacæna*, -æ (f.).
Lactantius, *Lactantius*, -ii (m.).

Lactucinus, *Lactucinus*, -i (m.).
Lacydes, *Lacýdes*, -is (m.).
Ladas, *Lâdas*, -æ (m.).
Lade, *Lade*, -æ (f.).
Ladon, the, *Lâdon*, -ônis (m.).
Læca, *Læca*, -æ (m.).
Lælope, *Lælope*, -æpis (m.).
Lælia, *Lælia*, -æ (f.).
Lælius, *Lælius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lælius*, *Lælianus*, -a, -um.
Lænas, *Lænas*, -ætis (m.).
Lærite, *Lærite*, -æ (f.); of *Lærite*, *Lærtius*, -a, -um.
Lærtis, *Lærtis*, and poet. *Laerta*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lærtis*, *Lærtius*, -a, -um; son of *Lærtis*, *Lærtides*, -æ (m.).
Læstrygonæ, the, *Læstrygones*, -um (m.); of the *Læstrygonæ*, *Læstrygonian*, *Læstrygonius*, -a, -um.
Lætorius, *Lætorius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lætorius*, *Lætorius*, -a, -um.
Lætus, *Lætus*, -i (m.).
Lævi, the, *Lævi*, -orum (m.).
Lævina, *Lævina*, -æ (f.).
Lævinus, *Lævinus*, -ii (m.).
Lævinus, *Lævinus*, -i (m.).
Lævius, *Lævius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Lævius*, *Lævianus*, -a, -um.
Lævus, *Lævus*, -i (m.).
Lagos, *Lagos*, -i (f.).
Lagotis, the, *Lagotis*, -i (m.).
Lagus, *Lagus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lagus* (or the *Lagida*), *Lagæus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Lagus*, *Lagides*, -æ (m.).
Lais, *Lâis*, -idis (f.).
Laius, *Lâius*, -ii (m.); son of *Laius*, *Lâides*, -æ (m.).
Lalage, *Lâlîgæ*, -æ (f.).
Lamia, *Lâmia*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Lamia*, *Lamianus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city.
Lampadius, *Lampadius*, -ii (m.).
Lampetie, *Lampetie*, -æ (f.).
Lamponia, *Lamponia*, -æ (f.).
Lampridia, *Lampridia*, -æ (f.).
Lampridius, *Lampridius*, -ii (m.).
Lampus, *Lampus*, -i (m.).
Lampæus, *Lampæus*, -i (f.), and *Lampæcum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lampæus*, *Lampæacene*, *Lampæacenus*, -a, -um, and *Lampæacius*, -a, -um.
Lampæus, *Lampæus*, -i (f.).
Lampus, *Lampus*, -i (m.).
Lamus, *Lâmus*, -i (m.).
Lanassa, *Lanassa*, -æ (f.).
Lancia, *Lancia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lancia*, *Lancian*, *Lancienais*, -æ.
Langebardi, v. *Lombardi*.
Lanævium, *Lanævium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lanævium*, *Lanævian*, *Lanævianus*, -a, -um.
Laocoon, *Lâocœon*, -ontis (m.).
Laodamia, *Lâodâmia*, -æ (f.).
Laodice, *Lâodice*, -æ (f.).
Laodicea, *Lâodicea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Laodicea*, *Laodiceensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Laodicea*, *Laodiceani*, -orum (m.).
Laomache, *Lâomâche*, -æ (f.).
Laomedon, *Lâomœdon*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Laomedon*, *Laomedontæus*, -a, -um, and *Laomedontius*, -a, -um; son of *Laomedon*, *Laomedontides*, -æ (m.).
Lapathus, *Lapathus*, -untis (f.).
Lapitha, *Lapitha*, -æ (f.).
Lapithæ, the, *Lapithæ*, -arum (m.); of or relating to the *Lapithæ*, *Lapithæus* or *thæius*, -a, -um.
Lapurdum, *Lapurdum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lapurdum*, *Lapurdensis*, -a.
Lara, *Lîra*, -æ (f.).
Larentia, *Larentia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Larentia*, *Larentalis*, -æ.
Lares, the, *Lâres*, -ium (m.); of or relating to the *Lares*, *Lâralis*, -æ.
Largius, *Largius*, -ii (m.).
Largus, *Largus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Largus*, *Largianus*, -a, -um.
Larinæus, *Larinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Larinæus*, *Larinæus*, -ætis (adj.), and *Larinus*, -a, -um.
Larissa, *Lârissa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Larissa*, *Lârissæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Larissa*, *Lârissenes*, -ium (m.).
Larissus, the, *Larissus*, -i (m.).
Larius (*Lake*), *Lârius*, -ii (m.); *Lacus*; of or belonging to the *Lake Larissus*, *Lârius*, -a, -um.
Laronia, *Lârônia*, -æ (f.).

Larontus, Larōnius, -ī (m.).
Lartidius, Lartidius, -ī (m.).
Lartius, Lartius, -ī (m.).
Lasea, Lasea, -æ (f.).
Lasia, Lasia, -æ (f.).
Lateralus, Lateralus, -ī (m.); *Lateral, Lateralus*, -a, -um.
Latinius, Latinius, -ī (m.).
Latius, the, v. Latium.
Latius, Lātius, -ī (m.).
Latium, Lātium, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Latium*, *Latin, Lātius*, -a, -um; *Lātius*, -a, -um; and late *Latiniensis*, -e; born in *Latium*, *Latīnigēna*, -æ (m.); the *Latins*, *Latini*, -orum (m.).
Latmus, Latmus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Latmus*, *Latmian, Latmianus*, -a, -um.
Latona, Lātōna, -æ (f.); *Lāto, -ūs* (f.); of or relating to *Latona*, *Lātōlius*, -a, -um, and *Latoniū*, -a, -um; son of *Latona*, *Latoides*, -æ (m.), and *Latōnigēna*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Latona*, *Latōia, -ydis*; *Latonia*, -æ; and *Latōnigēna*, -æ (f.).
Latreus, Latreus, -eas and -ei (m.).
Latriis, Latriis, -is (f.).
Latro, Latro, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Latro*, *Latronianus*, -a, -um.
Laud, the, Laud, indecl. (m.).
Laura, Laura, -æ (f.).
Laurence, Laurens, -entis, and *Laurentius*, -ī (m.).
Laurentius, Laurentius, -ī (m.).
Laurentum, Laurentum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Laurentum*, *Laurentian, Laurens*, -entis (adj.); *Laurentinus*, -a, -um; and *Laurentius*, -a, -um.
Lauroles, Lauroles, -ī (m.).
Lauro, Lauro, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Lauro*, *Laurōnensis*, -e.
Laurus, Laurus, -ī (m.).
Laus, Laus, -ūs (f.), *Pompeia*; of or relating to *Laus*, *Laudensis*, -e.
Latis, the, Latis, -ī (m.), v. *Politeastro*.
Lausanne, Lausanna, -æ (f.); *Lausonium*, -ī (n.).
Laurus, Laurus, -ī (m.).
Laverna, Laverna, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Laverna*, *Lavernālis*, -e.
Lavernium, Lavernium, -ī (n.).
Lavinia, Lavinia, -æ (f.).
Lavinium, Lavinium, -ī (n.), and *Lavinum*, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Lavinium*, *Lavinian, Lavinius*, -a, -um, and *Lavinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Lavinium*, *Lavinianenses*, -ium (m.).
Lavoro (Terra di), Campania, -æ (f.).
Lawrence, v. Laurence.
Lazarus, Lazarus, -ī (m.).
Leah, Lēa, -æ (f.).
Leana, Leana, -æ (f.).
Leander, Leander and *Leandrus*, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Leander*, *Leandrius*, -a, -um, and *Leandricus*, -a, -um.
Learchus, Learchus, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Learchus*, *Learchus*, -a, -um.
Lebade, Lebade, -æ (f.).
Lebadea, Lebadea or *dia*, -æ (f.).
Lebbeus, Lebbeus, -ī (m.).
Lebedus, Lēbēdus, -ī (f.).
Lebithus, Lebithus, -ī (f.).
Lecca, v. Laca.
Lech, the, Lichus, -ī (m.).
Lechæum, Lechæum, -ī (n.), and *Lechæe*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Lechæum*, *Lechæan, Lechæus*, -a, -um.
Leclius, Leclius, -ī (m.).
Lectum, Lectum, -ī (m.).
Leda, Lēda, -æ, and *Lede*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Leda*, *Ledæus*, -a, -um, and *Ledēus*, -a, -um.
Lēda, Lēda, -æ (m.).
Lēda, Lēda, -ī (m.).
Lēda, Lēda, -æ (f.).
Leighorn, Liburnicus Portus.
Leicester, Legecestrā, -æ (f.).
Leipic, Līpala, -æ (f.).
Leith, Letha, -æ (f.).
Leleges, the, Lēlēges, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Leleges*, *Lēlēgius*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Lelegēis*, -īdis.
Leiaz, Lēlex, -ēgis (m.).
Leiman (Lake), v. Geneva.
Lemgo, Lemgovia, -æ (f.).
Lemnos, Lemnos, -ī (f.); of or belonging to *Lemnos*, *Lemnian, Lemnius*, -a, -um, and *Lemniacus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Bemnia*, -ādis; an inhabitant of *Lemnos*, *Lemnicola*, -æ (m.).

Lemovices, the, Lemovices, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Lemovices*, *Lemovicensis*, -e.
Lemovicum, Lemōvicum, -ī (m.).
Lemovii, the, Lemōvii, -orum (m.).
Lenas, v. Lenas.
Lenius, Lenius, -ī (m.).
Lentidius, Lentidius, -ī (m.).
Lentinus, Lentinus, -ī (m.).
Lento, Lento, -ōnis (m.).
Lentulus, Lentulus, -ī (m.).
Leo, Leo, -ōnis (m.).
Leon, Leon, -ontis (m.).
Leonard, Leonardus, -ī (m.).
Leonidas, Leōnidas, -æ (m.).
Leonides, Leonides, -æ (m.).
Leonnatus, Leonnatus, -ī (m.).
Leonorius, Leonorius, -ī (m.).
Leontiad, Leontiad, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Leontius*, *Leontius*, -a, -um.
Leontium, Leontium, -ī (f.).
Leontius, Leontius, -ī (m.).
Leontopolis, Leontopolis, -is (f.); of or belonging to the *Leontopolis*, *Leontopolites*, -æ (m.).
Leopold, Leopoldus, -ī (m.).
Leolychides, Leolychides, -æ (m.).
Lepanto, Nauspectus, -ī (f.); Gulf of *Lepanto*, *Sinus Corinthicus*.
Lepidus, Lēpidus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Lepidus*, *Lepidiānus*, -a, -um, and *Lepidiānus*, -a, -um.
Lepinus, Lepinus, -ī (m.).
Lepontii, the, Lepontii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Lepontii*, *Leponticus*, -a, -um.
Lepreon, Lepreon, -ī (m.).
Lepria, Lepria, -æ (f.).
Leprius, Leprius, -ī (m.).
Lepta, Lepta, -æ (m.).
Leptines, Leptines, -is (m.).
Leptis, Leptis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Leptis*, *Lepticus*, -a, -um, and *Lepticanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Leptis*, *Leptianī*, -orum (m.).
Lerida, Lerida, -æ (f.), q. v.
Lerina, Lerina, -æ (f.).
Lerna, Lerna, -æ, and *Lerne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Lerna*, *Lernæus*, -a, -um.
Lero, Lero, -ōnis (f.).
Leros, Leros, -ī (f.).
Lesbia, Lesbia, -æ (f.).
Lesbos, Lesbos and *Lesbus*, -ī (f.); of or belonging to *Lesbos*, *Lesbian, Lesbius*, -a, -um; *Lesbous*, -a, -um; and *Lesbiacus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Lesbiana*, -ādis, and *Lesbia*, -īdis.
Lesina, Kleusia, -inis (f.), q. v.
Lethæ, the, Lēthæ, -es (f.); of or relating to the *Lethæ*, *Lēthæan, Lēthæus*, -a, -um.
Lethon, the, Lethon, -ōnis (m.).
Lettitia, } Letitia, -æ (f.).
Lettice, }
Letus, Letus, -ī (m.).
Leuca, Leuca, -æ (f.).
Leucadia, Leucadia, -æ (f.), and *Leucas*, -ādis (f.); of or belonging to *Leucadia*, *Leucadius*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Leucates*, -æ.
Leuca, Leuca, -arum (f.).
Leucides (Cope), Leucides, -æ (m.).
Leuce, Leuce, -æ (f.).
Leuci, the, Leuci, -orum (m.); the country of the *Leuci*, *Leucia*, -æ (f.).
Leucippe, Leucippe, -es (f.).
Leucippus, Leucippus, -ī (m.); daughter of *Leucippus*, *Leucippis*, -īdis (f.).
Leucon, Leucon, -ōnis (m.).
Leuconot, Leucōntes, -es (f.).
Leucopetra, Leucopetra, -æ (f.).
Leucophryna, Leucophryna, -æ (f.).
Leucopolis, Leucōpolis, -is (f.).
Leucostia, Leucōstia, -æ (f.).
Leucosyri, the, Leucōsyri, -orum (m.).
Leucothea, Leucōthea, -æ (f.).
Leucothide, Leucothide, -es (f.).
Leuctra, Leuctra, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Leuctra*, *Leuctricus*, -a, -um.
Levaci, the, Levaci, -orum (m.).
Levadia, Lēbādēa, -æ (f.).
Levana, Lēvana, -æ (f.).
Levani, the, Oriens, -entis (m.).
Levi, Levi, indecl. (m.), but ecc. *Levīm*.
Leviathan, Leviathan, indecl. (m.).
Leviticus, Leviticus, -ī (m.).
Levina, v. Lezina.
Lewes, Leus, -æ (f.).

Lewis, Lüdöwicus, -i (m.).
Lexovii, the, Lexovii, -orum (m.).
Leyden, Lugdunum, -i (n.), Batavorum.
Libanus (Mount), Libānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to
Libanus, Libānus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Libanitis, -idis.
Liber, Liber, -i (m.).
Libera, Libēra, -ae (f.).
Libethra, Libethra, -ae (f.); and Libethrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Libethra, Libethris, -idis (fem. adj.), usually in plural, of *Muses*.
Libethrum, Libethrum, -i (n.).
Libo, Libo, -onis (m.).
Liburnia, Liburnia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Liburnia, Liburnicus, -a, -um, and Liburnus, -a, -um; the Liburnians, Liburni, -orum (m.).
Libya, Libyā, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Libya, Libyan, Libyca, -a, -um; Libystinus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Libyā, -yos, and Libe, -ybis, fem., Libyssa, -ae, and Libyatis, -idis; the Libyans, Libyae, -um, and Libyi, -orum (m.).
Licentius, Licentius, -ii (m.).
Licenza, the, Digentia, -ae (m.).
Licerius, Licerius, -ii (m.).
Lichades (islands), Lichādes, -um (f.).
Lichas, Lichas, -ae (m.).
Licina, Licinia, -ae (f.).
Licinianus, Licinianus, -i (m.).
Licinius, Licinius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Licinius, Licinius, -a, -um, and Licinianus, -a, -um.
Licinus, Licinus, -i (m.).
Lycymnia, Licymnia, -ae (f.); of or relating to Lycymnia, Licymnius, -a, -um.
Liddeale, Lidalia, -ae (f.).
Liege, Leodicum or Leodium, -ii (n.); of Liege, Leodicensis, -ae.
Liffey, the, Avenifilius, -ii (m.).
Ligarius, Ligarius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Ligarius, Ligarianus, -a, -um.
Ligdus, Ligdus, -i (m.).
Ligea, Ligea, -ae (f.).
Liger, the, Liger, -ēris (m.); of or relating to the Liger, Ligericus, -a, -um.
Lignitz, Lignitia, -ae (f.).
Ligny, Ligneum, -ei (n.).
Ligur, Ligur, -ūris (m.).
Liguria, Ligūria, -ae (f.); of Liguria, Ligurian, Ligur, -ūris (adj.); Ligusticus, -a, -um; and Ligurinus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Ligustis, -idis; the Ligurians, Ligūres, -um (m.).
Ligurius, Ligūrius, -ii (m.).
Ligustinus, Ligustinus, -i (m.).
Lilybæum, Lilybæum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lilybæum, Lilybæus, -a, -um; Lilybæus, -a, -um; and Lilybætanus, -a, -um.
Lima, Lima, -ae (f.).
Limburg, Limburgum, -i (n.); of Limburg, Limburgensis, -ae.
Limera, Limēra, -ae (f.).
Limerick, Limericus, -i (n.); of or belonging to Limerick, Limericensis, -ae.
Limia, Limia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Limia, Limicus, -a, -um.
Limnaea, Limnaea, -ae (f.).
Limoges, Augustoritum, -i (n.).
Limonium, Limonium, -i (n.).
Limyra, Lymyra, -ae, and Limyre, -ae (f.), and Lymyra, -orum (m.).
Lincoln, Lindum, -i (n.); Lincolnia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Lincoln, Lincolnensis, -ae.
Lindus, Lindus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lindus, Lindus, -a, -um.
Lingen, Linga, -ae (f.).
Lingones, the, Lingones, -um (m.); of or relating to the Lingones, Lingonicus, -a, -um, and Lingonensis, -ae.
Linus, Linus, -i (m.).
Lionel, Leonellus, -i (m.).
Lipara, the, Lipāra, -ae, and Lipāre, -ae (f.); of or relating to Lipara, Liparæan, Liparæus, -a, -um; Liparensis, -ae; and Liparitanus, -a, -um; the Lipari Islands, Eolus Insulae.
Liparus, Lipārus, -i (m.).
Lippe, the, Lūpia, -ae (m.).
Lirinus, Lirinus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Lirinus, Lirinensis, -ae.
Liriopé, Liriopé, -ae (f.).
Liris, the, Liris, -is (m.); the dwellers on the Liris, Lirinātes, -um or -um (m.).

Lisbon, Olistipo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Lisbon, Olistiponensis, -ae.
Lisieux, Lexovium, -ii (n.).
Lisina, Lisine, -arum (f.).
Lissum, Lissum, -i (m.).
Litana, Litāna, -ae (f.).
Liternum, Liternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Liternum, Liternus, -a, -um, and Literninus, -a, -um.
Liternus, the, Liternus, -i (m.).
Litubium, Litubium, -ii (n.).
Livadia, Bæotia, -ae (f.); Hellas, -adis (f.); Lake of Livadia, Copais Lacus, q. v.
Livia, Livia, -ae (f.).
Livianus, Livianus, -i (m.).
Livias, Livias, -adis (f.).
Livilla, Livilla, -ae (f.).
Livineius, Livineius, -ii (m.).
Livius, Livius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Livius, Livius, -a, -um, and Livianus, -a, -um.
Livonia, Livonia, -ae (f.).
Livy, Livius, -ii (m.), q. v.
Locri, the, Locri, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Locri, Locrensis, -ae; the country of the Locri, Locris, -idis (f.);—2. Locri, -orum (m.), a city; of Locri, Locrensis, -ae.
Locris, v. Locri.
Locutius, Locutius, -ii (m.).
Lodi, Laus, -audis (f.), Pompeia.
Loire, the, Liger, -ēris (m.), q. v.
Lola, Lola, -idis (f.).
Lollia, Lollia, -ae (f.).
Lollianus, Lollianus, -i (m.).
Lollus, Lollus, -i (m.); of or relating to Lollus, Lollianus, -a, -um.
Lombard, Langobardia, -ae (f.); the Lombards, Langobardi, -orum (m.); Lombard, Langobardus, -a, -um.
London, Londinium, -ii (n.); of or relating to London, Londinensis, -ae; New London, Novum Londinium.
Londonderry, Robertum, -i (n.).
Long Island, Mæris, -idis (f.), sc. insula.
Longarenus, Longarenus, -i (m.).
Longford, Longofordia, -ae (f.).
Longinus, Longinus, -i (m.).
Longula, Longula, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Longula, Longulanus, -a, -um.
Longunica, Longunica, -ae (f.).
Longus, Longus, -i (m.).
Loracina, the, Loracina, -ae (m.).
Lorch, Laurilium, -i (n.).
Lorium, Lorium, -ii (m.), and Lori, -orum (m.).
Loryma, Loryma, -orum (n.).
Lot, Lot or Loth, indecl. (m).
Lothian, Laudania, -ae (f.).
Lotophagi, the, Lotophagi, -orum and -ōn (m.); the land of the Lotophagi, Lotophagitis, -idis (f.).
Louis, Ludovicus, -i (m.).
Louisa, Ludovica, -ae (f.).
Low Countries, Gallia Belgica (f.).
Lua, Lua, -ae (f.).
Lubeck, Lubecum, -i (n.).
Luca, Luca, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Luca, Lucensis, -ae; the inhabitants of Luca, Lucenses, -ium (m.).
Lucagus, Lūcagus, -i (m.).
Lucan, Lucānus, -i (m.).
Lucania, Lucānia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Lucania, Lucanian, Lucānus, -a, -um, and late Lucānicus, -a, -um.
Lucas, v. Luke.
Lucca, Luca, -ae (f.), q. v.
Luccia, Luccia, -ae (f.).
Luccius, Luccius, -ii (m.).
Lucentium, Lucentium, -ii (n.).
Lucentius, Lucentius, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lucentius, Lucentius, -a, -um.
Luceria, Lucēria, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Luceria, Lucerinus, -a, -um.
Lucerne, Luceria, -ae, and Lucerna, -ae (f.); of Lucerne, Lucernensis, -ae; Canton of Lucerne, Pagus Lucernensis.
Lucetius, Lucētius, -ii (m.).
Lucia, Lucia, -ae (f.).
Lucilianus, Lucilianus, -i (m.).
Lucilius, Lucilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Lucilius, Lucilianus, -a, -um.
Lucilla, Lucilla, -ae (f.).
Lucillus, Lucillus, -i (m.).
Lucina, Lucina, -ae (f.).
Luciola, Luciola, -ae (f.).

Lucinulus, Lūcīllus, -ī (m.).
Lucius, Lūcius, -ī (m.).
Lucrētia, Lucrētia, -ae (f.).
Lucrētilla (*Moenia*), Lucrētilla, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Lucrētilla*, Lucrētillianus, -a, -um.
Lucrētius, Lucrētius, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Lucrētius*, Lucrētianus, -a, -um.
Lucrine (*Lake*), the, Lucrinus, -ī (m.), Lacus; of or relating to the *Lucrine Lake*, Lucrinus, -a, -um, and Lucrinensis, -e.
Luctatius, v. *Lutiatius*.
Lucullus, Lucullus, -ī (m.); of or relating to *Lucullus*, Lucullianus, -a, -um; Lucullianus, -a, -um, and Lucullēus, -a, -um.
Lucus, Lucus, -ī (m.).
Lucey, Lucia, -ae (f.).
Lugano, Lucānum, -ī (n.); *Lago di Lugano*, Ceresius Lacus.
Lugdunum, Lugdūnum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to *Lugdunum*, Lugdūnensis, -e.
Luka, Lucas, -ae (f.).
Luna, Lūna, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Luna*, Lunensis, -e.
Lund, Londinium, -ī (n.), Scandinorum; *Lunda*, -ae (f.), Gothorum.
Lüneburg, Lunæburgum, -ī (n.).
Lunus, Lunus, -ī (m.).
Lupercal, Lupercal, -allis (n.).
Lupercus, Lupercus, -ī (m.).
Lupia, the, Lūpia, -ae (m.).
Lupinus, Lupinus, -ī (m.).
Lupus, Lūpus, -ī (m.).
Lurco, Luroc, -ōnis (m.).
Lurda, the, Lurda, -ae (m.).
Lusatia, Lusātia, -ae (f.).
Luscienus, Luscienus, -ī (m.).
Luscinius, Luscinius, -ī (m.).
Luscus, Luscus, -ī (m.).
Luscus, Luscus, -ī (m.).
Lusignan, Lusignānum, -ī (n.).
Lusitania, Lusitānia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Lusitania*, Lusitanian, Lusitanus, -a, -um.
Lusius, the, Lusius, -ī (m.).
Lutetia, Lutātia, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Lutetia*, Lutatianus, -a, -um, and Lutātius, -a, -um.
Lutelia, Lutelia, -ae (f.).
Lutorius, Lutorius, -ī (m.).
Luxemburg, Augusta Veromanduorum; Luciburgum, -ī (n.).
Luxueil, Luxovium, -ī (n.); of *Luxueil*, Luxovien-sis, -e.
Lycacura, Lycoreus, -ei (m.).
Lycabas, Lycābas, -ae (m.).
Lycabettus, Lycabettus, -ī (m.).
Lycæus (*Moenia*), Lycæus, -ī (m.); of or belonging to *Lycæus*, Lycæus, -a, -um.
Lycambes, Lycambes, -ae (m.); of or relating to *Lycambes*, Lycambeus or -beus, -a, -um.
Lycæon, Lycæon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Lycæon*, Lycæōnius, -a, -um; daughter of *Lycæon*, Lycæōnis, -īdis (f.).
Lycæonia, Lycæōnia, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Lycæonia*, Lycæōnes, -um (m.); *Lycæonian*, Lycæōnius, -a, -um.
Lycaste, Lycaste, -es (f.).
Lycastus, Lycastus, -ī (f.).
Lyce, Lyce, -es (f.).
Lycæum, Lycæum, -ī (n.).
Lychnidus, Lychnidus, -ī (f.).
Lycia, Lycia, -ae (f.); of *Lycia*, Lycian, Lycius, -a, -um.
Lycidas, Lycīdas, -ae (m.).
Lycisca, Lycisca, -ae (f.).
Lyciscus, Lyciscus, -ī (m.).
Lycy, Lyco, -ōnis (m.).
Lycomedes, Lycōmēdes, -is (m.); of or relating to *Lycomedes*, Lycōmedeus, -a, -um.
Lycos, Lycop, -ōnis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Lycophron, Lycophron, -ōnis (m.).
Lycopolia, Lycōpōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Lycopolia*, Lycopolitanus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Lycopolites, -ae.
Lycorias, Lycōrias, -īdis (f.).
Lycoris, Lycōris, -īdis (f.).
Lycormas, Lycormas, -ae (m.).
Lycortas, Lycortas, -ae (m.).
Lycotas, Lycōtas, -ae (m.).

Lyctus, *Lyctus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lyctus*.
Lyctius, -a, -um.
Lycourus, *Lycourus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lycourus*.
Lycurgus, *Lycurgus*, -a, -um; son of *Lycourus*.
Lycuriges, -æ (m.).
Lycus, *Lycus*, -i (m.).
Lydda, *Lydda*, -æ (f.).
Lyde, *Lyde*, -æ (f.).
Lydia, *Lydia*, -æ (f.), a female name.—2. a country, of or belonging to *Lydia*, *Lydian*, *Lydian*, -a, -um, and *Lydian*, -a, -um; the *Lydians*, *Lydi*, -orum (m.).
Lydomachus, *Lydomachus*, -i (m.).
Lymæ, *Lomanus*, -i, and *Lemanis*, -is, *Portus* (m.).
Lyncætes, the, *Lyncæstus*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Lyncætes*, *Lyncæstus*, -a, -um; and *Lyncæstius* (m.).
Lyncæstia, *Lyncæstia*, -idis (f.).
Lyncæus, *Lyncæus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or relating to *Lyncæus*, *Lyncæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lyncæus*, *Lyncides*, -æ (m.).
Lyncus, *Lyncus*, -i (m.).
Lynn, v. *Lymne*.
Lyons, *Lugdunum*, -i (n.), *Æduorum*; the *Lyonnais* or district around *Lyons*, *Lugdunensis* *Ager*; cf or belonging to *Lyons*, *Lugdunensis*, -e; *Gulf of Lyons*, *Sinus Ligusticus*.
Lyræneus, *Lyræneus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Lyræneus*, *Lyrænesius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lyrænesia*, -idis, and *Lyrænesia*, -ædis.
Lysander, *Lysander*, -dri (m.).
Lysanias, *Lysanias*, -æ (m.).
Lysias, *Lysias*, -æ (m.), *man's name*; of or relating to *Lysias*, *Lysidæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lysias*, *Lysidæus*, -æ (m.).—2. *Lysias*, -ædis (f.), a city.
Lysidæus, *Lysidæus*, -i (m.).
Lysimachia, *Lysimachia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Lysimachia*, *Lysimachiensis*, -e.
Lysimachus, *Lysimachus*, -i (m.).
Lysinœ, *Lysinœ*, -æ (f.).
Lysippus, *Lysippus*, -i (m.).
Lysis, *Lysis*, -idis (m.), a man's name.—2. *Lysis*, -is (m.), a river.
Lysistratus, *Lysistratus*, -i (m.).
Lyso, *Lyso*, -ônis (m.).
Lysira, *Lystra*, -æ (f.); *Lystra*, -orum (n.); and *Lystræ*, -orum (f.); the inhabitants of *Lystra*, *Lystreni*, -orum (m.).
Lytiotes, *Lytiotes*, -æ (m.).

M.

Maas, the, v. *Meuse*.
Mabel, *Mabilia*, -æ, or *Amabilia*, -is (f.).
Mabel, the, *Mace*, -arum (m.).
Macareus, *Macareus*, -eos and -ei (m.); *daughter of Macareus*, *Macaræis*, -idis (f.).
Macaria, *Macaria*, -æ (f.).
Macarius, *Macarius*, -ii (m.).
Măciuta, *Măciuta*, -i (m.).
Maccabæus, *Maccabæus*, -i (m.); *the Maccabæes*, *Maccabæi*, -orum.
Macedon, { *Măcēdōnia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Macedonia*, { *Macedonia*, *Macedonian*, *Măcēdōnia*, *Măcēdōnia*, -a, -um; *Măcēdōnius*, -a, -um; and poet.
Măcēdōnienſis, -e; *pecul. masc.*, *Măcēdō*, -ōnis; a *Măcēdōnian*, *Măcēdō*, -ōnis (m.); *the Măcēdōnians*, *Măcēdōnēs*, -um.
Macedon, *Măcēdōn*, -ōnis (m.), *a man's name; of or relating to Macedon*, *Măcēdōnĭanus*, -a, -um.
Macella, *Macella*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Macella*,
Macellinus, -a, -um.
Macellinus, *Macellinus*, -i (m.).
Macer, *Macer*, -cri (m.).
Macarius, *Măchărus*, -untis (f.).
Macathon, *Măchăthōn*, -ōnis (m.); *of or relating to Macathon*, *Măchăthōnicus*, -a, -um, and *Măchăthōnis*, -a, -um.
Macistus, *Macistus*, -i (m.).
Macra, *Macra*, -æ (f.), *an island*. - 2. (m.) *a river*.
Macrianus, *Macriānus*, -i (m.).
Macrinus, *Macrinus*, -i (m.).
Macris, *Macris*, -idis (f.).
Macro, *Macro*, -ōnis (m.).
Macrobi, the, *Macrobi*, -orum (m.).
Macrobius, *Macrobius*, -ii (m.).
Macrones, the, *Macrōnēs*, -um (m.).

Macronisi, Helena, -æ, and *Macris*, -idis (f.).
Macula, Macula, -æ (m.).
Madagascar, Hannōnis Insula, -æ (f.).
Madauri, Madauri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
Madauri, Madauriensis, -e.
Madeira (Islands), the, Purpurariæ Insulæ (f.).
Madian, Madian, indecl. (f.), v. *Midian*.
Madoch, Madochus, -i (m.).
Madras, Melange, -es (f.).
Madrid, Mantua, -æ (f.), Carpetanorum; Madritum, -i (n.).
Maduatani, Maduatēni, -orum (m.).
Madylus, Madylus, -i (f.).
Mæander, the, Mæander or Mæandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Mæander*, Mæandrius, -a, -um, and Mæandricus, -a, -um.
Mæandria, Mæandria, -æ (f.).
Mæcenas, Mæcenas, -atis (m.); of or relating to *Mæcenas*, Mæceniānus, -a, -um.
Mæcia, Mæcia, -æ (f.).
Mæcilius, Mæcilius, -ii (m.).
Mæcius, Mæcius, -ii (m.).
Mædi, the, Mædi, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Mædi*, Mædicus, -a, -um.
Mælius, Mælius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mælius*, Mælius, -a, -um, and Mæliānus, -a, -um.
Mænalis (Mount), Mænāla, -orum (n.); Mænālus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Mænalis*, Mænālius, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Mænālides, -æ; fem., Mænālis, -idis.
Mænaria, Mænaria, -æ (f.).
Mænus, Mænus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mænus*, Mænianus, -a, -um.
Mænoba, Mænoba, -æ (f.).
Mæon, Mæon, -ōnis (m.).
Mæones, the, Mæōnes, -um (m.); the country of the *Mæones*, Mæonia, Mæōnia, -æ (f.); of *Mæonia*, Mæonin, Mæōnius, -a, -um; Mæon, -ōnis, and Mæonides, -æ (m.); Mæonīs, -idis (f.).
Mæotis (Lake), Mæōtis, -idis (f.), Palus; also, Mæotis (absol.); Mæōtica Palus; Mæōticus Lacus; and Mæotides Paludes; of or belonging to *Lake Mæotis*, Mæotic, Mæōticus and Mæotius, -a, -um; the dwellers on or around the *Mæotis*, Mæōtæ, -arum, and Mæotidæ, -arum (m.).
Mæra, Mæra, -æ (f.).
Mæstricht, Trajectum, -i (n.), ad Mosam.
Mævia, Mævia, -æ (f.).
Mævius, Mævius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mævius*, Mævianus, -a, -um.
Magdala, Magdala, -æ (f.), and Magdalum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Magdala*, Magdalene, Magdalēne, -es (f.).
Magdalena, Magdalēna, -æ, and Magdālēne, -es (f.), fem. proper name.
Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, -i (n.); of *Magdeburg*, Magdeburgensis, -e.
Mageddo, Mageddo, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of *Mageddo*, Mageddæ, -arum (m.).
Magelobria, Magetobria, -æ (f.).
Maggiore (Lago), Verbānus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Magia, Magia, -æ (f.).
Magius, Magius, -ii (m.).
Magnentius, Magnentius, -ii (m.); the partisans of *Magnentius*, Magnentiāni, -orum (m.).
Magnes, Magnes, -ētis (m.).
Magna-ria, Magnesia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Magnesia*, Magnesian, Magnēsius, -a, -um; Magnēticus, -a, -um; Magnes, -ētis (m.); and Magnessa, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Magnesia*, Magnētes, -um (m.).
Magnus, Magnus, -i (m.).
Mago, Mago, -ōnis (m.).
Magog, Magog, indecl. (m.).—2. (f) a city.
Magontiacum, Magontiacum, -i (n.).
Magra, the, Macra, -æ (m.).
Magrada, the, Marāda, -æ (m.).
Magulla, Magulla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Magulla*, Magullinus, -a, -um.
Magus, Magus, -i (m.).
Maherbal, Maherbal, -ilis (m.).
Mahon (Port), Magonis Portus (m.); sometimes *Mago*, -ōnis.
Maia, Maia, -æ (f.); son of *Maia*, Māides, -æ (m.), and Māidgēna, -æ (m.).
Midstone, Madus, -i (f.).
Main, the, Mænus or Mænus, -i (m.).
Maine, Cenomania, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Maine*, Cenomāensis, -æ; the inhabitants of *Maine*, Cenomāni, -orum (m.).
Maius, Maius, -i (m.).

Majorian, Majorianus, -i (m.).
Majorca, Balaaris Māior or Balearum Māior (f.); *Majorica*, -æ (f.), late.
Malac'er, Male, -es (f.).
Malacca, Aurea Cheronēus.
Malaca, } Mālāca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Malacca*,
Malaga, } Malactiānus, -a, -um.
Malachi, Malachias, -æ (m.).
Malchinus, Malchinus, -i (m.).
Malchio, Malchio, -ōnis (m.).
Malchus, Malchus, -i (m.).
Malden, Camaldunum, -i (n.).
Malea, Malea, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Malea*, Malecticus, -a, -um, and Malēus or Malius, -a, -um.
Maleventum, Maleventum, -i (n.).
Malian, the, Mālēs, -ōn (m.); of or belonging to the *Malian*, Malian, Māllicus, -a, -um; Maliensis, -e; and Mālius, -a, -um; the *Malkan Gulf*, Māllicus Sinus.
Malleolus, Malleolus, -i (m.).
Malli, the, Malli, -orum (m.).
Mallia, Mallia, -æ (f.).
Mallius, Mallius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mallius*, Mallius, -a, -um.
Mallaea, Mallaea, -æ (f.).
Mallus, Mallus or Mallor, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Mallus*, Mallōtes, -æ (m.).
Malmabury, Maldunense Cenobium.
Malla, Mella, -æ (f.), q. v.
Malthæa, Malthæa, -æ (f.).
Malthinus, Malthinus, -i (m.).
Mambre, Mambre, indecl., and Mambra, -æ (f.).
Mamercinus, Mamercinus, -i (m.).
Mamercus, Mamercus, -i (m.).
Mamertine, the, Mamertini, -orum (m.); *Mamertine*, Mamertinus, -a, -um.
Mamertus, Mamertus, -i (m.).
Mamilla, Mamilla, -æ (f.).
Mamilius, Mamilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Mamilius*, Mamiliānus, -a, -um.
Mammæa, Mammæa, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Mammæa*, Mammæānus, -a, -um.
Mamortha, Mamortha, -æ (f.).
Mamurius, Mamurius, -ii (m.).
Mamurra, Mamurra, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Mamurra*, Mamurrānus, -a, -um.
Man (Isle of), Mona, -æ (f.), Insula.
Manasse, Manasses, -æ, and Manasse, indecl. (m.).
Manastabal, Manastabal, -ilis (m.).
Manchester, Mancunium, -ii (n.).
Mancia, Mancia, -æ (m.).
Mancinus, Mancinus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Mancinus*, Manciniānus, -a, -um.
Mandela, Mandēla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mandela*, Mandelānus, -a, -um.
Mandonius, Mandonius, -ii (m.).
Mandrocles, Mandrocles, -is (m.).
Mandropolis, Mandrōpōlis, -is (f.).
Mandubii, Mandūbii, -orum (m.).
Manduria, Manduria, -æ (f.).
Maner, Mānes, -ētis (m.); the followers of *Manes*, Manichæus, -orum (m.).
Manetho, Manetho, -ōnis (m.).
Manfredonia, Manfredonia, -æ (f.).
Manheim, Manhemium, -ii (n.).
Mania, Mania, -æ (f.).
Manicheæus, the, v. *Manes*.
Manicius, Manicius, -ii (m.).
Manika, Manika, -æ (f.).
Manilius, Manilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Manilius*, Maniliānus, -a, -um.
Manilla, Lusonia, -æ (f.); the *Manilla Islands*, Lusoniæ Insulæ.
Manius, Mānius, -ii (m.).
Manlius, Manlius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Manlius*, Manlius, -a, -um, and Manliānus, -a, -um.
Mannus, Mannus, -i (m.).
Mansfeld, Mansfeldia, -æ (f.); of *Mansfeld*, Mansfeldensis, -e.
Manitēda, Mantīnēa, -æ (f.).
Manto, Manto, -ūs (f.).
Mantua, Mantua, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mantua*, Mantuan, Mantuānus, -a, -um.
Manturna, Manturna, -æ (f.).
Maracanda, Maracanda, -orum (n.).
Marathe, Marathe, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Marathe*, Marathēnus, -a, -um.
Marathon, Marathon, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Marathon*, Marathōnius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Marathōnis, -idis.

Marathus, *Marathus*, -i (m.), a man's name.—2. or *Marathos*, -i (f.), a city.—3. *Marāthus*, -untis (f.), another city.
Marbach, *Collis Peregrinorum*; *Marbachium*, -ii (n.).
Marbury, *Amasia*, -æ (f.); *Cattorum*; *Mattium*, -ii (n.).
Marcella, *Marcella*, -æ (f.).
Marcellina, *Marcellina*, -æ (f.).
Marcellinus, *Marcellinus*, -i (m.).
Marcellus, *Marcellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Marcellus*, *Marcellianus*, -a, -um.
March, the, *Marus*, -i (m.).
Marchubii, the, *Marchubii*, -orum (m.).
Marcia, *Marcia*, -æ (f.).
Marcianopolis, *Marcianópolis*, -is (f.).
Marcianus, *Marcianus*, -a, -um.
Marcilius, *Marcilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Marcilius*, *Marcilianus*, -a, -um.
Marcion, *Marcion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Marcion*, *Marcionensis*, -æ; masc. adj., *Marcionita* or -ista, -æ.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Marcus*, *Marcus*, -a, -um, and *Marcianus*, -a, -um.
Marcodurum, *Marcodurum*, -i (n.).
Marcolica, *Marcolica*, -æ (f.).
Marcomanni, the, *Marcomanni*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannicus*, -a, -um.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Mardi, the, *Mardi*, -orum (m.).
Mardocheus, *Mardocheus*, -i (m.).
Mardonius, *Mardonius*, -ii (m.).
Mardus, the, *Mardus*, -i (m.).
Marca, *Marca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marca*, *Maræotic*, *Maræoticus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Maræotis*, -idis; the *Maræotic Lake*, *Maræotis*, -idis (f.), abol., and *Maræotis Palus*; the inhabitants of *Marca*, *Maræotis*, -arum (m.).
Margiana, *Margiana*, -æ (f.).
Margum, *Margum*, -i (n.).
Maria, *Maria*, -æ (f.).
Mariandyni, the, *Mariandyni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Mariandyni*, *Mariandynus*, -a, -um.
Marianus, *Marianus*, -i (m.).
Maria, *Maria*, -æ (f.).
Mariæa, *Mariæa*, -æ (f.).
Mariæus, *Mariæus*, -i (m.).
Marina, *Marina*, -æ (f.).
Marinus, *Marinus*, -i (m.).
Mariska, the, *Hebrus*, -i (m.).
Marius, *Marius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Marius*, *Mariānus*, -a, -um.
Mark, *Marcus*, -i (m.).
Mariborough, *Cunetio*, -onis (f.).
Marmara, *Proconnessus*, -i (f.); *Sea of Marmara*, *Propontis*, -idis (f.).
Marmaduke, *Marmaducus*, -i, and *Valentinianus*, -i (m.).
Marmarica, *Marmarica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Marmarica*, *Marmaricus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Marmarica*, *Marmarides*, -æ (m.).
Marne, the, *Matrōna*, -æ (m.).
Maro, *Māro*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Maro*, *Maronīanus*, -a, -um.
Maroboduus, *Maroboduus*, -i (m.).
Marocco, *Maurocitenum*, -i (n.); *Maroccanum Regnum*.
Maronea, *Marōnēa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Maronea*, *Marōnēus*, -a, -um; pecul. masc., *Marōnites*, -æ.
Maronilla, *Maronilla*, -æ (f.).
Maronillus, *Maronillus*, -i (m.).
Marpesus (Mount), *Marpesus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Marpesus*, *Marpesius*, -a, -um.
Marrubium, *Marrubium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Marrubium*, *Marrubius*, -a, -um.
Marrucini, the, *Marrucini*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Marrucini*, *Marrucinus*, -a, -um.
Mars, *Mars*, -rtis (m.); poet. *Mavors*, -rtis (m.); of or relating to *Mars*, *Martius*, -a, -um, *Martialis*, -e; and *Mavortius*, -a, -um.
Marsæus, *Marsæus*, -i (m.).
Marsellæ, *Marsellæ*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Marsi, the, *Marsi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Marsi*, *Marsian*, *Marsicus*, -a, -um, and *Marsus*, -a, -um.
Marsigni, the, *Marsigni*, -orum (m.).
Marsus, *Marsus*, -i (m.).
Marsyas, *Marsyas*, -æ (m.).

Mariha, *Martha*, -æ (f.).
Martial, *Martialis*, -is (m.).
Martianus, *Martianus*, -i (m.).
Martin, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Martina, *Martina*, -æ (f.).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m.).
Marulla, *Marulla*, -æ (f.).
Marullus, *Marullus*, -i (m.).
Marus, the, *Marus*, -i (m.).
Mary, *Maria*, -æ (f.).
Masada, *Masada*, -æ (f.).
Mascat, *Machorbe*, -æ, and *Mescha*, -æ (f.).
Masgaba, *Masgaba*, -æ (m.).
Masinissa, *Masinissa*, -æ (m.).
Maso, *Maso*, -onis (m.).
Massa, *Massa*, -æ (m.).
Masada, v. *Masada*.
Massæyli, the, *Massæyli*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Massæyli*, *Massæyliæ*, -æ (f.).
Massageta, the, *Massagætæ*, -arum (m.).
Masalia, v. *Masilia*.
Massic (Hills), the, *Massicus*, -i (m.), *Mons. and Massica*, -orum (n.); *Massic*, *Massicus*, -a, -um.
Massila, *Massila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Massila*, *Massilian*, *Massalioricus*, -a, -um; *Massiliensis*, -e; and *Massiliānus*, -a, -um.
Massiva, *Massiva*, -æ (m.).
Massyl, the, *Massyl*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Massyl*, *Massylæus*, -a, -um, and *Massylus*, -a, -um.
Mastricht, v. *Maestricht*.
Mastusia, *Mastusia*, -æ (f.).
Masurius, *Masurius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Masurius*, *Masuriānus*, -a, -um.
Maternus, *Maternus*, -i (m.).
Matko, *Mitho*, -onis (m.).
Matienus, *Matienus*, -i (m.).
Matilda, *Matilda*, -æ (f.).
Matinius, *Matinius*, -ii (m.).
Matinus (Mount), *Matinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mount Matinus*, *Matinius*, *Matinus*, -a, -um.
Matisco, *Matisco*, -onis (f.).
Matius, *Matius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Matius*, *Matianus*, -a, -um.
Matrinia, *Matrinia*, -æ (f.).
Matrinus, *Matrinus*, -ii (m.).
Matrinus, *Matrinus*, -i (m.).
Matrōna, the, *Matrōna*, -æ (m.).
Matronianus, *Matronianus*, -i (m.).
Matheus, *Matthæus*, -i, and *Matthæus*, -i (m.).
Matthias, *Matthias*, -æ (m.).
Mattium, *Mattium*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Mattium*, *Matian*, *Matthicus*, -a, -um.
Mattius, *Mattius*, -ii (m.).
Mattus, *Mattus*, -i (m.).
Matula, *Matula*, -æ (f.).
Maud, *Matilda*, -æ (f.).
Maurentius, *Maurentius*, -ii (m.).
Mauri, the, v. *Mauritania*.
Mauritius, } *Mauritius*, -ii (m.).
Maurice, }
Mauricus, *Mauricus*, -i (m.).
Mauritania, *Mauritania*, -æ; of or belonging to *Mauritania*, *Mauritanicus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Mauritania*, the *Moors*, *Mauri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Moors*, *Moors*, *Maurus*, -a, -um; *Mauricus*, -a, -um; and (poet.) *Maurisius* or *Maurisilæus*, -a, -um.
Mausolus, *Mausolus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Mausolus*, *Mausolæus*, -a, -um.
Mavors, *Mavors*, -rtis (m.); appell. of *Mars*.
Maxentius, *Maxentius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Maxentius*, *Maxentianus*, -a, -um.
Maximian, *Maximianus*, -i (m.).
Maximilian, *Maximilianus*, -i (m.).
Maximina, *Maximina*, -æ (f.).
Maximinus, *Maximinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Maximinus*, *Maximinianus*, -a, -um.
Maximus, *Maximus*, -i (m.).
Maxulla, *Maxulla*, -æ (f.).
Mayenne, *Meduānum*, -i (n.).
Mayence, *Moguntiacum*, -i (m.).
Mazaca, *Mazaca*, -æ (f.).
Mazaca, the, *Mazaca*, -arum (m.).
Mazaces, the, *Mazaces*, -um (m.).
Mazara, *Mazara*, -æ (f.).
Mæander, the, v. *Mæander*.
Meaus, *Meldæ*, -arum (f.); of *Meaus*, *Meldensis*, -a.
Mecca, *Macorāba*, -orum (n.).
Mechlin, *Mechlinia*, -æ (f.).

Mecklenburg, Megalōpōlis, -is (f.).
Mecyberna, Mecyberna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Mecyberna, Mecyberneus, -a, -um.
Medaba, Medaba, indecl. (f.).
Medama, Medama, -æ (f.).
Medea, Médæa, -æ (f.); of or relating to Medea, Mē-
 dæis, -idis (fem. adj.).
Medelin, Metallinum, -i (n.).
Medeon, Medeon, -ōnis (f.); the inhabitants of Me-
 deon, Medionii, -orum (m.).
Media, Média, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Media, Me-
 dium, Medicus, -a, -um, and Médus, -a, -um; the
 Medes, Mēdi, -orum (m.).
Medina, Jathrippa, -æ (f.).
Mediolanum, { Mediolanum, -i (m.); of or belonging to
 { Milan, { Mediolanum, Mediolanensis, -e.
Mediomatrix, the, Mediomatrix, -orum (m.).
Medion, v. Medeon.
Mediterranean (Sea), the, Mare Nostrum, Mare Mag-
 num; only in late Latin, Mediterrāneum Mare.
Medocus, Medocus, -i (m.).
Medon, Medon, -ōnis (m.); a son or descendant of
 Medon, Medontides, -æ (m.).
Medora, Medora, -æ (f.).
Medubriga, Medubriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
 Medubriga, Medubrigensis, -e.
Meduti, the, Mēditi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
 the Meduti, Medullinus, -a, -um, and Medullus,
 -a, -um.
Medullia, Medullia, -æ (f.).
Medullina, Medullina, -æ (f.).
Medulus (Mount), Medullus, -i (m.).
Medusa, Mēdūsa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Medusa,
 Meduseus, -a, -um.
Medway, the, Meduicus, -i (m.).
Megabaeus, Megabaeus, -i (m.).
Megabocchus, Megabocchus, -i (m.).
Megabyne, Megabyne, -i (m.).
Megadorus, Megadorus, -i (m.).
Megara, Megara, -æ (f.).
Megale, Megale, -æ (f.), appell. of Cybele; of or re-
 lating to Megale, Megalesius, -a, -um.
Megalopolis, Megalōpōlis, -is; of or belonging to Me-
 galopolis, Megalopolitānus, -a, -um; the inhabitants
 of Megalopolis, Megalopolitæ, -arum (m.).
Megara, Megāra, -æ (f.), name of a woman.—2. (f.)
 and Megāra, -orum (n.), a city; of or belonging to
 Megara, Megariæus, -a, -um; Megaricus, -a, -um;
 Megarenis, -e; and (late poet.) Megariæus, -a, -um;
 the country of Megara, Megaris, Megaris, -idis
 (f.).
Megaræus, Megārēus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or relating
 to Megaræus, Megarēus, -a, -um.
Megurice, Megurice, -es (f.).
Megasthenes, -is (m.).
Megeda, Megeda, -æ (f.).
Meges, Meges, -ētis (m.).
Megilia, Megilia, -æ (f.).
Megillus, Megillus, -i (m.).
Megisba, Megisba, -æ (f.).
Megiste, Megiste, -æ (f.).
Megistus, Megistus, -i (m.).
Melsen, Mislta, Misna, -æ; Misena, -æ (f.).
Mela, Mela, -æ (m.).
Mela, Melæ, -arum (f.).
Melana, Melæna, -æ (f.).
Melane, Melanæ, -arum (f.).
Melambium, Melambium, -ii (n.).
Melampus, Melampus, -ōdis (m.).
Melanæus, Melānēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Melanie, Melānia, -æ (f.).
Melanippe, Melanippe, -es (f.).
Melano, Melāno, -ūs (f.).
Melanira, Melanira, -æ (f.).
Melanthius, Melanthius, -ii (m.).
Melantho, Melantho, ūs (f.).
Melanthus, Mēlanthūs, -i (m.); of or relating to Me-
 lanthus, Melanthēus, -a, -um.
Melas, the, Mēlas, -ōnis (m.).
Melasso, Pedasum, -i (n.).
Melchisedech, Melchisedech, indecl. (m.).
Melda, v. Meaus.
Meldi, the, Meldi, -orum (m.); of the Meldi (or of
 Meaus), Meldensis, -e.
Meleager, Meleager and Meleagrus, -gri (m.); of or re-
 lating to Meleager, Melægrius, -a, -um, and Meleā-
 grus, -a, -um; pecul. fem. (strictly fem. patron.),
 Meleagrius, -idis.
Meleda, Melita, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Meleda,
 Melitæus, -a, -um.

Meles, the, Mēles, -ētis (m.); of or relating to the Meles
 Mēlēus, -a, -um.
Melele, Mēlēte, -es (f.).
Melisa, the, Melpis, -is (m.).
Meis, Melphia, -æ (f.).
Melibæa, Melibæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Me-
 libæa, Melibœus, -a, -um, and Melibœensis, -e (late).
Melibæus, Melibœus, -i (m.).
Melicerat, Melicentia, -æ (f.).
Melicerta, Melicerta and Melicertes, -æ (m.).
Melida, v. Melinda.
Melissa, Melissa, -æ (f.).
Melissus, Melissus, -i (m.).
Melita, Melita, -æ, and Melite, -es (f.); of or belong-
 ing to Melita (Malta), Melitensis, -e; (of Meleda),
 Melitæus, -a, -um.
Melius, Melius, -ii (m.).
Mella, Mella, -æ (m.).
Melodunum, Melodunum, -i (m.).
Melos, Melos or Melus, -i (f.); of or belonging to
 Melos, Melinus, -a, -um, and Melius, -a, -um.
Melpomene, Mēlpōmēne, -es (f.).
Melpum, Melpum, -i (n.).
Melun, Melodunum, -i (n.).
Memmius, Memmius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Mem-
 mius, Memmian, Memmius, -a, -um, and Memmiā-
 nus, -a, -um; a member of the Memmian line,
 Memmiādes, -æ (m.), poet.
Memnon, Memnon, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to
 Memnon, Memnōnius, -a, -um.
Memphis, Memphis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Memphis,
 Memphiticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Memphites, -æ;
 pecul. fem., Memphitis, -idis.
Mena, Menas, -æ, and Menas, -ātis (m.).
Menalcas, Menalcas, -æ (m.).
Menalius, Menalius, -ii (m.).
Menander, Menander or Menandrus, -dri (m.); of or
 relating to Menander, Menandrus, -a, -um.
Menapia, Menāpia, -æ (f.); the Menapii, Menāpii,
 -orum (m.); Menapian, Menāpicus, -a, -um.
Menas, v. Mena.
Mende, Mende, -es; Mendis, -is; and Mendræ, -arum
 (f.); of or belonging to Mende, Mendian, Mendēsius,
 -a, -um, and Mendēsius, -a, -um; pecul. masc.,
 Mendes, -ētis.
Mendes, Myndus, -i (f.).
Menecles, Menecles, -is (m.); of or relating to Menecles,
 Meneclius, -a, -um.
Menecides, Menecides, -is (m.).
Meneclates, Meneclates, -is (m.).
Menedemus, Menedēmus, -i (m.).
Menelaüs, Menēläüs, -idis (f.).
Menelaüs (Mount), Menelāus, -ii (m.).
Menelaüs, Mēnēläus and Menclāus, -i (m.); of or re-
 lating to Menelaüs, Menelāeus, -a, -um.
Menenius, Menēnius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Me-
 nenius, Menēnius, -a, -um, and Menenianus, -a, -um.
Menes, Mēnes, -ētis (m.).
Menestheus, Menesthēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Menippus, Menippus, -i (m.); of or relating to Mi-
 nippus, Menippus, -a, -um.
Mennis, Mennis, -is (f.).
Meno, Mēno, -ōnis (m.).
Menæceus, Menæcēus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belong-
 ing to Menæceus, Menæcēus, -a, -um.
Menates, Menetes, -æ (m.).
Menætius, Menætius, -ii (m.); son of Menætius, Me-
 nætiādes, -æ (m.).
Menon, Mēnon, -ōnis (m.).
Mentisa, Mentissa, -æ (f.).
Mentor, Mentor, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to Mentor,
 Mentōreus, -a, -um.
Mentz or *Menz*, v. Meyence.
Mercury, Mercurius, -ii (m.); Hermes, -æ (m.); of or
 relating to Mercury, Mercurialis, -e; Hermæus,
 -a, -um.
Mercy, Misericordia, -æ (f.).
Merenda, Merenda, -æ (m.).
Mergus, Mergus, -i (m.).
Merrida, Emerita, -æ (f.). Augusta.
Meriones, Meriōnes, -æ (m.).
Mermerus, Mermerus, -i (m.).
Meressus, Meressus, -i (f.); of or belonging to
 Meressus, Meressus, -a, -um.
Merobaudes, Merobaudes, -æ or -is (m.).
Merobriga, Merobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Me-
 robriga, Merobrigensis, -e.
Meroe, Merōe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Meroe, Me-
 rōiticus, -a, -um, and Merōitānus, -a, -um; the
 inhabitants of Meroe, Merōeni, -orum (m.).

Merops, *Merōpe*, -es (f.).
Merops, *Merops*, -ōpis (m.).
Merric, *Merricus*, -i (m.).
Merula, *Merula*, -æ (m.).
Mesembria, *Mesembria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mesembria*, *Mesembriacus*, -a, -um.
Mesene, *Mēsēne*, -es (f.).
Mesopotamia, *Mesopotāmia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mesopotamia*, *Mesopotāmius*, -a, -um, and (late) *Mesopotamēnus*, -a, -um.
Messa, *Messa*, -æ (f.).
Messala, *Messala*, -æ (m.).
Messalina, *Messalina*, -æ (f.).
Messalinus, *Messalinus*, -i (m.).
Messana, } *Messāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messina*, } *Messina*, *Messinensis*, -æ.
Messapia, *Messāpia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messapia*, *Messapian*, *Messāpius*, -a, -um.
Messapus, *Messāpus*, -i (m.).
Messet, *Messētis*, -īdis (f.).
Messena, *Messēna*, -æ, and *Messēne*, -es (f.).
Messenia, *Messēnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Messenia*, *Messēnius*, -a, -um.
Messian, *Messias*, -æ (m.).
Messina, *Messāna*, -æ (f.), q. v.; *Faro di Messina*, *Fretum Siculum*.
Messius, *Messius*, -i (m.).
Mestra, *Mestra*, -æ (f.).
Mesua, *Mesua*, -æ (f.).
Metabus, *Metābus*, -i (m.).
Metagonium, *Metāgōnium*, -ii (n.).
Metalinum, *Metallinum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Metalinum*, *Metallinensis*, -æ.
Metanira, *Metānira*, -æ (f.).
Metapontum, *Metapontum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Metapontum*, *Metapontinus*, -a, -um.
Metaurum, *Metaurum*, -i (m.).
Metaurus, *the*, *Metaurus*, -i (m.); dwellers on the *Metaurus*, *Metaurenses*, -ium (m.).
Metelin (the island), *Lesbos*, -i (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) *Mytilēnē*, -es (f.), q. v.
Metella, *Metella*, -æ (f.).
Metellus, *Metellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Metellus*, *Metellinus*, -a, -um.
Methion, *Methion*, -ōnis (m.).
Methone, *Methone*, -es (f.).
Methusaleh, *Methusala*, -æ (m.).
Methydrium, *Methydrium*, -ii (n.).
Methymna, *Methymna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Methymna*, *Methymnus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Methymnias*, -īdis.
Metia, *Metia*, -æ (f.).
Metianus, *Metiānus*, -i (m.).
Metilius, *Metilius*, -ii (m.).
Metina, *Metina*, -æ (f.).
Metiosedum, *Metiosedum*, -i (n.).
Metiscus, *Metiscus*, -i (m.).
Metius, *Metius*, -ii (m.).
Meton, *Mēton*, -ōnis (m.).
Metro, *the*, *Metaurus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Metrodorus, *Metrodōrus*, -i (m.).
Metronas, *Metronas*, -actis (m.).
Metrophānes, *Metrophānes*, -is (m.).
Metropolis, *Metropōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Metropolis*, *Metropolitānus*, -a, -um; and the inhabitants of *Metropolis*, *Metropolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Mettis, *Mettis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Mettis*, *Metticus*, -a, -um, and *Mettenis*, -æ.
Mettius, *Mettius*, -ii (m.).
Mettus, *Mettus*, -i (m.).
Metz, *Divodūrum*, -i (n.); *Metz*, -arum and *Mettis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Meuse, *the*, *Mosa*, -æ (f.).
Mevania, *Mevānia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Mevania*, *Mevānas*, -ātis (adj.).
Mexico, *Hispania Nova*; *Regio Mexicana*; *Mexican*, *Mexicānus*, -a, -um.—2. (the city) *Mexicōpōlis*, -is (f.); *Mexicanorum Metropōlis*.
Menentius, *Mesentius*, -ii (m.).
Michael, *Michas*, -æ (m.).
Michael, *Michael*, -ēlis (m.); *Church of St. Michael*, *Michāēlium*, -ii (n.).
Micipsa, *Micipsa*, -æ (m.).
Micon, *Micon*, -ōnis (m.).
Midas, *Midas*, -æ (m.).
Middletown, *Mesopōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Middletown*, *Mesopōlitānus*, -a, -um.
Midian, *Midian*, *indecl.* (m.); descendants of *Midian*, *Midianites*, *Midianitæ* or *Madianitæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Midian* or the *Midianites*, *Mid-*

idianitæ, *Madianitæ*, -æ, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Madianitis*, -īdis.
Midias, *Midias*, -æ (m.).
Midjeh, *Halmydesmus*, -i (f.).
Milan, *Mediolanum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Milanon, *Milānion*, -ōnis (m.).
Miles, *Milo*, -ōnis (m.).
Miletopolis, *Milētopōlis*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Miletopolis*, *Milētopolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Miltius, *Miltius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Miletus*, *Miletiæ*, *Milētiæ*, -æ, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Milētis*, -īdis.—2. (m.) a man's name; daughter of *Miletus*, *Milētis*, -īdis (f.).
Milford, *Milfordia*, -æ (f.); of *Milford*, *Milfordiensis*, -æ.
Milionia, *Milionia*, -æ (f.).
Millionius, *Millionius*, -ii (m.).
Milio, *Melos*, -i (f.).
Milly, *Millicum*, -i (m.).
Milo, *Milo*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Milo*, *Milonianus*, -a, -um.
Milonius, *Milonius*, -ii (m.).
Milutades, *Milutades*, -is (m.).
Milvian (Bridge), *v. Mulsian*.
Milyæ, *the*, *Milyæ*, -arum (m.).
Milyas, *Milyas*, -īdis (f.).
Mimas, *Mimas*, -antis (m.).
Mimmermus, *Mimmermus*, -i (m.).
Minæti, *the*, *Minæti*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *the* *Minæti*, *Minæti*, -a, -um.
Minatius, *Minatius*, -ii (m.).
Mincius, *the*, *Mincius*, -ii (m.); born on the *Mincius*, *Mincio*, } *Minciades*, -æ (m.).
Mindius, *Mindius*, -ii (m.).
Minerva, *Minerva*, -æ (f.); (Greek) *Athene*, -es; of or relating to *Minerva*, *Minervālis*, -æ; *Temple of Minerva*, *Athēnæum*, -i (n.).
Minervium, *Minervium*, -ii (n.).
Mingrelia, *Mingrelia*, -æ (f.); *Colchis*, -īdis (f.), q. v.
Minko, *the*, *Minius*, -ii (m.).
Minio, *the*, *Mulo*, -ōnis (m.).
Minius, *the*, *Minius*, -ii (m.).
Minorca, *Balearia Minor* or *Baleārium Minor* (f.); also late *Minōrca*, -æ (f.).
Minos, *Minos*, -ōis (m.); of or relating to *Minos*, *Minōus* and *Minōus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Minos*, *Minōis*, -īdis (f.).
Minotaur, *Minotaurus*, -i (m.).
Minurnas, *Minurnas*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Minurnæ*, *Minurnensis*, -æ.
Minucia, *Minucia*, -æ (f.).
Minucius, *Minūcius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Minucius*, *Minucian*, *Minucius*, -a, -um.
Mingyæ, *the*, *Mingyæ*, -arum (m.).
Mingyæ, *Mingyæ*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Mingyæ*, *Mingyæ*, -īdis, and *Mingyæ*, -īdis (f.); of or relating to *Mingyæ*, *Mingyæ*, -a, -um.
Mirobriga, *Mirobriga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Murobriga*, *Murobrigensis*, -is (m.).
Misagenas, *Misagēnas*, -is (m.).
Misenum, } (*Cape*), *Misēnum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*, } *Misēno*, } and *Misēna*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to (*Cape*) *Misenum*, *Misēnensis*, -æ, and *Misēnas*, -ātis (adj.).
Misenus, *Misēnus*, -i (m.).
Misitra, *Lacedæmon*, -ōnis (f.); *Sparta*, -æ (f.), qq. v.
Misua, *Misua*, -æ (f.).
Mithradates, *Mithradates*, -is (m.), more correct than *Mithridates*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Mithradates*, *Mithradaticus*, -itius or -itæus, -a, -um; the *Mithradatic war*, *bellum Mithradaticum*.
Mithras, *Mithras* or *Mithres*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Mithras*, *Mithriacus*, -a, -um.
Mitylene, *Mitylēnē*, -es (more correctly *Mitylène*); *Mitylæna*, -æ, and *Mitylænæ*, -arum (f.), v. *Mytilænæ*.
Mityæ, *the*, *Mityæ*, -yos or -yis (m.).
Mnaseas, *Mnaseas*, -æ (m.).
Mnasos, *Mnasos*, -ōnis (m.).
Mnemon, *Mnemon*, -ōnis (m.).
Mnemosyne, *Mnēmōsŷne*, -es, and *Mnemosyna*, -æ (f.).
Mnesarchus, *Mnēarchus*, -i (m.).
Mnesilochus, *Mnēsilōchus*, -i (m.).
Mnesitheus, *Mnēsithēus*, -i (m.).
Mnestheus, *Mnēstheus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Mnevis, *Mnevis*, -īdis (m.).
Moab, *Moab*, *indecl.* (m.); son or descendant of *Moab*, a *Moabite*, *Moabitæ*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Moab*, a *Moabitish woman*, *Moabitis*, -īdis (f.).
Mocho, *Mōcha*, -æ (f.).

Modena, Mūtīna, -æ (f.), q. v.
Modesta, Modesta, -æ (f.).
Modestinus, Modestinus, -i (m.).
Modestus, Modestus, -i (m.).
Modius, Modius, -ii (m.).
Modon, Mothōne, -æ (f.).
Mœnus, the, Mœnus, -i (m.).
Mœris, Mœris, -idis (m.); *Lake of Mœris*, or *Lake Mœris*, Meridīs Lacus.
Mœsa, Mœsa, -æ (f.).
Mœsia, Mœsia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mœsia*, *Mœsian*, Mœsiacus, Mœsius, -a, -um, and Mœsius, -a, -um; *the Mœsians*, Mœsi, -orum (m.).
Mogontia, Mogontia, -æ (f.).
Mogrus, Mogrus, -i (m.).
Moguntiacum, Moguntiacum, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Moguntiacum*, Moguntiacus, -e.
Moldavia, Moldavia, -æ (f.).
Molo, Molo, -ōnis (m.).
Moloch, Moloch, *indecl.* (m.).
Molorchus, Molorchus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Molorchus*, Molorchus, -a, -um.
Moloss, the, Molossi, -orum (m.); *the country of the Moloss*, *Molossia*, Molossia, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to the Moloss*, *Molossian*, Molossus, -a, -um.
Molossus, Molossus, -i (m.).
Molpeus, Molpeus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Molucca (*Islands*), the, Moluccæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ.
Molyeria, Molyeria, -æ (f.).
Mona, Mona, -æ (f.).
Monæses, Monæses, -is (m.).
Monapia, Monapia, -æ (f.).
Monesi, the, Monesi, -orum (m.).
Moneta, Mōnēta, -æ (f.).
Monimus, Monimus, -i (m.).
Monmouth, Monumethia, -æ (f.); *Monmouthshire*, Monumethensis Comitatus.
Montanus, Montānus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Montanus*, Montānus, -a, -um.
Montauban, Mons Albānus (m.).
Montgomery, Mons Gomerici (m.); *county of Montgomery*, Montomericensis Comitatus.
Montpelier, Mons Pessulanus or Pessulus (m.).
Montreal, Mons Regālis (m.).
Montrose, Mons Rosarum (m.).
Monychus, Monychus, -i (m.).
Mopium, Mopium, -ii (n.).
Mopos, Mopos, -i (f.).
Mopuesia, Mopuesia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mopuesia*, Mopuestēnus, -a, -um.
Mopus, Mopus, -i (m.); *the partisans of Mopus*, Mopoli or Mopsiāni, -orum (m.).
Moravia, Moravia, -æ (f.); *the Moravians*, Moravi, -orum (m.).
Morgan, Morgānus, -i (m.).
Morges, Morgin, -i (n.).
Morgus, the, Morgus, -i (m.).
Morimene, Morimene, -æ (f.).
Morini, the, Morini, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Morini*, Morinus, -a, -um.
Morpeth, Corstorphum or Morstorphum, -i (n.).
Morpheus, Morphēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Mosa, the, Mosa, -æ (f.).
Moschen, the, Moscheni, -orum (m.).
Moschi, the, Moschi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Moschi*, Moscheus, -a, -um.
Moschus, Moschus, -i (m.).
Moscow, Mosca, -æ (f.).
Moselle, the, Mosella, -æ (m.); *of or belonging to the Moselle*, Moseliū, -a, -um.
Moses, Mōses, -is (m.), and Mōyses, -is; *acc. Moesen and Moysen*; *of or relating to Moses*, Mosai, -is, -um; *Mositicus*, -a, -um; and Moscius, -a, -um.
Mossini, the, Mossini, -orum (m.).
Moskai, the, Mosteni, -orum (m.).
Mothone, Mothōne, -æ (f.).
Motya, Motya, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Motya*, Motyens, -æ.
Mucia, Mucia, -æ (f.).
Mucius, Mucius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Mucius*, *Mucian*, Mucius, -a, -um, and Muciānus, -a, -um.
Mugillanus, Mugillānus, -i (m.).
Mulhausen, Mulhusia, -æ (f.).
Mullus, Mullus, -i (m.).
Mulucha, the, Mulucha, -æ (m.).
Mulvius, Mulvius, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Mulvius*, *Mulvian*, Mulvius, -a, -um, and Mulviānus, -a, -um.
Mummio, Mummia, -æ (f.).

Mummio, Mummio, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Mummio*, Mummianus, -a, -um.
Munatius, Munatius, -ii (m.).
Munda, Munda, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Munda*, Mundenis, -æ.
Mundus, Mundus, -i (m.).
Munich, Monachium, -ii (n.).
Munster, Momonia, -æ (f.).
Munychia, Munychia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Munychia*, Munychius, -a, -um.
Murana, v. *Murēna*.
Murcia, Murcia, -æ (f.).
Murcus, Murcus, -i (m.).
Murena, Murēna, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Murena*, Murēnianus, -a, -um.
Murgantia, Murgantia or Murgentia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Murgantia*, Murgantinus, -a, -um, or Murgentinus, -a, -um.
Murgis, Murgis, -is (f.).
Murrenus, Murrānus, -i (m.).
Murray, Murevia or Moravia, -æ (f.), Scottis.
Mursia, Mursia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mursia*, Mursinus, -a, -um.
Murwedro, Baguntum, -i (n.), q. v.
Mus, Mus, -uris (m.).
Musæus, Musæus, -i (m.).
Muse, Musa, -æ (f.); *the Muses*, Musæ, -arum (f.).
Musca, Musca, -æ (f.).
Musonius, Musōnius, -ii (m.).
Mustela, Mustēla, -æ (m.).
Mustius, Mustius, -ii (m.).
Mutenum, Mutenum, -i (n.).
Mutgo, Mutgo, -ōnis (m.).
Muthul, the, Muthul, *indecl.* (m.).
Mutula, Mutula, -æ (f.).
Mutina, Mutīna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mutina*, Mutinensis, -e.
Mutius, v. *Mucius*.
Mutuca, Mutuca, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Mutuca*, Mutuscæ, -orum (m.).
Muxiria, Muxiria, -is (f.).
Mycale, Mycālē, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Mycale*, Mycalus, -a, -um, and Mycalensis, -e.
Mycalessus, Mycalessus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Mycalessus*, Mycalessius, -a, -um.
Mycēna, Mycēnæ, -arum; Mycēne, -es; and Mycēna, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mycēna*, Mycēnæus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mycēnis, -idis.
Mycon, Mycon, -ōnis (m.).
Mycōnus, Mycōnus, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Myconus*, Myconius, -a, -um.
Mygdon, Mygdon, -ōnis (m.); *son of Mygdon*, Mygdōnides, -æ (m.).
Mygdonia, Mygdōnia, -æ (f.); *the Mygdones*, Mygdōnes, -um (m.); *Mygdonian*, Mygdōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Mygdōnis, -idis.
Myia, Mylæ, -arum (f.); *of or belonging to Mylæ*, *Mylæan*, Mylæus, -a, -um.
Myias, the, Mylas, -æ (m.).
Myiasa, Mylās, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Myiasa*, Mylāsēus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Myiasa*, Mylāsēni, -orum, and Mylasenses, -ium (m.).
Myie, Mylē, -es (f.).
Myndus, Myndus, -i (f.).
Myonnesus, Myonnesus, -i (f.).
Myra, Myra, -orum (n.).
Myriandrus, Myriandrus, -i (f.).
Myrina, Myrina, -æ (f.).
Myrinus, Myrinus, -i (m.).
Myrlea, Myrlæ, -æ (f.).
Myrmecides, Myrmecides, -æ (m.).
Myrmecium, Myrmecium, -ii (n.).
Myrmex, Myrmex, -ecis (f.).
Myrmidon, Myrmidon, -ōnis (m.).
Myrmidons, the, Myrmidōnes, -um (m.).
Myron, Myron, -ōnis (n.).
Myrrha, Myrrha, -æ (f.).
Myrsilus, Myrsilus, -i (m.).
Myrtale, Myrtālē, -es (f.).
Myrtillus, Myrtillus, -i (m.).
Myrtos, Myrtos, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Myrtos*, *Myrtolan*, Myrtōus, -a, -um; *the Myrtolan Sea*, Myrtōum Mare.
Mys, Mys, -yos (m.).
Myseus, Myseus, -i (m.).
Mysia, Mýsia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Mysia*, *Mysian*, Mýsius, -a, -um, and Mýseus, -a, -um; *the Mysians*, Mýsi, -orum (m.).
Mystes, Mystes, -æ (m.).
Mystia, Mystia, -æ (f.).

Myistos, *Myistos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Myistos*, *Myisticus*, -a, -um.
Mytilēne, *Mytilēne*, -es (f.); more correct than *Mitylene*; of or belonging to *Mytilēne*, *Mytilēnean*, *Mytilēneus*, -a, -um, and *Mytilēnensis*, -e.
Myus, *Myus*, -untis (f.).

N.

Naaman, *Naaman*, -anis (m.).
Naasson, *Naasson*, -onis (m.).
Nabal, *Nabal*, -allis (m.).
Nabathæa, *Nabathæa*, -æ (f.); the *Nabathæi*, *Nabathæi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Nabathæa*, or the *Nabathæi*, *Nabathæus*, -a, -um.
Nabis, *Nabis*, -is (m.).
Nabuchodonosor, v. *Nebuchadnezzar*.
Nadab, *Nadab*, indecl. (m.).
Nævia, *Nævia*, -æ (f.).
Nævius, *Nævius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Nævius*, *Nævian*, *Nævius*, -a, -um, and *Nævianus*, -a, -um.
Nagidus, *Nagidus*, -i (f.).
Naharati, the, *Naharati*, -orum (m.).
Naiads, the, *Naiades*, -um (f.); a *Naiad*, *Naias*, -idis (f.).
Nain, *Nain* or *Nain*, indecl. (f.).
Nannetes, the, *Nannetes* or *Nannetes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nannetes*, *Nanneticus*, -a, -um.
Namur, *Namurcum*, -i (n.).
Nancy, *Nancelum*, -ii (n.).
Nannetus, *Nannetus*, -ii (m.).
Nannetes, the, v. *Nannetes*.
Nantes, *Nannetes*, -um (m.).
Nantuates, the, *Nantuates*, -um (m.).
Napæi, the, *Napæi*, -orum (m.).
Naples, } *Neapolis*, -is (f.), q. v.; poet. *Parthênôpe*, *Napoli*, } -es (f.); Bay of *Naples*, *Sinus Cûmânus*.
Napoli (dit *Romania*), *Nauplia*, -æ (f.); Gulf of *Napoli*, *Sinus Argolicus*.
Nar, the, *Nâr*, -âris (m.).
Naraggara, *Naraggara*, -æ (f.).
Narbo, } *Narbo*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Narbônne*, } *Narbo*, *Narbônensis*, -e; and *Narbônensis*, -a, -um.
Narcissus, *Narcissus*, -i (m.).
Nardo, *Neritum*, -i (m.).
Nariandus, *Nariandus*, -i (m.).
Narisci, the, *Narisci*, -orum (m.).
Narnia, } *Narnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Narnia*, *Narni*, } *Narniensis*, -e.
Naro, the, *Naro*, -onis (m.).
Narona, *Narona*, -æ (f.).
Narses, *Narses*, -is (m.).
Narsus, *Narsus*, -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Narses* or *Narses*, *Narsensis*, -e.
Narthecusa, *Narthecusa*, -æ (f.).
Narygium, *Narygium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Narygium*, *Narygium*, -a, -um.
Nasamones, the, *Nâsmônēs*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nasamones*, *Nasamonius*, -a, -um, and *Nâsmônicus*, -a, -um.
Nasica, *Nasica*, -æ (m.).
Nasidienus, *Nasidienus*, -i (m.).
Nasidius, *Nasidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nasidius*, *Nasidiānus*, -a, -um.
Naso, *Nâso*, -onis (m.).
Nasos, *Nasos*, -i (f.).
Nassau, *Nassovia*, -æ (f.).
Natalia, *Nâtâlia*, -is (m.).
Nathan, *Nathan*, indecl. (m.).
Nathanael, *Nathanael*, -ellis (m.).
Natiso, the, *Natiso*, -onis (m.).
Natalia, *Asia Minor*; *Anatolia*, -æ (f.).
Natta, *Natta*, -æ (m.).
Naubolus, *Naubolus*, -i (m.); son of *Naubolus*, *Naubolides*, -æ (m.).
Naucrates, *Naucrates*, -is (m.).
Naucratis, *Naucratis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Naucratis*, *Naucraticus*, -a, -um, and *pecul. masc.*, *Naucratides*, -æ (m.).
Naulocha, *Naulocha*, -æ (f.).
Naulochus, *Naulochus*, -i (f.).
Naulochum, *Naulochum*, -i (n.).
Naumachus, *Naumachus*, -i (f.).

Naupactus, *Naupactus*, -i (f.), and *Nanpactum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Naupactus*, *Naupactous*, -a, -um.
Nauplius, *Nauplius*, -ii (m.); son of *Nauplius*, *Naupliades*, -æ (m.).
Nauportum, *Nauportum*, -i (n.).
Nausicaa, *Nausicaa*, -æ, and *Nausicaæ*, -æ (f.).
Nausiphones, *Nausiphones*, -is (m.).
Nausiphobus, *Nausiphobus*, -i (m.).
Naustathmus, *Naustathmus*, -i (f.).
Nautas, *Nautas*, -æ (m.).
Nautius, *Nautius*, -ii (m.).
Navarre, *Vasconia*, -æ (f.).
Navarino, *Pylus*, -i (m.), *Messëniacua*.
Navius, *Navius*, -ii (m.).
Naxos, *Naxos* or *Naxus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Naxos*, *Naxian*, *Naxius*, -a, -um.
Nazanus, *Nazanus* or *Nazianus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Nazanus*, *Nazianus*, -a, -um.
Nazareth, *Nazareth*, indecl. and *Nazara*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nazareth*, *Nazareus*, -a, -um; *Nazareus*, -a, -um; and *Nazara*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Nazareth*, *Nazareus*, *Nazari*, -orum (m.).
Nazianzus, v. *Naxanzus*.
Nea, *Nea*, -æ (f.).
Neathus, the, *Neathus*, -i (m.).
Neal, *Nigellus*, -i (m.).
Neales, *Neales*, -is (m.).
Neapolis, *Neâpôlia*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neapolis*, *Neapolitan*, *Neâpôlitānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Neapolites*, -æ; *pecul. fem.*, *Neapolitia*, -idis.
Nearchus, *Nearchus*, -i (m.).
Nebis, the, *Nebis*, -is (m.).
Nebo, *Nebo*, -onis (m.).
Nebrius, *Nebrius*, -ii (m.).
Nebrissa, *Nebrissa*, -æ (f.).
Nebrodes (Mount), *Nebrodes*, -æ (m.).
Neckar, the, *Nicer*, -eri (m.).
Nectanabis, *Nectanabis*, -is or -idis (m.).
Negropont (the island), *Eubœa*, -æ (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) *Chalcis*, -idis (f.), q. v.
Nehemiah, *Nehemiah*, -æ (m.).
Neleus, *Neleus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Neleus*, *Nelēus*, -a, -um, and *Nelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Neleus*, *Nelides*, -æ (m.).
Nelo, the, *Nelo*, -onis (m.).
Nemausus, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), and *Nemausum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemausus*, *Nemausensis*, -e.
Nemea, *Nemea*, -æ, and *Nemeæ*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nemea*, *Nemeus*, -a, -um, and *Nemēus*, -a, -um.
Nemesianus, *Nemēsianus*, -i (m.).
Nemesis, *Nemesis*, -is (f.).
Nemetacum, *Nemetacum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemetacum*, *Nemetacensis*, -e.
Nemetes, the, *Nēmētes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nemetes*, *Nemetensis*, -e (m.).
Nemosus, *Nemosus*, -i (f.).
Nemours, *Nemorosium*, -ii (n.).
Nemrod, v. *Nimrod*.
Neo, *Neo* or *Neon*, -onis (m.).
Neobule, *Neobule*, -æ (f.).
Neocæsarea, *Neocæsarea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Neocæsarea*, *Neocæsariensis*, -e.
Neocles, *Neocles*, -is or -i (m.); son of *Neocles*, *Neocliides*, -æ (m.).
Neon, v. *Neo*.
Neoptolemus, *Neoptôlemus*, -i (m.).
Neoris, *Neôria*, -is (f.).
Nepel, *Nepet*, indecl. (n.), *Nēpēte*, *Nepete*, and *Nēpe*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Nepet* or *Nepes*, *Nepētānus*, -a, -um, and *Nepesius*, -a, -um.
Nephela, *Nephēla*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Nephela*, *Nephēlus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nephela*, *Nephtēla*, -idis, and *Nephēla*, -idis (f.).
Nephele, *Nephēla*, -idis (f.).
Nepheris, *Nepheris*, -is (f.).
Nephtali, *Nephtali*, indecl. (m.).
Nepos, *Nepos*, -otis (m.).
Nepotianus, *Nepotianus*, -i (m.).
Neptunus, *Neptunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Neptunus*, *Neptunian*, *Neptunius*, -a, -um, and *Neptunāis*, -e; daughter of *Neptune*, *Neptunine*, -es (f.).
Nequinum, *Nequinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nequinum*, *Nequinas*, -atis (adj.).
Neratus, *Neratus*, -ii (m.).
Nereid, a, v. *Nereus*.
Nereus, *Nereus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nereus*, *Nerēus*, -a, -um, and late *Nerinus*, -a, -um;

daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, Nerēla, -ydis, and Nerine, -es (f.).
Nerigops, Nerigops, -i (f.).
Neriphus, Neriphus, -i (f.).
Neritus, Neritus, or Neritos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Neritus, Neritius, -a, -um.
Nerius, Nerius, -ii (m.).
Nero, Nēro, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Nero, Nerōnius, -a, -um; Nerōneus, -a, -um; and Nerōnianus, -a, -um.
Nerulium, Nerulium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Nerulium, Nerulōnensis, -e.
Nerva, Nerva, -æ (m.); of or relating to Nerva, Nervinus, -a, -um, and Nervālis, -e.
Nervii, the Nervii, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Nervii, Nervicus, -a, -um.
Nesae, Nesae, -es (f.).
Neseas, Neseas, -æ (m.).
Nesimachus, Nesimachus, -i (m.).
Nesia, Nēsis, -ydis (f.).
Nesos, Nēsos, -i (f.).
Nessa, Nessa, -æ (f.).
Nessus, Nessus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nessus, Nessēus, -a, -um.
Nestor, Nestor, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to Nestor, Nestorian, Nestōreus, -a, -um; son of Nestor, Nestōrides, -æ (m.).
Nestorius, Nestorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nestorius, Nestorīanus, -a, -um; the followers of Nestorius, Nestorians, Nestorīani, -orum (m.).
Nestus, the Nestus, -i (m.).
Netherby, Castra Exploratorum.
Netherlands, the, Gallia Belgica (f.).
Netum, Netum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Netum, Netinenses, -ium, and Netini, -orum (m.).
Neufchatel, Neocomum, -i (n.).
Nevers, Nivernium, -ii (n.); Noviodunum, -i (n.).
Newark, Nova Arca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Newark, Novarcensis, -e.
New Britain, Nova Britannia, -æ (f.).
New Brunswick, Novum Brunsvicum, -i (n.).
New Castle, Castella Nova (f.).
Newcastle, Novum Castellum, -i (n.).
New Grenada, Castella Aurea, -æ (f.).
New Guinea, Guinea Nova, -æ (f.).
New Hampshire, v. Hampshire.
New Haven, Novus Portus (m.).
New Holland, Hollandia Nova, -æ (f.).
New Ireland, Nova Hibernia, -æ (f.).
New Jersey, Nova Cæsariæ, -æ (f.), or Neo-Cæsariæ; of or belonging to New Jersey, Neo-Cæsariensis, -e.
Newmarket, Agoropōlis, -is (f.).
New Orleans, Nova Aurēlia, -æ (f.); Novum Aurelianum, -i (m.); Neo-Genšbūm, -i (n.); of New Orleans, Neo-Aurelianensis, -e; Neo-Genābensis, -e.
Newport, Novus Portus, -as (m.).
*Newton, } Neapollis, -is (f.); Oppidum Novum, -i
 Newtown, } (n.); of or belonging to Newtown, Neapolitānus, -a, -um.*
New York, Novum Eboracūm, -i (m.); of or belonging to New York, Neo-Eboracensis, -e.
Nicæa, Nicæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nicæa, Nicæan or Nicene, Nicæensis, -e, and (late) Nicēnus, -a, -um.
Nicæus, Nicæus, -i (m.).
Nicanor, Nicanor, -ōris (m.).
Nicator, Nictor, -ōris (m.).
Nice, Nicæa, -æ (f.), q. v.
Nicæa, v. Nicæa.
Nicearchus, Nicearchus, -i (m.).
Nicephorus, Nicephorium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Nicephorus, Nicephorius, -a, -um.
Nicephorus, the, Nicephorius, -ii (m.).
Nicephorus, Nicephorus, -i (m.).
Niceratus, Niceratus, -i (m.).
Niceros, Nicēros, -ōtis (m.); of or relating to Niceros, Nicerotlānus, -a, -um.
Nicetius, Nicetius, -i (m.); of or relating to Nicetius, Nicetlānus, -a, -um.
Nicias, Nicias, -æ (m.).
Nicholas, Nicōlaus, -i (m.), q. v.
Nico, Nico or Nicon, -ōnis (m.).
Nicoles, Nicocles, -as (m.).
Nicotheon, Nicocreon, -ontis (m.).
Nicodamus, Nicodāmus, -i (m.).
Nicodemus, Nicodemus, -i (m.).
Nicodorus, Nicodorus, -i (m.).
Nicolas, v. Nicholas.
Nicolaus, Nicolaus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nicolaus,

Nicolaus, -a, -um; the followers of Nicolaus, Nicolaitæ, -arum (m.).
Nicomachus, Nicomāchus, -i (m.).
Nicomēdes, Nicomēdes, -is (m.).
Nicomedia, Nicomēdiæ, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Nicomedia, Nicomēdenses, -ium (m.).
Nicon, v. Nico.
Nicophanes, Nicōphānes, -is (m.).
Nicopolis, Nicōpōlis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Nicopolis, Nicopolitānus, -a, -um.
Nicothemen, Nicosthēnes, -is (m.).
Nicostratus, Nicostratus, -i (m.).
Niger, the, Niger, -gri, or Nigris, -is (m.).
Niger, N ger, -gri (m.); a partisan of Niger, Nigriānus, -i (m.).
Nigidius, Nigidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Nigidius, Nigidianus, -a, -um.
Nigrinus, Nigrinus, -i (m.).
Nigritæ, the, Nigritæ, -arum (m.).
Nile, the, Nilus, -i (m.); of or relating to the Nile, Nillācus, -a, -um, and Nillōticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Nillōtes, -æ; pecul. f. m. Nillōtis, -ydis.
Nileus, Nilus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Nilus, Nilus, -i (m.).
Nimrod, Nimrod or Nemrod, indecl. (m.)
Nimuegen, Noviomagus, -i (f.), q. v.
Nineveh, Nynivē, -es, and Niniva, -æ (f.); also, Nynus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Nineveh, Nyniviticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Nineveh, Nynivitæ, -arum (m.).
Ninnius, Ninnius, -ii (m.).
Ninus, Ninus, -i (m.); son of Ninus, Ninyas, -æ (m.).
Niobe, Niobe, -es, and Nioba, -æ (f.); of or relating to Niobe, Niobēus, -a, -um; son of Niobe, Niōbides, -æ (m.).
Niphates (Mount), Niphātes, -æ (m.).
Niphe, Niphe, -es (f.).
Nireus, Nireus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Nizæa, Nizæa, -æ (f.).
Nisibis, Nisibis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Nisibis, Nisibēnus, -a, -um.
Nismes, Nemausus, -i (f.), q. v.
Nisuetæ, the, Nisuetæ, -arum (m.).
Nisus, Nisus, -i (m.); of or relating to Nisus, Nisēus, -a, -um, and Nisēlus, -a, -um; daughter of Nisus, Nisētis, -ydis (f.).
Nisyrus, Nisyrus, -i (f.).
Nitobriges, the, Nitobriges, -um (m.).
Noa, Noa, -æ (f.).
Noæ, Noë, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of Noæ, Noēni, -orum (m.).
Noah, Noë, indecl., and Noa, -æ (m.).
Noami, Noēmi, indecl., and Noēmis, -is (f.).
Nobilior, Nōbillior, -ōris (m.).
Noceæ, Nuceria, -æ (f.), q. v.
Nodinus, Nodinus, -i (m.).
Noel, Noēlius, -ii, and Natallis, -is (m.).
Noëtus, Noëtus, -i (m.); the followers of Noëtus, Noētāni, -orum (m.).
Nola, Nola, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Nola, Nolānus, -a, -um.
Noliba, Nollba, -æ (f.).
Nomades, the, Nomādes, -um (m.).
Nomentum, Nomentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Nomentum, Nomentānus, -a, -um.
Nomentanus, Nomentānus, -i (m.).
Nomion, Nōmion, -ōnis (m.).
Nomius, Nomius, -ii (m.).
Nona, Nona, -æ (f.).
Nonacria, Nonācria, -is (f.), a mountain and city; of or belonging to Nonacria, Nonacrius, -a, -um, and Nonacrinus, -a, -um.
Nonianus, Noniānus, -i (m.).
Nonius, Nonius, -ii (m.).
Nora, Nōra, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Nora, Norēnis, -e.
Norba, Norba, -æ, and Norbe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Norba, Norbānus, -a, -um, and Norbensis, -e.
Norbannus, Norbānus, -i (m.).
Norcia, Nursia, -æ (f.), q. v.
Noreia, Noreia, -æ (f.).
Norfolk, Norfolcia, -æ (f.); Icenōpōlis, -is (f.).
Noricum, Noricum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Noricum, Noricus, -a, -um.
Norman, Normannus, -i (m.).
Normandy, Normannia, -æ (f.).
North Sea, Oceānus Germanicus.
Northumberland, Northunbræ, -æ (f.).
Norway, Norvegia, -æ (f.).
Norwich, Venta Icenorum; Nordovicum, -i (n.).

Notium, *Notium*, -i (n.).
Nottingham, *Nottinghamia*, -æ (f.).
Novana, *Novāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Novana*,
Novānensis, -æ.
Novaria, *Novaria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Novaria*,
Novariensis, -æ.
Novatium, *Novatīanus*, -i (m.).
Novatius, *Novātius*, -i (m.).
Novatus, *Novātus*, -i (m.); daughter of *Novatus*,
Novatilla, -æ (f.).
Novellius, *Novellus*, -i (m.).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -i (m.).
Novesium, *Novesium*, -i (n.).
Novia, *Novia*, -æ (f.).
Noviodunum, *Noviōdūnum*, -i (n.).
Noviomagus, *Noviōmagus*, -i (f.), or *Noviomagus*,
-i (n.).
Novius, *Novius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Novius*,
Noviānus, -a, -um.
Nubia, *Nubārum Regio*; *Nubia*, -æ (f.); the *Nubians*,
Nubæ, -arum, and *Nubel*, -orum (m.).
Nuceria, *Nūcēria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nuceria*,
Nūcērinus, -a, -um.
Nucula, *Nucula*, -æ (m.).
Nuditānum, *Nudiānum*, -i (n.).
Nuthōnes, the, *Nuthōnes*, -um (m.).
Numa, *Numa*, -æ (m.).
Numantia, *Numantia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Numantia*,
Numantinus, -a, -um.
Numanus, *Numānus*, -i (m.).
Numenius, *Numenius*, -i (m.).
Numeria, *Nūmēria*, -æ (f.).
Numerius, *Numeriānus*, -i (m.).
Numerius, *Numerius*, -i (m.).
Numericus, *Numericus*, -i (m.).
Numericus, the, *Numericus*, -i, or *Numicius*, -i (m.).
Numida, *Numīda*, -æ (m.).
Numidia, *Numīda*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Numidia*,
Numidiānus, -a, -um; and poet. *Nōmas*, -idis (adj.); the
inhabitants of *Numidia*, the *Numidians*, *Numīdæ*,
-arum, sync. -um (m.); a *Numidian*, *Numīda*, -æ (m.).
Numidius, *Numīdus*, -i (m.).
Numisius, *Numisius*, -i (m.).
Numistro, *Numistro* or *Numestro*, -ōnis (f.); of or be-
longing to *Numistro*, *Numistrānus*, -a, -um.
Numitor, *Numītor*, -ōnis (m.).
Numitoria, *Numītorīa*, -æ (f.).
Numitōrius, *Numitōrius*, -i (m.).
Numius, *Numius*, -i (m.).
Nuremberg, *Norimberga* or *Noriberga*, -æ (f.).
Nursæ, *Nursæ*, -arum (f.).
Nursia, *Nursia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nursia*,
Nursinus, -a, -um.
Nyctea, *Nyctēa*, -eos and -ei (m.); daughter of *Nycteus*,
Nyctēis, -idis (f.).
Nyctimene, *Nictymēne*, -es (f.).
Nymphæa, *Nymphæa*, -æ (f.).
Nymphæum, *Nymphæum*, -i (n.).
Nymphæus, the, *Nymphæus*, -i (m.).
Nymphidius, *Nymphīdus*, -i (m.).
Nymphius, *Nymphius*, -i (m.).
Nympho, *Nympho*, -ōnis (m.).
Nymphodorus, *Nymphōdorus*, -i (m.).
Nysa, *Nysa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Nysa*, *Nysæan*,
Nysæus, -a, -um; *Nysæus*, -a, -um; *Nysius*,
-a, -um; and *Nysidæus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Ny-
sæis*, -idis, and *Nysias*, -idis.
Nysæus, *Nysæus*, -i (m.).
Nysæos, *Nysæos*, -i (f.).
Nysus, *Nysus*, -i (m.).

O.

Oasis, *Oāsis*, -is (f.); of or relating to the *Oasis*, *Oāse-
nus*, -a, -um.
Oaxæ, the, *Oaxæ*, -is (m.).
Obadiab, *Obadias*, -æ (m.).
Obed, *Obed*, indecl. (m.).
Obrimæ, the, *Obrimæ*, -æ (m.).
Obesidius, *Obesīdus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Obesidius*,
Obesīdianus, -a, -um.
Ocalea, *Ocalea*, -æ, and *Ocalce*, -es (f.).
Occia, *Occia*, -æ (f.).
Oceanus, *Oceānus*, -i (m.); son of *Oceanus*, *Oceanides*,
-æ (m.); daughter of *Oceanus*, *Oceanitis*, -idis (f.).

Ocelænes, the, *Ocelænes*, -lum (m.).
Ocella, *Ocella*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a
woman's name.
Ocellinus, *Ocellinus*, -æ (f.).
Ocellum, *Ocellum*, -i (n.).
Ocha, *Ocha*, -æ (f.).
Ochus, *Ochus*, -i (m.).
Ociis, *Ociis*, -is (f.).
Ocnus, *Ocnus*, -i (m.).
Ocrea, *Ocrea*, -æ (m.).
Ocericium, *Ocericium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Oceri-
culum*, *Ocericulanus*, -a, -um.
Ocria, *Ocria*, -æ (f.).
Octavia, *Octavia*, -æ (f.).
Octavianus, *Octaviānus*, -i (m.), v. *Octavius*.
Octavius, *Octavius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Octavius*
or the *Octavia gens*, *Octavius*, -a, -um, and *Octa-
vianus*, -a, -um.
Octodurus, *Octodurus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Octo-
durus*, *Octodurensis*, -æ.
Octogesa, *Octogesa*, -æ (f.).
Octolophus, *Octolophus*, -i (m.), and *Octolophum*,
-i (n.).
Ocyale, *Ocyale*, -es (f.).
Ocyrhoë, *Ocyrhōe*, -es (f.).
Oder, the, *Viadrus*, -i (m.).
Odesa, *Odessus* or -os, -i (f.).
Odites, *Odites*, -æ (m.).
Odontantes, the, *Odontantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging
to the *Odontantes*, *Odontanticus*, -a, -um.
Odryæa, the, *Odryæa*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Odryæa*, *Odrysius*, -a, -um.
Odysee, the, *Odyssæa*, -æ (f.).
Oea, *Oea*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Oea*, *Oensis*, -æ.
Eagrus, *Eagrus* or *Eager*, -gii (m.); of or belonging
to *Eagrus*, *Eagrius*, -a, -um.
Eanthie, *Eanthie*, -es, and *Eanthia*, -æ (f.).
Ebalus, *Ebbilus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ebalus*,
Ebalian, *Ebalianus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of
Ebalus, *Ebbildæ*, -æ (m.); daughter or female de-
scendant of *Ebalus*, *Ebbilis*, -idis (f.); poet. also for
Laconian.
Echalia, *Echalia*, -æ (f.); of *Echalia*, *Echālis*,
-idis (fem. adj.).
Edipodes, v. sg.
Edipus, *Edipus*, -i, and *Edīpus*, -idis (m.); poet.
also, *Edipodes*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Edipus*,
Edipodionus, -a, -um; son of *Edipus*, *Edipōdion-
ides*, -æ (m.).
Eneus, *Eneus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to
Eneus, *Enēus* and *Enēus*, -a, -um; daughter of
Eneus, *Enēis*, -idis (f.); son or descendant of
Eneus, *Enides*, -æ (m.).
Enidæ, the, *Enidæ*, -arum (m.).
Enoa, *Enoa*, -æ (f.).
Enomans, *Enōmans*, -i (m.).
Enone, *Enōne*, -es (f.).
Enope, *Enope*, -es (f.).
Enopia, *Enopia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Enopia*,
Enopius, -a, -um.
Enotria, *Enōtria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Enotria*,
Enotrianus, *Enotrius*, -a, -um; the *Enotri*, *Enotri-
orum* (m.).
Enus, the, *Enus*, -i or -untis (m.).
Enussa, *Enussa*, -æ (f.); the *Enussæ* (Islands),
Enussæ, -arum (f.), *Insulæ*.
Eta (Mount), *Eta*, -æ, and *Etæ*, -es (f.); also (held)
Etæ, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Etia*, *Etæus*,
Etæus, -a, -um.
Ofanto, the, *Aufidus*, -i (m.).
Ofellus, *Ofellus*, -i (m.).
Oflis, *Oflis*, -i (m.).
Oglia, the, *Ollius*, -i (m.).
Ogulnia, *Ogulnia*, -æ (f.).
Ogulnius, *Ogulnius*, -i (m.).
Ogyges, *Ogyges*, -is, and rarely -i (m.); of or relating
to *Ogyges*, *Ogygian*, *Oxygius*, -a, -um; son or de-
scendant of *Ogygius*, *Ogygides*, -æ (m.); in plural
poet. for *Thebanæ*.
Ogygia, *Ogygia*, -æ (f.).
Oileus, *Oileus*, -eos or -ei (m.); son of *Oileus*, *Oilides*,
-æ (m.).
Oise, the, *Esia*, -æ (f.).
Olana, the, *Olana*, -æ or *Olane*, -es (f.).
Olareo, *Olareo*, -ōnis (f.).
Olbia, *Olbia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Olbia*, *Olbi-
nus*, -a, -um, and *Olbiensis*, -æ.
Oliblippi, *Oliblippi*, -is (f.); an inhabitant of *Olib-
polis*, *Oliblippi*, -æ (m.).
Olcades, the, *Olcades*, -um (m.).

Olecinus, Olecinum, -i (m.); the inhabitants of Olecinus, Olecinātes, -um, or Olecinātes, -arum (m.).
Oldenburg, Branesca, -ae (f.).
Oleacrus, Olekürs or Olekürs, -i (f.).
Oleastro, Oleastro, -i (f.); of or belonging to Oleastro, Oleastrois, -ae (m.).
Olennius, Olennius, -ii (m.).
Olenus, Olēnus or Olēnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Olenus, Olēnius, -a, -um.
Olēnus, Olēnus, -i (m.); son of Olenus, Olenides, -ae (m.).
Oleron, Uliarus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Oleron, Oleronensis, -ae (m.).
Oliarus, v. *Olearius*.
Oliastro, Oliastro, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Oliastro, Oliastroensis, -ae (m.).
Oliues (*Mount of*), Mons Olivarum.
Oliuer, Oliuarus, -i (m.).
Oliuia, Oliuia, -ae (f.).
Olixon, Olizon, -ōnis (f.).
Olius, the, Ollius, -ii (m.).
Olmus, Olmuis, -ii (m.).
Olmutz, Ebürum, -i, and Olmucium, -ii (n.).
Oloartius, Oloartius, -i (m.).
Oloessa, Oloessa, -ae (f.).
Olophyxos, Olophyxos, -i (f.).
Oltarus, Olitrus, -i (f.).
Olybrius, Olybrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Olybrius, Olybriacus, -a, -um.
Olympia, Olympia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Olympia, *Olympic* or *Olympian*, Olympiacus, -a, -um; Olympicus, -a, -um; Olympius, -a, -um; and (late) Olympianus, -a, -um.
Olympias, Olympias, -adis (f.).
Olympio, Olympio, -ōnis (m.).
Olympiodōrus, Olympiodōrus, -i (m.).
Olympus (*Mount*), Olympus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Olympus*, *Olympian*, Olympicus, -a, -um, and Olympius, -a, -um.
Olynthis, Olynthis, -ae (f.).
Olynthus, Olynthus or Olynthos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Olynthus, Olynthian, Olynthus, -a, -um.
Ombos, Ombos, -i (f.); of *Ombos*, Ombitis, Ombites, -ae (masc. adj.).
Ombrose, the, Umbro, -ōnis (m.).
Omphale, Omphäle, -es, and Omphāla, -ae (f.).
Omphes, Omphesius, -i (f.); of or belonging to Omphesius, Omphesius, -a, -um.
Onesicritus, Onesicritus, -i (m.).
Onesimus, Onēsaimus, -i (m.).
Onoba, Onoba, -ae (f.).
Onomarchus, Onōmarchus, -i (m.).
Onomastus, Onōmastus, -i (m.).
Ontario (*Lake*), Andiatrocius, -i (m.), Lacus.
Opharus, the, Opharus, -i (m.); dwellers on the *Opharus*, Opharites, -arum (m.).
Ophelles, Ophelles, -ae (m.).
Ophion, Ophion, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Ophion, Ophionius, -a, -um; son of Ophion, Ophionides, -ae (m.).
Ophir, Ophir, *indecl.* (f.); of or belonging to Ophir, Ophirus, -a, -um.
Ophites, Ophites, -ae (m.).
Ophius, Ophius, -ii (m.); daughter of Ophius, Ophiās, -adis (f.).
Ophiusa, Ophiūsa or Ophiussa, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Ophiusa, Ophiūsus, -a, -um.
Ophradus, the, Ophradus, -i (m.).
Opici, the, Opici, -orum (m.); of the *Opici*, Opican, Opicus, -a, -um.
Opitius, Opitius, -ii (m.).
Opimā, Opimā, -ae (f.).
Opimius, Opimilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Opimius, Opimius, -a, -um, and Opimiānus, -a, -um.
Opis, Opis, -is (f.).
Opitergium, Opitergium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Opitergium*, Opiterginus, -a, -um.
Opiternius, Opiternius, -ii (m.).
Opilacus, Opilacus, -i (m.).
Oporio, Cale, -es (f.); *Portus Calensis*; of or belonging to *Oporio*, Calensis, -ae (m.).
Oppia, Oppia, -ae (f.).
Oppianicus, Oppianicus, -i (m.).
Oppian, Oppianus, -i (m.).
Oppidius, Oppidius, -ii (m.).
Oppius, Oppius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Oppius, Oppius, -a, -um.
Ops, Ops, Opis (f.); of or relating to Ops, Opālis, -ae (m.).
Opisus, Opisus, -ii (m.).
Opitanti, Opitanti, -ii (m.).

Opus, *Opus*, *untis* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Opus*,
Opuntias, *Opuntius*, *-a*, *-um*.
Orange, *Araulus*, *-alis* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Orange*,
Arausienis, *-e*.
Orata, *Oräta*, *-æ* (*m.*).
Orbelus (*Mount*), *Orbëlus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orbitulus, *Orbÿlius*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Orbius, *Orblus*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Orbona, *Orbëna*, *-æ* (*f.*).
Oreades, *lär*, *Orëades*, *-um* (*f.*), *Insulæ*.
Orchamus, *Orchämus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orchani, *the*, *Orchëni*, *-orum* (*m.*).
Orchinius, *Orchintius*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Orchomënos, *Orchomënos* *or* *nus*, *-i* (*m.*); *of or belonging to Orchomënos*, *Orchomënius*, *-a*, *-um*.
Orcus, *Orcus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Ordessus, *Ordësus*, *-i* (*f.*).
Ordovices, *the*, *Ordovices*, *-um* (*m.*).
Ordymnus (*Mount*), *Ordÿmnus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Oread, *the*, *Oreädes*, *-um* (*f.*); *an Oread*, *Oreas*,
-idis (*f.*).
Orest, *the*, *Orestæ*, *-arum* (*m.*); *country of the*
Orestæ, *Orestia*, *-idis* (*f.*).
Orestes, *Orestes*, *-æ* and *-is* (*m.*); *of or relating to*
Orestes, *Orestëus*, *-a*, *-um*.
Orestilla, *Orestilla*, *-æ* (*f.*).
Oretum, *Oretüm*, *-i* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oretum*,
Oretänus, *-a*, *-um*.
Oreus, *Oreüs*, *-i* (*f.*), *and* *Oreum*, *-i* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oreus*, *Oretëus*, *-a*, *-um*; *the inhabitants of Oreus*, *Oritänli*, *-orum* (*m.*).
Orgas, *Orgas*, *-æ* (*m.*).
Orge, *Orge*, *-es* (*f.*).
Orgessum, *Orgëssum*, *-i* (*n.*).
Oricus, *Oricus* *or* *Orfices*, *-i* (*f.*), *and* *Oricum*, *-i* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Oricus*, *Oricius*, *-a*, *-um*; *the inhabitants of Oricus*, *Oricini*, *-orum* (*m.*).
Origen, *Origënes*, *-is* (*m.*); *a follower of Origen*, *Origënistæ*, *-æ*, *and* *Origënianus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orion, *Orion*, *-onis* (*m.*).
Orippe, *Orippe*, *-onis* (*f.*).
Orithyia, *Orithÿia*, *-æ* (*f.*).
Orius, *Orius*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Orkney, *the* (*Islands*), *Orëädes*, *-um* (*f.*), *Insulæ*.
Orlando, *Orlando*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orleans, *Genabum*, *-i* (*n.*), *q. v.*; *Aurëlla*, *-æ* (*f.*);
Aurëlianum, *-i* (*n.*); *of or belonging to Orleans*,
Aurëlianensis, *-e*; *v.* *New Orleans*.
Orniadas, *v.* *Hormiadas*.
Ornithus,
Ornÿtus, } *Ornithus* *or* *Ornÿtus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Oroanda, *Oroanda*, *-orum* (*n.*); *of or belonging to*
Oroanda, *Oroandicus*, *-a*, *-um*, *and* *Oroandensis*, *-e*.
Oroandes, *Oroandes*, *-is* (*m.*).
Orödes, *Orödes*, *-is* (*m.*).
Oromedon, *Orömëdon*, *-ontis* (*m.*).
Orontes, *Orontes*, *-is* (*m.*); *a man's name*. — 2. *the*
Orontes, *Orontes*, *-is* and *-i* (*m.*); *a river*; *of or belonging to the Orontes*, *Orontëus*, *-a*, *-um*.
Oropus, *Oröpus*, *-i* (*f.*).
Orosius, *Orösius*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Orpheus, *Orphëus*, *-eos* and *-ei* (*m.*); *of or belonging to Orpheus*, *Orphëus*, *-a*, *-um*, *and* *Orphicus*,
-a, *-um*.
Orphidius, *Orphÿdus*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Orphitus, *Orphÿtus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orphne, *Orphne*, *-es* (*f.*).
Orsilochus, *Orsilöchus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orsinus, *Orsinus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Orthobula, *Orthöbula*, *-æ* (*f.*).
Orthosia, *Orthösia*, *-æ* (*f.*).
Orthrus, *Orthrus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Ortiagon, *Ortiagon*, *-onis* (*m.*).
Ortona, *Ortöna*, *-æ* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ortona*,
Ortonensis, *-e*.
Ortygia, *Ortÿgia*, *-æ*, *and* *Ortygie*, *-es* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Ortygia*, *Ortygian*, *Ortÿgius*, *-a*, *-um*.
Osaees, *Osäces*, *-is* (*m.*).
Osca, *Osca*, *-æ* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Osca*, *Oscensis*, *-e*.
Osci, *the*, *Osci*, *-orum* (*m.*); *Oscan*, *Oscus*, *-a*, *-um*.
Oscar, *Oscarus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Oscus, *Oscus*, *-i* (*m.*).
Osdroëne, *Osdroëne*, *-es*, *and* *Osdroëna*, *-æ* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Osdroëne*, *Osdroënus*, *-a*, *-um*.
Osero, *Äbsörus*, *-i* (*f.*).
Osi, *the*, *Osi*, *-orum* (*m.*).
Osiit, *the*, *Osiit*, *-orum* (*m.*).
Osinus, *Osinus*, *-ii* (*m.*).
Oisiris, *Oisiris*, *-is* and *-idis* (*m.*).

Oslemis, the, *Oslemis*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Oslemis*, *Oslemicus*, -a, -um.
Osmund, *Osmundus*, -i (m.).
Ospagus, the, *Ospagus*, -i (m.).
Ossa (Mount), *Ossa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ossa*, *Ossæus*, -a, -um.
Ossuna, *Genua*, -æ (f.), *Ursorum*.
Ostanes, *Ostanes*, -is (m.).
Ostend, *Ostenda*, -æ (f.).
Ostia, *Ostia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ostia*, *Ostiensis*, -e.
Ostorius, *Ostorius*, -ii (m.).
Ostrogoths, the, *Ostrogothi*, -orum (m.).
Oswald, *Oswaldus*, -i (m.).
Otacilius, *Otacilius*, -ii (m.).
Otho, *Otho*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Otho*, *Otho-nianus*, -a, -um.
Othrys (Mount), *Othrys*, -yos or -ys (m.); of or belonging to *Othrys*, *Othrysianus*, -a, -um.
Othus, *Othus*, -i (m.).
Otranto, *Hydruntum*, -i (n.), q. v., and *Hydrus*, -untis (f.).
Otricoli, *Otricolum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Otria, *Otria*, -is (f.).
Otho, *Otho*, -onis (m.).
Otus, *Otus*, -i (m.).
Oxessant, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).
Ocetum, *Ocetum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ocetum*, *Ovetanus*, -a, -um.
Oria, *Oria*, -æ (f.).
Orid, *Ovidius*, -ii (m.).
Oirido, *Ovctum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Ovinus, *Ovinus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ovinus*, *Ovinus*, -a, -um.
Orius, *Orius*, -ii (m.).
Owen, *Audonensis*, -i, and *Eugénus*, -ii (m.).
Oxathres, *Oxathres*, -is (m.).
Oxford, *Oxford*, -is (m.); *Oxonium*, -i (n.); poet.
Rhydicina, -æ (f.); of *Oxford*, *Oxonensis*, -e.
Oxia, *Oxia*, -arum (f.), *Insule*.
Oxiones, the, *Oxiones*, -um (m.).
Oxus, the, *Oxus*, -i (m.).
Oxyartes, *Oxyartes*, -is (m.).
Oxydracus, the, *Oxydracus*, -arum (m.).
Oxyrynchus, *Oxyrynchus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Oxyrynchus*, *Oxyrynchites*, -æ (masc. adj.).
Ozolia, the, *Ozolia*, -arum (m.).
Ozomene, *Ozomene*, -es (f.).

P.

Pacarius, *Pacarius*, -ii (m.).
Pacutus, *Pacutus*, -i (m.).
Paccius, *Paccius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Paccius*, *Paccianus*, -a, -um.
Pacensis, *v. Paz*.
Pachynum, *Pachynum*, -i (n.), and *Pachynus*, -i (f.); *Greek form*, *Pachynus*, -i (f.).
Pacilius, *Pacilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pacilius*, *Pacilianus*, -a, -um.
Pacitus, *Pacitus*, -i (m.).
Puconius, *Puconius*, -ii (m.).
Pacorus, *Pacorus*, -i (m.).
Pactius, *Pactius*, -ii (m.).
Pactolus, the, *Pactolus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Pactolus*, *Pactolis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pactumeius, *Pactumeius*, -ii (m.).
Pactye, *Pactye*, -es (f.).
Paculla, *Paculla*, -æ (f.).
Pacurinus, *Pacurinus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pacurinus*, *Pacurianus*, -a, -um.
Paderborn, *Paderborna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Paderborn*, *Paderbornensis*, -a.
Padua, *Patavium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Padus, the, *Padus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Padus* *Pos*, or *Pos*, *Pádōnus*, -a, -um; dwellers on the *Pos*, *Padāni*, -orum (m.).
Padusa, the, *Padusa*, -æ (f.).
Pæan, *Pæan*, -anis (m.).
Pæmani, the, *Pæmani*, -orum (m.).
Pænula, *Pænula*, -æ (f.).
Pæon, *Pæon*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pæon*, *Pæonius*, -a, -um.
Pæones, the, *Pæones*, -um (m.); the country of the

Pæones, *Pæonia*, *Pæonia*, -æ (f.); *Pæonian*, *Pæonius*, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*, *Pæonis*, -idis.
Pæonius, *Pæonius*, -ii (m.).
Pæstum, *Pæstum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pæstum*, *Pæstianus*, -a, -um.
Pælina, *Pælina*, -æ (f.).
Pælus, *Pælus*, -i (m.).
Pæzon, *Pæzon*, -ontis (m.).
Pæga, *Pæga*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Pæga*, *Pægaeus*, -a, -um.
Pagasa, *Pägäsa*, -arum, and *Pagasa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pagasa*, *Pagaseus*, -a, -um, and *Pägäseus*, -a, -um.
Pælæmon, *Pælæmon*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pælæmon*, *Pælæmonius*, -a, -um.
Pælæno, *Pælæno*, -us (f.).
Pælævouni, *Helicon*, -onis (m.), q. v.
Pælæpaphos, *Pælæpaphos* or -phus, -i (f.).
Pælæphatus, *Pælæphatus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pælæphatus*, *Pælæphatus*, -a, -um.
Pælæstic, *Pælæstic*, -es (f.).
Pælæstina, *v. Palestina*.
Pælætyrus, *Pælætyrus*, -i (f.).
Pælæmedes, *Pælæmedes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Pælæmedes*, *Pælæmedeus*, -a, -um; *Pælæmedicus*, -a, -um; and *Pælæmedicus*, -a, -um.
Pælæine (Mount), *Pælætinus*, -i (m.), *Mons Pælætinus*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to the *Pælæine* Mount, *Pælætinus*, -a, -um.
Pælærmo, *Pænormus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Pælæs, *Pælæs*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Pælæs*, *Pælælis*, -e.
Pælæstine, *Pælæstina*, -æ and -tine, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pælæstine*, *Pælæstinus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pælæstinensis*, -e.
Pælæstrina, *Pæneste*, -is (m.), q. v.
Pælæfuris, *Pælæfuris*, -ii (m.).
Pælæbothra, *Pælæbothra* or *Pælæimbothra*, -æ (f.).
Pælæti, the, *Pælæti*, -orum (m.).
Pælæuro (Cape), *Pælæurum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Pælæurus, *Pælæurus*, -i (m.).
Pælæla, *Pælæla*, -æ (m.).
Pælædius, *Pælædius*, -i (m.).
Pælæntium, *Pælæntium*, -i (n.); of or relating to *Pælæntium*, *Pælæntius*, -a, -um.
Pælæas, *Pælæas*, -idis (f.), *appellation of Minerva*; of or relating to *Pælæas*, *Pælæolus*, -a, -um.—2. *Pælæas*, -antis (m.), a man's name; of or relating to *Pælæas*, *Pælæantius*, -a, -um, and *Pælæantius*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Pælæas*, *Pælæantius*, -idis, and *Pælæantia*, -idis (f.).
Pælæne, *Pælæne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pælæne*, *Pælænean*, *Pælæneus*, -a, -um, and *Pælæneensis*, -e.
Pælæma, *Pælæma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pælæma*, *Pælæmensis*, -e.
Pælæis (Island of), *Pælæmaria*, -æ (f.), *Insula*.
Pælæmyra, *Pælæmyra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pælæmyra*, *Pælæmyrenus*, -a, -um.
Pælælus, *Pælælus*, -i (f.).
Pælæmbus, *Pælæmbus*, -i (m.).
Pælæmies, *Pælæmies*, -i (m.).
Pælæmenes, *Pælæmenes*, -is (m.).
Pælæpælo, *Pælæpælo*, -onis (f.); *Pælæpælo*, -æ (f.).
Pælæphila, *Pælæphila*, -æ (f.).
Pælæphilus, *Pælæphilus*, -i (m.).
Pælæphylia, *Pælæphylia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pælæphylia*, *Pælæphylan*, *Pælæphylus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pælæphylus*, -a, -um.
Pælæpan, *Pælæpan* or *Ænis* (m.).
Pælæpæca, *Pælæpæca*, -æ (f.).
Pælæpæra, *Pælæpæra*, -æ (f.).
Pælæpænus, *Pælæpænus*, -i (m.).
Pælæpæti, *Pælæpæti*, -ii (m.).
Pælæpætolium, *Pælæpætolium*, -ii (n.); of or relating to the *Pælæpætolium*, *Pælæpætolus*, -a, -um.
Pælæpærtus, *Pælæpærtus*, -i (m.).
Pælæpæria, *Pælæpæria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pælæpæria*, *Pælæpærus*, -a, -um; *Pælæpæcius*, -a, -um; and *Pælæpærus*, -a, -um.
Pælæda, *Pælæda*, -æ (f.).
Pælæda, the, *Pælæda*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Pælæda*, *Pælæda*, -a, -um.
Pælædana, *Pælædana*, -æ (f.).
Pælædarus, *Pælædarus*, -i (m.).
Pælædarioria, *Pælædarioria*, -æ (f.).
Pælædion, *Pælædion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Pælædion*, *Pælædionius*, -a, -um.
Pælædora, *Pælædora*, -æ (f.).
Pælædoria, *Pælædoria*, -æ (f.).
Pælædrus, *Pælædrus*, -i (f.).

Pangæus (Mount), *Pangæus*, -i (m.), and *Pangæa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Mount *Pangæus*, *Pangæus*, -a, -um.
Pānōnium, *Pānōnium*, -i (n.).
Pannicus, *Pannicus*, -i (m.).
Pannonia, *Pannōnia*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Pannonia*, *Pannōnia*, *Pannōnicus*, -a, -um, and *Pannōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pannōnis*, -idis.
Panope, *Pānōpe*, -es, and *Panopæa*, -es (f.).
Panopeus, *Panopēus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Panopolis, *Pānōpōlis*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Panopolis*, *Panopōlitæ*, -æ (*music. adj.*).
Panormus, *Panormus* or *Panormus*, -i (f.); *Panormum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Panormus*, *Panormitanus*, -a, -um.
Pansa, *Pansa*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Pansa*, *Pansianus*, -a, -um.
Pantagias, the, *Pantagias*, -æ (m.).
Pantaleon, *Pantaleon*, -ontis (m.).
Pantanus, *Pantānus*, -i (m.).
Pantheon, *Pantheon* or *Pantheum*, -i (n.).
Pantheus, *Panthēus*, -i (m.).
Panthius, *Panthius*, -li (m.).
Panthus, *Panthus* (contracted from *Panthous*), -i, *voc. -u* (m.); son of *Panthus*, *Panthoides*, -æ (m.).
Panticapæum, *Panticapæum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Panticapæum*, *Panticapensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Panticapæum*, *Panticapēi*, -orum (m.).
Pantilius, *Pantilius*, -li (m.).
Pantolabus, *Pantolabus*, -i (m.).
Panurgus, *Panurgus*, -i (m.).
Panyasis, *Panyasis*, -is (m.).
Panyus, the, *Panyus*, -i (m.).
Paphlagonia, *Paphlāgōnia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Paphlagonia*, *Paphlagonian*, *Paphlāgōnius*, -a, -um; the *Paphlagonians*, *Paphlāgōnes*, -um (m.).
Paphnutius, *Paphnutius*, -li (m.).
Paphos, *Paphos* or *Paphus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Paphos*, *Paphia*, *Paphius*, -a, -um.
Paphus, *Paphus*, -i (m.).
Papia, *Papia*, -æ (f.).
Papilus, *Papilus*, -i (m.).
Papinian, *Papinianus*, -i (m.).
Papinius, *Papinius*, -li (m.).
Papinus, *Papinus*, -i (m.).
Papirian, *Papirianus*, -i (m.).
Papirius, *Papirius*, -li (m.); of or relating to *Papirius*, *Papirius*, -a, -um, and *Papirianus*, -a, -um.
Papius, *Papius*, -li (m.).
Papus, *Papus*, -i (m.).
Parada, *Parada*, -æ (f.).
Paradies, *Paradies*, -i (m.).
Paratacene, *Paratēcēnē*, -es (f.); the inhabitants of *Paratacene*, *Paratēcēni*, -orum (m.).
Paratoloni, *Paratōlonius*, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Paratoloni*, *Paratōlonius*, -a, -um.
Paralus, *Paralus*, -i (m.).
Parca, *Parcæ*, -arum (f.).
Parento, *Parentum*, -li (n.).
Parhedrus, *Parhedrus*, -i (m.).
Paris, *Paris*, -idis, *acc. -idem*, -in, or -im (m.), a man's name.
Puris (city), *Lutetia*, -æ (f.), *Parisi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to *Paris*, *Parisian*, *Parisiacus*, -a, -um.
Parium, *Parium*, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Parium*, *Parianus*, -a, -um.
Parma, *Parma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parma*, *Parmanus*, -a, -um, and *Parmensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Parma*, *Parmenses*, -ium (m.).
Parmenides, *Parmēnides*, -is (m.).
Parmenio, *Parmēnio*, -ōnis (m.).
Parmeniscus, *Parmēniscus*, -i (m.).
Parnassus (Mount), *Parnassus* or *Parnāsus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Parnassus*, *Parnassian*, *Parnassius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Parnassia*, -idis.
Parnes (Mount), *Parnes*, -ēthis (m.).
Paropamisene, *Paropamiene*, -i (m.); the dwellers on the *Paropamisene*, *Paropamisadæ*, -arum, and *Paropamisti*, -orum (m.).
Parorea, *Parōrēa*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Parorea*, *Parorēatæ*, -arum (m.).
Paros, *Pāros* and *Pārus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Paros*, *Parian*, *Parius*, -a, -um.
Parpurus (Mount), *Parparus*, -i (m.).
Parthasia, *Parthasia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parthasia*, *Parthasian*, *Parthasius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Parthasia*, -idis (*pecul. f. Arcadian*).
Parthasius, *Parthāsias*, -li (m.).
Parthialis, *Parthialis*, -is (f.).

Parthæon, *Parthæon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Parthæon*, *Parthæonius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Parthæon*, *Parthæonides*, -æ (m.).
Parthenia, *Parthēniē*, -es (f.).
Parthenii, the, *Parthēni*, -orum (m.).
Parthenium, *Parthēnium* or *Parthenion*, -ii (n.), *Promontorium*.
Parthenius (Mount), *Parthēnius*, -li (m.); of or relating to Mount *Parthēnius*, *Parthēnius*, -a, -um.
Parthenius, *Parthēnius*, -li (m.); of or relating to *Parthenius*, *Parthēnius*, -a, -um.
Parthenon, *Parthēnon*, -ōnis (m.).
Parthenopæus, *Parthēnopæus*, -i (m.).
Parthenope, *Parthēnopē*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Parthenope*, *Parthēnopēus*, -a, -um.
Parthenopolis, *Parthēnopōlis*, -is (f.).
Parthia, *Parthia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Parthia*, *Parthian*, *Parthius*, -a, -um, and *Parthus*, -a, -um; the *Parthians*, *Parthi*, -orum (m.).
Parthum, *Parthum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Parthum*, *Parthinus*, -a, -um.
Parthus, the, *Parthusi*, -orum (m.).
Paryadres (Mount), *Paryadres*, -æ (m.).
Passagade, *Passagadæ*, -arum (f.).
Pasias, *Pasias*, -æ (m.).
Pasiphaë, *Pāsiphāē*, -es, and *Pasiphaa*, -æ (f.); daughter of *Pasiphaë*, *Pasiphācia*, -æ (f.).
Pasiteles, *Pāsītēles*, -is (m.).
Pasitheia, *Pasithea*, -æ, and *Pasithæe*, -es (f.).
Pasitigris, the, *Pasitigris*, -idis or is (m.).
Passala, the, *Passalæ*, -arum (m.).
Passaro, *Passaro*, -ōnis (f.).
Passavi, *Passavi*, -li (m.).
Passerinus, *Passerinus*, -i (m.).
Passiennus, *Passiennus*, -i (m.).
Passy, *Paciacum*, -i (m.).
Pastillus, *Pastillus*, -li (m.).
Pastona, *Pastona*, -æ (f.).
Patale, *Patale*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Patale*, *Patalius*, -a, -um.
Patami, the, *Patami*, -orum (m.).
Patara, *Patara*, -æ (f.) and -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Patara*, *Patareus*, -a, -um, and *Pataricus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Patārēus*, -eos or -ei; *pecul. fem.*, *Patārēis*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Patara*, *Patārāni*, -orum (m.).
Patavium (Padua), *Patavium*, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Patavium*, *Patavinus*, -a, -um.
Paterculus, *Paterculus*, -i (m.).
Pateria, *Pateria*, -æ (f.).
Paterninus, *Paterninus*, -i (m.).
Paternus, *Paternus*, -i (m.).
Patientæ, *Patientia*, -æ (f.).
Patina, *Patina*, -æ (m.).
Patino, *Patmos*, -i (f.).
Paticus, *Paticus*, -i (m.).
Patmos, *Patmos* or *Patmus*, -i (f.).
Patra, { *Patræ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Patra*, *Patras*, } *Patrensis*, -e
Patricius, { *Patricius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Patricius*, } *Patricianus*, -a, -um.
Patrobas, *Patrobas*, -æ (m.).
Patroclus, *Patroclus*, -li (m.).
Patrocles, *Patrocles*, -is (m.).
Patroclus, *Patroclus*, -i (m.); of or relating to (a) *Patroclus*, *Patroclianus*, -a, -um.
Patro, *Patro*, -ōnis (m.).
Patulcius, *Patulcius*, -li (m.); of or belonging to *Patulcius*, *Patulcianus*, -a, -um.
Pau, *Palum*, -i (m.).
Paul, *Paullus* or *Paulus*, -i (m.).
Paulia, *Paulia*, -æ (f.).
Paulina, *Paulina*, -æ (f.).
Paulinus, *Paulinus*, -i (m.).
Paulius, *Paulius*, -li (m.); of or relating to *Paulius*, *Paulianus*, -a, -um.
Paululus, *Paululus*, -i (m.).
Pausanias, *Pausanias*, -æ (m.).
Pausias, *Pausias*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Pausias*, *Pausiæus*, -a, -um.
Pausilypus (Mount), *Pausilypum*, -i (n.), and *Pausilypus*, -i (m.), *Mons*.
Pausistratus, *Pausistratus*, -i (m.).
Pavia, *Ticinum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Pavo, *Pavō*, -ōnis (m.).
Pax, *Pax*, -icis (f.), *Julia* (a town); of or belonging to *Pax* (Julia), *Pacensis*, -e.
Paxca, *Paxca*, -æ (f.).
Pedanius, *Pedānius*, -li (m.).
Pedasa, *Pedasa*, -i, and *Pedasa*, -orum (n.).

Penarus, *Peðlus*, -i (f.).
Pedimurus, *Peðianus*, -i (m.).
Pedius, *Pedius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pedius*,
Pedius, -a, -um.
Pedo, *Pedo*, -onis (m.).
Peducæus, *Peducemus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pedu-*
cæus, *Peducæianus*, -a, -um.
Pedum, *Pedum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pedum*,
Pedanus, -a, -um.
Pey sus, *Pegæsus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pegæsus*,
Pegæcanus, *Pegæseus*, -a, -um; *Pegæsius*, -a, -um; and
Pegæsius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pegæsis*, -idis.
Peyu, *Berygia*, -æ (f.).
Pekia, *Pequinum*, -i (m.).
Pelagus, *Pelagius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pelagius*,
Pelagiānus, -a, -um; the *Pelagiānus*, *Pelagiāni*,
-orum (m.).
Pelagon, *Pelagion*, -ōnis (m.).
Pelagones, the *Pelagōnes*, -um (m.); the country of
the *Pelagones*, *Pelagōnia*, -æ (f.).
Pelagi, the *Pelagi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Pelagi*, *Pelagicæ*, *Pelagius*, -a, -um, and *Pela-*
gius, -a, -um; the land of the *Pelagi*, *Pelagia*,
-æ, and *Pelagicæ*, -idis (f.).
Pelethrōnius, *Pelethrōnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Pelethronius, *Pelethrōnius*, -a, -um.
Peleus, *Pelēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to
Peleus, *Pelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Peleus*, *Pelides*, -æ
(m.).
Pelias, *Pēliās*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Pelias*, *Pēliās*,
-idis (f.).
Pelidas, v. *Peleus*.
Peligni, the *Peligni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the
Peligni, *Pelignus*, -a, -um.
Pelignus, *Pelignus*, -i (m.).
Pelion (*Mount*), *Pēlion*, -ii (n.); *Pēlios*, -ii (m.); and
Pelius Mons; of or relating to *Mount Pelion*, *Pēlius*,
-a, -um, and *Pelicius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēliās*,
-idis.
Pella, *Pella*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pella*, *Pellican*,
Pellæus, -a, -um.
Pellenæus (*Mount*), *Pellennæus*, -i (m.).
Pellendōnes, the *Pellendōnes*, -um (m.).
Pellene, *Pellēnē*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pellene*,
Pellennæus, -a, -um, and *Pellēnensis*, -æ.
Pellio, *Pellio*, -ōnis (m.).
Pelopæa, *Pēlopæa*, -æ (f.).
Pelopidas, *Pelopidas*, -æ (m.).
Peloponnesus, *Peloponnesius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
the *Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesian*, *Peloponnesius*,
-a, -um; *Peloponnesiæcus*, -a, -um; and (late)
Peloponnesia, -æ.
Pelops, *Pēlops*, -ēpis (m.); of or relating to *Pelops*,
Pēlopeus, -a, -um; *Pelopēus*, -a, -um; and *Pēlo-*
pia, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelopēia*, -idis, and
Pelopēia, -idis; son or descendant of *Pelops*, *Pelō-*
pides, -æ (m.); usually in plural, the *Pelopidae*,
Pēlopidae, -arum (m.).
Pelorus, *Pelōrus*, -i (m.), and *Pelōrum*, -i (n.); of or
belonging to *Pelorus*, *Pelorian*, *Peloritānus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Pelōriā*, -idis, and *Pelōris*, -idis.
Pelusium, *Pēlusium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Pelu-*
sium, *Pelusiæus*, *Pēlusius*, -a, -um; *Pelusiæus*,
-a, -um; and *Pelusiānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*,
Pelusiotes or -ōta, -æ (an inhabitant of *Pelusium*).
Peneleus, *Pēnēleus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Penelope, *Pēnēlope*, -æ, or *Penelope*, -æ (f.); of or
relating to *Penelope*, *Penelopæus*, -a, -um.
Penestis, *Penestis*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Penestis*,
Penestæ, -arum (m.).
Penēs, the *Pēncus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Pe-*
nēsus, *Pēncus*, -a, -um, and *Pēncius*, -a, -um; *pecul.*
fem., *Pēncis*, -idos.
Pennine (*Alps*), *Penninæ Alps* (f.), v. *Alps*; of or re-
lating to the *Pennine Alps*, *Pennine*, *Penninus*,
-a, -um.
Pennsylvānia, *Pennsylvania*, -æ (f.); *Pennsylvānian*,
Pennsylvānius, -a, -um.
Pennus, *Pennus*, -i (m.).
Pentadiu, *Pentādium*, -ii (m.).
Pentapoli, *Pentāpōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Pentapolis, *Pentāpōlitānus*, -a, -um.
Pentadactylus (*Mount*), *Taygetus*, -i (m.).
Pentelicus (*Mount*), *Pentēlicus*, -i (m.); of or belong-
ing to *Mount Pentelicus*, *Pentēlicus*, -a, -um, and
Pentēlenis, -æ.
Penthesilea, *Penthēsīlēa*, -æ (f.).
Pentheus, *Penthēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging
to *Pentheus*, *Penthēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant
of *Pentheus*, *Penthides*, -æ (m.).

Peratri, the, *Peratri*, -orum (m.).
Peperethus, *Pēpētrēthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *P. pereihus*, *Peperethius*, -a, -um.
Perra, *Chrysoceras*, -itis (m.).
Peraza, *Peraza*, -ae (f.).
Perceval, *Perceivallus*, -i (m.).
Perceote, *Percōte*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Perceote*, *Percōtius*, -a, -um.
Perdiccas, *Perdiccas*, -ae (m.).
Perdix, *Perdix*, -icis (m.).
Peregrine, *Peregrinus*, -i (m.).
Perenna, *Perenna*, -ae (f.).
Perennis, *Perennis*, -is (m.).
Perga, *Perga*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Perga*, *Pergæus*, -a, -um, and *Pergensis*, -e.
Pergamus, *Pergāma*, -orum; *Pergānum*, -i (n.); and *Pergāmus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Pergāma*, *Pergāmenus*, -a, -um, and *Pergāmeus*, -a, -um.
Pergus, *Pergus*, -i (m.).
Periander, *Periander*, -dri, and *Periandrus*, -i (m.).
Peribomius, *Peribomius*, -ii (m.).
Pericles, *Pericles*, -is (and sometimes -i) (m.).
Periclymenus, *Periclymēnus*, -i (m.).
Perigord, *Petricoricensis* regio (f.).
Periguneus, *Petricoricum*, -ii (n.).
Perilaus, *Perilaus*, -i (m.).
Perilla, *Perilla*, -ae (f.).
Perillus, *Perillus*, -i (m.).
Perillus, *Perillus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Perilla*, *Perillēus*, -a, -um.
Perimede, *Perimēde*, -es (f.); *Perimēdōn*, *Perimēdēus*, -a, -um.
Perimele, *Perimēle*, -es (f.).
Perinthus, *Perinthus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Perinthus*, *Perinthian*, *Perinthius*, -a, -um.
Periphaneus, *Periphāneus*, -is (m.).
Periphas, *Periphas*, -antis (m.).
Periphetes, *Periphētes*, -ae (m.).
Permessus, the, *Permessus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Permessus*, *Permessius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Permessis*, -idis.
Pernambuco, *Fernambocum*, -i (n.).
Pero, *Pēro*, ōs (f.).
Perolla, *Perolla*, -ae (f.).
Perouse, *Perusa*, -ae (f.).
Perpenna, *Perpenna*, -ae (m.).
Perperene, *Perpērinē*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Perperene*, *Perpōrinus*, -a, -um.
Perperna, *Perperna*, -ae (m.).
Perpignan, *Perpinianum*, -i (n.).
Perrehab, the, *Perrehab*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Perrehab*, *Perrehabia*, -ae (f.); *Perrehabian*, *Perrehabius*, -a, -um.
Persa, *Persa*, -ae (m.).—2. (f.) a women's name, daughter of *Perso*, *Persia*, -idis (f.).
Persæus, *Persæus*, -i (m.).
Persephone, v. *Proserpina*.
Persepolis, *Persēpōlis*, -is (f.).
Perses, *Perses*, -ae (m.); of or relating to *Perses*, *Persēus*, -a, -um, and *Persēna*, -a, -um; daughter of *Perses*, *Persēis*, -idis (f.).
Persesus, *Persēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or relating to *Persesus*, *Persēus*, -a, -um, and *Persēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Persēis*, -idis.
Persia, *Persis*, -idis (f.); *Persia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Persia*, *Persian*, *Persicus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Persēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Persis*, -idis; a *Persian*, *Persa* and *Perses*, -ae (m.); the *Persian*, *Persæ*, -arum (m.).
Persicus, *Persicus*, -i (m.), an appellative; of or relating to *Persicus*, *Persiciānus*, -a, -um.
Persis, v. *Persia*.
Persius, *Persius*, -ii (m.).
Pert, *Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum*; *Perthum*, -i (n.).
Pertinax, *Pertinax*, -ācis (m.).
Persu, *Peruvia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Persu*, *Peruvianus*, -a, -um.
Perugia, i. *Pertūia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Persia*, *Persia*, i. *Perusia*, *Persūsius*, -a, -um.
Pesno, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Pescara, *Aternum*, -i (m.).
Pescara, the, *Aternum*, -i (m.).
Pescennius, *Pescennius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pescennius*, *Pescennianus*, -a, -um.
Pessinus, *Pessinus*, -untis (f.); of or belonging to *Pessinus*, *Pessinuntius*, -a, -um, and (late) *Pessinurūcus*, -a, -um.
Pest, *Pestum*, -ii (n.).
Pesti, *Pestum*, -i (n.), q. v.

Petale, *Petale*, -es (f.).
Petavio, *Petavio*, -ōnis (f.); of *Petavio*, *Petavionensis*, -e.
Peter, *Petrus*, -i (m.).
Peterborough, *Petuaria*, -æ (f.); *Petroburgum*, -i (n.).
Petersburg, *St.*, *Petropōlis*, -is (f.).
Peterwarden, *Acimincum*, -i (n.).
Petilia, *Petilia*, -æ (f.); of *Petilia*, *Petilian*, *Petili-*
nus, -a, -um.
Petilius, *Petilius*, -i (m.).
Petilius, *Petilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pet-*
ilius, *Petilian*, *Petilius*, -a, -um, and *Petiliānus*,
 -a, -um.
Petosiris, *Petōsiris*, -idis (m.).
Petra, *Etra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Petra*, *Pet-*
raeus, -a, -um, and (late) *Petrensis*, -e; *pecul.*
max., *Petrites*, -æ.
Petræa, *Petræa*, -æ (f.); Arabia; of *Arabia Petræa*,
Petræus, -a, -um.
Petræus, *Petræus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Petræus*,
Petræianus, -a, -um.
Petrine, *Petrine*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Petr-*
ina, *Petrinus*, -a, -um.
Petro, *Petro*, -ōnis (m.).
Petrocorii, the, *Petrōcorii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging
 to the *Petrocorii*, *Petrōcoricus*, -a, -um.
Petronia, *Petrōnia*, -æ (f.).
Petronius, *Petrōnius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pet-*
ronius, *Petronian*, *Petronius*, -a, -um, and *Petroni-*
anus, -a, -um.
Petrus, v. *Peter*.
Pettalus, *Pettālus*, -i (m.).
Peuce, *Peuce*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Peuce*, *Peu-*
cēnus, -a, -um.
Peuceles, *Peucestes*, -is (m.).
Peuceia, *Peuceia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Peu-*
ceia, *Peuceian*, *Peuceius*, -a, -um.
Phacium, *Phacium*, -i (m.).
Phaacia, *Phaacia*, -æ (f.); the *Phaaciens*, *Phaæces*,
 -um (m.); in sing., *Phaæx*, -æcis; *Phaaciens*, *Phæ-*
æcius, -a, -um, and *Phææcus*, -a, -um.
Phadimus, *Phadimus*, -i (m.).
Phædo, *Phædo*, -ōnis (m.).
Phædra, *Phædra*, -æ (f.).
Phædria, *Phædria* or *Phædrias*, -æ (m.).
Phædrus, *Phædrus*, -i (m.).
Phæneus, *Phæneus*, -æ (m.).
Phænomes, *Phæcōmes*, -æ (m.).
Phæstum, *Phæstum*, -i (n.); *Phæstus*, -i (f.); of or
 belonging to *Phæstum*, *Phæstius*, -a, -um; *pecul.*
sem., *Phæstias*, -ædis.
Phæthōn, *Phæthōn*, -ontis (m.); of or relating to
Phæthōn, *Phæthontius*, -a, -um, and *Phæthonticus*,
 -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phæthontias*, -ædis, and *Phæ-*
thontis, -idis.
Phæthusa, *Phæthusa*, -æ (f.).
Phælæus, *Phælæus*, -i (m.).
Phalangia, *Phalangius*, -i (m.).
Phalanna, *Phalanna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pha-*
lanna, *Phalannæus*, -a, -um.
Phalantus, *Phalantus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pha-*
lantus, *Phalantius*, -a, -um, and *Phalantinus*,
 -a, -um.
Phalara, *Phalæra*, -orum (m.).
Phalaris, *Phalæris*, -idis, acc. -idem or -in (m.).
Phalaris, *Phalæris*, -æ (f.).
Phalaris, *Phalæris*, -æ (f.).
Phaleg, *Phaleg*, -indecl. (m.).
Phalerum, *Phalærum*, -i, and *Phalæra*, -orum (m.); of
 or belonging to *Phalerum*, *Phalæricus*, -a, -um;
pecul. max., *Phalæricus*, -eos or -ei.
Phaleron, *Phalæron*, -ōnis (m.).
Phalerus, *Phalærus*, -i (m.).
Phalesina, *Phalæsinæ*, -æ (f.).
Phaliscus, *Phaliscus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pha-*
liscus, *Phaliscus*, -a, -um.
Phaloria, *Phaloria*, -æ (f.).
Phamea, *Phamea*, -æ (m.).
Phana, *Phana*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phana*,
Phanæus, -a, -um.
Phanagoria, *Phanagoria*, -æ (f.).
Phanias, *Phanias*, -æ (m.).
Phanote, *Phanote*, -es (f.).
Phanotea, *Phanotea*, -æ (f.).
Phanuel, *Phanuel*, -ælis (m.).
Phaon, *Phaon*, -ōnis (m.), lover of *Sappho*.—2. *Phaon*,
 -ontis (m.), freedman of *Nero*.
Phara, *Pharæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phara*,
Pharæus, -a, -um.

Pharaoh, *Pharao* or *Pharaon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pharasmænes, *Pharasmænes*, -is (m.).
Pharathon, *Pharathon*, -ōnis (f.); an inhabitant of
Pharathon, *Pharathonites*, -æ (m.).
Pharisee, a, *Phariseus*, -i (m.); the *Pharisees*, *Pha-*
risæi, -ōrum (m.); of or relating to the *Pharisees*,
Phariseic, *Phariseus*, -a, -um, and *Phariseus*,
 -a, -um.
Pharmacæus, *Pharmacæus*, -æ (f.).
Pharnabazus, *Pharnabazus*, -i (m.).
Pharnaces, *Pharnaces*, -is (m.).
Pharos, *Phāros* or *Phārus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Pharos, *Phārius*, -a, -um, and *Pharicus*, -a, -um;
 the inhabitants of *Pharos*, *Pharitis*, -arum (m.).
Pharsālus, *Pharsālus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Phar-*
sālus, *Pharsalian*, *Pharsālicus*, -a, -um, and *Phar-*
sālius, -a, -um.
Pharus, v. *Pharos*.
Pharusii, the, *Pharusii*, -orum (m.).
Phasiania, *Phasiania*, -æ (f.).
Phaselia, *Phaselia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Pha-*
selis, *Phaselinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Pha-*
selis, *Phaselitæ*, -arum (m.).
Phasis, the, *Phāsīs*, -is and -idis (m.); of or belonging
 to the *Phasis*, *Phāsianus*, -a, -um, and *Phāsicus*,
 -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Phāsias*, -ædis, and *Phasis*,
 -idis (poet. for *Colchian*).
Phatnitic, *Phatniticus*, -a, -um; the *Phatnitic mouth*
 (of the Nile), *Phatniticum Ostium*.
Phazania, *Phazania*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pha-*
zania, *Phazanius*, -a, -um.
Pheca, *Pheca*, -æ (f.).
Phægeus, *Phægēus*, -eos or -ei (m.); of or belonging to
Phægeus, *Phægēus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Phægeus*,
Phægis, -idis (f.).
Phellus, *Phellus*, -i (m.).
Phellusa, *Phellusa*, -æ (f.).
Phemiis, *Phemiis*, -i (m.).
Phemonos, *Phemonos*, -es (f.).
Pheneus, *Pheneus* or *Pheneos*, -i (f.). and *Pheneum*,
 -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Pheneus*, *Pheneatæ*, -arum
 (m.).
Phera, *Pheræ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Phera*,
Pheraeus, *Pheraeus*, -a, -um.
Phereclus, *Phereclus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phere-*
clus, *Phereclus*, -a, -um.
Pherecrates, *Pherecrates*, -is (m.); of or relating to
Pherecrates, *Pherecratius*, -a, -um.
Pherecydes, *Pherecydes*, -is (m.); of or relating to
Pherecydes, *Pherecydæus*, -a, -um.
Pheres, *Pheres*, -ætis (m.); son of *Pheres*, *Pheretlædes*,
 -æ (m.).
Pheretus, *Pherētus*, -i (m.).
Pherezæi, the, *Pherezæi*, -orum (m.).
Phiale, *Phiale*, -es (f.).
Phidias, *Phidias*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Phidias*,
Phidiæus, -a, -um.
Phidippides, *Phidippides*, -is (m.).
Phidippus, *Phidippus*, -i (m.).
Phidon, *Phidon*, -ōnis (m.).
Phidyie, *Phidyie*, -es (f.).
Phigellus, *Phigellus*, -i (m.).
Philadelphica, *Philadelphica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
 to *Philadelphica*, *Philadelphian*, *Philadelphēus*,
 -a, -um; the *Philadelphians*, *Philadelphēni*, -orum
 (m.).
Philadelphus, *Philadelphus*, -i (m.).
Phile, *Phile*, -arum (f.).
Phileas, *Phileas*, -orum or -ōn (m.).
Philenis, *Philenis*, -idis (f.).
Philenus, *Philenus*, -i (m.).
Philagrius, *Philagrius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Phi-*
lagrius, *Philagrius*, -a, -um.
Philammon, *Philammon*, -ōnis (m.).
Philarchus, *Philarchus*, -i (m.).
Philargyrus, *Philargyrus*, -i (m.).
Phileas, *Phileas*, -æ (m.).
Philemenus, *Philemenus*, -i (m.).
Philemon, *Philemon*, -ōnis (m.).
Phileros, *Phileros*, -ōis (m.).
Philetærus, *Philetærus*, -i (m.).
Philetas, *Philetas*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Philetas*,
Philetæus, -a, -um.
Philetas, *Philetas*, -æ (m.).
Philiberti, *Philiberti*, -i (m.).
Philip, *Philippus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Philippa, *Philippa*, -æ (f.).
Philippæolis, *Philippæolis*, -is (f.).
Philippi, *Philippi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Phi-*
lippi, *Philippæus*, -a, -um; *Philippensis*, -e; and

Philippicus, -a, -um; *the Philippians*, Philippenses, -ium (m.).
Philippides, Philippides, -æ or is (m.).
Philippopólis, Philippópōlis, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Philippopolis*, Philippópōlitānus, -a, -um.
Philippus, Philippus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Philippus or Philip*, Philippicus, -a, -um, and Philippēus, -a, -um.
Philippurgus, Philippópōlis, -is (f.), q. v.
Philiscus, Philiscus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Philiscus*, Philiscius, -a, -um.
Philistines, *the*, Philistæi, and Philistinī, -orum (m.); *the country of the Philistines*, Philistæa, -æ, and Philistiū, indecl. (f.); *Philistine*, Philistæus, -a, -um, and Philistinus, -a, -um.
Philistio, Philistio, -ōnis (m.).
Philistus, Philistus, -i (m.).
Philo, Philo, -ōnis (m.).
Philocharis, Philocharis, -is (m.).
Philochorus, Philochōrus, -i (m.).
Philocles, Philōcles, -is (m.).
Philocrates, Philocrātes, -is (m.).
Philoctetes, Philoctētes, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Philoctetes*, Philoctētæus, -a, -um.
Philodamus, Philodāmus, -i (m.).
Philodemus, Philodēmus, -i (m.).
Philodorus, Philodōrus, -i (m.).
Philogenes, Philōgēnes, -is (m.).
Philognus, Philōgnus, -i (m.).
Philolaus, Philōlaus, -i (m.).
Philomeda, Philōmēdes, -is or -æ (m.).
Philomela, Philomēla, -æ (f.).
Philomellus, Philomellum, -li (m.); *of or belonging to Philomellus*, Philomellensis, -e.
Philometus, Philōmētus, -i (m.).
Philometor, Philōmētōr, -oris (m.).
Philon, v. *Philo*.
Philonides, Philōnīdes, -æ (m.).
Philonis, Philōnis, -idis (f.).
Philopator, Philōpātōr, -ōris (m.).
Philophron, Philōphrōn, -ōnis (m.).
Philoparmen, Philōpharmēn, -ōnis (m.).
Philostratus, Philōstrātus, -i (m.).
Philotas, Philōtas, -æ (m.).
Philotera, Philōtera, -æ (f.).
Philotes, Philōtes, -æ (m.).
Philotimus, Philōtīmus, -i (m.).
Phloxenus, Philōxēnus, -i (m.).
Philus, Philus, -i (m.).
Philyra, Philýra, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Philyra*, Philýraus, -a, -um, and Philýrēus, -a, -um; *son of Philyra*, Philýrēdes (poet. Phillyr-), -æ (m.).
Phineas, Phineas, -æ (m.).
Phineus, Phineūs, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Phineus*, Phineūs, -a, -um, and Phinēus, -a, -um; *son of Phineus*, Phinides, -æ (m.).
Phinópolis, Phinópōlis, -is (f.).
Phintia, Phintia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phintia*, Phintiēnsis, -e.
Phintias, Phintias, -æ (m.).
Phison, the, Phison, -ōnis (m.).
Phlegethon, Phlegēthōn, -ontis (m.); *of or belonging to Phlegethon*, Phlegēthōntēs, -a, -um, and Phlēgēthōntius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phlegēthontis, -idis.
Phlegon, Phlegon, -ontis (m.).
Phlegra, Phlegra, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phlegra*, Phlegreus, -a, -um.
Phlegyas, Phlēgyās, -æ (m.).
Phlius, Phlius, -untis (f.); *of or belonging to Phlius*, Phlīasian, Phlīasiūs, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phlius*, Phliuntī, -orum (m.).
Phlogis, Phlōgis, -idis (f.).
Phobetor, Phobētōr, -ōris (m.).
Phoca, Phoca, -æ (m.).
Phocæa, Phocæa, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phocæa*, Phocæicus, -a, -um; *Phocæus*, -a, -um; and Phocæensis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Phocæis, -idis; *the inhabitants of Phocæa*, Phocæenses, -ium, and Phocæī, -orum (m.).
Phocas, Phocas, -æ (m.).
Phocion, Phocion, -ōnis (m.).
Phocis, Phocis, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Phocis*, Phocian, Phocicius, -a, -um; *Phocæus*, -a, -um; and Phocensis, -e; *the Phocians*, Phocenses, -ium (m.).
Phocus, Phocus, -i (m.).
Phoda, Phoda, -æ (f.).
Phœbas, Phœbas, -adis (f.).
Phœbe, Phœbe, -æ (f.).
Phœbidas, Phœbidas, -æ (m.).

Phœbus, Phœbus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Phœbus*, Phœbēus, -a, -um; *Phœbēus*, -a, -um; and Phœbiscus, -a, -um.
Phœnice, Phœnice, -es (f.).
Phœnicia, Phœnice, -æ, and Phœnicia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phœnicia*, Phœnician, Phœnicus, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, Phœnix, -icis; *pecul. fem.*, Phœnissa, -æ; *the Phœnicians*, Phœnices, -um (m.).
Phœnicus, Phœnicus, -untis (f.).
Phœnicus, Phœnicus, -æ (f.).
Phœnix, Phœnix, -icis (m.).
Pholœ (Mount), Pholœ, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Pholœ*, Pholœtiūs, -a, -um.
Pholus, Phōlus, -i (m.).
Phorbas, Phorbas, -antis (m.).
Phorcus, Phorcus, -i, or Phorcys, -yos (m.); *daughter of Phorcus*, Phorcis, -idis (f.).
Phormio, Phormio, -ōnis (m.).
Phoronæus, Phōrōnēus, -eos or -ei (m.); *of or relating to Phoronæus*, Phōrōnēus, -a, -um; *daughter or female descendant of Phoronæus*, Phorōnis, -idis (f.).
Phorontis, Phorontis, -idis (f.).
Photinus, Photinus, -i (m.); *followers of Photinus*, Photiniān, -orum (m.).
Photius, Photius, -ii (m.).
Phraates, Phraates, or Phrahates, -æ (m.).
Phradmon, Phradmon, -ōnis (m.).
Phragandæ, Phragandæ, -arum (f.).
Phrixus, Phrixus, -i (m.); *of or relating to Phrixus*, Phrixēus, -a, -um.
Phrygia, Phrygia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phrygia*, Phrygian, Phrygius, -a, -um; *the Phrygians*, Phrygæ, -um (m); *in sing.*, Phryx, -ygis (m.).
Phryne, Phryne, -æ (f.).
Phrynichus, Phrynichus, -i (m.).
Phryx, *the*, Phryx, -ygis (m.).
Phthia, Phthia, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phthia*, Phthius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phthias, -adis; *the territory of Phthia*, Phthiōtis, Phthiōtis, -idis (f.); *of or belonging to Phthiōtis*, Phthiōticus, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Phthia or Phthiōtis*, Phthiōtæ, -arum (m.).
Phyages, Phýages, -æ (m.).
Phycari, *the*, Phycari, -orum (m.).
Phycus, Phycus, -untis (m.).
Phylacæ, Phylacæ, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Phylacæ*, Phylacæus, -a, -um, and Phylacēus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Phylacæis, -idis.
Phylarchus, Phylarchus, -i (m.).
Phylax, Phylax, -æcis (m.).
Phyle, Phýle, -es (f.).
Phyllæus, Phyllēus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Phyllis, Phyllis, -idis (f.).
Phyllius, Phyllius, -ii (m.).
Phyllodoce, Phyllōdōce, -es (f.).
Physcella, Physcella, -æ (f.).
Placenza, Placentia, -æ (f.), q. v.
Plava, *the*, Plāvīa, -is (m.).
Picena, Picena, -entis (m.), v. *Picennus*.
Picentia, Picentia, -æ (f.).
Picennus, Picennus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Picennus*, Picēnus, -a, -um; *Picena*, -entis (adj.); and *Picentinus*, -a, -um; *the Picentines*, Picentes, -ium (m.).
Pictavi, *the*, Pi-tāvi, -orum (m); *of or belonging to the Pictavi*, Pictāvicus, -a, -um, and Pictarus, -a, -um.
Pictones, *the*, Pictōnes, -um (m.); *of or belonging to the Pictones*, Pictōnicus, -a, -um.
Picti, *the*, Picti, -orum (m.).
Pictor, Pictor, -ōris (m.).
Picus, Picus, -i (m.).
Pidauro or *Pithauro*, Epidaurus, -i (f.), q. v.
Piedmont, Pedemontium, -ii (m.).
Pieria, Piēria, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Pieria*, Pierian, Piērian, -a, -um, and Piēricus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Piēris, -idis, especially in plural (*of the Muses*); *the Pierians*, Piēres, -um (m.).
Pierus, Piērus, -i (m.).
Pielola, Andea, -ium (f.).
Pilate, Pilātus, -i (m.).
Pilia, Pila, -æ (f.).
Pilius, Pilius, -ii (m.).
Pilumnus, Pilumnus, -i (m.).
Pimplea, Pimplicæ, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Pimplea*, Pimplician, Pimplicus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Pimplicis, -idis, and Pimplicia, -adis; *esp. in pl. (for the Muses)*.
Pinara, Pinara, -æ (f.); *the inhabitants of Pinara*, Pinaricæ, -arum (m.).

Pinaris, Pinārius, -ī (m.); usually in plural, the *Pinaris*, Pinārii, -orum.
Pinarus, the, Pinārus, -ī (m.).
Pindar, Pindārus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Pindar, *Pindoric*, Pindāricus, -a, -um, and (late) Pindāreus, -a, -um.
Pindarus (Mount), Pindārus, -ī (m.).
Pindenius, Pindenissus, -ī (f.); the inhabitants of *Pindenissus*, Pindenissæ, -arum (m.).
Pindus (Mount), Pindus, -ī (m.).
Pinnus, Pinnus, -ī (m.).
Pinus, Pinus, -ī (m.).
Piombino, Plumbinus, -ī (n.).
Piperno, Frivernum, -ī (n.).
Pippa, Pippa, -æ (f.).
Piræus, Piræus, -ī (m.); Piræūs, -eas or -ei (m.); and Piræa, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Piræus, Piræus, -a, -um.
Pirene, Pirēnē, -æ (f.); of Pirene, Pirenian, Pirēnis, -īdis (fem. adj.).
Pirithous, Pirithōus, -ī (m.).
Pirusti, the, Pirusti, -orum (m.).
Pisa, Pisa, -æ (f.); of or relating to Pisa, Pisæus, -a, -um.—2. the ancient Pisa, q. v.
Pisæ, } Pisæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Pisæ,
Pisa, } Pisæ, Pisæus, -a, -um, and Pisānus, -a, -um.
Pisander, Pisander, -dri (m.).
Pisatello, Rubicon, -ōnis (m.).
Pisaurum, Pisaurum, -ī (m.); of or belonging to Pisaurum, Pisaurensis, -e.
Pisaurus, the, Pisaurus, -ī (m.).
Pisenor, Pisēnor, -ōris (m.).
Pisidia, Pisidia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pisidia, *Pisidian*, Pisidicus, -a, -um; the *Pisidians*, Pisidæ, -arum (m.).
Pisistratus, Pisistrātus, -ī (m.); son or descendant of *Pisistratus*, Pisistrātus, -æ (m.).
Pisithus, Pisithus, -ī (m.).
Piso, Piso, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Piso, Pisonianus, -a, -um.
Pistoia, Pistōrium, -ī (n.); of or belonging to Pistoia, Pistoriensis, -e.
Pistus, Pistus, -ī (m.).
Pitana, Pitāna, -æ, and Pitāne, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pitana, Pitāneus, -a, -um.
Pitharatus, Pitharatus, -ī (m.).
Pithecius, Pithecūsa, -æ, and Pithecūsæ, -arum (f.).
Pitholeus, Pithōleus, -ī (m.).
Pitholeon, Pitholeon, -ōtis (m.).
Pitunus, Pitunum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to Pitunum, Pitunas, -ātis (adj.).
Pithecus, Pitthēus, -ī (m.).
Pittheus, Pitthēus, -eas or -ei (m.); of or belonging to Pittheus, Pitthēus or Pitthēus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pitthēis, -īdis.
Pitunius, Pitunius, -ī (m.).
Pitulum, Pitulum, -ī (n.); of or belonging to Pitulum, Pitulanus, -a, -um.
Pityusæ, the, Pityusæ, -arum (f.).
Pius, Pius, -ī (m.).
Placentia (Placenza), Plācentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Placentia, Plācentinus, -a, -um.
Placia, Placia, -æ (f.).
Placidianus, Plācidianus, -ī (m.).
Placidia, Placidia, -æ (f.).
Placidus, Plācidus, -ī (m.).
Platorius, Platorius, -ī (m.); of or relating to Platorius, Platorian, Platorius, -a, -um, and Platorianus, -a, -um.
Plaguleius, Plaguleius, -ī (m.).
Plaisance, Plācentia, -æ (f.).
Planaria, Planāria, -æ (f.).
Planasia, Planāsia, -æ (f.).
Plancina, Plāncina, -æ (f.).
Plancius, Plāncius, -ī (m.).
Plancia, Plānciæ, -arum (f.).
Plancus, Plāncus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Plancus, Plāncianus, -a, -um.
Planius, Planius, -ī (m.).
Plataea, Platæa, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Plataea, Plataean, Platæus, -a, -um, and Platæensis, -e; the inhabitants of Plataea, Platæenses, -ium (m.).
Platæa, Platæa, -æ (f.).
Platæa, Platæa, -arum (f.).
Plato, Plātō, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Plātō, *Platonic*, Platōnicus, -a, -um; the *Platonists*, Platonici, -orum (m.).
Plator, Plator, -ōris (m.).
Plautia, Plautia, -æ (f.).
Plautianus, Plautianus, -ī (m.).

Plantillus, Plantillus, -ī (m.).
Plautius, Plautius, -ī (m.); of or relating to Plautius, *Plautian*, Plautius, -a, -um.
Plautus, Plautus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Plautus, *Plautinus*, -a, -um, and *Plautianus*, -a, -um.
Plavia, the, Plāvia, -īa (m.).
Pleiad, a, Plēias, -ādīs (f.); the *Pleiads*, Plēiades, -um (f.).
Pleione, Plēiōne, -æ (f.).
Pleminius, Plēminius, -ī (m.); of or belonging to Pleminius, Plēminianus, -a, -um.
Plemmyrium, Plemmyrium, -ī (n.).
Plestia, Plestia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Plestia, Plestinus, -a, -um.
Pleumosi, the, Pleumosi or Pleumoxii, -orum (m.).
Pleuratus, Pleuratus, -ī (m.).
Pleuron, Pleuron, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronius, -a, -um.
Plinius, Plinius, -ī (m.); of or relating to Pliny, Plinianus, -a, -um.
Plinthius, Plinthius, -ī (m.).
Pliny, Plinius, -ī (m.), q. v.
Plisthenes, Plisthēnes, -īs (m.); of or relating to Plisthenes, Plisthenius, -a, -um; son of Plisthenes, Plisthēnides, -æ (m.).
Plistia, v. *Plestia*.
Plitendum, Plitendum, -ī (n.).
Placamus, Plōckamus, -ī (m.).
Plota, the, Plōta, -arum (f.), Insulæ.
Plotina, Plotina, -æ (f.).
Plotinus, Plōtinus, -ī (m.).
Plotius, Plōtius, -ī (m.).
Plutarch, Plutarchus, -ī (m.); of or relating to Plutarch, Plutarchus, -a, -um.
Plutianus, Plutianus, -ī (m.).
Plo, Plō or Plūton, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Plo*, *Pistonian*, Plūtōnius, -a, -um.
Plutus, Plūtus, -ī (m.).
Pluvina, Pluvina, -æ (f.).
Plymouth, Tamrōpōlis, -īs (f.); Plymouth Sound, Tamari Ostia.
Po, the, Pōus, -ī (m.), q. v.; Greek and poet., Eri-dānus, -ī (m.).
Podatarius, Podatarius, -ī (m.).
Podaree, Podaree, -æ (f.).
Podareus, Podareus, -īs (m.).
Pœas, Pœas, -antis (m.); of or relating to Pœas, Pœantius, -a, -um; sons of Pœas, Pœantiades, -æ (m.).
Pœcie, Pœcie, -æ (f.).
Pœni, the, v. *Carthage*.
Pœnius, Pœnius, -ī (m.).
Pœiters, Pœitavium, -ī (n.).
Pœitov, Ager Pœitavicus, or Pœitōnicus; v. *Pœitavi* and *Pœitones*.
Pola, Pōla, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to Pola, Polensis, -e, and Pōlaticus, -a, -um.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Poland, Polonia, -æ (f.); Polish, Poloniensis, -e; is classical Latin included in Sarmatia, -æ (f.).
Poleas, Poleas, -æ (m.).
Polemarchus, Polemarchus, -ī (m.).
Polem, Pōlmo or Pōlmon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Pōlmo, Pōlmonicus, -a, -um, and Pōlmonīlicus, -a, -um.
Polemocrates, Polemocrātes, -īs (m.).
Policastro, Buxentum, -ī (n.); Gulf of Policastro, Laus, -ī (m.), Sinus.
Policoro, Heracleia, -æ (f.).
Polioretes, Poliōrētes, -æ (m.).
Pollites, Pōlites, -æ (m.).
Polla, Polla, -æ (f.).
Pollentia, Pollentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Pollentia, } lentia, Pollentinus, -a, -um.
Polles, Polles, -ētis (m.).
Pollio, Pollio, -ōnis (m.).
Pollius, Pollius, -ī (m.).
Pollutia, Pollutia, -æ (f.).
Pollux, Pollux, -ūcis (m.).
Pols, Pōlus, -ī (m.).
Polusca, Polusca, -æ (f.).
Polyænus, Polyænus, -ī (m.).
Polyaratus, Polyaratus, -ī (m.).
Polybe, Polybe, -æ (f.).
Polybetes, Pōlybētes, -æ (m.).
Polybius, Pōlybius, -ī (m.).
Polybus, Pōlybus, -ī (m.).
Polycarp, Polyēcarp, -ī (m.).
Polycharmus, Polyēcharmus, -ī (m.).
Polycles, Polyēcles, -īs (m.).

Polyctetus, *Polyclētus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polyctetus*, *Polyclētus*, -a, -um.
Polycrates, *Polycrātes*, -is (m.).
Polyeratia, *Polycrātia*, -æ (f.).
Polydæmon, *Polydæmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Polydæmas, *Polydāmas*, -antis (m.).
Polydectes, *Polydectes*, -æ (m.).
Polydector, *Polydector*, -ōris (m.).
Polydora, *Polydōra*, -æ (f.).
Polydorus, } *Polydōrus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polydore*, }
Polydore, } *dorus*, *Polydoreus*, -a, -um.
Polygnōtus, *Polygnōtus*, -i (m.).
Polyhymnia, *Polyhymnia*, -æ (f.).
Polyidus, *Polyidus*, -i (m.).
Polynestor, *Polynestor* or *Polymnestor*, -ōris (m.).
Polymnus, *Polymnus*, -i (m.).
Polyntices, *Pōlynices*, -is (m.).
Polyphemus, *Pōlyphemus*, -ōnis (m.).
Polyphemus, *Pōlyphemus*, -i (m.).
Polyphontes, *Pōlyphontes*, -æ (m.).
Polypterus, *Pōlypterus*, -æ (m.).
Polyxena, *Pōlyxēna*, -æ, or *Polyxēne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Polyxēna*, *Pōlyxēnia*, -a, -um.
Polyxenus, *Pōlyxēnus*, -i (m.).
Polyzo, *Pōlyzo*, -ōis (f.).
Pomerania, *Pōmerania*, -æ (f.); *Pomeranian*, *Pōmerānus*, -a, -um.
Pometia, *Pōmētia*, -æ (f.); *Pōmetii*, -ōrum (m.); of *Pometia*, *Pōmetian*, *Pōmetinus*, -a, -um, and *Pōmetianensis*, -e.
Pomona, *Pōmōna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pomona*, *Pōmōnālis*, -e.
Pompela, *Pōmpēla*, -æ (f.).
Pompeianus, *Pōmpēianus*, -i (m.).
Pompeii, *Pōmpēii*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to *Pōmpēii*, *Pōmpēianus*, -a, -um.
Pompeipolis, *Pōmpēiōpolis*, -is (f.).
Pompeius, *Pōmpēius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pompey*, } *peius*, *Pōmpēian*, *Pōmpēianus*, -a, -um, and *Pōmpēius*, -a, -um.
Pompilius, *Pōmpilius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pompilius*, *Pōmpilian*, *Pōmpilius*, -a, -um, and *Pōmpiliānus*, -a, -um.
Pompilla, *Pōmpilla*, -æ (f.).
Pompius, *Pōmpillus*, -i (m.).
Pomponia, *Pōmpōnia*, -æ (f.).
Pomponian, *Pōmpōnianus*, -i (m.).
Pomponius, *Pōmpōnius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pomponius*, *Pōmpontian*, *Pōmpōnius*, -a, -um, and *Pōmpōnianus*, -a, -um.
Pomptina (*Marshes*), the, *Pōmpōtine* *Paludes*; *Pomptina Palus*; *Pōmpōtine*, *Pōmpōtinus*, *Pōmpōtinus*, or *Pōntinus*, -a, -um.
Pomptinus, *Pōmpōtinus*, -i (m.).
Pomptine Marshes, v. *Pomptina*.
Pondicherry, *Pōndicērium*, -ii (n.).
Pontia, *Pōntia*, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Pontia*, *Pōntianus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Ponticus, *Pōnticus*, -i (m.).
Pontida, *Pōntida*, -æ (f.).
Pontidius, *Pōntidius*, -ii (m.).
Pontificius, *Pōntificius*, -ii (m.).
Pontine (*Marshes*), v. *Pomptine*.
Pontius, *Pōntius*, -ii (m.).
Pontus, *Pōntus*, -i (m.), a country.—2. (*the Euxine Sea*), *Pontus Euxinus*, and *absol.*, *Pontus*, -i (m.).
Popilia, *Pōpilia*, -æ (f.).
Popilius, *Pōpilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Popilius*, *Pōpilius*, -a, -um, and *Pōpiliānus*, -a, -um.
Poppæus, *Pōppæa*, -æ (f.).
Poppæus, *Pōppæus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Poppæus*, *Pōppæan*, *Pōppæus*, -a, -um, and *Pōppæianus*, -a, -um.
Populonia, *Pōpulōnia*, -æ (f.), and *Populōnium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Populonia*, *Populoniensis*, -e.
Porcia, *Pōrcia*, -æ (f.).
Porcius, *Pōrcius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Porcius* or the *Porcia gens*, *Pōrcian*, *Pōrcius*, -a, -um.
Porius, *Pōrius*, -ii (m.).
Porea, *Calauria*, -æ (f.).
Porphyri, } *Pōrp'hūrio*, -ōnis (m.).
Porphyria, } *Pōrp'hūris*, -idis (f.).
Porphyrius, } *Pōrp'hūrius*, -ii (m.).
Porphyry, }
Porsenna, *Pōrsēna* or *Pōrsenna*, -æ (m.).
Port Mahon, v. *Mahon*.
Porto, v. *Oporto*.
Porto Rico, *Inaula St. Joannis Portus Divitis*.
Port Royal, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).
Portsmouth, *Magnus Portus* (m.).

Portugal, *Lusitānia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Portunus, *Pōrtunus*, -i (m.).
Portunus, *Pōrtunus*, -i (m.).
Porus, *Pōrus*, -i (m.).
Potem, *Pōtema*, -æ (f.).
Posida, *Pōsidēs*, -æ (f.).
Posides, *Pōsidēs*, -is (m.).
Posidæum, *Pōsidæum*, -i (n.).
Posidippus, *Pōsidippus*, -i (m.).
Posidius, *Pōsidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Posidius*, *Pōsidianus*, -a, -um.
Posidonia, *Pōsidonia*, -æ (f.).
Posidonius, *Pōsidōnius*, -ii (m.).
Posthuma, } *Posthūmia* or *Posthūmia*, -æ (f.).
Posthumus, } *Posthūmius* or *Posthūmius*, -ii (m.); of *Posthumus*, } or relating to *Posthumus*, *Posthumus*, *Posthūmius*, -a, -um.
Postmulenus, *Pōstmulēnus*, -i (m.).
Postumus, *Pōstumus* or *Posthūmus*, -i (m.).
Potamo, *Pōtāmo*, -ōnis (m.).
Potentia, *Pōtentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Potentia*, *Pōtentinus*, -a, -um.
Potentinus, *Pōtentinus*, -ii (m.).
Potenza, *Pōtentia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Pothinus, *Pōthinus*, -i (m.).
Potidæa, *Pōtidæa*, -æ (f.).
Potidiania, *Pōtidānia*, -æ (f.).
Potitius, *Pōtitius*, -ii (m.); the *Pōtitii*, *Pōtitii*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to *Potitius*, *Pōtitianus*, -a, -um.
Pottius, *Pōttius*, -i (m.).
Potnia, *Pōtnia*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Potnia*, *Pōtnias*, -ādis (*fem. adj.*).
Potodæ, *Pōstāmpium*, -ii (m.).
Pozzuolo, *Pūtēōli*, -ōrum (m.); *Gulf of Pozzuolo*, *Pūtēōlianus Sīnus*.
Præneste, *Pōrnestē*, -is (n.), and *Prænestis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Præneste*, *Prænestinus*, -a, -um.
Prætorius, *Pōrtorium*, -ii (n.).
Præutian, *Pōrtutius*, -a, -um, and *Præutianus*, -a, -um.
Prague, *Bōldōbinum*, -i (n.); *Praga*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Prague*, *Pragensis*, -e.
Prasæ, *Pōrasie*, -arum (f.).
Prasii, the, *Prasii*, -ōrum (m.); of or belonging to the *Prasii*, *Prasian*, *Prasianus*, -a, -um.
Prasutagus, *Pōrasutagus*, -i (m.).
Prasagoras, *Pōrāsgōras*, -æ (m.).
Præaxæ, *Pōræxæ*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Præaxæ*, *Præxæus*, -a, -um.
Praxilla, *Pōraxilla*, -æ (f.).
Praxiteles, *Pōraxitēles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Praxiteles*, *Pōraxitēlius*, -a, -um.
Præzo, *Pōrzo*, -ōnis or -ōis (f.).
Præciansus, *Pōrciānus*, -i (m.).
Præpæanthus, *Pōræpæanthus* or -thos, -i (f.).
Præburg, *Brecislaburgum*, -i; *Pōsonium*, -ii (n.).
Præianus, v. *Præciansus*.
Præius, *Pōrcius*, -ii (m.).
Prævia, *Nicopolis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Priam, *Pōriamus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Priam*, *Pōriamēus*, -a, -um; son of *Priam*, *Pōriamēides*, -æ (m.); daughter of *Priam*, *Pōriamēla*, -ādis (f.).
Priapus, *Pōriāpus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Priapus*, *Pōriāpæus*, -a, -um.
Priene, *Pōrie*, -æ, and *Pōriēna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Priene*, *Pōrienus*, -a, -um; *Pōriēnius*, -a, -um; and *Pōrienensis*, -e.
Primus, *Pōrimus*, -i (m.).
Princeps, *Pōinceps*, -ipis (m.).
Prineus, *Pōrineus*, -i (m.).
Prion, *Pōrion*, -ōnis (m.).
Prisca, *Pōrisca*, -æ (f.).
Priscian, *Pōriscianus*, -i (m.).
Prisciana, *Pōrisciana*, -æ (f.).
Priscilla, *Pōriscilla*, -æ (f.).
Priscillianus, *Pōriscillianus*, -i (m.); the followers of *Priscillianus*, *Pōriscillianistæ*, -arum (m.).
Priscus, *Pōrisus*, -i (m.).
Privernum, *Pōrivernum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Privernum*, *Pōrivernas*, -ādis (*adj.*); the inhabitants of *Privernum*, *Pōrivernatæ*, -i (m.).
Probatius, *Pōrbātus*, -i (m.).
Probianus, *Pōrbianus*, -i (m.).
Probus, *Pōrbus*, -i (m.).
Procas, *Pōrcas*, -æ (m.).
Prochorus, *Pōrchōrus*, -i (m.).
Prochyla, } *Pōrchūta*, -æ, and *Pōrchūte*, -es (f.).
Procida, }
Proclius, *Pōrcilius*, -ii (m.).

Procilla, *Procilla*, -æ (f.).
Procles, *Procles*, -is (m.).
Procius, *Procius*, -i (m.).
Progne, *Progne* or *Progne*, -æ (f.).
Proconneus, *Proconneus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Proconneus, *Proconneus*, -a, -um, and *Procon-*
nensis, -æ.
Procopius, *Procopius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pro-*
copius, *Procopianus*, -a, -um.
Procris, *Procris*, -is (f.).
Procrustes, *Procrustes*, -æ (m.).
Procula, *Procula*, -æ (f.).
Procula, *Procula*, -æ (f.).
Proculius, *Proculius*, -ii (m.).
Proculus, *Proculus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Proculus*,
Proculianus, -a, -um.
Prodicus, *Prodicus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Pro-*
dicus, *Prodicus*, -a, -um.
Proerna, *Proerna*, -æ (f.).
Prætor, *Prætor*, -i (m.); daughter of *Prætor*, *Prætor*,
-idis (f.).
Progne, v. *Progne*.
Prometheus, *Promethæus*, -æos, or -ei (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Prometheus*, *Promethium*, *Promethæus*,
 -a, -um; son of *Prometheus*, *Promethides*, -æ (m.).
Promolus, *Promolus*, -i (m.).
Propertius, *Propertius*, -ii (m.).
Prophtasia, *Prophtasia*, -æ (f.).
Propontis, *Propontis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the
Propontis, *Proponticus*, -a, -um.
Proserpina, *Proserpina*, -æ (f.).
Prosper, *Prosper*, -éri (m.).
Prosymna, *Prosymna*, -æ, and *Prosymne*, -æ (f.).
Protagoras, *Protagoras*, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Pro-*
tagoras, *Protagoreus*, -a, -um.
Prole, *Prole*, -æ (f.).
Protenor, *Protenor*, -oris (m.).
Protesilaus, *Protesilaus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pro-*
tesilaus, *Protesilaus*, -a, -um.
Proteus, *Proteus*, -æos or -ei (m.).
Prothius, *Prothius*, -i (m.).
Proto, *Proto*, -us (f.).
Protodamas, *Protodamas*, -antis (m.).
Protogènes, *Protogènes*, -is (m.).
Provença, *Provincia*, -æ (f.).
Proxenus, *Proxenus*, -i (m.).
Proximus, *Proximus*, -i (m.).
Prudence, *Prudentia*, -æ, and *Providentia*, -æ (f.).
Prudens, *Prudens*, -entis (m.).
Prudentius, *Prudentius*, -ii (m.).
Prusa, *Prusa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Prusa*, *Pru-*
senis, -æ.
Prusias, *Prusias*, -æ (m.), a man's name; son of *Pru-*
sias, *Prusides*, -æ (m.).—2. *Prusis*, -idis (f.), a
 city; of or belonging to *Prusias*, *Prusidus*, -a, -um.
Prussia, *Borussia*, -æ (f.); *Prussian*, *Borussicus*,
 -a, -um.
Prytania, *Prytania*, -is (m.).
Psamathe, *Psamathe*, -æ (f.).
Psammathus, *Psammathus*, -untis (f.).
Psammethicus, *Psammethicus*, -i (m.).
Pæcar, *Pæcar*, -adis (f.).
Pseudolus, *Pseudolus*, -i (m.).
Psille, *Psille*, -es (f.).
Psillis, the, *Psillis*, -idis (m.).
Psophis, *Psophis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Psophis*,
Psophidus, -a, -um.
Psyche, *Psyche*, -es (f.).
Pylli, the, *Pylli*, -orum (m.).
Pyllus, *Pyllus*, -i (m.).
Pyttalia, *Pyttalia*, -æ (f.).
Pteleon, *Pteleon* or *Pteleum*, -i (m.).
Pterelas, *Pterelas*, -æ (m.).
Ptolemæus, *Ptolemæus*, -i (m.); of or relating to
Ptolemy, *Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæus*, -a, -um;
Ptolemæus, -a, -um; and *Ptolemæus*, -a, -um;
 daughter of *Ptolemy*, *Ptolemæus*, -idis (f.).
Ptolemæus, *Ptolemæus*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to
Ptolemæus, *Ptolemæus*, -æ, and *Ptolemæidensis*, -æ.
Ptolemy, v. *Ptolemæus*.
Publia, *Publia*, -æ (f.).
Publicius, *Publicius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pub-*
licius, *Publicianus*, -a, -um.
Publicola, *Publicola*, -æ (m.).
Publicius, *Publicius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Pub-*
lius, *Publicius*, -a, -um.
Publius, *Publius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Publius*,
Publicianus, -a, -um.
Puebla de los Angeles, *Angelopolis Americana* (f.).
Pugno, *Pugno*, -onis (m.).

Pulchellus, *Pulchellus*, -i (m.).
Pulcher, *Pulcher*, -eri (m.).
Pulcheria, *Pulcheria*, -æ (f.).
Pulchra, *Pulchra*, -æ (f.).
Pullus, *Pullus*, -i (m.).
Pulto, *Pulto*, -onis (m.).
Pulvillus, *Pulvillus*, -i (m.).
Punic, *Punicus*, -a, -um; v. *Carthagē*.
Pupienus, *Pupienus*, -i (m.).
Pupinia, *Pupinia*, -æ (f.).
Pupius, *Pupius*, -ii (m.).
Purpureo, *Purpureo*, -onis (m.).
Puteoli, *Puteoli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pu-*
teoli, *Puteolanus*, -a, -um.
Pydna, *Pydna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Pydna*,
Pydnæan, *Pydnæus*, -a, -um.
Pygela, *Pygela*, -æ (f.).
Pygmies, the, *Pygmæi*, -orum (m.); of or relating to
 the *Pygmies*, *Pygmæus*, *Pygmæus*, -a, -um.
Pygmalion, *Pygmalion*, -onis (m.); of or relating to
Pygmalion, *Pygmalionæus*, -a, -um.
Pyliades, *Pyliades*, -æ and -is (m.); of or relating to
Pyliades, *Pyliades*, -a, -um.
Pyliæ, *Pyliæ*, -arum (f.); of or relating to *Pyliæ*, *Py-*
liæus, -a, -um.
Pyliænes, *Pyliænes*, -is (m.); of or relating to
Pyliænes, *Pyliænius*, -a, -um.
Pyliæ, *Pyliæ*, -æ (f.).
Pylos, *Pylos* or *Pylius*, -i (f., sometimes m.); of or be-
 longing to *Pylos*, *Pylian*, *Pylius*, -a, -um.
Pyra, *Pyra*, -æ (f.).
Pyracmon, *Pyracmon*, -onis (m.).
Pyra, *Pyra*, -arum (f.).
Pyramus, *Pyramus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pyramus*,
Pyrameus, -a, -um.
Pyreneæ, the, *Pyrenæus Mons*; *Pyrenæi Montes*; and
 also, *Pyrenæus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the
Pyrenæan Mountains, *Pyrenæan*, *Pyrenæus*, -a, -um,
Pyrenæus, -a, -um.
Pyrene, *Pyrene*, -æ (f.).
Pyreneus, *Pyreneus*, -æos or -ei (m.).
Pyretus, *Pyretus*, -i (m.).
Pyrgi, *Pyrgi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pyrgi*,
Pyrgensis, -æ.
Pyrgo, *Pyrgo*, -us (f.).
Pyrgoteles, *Pyrgoteles*, -is (m.).
Pyrgus, *Pyrgus*, -i (m.).
Pyriphlegethon, *Pyriphlegethon*, -ontis (m.).
Pyrrhos, *Pyrrhos*, -i (f.).
Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhus*, -i (m.).
Pyrodes, *Pyrodes*, -æ (m.).
Pyrois, *Pyrois*, -entis (m.).
Pyromachus, *Pyromachus*, -i (m.).
Pyrrha, *Pyrrha*, -æ, and *Pyrrhe*, -æ (f.), a woman; of
 or relating to *Pyrrha*, *Pyrrhus*, -a, -um.—2. a city;
 of *Pyrrha*, *Pyrrhæan*, *Pyrrhæus*, -a, -um; pecul.
 fem., *Pyrrhæa*, -idis.
Pyrrhia, *Pyrrhia*, -æ (f.).
Pyrrhias, *Pyrrhias*, -æ (m.).
Pyrrho, *Pyrrho*, -onis (m.); the followers of *Pyrrho*,
Pyrrhonists, *Pyrrhonists*, -orum (m.).
Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhus*, -i (m.); son or descendant of *Pyrrhus*,
Pyrrhides, -æ (m.); in plural as an appellation of
 the *Epirotes*.
Pythagoras, *Pythagoras*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to
Pythagoras, *Pythagorean*, *Pythagoreus*, -a, -um, and
Pythagoreus, -a, -um.
Pytheas, *Pytheas*, -æ (m.).
Pythias, *Pythias*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2. -idis (f.),
 a woman's name.
Pythion, *Pythion*, -onis (m.).
Pythia, *Pythia*, -is (m.).
Pythium, *Pythium*, -ii (m.).
Pythius, *Pythius*, -ii (m.).
Pytho, *Pytho*, -onis (m.), a man's name.—2. *Pytho*,
 -is (f.) = *Delphi*; of or belonging to *Pytho*, *Pythian*,
Pythius, -a, -um, and *Pythicus*, -a, -um.
Pythocles, *Pythocles*, -is (m.).
Pythocritus, *Pythocritus*, -i (m.).
Pythodorus, *Pythodorus*, -i (m.).
Pythodorus, *Pythodorus*, -i (m.).
Pythos, *Pythos*, -onis (m.).
Pythopolis, *Pythopolis*, -is (f.).
Pyxites, *Pyxites*, -æ (m.).

Q.

Quadi, the, Quadi, -orum (m.).
Quadratus, Quadratus, -i (m.).
Quadrarius, Quadrarius, -ii (m.).
Quarero (Gulf of), Flaviatus Sinus.
Quarites, the, Quarites, -um (m.).
Quarta, Quarta, -æ (f.).
Quartilla, Quartilla, -æ (f.).
Quartus, Quartus, -i (m.).
Quebec, Stenöpolis, -is (f.), Canadensis; Lycopölis, -is (f.).
Quedlinburg, Quedlinburgum, -i (n.).
Queensborough, Regina Burgus, -i (m.).
Queen's County, Comitatus Reginalis.
Quercens, Quercens, -entis (m.).
Quenoy, Quercetum, -i (m.).
Quetus, Quëtus, -i (m.).
Quinctilius, v. Quintilius.
Quinta, Quinta, -æ (f.).
Quintia, Quinta, -æ (f.).
Quintilian, Quintilianus, -i (m.).
Quintilius, Quintilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Quintilius, Quintilianus, -æ, -um.
Quintilla, Quintilla, -æ (f.).
Quintillus, Quintillus, -i (m.).
Quintus, Quintinus, -i (m.).
Quintus, Quintinus or Quinctius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Quintus, Quintian, Quintius, -æ, -um, and Quintianus, -æ, -um.
Quintus, Quintus, -i (m.).
Quirinus, Quirinus, -ii (m.).
Quirinus, Quirinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Quirinus, Quirinus, -æ, -um, and Quirinalis, -æ.
Quirites, Quirites, -um and -ium (m.).
Quito, Fanum Sancti Francisci (n.).
Quiza, Quiza, -æ (f.).

R.

Raab, Jaurinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Raab, Jauriensis, -æ.
Raab, the, Arabo, -onis (m.).
Rabirius, Rabirius, -i (m.).
Rabcentus, Rabocentus, -i (m.).
Rabonius, Rabonius, -ii (m.).
Rabuleius, Rabuleius, -ii (m.).
Rachel, Rachel, indecl. (f.).
Rachias, Rachias, -æ (m.).
Racilla, Racilla, -æ (f.).
Racilius, Racilius, -ii (m.).
Racius, Racius, -ii (m.).
Rætia, v. Rætia.
Ragus, Ragusa, -æ (f.); Rhausium, -ii (n.).
Rahab, Rahab, indecl. (f.).
Rajoo, the, Sadus, -i (m.).
Ralla, Ralla, -æ (m.).
Ralph, Radulphus, -i (m.).
Rama, Rama, -æ, and Rame, -æ (f.).
Rameses, Rameses, -æ or -is (m.).
Rand-i, Ranulphus, -i (m.).
Raphael, Raphael, -ëlis (m.).
Raphana, Raphana, -æ (f.).
Raphia, Raphia, -æ (f.).
Ratisbon, Ratisbona, -æ (f.); Augusta Tiberii (f.).
Raudian (Plain), the, Raudius Campus, and Raudii Campi (m.).
Raunonia, Raunonia, -æ (f.).
Rauraci, the, Rauraci, -orum (m.).
Reate, Reate, -is (m.); of or belonging to Reate, Reatinus, -æ, -um.
Rebecca, Rebecca, -æ (f.).
Rebillus, Rebillus, -i (m.).
Rebius, Rebius, -i (m.).
Receptus, Receptus, -i (m.).

Reclor, Rector, -oris (m.).
R. d Sea, Sinus Arabicus (m.).
Rediculus, Rediculus, -i (m.).
Redones, Redones, -um (m.); of or belonging to Redones, Redonicus, -æ, -um.
Reggio, Rhegium, -ii (m.), q. v.
Regilla, Regilla, -æ (f.).
Regillanus, Regillanus, -i (m.).
Regillian, Regillianus, -i (m.).
Regillum, Regillum, -i (m.).
Regillus, Regillus, -i (m.).
Regina, Regina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Regina, Reginensis, -æ.
Reginus, Reginus, -i (m.).
Regulus, Regulus, -i (m.).
Remens, the, Remens, -entis (m.).
Remi, the, Remi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Remi, Remensis, -æ.
Remigius, Remigius, -ii (m.).
Remmius, Remmius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Remmius, Remmian, Remmius, -æ, -um.
Remulus, Rémulus, -i (m.).
Remuria, Rémuria or Remoria, -æ (f.).
Remus, Rémus, -i (m.).
René, Renatus, -i (m.).
Rennes, Rhedones, -um (m.).
Reptinus, Repentinus, -i (m.).
Retian (Alps), Retie (Alpes), (f.).
Retovium, Retovium, -ii (n.); Retorian, Retovius, -æ, -um.
Reuben, Reuben, indecl. and Reubenus, -i (m.).
Reudigni, the, Reudigni, -orum (m.).
Reynold, Reginaldus, -i (m.).
Rha, the, Rha, indecl. (m.).
Rhacotis, Rhacotis, -is (f.).
Rhadamantus, Rhadāmantus, -i (m.).
Rhadamistus, Rhadāmistus, -i (m.).
Rhætia, Rhætia or Rætia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Rhætia, Rhætian, Rhætius or Rætius, -æ, -um, and Rætus, -æ, -um; the Rhæti, Rhæti or Ræti, -orum (m.).
Rhameses, v. Rameses.
Rhamnes, Rhamnes, -ëtis (m.).
Rhamnus, Rhamnus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Rhamnus, Rhamnūsus, -æ, -um; pecul. fem., Rhamnūsia, -idis.
Rhameses, v. Rameses.
Rhanis, Rhānis, -idis (f.).
Rhacropolis, Rhascūpōlis, -is (m.).
Rha, Rha, -æ (f.).
Rhebas, the, Rhebas, -æ (m.).
Rhedones, the, v. Redones.
Rhegium, Rhegium, -ii; and Rhēgion, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Rhegium, Rheginus, -æ, -um; the inhabitants of Rhegium, Rhegienses, -ium (m.).
Rheims, Remi, -orum (m.); Durocortorum, -i (n.).
Rhematales, Rhematales, -æ (m.).
Rhemi, v. Remi.
Rhematus, Rhemnius, -ii (m.).
Rhene, Rhēnē, -æ (f.).
Rhenus, v. Rhine.
Rherus, Rhēus, -i (m.).
Rhetenor, Rhētēnor, -ōris (m.).
Rhetico (Mount), Rhetico, -onis (m.).
Rhianus, Rhianus, -i (m.).
Rhidagus, the, Rhidagus, -i (m.).
Rhine, the, Rhēnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Rhine, Rhēni, -orum (m.).
Rhinocollura, Rhinocollura or -corura, -æ (f.).
Rhinthon, Rhinthon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Rhinthon, Rhinthonicus, -æ, -um.
Rhion, v. Rhium.
Rhipari (Mount), Rhipari or Rhipari, -orum (m.).
Montes; Rhipari, Rhipari or Rhipari, -æ, -um.
Rhipari, Rhipari, -æ (f.).
Rhipari, Rhipari or Rhipari, -æ, -um.
Rhipari (Mount), v. Rhipari.
Rhium, Rhium or Rhion, -ii (n.).
Rhizo, Rhizo, -ōnis (f.); the inhabitants of Rhizo, Rhizonitæ, -arum (m.).
Rhizus, Rhizus, -untis (m.).
Rhoas, the, Rhōas, -æ (m.).
Rhoda, Rhoda, -æ, or Rhode, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to Rhoda, Rhodensis, -æ.
Rhodanus, v. Rhone.
Rhodē, v. Rhoda.
Rhodes, v. Rhodus.
Rhodo, Rhodo, -ōnis (m.).

Rhodope, Rhôdôpe, -es (f.), a mountain; of or belonging to *Rhodope*, Rhodopēus and Rhôdopēus, -a, -um, -2. a woman's name.
Rhodopis, Rhôdôpis, -idis (f.).
Rhodos, } Rhôdus and Rhôdos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhodes*, }
Rhodes, } to *Rhodes*, *Rhodian*, Rhodius, -a, -um;
Rhodiascus, -a, -um; and *Rhodiensis*, -e.
Rhodussa, Rhodussa, -æ (f.).
Rhobus, Rhobus, -i (m.).
Rhocus, Rhocus, -i (m.).
Rhoetum, Rhoetum and Rhetion, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Rhoetum*, *Rhoetan*, Rhoetius and Rhoetius, -a, -um; and *Rhoetiensis*, -e.
Rhoetus, Rhoetus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Rhoetus, Rhoetus, -i (m.).
Rholus, Rholus, -i (m.).
Rhone, the, Rhôdānus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Rhone*, Rhôdānitia, -idis (fem. adj.).
Rhosos, Rhosos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Rhosos*, Rhosiscus, -a, -um, and Rhosius, -a, -um.
Rhosolani, the, Rhoxolani or Roxolēni, -orum (m.).
Rhudia, v. *Rudia*.
Rhunca, Rhunca, -æ (f.).
Rhyndacus, the, Rhyndacus, -i (m.).
Rhytlum, Rhytlum or Rhytlon, -ii (m.).
Richard, Ricardus, -i (m.).
Ricimer, Ricimer, -eris (m.).
Ricina, Ricina, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Ricina*, Ricinensis, -e, and Riciniānus, -a, -um.
Riduna, Riduna, -æ (f.).
Rieti, Reate, -is (m.). q. v.
Riga, Riga, -æ (f.).
Rigodulum, Rigodulum, -i (n.).
Rimini, Ariminum, -i (n.). q. v.
Ripari (Mountains), v. *Rhipari*.
Ripon, Rigodunum, -i (n.).
Roberti, Robertus, -i (m.).
Rockefort, Rupifortium, -ii (n.).
Rochelle, Rupella, -æ (f.); *New Rochelle*, Rupella Nova.
Rochester, Durobrivæ, -arum; *Roffa*, -æ (f.); of *Rochester*, Roffensis, -e.
Roger, Rogerus, -i (m.).
Romanus, Romānus, -i (m.).
Rome, Rōma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Rome*, *Roman*, Rōmānus, -a, -um; unusual, *Romanensis*, -e, and *Romānicus*, -a, -um; the *Romans*, Rōmāni, -orum (m.).
Romilius, Romilius, -ii (m.).
Romney, Rōmānum, -i (n.).
Romula, Rōmūla, -æ (f.).
Romulea, Romulea, -æ (f.).
Romulus, Rōmūlus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Romulus*, *Romulan*, Rōmūlus, -a, -um; *Romullus*, -a, -um; *Romuleus*, -a, -um; and *Romulāris*, -e; son or descendant of *Romulus*, Rōmūlides, -æ (m.); in plural poet. for *Romans*.
Romus, Rōmus, -i (m.).
Rosamund, Rosamunda, -æ (f.).
Roscius, Roscius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Roscius*, *Roscian*, Roscius, -a, -um, and *Rosciānus*, -a, -um.
Rose, Rosa, -æ (f.).
Rosetta, Bolbitine, -es (f.); of *Rosetta*, Bolbitinus, -a, -um.
Rosse, Rossa, -æ (f.).
Rossello, Russellæ, -arum (f.).
Rostock, Rostochium, -ii (n.); *Bunitium*, -ii (n.).
Roterdam, Rotterodamum, -i (n.).
Rotundus, Rotundus, -i (m.).
Rouen, Rotomagus, -i (m.); and *Rotomagi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rouen*, Rotomagensis, -e.
Rousillon, Ruscino, -ōnis (f.), q. v.; *Ursolis*, -is (f.).
Rowlan, Rolandus, -i (m.).
Roxane, Roxāne or Rhoxāne, -es (f.).
Roxolani, the, v. *Rhosolani*.
Rubeus, Rubeus, -æ (m.).
Rubellius, Rubellius, -ii (m.).
Rubi, } Rubi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Rubi*,
Ruco, } Rubustinus, -a, -um.
Rubicon, the, Rūbicon, -ōnis (m.).
Rubria, Rubria, -æ (f.).
Rubricus, Rubricus, -i (m.).
Rubrius, Rubrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rubrius*, *Rubrian*, Rubrius, -a, -um, and *Rubriānus*, -a, -um.
Rudic, Rudic, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rudic*, *Rudinus*, -a, -um.
Rufa, Rufa, -æ (f.).
Ruffia, Ruffia, -æ (f.).
Rufinus, Rufinus, -i (m.).
Rufus, Rufus, -æ (f.).

Rufinus, Rufinus or Rufinus, -i (m.).
Ruffo, Ruffo, -ōnis (m.).
Rufus, Rufus, -i (m.).
Rufra, Ruffra, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rufra*, *Ruffranus*, -a, -um.
Rufrenus, Rufrenus, -i (m.).
Rufrium, Rufrium, -ii (n.).
Rufulus, Rufulus, -i (m.).
Rufus, Rufus, -i (m.).
Ruga, Ruga, -æ (m.).
Rugen, Rugia, -æ (f.).
Rugii, the, Rugi, -orum (m.).
Rullianus, Rullianus, -i (m.).
Rullus, Rullus, -i (m.).
Rupert, Rupertus, -i (m.).
Rupilla, Rupilla, -æ (f.).
Rupilius, Rupilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rupilius*, *Rupilian*, Rupilius, -a, -um.
Rusarus, Rusarus, -i (f.).
Rusca, Rusca, -æ (f.).
Ruscino, Ruscino, -ōnis (f.).
Ruscinus, the, Ruscinus, -i (m.).
Ruscio, Ruscio, -ōnis (m.).
Ruscus, Ruscus, -ii (m.).
Rusconia, Rusconia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rusconia*, Rusconiensis, -e.
Rusella, } Rusellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Rosello, } *Rusella*, Rusellānus, -a, -um.
Ruso, Ruso, -ōnis (m.).
Ruspina, Ruspina, -æ (f.).
Russia, Russia, -æ (f.); *Sarmatia*, -æ (f.); *Europæa* of or belonging to *Russia*, Russicus, -a, -um.
Russius, Russius, -ii (m.).
Rusticellus, Rusticellus, -ii (m.).
Rusticus, Rusticus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rusticus*, *Rusticiānus*, -a, -um.
Rusucurum, Rusucurum, -i (m.).
Ruteni, the, Ruteni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Ruteni*, *Rutenian*, Rutenus, -a, -um.
Ruth, Ruth, indecl. (f).
Rutia, Rutia, -æ (f.).
Rutilla, Rutilla, -æ (f.).
Rutillus, Rutillus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Rutillus*, *Rutiliānus*, -a, -um.
Rutius, Rutius, -i (m.).
Rutuba, Rutuba, -æ (m.).
Rutubis, Rutubis, -is (f.).
Rutuli, the, Rutuli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Rutuli*, *Rutulus*, -a, -um.
Rutupia, Rūtūpiæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rutupia*, Rūtūpius, -a, -um.
Ruvo, Rubi, -orum (m.).
Rye, Rium, -ii (m.).

S.

Saar, the, Sara, -æ, and Sarāvus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Saar*, Sarāvicus, -a, -um.
Sabæ, Sabæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Sabæ*, *Sabæus*, -a, -um.
Sabæa, Sabæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabæa*, *Sabæan*, Sabæus, -a, -um.
Sabata, Sabata, -æ, and Sabate, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sabata*, Sabatinus, -i, -um.
Sabazius, Sabazius, -ii (m.).
Sabella, Sabella, -æ (f.).
Sabelli, the, Sabelli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabelli*, *Sabellicus*, -a, -um, and *Sabellus*, -a, -um.
Sabellius, Sabellius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabellius*, *Sabellianus*, -a, -um.
Sabellus, Sabellus, -i (m.).
Sabidius, Sabidius, -ii (m.).
Sabina, Sabina, -æ (f.).
Sabines, the, Sabini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Sabines*, *Sabine*, Sabinus, -a, -um.
Sabinus, Sabinus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabinus*, *Sabinianus*, -a, -um.
Sabis, the, Sabis, -is (m.), v. *Sambre*.
Sabie, Sabolium, -ii (n.).
Sabrata, Sabrata, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabrata*, *Sabratensis*, -e.
Sabrina, the, Sabrina, -æ (m.).
Sabus, Sabus, -i (m.).
Sacer, the, Sāce, -arum (m.); sing., Sāces, -æ (m.).
Sacer, Sacer, -cri (m.).
Sacerdos, Sacerdos, -ōtis (m.).

Sacranī, the, Sacranī, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sacranī, Sacranūs, -a, -um.
Sacrata, Sacrata, -ae (f.).
Sacrovir, Sacrovir, -iri (m.); of or relating to Sacrovir, Sacrovirianūs, -a, -um.
Sacer (applied to places), Sacer, Sacra, Sacrum; as, Sacred Mount, Sacer Mons (m.); Sacred Way or Street, Sacra Via (f.); Sacred Promontory, Sacrum Promontorium (n.), &c.
Sadales, Sadales or Sadala, -ae (m.).
Sadducees, the, Sadducei, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sadducees, Sadducei, -a, -um.
Sapinum, Sapi-num, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Sapi-num, Sapi-nates, -ium (m.).
Satabis, Satabis, -is (f.); of or relating to Satabis, Satabus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Satabis, Satabitani, -orum (m.).
Safinus, Safinius, -li (m.).
Sagana, Sägäna, -ae (f.).
Sagavis, the, Sägävis, -is, and Sägävis, -i (m.).
Sagaris, the, Sägäris, -is (m.); of or relating to the Sagaris, Sägärida, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sagaris, Sägärida, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sages, Sägäs, -ae or -is (m.).
Sagis, the, Sägäs, -is (m.).
Sagitta, Sagitta, -ae (m.).
Sagra, the, Sägära, -ae (m.).
Saguntum, Saguntum, -i (n.); Saguntus or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine, Saguntinus, -a, -um.
Sakura (Desert f.), Libyæ Deserta, -orum (n.).
Saintes, Mediolanum, -i (n.); Santōnum; Santōnes, -um (m.).
Sais, Säs, -is (f.); of or belonging to Sais, Saiticus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Saites, -ae; the inhabitants of Sais, Saitæ, -arum (m.).
Salacia, Säläcia, -ae (f.), a goddess.—2. a city; of or belonging to Säläcia, Säläciensis, -e.
Salaco, Salaco, -ōnis (m.).
Salamanca, Salmantica, -ae (f.), q. v.
Salamis, Sälämia, -inis (f.); of or belonging to Salamis, Säläminian, Säläminius, -a, -um, and Säläminicus, -a, -um.
Salanus, Sälänus, -i (m.).
Salapia, Säläpia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salapia, Säläpinus, -a, -um, and Säläpitänus, -a, -um.
Salaria, Salaria, -ae (f.), a city; of or belonging to Salaria, Saliariensis, -e.—2. (adj.) Salaria Via, the Salarian Way; of or relating to the Salarian Way, Saliariänus, -a, -um.
Salaasi, the, Sala-si, -orum (m.).
Salausus, Salausus, -i (m.).
Salathiel, Sälathiel, -ëlis (m.).
Salduba, Salduba, -ae (f.).
Salce, Sala, -ae (f.).
Salcia, Säläcia, -li (m.).
Salentum, Salentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Salentum, Salentine, Salentinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Salentum, Salentini (or Sallenti), -orum (m.).
Salera, Salera, -ae (f.).
*Salerno, } Salernum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sa-
 Salernum, } lernum, Salernitanus, -a, -um; Gulf of
 Salerno, Pöstänus Sinus.*
Saliens, Salienus, -i (m.).
Salii, the, Salii, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Salii, Sälärä, -e, and Salius, -a, -um.
Salina, Saline, -arum (f.).
Salinator, Salinator, -oris (m.).
Saline, Saline, -arum (f.).
Salisbury, Sali-sburia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Sali-sbury, Sali-sburiensis, -e.
Salius, Salius, -li (m.).
Sallust, Sallustius, -li (m.); of or relating to Sallust, Sallustian, Sallustianus, -a, -um.
Salmacia, Salmäcia, -idis (f.).
Salmiani, the, Salmäni, -orum (m.).
Salmantica, Salmantica, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salmantica, Salmanticensis, -e.
Salmon, Salmon, -ōnis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Salmone, Salmōne, -es (f.).
Salmoneus, Salmōnëus, -eas or -ei (m.); daughter of Salmoneus, Salmōnis, -idis (f.).
Salo, the, Salo, -ōnis (m.).
Salome, Salome, -ae (f.).
Salomon, Sälömon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Salomon or Solomon, Sälömoniacus, -a, -um, and Sälömonius, -a, -um.
Salona, Sälöna, -ae, and Sälöna, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Salona, Sälönensis, -e, and Saloninus,

-a, -um.—2. (In Livadia), Amphisea, -ae (f.), q. v.; Gulf of Salona, Crisseus Sinus.
Salonicki, Thessalonica, -ae (f.), q. v.; Gulf of Salonicki, Thermæus Sinus.
Salonina, Salonina, -ae (f.).
Saloninus, Saloninus, -i (m.).
Salonius, Sälönüs, -li (m.); of or relating to Salomius, Sälönianus, -a, -um.
Salpe, Salpe, -es (f.).
Salpea, Salpea, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Salpea, Sälpeänus, -a, -um.
Salpis, Salpis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Salpis, Sälpinus, -a, -um, and Sälpinas, -ätis (adj.).
Salus, Sällus, -ütis (f.).
Salutio, Sällütio, -ōnis (m.).
Salvia, Salvia, -ae (f.).
Salvianus, Sälviänus, -i (m.).
Salvidienus, Sälvidienus, -i (m.).
Salvius, Salvius, -li (m.); of or relating to Salvius, Sälviänus, -a, -um.
Salye, the, Sälyes, -um, and Salyi, -orum (m.).
Salzburg, Sälisburgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Salzburg, Sälisburgensis, -e.
Samarcand, Märacanda, -orum (n.).
Samaria, Samäria, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans, Sämäritæ, -arum, and Samaritani, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Samaria, Samaritan, Samaritanus, -a, -um; Samaritanus, -a, -um; and Samaritanus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Samaritæ, -idis.
Samarobrica, Sämkröbriva, -ae (f.).
Sambre, the, Sabis, -is (m.); of or relating to the Sambre, Sambricus, -a, -um (late).
Same, Same, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Same, Samæi, -orum (m.).
Samianus, Samiarius, -li (m.).
Sammonicus, Sammōnicus, -i (m.).
Sammonium, Sammōnium, -li (m.).
Samnites, the, Samnites, -um and -ium (m.), in sing., Samnis, -itis; of or belonging to the Samnites, Samnite, Samniticus, -a, -um.
Samnium, Samnium, -li (n.); the Samnites, v. foregoing.
Samos, Samos or Samus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Samos, Samian, Samius, -a, -um.
Samosata, Samosata, -orum (n.), and Samosata, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Samosata, Samosatenis, -e.
*Samothrace, } Samothracæ, -ae, Samothracia, -ae, and
 Samothraci, } Samothracæ, -es (f.); of or belonging
 to Samothrace, Samothracenus, -a, -um; Samothracicus, -a, -um; and Samothracius, -a, -um.*
Samps, Samps, -üs or -ōnis (f.).
Samson, Samson, indecl., and Samson, -ōnis (m.).
Samsoun, Amisus, -i (f.), q. v.
Samuel, Samuel, -ëlis (m.).
Sancia, Sancia, -ae (f.).
Sanctio, Sanctio, -ōnis (f.).
Sanctus, Sanctus, -i (m.).
Sancus, Sancus, -i (m.).
Sanda, the, Sanda, -ae (m.).
Sandarius, Sandarius, -ōnis (m.).
Sandwich, Babulovicum, -i (n.).
Sanga, Sanga, -ae (m.).
Sangarius, the, Sangarius, -li (m.); of or belonging to the Sangarius, Sangarius, -a, -um.
Sanni, the, Sanni, -orum (m.).
Sannio, Sannio, -ōnis (m.).
Sanguinus, Sanguinus, -li (m.).
Santonæ, the, Santōnes, -um, and Santōni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Santones, Santōnicus, -a, -um.
Saone, the, Arar, -ëris (m.).
Sapei, the, Sapei, -orum (m.).
Sapandus, Sapandus, -i (m.).
Sapharus, Sapharus, -i (m.).
Saphon, Saphon, -ōnis (f.).
Sapis, the, Säpis, -is (m.).
Sapor, Sapor, -ōris (m.).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -ae (f.); of or relating to Sappho, Sappho, -is (f.); of or relating to Sappho, Sapphic, Sapphicus, -a, -um.
Sarabai, the, Hermus, -i (m.).
Saraceni, the, Sarraceni, -orum (m.).
Saragossa, Cæsaraugusta, -ae (f.).
Sarah, Sara, -ae (f.).
Saranga, the, Sarange, -arum (m.).
Sardanapalus, Sardanäpälus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Sardanapalus, Sardanäpälus, -a, -um.
Sardis, v. Sardis.
Sardinia, Sardinia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Sardis, v. Sardinian, Sarduus, -a, -um; Sardus, -a, -um; and

Sardinianus, -a, -um; **Sardinensis**, -e, and **Sardōnius**, -a, -um.
Sardis, **Sardes** or **Sardis**, -um (f.); of or belonging to **Sardis**, **Sardius**, -a, -um, and **Sardinus**, -a, -um; the inhabitants of **Sardis**, **Sardiani**, -orum (m.).
Sardones, the **Sardōnes**, -um (m.).
Sare, **Sare**, -es (f.).
Sarepta, **Sārepta** and **Sarephta**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Sarepta**, **Sareptēnus**, -a, -um.
Sarvolenus, **Sarvlōnus**, -i (m.).
Sarmatia, **Sarmatia**, -æ (f.); the **Sarmations**, **Sarmatæ**, -arum (m.); of or belonging to **Sarmatia**, **Sarmaticus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Sarmatis**, -idis.
Sarmenius, **Sarmēnius**, -i (m.).
Sarnus, { the, **Sarnus**, -i (m.).
Sarno, {
Saronic (Gulf), **Saronicus Sinus** (m.); *Saronic*, **Sarōnicus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Sarōnis**, -idis.
Sarpedon, the, **Sarpedon**, -ōnis (m.).
Sarrastes, the, **Sarrastes**, -um (m.).
Sarsina, **Sarsina**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Sarsina**, **Sarsinas**, -ātis (adj.).
Sart, v. **Sardis**.
Sarus, the, **Sarus**, -i (m.).—2. (m.) a man's name.
Saseno, **Sason**, -onis (f.).
Sassæi, the, **Sassæi**, -orum (m.).
Sassia, **Sassia**, -æ (f.).
Sassula, **Sassula**, -æ (f.).
Satellius, **Satellius**, -i (m.).
Saticula, **Saticula**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Saticula**, **Saticulanus**, -a, -um.
Satrapene, **Satrapēne**, -es (f.).
Satranio, **Satranium**, -i (n.).
Satricum, **Satricum**, -i (n.); of or belonging to **Satricum**, **Satricānus**, -a, -um.
Satricus, **Satricus**, -i (m.).
Satrius, **Satrius**, -i (m.).
Satureium, **Satureium**, -i (m.); of or belonging to **Satureium**, **Saturelānus**, -a, -um.
Saturius, **Sathūrus**, -i (m.).
Saturn, **Saturnus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Saturn**, **Saturnius**, -a, -um.
Saturnia, **Saturnia**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Saturnia**, **Saturninus**, -a, -um.
Saturninus, **Saturninus**, -i (m.).
Saturnus, v. **Saturn**.
Satyrus, **Satyrus**, -i (m.).
Saufeia, **Saufeia**, -æ (f.).
Saufeia, **Saufeia**, -i (m.).
Saufellus, **Saufellus**, -i (m.).
Saul, **Saul**, *indecl.*, and **Saul**, -ūlis (m.).
Sauronata, the, **Saurōnātis**, -arum (m.); of the **Sauronates**, **Sauronātis**, -arum (m.), **Sauronātis**, -idis (f.).
Savæ, **Savæ**, -es (f.).—2. the **Savæ**, v. **Savus**.
Savertio, **Savertio**, -ōnis (m.).
Savo, the, **Savo**, -ōnis (m.).
Savone, **Savo**, -ōnis (f.).
Savoy, **Sabaudia**, -æ (f.).
Savus (**Savæ**), the, **Savus**, -i (m.); of or relating to the **Savus**, **Savensis**, -e.
Saxa, **Saxa**, -æ (m.).
Saxons, the, **Saxōnes**, -um (m.); *in sing.*, **Saxo**, -ōnis; the country of the **Saxons**, **Saxonia**, **Saxōnis**, -æ (f.); **Saxon**, **Saxōnicus**, -a, -um.
Scæna (Gate), the, **Scæna Porta**, and **Scæna Porta** (f.).
Scæra, **Scæra**, -æ (m.).
Scævinius, **Scævinius**, -i (m.).
Scævola, **Scævōla**, -æ (m.).
Scala, **Scalæ**, -arum (f.).
Scalabis, **Scalabis**, -is (f.); of or belonging to **Scalabis**, **Scalabitanus**, -a, -um.
Scaldia, the, **Scaldia**, -is (m.).
Scamander, the, **Scamander**, -dri (m.); of or belonging to the **Scamander**, **Scamanderius**, -a, -um.
Scammos, **Scammos**, -i (f.).
Scandilius, **Scandilius**, -i (m.).
Scandinaria, **Scandia**, -æ, and **Scandināia**, -æ (f.).
Scandinus, **Scantinius**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scantinius**, **Scantinius**, -a, -um.
Scantius, **Scantius**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scantius**, **Scantianus**, -a, -um.
Scantia, **Scaptia**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scaptia**, **Scaptian**, **Scaptianus**, -a, -um; of or belonging to the **Scaptian** tribe, **Scaptiensis**, -æ.
Scaptius, **Scaptius**, -i (m.).
Scapula, **Scapula**, -æ (m.); of or belonging to **Scapula**, **Scapulānus**, -a, -um.
Scarpanto, **Carpathus**, -i (f.), q. v.

Scarpheæ, **Scarpheæ**, -æ (f.).
Scarpona, **Scarpona**, -æ (f.).
Scaurinus, **Scaurinus**, -i (m.).
Scaurus, **Scaurus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scaurus**, **Scaurian**, **Scaurianus**, -a, -um.
Scenitia, the, **Scenitæ**, -arum (m.).
Scepis, **Scepis**, -is (f.); of or belonging to **Scepis**, **Scepian**, **Scepianus**, -a, -um.
Scepianus, **Scepianus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scepianus**, **Scepianus**, -a, -um.
Sceudiladus, **Sceudiladus**, -i (m.).
Schaffhausen, **Schaphusia**, -æ (f.).
Scheldt, the, **Scaldis**, -is (m.), q. v.
Schera, **Schera**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Schera**, **Scherinus**, -a, -um.
Schinusa, **Schinussa**, -æ (f.).
Schleswig, **Heideba**, -æ (f.).
Schönbrunn, **Fons Bellus** (m.).
Schænos, **Schænos**, -i (f.).
Schænus, **Schænus**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Schænus**, **Schæneius**, -a, -um; daughter of **Schænus**, **Schæneüs** and **Behenensis**, -idis (f.).
Sciathus, **Sciathus** or **Sciathos**, -i (f.).
Scilla, **Scilleum**, -i (n.).
Scilly Islands, **Cassiterides**, -um (f.), **Insulæ**.
Scio, **Chios**, -i (f.), q. v.
Scione, **Scione**, -es (f.).
Scipio, **Scipio**, -ōnis (m.); poet. (*in form patr.*) **Scipiadæ**, -æ (m.); of or relating to **Scipio**, **Scipionius**, -a, -um.
Sciron, **Sciron**, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to **Sciron**, **Scironian**, **Scirōnius**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Scirōnis**, -idis.
Scissia, **Scissia**, -is (f.).
Slavini, v. **Slavonia**.
Slavonia, v. **Slavonia**.
Scodra, **Scodra**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scodra**, **Scodrensis**, -e.
Scopas, **Scopas**, -æ (m.).
Scope, **Scōpe**, -es (f.).
Scopinas, **Scopinas**, -æ (m.).
Scopius, **Scopius**, -i (m.).
Scordiaci, the, **Scordiaci**, -orum (m.).
Scordus (Mount), **Scordus**, -i (m.).
Scotland, **Scōtia**, -æ (f.); of or relating to **Scotland**, **Scotish**, **Scoticus**, -a, -um; the **Scots** or **Scotch**, **Scōti**, -orum (m.).
Scotusæ, **Scotussa**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scotusæ**, **Scotusæus**, -a, -um.
Scribonia, **Scribonia**, -æ (f.).
Scribonian, **Scribonianus**, -i (m.).
Scribonius, **Scribonius**, -i (m.); of or relating to **Scribonius**, **Scribonianus**, -a, -um.
Scrofa, **Scrofa**, -æ (m.).
Scultenna, the, **Scultenna**, -æ (m.).
Scutari, **Chrysopolis**, -is (f.).
Scydröthemis, **Scydröthemis**, -is (m.).
Scyllace, **Scyllace**, -es (f.).
Scylaceum, **Scyllæum**, -i (n.); of or belonging to **Scyllaceum**, **Scyllæcius**, -a, -um; **Scyllæcius**, -a, -um; and **Scyllacinus**, -a, -um.
Scylax, **Scylax**, -æcis (m.).
Scylla, **Scylla**, -æ (f.); of or relating to **Scylla**, **Scyllæus**, -a, -um.
Scyllæum, **Scyllæum**, -i (n.).
Scyllis, **Scyllis**, -is (m.).
Scymnus, **Scymnus**, -i (m.).
Scyron, **Scyron**, -ōnis (m.).
Scyros, **Scyros** or **Scyrus**, -i (f.); of or belonging to **Scyros**, **Scyrian**, **Scyrius**, -a, -um, and **Scyreticus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Scyrias**, -idis, and **Scyriæ**, -idis.
Scytala, **Scytala**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scytala**, **Scytallicus**, -a, -um.
Scythia, **Scythia**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Scythia**, **Scythian**, **Scythicus**, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, **Scythia**, -idis; the **Scythians**, **Scythæ**, -arum (m.); a **Scythian**, **Scythæ**, -æ (m.), **Scythissa**, -æ (f.).
Scythopolia, **Scythopōlis**, -is (f.); the inhabitants of **Scythopolia**, **Scythopolitæ**, -arum (m.).
Sebaste, **Sebaste**, -æ (f.); of or belonging to **Sebaste**, **Sebastēnus**, -a, -um.
Sebastia, **Sebastia**, -æ (f.).
Sebastian, **Sebastianus**, -i (m.).
Sebastopolis, **Sebastōpōlis**, -is (f.).
Sebennytic, **Sebennyticus**, -a, -um; the **Sebennytic** mouth (of the Nile), **Sebennyticum** Ostium.
Sebethus, the, **Sēbēthus**, -i (m.); of or relating to the **Sebethus**, **Sebethis**, -idis (*fem. adj.*).
Sebinus, **Sēbinus**, -i (m.), **Lacus**.
Sebosus, **Sēbosus**, -i (m.).

Secchio, the, Gabellus, -i (m.).
Seckan, Seccovium, -ii (n.).
Secundilla, Secundilla, -æ (f.).
Secundinus, Secundinus, -i (m.).
Sedecias, Sedecias, -æ (m.).
Sedunum, Sedunum, -i (n.); the people of Sedunum, Seduni, -orum (m.).
Segeda, Segeda, -æ (f.).
Segedin, Segedunum, -i (n.), or Segodunum.
Segesta, Segesta, -æ, or Segeste, -es (f.); of or belonging to Segesta, Segestianus, -a, -um, and Segestensis, -æ.
Segestes, Segestes, -æ (m.).
Segimund, Segimundus, -i (m.).
Segisama, Segisama, -æ, and Segisamo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Segisama, Segisamonensis, -æ.
Segobriga, Segobriga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Segobriga, Segobrigensis, -æ.
Segonax, Segonax, -actis (m.).
Segontia, Segontia or Seguntia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Segontia, Segontinus, -a, -um.
Segorbe, S. gobriga, -æ (f.).
Segre, the, Sicoris, -is (m.).
Segusto, Segusto, -onis (f.).
Segusium, Segusium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Segusium, Segusienis, -æ.
Seia, Seia, -æ (f.).
Seine, the, Sequana, -æ (f.).
Seisael, Seisellum, -ii (n.).
Seius, Seius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Seius, Seianus, -a, -um.
Sejanus, Sejanus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sejanus, Sejanianus, -a, -um.
Selachusa, Selachusa, -æ (f.).
Sela, the, Silkrus, -i (m.).
Selena, Selene, -æ (f.).
Seleucia, Seleuca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Seleucia, Seleuciensis, -æ; Seleuciānus, -a, -um; and (late) Seleucēnus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Seleucia, -idis.
Selge, Selge, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Selge, Belgiticus, -a, -um.
Selicia, Selicia, -æ (f.).
Sellicus, Sellicus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Selicius, Selicianus, -a, -um.
Selimoria, the, Penēus, -i (m.).
Selinus, Selinus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Selinus, Selinūsius, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Selinus, Selinuntii, -orum (m.).
Selyria, Selymbria, -æ (f.), q. v.
Sellasia, Sellasia, -æ (f.).
Selle, Selle, -es (f.).
Selsey, Seolestia, -æ (f.).
Selymbria, Selymbria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Selymbria, Selymbrianus, -a, -um.
Sem or Sæm, Sem, indecl. (m.).
Semele, Sémèle, -es, and Sēmēla, -æ (f.); of or relating to Semele, Semeleius, -a, -um, and Semeleus, -a, -um.
Semiramis, Semiramis, -is and -idis (f.); of or relating to Semiramis, Semiramius, -a, -um.
Semo, Semo, -onis (m.).
Sempronia, Sempronia, -æ (f.).
Sempronius, Sempronius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sempronius, Sempronianus, Sempronius, -a, -um, and Sempronianus, -a, -um.
Sena, Sena, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sena, Senānus, -a, -um, and Senensis, -æ.
Seneca, Seneca, -æ (m.).
Senegal, the, Darādis, -i (m.).
Senia, Senia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Senia, Seniensis, -æ.
Senigallia, Sena, -æ (f.), Gallica; Senogallia, -æ (f.).
Sennaar, Suvitum, -i (n.).
Sennacherib, Sennacherib, indecl. (m.).
Senogallia, Senogallia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Senogallia, Senogallensis, -æ.
Senones, the, Senōnes, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Senones, Senōnicus, -a, -um; the country of the Senones, Senōnia, -æ (f.).
Sens, Agendicum, -i (n.); Senōnes, -um (m.).
Sentinum, Sentinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sentinum, Sentinas, -atis (adj.).
Sentinus, Sentinus, -i (m.).
Septas, Septas, -adis (f.).
Seplussa, Seplussa, -æ (f.).
Seplasia, Seplasia, -æ (f.), and Seplasia, -orum (n.).
Sepia, Sepia, -orum (n.).
Septicius, Septicius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Septicius, Septicianus, -a, -um.
Septimania, Septimania, -æ (f.).

Septimancia, Septimancia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Septimancia, Septimancienis, -æ.
Sequana, v. Seine.
Sequant, the, Sequāni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sequant, Sequānicus, -a, -um, and Sequānus, -a, -um.
Serapion, Serapion, -onis (m.).
Serapis, Serāpis, -is and -idis (m.); of or relating to Serapis, Serāpicus, -a, -um.
Serbonis (Lake), Serbōnia, -idis (f.).
Serchio, the, Eaar, -iris (m.), q. v.
Serdica, Serdica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Serdica, Serdicensis, -æ, and Serdicens, -a, -um.
Serenianus, Serenianus, -i (m.).
Serenus, Serēnus, -i (m.); of or relating to Serenus, Serenianus, -a, -um.
Seres, the, Seres, -um (m.); in sing., Ser, -ēris; of or relating to the Seres, Sericus, -a, -um.
Sergia, Sergia, -æ (f.).
Sergiolus, Sergiolus, -i (m.).
Sergius, Sergius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sergius, Sergian, Sergius, -a, -um.
Seria, Seria, -æ (f.).
Seringapatam, Brachme, -es (f.).
Seriphus, Seriphus or Seriphos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Seriphus, Seriphilus, -a, -um.
Serippo, Serippo, -onis (f.).
Serphant, Sarepta, -æ (f.).
Serphanto, Seriphus, -i (f.), q. v.
Sertorius, Sertorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sertorius, Sertorianus, -a, -um.
Servia, Servia, -æ (f.); Mœsia Superior.
Servian, Servianus, -i (m.).
Servilia, Servilia, -æ (f.).
Servilius, Servilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Servilius, Servilian, Servilius, -a, -um, and Servilianus, -a, -um.
Servius, Servius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Servius, Servianus, -a, -um.
Sesostris, Sēsōstris, -is, also Sēsōstris, -is (m.).
Seusa, Suessa, -æ (f.).
Settinum, Settinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Settinum, Settinas, -atis (adj.).
Seto, Sextium, -ii (m.).
Setis, Sestos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Setos, Scythicus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Setis, -idis, and Settias, -idis.
Setabis, v. Setabis.
Seth, Seth, indecl. (m.); of or relating to Seth, Scythianus, -a, -um.
Setia, Sētia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Setia, Sētinus, -a, -um.
Sētius (Mount), Sētius, -ii (m.), Mons; of or belonging to Mount Sētius, Sētianus, -a, -um.
Seuthæ, Seuthæ, -æ (m.).
Seuthus, Seuthus, -æ (f.).
Severa, Severa, -æ (f.).
Severian, Severianus, -i (m.).
Severn, the, Sabrina, -æ (m.).
Severus, Severus, -i (m.); of or relating to Severus, Severianus, -a, -um.
Seville, Hlapolis, -is (f.), q. v.
Sevo (Mount), Sevo, -onis (m.).
Sextia, Sextia, -æ (f.).
Sextilia, Sextilia, -æ (f.).
Sextilius, Sextilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sextilius, Sextilianus, -a, -um.
Sextius, Sextius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Sextius, Sextius, -a, -um, and Sextianus, -a, -um.
Sextus, Sextus, -i (m.).
Shadrach, Shadrach, indecl. (m.).
Shannon, the, Juernus, -i (m.).
Shippey, Toliapis, -is (f.).
Shrewsbury, Salopia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Shrewsbury, Salopiensis, -æ.
Shetland (Islands), the, Æmodæ, -arum (f.), Insulæ.
Siambis, Siambis, -is (f.).
Sibde, Sibde, -es (f.).
Siberia, Siberia, -æ (f.).
Sibuzales, the, Sibuzates, -um (m.).
Sibyll, Sibylla, -æ (f.).
Sica, Sica, -æ (m.).
Sicambri, the, Sicambri, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sicambri, Sicamber, -bra, -trum.
Sicambria, Sicambria, -æ (f.).
Sicani, the, Sycāni, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sicani, Sicānus, -a, -um, and Sycānus, -a, -um (poet. for Sicilian).
Sicca, Sicca, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sicca, Siccensis, -æ.
Sichem, Sichem, indecl. (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.

Sicily, Siciliā, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian, Sicilius, -a, -um, and Siciliensis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Siciliā, -idis (f.); the Sicilians, Sicili, -orum (m.).
Sicoris, the, Sicoris, -is (m.).
Siculi, the, Siculi, -orum (m.), v. *Sicily*.
Siculus, Siculus, -i (m.).
Sicyon, Sicyon, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Sicyon, Sicyonian, Sicyonius, -a, -um.
Side, Sidā, -æ, and Side, -es (f.); of or belonging to Side, Sidensis, -e; the inhabitants of Side, Sidetæ, -arum (m.).
Sidicinum, Sidicinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sidicinum, Sidicinus, -a, -um.
Sidon, Sidon, -ōnis (f.), a city; of or belonging to Sidon, Sidonian, Sidonius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sidōnis, -idis.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Sidra (Gulf of), Syrtis, -is (f.), Major.
Sidus, Sidus, -untis (f.).
Sidusa, Sidusa, -æ (f.).
Sienna, Sena, -æ (f.).
Sifano, Siphnus, -i (f.), q. v.
Siga, Siga, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Siga, Sigensis, e.
Sigambri, the, v. *Sicambri*.
Sigeum, Sigeum and Sigeon, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sigeum, Sigeus, -a, -um, and Sigeus, -a, -um.
Sigida, Sigida, -æ (m.).
Sigipede, the, Sigipede, -um (m.).
Signia, Signia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Signia, Signinus, -a, -um.
Signias (Mount), Signias, -æ (m.).
Sila, Sila, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sila, Silānus, -a, -um.
Silano, Silāno, -ōnis (m.).
Silanus, Silānus, -i (m.); of or relating to Silanus, Silānus, -a, -um.
Silas, Silas, -æ (m.).
Silbium, Silbium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Silbium, Silbānus, -a, -um.
Silenus, Silēnus, -i (m.); of or relating to Silenus, Silēnius, -a, -um.
Sileria, Sileria, -æ (f.).
Sileum, Silēum, -i (m.).
Silici, the, Silici, -orum (m.).
Silius, Silius, -i (m.); of or relating to Silius, Silian, Silius, -a, -um, and Silianus, -a, -um.
Silo, Silo, -ōnis (m.), a man's name.—2. (f.) a city.
Silosa, Silos, -æ, and Siloe, indecl. (f.); of or belonging to Silosa, Silous, -a, -um.
Silpia, Silpia, -æ (f.).
Silius, Silius, -i (m.).
Silvanus, Silvānus, -i (m.).
Silvester, Silvester, -tris (m.).
Simæthus, v. *Symæthus*.
Similio, Similio, -ōnis (m.).
Simbruvium, Simbruvium, -ii (m.); of or relating to Simbruvium, Simbruvius (or Simbruvius), -a, -um.
Simoon, Simoon, -ōnis (m.).
Simitta, Simitta, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Simitta, Simittuensis, -e.
Simmias, Simmias, -æ (m.); of or relating to Simmias, Simmīus, -a, -um.
Simois, the, Simōis, -entis or -entos (m.).
Simon, Simon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Simon, Simonianus, -a, -um.
Simondides, Simōndēs, -æ (m.); of or relating to Simondides, Simōndēs, -a, -um.
Sinda, Sinda, -æ, and Sindos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Sinda, Sindicus, -a, -um, and Sindensis, -e.
Sindus, Sindus, -æ or -is (m.).
Singara, Singārā, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Singara, Singārēnus, -a, -um.
Singidunum, Singidunum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Singidunum, Singidūnensis, -e.
Singili, Singili, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Singili, Singiliensis, -e.
Sinigaglia, v. *Senigaglia*.
Sinia, Sinia, -is (m.).
Sinnaces, Sinnaces, -is (m.).
Sinnius, Sinnius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Sinnius, Sinnianus, -a, -um.
Sinope, Sinōpe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Sinope, Sinōpēus, -a, -um, and Sinopenis, -e; *pecul. fem.*, Sinōpia, -idis.
Sintice, Sintice, -es (f.); of or belonging to Sintice, Sinticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Sintice, Sintii, -orum (m.).
Sinub, Sinope, -es (f.), q. v.
Sinuessa, Sinuessa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Sinuessa, Sinuessānus, -a, -um.
Sion (Mount), Sion, indecl. (f.).
Siphnus, Siphnus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Siphnus, Siphnius, -a, -um.

Sipontum, Sipontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Sipontum, Sipontinus, -a, -um.
Sipylus (Mount), Sipylus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Sipylus, Sipylēus, -a, -um; Sipylēus, -a, -um; and Sipylensis, -e.
Sir, the, Iaxartes, -æ (m.).
Sira, Sira, -arum (f.).
Sirbonis (Lake), Sirbōnis, -idis (f.).
Sirens, the, Sīrenē, -es (f.); a Siren, Siren, -ēnis; of or relating to the Sirens, Sīrenīus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sīrenis, -idis.
Siris, the, Siris, -is (m.); of or relating to the Siris, Sirinus, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city; of or belonging to Siris, Sirinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Siris, Sirini, -orum (m.).
Sirmia, Sirmia, -æ (f.).
Sirmio, Sirmio, -ōnis (m.).
Sirmium, Sirmium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Sirmium, Sirmienis, -e.
Sisapo, Sisapo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Sisapo, Sisapōnensis, -e.
Siscia, Siscia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Siscia, Sisciānus, -a, -um.
Sisenna, Sisenna, -æ (m.).
Siser, Siser, -ēris (m.).
Sisteron, Segustero, -ōnis (f.); Civitas Segusteriorum.
Sisyphus, Sisyphus, -i (m.); of or relating to Sisyphus, Sisyphius, -a, -um; son of Sisyphus, Sisyphides, -æ (m.).
Sithon, Sithon, -ōnis (m.).
Sithonii, the, Sithōnii, -orum (m.); Sithonian, Sithōnius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Sithōnis, -idis (*poet. for* Thracian).
Sitifi, Sitifi, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Sitifi, Sitifensis, -e.
Sittace, Sittace, -es (f.); the territory of Sittace, Sittācene, -es (f.).
Sittius, Sittius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Sittius, Sittianus, -a, -um.
Siwah, Ammonium, -ii (n.).
Skye (Isle of), Euboda Orientalis.
Skyro, Scyros, -i (f.), q. v.
Slavonia, Slavonia or Slavonia, -æ (f.); the Slavonians, Slavi, -orum, and Slavones, -um (m.).
Sleswick, Slesvicum, -i (n.).
Slyus, Clausule, -arum (f.).
Smerdis, Smerdis, -is (m.).
Smintha, Smintha, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Smintha, Sminthius, Sminthius, -a, -um, and Smintheus, -a, -um; as an appellation of Apollo, Sminthius, Smintheus, -eos or -ei (m.).
Smyrna, Smyrna, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnæus, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Sochia, Sochis, -is (m.).
Socho, Socho, indecl. (f.).
Socotora, Diocoridis Insula (f.).
Socrates, Sōcratēs, -is (m.); of or relating to Socrates, Socratic, Socraticus, -a, -um; the followers of Socrates, Socratici, -orum (m.).
Socraton, Socraton, -ōnis (m.).
Socunda, Socunda, -æ (f.).
Sodom, Sōdōma, -æ (f.); Sodōmum, -i (n.); and Sodōma, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of Sodom, Sōdōmitæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Sodom, Sōdōmiticus, -a, -um.
Sogdiana, Sogdiāna, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Sogdiana, Sogdiāni, -orum (m.).
Soissons, Suessio, -ōnis (f.); Augusta Suessionum.
Sol, Sole, -æ (f.).
Soli, Soll or Solæ, -orum (f.); of or belonging to Soli, Solensis, -e.
Solomon, v. *Salomon*.
Soloneæ, Solonæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Solonæ, Solonæ, -ātis (adj.).
Solonium, Solonium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Solonium, Solonius, -a, -um.
Solus, Solus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Solus, Solunianus, -a, -um.
Solva, Solva, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Solva, Solvenis, -e.
Solway (Firth of), Itunæ Estuarium (n.).
Sontius, the, Sontius, -ii (m.); of or relating to the Sontius, Sontius, -a, -um.
Sopater, Sopater, -tri (m.).
Sophene, Sōphēne, -es (f.); the inhabitants of S-phene, Sōphēni, -orum (m.).
Sophia, Sophia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Sophia, Sōphianus, -a, -um.
Sophocles, Sophocles, -is (m.); of or relating to Sophocles, Sophocleus, -a, -um.

Strymon, Strýmon, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to the *Strymon*, *Strymonian*, *Strymónius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Strymónis*, -idis.

Stübera, Stübera, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Stübera*, *Stüberæus*, -a, -um.

Stura, the, *Stura*, -æ (m.).

Stutgard, Stutgardia, -æ (f.).

Stymphálus, Stymphálus, -i (m.); *Stymphálum* or *Stymphálon*, -i (n.); and *Stymphála*, -orum (n.); *Stymphalian*, *Stymphálius*, -a, -um, and *Stymphálius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Stymphállis*, -idis; especially in plural, the *Stymphalian* (birds), *Stymphálides*, -um.

Styx, Styx, -ýgis (f.); of or belonging to the *Styx*, *Stýgius*, -a, -um.

Suadones, the, *Suadones*, -um (m.).

Suasa, Suása, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Suasa*, *Suasánus*, -a, -um.

Subis, the, *Subis*, -is (m.).

Sublaceum, Sublácium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sublaceum*, *Sublácensis*, -e.

Subota, Subota, -orum (n.).

Subur, Subur, -uris (f.); a city.—2. (m.) a river.

Subura, Stbúra, or Stbúrta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Subura*, *Suburánus*, -a, -um, and *Suburítanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of the *Subura*, *Suburánenses*, -um (m.).

Succacar, Succacar, -is (m.).

Succasæ, the, *Succasæ*, -um (m.).

Succubo, Succubo, -ónis (f.); of or belonging to *Succubo*, *Succuboniánus*, -a, -um.

Suche, Suchoe, -æ (f.).

Sucinium, Sucinium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Sucinium*, *Suciníanus*, -a, -um, and *Sucinienis*, -e.

Sucrana, Sucrana, -æ (f.).

Suero, the, Suero, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to the *Suero*, *Suorónensis*, -e.

Sucur, Sucro, -ónis (m.).

Sudertum, Sudertum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sudertum*, *Sudertánus*, -a, -um.

Sudines, Sudines, -æ or -is (m.).

Sue, Sue, -æ (f.).

Suel, Suel, -élis (m.); of or belonging to *Suel*, *Suellánus*, -a, -um.

Suessa, Suessa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Suessa*, *Suessánus*, -a, -um.

Suessetani, the, *Suessetáni*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessetani*, *Suessetánus*, -a, -um.

Suessiones, the, *Suessiones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Suessiones*, *Suessionensis*, -e.

Suessula, Suessula, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Suessula*, *Suessulánus*, -a, -um.

Suevi, the, *Suevi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Suevi*, *Suevici*, -a, -um, and *Suevius*, -a, -um; the country of the *Suevi*, *Suevia*, -æ (f.).

Suez, Arsínô, -æ (f.).

Suffik, Suffolia, -æ (f.).

Sugambri, the, v. *Sicambri*.

Suillum, Suillum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Suillum*, *Suillás*, -átis (adj.).

Suionis, the, *Suionis*, -um (m.).

Sulci, Sulci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Sulci*, *Sulcensis*, -e.

Sulla, v. *Sylla*.

Sully, Sullium, -i (n.).

Sulmo, { Sulmo, -ónis (m.); of or belonging to *Sulmo*, *Sulmonis*, -e, and (late) *Sulmontinus*, -a, -um.

Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sulpicius* or the *Sulpicia* gens, *Sulpician*, *Sulpicius*, -a, -um, and *Sulpiciánus*, -a, -um.

Sunium, Súnium and Súnion, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Sunium*, *Sunian*, *Sunias*, -idis (f.).

Sura, Súra, -æ (f.); a city.—2. (m.) a man's name; of or relating to *Sura*, *Suránus*, -a, -um.

Surae, the, *Surae*, -orum (m.).

Surdones, the, *Surdónes*, -um (m.).

Surena, Suréna or Surénas, -æ (m.).

Surrentum, Surrentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Surrentum*, *Surrentinus*, -a, -um.

Susa, Susa, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Susa*, *Susius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Susia*, -idis; v. *Susiana*.

Susan, { *Susanna*, -æ (f.).

Susanna, { *Susanna*, -æ (f.).

Susarion, Súsarion, -ónis (m.); of or relating to *Susarion*, *Susaríonius*, -a, -um.

Susiana, Súsiana, -æ, and *Susíane*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Susiana*, *Susíanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Susiana*, *Susiani*, -orum, and *Susii*, -orum (m.).

Suthul, Suthul, indecl. (f.).

Sutrium, Sutrium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Sutrium*, *Sutrinus*, -a, -um, and *Sutrinus*, -a, -um.

Sueden, Suecia, -æ (f.); *Suedish*, *Suecicus*, -a, -um.

Switzerland, Helvetia, -æ (f.), q. v.

Sybaris, Sýbáris, -is (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Sybaris*, *Sybarítanus*, -a, -um, and *Sybaríticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, *Sybarites*, -æ (m.); *Sybaritis*, -idis (f.).—2. (m.) a man's name.

Syce, Syce, -æ (f.).

Syene, Syène, -æ (f.); of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -æ (masc. adj.).

Sylla, Sylla, -æ (m.); of or relating to *Sylla*, *Syllánus*, -a, -um.

Symæthius, the, *Symæthius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Symæthius*, *Symæthius* or -théus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Symæthis*, -idis.

Syme, Syme, -æ (f.).

Symmachus, Symmachus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Symmachus*, *Symmachíanus*, -a, -um.

Symplegades, the, *Symplegádes*, -um (f.); in sing., *Symplegas*, -idis.

Synnada, Synnáda, -æ (f.); *Synnas*, -ádis (f.); and *Synnáda*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Synnada*, *Synnádensis*, -e, and *Synnádicius*, -a, -um.

Syphax, Sýphax, -ádis (m.).

Syracuse, Syrácusæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Syracuse*, *Syracusan*, *Syracúsianus*, -a, -um; *Syracúsius*, -a, -um; and poet., *Syracúsus*, -a, -um.

Syria, Sýria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Syria*, *Syrian*, *Sýriacus*, -a, -um; *Sýrius*, -a, -um; and *Sýrus*, -a, -um; the *Syrians*, *Sýrii*, -orum (m.).

Syrinx, Sýrinx, -ingis (f.).

Syrmatæ, Symrmatæ, -arum (m.).

Syros, Syrmos, -i (f.).

Syro, Sýro, -ónis (m.).

Syrophœnician, Syrophœniæ, -icis (m.); *Syrophœnissa*, -æ (f.).

Syros, Sýros, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Syros*, *Sýrius*, -a, -um, and *Sýricus*, -a, -um.

Syrtis, the, *Syrtis*, -ium (f.); the greater *Syrtis*, *Syrtis* major; the smaller *Syrtis*, *Syrtis* minor; of or belonging to the *Syrtis*, *Syrticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Syrtites*, -æ.

T.

Tabæ, Tabæ, -arum (f.).

Taber, Taberium, -ii (n.).

Tabis, Tabis, -is (m.).

Tabitha, Tabítha, -æ (f.).

Tabraca, Tabrâca, -æ (f.).

Tacape, Tacâpe, -æ (f.).

Tadcaster, Tadecastor, -i (n.).

Tadmor, v. *Tadmor*.

Tænarus (Molopian); of or belonging to *Tænarus*, *Tænarius*, -a, -um; a female of *Tænarus*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tênâris*, -idis (f.); a man of *Tænarus*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tênâridis*, -æ (m.); the lower regions, the lower world, *Tênâra*, -orum (n. plural).

Tages, Tages, -étis (m.); of or belonging to *Tages*, *Ta géticus*, -a, -um.

Tajo, Tagus, -i (m.).

Talaus, Talûs, -i (m.); of or relating to *Talaus*, *Talalíonius*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Talaus*, *Talalíonides*, -æ (m.).

Tamara, Tamârus, -i (m.).

Tambre, Tamâris, -is (m.), and *Tamara*, -æ (f.).

Tamworth, Tamawordina, -æ (f.).

Tanager, Tanager, -gri (m.).

Tanagra, Tanâgra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tanagra*, *Tanagræus*, -a, -um, and *Tanagríus*, -a, -um.

Tanais, v. *Don*.

Tanagui, Tanéguil, -ilis (f.).

Tanaro, the, *Tánarus*, -i (m.).

Tanas, Tanas, -æ (m.).

Tanedo, Tanétum, -i (n.).

Tangier, Tingis, -is (f.).

Tania, Tanis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tania*, *Taníticus*, -a, -um, and *Tanites*, -æ (masc. adj.); *Tanístic Nome* or *Nome of Tania*, *Tanites Nomos*.

Tantalus, Tantálus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tantalus*, *Tantaléus*, -a, -um, and *Tantalicus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantalídes*, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantális*, -idis (f.).

Taurumino, Tauromenium, -ii (n.).

Taphius (Mount), *Taphius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Taphius*, *Taphíusius*, -a, -um.

Taphros, v. *Bonifacio*.

Taprobane, v. *Ceylon*.

Tarantis, *Tarantis*, -is (m.).
Tarantasia, *Tarantasia*, -æ (f.).
Tarantio, *Tarentum*, -i (m.).
Taras, *Taras*, -antis (m.).
Tarascon, *Tarasco*, -onis (m.).
Tarbelli, *Tarbelli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Tarbelli*, *Tarbellicus*, -a, -um, and *Tarbellius*, -a, -um.
Tarchon, *Tarcho*, -onis (m.).
Tarentum, *Tarentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tarentum*, *Tarentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tarentum*, *Tarentini*, -orum.
Targovisco, *Targoviscus*, -i (n.).
Tarichæa, *Tarichæa*, -æ (f.).
Tarn, the, *Tarnis*, -is (m.).
Taro, *Tarus*, -i (m.).
Tarpo, *Tarpa*, -æ (m.).
Tarpeian Mount, *Mons Tarpeius*; *Tarpeium Saxum*; *Tarpeia rupes*.
Tarquin, *Tarquinius*, -ii (m.).
Tarracina, *Tarracina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tarracina*, *Tarracinensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Tarracina*, *Tarracinenses*.
Tarraco, *Tarrāco*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Tarraco*, *Tarracensis*, -e.
Tarragona, *Tarraco*, -onis (f.).
Tarsus, *Tarsus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarsus*, *Tarsensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Tarsus*, *Tarsenses*.
Tartarus, *Tartkrus*, -i (m.), and in plural, *Tartāra*, -ōrum (n.); of or belonging to *Tartarus*, *Tartareus*, *Tartareus*, -a, -um.
Tartessus, *Tartessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tartessus*, *Tartessus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Tartessilis*, -idis.
Tarusates, *Tarusates*, -um or -ium (m.).
Tarvius, *Tarvius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarvius*, *Tarvisanus*, -a, -um; v. *Tarvisio*.
Tatenses, *Tatenses*, -um (m.).
Tatta (Lake), *Tatta*, -æ (f.); v. *Tuzla*.
Tauonon, *Thonodūm*, -i (m.).
Tauric Chersonese, *Chersonesus Taurica*; v. *Crimes*.
Tauris, *Tauris*, -idis (f.).
Tauromenium, *Tauromenium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenii*, -orum; v. *Tauromino*.
Taurosythæ, *Taurosythæ*, -arum (m.).
Taurunum, *Taurūnum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Taurunum*, *Taurunenses*, -ium.
Taurus (Mount), *Taurus*, -i (m.); Pass of *Taurus*, *Tauri Pylæ*.
Taxiles, *Taxiles*, -æ (m.).
Tay (Prith of), *Taum* (-i) *Ætuarium*.
Tay (River), *Tavus*, -i (m.).
Taygete, *Taygēte*, -es (f.).
Taygetus (Mount), *Taygētus*, -i (m.), and *Taygēta*, -ōrum (n. plural).
Teannum, *Teānum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Teannum*, *Teani*, -orum.
Teate, *Teāte*, -is (n.); the inhabitants of *Teate*, *Teatini*, -orum.
Tecæ, *Tecum*, -i (m.).
Tecmessæ, *Tecmessæ*, -æ (f.).
Tecmon, *Tecmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Tectosages, *Tectosāges*, -um (m.).
Tegea, *Tegēa*, -æ, and *Tegēē*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tegea*, *Tegæus*, -a, -um; *Tegēus*, -a, -um; *Tegæticus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Tegætia*, -idis.
Telamon, *Telmon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Telamon*, *Telamonius*, -a, -um; a son of *Telamon*, *Telamonides*, -æ.
Telchines, *Telchines*, -um (m.).
Teleboan, *Telebōæ*, -ōrum (m.), and *Telebōi*, -ōrum (m.); *Teleboan Islands*, *Teleboides Insule*.
Telesia, *Telesia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Telesia*, *Telesinus*, -a, -um.
Telestes, *Telestes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Teletusna, *Teletūsna*, -æ (f.).
Telini, *Telini*, -orum (m.).
Tellus, *Tellus*, -ūris (f.).
Telmessus, *Telmessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Telmessus*, *Telmessus*, -a, -um; and fem. adj., *Telmessia*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Telmessus*, *Telmessenses*, -ium.
Telo, *Telo*, -ōnis (m.).
Teloi, *Teloi*, -i (f.).
Teliope, *Teliope*, -es (f.).
Temæa, *Temēa*, -æ (f.).
Temæe, *Temēe*, -æ (f.).
Temnos, *Temnos*, -i (f.).
Temp, *Tempe* (n. plural).
Tempyra, *Tempyra*, -orum (n. plural).

Tenedos, *Tenēdos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tenedos*, *Tenedius*, -a, -um.
Teneriffe, *Nivaria*, -æ (f.).
Tenes, *Tenes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Tenos, *Tenos*, -i (f.).
Tentyra, *Tentyra*, -orum (n. plural); v. *Dendera*: of or belonging to *Tentyra*, *Tentyriticus*, -a, -um, and masc. adj., *Tentyrites*, -æ; the Noms of *Tentyra*, *Tentyrites Nomos*; the inhabitants of *Tentyra*, *Tentyrites*, -arum (m. plural).
Teos, *Teos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Teos*, *Teosæ* or *Telian*, *Telian*, -a, -um.
Teredon, *Terēdon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Teredon*, *Teredonius*, -a, -um.
Terence, *Terentius*, -ii (m.).
Terentius, *Terentius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Terentius*, *Terentianus*, -a, -um; *Terentinus*, -a, -um.
Tereus, *Tereus*, -ei and -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tereus*, *Terēdes*, -æ.
Tergeste, *Tergeste*, -is (n.); v. *Triciste*: of or belonging to *Tergeste*, *Tergestinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tergeste*, *Tergestini*.
Terias, *Terias*, -æ (m.).
Terina, *Terina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Terina*, *Terinæus*, -a, -um.
Termaeus, *Termessus*, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Termaeus*, *Termessenses*.
Terni, *Interannia*, -æ (f.).
Ternose, *Ternollum*, -ii (m.).
Tervenna, *Tervenna*, -æ, and *Tarvenna*, -æ (f.).
Terpsichæ, *Terpsichōre*, -es (f.).
Terpis, *Terpis*, -idis (f.).
Terra Nuova, *Gela*, -æ (f.).
Terracina, *Tarracina*, -æ (f.); q. v.
Tertullian, *Tertullianus*, -i (m.).
Tesino, *Tesino*, -i (m.).
Tethys, *Tēthys*, -yos (accus. -ya or -yn) (f.).
Tetragnis, *Tetragnis*, -idis (f.).
Tetricus, *Tetricus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tetricus*, *Tetricianus*, -a, -um.
Teucer, *Teucer*, -cri (m.).
Teucra, *Teucra*, -æ (f.); v. *Troy*: of or belonging to *Troy*, *Teucrus*, -a, -um; *Teucrus*, -a, -um (word only in the plural n.); the Trojans, *Teucris*; a Trojan female, *Teucris*, -idis (f.).
Teutates, *Teutates*, -æ (m.).
Teuthrania, *Teuthrania*, -æ (f.), and *Teuthranie*, -es (f.).
Teuthras, *Teuthras*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Teuthras*, *Teuthranicus*, -a, -um; *Teuthranus*, -a, -um.
Teutones, *Teutōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Teutones*, *Teutonicus*, -a, -um.
Thabena, *Thabēna*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Thabena*, *Thabenenses*, -ium.
Thabor (Mount), *Itabyrius Mons*.
Thabræa, *Thabrācia*, -æ (f.); v. *Tabraca*.
Thadmor, *Thadamōra*, -æ (f.); *Palmīra*, -æ (f.).
Thais, *Thais*, -idis (f.).
Thales, *Thales*, -ētis (m.).
Thalestris, *Thalestris*, -is (f.).
Thames, *Tamēsis*, -is (m.).
Thamyras, *Thamyras*, -æ (m.).
Thanes, *Tanktis*, -is (f.).
Thapsacus, *Thapsācus*, -i (m.); inhabitants of *Thapsacus*, *Thapscenses*.
Thapsus, *Thapsus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thapsus*, *Thapsitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Thapsus*, *Thapsitani*.
Thasos, *Thasos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thasos*, *Thasius*, -a, -um.
Thaumas, *Thumas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Thaumas*, *Thaumantēs*, -a, -um; a daughter of *Thaumas*, *Thaumantis*, -idis, and *Thaumantias*, -idis.
Thaaki, *Ithāka*, -æ (f.).
Theano, *Theāno*, -ūs (f.).
Thebais, *Thebāis*, -idis (f.).
Thæbe, *Thebe*, -es (f.).
Thebes, *Thebe*, -ōrum (f.); *Theban*, *Thebanus*, -a, -um; *Thebans*, *Thebāni*, -orum.
Theis, *Tibiscus*, -i (m.).
Themis, *Themis*, -idis (f.).
Themiscyra, *Themiscyra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Themiscyra*, *Themiscyrenus*, -a, -um; *Themiscyrus*, -a, -um; *Themiscyrenus*, -a, -um.
Themison, *Themison*, -ōnis (m.).
Themisonium, *Themisonium*, -ii (m.); the inhabitants of *Themisonium*, *Themisones*, -um.
Thermisto, *Thermisto*, -ūs (f.).
Thermistocles, *Thermistocles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Thermistocles*, *Thermistocles*, -a, -um.

Theobald, Theobaldus, -i (m.).
Theocritus, Theocritus, -i (m.); of or belonging to
Theocritus, Theocritus, -i (m.).
Theodamas, Theodamanteus, -a, -um.
Theodore, Theodorus, -i (m.).
Theodorice, Theodoricus, -i (m.).
Theodotion, Theodotion, -onis (m.).
Theodulf, Theodulfus, -i (m.).
Theogenes, Theogenes, -is (m.).
Theognis, Theognis, -idis (m.).
Theomedes, Theomedes, -is (m.).
Theon, Theon, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Theon*.
Theoninus, -a, -um.
Theonice, Theonice, -es (f.).
Theophanes, Theophrastus, -is (m.).
Theophrastus, Theophrastus, -is (m.).
Thera, Thera, -e (f.); of or belonging to Thera, 1 heræus, -a, -um.
Theramenes, Theramenes, -is (m.).
Therapne, Therapne, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Therapne, Therapneus, -a, -um.
There, There, -es (f.).
Thericles, Thericles, -is (m.).
Thermodon, Thermodon, -ontis (m.).
Thermopylae, Thermopylae, -arum (f.).
Theron, Theron, -ontis (m.).
Thersander, Thersander, -dri (m.).
Thersites, Thersites, -æ (m.).
Thesäis, Thesäis, -idis (f.).
Theseus, Theseus, -ei or -eos (m.); of or relating to
Theseus, Theseus, -a, -um; Theseus, -a, -um; a
son of Theseus, Thesides, -æ (m.); the Athenians, as
descendants of Theseus, Thesides, -arum (m.).
Thespie, Thespie, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Thespie, Thespiacus, -a, -um; Thespias, -adis (f. m.
adj.).—Hence, the Muses, as being honoured at Thes-
pie, were called Thespiades; the inhabitants
of Thespie, Thespienses, -ium.
Thespie, Thespie, -is and -idis (m.).
Thespius, Thespius, -ii (m.); a son or descendant of
Thespius, Thespiades, -æ.
Thesprotia, Thesprotia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Thesprotia, Thesprotus, -a, -um.
Thesalonica, Thesalonica, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of
Thesalonica, Thesalonicensis, -ium.
Thessaly, Thessalia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thes-
saly*, Thessalian, Thessalicus and Thessalius, -a, -um;
the Thessalians, Thessalii, -orum; a female *Thes-
salian*, Thessallia, -idis.
Theiford, Sitomagus, -i (f.).
Thionville, Theodonia Villa.
Thorn, Thorunium, -i (n.).
Thrace, Thracia, -æ (f.); a *Thracian*, Thrax, -æcis;
Thracian, Thracicus, -a, -um; *Thracian*, -a, -um;
Threclius, -a, -um.
Thraso, Thraso, -onis (m.).
Thrasymedes, Thrasymedes, -is (m.).
Thria, Thria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thria*, Thria-
sian, Thriasius, -a, -um.
Thrius, Thrius, -untis (f.).
Thucydides, Thucydides, -is (m.); *Thucydidean*, Thu-
cydideus, -a, -um.
Thule, Thule, -es (f.).
Thurium, Thurium, -ii (n.), and *Thuri*, -orum (m.);
of or belonging to *Thurium*, Thurinus, -a, -um; the
inhabitants of *Thurium*, Thuriates, -um or -ium.
Thyamis, Thyamis, -is (m.).
Thyatira, Thyatira, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Thyatira*,
Thyatiens, -orum.
Thyeste, Thyeste, -æ, rarely -is (m.); son or de-
scendant of *Thyeste*, Thyestides, -æ.
Thymbra, Thymbra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thym-
bra*, Thymbraeus, -a, -um.
Thymele, Thymele, -es (f.).
Thyni, Thyni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Thyni (= *Bithynian*), Thynæus, -a, -um.
Thynias, Thynias, -adis (f.).
Thyone, Thyone, -es (f.).
Thyraum, Thyraum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Thy-
raum*, Thyraeus, -a, -um.
Thyris, Thyris, -is (m.).
Tiber, Tiberis, -is; *Tiberis*, -is or -idis; *Thybris*, -i
or -idis (m.); of or belonging to the *Tiber*, Tibo-
rinus, -a, -um.
Tiberias, Tiberias, -adis (f.).
Tibur, Tibur, -uris (n.); of or belonging to *Tibur*,
Tiburs, -urtis (m., f., n.); *Tiburtinus*, -a, -um; *Ti-
burnus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tibur*, Tiburtes,
-ium (m.).
Ticinum, Ticinum, -i (n.); v. *Pavia*; of or be-

longing to *Ticinum*, Ticinensis, -e; *Ticinus*, -a,
-um.
Ticinus, Ticinus, -i (m.); v. *Ticino*.
Tifala, Tifala, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Tifala*,
Tifalinius, -a, -um.
Tiferum, Tiferum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Tifer-
um*, Tifernates, -um or -ium.
Tigranes, Tigranes, -is or -æ (m.).
Tigranocerta, Tigranocerta, -orum (n. plural).
Tigris, Tigris, -is or -idis (m.).
Timagenes, Timagenes, -is (m.).
Timagoras, Timagoras, -æ (m.).
Timandra, Timandra, -æ (f.).
Timanor, Timanor, -oris (m.).
Timanthes, Timanthes, -is (m.).
Timarete, Timarete, -es (f.).
Timasistrate, Timasistrate, -is (m.).
Timochares, Timochares, -is (m.).
Timocles, Timocles, -is (m.).
Timocrates, Timocrates, -is (m.).
Timoleon, Timoleon, -ontis (m.).
Timon, Timon, -ontis (m.).
Timothy, Timotheus, -i (m.).
Tiphys, Tiphys, -yis or -yos (m.).
Tiresias, Tiresias, -æ (m.).
Tiridates, Tiridates, -æ or -is (m.).
Tiro, Tiro, -onis (m.).
Tiryns, Tiryns, -ntilis (f.); of or belonging to *Tiryns*,
Tirynthius, -a, -um.
Tisagoras, Tisagoras, -æ (m.).
Tisamenes, Tisamenes, -is (m.).
Tisias, Tisias, -æ (m.).
Tisiphone, Tisiphone, -es (f.).
Tisaphernes, Tisaphernes, -is (m.).
Titan, Titan, -anis (m.); of or belonging to the *Titans*,
Titanis, -idis (f. m. adj.); a female *Titan*, Titanis,
-idis.
Tithonus, Tithonus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ti-
thonus*, Tithonius, -a, -um.
Titian, Titianus, -i (m.).
Titicus, Titicus, -ium (m.).
Tityos, Tityos, -i (m.).
Ticoll, Tibur, -uris (n.), q. v.
Tlos, Tlos, -ols (f.).
Tmarus (Mount), Tmarus, -i (m.); of or belonging to
Tmarus, Tmarus, -a, -um.
Tmolus (Mount), Tmolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to
Tmolus, Tmolius, -a, -um.
Toby, Tobias, -æ (m.).
Toledo, Tolétum, -i (n.).
Tolometa, Ptolemais, -idis (f.).
Tolosa, Tölösa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tolosa*,
Tolosanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tolosa*, Tu-
losates, -um or -ium (m.).
Tomyris, Tomyris, -is (f.).
Tongres, Aduaticæ, -æ (f.); *Tungri*, -orum (m.).
Tonnaris, Tornodurum, -i (n.).
Torone, Torone, -es (f.).
Torquemada, Augusta Nova.
Torres Vedras, Arandis, -is (f.).
Tortona, Dertöna, -æ (f.).
Tortosa, Dertösa, -æ (f.).
Totila, Totila, -æ (f.).
Toulon, Telo Martius.
Toulouse, Tolösa, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tournay, Tornacum, -i (n.).
Tours, Cæsardunum, -i (n.), and *Turonum*, -ii (n.),
and *Turones*, -um (m.).
Trachin, Trachin or Trachis, -inis (f.); of or belong-
ing to *Trachin*, Trachinius, -a, -um.
Trachonitis, Trachonitis, -idis (f.).
Trajan, Trajānus, -i (m.).
Tralles, Tralles, -ium (f.); of or belonging to *Tralles*,
Trallianus, -a, -um.
Trapani, v. *Drepanum*.
Travn (Lake), Gemundānus Lacus.
Trebis, Trebia, -æ (f.).
Trebisonde, Trapezus, -untis (f.).
Trebonian, Trebonianus, -i (m.).
Trebul, Trebulla, -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Trebul*,
Trebullani, -orum (m.).
Treia, Treia, -æ (f.); inhabitants of *Treia*, Treiensis,
-ium (n. plural).
Tremiti, Diomedea, -æ (f.).
Trent, Tridentum, -i (n.), q. v.
Treres, Treres, -um (n. plural).
Treres, Treveri, -orum (m.), and also *Augusta*, æ
(f.), Treverorum.
Trevise, Tarvestum, -ii (n.).
Tridori, Tridori, -orum (n. plural).
Tricala, Tricca, -æ (f.); of *Tricca*, Tricæus, -a, -um.

Tricassae, *Tricassae*, -um (m. plural).
Tridentum, *Tridentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*, *Tridentinus*, -a, -um.
Trieste, *Tergete*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Trieste*, *Tergetinus*, -a, -um.
Trigno, the *Trinium flumen*.
Trinacria, *Trinacria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Trinacria* (= *Sicilia*), *Trinacrius*, -a, -um; *Trinacria*, -idis (f.).
Trincomalee, *Spatana*, -æ (f.).
Trinobantes, the *Trinobantes*, -um or -um (m. plural).
Tripoli, *Gea*, -æ (f.), and also *Tripolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tripoli*, *Tripolitānus*, -a, -um; *Tripoliticus*, -a, -um.
Triton, *Triton*, -ōnis (m.).
Tritonia, *Tritōnis*, -idis (f.).
Trivia, *Trivia*, -æ (f.).
Troas, *Troas*, -ādis (f.).
Troasene, *Troasene*, -æ, and *Troezen*, -ēnis (f.); of or belonging to *Troasene*, *Troasenus*, -a, -um.
Trogilus, *Trogilus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Trogilus*, *Trogilius*, -a, -um.
Troglodytes, *Troglodytes*, -arum (m. plural); of or belonging to the *Troglodytes*, *Troglodyticus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Troglodytes*, *Troglodytica*, -æ (f.).
Trophonius, *Trophonius*, -ii (m.).
Troppan, *Troppavia*, -æ (f.).
Troy, *Troja*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Troy*, *Trojanus*, -a, -um; the *Trojans*, *Trojani*, -orum, and *Trojugēne*, -arum (m. plural); the *Trojan females*, *Trojades*, -um (f.).
Troyes, *Augustobona*, -æ (f.); *Troes*, -arum (f.).
Truzillo, *Castra Julia*.
Tryphon, *Tryphon*, -ōnis (m.).
Tubero, *Tubero*, -onis (m.).
Tudela, *Tulonium*, -ii (n.).
Tuder, *Tuder* (n. indecl.); of or belonging to *Tuder*, *Tuders*, -itis (mass. adj.); the inhabitants of *Tuder*, *Tudertini*, -orum.
Tugia, *Tugia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tugia*, *Tugiensis*, -æ.
Tulaco, *Tulaco*, -ōnis (m.).
Tullius, *Tullius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Tullius*, *Tullianus*, -a, -um.
Tungri, *Tungri*, -orum (m.); v. *Tongres*.
Tunes, *Tunes*, -ētis (f.), and *Tunētum*, -i (n.).
Turbo, *Turbo*, -ōnis (m.).
Turin, *Augusta Taurinorum*.
Turkey, *Turcia*, -æ (f.); *Turkiā*, *Turcicus*, -a, -um; the *Turks*, *Turce*, -arum (m.).
Turones, *Turōnes*, -um (m.); v. *Tours*.
Turpio, *Turpio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tuscan, *Tuscia*, -æ; *Etruria*, -æ (f.); *Tuscan*, *Tuscan*, -a, -um; *Etruscus*, -a, -um.
Tusculum, *Tusculum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tusculum*, *Tusculanensis*, -æ.
Tuzia (Lake), *Tatta Palus*.
Tyana, *Tyāna*, -orum (n. plural), and *Tyāna*, -æ (f.).
Tyche, *Tyche*, -æ (f.).
Tydeus, *Tydeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); a son or descendant of *Tydeus*, *Tyrides*, -æ (m.).
Tylos, *Tylos*, -i (f.).
Tyndareus, *Tyndareus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tyndareus*, *Tyndareus*, -a, -um; a daughter of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndaris*, -idis (f.); a son or descendant of *Tyndareus*, *Tyndarides*, -æ (m.).
Typhoeus, *Typhoeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); of or belonging to *Typhoeus*, *Typhoeus*, -a, -um.
Typhon, *Typhon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Typhon*, *Typhonēus*, -a, -um.
Tyrannio, *Tyrannio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tyre, *Tyrus*, -i (f.); *Sarra*, -æ (f.); *Old Tyre*, *Palætyrus*, -i (f.); *Tyrian*, *Tyrius*, -a, -um; *Sarrānus*, a, -um.
Tyro, *Tyro*, -ūs (f.).
Tyrrheus, *Tyrrheus*, -ei or -eos (m.); the sons of *Tyrrheus*, *Tyrrhides*, -arum (m.).
Tzernitz, *Zervē*, -arum (f.).

U.

Ucalegon, *Ucalegon*, -ontis (m.).
Ucubis, *Ucubis*, -is (f.).
Uduba, the *Uduba*, -æ (m.).
Ufens, the *Ufens*, -entis (m.); of or relating to the *Ufens*, *Ufens*, *Ufentinus*, -a, -um.
Ukraine, *Ukraine*, -æ (f.).
Ulla, *Ulla*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ulla*, *Ullensis*, -æ.
Ulm, *Ulm*, -æ (f.); *Alcimoennis*, -is (f.).
Ulphilas, *Ulphilas*, -æ (m.).
Ulpian, *Ulpianus*, -i (m.).

Ulpian, *Ulpian*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ulpian*, *Ulpian*, *Ulpian*, -a, -um, and *Ulpianus*, -a, -um.
Uster, *Uster*, -æ (f.).
Uluhræ, *Uluhræ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Uluhræ*, *Uluhrānus*, -a, -um, and *Uluhrēnsis*, -æ.
Ulysses, *Ulysses*, -is and -i (m.); of or relating to *Ulysses*, *Ulyssēus*, -a, -um.
Umbria, *Umbria*, -æ (f.); the *Umbrians*, *Umbri*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Umbria*, *Umbrian*, *Umbrian*, -bra, -brum; *Umbrius*, -a, -um.
Umbro, the *Umbro*, -onis (m.).
Upal, *Upala*, -æ (f.).
Uranis, *Uranis*, -æ, and *Uranie*, -es (f.).
Uranópolis, *Uranópolis*, -is (f.).
Urban, *Urbanus*, -i (m.).
Urbicus, *Urbicus*, -æ (f.).
Urbinius, *Urbinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Urbinius*, *Urbiniānus*, -a, -um.
Urbium, *Urbium*, -i (n.); an inhabitant of *Urbium*, *Urbina*, -tis (m.).
Ure, the *Urus*, -i (m.).
Urgao, *Urgao*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Urgao*, *Urgaonensis*, -æ.
Urgi, *Urgi*, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Urgi*, *Urgitānus*, -a, -um.
Urgo, *Urgo*, -ōnis (f.).
Uria, *Uria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uria*, *Urimātis* (m.), and *Uritānus*, -a, -um.
Uriah, *Urias*, -æ (m.).
Ursao, *Ursao* (or *Ursao*), -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Ursao*, *Ursanensis* or *Ursanensis*, -æ.
Ursolis, *Ursolis*, -is (f.).
Urnacis, *Urnacis*, -is (f.).
Usalia, *Usalia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Usalia*, *Usalitanus*, -a, -um.
Uscana, *Uscāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uscana*, *Uscanensis*, -æ.
Uspe, *Uspe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uspe*, *Uspensis*, -æ.
Ustica, *Ustica*, -æ (f.).
Utenda, *Siatutanda*, -orum (m.).
Uthina, *Uthina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uthina*, *Uthinensis*, -æ.
Utica, *Utica*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Utica*, *Uticensis*, -æ.
Utrecth, *Trajectum*, -i (n.), ad *Rhenum*.
Uzama, *Uxāma*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uzama*, *Uxamensis*, -æ.
Uxantis, *Uxantis*, -is (f.).
Uxentum, *Uxentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Uxentum*, *Uxentinus*, -a, -um.
Uxalis, *Uxalis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Uxalis*, *Uxalensis*, -æ.
Uxas, *Uxetia*, -æ (f.).
Uxia, *Uxia*, -æ (f.).
Uzila, *Uzila*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Uzila*, *Uzilensis*, -æ.
Uzziah, *Uzzias*, -æ (m.).

V.

Vacca, *Vacca*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vacca*, *Vaccensis*, -æ, and *Vaccus*, -a, -um.
Vacerra, *Vacerra*, -æ (m.).
Vacuna, *Vacūna*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Vacuna*, *Vacunālis*, -æ.
Vada, *Vada*, -æ (f.).—2. *Vāda*, -orum (m.).
Vadimonis (Lake), *Vadimōnis Lacus* (m.).
Vaga, *Vaga*, -æ (f.), another form of *Vacca*, q. v.; adj., *Vagenis*, -æ.
Vasio, *Vasio*, -ōnis (f.).
Vāla, *Vāla*, -æ (m.).
Valence, *Valentia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Valencia, *Valencia* or *Valentia*, -æ (f.).
Valencienses, *Valentiānes*, -arum (f.).
Valentia, *Valentia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Valentia*, *Valentinus*, -a, -um.
Valentine, *Valentinus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Valentine*, *Valentiniānus*, -a, -um.
Valentinian, *Valentiniānus*, -i (m.).
Valenza, *Valentinum*, -i (n.).
Valeria, *Valeria*, -æ (f.), a woman.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Valeria*, *Valerianis*, -æ.
Valerian, *Valerianus*, -i (m.).
Valerius, *Valerius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Valerius*, *Valerian*, *Valerius*, -a, -um, and *Valerianus*, -a, -um.
Valladotid, *Pintia*, -æ (f.); *Vallisoletum*, -i (n.).
Vallatine, *Vallis Tellina* (f.).
Vandalis, the *Vandali*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Vandals*, *Vandali*, *Vandalicus*, -a, -um.

Van Diemen's Land, Diemeni Insula (f.).
Vangiones, the, Vangiones, -um (m.).
Vannes, Civitas Venetorum; Venetia, -æ (f.).
Vannius, Vannius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Vannius*,
Vannianus, -a, -um.
Vapincum, Vapincum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Vapincum*,
Vapincensis, -e.
Var, the, Varus, -i (m.).
Vardanes, Vardanes, -æ or -is (m.).
Vardar, the, Axios, -ii (m.).
Vargula, Vargula, -æ (m.).
Vargunteius, Vargunteius and *Vargontelus*, -li (m.).
Varia, Varia, -æ (f.), a city.—2. a woman's name.
Varro, Varro, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Varro*,
Varronianus, Varronianus, -a, -um.
Varus, Varus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Varus*, *Vari-*
anus, -a, -um.
Vasaces, Vasaces, -is (m.).
Vasates, the, Vasates, -um or -ium, and *Vasatre*, -arum
(m.); of or belonging to the *Vasates*, *Vasaticus*,
-a, -um.
Vascones, the, Vascones, -um (m.); of or belonging to
the *Vascones*, *Vasconian*, *Vasconicus*, -a, -um; the
country of the *Vascones*, *Vasconia*, -æ (f.).
Vatican (Mount), Vaticanus, -i (m.), Mons or Collis;
of or belonging to the *Vatican*, *Vatican*, *Vaticanus*,
-a, -um.
Vatinus, Vatinus, -li (m.); of or relating to *Vatinus*,
Vatinius, *Vatinius*, -a, -um.
Vatium, Vatum, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Vat-*
ium, *Vatusicus*, -a, -um.
Velento, Velento, -onis (m.).
Velii, Velii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Velii*, *Vel-*
ena, -entis (adj.), and *Velentanus*, -a, -um.
Velabrum, Velabrum, -i, and *Velabra*, -orum (n.);
of or belonging to *Velabrum*, *Velabrensis*, -e.
Velia, Velia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Velia*, *Ve-*
liensis, -æ, and *Velinius*, -a, -um.
Vellitra, Vellitra, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Ve-*
litra, *Velliternus*, -a, -um, and *Velliterninus*, -a, -um.
Vellavi, the, Vellavi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Vellavi*, *Vellavus*, -a, -um.
Velleius, Velleius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Velleius*,
Velleianus, -a, -um.
Vellitri, Vellitri, -arum (f.). q. v.
Venafrum, Venafrum, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ve-*
nafrum, *Venafranus*, -a, -um.
Vendome, Castrum Vindonicum, -i (n.).
Venetice, Venetice, -arum (f.); *Venetian*, *Venetus*, -a, -um;
the *Venetians*, *Veneti*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Venetians*, *Veneticus*, -a, -um, and *Venetus*,
-a, -um; the country of the *Veneti*, *Venetia*, -æ (f.).
Venusia, Venusia, -æ (f.). q. v.
Ventidius, Ventidius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Ven-*
tidius, *Ventidianus*, -a, -um.
Venus, Venus, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Venus*, *Ve-*
nerius or *Venerius*, -a, -um.
Venusia, Venusia, -æ (f.), and *Venusium*, -li (n.); of
or belonging to *Venusia*, *Venusinus*, -a, -um.
Venzona, Vannia, -æ (f.).
Vera Crux, Vera Crux, -i (f.).
Verbanus (Lake), Verbanus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Verbinum, Verbinum, -i (n.).
Vervins, Vervins, -i (n.).
Vercellæ, Vercellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Vercelli, } *Vercellæ*, *Vercellensis*, -e, and *Vercel-*
linus, -a, -um.
Vercingetorix, Vercingetorix, -igis (m.).
Verdun, Verdunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Verdun*,
Verodunensis, -e.
Veretum, Veretum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Veretum*,
Veretinus, -a, -um.
Vergæ, Vergæ, -arum (f.).
Vergium, Vergium, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Ver-*
gium, *Vergestianus*, -a, -um.
Vermina, Vermina, -æ (m.).
Vernon, Vellaunodunum, -i (n.).
Verolamium, Verolamium, -li, or *Verolamum*, -i (n.).
Verona, Verona, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Verona*,
Veronensis, -e.
Verres, Verres, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Verres*,
Verreus, -a, -um, and *Verrinus*, -a, -um.
Versailles, Versailles, -arum (f.).
Vesula, Vesula, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Ve-*
rule, *Vertilianus*, -a, -um.
Verus, Verus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Verus*, *Veranus*,
-a, -um, and *Verianus*, -a, -um.
Vesina, Verbinum, -i (n.).
Vescia, Vescia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vescia*,
Vescinus, -a, -um.
Veseris, the, Vesperis, -is (m.).

Vesontio, Vesontio, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Te-*
sonio, *Vesontianus*, -um.
Vespasian, Vespasianus, -i (m.).
Vesta, Vesta, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Vesta*, *Vestalis*, -e.
Vestini, the, Vestini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to
the *Vestini*, *Vestinus*, -a, -um.
Vesunna, Vesunna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vesunna*,
Vesunnicus, -a, -um.
Vesuvius (Mount), Vésévius, -li (m.), and Vésévius, -i
(m.); of or belonging to *Vesuvius*, *Vesuvius*, *Ve-*
suvius, -a, -um; Vésévius, -a, -um; and (late) *Ves-*
uvius, -a, -um.
Vettona, Vettona, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vettona*,
Vettonensis, -e.
Vettona, the, Vettōnes or Vectōnes, -um (m.); country
of the *Vettona*, *Vettōnia*, -æ (f.).
Vetulonia, Vetulonia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vet-*
ulonia, *Vetuloniensis*, -e.
Vibey, Vivicum or *Vibicum*, -i (n.).
Vibo, Vibo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Vibo*, *Vibo-*
nenis, -e.
Vicentia, Vicentia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vi-*
centia, *Vicentinus*, -a, -um.
Vichy, Aquæ Calidæ, -arum (f.).
Victoria, Victória, -æ (f.); of *Victoria*, *Victoriensis*, -e.
Victorian, Victorianus, -i (m.).
Vienna, Vindobona, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vienna*,
Vienne, *Vindobonensis*, -e.
Vienne, Vienna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Vienne*,
Viennensis, -e.
Viminal (Mount), the, Viminālis, -is (m.), Mons Col-
lis; of the *Viminal*, *Viminā*, *Viminālis*, -e.
Vincennes, Vincennes, -æ (f.).
Vincet, Vincetius, -li (m.).
Vincium, Vincium, -li (n.); of *Vincium*, *Vinciensis*, -e.
Vindelicia, Vindēlia, -æ (f.); the *Vindelici*, *Vinde-*
lic, -orum (m.); *Vindelician*, *Vindēlicus*, -a, -um.
Vindonissa, Vindonissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Vindonissa, *Vindonissensis*, -e.
Vintimiglia, Albium Intemellum, -li (n.).
Virdomarus, Virdōmrus, -i, or *Virdumrus*, -i (m.).
Virgil, Virgilius, -li (m.); of or relating to *Virgil*,
Virgilian, *Virgiliānus*, -a, -um.
Virginia, Virginia, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Virginia*,
Virginiensis, -e.
Viriatius, Viriāthius or *Viriātus*, -i (m.); of or re-
lating to *Viriatius*, *Viriāthius*, -a, -um.
Virunum, Virunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Viru-*
num, *Virunensis*, -e.
Visigothe, the, Visigōthe, -arum; *Visigōthi*, -orum (m.).
Viso (Mount), Vesulius, -i (m.), Mons.
Vistula, the, Vistula, -æ, and *Vistillus*, -i (m.).
Vlaugis, the, Vlaugis, -is (m.).
Vitalian, Vitalianus, -i (m.).
Vitellius, Vitellius, -li (m.); of or relating to *Vitellius*,
Vitellianus, -a, -um.
Viterbo, Viterbium, -li (n.).
Vitoria, Vitoria, -æ (f.).
Vivian, Vivianus, -i (m.).
Viviers, Vivārium, -li (n.); of or belonging to *Viviers*,
Vivariensis, -e.
Vitche, Olpæ, -arum (f.).
Vlie, the, Fossa Corbulonis (f.).
Vlieland, Flevolandia, -æ (f.).
Vliesingen, Flesinga, -æ (f.).
Vocate, the, Vocates, -um or -ium (m.).
Vucula, Vucula, -æ (m.).
Volæ, Volæ, -arum (f.); of *Volæ*, *Volānus*, -a, -um.
Volaterra, Völāterra, -arum (f.); of or belonging to
Volaterra, *Volaterrānus*, -a, -um.
Volero, Voléro, -onis (m.).
Voleus, Volēus and *Volitius*, -i (m.); v. *Volusius*.
Voliga, the, Rha, indeci (m.).
Vologesus, Vologesus, -i, and *Vologeses*, -is (m.).
Volsci, the, Volaci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the
Volsci, *Volscian*, *Volscus*, -a, -um.
Volsinii, Volsinii or *Vulsinii*, -orum (m.); of or be-
longing to *Volsinii*, *Vulsiniensis*, -e, and *Volscinus*
or *Volsinius*, -a, -um.
Volterra, Volaterra, -arum (f.). q. v.
Volturno, Volturnus, -i (m.).
Volusian, Volusianus, -i (m.).
Vogee, les, } Vōsēgus or Vōgēsus, -i (m.), Mons.
Vogeyus (Mount), }
Votizza, Egium, -li (n.). q. v.
Vulcan, Vulcānus, -i (m.); Greek and poet., Hephæ-
stus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Vulcan*, *Vulcanian*,
Vulcānus, -a, -um, and *Vulcānalia*, -e.
Vulso, Vulso, -onis (m.).
Vulturum, the, Vulturum, -i (m.); of or relating to
the *Vulturum*, *Vulturālis*, -e.

W.

Wang, Vagus, -i (m.).
 Waal, Vähäls, -is (m.), or Vichälis.
 Wadi el Arisch, Ægypti fluvius.
 Wadi el Berber, Tusca, -æ (m.).
 Wadi Quaham, Cinyps, -ypis (m.).
 Wadi Musa, Petra, -æ (f.).
 Walcheren, Gualacra, -æ (f.).
 Waldeck, Valdecum, -i (n.).
 Waldhust, Valdhusta, -æ (f.).
 Wales, Britannia Secunda; Cambria, -æ (f.); Vallesia, -æ (f.).
 Wallachia, Dacia, -æ (f.), of which it formed part;
 Vailachia, -æ (f.).
 Wallingford, Caléva, -æ (f.).
 Walton, Valtonia, -æ (f.).
 Walsingham, Parathalassia, -æ (f.).
 Wantage, Vanatinga, -æ (f.).
 Wardein, Varadinum, -i (n.).
 Waren, Virunum, -i (n.).
 Warminster, Verlucio, -ónis (f.).
 Warrington, Rigodünüm, -i (n.).
 Warsaw, Varsovia, -æ (f.).
 Warwick, Calunia, -æ (f.).
 Wash (the), Metaris Æstuarium.
 Washington, Heroopölis, -is (f.).
 Waterford, Menapia, -æ (f.).
 Waterloo, Nicephorium, -ii (n.).
 Weichsel, the, Vistula, -æ (m.).
 Weissenburg, Alba Silesiana.
 Weissenfels, Leucopetra, -æ (f.).
 Wells, Fontes Belgæ.
 Welten, Veldidena, -æ (f.).
 Weiden, Moradünüm, -i (n.).
 Wertach, Vinda, -æ (f.).
 Wezer, Visurgis, -is (m.).
 West Bothnia, Bothnia Occidentälis.
 West Chester, Cestria Occidentälis.
 Western Islands, Accipitrum Insulæ; v. Azores.
 West Indies, India Occidentälis.
 Westminster, Westmonasterium, -ii (n.).
 Westphalia, Guestfalia, -æ (f.).
 West Point, Zephyrium, -ii (n.).
 Whitechurch, Album Monasterium.
 White Sea, Album Mare.
 Widden, Viminacium, -ii (n.).
 Wiesbaden, Aquæ Mattiacæ.
 Wight (Isle of), Vectis Insula.
 Willoughby, Veronëtum, -i (n.).
 Wilna, Vilna, -æ (f.).
 Wilton, Ellandünüm, -i (n.).
 Winchester, Venta Belgarum; Vintonia, -æ (f.).
 Windschgrätz, Slavogræcium, -ii (n.).
 Windsor, Vindesorium, -ii (n.).
 Winterthur, Vitodürum, -i (n.).
 Wittenberg, Vitemberga, -æ (f.).
 Wolfenbüttel, Guelferbytrum, -i (n.); of or belonging to
 Wolfenbüttel, Guelferbytanus -a, -um.
 Wolga, Rha, indecl. (m.).
 Worcester, Vigomia, -æ (f.); Brannovium, -ii (n.).
 Worms, Borbetomagus, -i (f.); Augusta Vangionum.
 Wroclaw, Uriconium, -ii (n.).
 Würzburg, Artanum, -i (n.); Herbispolis, -is (f.);
 Wurceburgum, -i (n.).

X.

Xalapa, Jalapa, -æ (f.).
 Xalon, the, Bilbilis, -is (m.).
 Xanten, Castra Vetera.
 Xanthe, Xanthe, -es (f.).
 Xanthias, Xanthias, -æ (m.).
 Xanthippe, Xanthippe, -es (f.).
 Xantho, Xantho, -us (f.).
 Xelsa, Celsa, -æ (f.).
 Xenagoras, Xenagoras, -æ (m.).

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Xenocles, Xenöcles, -is (m.).
 Xenocrates, Xenocrötes, -is (m.).
 Xenomenes, Xenoménos, -is (m.).
 Xenophanes, Xenophānes, -is (m.).
 Xenophon, Xenöphon, -ontis (m.); of or relating to
 Xenophon, Xenophontëus, a, -um.
 Xerxes, Xerxes, -is (m.).
 Xigouza, Saguntia, -æ (f.).
 Xiloca, Xro, Ægira, -æ (f.).
 Xistus, Xistus, -i (m.).
 Xucar, Sucro, -ónis (m.).
 Xuthe, Xuthe, -es (f.).

Y.

Yare, the, Garienis, -is (m.).
 Yarmouth, Garianönüm, -i (n.).
 Yarrow, Yarrovia, -æ (f.).
 Yarrow (River), Yarrövus, -i (m.).
 Yarum, Girvium, -ii (n.).
 Yellow River, Fluvus Amnis.
 Yellow Sea, Fluvum Mare.
 Yemen, Arabia Felix, and also Amanian, -æ (f.).
 Yenisai, Ienisia, -æ (f.).
 Yenne, Canna, -æ (f.), and also Yenna, -æ (f.).
 Yepes, Ispinum, -i (n.).
 Ygualada, Aqualätum, -i (n.).
 Yit, Hyla, -æ (f.).
 Yist, Ilostum, -i (n.).
 Yniesta, Egelasta, -æ (f.).
 Yonne, Icauna, -æ (f.).
 York, Eboracum, -i (n.), and also Eboracopölis, -is
 (f.); of or belonging to York, Eboracensis, -e; Ebo-
 racopolitänus, -a, -um; v. New York.
 Yorktown, Nicopölis Americana.
 Ypres, Hypræ, -arum (f.).
 Ysendick, Isendicum, -i (n.).
 Yssel, the, Isala, -æ (m.).
 Ysselberg, Ysselburgum, -i (n.).
 Ystadt, Istadium, -ii (n.).
 Yucatan, Iucatania, -æ (f.).
 Yunto, Tagrus, -i (m.).
 Yvoire, Aquaria, -æ (f.).
 Yvoix (District), Cariniacum, -i (n.).
 Yvoix (City), Epoissus, -i (n.).

Z.

Zabulon, Zabulon, -ónis (m.).
 Zachary, Zacharias, -æ (m.).
 Zadok, Zadöcus, -i (m.).
 Zama, Zama, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Zama, Za-
 mensis, -æ.
 Zancle, Zancle, -es (f.).
 Zante, Zacynthus, -i (f.); of Zante, Zacynthius,
 -a, -um.
 Zarangæ, Zarangæ, -arum (m.).
 Zariaspas, Zariaspas, -æ and Zariaspæ, -es (f.).
 Zea, Cæa, -æ, and Ceos, -i (f.); of or belonging to
 Cæa, Cæus, -a, -um.
 Zebedee, Zebedæus, -i (m.).
 Zedekiah, Zedekias, -æ (m.).
 Zeitoun (Gulf), Sinus Maliacus.
 Zeno, Zeno, -ónis (m.).
 Zetes, Zetes, -æ (m.).
 Zetis, Zetis, -is (m.).
 Zeuxis, Zeuxis, -is, and -ydis (m.).
 Ziel, Zela, -æ (f.).
 Zois, Zois, -ydis (f.).
 Zopyrion, Zopyrion, -ónis (m.).
 Zoroaster, Zoroastres, -æ and -is (m.).
 Zoster, Zoster, -ëris (m.).
 Zurich, (Pagus) Tigurinus; of Zurich, Tigurinus.
 Zweibrücken, Bipontium, -ii, and Bipontum, -i; of or
 belonging to Zweibrücken, or Bipontium, Bipont,
 Bipontinus, -a, -um.
 Zwickau, Cyguca, -æ (f.).

THE END.

**DOES NOT
CIRCULATE**

